



ANNUAL REPORT 2019

EUROPEAN
NETWORK
OF ELECTION
MONITORING
ORGANIZATIONS
ENEMO





ANNUAL REPORT 2019

**European Network of Election Monitoring
Organizations (ENEMO)**

Tel: +382 (0) 20 511 424

e-mail: info@enemo.eu

**Address: 23/a Josip Broz Blvd, Podgorica,
Montenegro**

Website: www.enemo.eu

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WELCOME LETTER FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY



ENEMO Secretary General Zlatko Vujovic, at the STO briefing during the ENEMO EOM Ukraine Presidential elections 2019, 29 March 2019

Dear friends and colleagues,

As General Secretary of ENEMO, it is with great pleasure that I welcome you to ENEMO's 2019 Annual Report, the second of its kind since the practice was initiated in 2018. The year 2018 was an already successful one for ENEMO, and 2019 was a year of consolidation of those successes, with our network going even further in showing its growth, capacity and dedication.

In many regards, 2019 was a milestone year for our network. For the first time, ENEMO conducted 4 international election observation missions in one year, several of which were held simultaneously. It was the first time that participants of all the missions, whether Core Team members or observers, received increased remunerations closer to their professional market value. Comprehensive mission specific Guidebooks for LTOs and STOs were written by the Core Teams in each mission. They were provided to all observers, increasing their knowledge and understanding of the context of elections. In Ukraine for Presidential Elections, it was the first time STOs received funds for their payments and expenses directly via personal banking cards. They were distributed to them upon their arrival, greatly facilitating their work. In Moldova, ENEMO implemented a mobile application for submission of reports of STOs from polling stations. They were handed pre-configured phones containing the app (including in two languages, English and Russian, for Presidential Elections in Ukraine), increasing the speed and efficiency of data collection. Overall, ENEMO set a record this year in the amount of funding it received and administered, demonstrating its capacity to further manage large size grants and implement broad international projects. And, as you will read through this report, you will notice the list of important achievements continues.

ENEMO's endeavour, along with its activities in 2019, received high praise in all countries where international election observation missions were deployed. This should be considered as a signal that our organization is receiving increased recognition year after year, and as a positive dynamic which should be built upon.

All of the above should additionally be seen as the result of individuals and civil society organizations thriving together through vivid and passionate work. This has internally consolidated our capacity and professionalism as a network, but also externally through the image we reflect to donors and key stakeholders in the countries where we operate. We, as an institution dedicated to democratic development, encourage both individual leadership and virtuous teamwork to obtain the best possible results. And it is by sustaining this philosophy that we will propel ENEMO even further down its path to making a difference and a true impact.

Last but not least, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the member organizations and the people who are involved in ENEMO's efforts to develop as a network, whether through the missions, their personal or collective engagement, and striving to "make democracy work" in their home countries or abroad.

I trust that this report will adequately illustrate all of the work, efforts, and projects dedicated to accomplishing ENEMO's goals in 2019. I also trust that these successes are an omen of many more to come.

Sincerely,

Zlatko Vujovic
General Secretary

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Zlatko Vujovic', is written over a light blue rectangular background.

SECTION I ENEMO: STRUCTURE, MISSION, AND PRINCIPLES

The work of ENEMO

The main mission of ENEMO is to promote democratic governance as a set of values and principles that should be followed for greater participation, equality, security and human development. ENEMO collaborates with national governments and other actors to rebuild public confidence and restore peace and the rule of law in post-conflict nations and transitional democracies, throughout the Balkans, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. Democracy provides an environment that respects human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in which the freely expressed will of people is exercised. People have a say in decisions and can hold decision-makers to account. Women and men have equal rights and all people are free from discrimination. ENEMO seeks to prevent and avoid the destabilization of the situation during the elections and the violations of the law. Ensuring compliance with basic voting principles is what ENEMO observers have the most trouble with. ENEMO observers have to make sure that in each observed country the right to vote and be elected and principles such as transparency, inclusiveness and fairness are well respected.

Elections make a fundamental contribution to democratic governance. Because direct democracy, a form of government in which political decisions are made directly by the entire body of qualified citizens, is impractical in most modern societies, democratic government must be conducted through representatives. Elections enable voters to select leaders and to hold them accountable for their performance in office.

The main activity of ENEMO consists in assessing electoral processes and the political environment by deploying international election observation missions, and offering accurate and impartial observation reports. ENEMO's observation missions use international benchmarks and standards for democratic elections and the host country's legal framework to evaluate the electoral process. ENEMO and all of its member organizations have endorsed the 2005 Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and the 2012 Declaration of Global Principles for Non-partisan Election Observation and Monitoring by Citizen Organizations. Each ENEMO observer signs the Code of Conduct for International Election Observers prior to the mission start which means that they must do everything in compliance with international principles.

ENEMO observers make sure that each observed election is conducted in compliance with international principles of transparency, inclusiveness and fairness. At the end of each mission ENEMO gives recommendations to Parliaments, political parties, and the media in order to make sure that what we consider was done poorly is improved by the next elections. The improvement of electoral processes, greater transparency of the governments and their accountability to the citizens, and respect of basic human rights and freedoms is the main aim of ENEMO.

We often hear about free and fair elections, but what does that actually mean? In any State the authority of the government can only derive from the will of the people as expressed in genuine, free and fair elections held at regular intervals on the basis of universal, equal and secret suffrage. Acknowledging and endorsing the fundamental principles relating to periodic free and fair elections that have been recognized by States in universal and regional human rights instruments, including the right of everyone to take part in the government of his or her country directly or indirectly through freely chosen representatives, to vote in such elections by secret ballot, to have an equal opportunity to become a candidate for election, and to put forward his or her political views, individually or in association with others.

Transparency is essential to the electoral process because it eliminates the appearance of impropri-

ety and limits the possibility of electoral fraud. Transparent procedures promote public confidence and trust in the electoral system. ENEMO observers should make sure that everyone has the right to vote and everyone has the right to be elected (in compliance with the domestic law) and that everyone is provided with impartial election information and can express political opinions without interference or intimidation.

Election preparations, for the most part, are regulated by the election laws and regulations. In a transparent process, open communications are established with interested political parties, organizations, and NGOs. Election preparations should be conducted in a timely manner in order to meet election deadlines. A calendar of election events should be drawn up and distributed to all political stakeholders. Election preparations include: voter registration, candidate eligibility and ballot access, election districts and boundaries, ballot design and layout, election worker training, voter and civic education, NGO and domestic observer participation.

Inclusiveness is one of the most important principles that must be respected in every elections and two fundamental aspects are to avoid discrimination on the basis of voter's disability and to make all aspects of the election process accessible to persons with disabilities, basically ensuring that individuals who are part of multiple marginalized identities are not pushed to the sidelines.

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 Nonpartisan Election Observation and Monitoring by Citizen Organizations. Each ENEMO observer has signed the Code of Conduct for International Election Observers. ENEMO member organizations have monitored more than 250 national elections and trained more than 240,000 observers.

Members of ENEMO

All members of ENEMO have significant experience in observing elections in the countries where they are registered and they are knowledgeable about the different problems affecting not only their countries but also different countries whose organizations are 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 member organizations are: Center for Civic Initiatives CCI, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Center for Democratic Transition – CDT, Montenegro; Centre for Monitoring and Research – CeMI, Montenegro; Center for Free Elections and Democracy – CeSID, Serbia; In Defense of Voters' Rights 'GOLOS', Russia; GONG, Croatia; International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy – ISFED, Georgia; KRIIK Association, Albania; Citizens Association MOST, Macedonia; PromoLEX, Moldova; OPORA, Ukraine; Society for Democratic Culture SDC, Albania; Transparency International Anti-Corruption Center (TIAC), Armenia; Election Monitoring and Democratic Studies Center (EMDS), Azerbaijan; Belarussian Helsinki Committee (BHC), Belarus; FSCI, Kazakhstan; Kosovo Democratic Institute (KDI), Kosovo; Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, Kyrgyzstan; Center for Research, Transparency and Accountability (CRTA), Serbia; Obcianske OKO (OKO), Slovakia; Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU), Ukraine.

Observed elections

To date, ENEMO has organized 30 international election observation missions to eight countries: Moldova 2019, Local Elections; Ukraine 2019, Early Parliamentary Elections; Ukraine 2019, Presidential Elections; Moldova 2018-19, Parliamentary Elections; Armenia 2018, Early Parliamentary Elections;

Moldova 2016, Presidential Elections; Ukraine 2015, Regular Local elections; Ukraine 2014, Parliamentary elections; Ukraine 2014, Presidential elections; Ukraine 2013 – re-run of Parliamentary elections 2012 in 5 DEC; Kosovo 2013, Local elections, first round; Ukraine 2012, Parliamentary elections; Kosovo 2011, Re – run of Parliamentary elections; Kosovo 2010, Parliamentary elections; Kyrgyzstan 2010, Parliamentary elections; Ukraine 2010, Presidential elections, second round; Ukraine 2010, Presidential elections, first round; Kosovo 2009, Local elections; Moldova 2009, Parliamentary elections; Georgia 2008, Presidential elections; Kyrgyzstan 2007, Parliamentary elections; Ukraine 2007, Parliamentary elections; Ukraine 2006, Local elections in Poltava, Kirovograd and Chernihiv; Ukraine 2006, Parliamentary elections; Kazakhstan 2005, Presidential elections; Albania 2005, Parliamentary elections; Kyrgyzstan 2005, Presidential elections; Kyrgyzstan 2005, Parliamentary elections; Ukraine 2004, Presidential elections, second round re-run; Ukraine 2004, Presidential elections.

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, Kyrgyzstan, 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.

The Secretariat of ENEMO

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

CeMI (Montenegro)



Zlatko Vujovic is currently the President of Governing Board of the Centre for Monitoring and Research CeMI (www.cemi.org.me), a think tank and election monitoring organization from Montenegro and Secretary General of the European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO/www.enemo.eu). Since 2017 he is a member of the Global Network of Domestic Election Monitors (GNDEM) Board of Directors (www.gndem.org). He graduated from Law School in Podgorica and got M.Sc. in Political Science at the University of Montenegro. He has a Ph.D. in Comparative Politics at the Faculty of Political Science in Zagreb. He served as the Head of the International Election Observation Mission five times (Kosovo in 2010 and 2013, Armenia 2018 and Ukraine in 2015 and 2019), as well as the LTO and STO in different EOMs run by ENEMO or OSCE – ODIHR. He was a teaching

assistant at the Faculty of Political Science in Montenegro from 2006 till 2016. He led more than 10 domestic EOMs in Montenegro. He published articles in different international scientific journals, as well as been one of coauthors of a book published by international publishers like Palgrave, Routledge. His research interests include personalization of electoral systems, presidentialization of political parties, democratic transition and consolidation as well as intraparty democracy.

Mariam Chubabria (Georgia)



Mariam Chubabria has an experience of working in the field of elections since 2015. She was an assistant to the ENEMO Secretary General organization - International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy (ISFED), between 2015-2017, assisting in organizing international election observation missions, LTO trainings, fundraising, and reporting; In 2019, Mrs. Chubabria was an LTO Coordinator for the ENEMO IEOM to Ukraine; Mariam has observed elections in Moldova (2019) and Armenia (2018) as a long-term observer.

At ISFED Mariam Chubabria is involved in organizing trainings for the observers, managing the raising awareness campaigns, assisting the PVT team and doing research.

Mariam has Bachelor's and Master's degrees in International Relations from Tbilisi State University and Maastricht University. During her Bachelor's studies, she was actively involved in European Youth Parliament – Georgia that she was a president of during 2012-2013. She loves traveling and making sketches.

Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society (Kyrgyzstan)



Pierre Peytier has been involved in election monitoring, management and administration of multiple USAID, OSCE and EU funded democracy building programs since 2014. His career has focused on Central Asia and Eastern Europe, in particular work with civil society organizations, political transparency and accountability, and electoral reform projects. He has been representing Kyrgyz NGO “Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society” in the Secretariat of ENEMO since 2018, and was Election and Campaign Expert and Political Analyst in ENEMO's 2019 IEOMs in Ukraine and Deputy Head of Mission in Moldova. In 2017, for the first time in Central Asia, in cooperation with NDI, he contributed to the implementation of SMS based reporting methodology of short-term observers with the Coalition. Pierre is the co-creator of the first ever voter advice application in Central Asia, «

Shailoo Suramjeiloo » (implemented for 2015 Kyrgyz parliamentary elections). He has trained international short-term observers for the US Embassy and various European and Central Asian civil society observation groups performing PVT. Pierre is a Law graduate, holds two Masters Degrees in Political Science, and has visited over 15 countries.

KRIIK Association (Albania)



Dritan Taulla is Deputy Chairperson of KRIIK Association, a non-partisan and non-profit Albanian organization working mainly in the fields of democratization, citizen participation and human rights. He has 22 years of experience in activities aimed at improving the integrity of elections and other related initiatives, transparency and accountability of political parties and public institutions, citizens' inclusion and participation, civic education, and promotion of human rights. He has been representing KRIIK in the Secretariat of ENEMO since 2015, currently serving his second term in this duty.

Dritan has observed every election held in Albania since 1997, covering a variety of positions over the years, with KRIIK and the Alba-

nian Coalition of Domestic Observers, as well as several elections abroad, with ENEMO and NDI. He has headed the IEOM of ENEMO for the 2019 Parliamentary Elections in Moldova and served twice as deputy head of ENEMO IEOMs, in Ukraine and Moldova.

Dritan holds a PhD in Social Psychology, an MA in Communication Sciences, and an MSc in Clinical Psychology. Besides his civic activism, since 2009 he has been lecturing at the University of Tirana, Albania. His research interests include transparency, social trust, and trust in leaders and institutions.

"GOLOS" (Russian Federation)



Roman Udot is a co-chairman of the Golos Movement, a Russian election monitoring organization that has been surviving several waves of governmental crackdown since 2011. With experience of civil resistance dating back to anti-coup rallies of 1991, Roman can share some real-life examples how new technologies have helped Golos to keep up the nonpartisan election observation in harsh environment, from organization and coordination of activists, to passing through police searches and raids, to collection, processing of the gathered data, revealing the fraud and finally to dissemination of the findings to the public at home and abroad.

SECTION II 2019 ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

2.1. ENEMO IEOMs (International Election Observation Missions)

Successful fundraising (increasing the number missions and number of countries where ENEMO observes)

The end of 2018 and throughout 2019 was a period where several missions took place, including some in parallel. Those missions where:

- Armenia Parliamentary Elections - December 2018
- Moldova Parliamentary Elections - February 2019
- Ukraine Presidential Elections – March-April 2019
- Ukraine Early Parliamentary Elections - July 2019
- Moldova Local Elections – October-November 2019

For these missions, ENEMO directly signed projects in a value of several million EUR over a relatively short period of time. We see this as a testament to the serious track record and trust among the donor community which has been built over time. Fundraising directly by ENEMO rather than by the General Secretary Organization has proved to be a success, and also thanks to the very positive results achieved by ENEMO during the missions deployed last year.

The missions deployed by ENEMO were met with high praise not only from donors in the various countries observed, but also by domestic stakeholders and state institutions of those countries. For instance, ENEMO missions in Ukraine and Moldova successfully consolidated ties and cooperation with the Central Election Commission. They showed interest, good will, and cooperation during the meetings conducted by the ENEMO Core Teams, and even attended and spoke to the audience in the opening panel of ENEMO's round table event organized at the end of the missions in Ukraine.

Improved quality of ENEMO IEOMs performance

In total over 5 missions, ENEMO IEOMs conducted the following:

- Deployed over 650 observers (CT, LTOs and STOs) to 3 different countries covering 5 electoral processes;
- Published 8 interim reports;
- Published and presented 7 preliminary statements of findings and conclusions following Election Day(s) during press conferences;
- Published 5 final reports;
- Conducted 5 central briefings of LTOs, 5 mid-briefing of LTOs;
- Conducted 3 central briefings of STOs;
- Held over 12 press conferences;
- Conducted 2 round tables;
- Published 4 storytelling videos about ENEMO missions (Ukraine, Moldova);
- Each mission conducted over 600 meetings (by CT and LTOs), and over 1,000 meetings in Ukraine;
- Provided for observer databases usable for each mission.

It is important to note that ENEMO increased the number of reports delivered in the missions to Ukraine Presidential Elections and Moldova Local Elections, which each released interim reports in between the two rounds of elections in addition to two preliminary statements following each Election Day.

The evaluation of the performance of each of the 5 missions was equal to or over 4.0 out of 5. The Secretariat did its best to increase the requirements and standards of quality of candidates selected in the missions, both for CT members and for LTOs, although as you all know it remains difficult to fill in all CT positions especially when some missions are conducted in parallel.

The performance of STOs also generally increased for instance in Ukraine, thanks to the conduct of centralized briefing of STOs. Also, for Ukraine Parliamentary and Presidential elections, as well as for Moldovan Parliamentary elections, a mobile phone application was used for the first time for submission of reports by STOs deployed at polling stations. This increased the speed of data collection and analysis, and is a technology which we should plan to institutionalize and continue using in future missions. Daily reports for LTOs became a requirement, and in Ukraine observers were provided with daily briefs written by CT experts containing relevant information on election preparations, electoral campaigning, media situation, complaints and appeals to follow, etc. CT members also gave feedback to LTOs regarding their reports each week.

Overall, the level and quality of the missions increased greatly, which was also noted by the NDI which has been a long lasting institutional partner of ENEMO. They were greatly impressed by the progress of ENEMO as a network and the quality of the reports published and broadcasted in the framework of the Presidential and Parliamentary elections in Ukraine. In Moldova for Local Elections, ENEMO was the only international mission which wrote and published reports throughout the electoral period, and also received praise from donors, CEC, and other election stakeholders.

Also, from the financial point of view, in order to establish full transparency, CeMI and ENEMO continue to be regularly submitted to financial audit. All IEOMs are subjected to external financial audits, which are ongoing and for which we and donors are confident on the results. We are glad to provide these for your appreciation once they are finalized and rendered.

Improved quality of working conditions for observers within the IEOMs

Overall, the quality of the conditions of work and remunerations in the framework of ENEMO's most recent IEOMs increased considerably. Not only are the missions now longer, per diems were increased based on country and area of deployment, including for LTOs.

Also, the increase in the duration of the missions has allowed for better preparation, including in terms of logistics and financial preparation. This has also allowed more time for CT members to write quality, mission-specific guidebooks for observers (both LTOs and STOs). Those of you who have seen the guidebooks from last year's IEOMs will notice the drastic increase in terms of content and quality of the information provided there for our observers. Not only did those guidebooks contain valuable information on the political context, election administration, legal framework, media, election procedures, campaign rules etc., they also contained information about per diems, salaries of drivers, interpreters, full lists of CT members, LTOs, STO and countries of their origin, etc. As promised, the longer duration and the newly introduced standards allowed for more time to better prepare the various products of the IEOM (interim report, preliminary statements, final report, etc.) and provide better visibility of ENEMO (storytelling videos, more press conferences, interviews, etc.).

Regarding the financial aspects, as was also promised, ENEMO missions have moved forward with the no-cash policy, an objective which was met last year: cash operations were reduced to nearly 0 % in project operations. Also, the mission in Ukraine introduced bank cards for STOs to receive their per diems. Observers which took part in the IEOMs last year recognized the ease of use of the bank cards to receive and use funds they were transferred in the framework of the missions. Likewise, any reimbursements necessary were made directly to their accounts.

We see this as a very positive step forward, and has helped modernize the payment system and general financial management. It should also be mentioned that although the size and number of payments during the missions, particularly in Ukraine, made financial management and accounting very stren-

uous, is was managed quite well and donors were satisfied with ENEMO's performance in this regard as well as others.

Regarding the selection process of CT members, LTOs and STOs, now that ENEMO has a database of observers complete with evaluations, the efficiency and diligence for selecting individuals eligible to participate in the missions has significantly increased.

The following pages show an overview of the activities, results, and some of the key recommendations from each mission to Armenia, Ukraine, and Moldova in 2019.

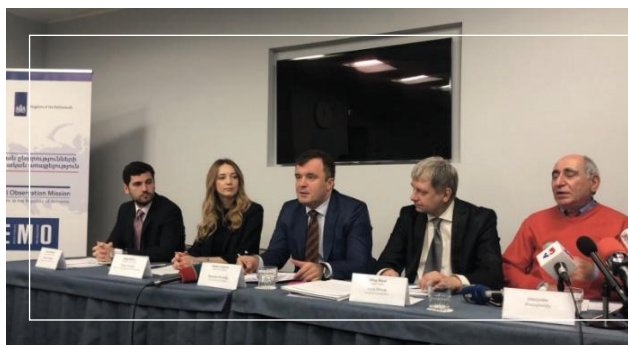
2.1.1 ENEMO IEOM TO ARMENIA: PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 2018

Composition of the IEOM:

- **5 CT members**
- **8 LTOs**
- **50 STOs**

ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION

ENEMO's overall assessment shows that the campaign within the reporting period was calm and peaceful. Following an official invitation from the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia, ENEMO deployed an International Election Observation Mission (IEOM) for the 9 December 2018 Early Parliamentary Elections. The mission started at the beginning of November, consisted of 6 Core Team members, 8 Long-Term Observers, 50 Short-Term Observers, and was supported by the EU Delegation and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.



Core team of ENEMO IEOM for Early Parliamentary elections in Armenia, at the press-conference for presenting interim report, 04 December 2018

ENEMO IEOM organized two press conferences: on December 04, 2018 in order to present its interim report; and on December 10, after E-day, in order to present the Statement of Preliminary Findings and Conclusions.

During the Election day on 9 December, ENEMO deployed 8 Long Term observers and **50 Short Term observers** that 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 procedure in 283 PECs. ENEMO observers observed the opening, voting, counting, transfer of election materials to DEC and DEC activity.

Since the first day of their deployment in Yerevan, the Head and Deputy Head of the IEOM met with donors, relevant international and domestic stakeholders, to highlight the presence of the mission in the country and observation plans, discuss about key issues and concerns of stakeholders operating on daily basis in the country, and inquire about possibilities for additional funding for short-term ob-

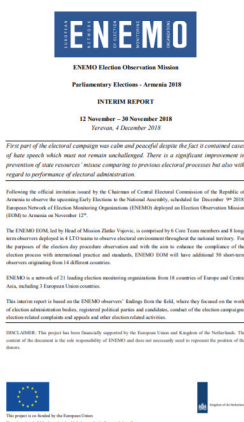
servers. The meetings were mainly focused on international stakeholders (mainly embassies), other international election observation missions and selected representatives of domestic organizations. The mission has also met with political parties, media and civil society organizations, and the CEC.

By the end of the project CT held 24 meetings with electoral stakeholders and LTOs held **208 meetings in total**.

RESULTS OF THE MISSION



Core Team of ENEMO EOM for Early Parliamentary elections in Armenia, at the press-conference for presenting preliminary findings and conclusions, 10 December 2018

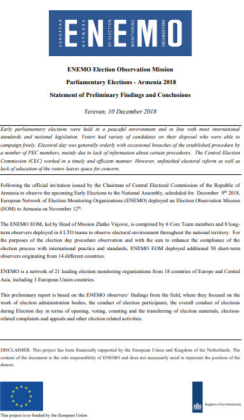


For the mission in Armenia and for the very first time, ENEMO standardized both electronic and printed versions of LTO and STO guides. In the STO guide, all available information about CT members, LTOs and STOs was listed, including member organizations that STOs belong to. The guides also included all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

On December 04, 2018 ENEMO held a press conference and presented its interim report. Zlatko Vujovic, Head of the Mission, presented key conclusion of ENEMO Interim report. The interim report was based on the ENEMO

observers' findings from the field, where they focused on the work of election administration bodies, registered political parties and candidates, conduct of the election campaigns, election-related complaints and appeals and other election related activities. During the press conference, the Head of the Mission and the Deputy Head of the Mission presented the main findings and answered questions from present journalists.

Mr. Zlatko Vujovic, Head of the Mission presented key conclusion of ENEMO Interim report: *"First part of the electoral campaign was calm and peaceful despite the fact it contained cases of hate speech which must not remain unchallenged. There is a significant improvement in prevention of state resources' misuse comparing to previous electoral processes but also with regard to performance of electoral administration"*.



Immediately after the elections (December 10th, 2018), ENEMO published its Preliminary Statement of Findings and Conclusion on observation of early parliamentary elections. The Statement was presented at the press conference attended by EUD representatives and other interested parties.

Head of the ENEMO mission, Mr. Zlatko Vujovic stated: *"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”.

The Final Report on monitoring of early elections contains 37 policy recommendations developed by ENEMO.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

In total, the Final Report for the 2018 Early Parliamentary Elections in Armenia (published in 2019) contained **31 recommendations**. Listed below are some of the key recommendations from the report:

- It is necessary to conduct comprehensive and inclusive electoral reform. Electoral reform should also include reform of the legal framework for the work of political parties including regulations for the minimum democratic requirements for the internal decision-making process.
- Electoral reform should include depoliticization of the work of the Central Electoral Commission. Electoral reform should be followed by the process of selecting the new composition of the Central Electoral Commission.
- The Electoral system of Armenia should still be reformed, including most, but not all provisions suggested in the electoral bill in October 2018, which need to be finalized and turned into law.
- List proportional system with preferential voting should remain with possible model changes. Abolishment of preferential voting would decrease the influence of voters in choosing their representatives in the parliament and further strengthen the power of party leadership, especially that of the ruling party, which also covers the powerful position of the prime minister.
- The electoral system and the distribution of seats should be changed in such a way as to better reflect the representation of the regions and increase the connection of deputies with the regions from which they have been elected.
- The Electoral Code of Armenia should provide individuals with an opportunity to submit individual candidates for MP position.
- The Electoral Code of Armenia should contain provisions allowing disabled people to vote through a mobile (home) voting procedure as well as those who are in medical institutions.
- The legal framework should include regulation on personal campaign financing and reporting of individual candidates for MP positions at district level individually or as a part of consolidated reports that are submitted by candidate lists.
- Consideration could be given to requiring election candidates to submit reports on campaign expenditures for online political advertisements.
- The electoral deposit to nominate party lists should be reduced to allow small parties to take a more active part in the elections. Or it is worthwhile providing an alternative procedure for registering party lists, such as gathering certified signatures of voters.
- Electoral reform should include depoliticization of the work of the Central Electoral Commission.
- Due to the changing nature of the PEC formation process, the CEC should consider providing more comprehensive training to lower-level commissions with a focus on election day procedures.
- More comprehensive measures should be undertaken aimed at ensuring full transparency of media ownership by requiring clear identification of the owners of media outlets.
- Public radio and television should assume a more active role and become an excellent example to other media outlets in the field of organizing campaign debates, including all contestants, and ensuring equal and impartial coverage during the election campaign period.

- Public broadcaster and private media outlets should serve as auxiliary means in regard to raising the level of voter education and information.
- ENEMO voices concerns referring to the lack of regulations on the use of social media for the purposes of election campaigning dissemination of fake news. The study of comprehensive regulations is therefore perceived as an issue that needs to be carefully addressed for the future election cycles.

2.1.2. ENEMO IEOM TO MOLDOVA: PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 2019

Composition of the IEOM:

- **8 CT members**
- **10 LTOs**

ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION

Following an invitation from the Central Election Commission of Moldova, ENEMO deployed an International Election Observation Mission (IEOM) to observe the Parliamentary Elections held on 24 February 2019 in the Republic of Moldova. The Mission was composed of a Core Team of 8 international experts, based in Chisinau, and 10 long-term observers (LTOs), in multinational teams of two, from 9 countries.

During their two months of work, LTOs conducted over 500 meetings. LTOs submitted brief daily reports to the Core Team on their activity, including their plans for the next day, as well as weekly reports, in which main findings from the week were presented in more details. Weekly reports were prepared and submitted by each LTO team regularly during the reporting period, whereas each team prepared a final report at the end of the mission encompassing main findings and inputs from their work.

During the entire election period the CT continued maintaining close relations with the national and international community, especially with the diplomatic corps in the Republic of Moldova, as well as other international organizations.



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

To that end, Head and Deputy Head of ENEMO's IEOM held regular meetings with the civil society, all major political parties, the President and Prime Minister of Moldova, the CEC and other relevant national stakeholders. Additionally, they held meetings with the international community, participated in the IRI Technical Working Group for Elections, met with different embassies and international election observation missions, etc. The Head of Mission attended a meeting with the Ambassadors of the Netherlands, Canada, Ireland, Norway and Finland based in Bucharest, together with other international monitors, whereas the Had of Mission, Deputy Head of Mission and Election Analyst attended networking events between diplomatic representatives in Moldova and international election observation missions, organized by the Ambassador of the EU in Moldova.

ENEMO's observation activities were focused on the work of the election administration, registration of voters (active suffrage), registration of candidates and political parties (passive suffrage), conduct of the election campaigns, media, election-related complaints and appeals, as well as Election Day processes.

Eight teams of observers, in teams of two, were formed from its members to observe the voting, conduct of precinct election bureaus (PEBs), tabulation of results, conduct of Constituency electoral councils' (CoECs), and the environment in and around polling stations (PS) on Election Day.



ENEMO's Core Team for IEOM Moldova Parliamentary elections, at the first press conference during this mission, intended for presenting main findings from the first Interim Report of the Mission, 04 February 2019

ENEMO International Election Observation Mission (IEOM) to Moldova for the Parliamentary Elections of 24 February 2019 organized the first press conference on 4th February and the second press conference on 26th February.

RESULTS OF THE MISSION

ENEMO

Election Observation Mission to Moldova
Parliamentary Elections, 24 February 2019

INTERIM REPORT

The English version of this report is the only official document of ENEMO IEOM.

The main task which was achieved was to organize a high quality professional international election observation mission to Moldova, held according to a professional observation methodology, and in compliance with the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and Code of Conduct for International Election Observers.

On 4 February 2019 the ENEMO IEOM presented its Interim Report. The report covered the pre-electoral period until 31 January 2019, which was the deadline for the registration of all election contestants.

The report was presented at the press conference and received wide media coverage. Some of the key findings from interim report were:

- ▷ The Parliamentary Elections are being held under a newly introduced, mixed electoral system. While fully respecting the sovereign right of the Moldovan authorities to choose the electoral system, ENEMO notes that the legal amendments did not have broad political consensus and were strongly criticized by domestic and international stakeholders, as well as that they were adopted despite the Venice Commission and OSCE/ODIHR advising against.
- ▷ A number of interlocutors of the EOM have raised concerns that some of the newly introduced amendments to the legal framework might cause difficulties for contestants and voters to properly understand new procedures and, more importantly, implications of the newly introduced system.
- ▷ Constituency electoral commissions were formed in time and despite occasional changes in their composition, during the reporting period most CoECs have conducted their duties timely; their work was transparent and they have shown a high level of cooperation with ENEMO observers. However, ENEMO expresses the concern that, in case the current trend of changes among members of the Constituency Electoral Councils continues in the upcoming period, this might pose difficulties for proper training of the new members and thus, negatively affect the quality of their

work in the future.

- ▷ ENEMO noted that many candidates and initiative groups were not entirely familiar with the procedures for signature collection and completion of signature sheets, what resulted in a relatively high number of invalidated signatures. Candidates complained about the process of support signature verification being too strict and not allowing for at least minor technical mistakes to be corrected.

On Election Day, the IEOM observed a total of 112 polling stations in Moldova, as well as three polling stations established in Ukraine for Moldovan voters residing abroad.



After E-Day, the EOM prepared and published its Statement of Preliminary Findings and Conclusions, which was presented on 26 February 2019 at a press conference.

During the press conference, the Head of the Mission and the Deputy Head of the Mission presented main findings and answered questions from present journalists.

At the last press-conference of ENEMO's IEOM in Moldova, it was concluded that Election Day in was generally calm and ENEMO observers reported sporadic procedural mistakes and ambiguities, mostly due to latest amendments and procedures introduced, such as electoral campaigning on Election Day, the use of cameras, and holding of the referendum on the same day as elections.

Head of the Mission, Dritan Taulla stated that the electoral campaign was intense, especially as the Election Day approached, with a high number of personal accusations between contestants, often resulting with formal complaints to the CEC and Courts.



He said that the misuse of administrative resources, pressure on state employees and allegations of vote buying were stated by many interlocutors, whereas third-party involvement in campaigning was even recognized by the CEC.

The Final Report was published after the mission, highlighting that the 24 February Parliamentary Elections were conducted, generally, in line with the domestic legal framework and most international standards, and provided voters with a wide choice of candidates at the national level and in most constituencies. Elections were, mostly, efficiently administered, and transparency was provided at the CEC level. The campaign was competitive, although tainted with personal attacks and accusations, and biased media coverage.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

In total, the Final Report for the 2019 Parliamentary Elections in Moldova contained **41 recommendations**. Listed below are some of the key recommendations from the report:

- A comprehensive and inclusive electoral reform should be conducted to address contradictions, loopholes and ambiguities in the legal framework noted during the elections, and align them to international standards for democratic elections, especially with regard to prevention of voters' control, misuse of administrative resources, abuse of office at the local and national level, media conduct, campaign finance, voter and candidate registration, and election dispute resolution.
- In order to improve professionalization of EMBs, a certain level of professionalization of CoECs (at least three main positions of the chair, deputy chair and secretary) should be ensured, whereas CoECs should also have legal capacity in order to conduct their work more responsibly and professionally, if CoECs are to keep as many authorities in conducting of elections.
- The effects of the first-past-the-post system should be thoroughly analyzed and a system change considered, if deemed necessary. FPTP should be assessed as to its true impact on the overall representativeness at the constituency level and the level of legitimacy that it provides to the elected MPs.
- In order to ensure non-partisan and objective delimitation of electoral constituencies, the body that performs this function should be fully independent and ensure equal, or adequate participation of all electoral stakeholders. The timeframe for the reconsideration of boundaries of constituencies should be set out in the Electoral Code.
- Respecting the sovereign decision of the Republic of Moldova to choose any electoral system, EN-EMO believes that the electoral system should be developed, or changed through a more inclusive process and adopted through a broader political consensus, to represent the best interest of the voters.
- The Electoral Code should prescribe that all public officials, including high-ranking officials, such as Prime minister and/or Speaker of the Parliament, registered as candidates should suspend their activity in office while campaigning, as to ensure an equal playing field for all contestants.
- The Election Code should provide for the possibility for independent candidates to run in the national constituency, besides being able to run in single-member constituencies, in line with international standards and recommendations.
- The Election Code should be amended to allow voters to sign for more than one candidate during the phase of collection of supporting signatures for candidates. The regulations should be changed to allow candidates, or their initiative groups to correct at least technical mistakes made during the collecting of support signatures.
- Article 54, paragraph 2 of the Election Code should be amended to be more specific, perhaps to the number of voters in the voter registry on a specific date, since it is not possible to determine the exact number of voters living abroad, voters without any residence/domicile, or voters that live in Transdnistria.
- The legal framework should be amended to clearly define campaigning activities, so that early campaigning can be identified and properly prevented, thus ensuring equality of conditions for all contestants.
- A clear mechanism for addressing possible misuse of administrative resources, third-party involvement and similar issues during the campaign, with clear and adequate sanctions should be established.
- The CEC should ensure that all disputed issues and questions that occurred during these elections are properly reflected in CEC regulations for all future elections, in order to ensure a timely and adequate information to voters, election contestants, and members of election management bodies.
- The rules for collecting signatures and their verification by CoECs should be simplified and better explained to candidates and their initiative groups. Rules for verification procedures should be consistently applied by all CoECs in the process of signature verification.
- The Government should increase its efforts to facilitate active suffrage of Moldovan voters abroad. This could be achieved through different instruments of out-of-country voting, such as by-mail voting, as well as providing more efficient mechanisms for abroad voters' identification, similar to

the ones available to in-country voters.

- The CEC must be supported with means and resources to effectively oversee campaign finance, or a separate body may be formed under CEC, comprising of financial experts from different institutions/organizations for the election period, to allow CEC to implement oversight and eventual sanctions accordingly.

2.1.3. ENEMO IEOM TO UKRAINE: PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 2019

Composition of the IEOM:

- **10 CT members**
- **48 LTOs**
- **158 STOs (first round), 150 (second round)**

ACTIVITIES

In January 2019 ENEMO deployed an International Election Observation Mission to Ukraine to observe the 31 March presidential election, with the support of USAID through NDI, the EU Delegation, and the German Embassy.

In addition to the **10 Core Team members based** in Kyiv, ENEMO accredited and deployed **48 long-term observers (LTOs)** and **158 short-term observers** in the first and second rounds, respectively, in teams of two to all regions (oblasts) of Ukraine.



ENEMO's mission conducted a range of activities, including the observation of pre-electoral conduct of election contestants and election management bodies, the election campaign, the possible abuse of state resources and the work of the media; then the voting on Election Day and tabulation of results on polling stations. For the first time in an ENEMO IEOM, three high quality Interim reports and two Preliminary statements were published.

During the entire mission, the observation activities were focused on the work of election administration, registration of candidates, conduct of the election campaigns, election-related complaints and appeals as well as Election Day related activities.

Meetings attended by the mission members with electoral stakeholders served the purpose of presenting ENEMO's election monitoring plans and activities on one hand, and gathering data in view of writing ENEMO's interim reports and obtaining key information on election processes and challenges. Meetings included other election monitoring missions, presidential candidates of candidate proxies, civil society organization representatives and media outlets.

In the course of the mission for the Presidential election, Core Team members held more than 40

meetings, and LTOs held a total of **2,837 meetings**.

LTOs submitted weekly reports, daily reports, spot and rally reports, post-election reports, as well as one final report after their work on the field ended.



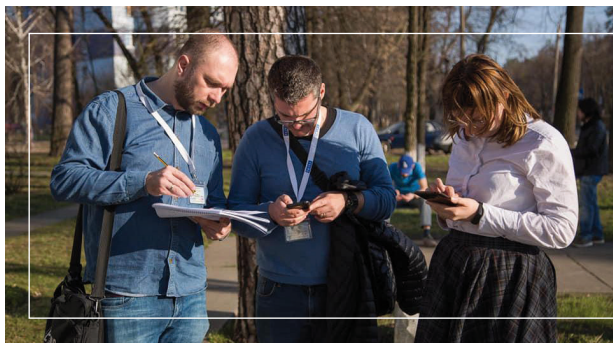
Participants of ENEMO Mission during STO briefing for second round of Presidential elections in Ukraine 2019, 19 April 2019

For the first time in Ukraine, a central briefing for all ENEMO STOs was organized in Kyiv, where STOs were able to get the same unified training. This change, comparing to previous ENEMO missions where the practice was regional STO trainings, was introduced in order to improve the quality of the training.



Head of the ENEMO Mission, Mr Zlatko Vujovic, during the STO briefing, 29 March 2019

On Election Day (31 March), ENEMO deployed 103 teams of multinational observers to follow the opening, voting, counting, transfer and intake of election materials by DEC. Observation teams, comprising the 48 long-term and 158 short-term observers, monitored the opening procedures at 103 polling stations, voting at **1,239 polling stations** and closing and counting in 103 precinct election commissions (PECs). In addition, ENEMO observed the tabulation and intake of materials at 101 DEC.



ENEMO's observers on the field during the E-day

For the second round of the elections on 21 April, ENEMO deployed 100 teams, including 48 long-term and 150 short-term observers, to follow the opening procedures at 99 polling stations, voting at **1,287 polling stations**, closing, counting and results announcement at 100 polling stations, as well as the transfer and intake of election materials at 91 polling stations and overall performance at 100 DEC.

RESULTS

For both rounds of the election, ENEMO observers monitored all stages of the voting process, including opening, polling, vote counting and results tabulation, as well as the transfer of materials to district election commissions (DECs). Both rounds were conducted in a mostly transparent and efficient manner, generally in line with Ukrainian legislation and international standards. Minor irregularities and violations on Election Day did not appear to affect the outcome of the election.

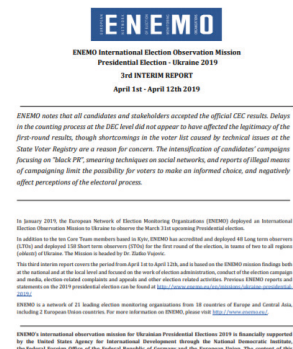
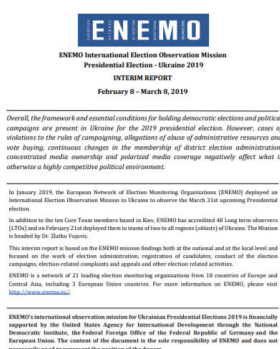
ENEMO observers monitored the process of voting and environment around polling stations throughout the country and the overall assessment of the voting was positive (very good or good) in almost all polling stations observed.

The process of registering voters and updating voter lists functioned appropriately, without interference and in a timely manner. ENEMO emphasized as positive the opportunity afforded to voters to check their records online in the central State Registry of Voters (SRV) database. The Central Election Commission (CEC) operated in an open and collegial manner. Its official sessions were open to observers, the media and candidate representatives.

Based on ENEMO mission observations, the pre-election period showed active campaigning throughout the territory of Ukraine, with considerable variations depending on the candidate and the region. Although some oblasts were the scene of numerous campaign activities, other oblasts were subject to much less visible campaigning.

ENEMO observers witnessed multiple instances of negative campaigning, such as the smearing of political opponents with distorted, inaccurate information, “fake news” or “fake images”, discrediting of other candidates and “black PR”. ENEMO has recognized a lack of transparency with regard to the financing of candidates’ campaigns in both rounds. ENEMO observed that the rules and principles of fair campaigning were not always respected by candidates and their supporters, or enforced by the authorities.

During the project duration, ENEMO Mission issued 3 Interim reports through which raised the awareness of citizens, as well as the national authorities on the importance of conducting elections in accordance with international standards. Two Preliminary statements and findings were issued on April 2nd and April 23rd, following the first and second round of elections respectively.





The Interim reports and Preliminary statements of ENEMO's mission were developed in line with international standards and Principles of international election monitoring, as well as to ENEMO's own policies and procedures. To that end, ENEMO mission has conducted a range of activities, including the observation of pre-electoral conduct of election contestants and election management bodies, the election campaign, the possible abuse of state resources and the work of the media; then the voting on Election Day and tabulation of results on polling stations. For the first time in an ENEMO EOM three high quality Interim reports and two Preliminary statements have been published.

On 5 September, ENEMO organized round table to present The Final report of Presidential elections in Ukraine.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

In total, the Final Report for the 2019 Presidential Elections in Ukraine contained **24 recommendations**. Listed below are some of the key recommendations from the report:

- The presidential election law requires comprehensive review in order to eliminate existing inconsistencies and uncertainties related to election campaign rules, media regulations, the composition of election administration, complaints and appeals processes, campaign financial activities and so forth. ENEMO emphasises the importance of the prospective unified law on elections in the form of an electoral code for presidential, parliamentary and local elections, which passed in the Verkhovna Rada's second reading, and which will require additional amendments before it enters into full force in 2023.
- The law and regulatory framework should provide reasonable, effective and enforceable sanctions for violations by candidates and parties of the rules of campaigning and financing of election campaigns.
- Early campaigning should be taken into account within the electoral legal framework and be adequately and proportionally sanctioned within the law, so that candidates avoid commencing their campaigns before the official start and creating unfair conditions among competitors.
- The 10-year residency requirement provision in the law for presidential candidates should be reconsidered.
- IDPs should be fully enfranchised in order to register and vote without having to undergo strenuous registration in each round of the election. The CEC and SRV should conduct audits using sample voter lists in areas with high rates of IDP migration to more effectively identify unregistered voters.
- Limitations to campaign expenses should be considered within the law, as the CCPR General Com-

ment No. 25, Article 25 states that “reasonable limitations on campaign expenditure may be justified where this is necessary to ensure that the free choice of voters is not undermined or the democratic process distorted by the disproportionate expenditure on behalf of any candidate or party”.

- Political parties and presidential candidates should avoid violating the rules of campaigning, in particular using legal loopholes in electoral law to create unfair competition conditions. All election stakeholders should also refrain from using hate speech, inflammatory language and defamation through any means, whether traditional or digital. Early campaigning should be avoided as it is incompatible with candidates’ commitments to fair behavior.
- The enforcement capacity of the CEC and the NAPC with regard to violations related to illegal donations, illegal or undeclared expenditures, abuse of state resources and violations pertaining to the content of political advertising should be increased. In addition, the mandates of these respective institutions should be clarified, and adequate levels of funding should be provided to ensure their capacity and independence.
- There must be a reasonable timeframe for the formation of PECs for the second round. Moreover, in order to ensure the existence of stable and effective lower-level commissions (DECs and PECs), the replacement process of commission members should be bound within strict deadlines. In addition, repeated replacement procedures and criteria when such replacements are made by a higher-level commission must be regulated by the law.
- Legal provisions on the election dispute resolution are at times unclear and need to be simplified and clarified. Moreover, ENEMO urges all levels of the election commissions and judiciary to ease and unify the system of presenting information to the public. Comprehensive training sessions of PEC and DEC members should be ensured during all cycles of elections, with specific highlights on the filling out of protocols and tabulation procedures.
- The electoral law should clearly define which state body oversees mass media conduct during the pre-election period and ensure their compliance with electoral law.
- Authorities should consider imposing a limit on the amount of paid political advertising per candidate, which would contribute to more equal access to the media for all candidates.
- The legal and institutional framework should be amended to ensure that any mechanisms aimed at blocking or limiting online content should be in line with international standards of freedom of expression.

2.1.4. ENEMO IEOM TO UKRAINE: EARLY PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 2019

Composition of the IEOM:

- **11 CT members**
- **40 LTOs**
- **76 STOs**

ACTIVITIES



Core Team of ENEMO IEOM for Early Parliamentary elections in Ukraine, at press conference, 25 June 2019

Following the March and April 2019 Presidential Elections, Ukrainian voters were called again to the polls for the July 21st early parliamentary elections to determine the new composition of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament of Ukraine). ENEMO deployed a full-scale IEOM, with the support of USAID through NDI, the German Embassy, and Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

In order to meet objectives for the snap Parliamentary Elections, in addition to the **11 Core Team members** based in Kiev, ENEMO accredited and deployed **40 Long term observers** (LTOs) in teams of two to 24 regions (oblasts) of Ukraine. Additionally, for E-Day ENEMO deployed **76 STOs**. In total, throughout four weeks of deployment, 20 teams of ENEMO long term observers (LTOs) conducted **1,817 meetings** with various interlocutors, attended **90 DEC sessions**, reported on **104 campaign events** and covered all DEC.

Based on the success of the STO Briefing for the Presidential election, ENEMO mission once again organized a central STO Briefing in Kyiv. Once more, this was done for the purpose of all STOs receiving the same quality of training before their departure to their AoR. *"Only in first three weeks, 12 Core Team members and 40 Long Term Observers conducted more than 800 meetings with different election stakeholders and interlocutors. Also, ENEMO LTOs visited 200 District election commissions",* said the **Head of the ENEMO Mission to Ukraine, Zlatko**.

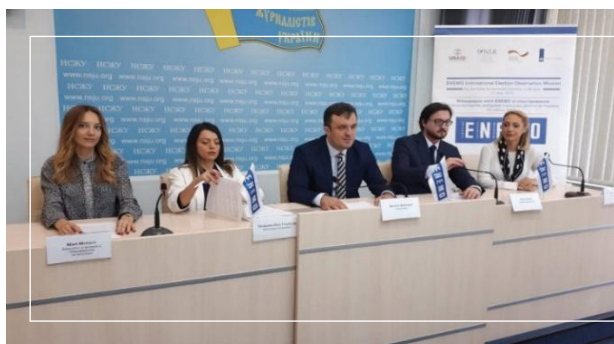


Head of ENEMO Mission to Ukraine, Zlatko Vujovic, at the STO briefing for Early Parliamentary elections, 19 July 2019

Mr. Vujovic explained: *"This is the twelfth time that ENEMO observes elections in Ukraine. We observed all national elections since 2004. All this time we were here to support process of democratization of Ukraine. This Sunday, we will observe Parliamentary elections. Your performance is crucial for the success of the Mission. These elections are of crucial importance for Ukraine. They will be a test for the further democratic consolidation of Ukraine".*

The speakers at the briefing were: Press and Logistics Officer Maja Milikić, Financial Officer Teodora Gilic, Political Analyst Pierre Peytier, Data Analyst Dritan Taulla, Deputy Head and Security Officer Teodora Pop Trajkov and STO Coordinator Ana Mihajlovic from ENEMO IEOM to Ukraine.

On Election Day, ENEMO deployed 58 teams of multinational observers to follow the process of preparing and opening polling stations, the voting and counting process, and the transfer and intake of election materials by District Election Commissions (DECs). Observation teams, composed of 40 long term observers and 76 short term observers, monitored the opening procedures in 58 polling stations, voting in **763 polling stations**, and closing and counting in 58 polling stations. In addition, ENEMO observed the intake of election materials and the tabulation of results in 57 DECs.



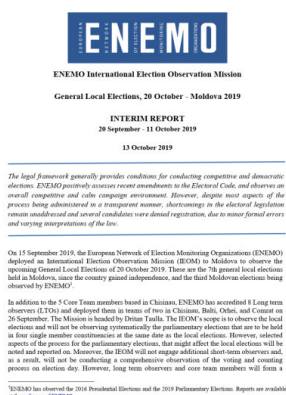
Core Team of ENEMO Mission in Ukraine at the press conference for presenting preliminary statements, 23 July 2019

After Election Day, in accordance with international standards and Principles of international election monitoring, the Preliminary statement was produced and promoted. On 23 July, ENEMO preliminarily assessed that elections were held in a competitive and generally peaceful environment, despite tight deadlines and ongoing shortcomings in the legislation. **Zlatko Vujovic, Head of the ENEMO Mission said:** *“The election administration functioned in an overall transparent and efficient manner. However, ineffective oversight and sanctioning mechanisms for election campaigning and financing, as well as media conduct, were often misused by candidates and parties to influence voters’ support. Involvement of state officials in campaigning, alleged pressure on voters and a high number of initiated cases on vote buying were reported, especially in favor of candidates in single-mandate constituencies”.*

Pierre Peytier, Political Analyst stated the following: *“Short time frames also affected other election stakeholders, including parties and candidates who had less time for campaigning. The process of candidate registration revealed issues, particularly the five-year residency requirement, registration/deregistration of candidates, and late inclusion of parties in the race, resulting in numerous court cases and additional pressure on the CEC”.*

Teodora Pop Trajkov, Deputy Head of Mission said: *“All observed polling stations were equipped with all essential materials needed for the voting at the moment of opening. However, some PECs were provided with fewer ballot papers than the number of voters in the rolls. In 96.6% of observed polling stations, the opening procedures were assessed positively. The environment around polling stations was assessed as orderly in 99.3% of observed polling stations, with the exception of a few cases, in which organized transportation of voters or presence of campaign materials at the entrance of polling stations was observed. Presence of unauthorized and/or unidentified persons inside the polling station was noticed in 5.9% of the observed polling stations, including police officers at 3,7%, local authorities at 2,9%, and others”.*

RESULTS



The first Interim report for the period June 7th – July 8th 2019, was published by ENEMO International Election Observation Mission (IEOM) to Ukraine on July 21st. Strenuous deadlines, considerable uncertainties related to candidate registration and short timeframes for campaigning created a challenging environment. The main concern from this report was that lack of comprehensive campaign rules may allow candidates to circumvent the principles of fair campaigning and transparency, although the elections were deemed competitive overall.

“Due to the lack of a comprehensive legal framework and legal gaps in the parliamentary elections law, the CEC adopted a number of resolutions to address issues insufficiently explained in the existing laws. This has, however, lead to several lawsuits challenging the integrity of the electoral process”, states the report.



The Head of ENEMO IEOM to Ukraine Mr. Zlatko Vujovic, together with Ms. Teodora Pop Trajkov, Deputy Head of the Mission, Mr. Pierre Peytier, Political Analyst and Ms. Ana Nenezic, Media Analyst met with Head of Central Election Commission of Ukraine, Ms. Tetiana Slipachuk

It was stated that: *“Due to a high level of turnover in DEC members’ compositions by electoral subjects, some members did not attend the trainings. There are no provisions in the law limiting the number of times the electoral subjects may successively replace DEC members (up until Election Day), and no conditions with regard to the level of experience of nominated DEC member. As of July 8th, more than one third (over 35%) of DEC members have already been replaced at least once”. Additionally, the report quoted: “Allegations of bribing of voters in exchange for remuneration (direct vote buying) or goods and services (indirect vote buying) were reported by observers from most regions. Lack of financial transparency and violations to financial rules of campaigning may continue to have an effect on voters’ perception, particularly with regard to levels of trust in elections”.*

The Core Team held more than 30 meetings with different interlocutors. At the meetings, activities of ENEMO’s IEOM were presented to key stakeholders, whether it be the donor community, domestic or international civil society organizations.

Over the reporting period, 6 CEC sessions were observed, along with continuous monitoring of all CEC activities and decisions. Media analyst attended 2 sessions of the Working group of National Council of television and radio broadcasting of Ukraine.

During the reporting period, (1 –31 July), LTO teams submitted 622 reports in total: 384 daily reports, 60 weekly reports, 20 post-election reports from each team, 34 spot reports, 98 campaign event reports and 6 forms reporting on CEC sessions.



In total LTOs managed to have 1530 meetings with different interlocutors: political parties/candidates and their staff and agents: 305, election commissions: 481, government (non-election commission, non-security): 277, civil society organizations: 140, media: 117, international election observation missions: 35, voters/individuals not representing CSOs and parties: 56, international organizations: 7, law enforcement bodies: 58, other: 50.

ENEMO’s assessments regarding Election Day and these elections in general were detailed in the Preliminary Statement of Findings and Conclusions and in the Final report.



Mr. Pierre Peytier, Political Analyst of ENEMO Mission in Ukraine speaks at the Round Table “Findings and recommendations from the 2019 Presidential and Early Parliamentary Elections in Ukraine”, 5 September 2019

At the end of the mission, ENEMO's IEOM to Ukraine 2019 held a Round table entitled "Findings and recommendations from the 2019 Presidential and Early Parliamentary Elections in Ukraine", on 5 September, 2019 at the Hotel Hyatt Regency Kyiv. International and domestic election experts, representatives of the election administration, CSOs as well as all relevant stakeholders participated in the discussion on findings of the recent elections monitoring. At the round table, final reports of the IEOMs were presented and this was an opportunity for all stakeholders to discuss the challenges and the perspectives of the needed electoral reform.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

In total, the Final Report for the 2019 Early Parliamentary Elections in Ukraine contained **23 recommendations**. Listed below are some of the key recommendations from the report:

- The law on parliamentary elections needs comprehensive review in order to eliminate existing inconsistencies and uncertainties related to election campaign rules, media regulations, composition of election administration, complaints and appeals process, campaign financial activities, etc. ENEMO emphasizes the importance of the prospective unified law on elections in the form of an Electoral Code for presidential, parliamentary, and local elections, which passed in the Verkhovna Rada's second reading, however, there is a further need to continue with a transparent and inclusive electoral reform, with the participation of various stakeholders, including experts and civil society, to provide for improved electoral legislation that is harmonized with all international standards.
- ENEMO recommends that the five-year residency requirement be reconsidered by the legislator, as international standards including the ICCPR (1966), CCPR General Comment No25: Article 25, and the Venice Commission's 'Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters' (2002) provide that the requirements for being a candidate should not be excessive, and should not encroach on equal treatment nor violate the rights of citizens to be elected. The five-year residency requirement is at odds with these international standards, as it appears overly restrictive.
- The legislation should set deadlines for the replacement of members of lower-level commissions, as this has a negative impact on both the effectiveness of training and on the professionalism of commission members. The restriction that only commission members who have undergone training may be accepted as replacements should also be considered.
- ENEMO recommended that lawmakers eliminate the existing gaps and inconsistencies between different laws and thus reduce the scope for the non-uniform application of the law to the election dispute resolution process. The lack of clarity regarding procedures left the election administration with broad discretion regarding the consideration of complaints. The CEC should consider all complaints as a collegial body and adopt relevant decisions for each complaint. Moreover, ENEMO urges all levels of election commissions and judiciary to ease and unify the system of presenting information to the public.
- Candidates changing their names to resemble those of other existing candidates, although not a violation of the law, is a phenomenon which should be better framed to avoid the confusion of voters. Mentioning recent changes of names (i.e., less than 6 months before the election) on the ballot papers could be a possible solution.
- Deadlines for the registration of candidates should be amended within the law for early elections, and all cases should be envisaged in the legislation (for example, in the case of registration of a political party following a court decision after the deadline for registration, and after the drawing of the order of parties on the ballot).
- ENEMO additionally recommends increasing the quota for women on party lists, with effective sanctions for failure to comply with gender quota requirements, such as rejection of party lists by the CEC in cases of non-compliance.
- The legislation should be amended to better frame cases of "clone" candidates, as well as the timeline for campaigning. Provisions and sanctions on early campaigning should be included in the law, as well as for campaigning on the day of silence. Cases of violations related to campaigning, and which constitute criminal or administrative offenses, should be systematically acted upon by

police to ensure effective prosecution.

- ENEMO recommended that clear instructions should be issued by the state to public officials and employees regulating their behaviour during elections to prevent the abuse of public office and administrative resources. The legal framework should provide effective mechanisms for prohibiting public authorities from taking unfair advantage of their positions by holding official public events for electoral campaigning purposes, including charitable events, or events that favour or disfavour any political party or candidate.
- The framework for campaign finance should be reinforced with sanctions against parties and candidates who do not comply with the rules for financial reporting. Provisions should also be added in the legal framework for the proper oversight and monitoring of the campaign to identify campaigning expenses which do not appear in financial reports. The definition of costs for campaigning should be broadened, and extended to entities whom organize events, activities, or provide platforms to candidates for campaigning. Additionally, ENEMO recommends that the legislator should consider the introduction of campaign spending limits or restrictions, such as for TV advertising during elections and social media advertising.
- All political parties and candidates should adhere to the principles of fair campaigning, and refrain from using smear methods and legal loopholes in bad faith. The use of vote-buying, “charity” acts, and other methods such as those aiming to confuse voters (i.e. name changes by candidates and organizations using similar names as existing political parties) should be avoided.
- The quality of financial reports analysis should be improved, with emphasis on violations and unreported expenses (“shadow funds”) which limit the fairness of the election. Additional resources should be allocated to the CEC and NAPC in order to do so.
- Strengthen self-regulatory mechanisms in the media sphere in order to counter pressure from media owners on editorial policy. A Code of Conduct could provide essential principles and guide the actions of the media and journalists during the election period.
- Consideration could be given to enhancing the regulation of online campaigning with the aim of ensuring a level playing field for all contestants and an informed choice for voters.

2.1.5 ENEMO IEOM TO MOLDOVA: LOCAL ELECTIONS 2019

Composition of the IEOM:

- **5 CT members**
- **8 LTOs**

ACTIVITIES



With the support of the EU Delegation in Moldova, Embassy of Sweden, and Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, ENEMO IEOM to Moldova deployed **5 Core Team members** based in Chisinau, as well as **8 long-term** observers (LTOs), who were briefed, trained and deployed throughout Moldova, paired in teams of 2 persons. LTOs observed the pre-electoral period as well as the E-day and post-election period.

Over the duration of the mission, 8 ENEMO LTOs conducted: **612 meetings** in total, 175 with election management bodies, 112 with political parties, 143 with electoral candidates, 84 with state officials, 34 with media and 64 with domestic civil society organizations.

At the occasion of a press conference on 30 September, Mr. Dritan Taulla, Head of ENEMO Mission

presented the mission and its plans for the observation of upcoming Local Election on 20 October, 2019. The Deputy Head of CEC affirmed their openness for collaboration with ENEMO team, and the CEC officially invited ENEMO to observe the monitor Local Elections in Moldova on October 20, 2019.

Guidelines for observers for Election Day observation were developed by experts from the CT and LTO coordinator, to provide a frame of reference to observers regarding Election Day procedures and processes at polling stations.

On Election Day for both rounds, ENEMO deployed 5 multinational teams of observers to follow the opening, voting, counting, transfer and intake of election materials by DEC. Observation teams, composed of 10 observers, observed the opening procedures in 4 polling stations in both rounds, voting in **70 polling stations** in the first round and **69 polling stations** in the second round respectively, and closing and counting in 4 polling stations in both rounds. In addition, ENEMO observed the tabulation and election materials intake in 4 Level I DEC in both rounds.



Core Team of ENEMO IEOM at the press conference for presenting plans for the observation of the Local Elections in Moldova, 30 September 2019

The Preliminary Statement of Findings and Conclusions of ENEMO IEOM to Moldova was presented at a press conference on 22 October at the News Agency “IPN”. At the press conference, **Dritan Taulla, Head of ENEMO Mission to Moldova** said: *“Excessive requirements in the law for the registration of self-nominated candidates are at odds with international standards, and concerns could be raised regarding inconsistent grounds for rejection of independent candidates, which may have affected the principle of equal opportunity.”* He added: *“CEC sessions were generally conducted in a collegial, open and transparent manner. The CEC published the agenda of the upcoming sessions in advance and provided draft decisions upon request”*.

“ENEMO interlocutors raised concerns about “shadow funding” of electoral campaigns, namely discrepancies between reported campaign funds and actual campaigning activities and related expenses. ENEMO notes a lack of strong oversight mechanisms to verify compliance of electoral constants with the financial requirements of the law”, explained **Pierre Peytier, Deputy Head of Mission**.

“Election Day was, overall, calm and peaceful. The overall management of the polling and conduct of PECs was assessed positively in the majority of observed polling stations, despite isolated cases of overcrowding, violation of the secrecy of the vote, and other minor incidents at a few polling stations observed, not affecting the overall legitimacy of the process or the results”, concluded **Dritan Taulla**.



Core Team of ENEMO Mission at press conference for presenting preliminary statements for Local elections in Moldova, 05 November 2019

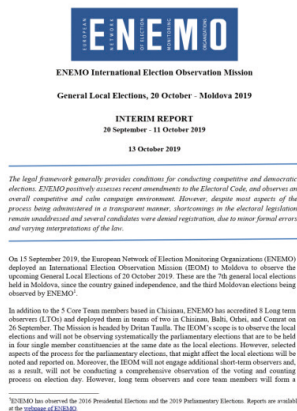
The last press conference was organized on 5 November 2019 in order to present the Preliminary Findings and Conclusions of the Mission for the observation of the second round of Local Elections. **Dritan Taulla, Head of ENEMO Mission to Moldova** said: *“Lack of clear legal provisions for the second round and late regulations left a significant amount of uncertainties in the electoral process, and minor irregularities were observed on election day. However, none of the above seemed to negatively affect the legitimacy of the process or the results”.*

„In spite of the attempts by the government to limit misuse of administrative resources, ENEMO notes the involvement of high state officials and MPs openly supporting mayoral candidates from their respective parties in the second round, during campaign events or on their social media pages. Although no explicit provisions regarding the above are contained in the Electoral Code, concerns should be raised regarding the blurring of line between the state and party, which is at odds with international standards and creates an unlevel playing field”, stated **Pierre Peytier**.

Additionally, **Pierre Peytier** said: *„Election Day was, overall, calm and peaceful. The management of the polling process and conduct of PECs was assessed positively in the majority of observed polling stations, despite isolated cases of campaigning in the vicinity of polling stations, a few malfunctions in SAIS-E, instances of violations of the secrecy of the vote, lack of transparency at a few polling stations and DECAs observed, and other minor incidents not affecting the overall legitimacy of the process or results”.*

RESULTS

The presence of ENEMO during the Local Elections in Moldova provided the domestic and international community with elaborated information about the issues in the country and ensured an observation mission performed under the principles of impartiality and objectivity.



In the First Interim report, ENEMO positively assessed recent amendments to the Electoral Code, and observed an overall competitive and calm campaign environment. However, despite most aspects of the process being administered in a transparent manner, shortcomings in the electoral legislation remain unaddressed and several candidates were denied registration due to minor formal errors and varying interpretations of the law. *“Overall, the legal framework, if implemented in good faith, ensures the conditions for holding of democratic elections. A number of loopholes and shortcomings in the electoral law were addressed through legal amendments adopted in August 2019. The recent amendments clarify ambiguities in the law, bring the legislation more in line with international standards and best practices for democratic elections, and fulfill previous ENEMO and other international and domestic stakeholders’ recommendations”,* states the report.

Despite discriminatory provisions regarding independent candidates, ENEMO observed an overall inclusive process, with 3,736 mayoral candidates and 39,422 town/village candidates, 6,971 district/municipal candidates for local councils registered. In Chisinau, 19 mayoral candidates (840 for municipal council) and in Balti 11 (334 for municipal council) were registered.

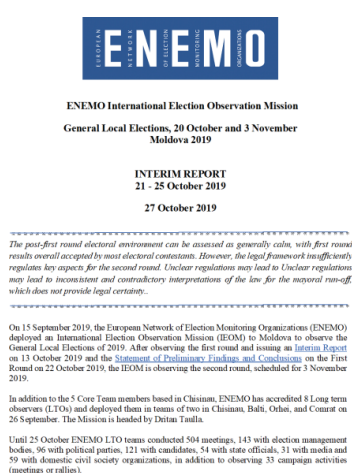
According to ENEMO observers, no significant concerns needed to be raised regarding the accuracy and reliability of the voter lists. However, in some cases, voter registration offices seemed understaffed and voiced the need for harmonizing and simplifying voter registration procedures. Observers also noted potential issues regarding the presence of deceased voters still in the lists.

“Campaigning has been low-key over the observed period, with variations in visibility depending on regions. The electoral environment can be assessed as peaceful and calm, with candidates able to campaign freely overall. However, some provisions on campaigning in the Electoral Code are disproportion-

ately restrictive and at odds with international standards”, reads the report.

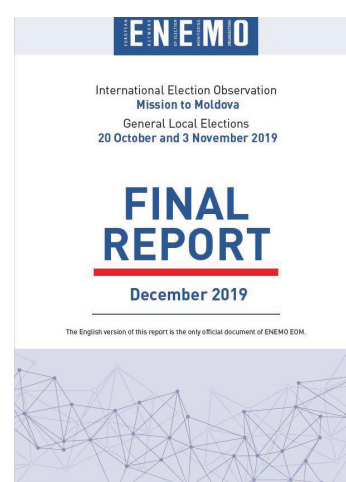
“Unclear regulations may lead to inconsistent and contradictory interpretations of the law for the mayoral run-off, which does not provide legal certainty.” - This was concluded in the **Second Interim report** for the period 21 – 25 October 2019, published by ENEMO. “The second round for the election of mayors is vaguely regulated in the Electoral Code, leaving some key aspects unaddressed. ENEMO notes that this lack of clarity in provisions leaves space for inconsistent and contradictory interpretation of the law and possible misuse of legislative gaps”, stated the report.

Additionally, the report quotes: “ENEMO raises concerns regarding allegations of misuse of administrative resources which were ongoing according to observers, namely the involvement of mayor office workers and independent candidates using their official positions to influence the election campaign, as well as the use of mayoral property and resources for campaigning”.



ENEMO highlighted as a positive fact the coordination of the CEC with other state institutions regarding verification of individual donors of electoral contestants, as well as with the Public Procurement Agency regarding donations of legal entities and checking their engagement in public procurement contracts during the three years preceding the elections (or lack thereof).

Final report Moldova The final report was finalized in January. It contains an in-depth analysis of essential aspects of the electoral process: political background, legal framework and electoral system, performance of



the election administration, registration of candidates and parties, registration of voters, electoral campaigning and campaign finance, media, inclusiveness of the election and access of minorities, election day process (for both rounds), and election dispute resolution. The final report also contains a total of **43 recommendations**.

ENEMO's IEOM also served as a basis for increasing public trust towards the electoral process. The reports released by the mission have contributed to a more transparent electoral process, thereby contributing to the increased public trust towards the election results.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

In total, the Final Report for the 2019 Local Elections in Moldova contained **43 recommendations**. Listed below are some of the key recommendations from the report:

- The electoral legal framework requires a comprehensive review and overhaul, in order to address loopholes, inconsistencies and uncertainties. ENEMO recommends tackling this through a comprehensive legislative reformation process that should go beyond amending a given number of articles of the Electoral Code, or other related laws, aiming instead to ensuring the conduct of an electoral process fully aligned with international standards and best practices for democratic elections.
- The reformation process should be conducted following a comprehensive analysis of encountered issues and wide consultation with both international and domestic stakeholders, as well as with the political consensus of parties across the spectrum. The reformation process should start as soon as possible, but the amended legal framework enters into force well ahead of an electoral cycle.

- Excessively formalistic grounds for invalidating self-nominated candidate signatures should be reconsidered in the law, as they unduly limit the right of voters to support prospective candidates. The conditions for submission of candidacies of independent candidates should not create unequal opportunities between candidates from political parties and non-affiliated candidates.
- To bring the legislation more in line with international standards, candidates should be allowed to submit a higher number of excess signatures, and in principle all signatures should be verified, at least until the required amount of valid signatures is reached. Only if the threshold of valid signatures is not reached after all signatures have been verified should a candidate be denied registration.
- Consideration should be given to granting foreigners the possibility to vote in local elections, under the condition that they meet reasonable residency requirements (for instance, having resided a certain number of years in the relevant constituency).
- ENEMO recommends streamlining and uniformizing timeframes for campaigning, in order to allow all deadlines for registration of candidates to expire before the official campaign period begins, as to allow for all electoral contestants to begin campaigning at the same date, thus creating a more equal playing field. Additionally, the Electoral Code should provide conditions and give the means to the CEC to enforce proportional and dissuasive sanctions against early campaigning.
- The CEC should be given the means to implement comprehensive monitoring of the electoral campaign, by following campaign events and activities, in order to better enforce sanctions against electoral contestants which violate the rules of campaigning. This should also require the CEC to administer stronger sanctions towards parties and candidates' campaigns, which show discrepancies between reported expenses from their electoral funds and actual levels of campaigning on the ground.
- Provisions on usage/non-usage of video cameras on Election Day should be enshrined in the Electoral Code, and clear, timely guidance on this aspect should be provided to all PEB members by the CEC in their instructions and the CCET during their trainings.
- Folding of the ballot paper before the voter leaves the voting booth should be mandatory and enshrined within the law. Violation of this provision should be followed by a PEB member invalidating the ballot and giving a new ballot paper to the voter, regardless of the voter's intention to purposefully reveal her/his ballot or not.
- In order to reduce shortcomings, ENEMO recommends that additional efforts be put by the election administration into training PEB members in advance, before and in between the two rounds, if necessary. Additionally, the legislation should be revised to include provisions on training and delivery of certifications for DEC and PEB members, in order to allow only trained and certified individuals to become appointed to electoral commissions, including in cases of replacement of members.
- The election dispute resolution mechanism should be simplified and jurisdiction for each type of complaint clarified. Consideration could be given to revising the Electoral Code to provide a more linear, systematic and simple framework for complaints and appeals that ensures all mechanisms for legal redress in one hierarchical and clear structure, with clear distinction between administrative and judicial proceedings.
- Regulations of the CEC and amendments regarding the conditions and the right to vote should be taken well in advance of the election. Additionally, provisions on the conditions for voting in the second round should be clearly stated in the Electoral Code, rather than being at the discretion of the election administration. The inclusiveness of the electoral process should be at the core of such legal provisions, and attention should be paid towards avoiding undue restrictions to the right to vote.
- The quality of analysis of financial reports should be improved, with particular attention to major violations and unreported expenses ("shadow funds") which limit the fairness of the election. On this point, the legislator should allocate sufficient resources to the CEC to conduct comprehensive monitoring of electoral campaign finance and coordinate with other state institutions whenever necessary. A methodology should be developed with dedicated trained individuals or a dedicated department in the CEC, to monitor not only income of electoral contestants (i.e donations to their electoral funds), but also to verify declared expenses and their adequation with concrete campaign events and means of campaigning. The CEC, which has an array of sanctions at its disposal

listed in the Electoral Code, should not limit its sanctions to repeated, non-dissuasive warnings.

- Steps should be taken to monitor online and social media, to both address fake news, black PR and online disinformation as well as identify possible costs involved with paid advertising on social media.
- All election related complaints should be considered in open sessions. All decisions regarding complaints must indicate the body with whom the decision could be challenged as well as legal deadlines, in order to provide for effective redress.

SECTION III EXTERNAL EVENTS

Roundtable Ukraine, 5 September 2019



Participants of the round table “Findings and recommendations from the 2019 Presidential and Early Parliamentary Elections in Ukraine”, 05 September 2019

ENEMO’s International Election Observation Mission to Ukraine 2019 organized a round table entitled “Findings and recommendations from the 2019 Presidential and Early Parliamentary Elections in Ukraine”, on 5 September, 2019. At the round table, ENEMO presented the final reports of observation of the 2019 Presidential and Early Parliamentary Elections. International and domestic election experts, representatives of the election administration, CSOs as well as all relevant stakeholders were invited to participate in the discussion on findings of the recent elections monitoring. Furthermore, the round table was an opportunity for all stakeholders to discuss the challenges and the perspectives of the needed electoral reform.

Successful General Secretary’s visit to main stakeholders and donors in USA

As part of this project, Secretary General of ENEMO Zlatko Vujovic had a working visit to Washington and New York in the last week of September (23rd – October 1st). Most of the meetings were organized with the help of National Democratic Institute (NDI).

The visit was organized in order for ENEMO to meet with U.S. foundations and organizations which have been ENEMO’s long-lasting partners, members of the donor community and other relevant stakeholders. That was the special opportunity to exchange an opinion with several stakeholders, The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (U.S. Helsinki Commission), The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), International Republican Institute (IRI) and donors Department of State, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), The German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) as well as with National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and Open Society Foundations, which remain of the utmost importance for continuation of ENEMO’s work and the pursuit of changes it advocates for.

During the visit Secretary General presented ENEMO’s work over the last period and remind on successful cooperation on the missions in Parliamentary elections in Moldova (2019), Parliamentary elections Ukraine (2019), Presidential elections Ukraine (2019).

The main result of this visit was the creation conditions for capacity building in cooperation between NDI and ENEMO. Both sides agreed that this is the key to further progress in the process of democratization and the improvement of the electoral process in the transitional countries of OSCE regions, one of the proofs for that is NDI initiation of ENEMO foundation.



Secretary General of ENEMO speaks at panel organized by National Democratic Institute (NDI) during the visit in Washington



Secretary General of the ENEMO visited U.S. State Department

Participation of ENEMO at IFES national conference "2019 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections: Lessons Learned and Recommendations"



Participants at IFES national conference "2019 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections: Lessons Learned and Recommendations" To in dios hocrem pubit, conscit. caperfec id inaticae conuquam itudess olutuit. Romne



ENEMO representatives at IFES national conference "2019 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections: Lessons Learned and Recommendations"

On November 13 - 14, in Kyiv, at an event organized by IFES, in cooperation with the Central Election Commission (CEC), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Project Coordinator in Ukraine and the Council of Europe Office in Ukraine, former Election and Campaign Analyst Pierre Peytier took part on behalf of ENEMO in the national conference "2019 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections: Lessons Learned and Recommendations". It was an opportunity for ENEMO to share its findings and recommendations from its IEOMs to Ukrainian Presidential and Early Parliamentary Elections 2019.

SECTION IV OTHER PROJECTS

Strengthening Independent Election Monitoring: Improving organizational and financial sustainability of ENEMO – Phase II

European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO) in cooperation with National Endowment for Democracy (NED), during 2019, realized Phase II of the project “Strengthening Independent Election Monitoring: Improving organizational and financial sustainability of ENEMO”. Main goal was to contribute to a more professional, sustainable and program oriented ENEMO.

As mentioned, the project consisted of two phases of one year per each, from 2017 till September 2019. The second phase, for which was spent 89.000,00 USD, lasted from 01st July 2018 – 30th September 2019 and included following activity clusters:

- Establishment of ENEMO operational Central Executive Office with official premises and engaged full/part time three staff members
- Organization of Annual ENEMO General Assembly
- Organizing the evaluation visits to ENEMO member organizations
- Design and preparation of four quarterly ENEMO newsletters
- Secretary General’s visit to US

During 2019 the project was successfully completed and was preceded by a series of activities.

Preparation and publishing policy paper “Sustainability of non-partisan election monitoring in Post-Communist countries”

On the basis of recommendations from the Forum on civic election monitoring in Post-Communist countries in Brussels, whose purpose was to focus on main issues that undermine democratic transitions in these countries, as well as on challenges and opportunities for election monitoring organizations, ENEMO created a policy paper „Sustainability of non-partisan election monitoring in Post-Communist countries“.

Brief contains overview and information based on a research conducted during the project, and feedback received from ENEMO members from different countries and regions. Besides a short presentation of ENEMO and its main supporters, achievements and work conducted so far, this document focuses on main challenges that domestic EMOs face in their respective countries in terms of election monitoring, especially those countries that are still in the early phase of democratic development and where basic human rights are inadequately protected. At the same time, the document contains concrete recommendations for improving the current situation, as well as for providing a higher level of support to election monitoring organizations and ENEMO, including new funding opportunities and possibilities for expanding their scope of work.

The importance of the presence of ENEMO in the process of improving the electoral processes in the countries of ENEMO’s interest, as well as the progress we have made in the recent period (since CeMI General Secretary), is showed in study and compares seven years period (from 2010-2017) during which ENEMO was supported with 3,996,752.00 € and period from 2017-2019 during which ENEMO was supported with 3,530,449.00 €.

Preparation and publishing four quarterly ENEMO newsletters

During the project four newsletters were published and all of them serve to present activities carried out by ENEMO in a three-month period and an announcement of things to come for the Network.

Newsletters covered period from October 2018 to September 2019, and complete newsletters can be found on our website www.enemo.eu.



APRIL – MAY – JUNE

The second round of the presidential elections in Ukraine

In January 2019, the European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO) deployed an International Election Observation Mission to Ukraine to observe the March 31st upcoming Presidential election. In addition to the ten Core Team members based in Kyiv, ENEMO has accredited and deployed 48 Long term observers (LTOs) and deployed 158 Short term observers (STOs) for the first round of the election, in teams of two to all regions (oblasts) of Ukraine. The Mission is headed by Zlatko Vujovic, the Secretary-General of ENEMO.

For the second round of the elections on 21 April, ENEMO deployed 100 teams, including 48 long-term and 150 short-term observers, to follow the opening procedures at 99 polling stations, voting at 1,287 polling stations, closing, counting and results announcement at 100 polling stations, as well as the transfer and intake of election materials at 91 polling stations and overall performance at 100 DECes.

The second round of the presidential elections was held on April 21st, with Volodymyr Zelenskiy and Petro Poroshenko competing for the majority of votes cast.

Most election stakeholders and ENEMO interlocutors positively assessed the conduct of the first round, despite minor violations on Election Day, controversial campaigns and shortcomings in the electoral legislation. Candidates did not contest the official results.

ENEMO's international observation mission for Ukrainian Presidential Elections 2019 is financially supported by the United States Agency for International Development through the National Democratic Institute, the Federal Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany and the European Union.

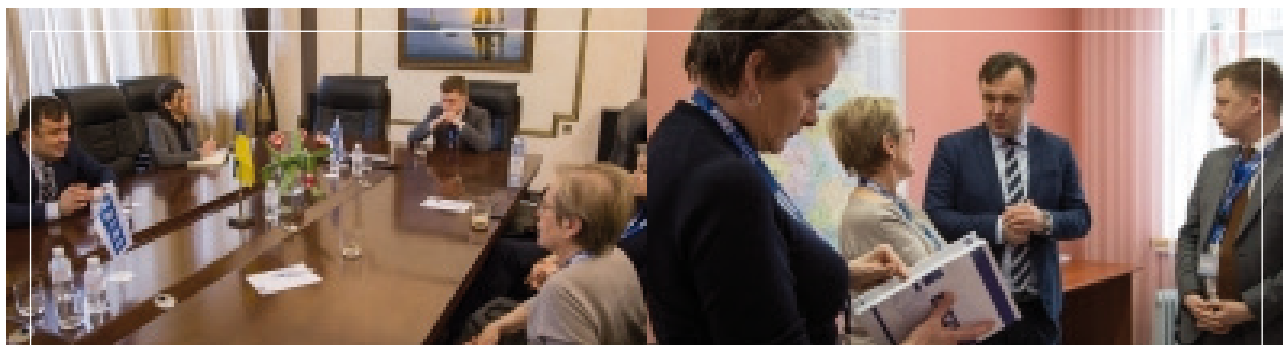
Preparation and publishing Annual report of ENEMO



ENEMO published annual report of 2018, which was the first annual report of ENEMO ever. The report contains reportage from EOMs, highlights all that was done through this project, it includes member organizations' election monitoring projects and it, also, contributes to transparency since it incorporates information regarding the finances of ENEMO. When it comes to EOMs, Annual report of ENEMO 2018 covers the Parliamentary Elections in Armenia through the very significant recommendations for improving the electoral process and contribution to the democratization of this country. Also, at the end of the year ENEMO deployed an International Election Observation Mission (IEOM) in Moldova and began preparations for an upcoming mission in Ukraine in the early next year, which represents one of the main activities of ENEMO during 2018. In the report ENEMO also promotes its member organizations and presents Network capacities.

Meeting with the Director of OSCE (ODIHR)

While conducting the mission in Ukraine, the Secretary-General of ENEMO and Head of Mission to Ukraine 2019, Zlatko Vujovic, hosted a meeting with Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir, Director of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights who visited ENEMO's office in Kyiv. Mr Vujovic presented ENEMO, the IEOM in Ukraine and its plans. The representatives of the ENEMO IEOM and OSCE (ODIHR) also discussed potential future cooperation and the importance of civic monitoring of elections. At the meeting were also present Deputy Head of the Mission, Teodora Pop Trajkov and Urdur Gunnarsdóttir, Special Adviser to the Director.



The Secretary-General of ENEMO and Head of Mission to Ukraine 2019, Zlatko Vujovic, hosted a meeting with Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir, Director of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights who visited ENEMO's office in Kyiv

Additionally, several other important meetings took place in Ukraine as the HoMs of the missions in Ukraine met with Ambassadors from: The United Kingdom, Sweden, USA, EU Delegation, Norway and Canada, Head of the Mission, Zlatko Vujovic met with Prime Minister of Ukraine Volodymyr Hroysman etc.

Building Capacities for Observation and Promoting Free and Fair Parliamentary Elections in Armenia

In the final phase of the project called "Building Capacities for Observation and Promoting Free and Fair Parliamentary Elections in Armenia" ENEMO took part by providing expert support in the process of strengthening the capacities of civil society organizations that monitor the elections in Armenia.

The European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO) analyzed the political situation in Armenia, and decided to contribute to the improvement of democracy process of elections monitoring. ENEMO accomplished this through several activities. The main objective was to work in practice and share experiences of member organizations of ENEMO that could be implemented in the case of Armenia. The role of TIAC, the main beneficiary organization of the project, will be crucial in the following period, especially in monitoring and raising citizens' trust in elections in Armenia, with the support of experienced ENEMO members that went, or are still undergoing similar processes in their own countries.

Overarching goal was to contribute to further democratic development of Armenia. The specific objectives of the project which were met with success were the following: (1) increased capacities of TIAC in the field of conducting domestic election observations in line with international standards, national legislation and best practices, as well as the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and Code of Conduct for International Election Observers; (2) TIAC empowered to gather voting tabulations and provide projections of election results; (3) Raised capacities of TIAC in the field of elec-

toral evidence based policy advocacy and other related fields, based on the needs assessment report; (4) Increase the effectiveness of TIAC's policy impact through improving presentation skills of members of Electoral Department, as well as use of new communication tools such as storytelling and infographics.

After needs assessment ENEMO focused on assisting TIAC in fulfilling result (1) Increased capacities of TIAC in the field of conducting domestic election observations in line with international standards, national legislation and best practices as well as Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and Code of Conduct for International Election Observers; and (2) Raised capacities of TIAC in the field of electoral evidence based policy advocacy and other related fields, based on the needs report.

The trainings under the project were held by experts from different fields related to election monitoring, where the aim was to advance these aspects. The project activities achieved ensured further institutional capacity building of TIAC as an ENEMO member, as well as laying out foundations for TIAC's future Election Observation Missions, by increasing its capacities, image and sustainability, as well as the ability to carry out further election related initiatives. ENEMO organized three trainings under the project, each related to different election topics. The trainings included theoretical parts, comparisons between different country experiences and practical work on the case of Armenia.

Below are some of the topics covered in the trainings:

- Ways of improving the main procedures and documents related to election observations (protocols, reporting forms...)
- Evidence-based policy advocacy
- Public Relations and Elections
- Political party financing
- Abuse of state resources
- Election campaign and evaluation



Participants of the training "Transparency International Anticorruption Centre (TIAC)" within the project "Building Capacities for Observation and Promoting Free and Fair Parliamentary Elections in Armenia", 12 December 2019



Trainer speaks during the training "Transparency International Anticorruption Centre (TIAC)", 13 December 2019

SECTION V UPCOMING PLANS AND STRATEGIC GOALS FOR 2020

In order to continue building upon the work and results recently achieved by the network in 2018 and 2019, ENEMO plans to continue fundraising throughout 2020. In particular, fundraising efforts will be targeted towards raising sufficient funds to support ENEMO's International Election Observation Missions in the countries where it has established a positive track record, and where elections will be held in 2020: Ukraine and Moldova.

Additionally, ENEMO has pursued fundraising efforts for a potential IEOM to Belarus Presidential Elections. It should be noted however that all potential fundraising is conditioned to the will and possibilities of the donors, and therefore should be considered as an achievable goal rather than a certainty of result. Numerous variables may intervene in the process, whether internal or external factors, which could have an effect on the level of funding of the missions.

Ukraine 2020 Local Elections

Plans regarding funding of an ENEMO IEOM to Ukraine Local Elections in 2020 would be obtained from USAID through NDI, as well as from the EU Delegation in Ukraine. Other fundraising efforts for this mission will be conducted towards Embassies, including the ones which funded ENEMO's IEOMs in the country for 2019 elections.

Moldova 2020 Presidential Elections

For Moldova, ENEMO plans to fundraise towards the EU Delegation, the Embassy of Sweden, Embassy of the Netherlands, and NDI for ENEMO to be eligible for receiving funding for Presidential Elections 2020. Additional fundraising efforts will be conducted in this regard, in particular towards other Embassies in Bucharest implementing projects in Moldova. Through this, ENEMO hope to increase the amount of funding for STOs, in order to have a full-scale mission for the first time in Moldova in 2020.

Montenegro and Serbia 2020 Parliamentary Elections

Montenegro is expected to hold Parliamentary Elections in October 2020. ENEMO plans to gather sufficient funds in 2020 in order to deploy an International Election Observation Mission to those elections for the first time since the Network's creation. Potential donors would include the US State Department, and the scale of the mission would remain to be determined depending on the level of funding.

Additionally, ENEMO would potentially deploy a limited observation mission composed of CT experts to observe parliamentary elections in Serbia. A number of LTOs could also be deployed in addition, depending on available funding.

Other fundraising perspectives for 2020

Additionally, ENEMO approached the CEC of Belarus with a request for meeting in Minsk, to discuss the possibility of deploying a mission there for the August 2020 Presidential Elections. Unfortunately, the CEC refused to meet and stated that we should instead address our request to the President (Mr. Lukashenko), the Parliament, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. ENEMO immediately did so, and ad-

dressed official letters to all three of these institutions with a request to invite ENEMO to observe the elections. Although perspectives are not very optimistic that they will answer, ENEMO feels that this would at least leave a precedent furthering the possibility of ENEMO one day having a mission in Belarus.

General Assembly

The next GA planned will be fundamental for further developing ENEMO. There is a need for a comprehensive review of the Constitutional Protocol and strategic planning for the organization. Also, the GA in 2020 would most likely be longer and include more participants if possible. The adoption of new internal policies including membership policy, participation in IEOMs, as well as financial and procurement protocols and other rules and procedures is necessary. These need to be in place in order for ENEMO to be eligible for higher levels of fundraising. Additionally, the new Constitutional Protocol should regulate the position of organizations which are in problematic situations.

Widening the programmatic area of project activities

End-of-mission Roundtables

Although international election observation remains the core activity of ENEMO, it seems essential to diversify programmatic activities and deliverables which ENEMO can produce.

In order to provide for increased sustainability of the missions, ENEMO IEOM to Ukraine Presidential and Parliamentary elections in 2019 initiated the practice of holding a round table event at the end of the mission. The primary function of these round tables was to present ENEMO's key findings and recommendations, but also to advocate in favor of comprehensive, transparent and inclusive electoral reform in the countries observed. The event was also inclusive of domestic CSOs, and counted on the participation of ENEMO member OPORA (see sections above).

Following the example of Ukraine, this practice will continue further in Moldova beginning 2020 (for Local Elections 2019), where ENEMO's round table will gather 40 participants, among which the Head of the Central Electoral Commission of Moldova, key government officials, local CSOs including ENEMO partner Promo-LEX, NGOs, media, etc. Additionally, the opening panel will be composed of high diplomatic representatives such as the EU Delegation in Moldova, the Embassy of Sweden, the Embassy of the Netherlands, and the National Democratic Institute, which supported ENEMO's missions in Moldova in 2019 and the network's goal to promote electoral reform at the event.

The Network plans on continuing this practice of engaging key election stakeholders after ENEMO missions in the respective country where it observes, engage in meaningful dialogue to follow up on ENEMO final report recommendations, and contribute to improving the election legislation and electoral environments in those countries through such events whenever possible.

Such activities in turn help demonstrate that ENEMO missions are a good investment, and that they go beyond the electoral period with a purpose in between election cycles. It also contributes to making ENEMO recommendations more consistent and to follow up on them in time, by measuring which of those recommendations have been taken into account by the legislator and institutions, and those which still remain to be implemented.

Handbook and trainings for CT and LTOs

The issue of the lack of quality applicants and satisfactory level of competence of candidates remains problematic, in particular when several missions take place at the same time as was the case in 2019. Based upon lessons learned on this matter and taking into account experience, ENEMO plans to fund-

raise in 2020 for the development of a general Handbook for the CT and LTOs. This would be complemented by a series of trainings to increase the number of quality candidates which could apply for the network's missions, and allow the Network to have enough competent experts and observers to cover several different overlapping elections.

SECTION VI ENEMO ORGANIZATIONS

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 informed citizens, 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 a great 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 well as 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 public and 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 widened the methodology to conducting research and analysis, education, information sharing 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 observers have participated in more than 30 international observation missions organized by ENEMO and OSCE/ 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-governmental organization 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

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 expertise 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 transparent elections by conducting long-term and short-term election monitoring during elections, by informing citizens about electoral legislation, managing hotlines for reports of electoral corruption, and by publicly discussing important social issues.

Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society



The Coalition is a non-partisan, non-governmental, non-for-profit human rights organization. Mission - building a strong civil society, strengthen the rule of law and protection of human rights in Kyrgyzstan.

Organizational structure - General Assembly of members(one time in 2 years), Board members executive staff and 7 regional offices.

The organization's activities are focused on following program issues: supporting the development of free, fair, transparent and democratic election system; civic education; providing of parliamentary principles and good governance in reforms on local, regional and national levels.

KRIIK Albania Association



KRIIK Albania Association is a non-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 headquarters are in Tirana and the association operates nationwide 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 Albania since its 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 observation is aimed to provide an impartial assessment of the preparation and conduct of elections, 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.

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 anti-corruption 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 2000 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.

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 civil society 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 with other civil society groups, academia, media, international organizations play a key role in presenting the organization's position to policymakers 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 media legislation 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 Transnistria (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 civil society

sector to boost its influence in widening transparency and accountability 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 in policy research and analysis, in monitoring the implementation of laws, and advocacy in decisionmaking 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.

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.

SECTION VII 2019 PUBLICATIONS

In 2019, ENEMO IEOMs published a total of 8 Interim Reports, 7 Preliminary Statements of Findings and Conclusions, and 5 Final Reports for the 5 elections which were observed.

Below is a list of all of these publications and respective weblinks, from each of the IEOMs conducted in 2019, as a reference and testament to the amount of work and expertise which were put into writing these reports. This will also provide the reader wishing to read further with an overview of how those elections were conducted and ENEMO's assessment of those electoral processes. Several of these reports are also available translated to the language of countries where elections took place.

ARMENIA EARLY PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

- ▷ **Interim report:** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/EOMtoArmenia/InterimReport-ENE-MOEOMArmenia2018.pdf>
- ▷ **Preliminary Statement of Findings and Conclusions:** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/EOMtoArmenia/StatementofPreliminaryFindingsandConclusions10Dec.pdf>
- ▷ **Final report:** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/Finalreport-Englishversion.pdf>

MOLDOVA PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

- ▷ **Interim report:** http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/InterimReport4Feb_2019.pdf
- ▷ **Preliminary Statement of Findings and Conclusions:** http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/ENEMOStatementofPreliminaryFindingsandConclusions-2019_02_26.pdf
- ▷ **Final report:** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/EnemofinalreportMoldova2019ENG.pdf>

UKRAINE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

- ▷ **Interim report 1:** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/PRESSRELEASE-FirstInterimReport-Mar12.pdf>
- ▷ **Interim report II:** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/SecondInterimReport-ENG.pdf>
- ▷ **Interim report III:** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/InterimReport3-ENEMOIEOMPresidentialElectionsUkraine2019.pdf>
- ▷ **Preliminary Statement of Findings and Conclusions:** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/PreliminaryStatement2ndroundENEMOIEOMPresidentialElection-Ukraine2019.pdf>
- ▷ **Final report:** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/FINALREPORTPresidentialElectionsUkraine2019ENG.pdf>

UKRAINE EARLY PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

- ▷ **Interim report:** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/FirstInterimReport-EarlyParliamentary-ElectionsUkraine2019.pdf>
- ▷ **Preliminary Statement of Findings and Conclusions:** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/PreliminaryStatementParliamentaryElectionsUkraine2019.pdf>
- ▷ **Final report:** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/FINALREPORTParliamentaryElection-sUkraine2019ENG.pdf>

MOLDOVA LOCAL ELECTIONS

- ▷ **Interim report 1:** http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/1stInterimReport-LocalElection-sOct_2019Moldova-13Oct_2019.pdf
- ▷ **Interim report II:** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/SecondInterimReport-27October.pdf>
- ▷ **Preliminary Statement of Findings and Conclusions (1st Round):** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/STATEMENTOFPRELIMINARYFINDINGSANDCONCLUSIONS-1stRound-22Oct.pdf>
- ▷ **Preliminary Statement of Findings and Conclusions (2nd Round):** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/STATEMENTOFPRELIMINARYFINDINGSANDCONCLUSIONS2ndround5Nov.pdf>
- ▷ **Final report (published January 2020):** <http://enemo.eu/uploads/file-manager/FinalReport-MoldovaDecember2019.pdf>

SECTION VIII FINANCIAL REPORT

Financial report 2019

Project	Donor	Amount
Building Capacities for Observation and Promoting the Integrity of Parliamentary Elections in Armenia	EU Delegation (Through TIAC)	€ 29,190.0
Strengthening Independent Election Monitoring	National Endowment for Democracy (NED)	€ 23,862.7
ENEMO International Observation Mission for the Parliamentary Elections in Republic of Armenia	EU Delegation to the Republic of Armenia	€ 81,378.8
ENEMO International Observation Mission for the Parliamentary Elections in Republic of Armenia	Dutch Embassy to Armenia	€ 41,946.7
Other		€ 16.8
Total		€ 176,395.0

Also, in 2019 ENEMO fundraised through CeMI for the following EOMs and it was as follows:

ENEMO EOM to the 2019 Parliamentary Elections in the Republic of Moldova 2019	Delegation of the European union to Moldova	€ 47,605.00
	Government Offices of Sweden	€ 19,047.89
	Kingdom of the Netherlands	€ 99,939.00
	National Democratic Institute (NDI)	€ 88,799.40
ENEMO EOM to Local Elections in Moldova 2019	Delegation of the European union to Moldova	€ 47,516.6
	Government Offices of Sweden	€ 93,788.4
	Kingdom of the Netherlands	€ 50,000.0
ENEMO EOM to Presidential and Parliamentary Elections to Ukraine 2019	Delegation of the European union to Ukraine	€ 239,999.0
	Kingdom of the Netherlands	€ 129,028.0
	National Democratic Institute (NDI)	€ 1,350,231.4
	The Federal Republic of Germany	€ 433,540.8
Total approx.		€ 2,599,495.4

Total approximate fundraised amount, ENEMO and CeMI	€ 2,775,890.38
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