



REPORT no. 4

Observation Mission Parliamentary Elections of February 24, 2019

Monitoring period: 23 January – 5 February, 2019

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The report is drafted within the 2019 Parliamentary Election Observation Mission, carried out by the Promo-LEX Association with the financial support of the US Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Democracy, Transparency and Responsibility Program; the British Embassy in Chisinau through the project for Strengthening Democratic Accountability in Moldova; Soros-Moldova Foundation through the projects Strengthening the Platform for the Development of Activism and Education of Human Rights in the Republic of Moldova and Monitoring Electoral Rolls and Litigation in the 2018 Parliamentary Elections; the Council of Europe through the Support for the Monitoring of the 2018 Parliamentary Elections project.

This report contains data and information on the period of 23 January- 5 February 2019, gathered and presented by Promo-LEX OM. The content of this document may be subject to revision.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Legal framework. Considering the fact that on the election day, a considerable number of Moldovan citizens will be abroad and the fact that a large part of them will have expired identity cards, the Promo-LEX OM reiterates its position expressed in the previous polls, according to which amending the law is the only appropriate and necessary mechanism to fit within the legal limits the possibility to vote of the citizens with expired identity documents. Also, Promo-LEX points out the need to clarify the powers of the Constituency Councils to decide on the number of members appointed by local councils.

Electoral Bodies. During the reporting period, the CEC adopted a total of 106 decisions on the organization and conduct of the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019.

We are witnessing an active process of observers' registration. By February 5, 2019, electoral bodies accredited a total of 2304 observers, of which 2069 national (1720 observers of the Promo-LEX OM) and 235 international observers. Candidates of the PPS (4) and the PDM (2) accredited observers within the following SMCCs: no. 3 Edinet (Sirbu Oleg- the PDM), no.6 Drochia (Svecla Grigore- the PPS), no.9 Balti (Himici Igor- the PPS), no.14 Telenesti (Cristea Valerian-thee PPS), no. 20 Straseni (Pavel Filip-the PDM) and no. 30 Chisinau (Cvasnii Stanislav- the PPS). In this respect, the SMCCs accredited a total of 260 people.

Promo-LEX OM regrets the lack of a prompt reaction from the CEC with regard to the request for information, sent on January 16, 2019, through which Promo-LEX respectfully asked to clarify a number of hypothetical but possible questions and situations caused by the latest modification of the legislative framework on the conduct of the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019. In principle, we believe that explanation of the uncertainties signaled by the Mission through a Circular Letter would make the electoral process more explicit for all the subjects involved: voters, electoral officials, competitors and observers.

Modification of the SMCC membership in the monitored period is decreasing: 6 decisions of the CEC compared to the previous monitoring period (15). We identified an unusual situation in the case of the SMCC no. 48 whose composition increased by a decision of the CEC from 7 to 11 members, involving members of the Register of Electoral Officials. In the opinion of Promo-LEX, a change in the number of CC members, ex officio, after the expiration of the deadline, must have a solid motivation. However, the number of members in the SMCC no.48 falls within the legal provisions of art. 28 par. (7) of the Electoral Code, and no application has been filed with the CEC regarding insufficient activity of the Council.

By January 31, 2019, according to the Calendar Plan, the SMCCs made publicly available data on the headquarters of EBPSs and contacts for public relations. Out of a total of 2143 EBPSs, data on the headquarters of 2133 EBPSs have been communicated. Therefore, the address of 10 PSs in the SMC no. 50 (West of RM) are not known yet. We emphasize the fact that the situation is more complicated in terms of telephone numbers/ email addresses in the case of 92 EBPSs established in the constituencies located abroad (SMCs no. 49, 50 and 51).

With regard to public disclosure of the decisions to set up EBPSs and data on their numerical composition, it should be noted that out of a total of 51 SMCCs, only 19 SMCCs (37%) published the decisions on time, 26 SMCCs (51%) published the decisions, exceeding the deadline of January 31, 2019, and 6 SMCCs (12%) did not publish the decisions by February 5, 2019.

Intimidation of the Promo-LEX Observation Mission activity. Promo-LEX OM continues to emphasize cases of intimidation of its territorial observers. The mission has identified at least 5

situations of this kind. In three cases, Promo-LEX observers have been intimidated in the exercise of their mission by representatives of local public administrations, in one case by the supporters of an electoral candidate, and in one situation, an LTO found out from reliable sources that the cars used by the observers in their activities are tracked by police at the request of the SIS.

Designation and registration of candidates. 9 candidates have been registered *in the national constituency* during the monitored period. As a result, 15 candidates (14 parties and one electoral bloc) have been registered in the national constituency for the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019. The minimum representation rate for both genders (40%) has been respected by all the competitors, but the positions occupied by women candidates show a tendency to avoid placing them in leading positions.

By January 31, 2019, 322 electoral candidates have registered *in 51 single member constituencies*. The registration rate was of about 80%, 322 electoral candidates have been registered following their nomination by 401 IGs. Of the 79 IGs that did not register any competitors, 43 did not file dossiers for registration and in the case of 36 IGs, the SMCCs denied the registration. As for independent candidates, of 101 applicants (IGs) only 57 (56%) have been registered.

Of the 322 registered candidates, 265 (82%) have been nominated by parties and blocs: the PDM (51), the PSRM (51), ACUM bloc (48), the PPS (46), the PCRM (26), the PL (17), the PNL (3), the PVE (2), the PPDA (1) and 57 independent candidates (18%). In terms of gender representation, only 20% (66) of candidates registered in SMCs are women, while 80% (256) are men.

State Electoral Register. During 382 visits made to the LPAs during their working hours, Promo-LEX observers managed to carry out only 279 (73%) interviews with registrars. In the other 103 cases (27%), interviews were not possible largely due to registrars' absence from the job - 68 cases (66%), or because of the impossibility to identify the registrar -29 cases (28%), refusal to provide information to observers - 6 cases (6%).

Promo-LEX OM reiterates its concern about the large number of conflicts registered in the SER. During the period covered by the Monitoring Report no. 4, we identified, on January 29, 2019, the last day of updating the Register before electoral lists are generated, 2158 conflicts that were still present in the Register, detected by 100 registrars of the 279 interviewed.

As for the registrars' receipt of electoral lists after the last elections, interviews with registrars revealed that in 242 (87%) of the total of 279 responses, registrars received the lists.

Observing registrars' activity in the period between December 26, 2018 - January 29, 2019, we were able to draw several preliminary conclusions about the management of the SER. First of all, Promo-LEX does not understand the logic of suspending the operation of the SER in the full-swing of electoral period (December 28, 2018 - January 10, 2019), when the accuracy and correctness of the changes and updates made by registrars are essential to the quality of parliamentary elections. Secondly, we attest to the stable and alarming presence of unresolved conflicts in the SER, in particular conflicts of address, boundaries of polling stations and citizen's status (deceased persons, for example). Thirdly, the Promo-LEX OM considers that the current approach used by the CEC to assign tasks to the registrars, without taking into account the number of voters in their management, is ineffective.

Electoral conflicts. According to the observations of the Promo-LEX OM, 7 complaints have been filed with the CC during the monitored period. Of these, 5 complaints were made by MP candidates (3 - by the PCRM, 1 by ACUM Bloc, 1 - by an independent candidate), one contestation was filed by a voter and one came from the Singerei Police Inspectorate.

36 complaints have been filed with the CEC, of which 23 by representatives of political parties (6 – by the PSRM, 5 – by the PPS, 3 – by the PN, 3 by the PL and PN each, 2 by the PCRM, the PPDA, ACUM Bloc), 12 by independent candidates, and one by a SMCC member. The majority of them - 30 - were filed against the CC, and one - against the CC president, most of them targeting the SMCC no.48 (4), SMCC no.4 (3), SMCC no. 5 (3). Five appeals were filed against the actions/ inaction of electoral candidates, of which 2 - against the PSRM and 2 - against the PDM.

Electoral litigation. During the monitored period, at least 7 summons to *the courts of first instances* have been filed by electoral candidates, 5 - by those nominated by political parties (the PN, the PCRM, ACUM Bloc, the PSRM), and 2 - by independent candidates. Three contestations were filed against the decisions on registration /non-registration issued by electoral bodies, one - against the decision to register an electoral symbol and 3 - against actions of electoral campaigning using national/ international symbols (the PSRM-2) as well as against misuse of administrative resources (the PDM).

Five appeals have been filed *with the Court of Appeal* (4 against the decisions of the CEC and 1 against the decision of the Audiovisual Council) and two for leaves to appeal. The complainants are ACUM Bloc - 2, the PPCNM - 1, the PL - 1, "Reforma- Art" LLC - 1 and concerned the organization of polling stations abroad, registration / non-registration of an electoral candidate and coverage of electoral campaign in the media.

5 appeals have been filed with the Supreme Court of Justice, 2 - by ACUM Bloc and 1 - by the PSRM against the decisions issued by the CEC, the other 2 by "Reforma-Art" LLC against the PDM, with regard to the coverage of electoral campaign in the media. Only an appeal was admitted, the other being dismissed as unfounded.

Electoral competitors. Compared to the previous reporting period, the Promo-LEX OM identified a 6-fold *increase in the number of electoral events - 607*. Of these, 38% were organized by the PSRM, 26% by the PDM, 14% by the PPS and 11% by ACUM Bloc. Geographical distribution shows that most of them were held in Chisinau (38%), Balti (7%), Floresti (4%), Cahul (4%), Criuleni (4%) and Orhei (4%).

During the monitored period, Promo-LEX observers reported *that at least 85 cases could be qualified as misuse of administrative resources*. In 45 cases, the PDM is concerned, in 33 cases – the PSRM, in 3 cases – the PN, in 3 cases – ACUM Bloc and the PCRM in one case.

In quantitative terms, most of the reported cases refer to electoral meetings with employees organized in public institutions during the work program (69 cases). In terms of impact, the Promo-LEX OM draws the reader's attention to the use of public institutions to promote electoral initiatives (1 case); involvement of civil servants / public dignity officials in campaigning activities (12 cases); candidate's claiming the merits for public work / services made at public expense (3 cases).

Promo-LEX observers have reported *at least 4 cases that can be described as bribery of voters*: in 3 cases, the PPS is concerned, and in one case – the PSRM.

Promo-LEX *revealed a case of electoral advertising made without respecting advertising requirements (the PDM) and 17 cases of placement of advertising in unauthorized places (the PSRM - 6, the PDM- 5, the PPS - 3, ACUM Bloc: 2, the PCRM- 1)*.

During the monitored period, Promo-LEX observers reported 6 cases of violence /intimidation of electoral candidates. In 3 cases, the candidates of ACUM Bloc are targeted, in two – the PDM, and the PSRM – in 1 case.

With regard to *street / promotional / online advertising*, Promo-LEX observers identified at least 1307 cases, as follows: the PSRM- 43%, the PPS -23%, the PDM - 17%, and ACUM Bloc -8%. The most popular types of advertising were newspapers / brochures - 22%, street banners - 19%, as well as leaflets, posters, and calendars - 17%.

Funding of electoral campaigns. According to our findings, of the total number of competitors enrolled in electoral race, 256 submitted weekly reports on the financing of electoral campaigns. Reports were submitted by candidates of the PDM, the PSRM, the PCRM, the PPS, the PN, ACUM Bloc, the PNL, the PPS, the PRM, and 19 I.C. (I.C. Valeriu Ghiletschi, I.C. Valentina Geamana, I.C. Ceboatarescu Dumitru, I.C. Cimbriciuc Alexandru, I.C. Alexandrin Patron, I.C. Carbune Iuri, I.C. Biriucov Sergiu, I.C. Cerba Valeriu, I.C. Bostan Galina, I.C. Carlig Mihail, I.C. Lapticus Ion, I.C. Binzar Oleg, I.C. Savva Viorel, I.C. Palancica Roman). On the other hand, by February 1, 2019, none of the candidates representing the political parties of the MPSN, the PVE, the PVP, the MPA, the PL, the PPDA presented neither a financial report nor the commitment to bear no expenditures. Only one independent candidate out of the 38 who did not report financial reports (I.C. Maxim Uvarov) announced the CEC about his intention to incur no expenses.

The total amount of cumulative financial resources reported to the CEC by electoral candidates during the period of January 25 - February 1, 2019, is 23,304,522 lei, while the amount of expenditures is 19,210,582 lei. Thus, the PDM accumulated 11,380,000 lei, the PPS - 5,280,000 lei, the PSRM - 4,610,000 lei, ACUM Bloc - 740,993 lei, the PCRM - 700,000 lei, the PN - 384,745 lei, the PNL - 2,000 lei, the PRM - 6,814 lei, I.C. Valeriu Ghiletschi - 115,000 lei, I.C. Geamana Valentina - 85,000 lei, I.C. Ceboatarescu Dumitru - 60,000 lei.

As for the reported expenditures, the largest share falls for advertising - 88% (16,853,506 lei) and promotional materials - 7% in the amount of 1,291,048 lei, i.e. a total of 95% accounts only for the channels of electoral campaigning; followed by expenses on events and meetings - 3% (530,314 lei); transportation costs - 1% (303,760 lei) and other expenses - 1% (231,955 lei, including telecommunication expenses - 49,898 lei, additional maintenance expenses - 41,738 lei, expenses on delegation of persons (volunteers / observers) - 15,450 lei, expenses on political / legal consultancy - 6,812 lei, expenses on bank loans and services - 118,057 lei).

During the monitored period, there was no reporting of expenses on events/ meetings from 2 electoral candidates (the PDM, the PCRM). Only two electoral candidates (ACUM Bloc and the PN) reported to the CEC additional maintenance costs (renting of temporary premises, salaries for temporary staff employed for electoral purposes), and only 1 electoral competitor (ACUM Bloc) reported expenditures on volunteers.

In conclusion, the total expenditures for the period of January 25 - February 1, 2019 estimated by the Promo-LEX OM for all categories of unreported expenses amount to at least 828,423 lei (the PSRM - 668,407 lei, the PN -70,050 lei, the PDM-52,440 lei, the PRM - 1,950 lei, the PL - 1,950 lei, the PPDA - 975 lei, the PCRM - 700 lei, I.C. Leonid Macari - 5,384 lei, I.C. Valeriu Ghiletschi - 3,901 lei, I.C. Gheorghe Furdui - 5,023 lei, I.C. Bobeica Gheorghe - 7,159 lei, I.C. Aricov Gheorghe - 3,000 lei, I.C. Ceboatarescu Dumitru - 2,865 lei, I.C. Calin Vieru - 3,749 lei, I.C. Alexandru Bujoreanu - 870 lei.

Hate speech. In the period subjected to monitoring, Promo-LEX continued to monitor cases of hate speech and incitement to discrimination.

Promo-LEX monitors reported at least 5 cases, where electoral competitors generated discriminatory messages or publicly displayed other forms of intolerance, in particular, the PSRM - 3 cases; the PCRM - 1 case and ACUM Bloc - 1 case.

On the other hand, we should mention candidates that have been targeted by hate speech: ACUM Bloc - 5 times, the PSRM - twice; the PDM - twice; the PPS - once.

Having analyzed the situation in terms of type of hate speech, we noticed that *most* of the cases - at least 7 - *involve sexist prejudices and gender stereotypes*.

Voter education and electoral training activities. With the start of electoral campaign, several information campaigns have been launched to inform the voters about the parliamentary elections, managed both by electoral authorities and especially, by the civil society. On February 2, 2019, Promo-LEX launched the Electoral Information Campaign aimed at apolitical mobilization of Moldovan citizens holding the right to vote, including the diaspora: "There will be no second round. COME AND VOTE IN THE FIRST!". The campaign will take place in the period of February 2-22, 2019 in 92 settlements in 46 constituencies involving more than 270 volunteers. On February 4, 2019, Promo-LEX, in partnership with the Public TV Post Moldova 1, started *the Electoral Debates on TV* with the participation of MP candidates, registered in the national constituency.

In addition, during the monitored period, the Center for Continuing Education in Electoral Matters (CICDE) started the training of EBPS members for parliamentary elections, which will have been finished by February 12, 2019.

INTRODUCTION

Report no. 4 has been developed within the framework of the Promo-LEX Observation Mission (OM) of the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019 and includes the result of monitoring the pre-election period with an emphasis on the period of 23 January – 5 February 2019. The period of financial monitoring is 25 January – 1 February 2019. The content of this report may be subject to revision.

This report contains the main findings and trends specific to the beginning of the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019. The conclusions and recommendations of the OM in the current report refer to the designation and registration of electoral competitors, as well as electoral activities of the potential or registered candidates.

The Promo-LEX OM will present a total of 6 monitoring reports on the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019. The mission of the reports is to diagnose, in real time, the quality of the organization and conduct of elections for a predetermined period of time; to bring to accountability electoral actors; to identify positive and negative trends in the electoral processes. After the election day, a report will be drawn up, providing a synthesis of the main aspects of the organization and conduct of the voting (e.g. opening and closing of the PSs, number and type of incidents); the results of the parallel vote tabulation (PVT) and their comparison with the official results. The final report of the OM will be submitted on March 28, 2019.

The monitoring reports are prepared by the central team of the Promo-LEX OM, based on the findings reported by the long-term observers (LTOs) within the OM about the activity of all actors involved in the process of organizing and conducting the elections: electoral candidates, public authorities, electoral bodies, political parties, citizens who submit their own candidacy, and the civil society.

During the electoral period, the monitoring of the electoral process is carried out by 48 LTOs, one for each of the 46 single member constituencies (SMC) established on the territory of the Republic of Moldova and controlled by the constitutional authorities, as well as one LTO for the SMC created for the Transnistrian region and the SMC established abroad. On the election day, Promo-LEX will delegate one short-term observer (STO) to each polling station (PS) opened on the territory of the Republic of Moldova. The OM also intends to designate STOs to at least 50 PSs set up abroad for the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019.

All the observers involved in the monitoring process are trained in the seminars organized by the Promo-LEX Mission and sign the Code of Conduct¹ of the Promo-LEX Independent National Observatory, committing to act in good faith and in a non-partisan way. The activity of all observers is coordinated by the central team of the Association.

The report is drawn up based on the observation reports and the findings of the LTOs introduced into the thematic templates, as well as on official public information reported by Promo-LEX OM observers. Carrying out some planned visits, the observers analyze the information that results from discussions, meetings with officials and consultation of official documents.

The Promo-LEX OM of the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019 is a project of the Promo-LEX Association carried out within the Civic Coalition for Free and Fair Elections. The Promo-LEX OM is not a political opponent of the competitors involved in the electoral race, it is not an investigative body and does not assume the express obligation to prove the observed findings. However, the observers' reports are accompanied, as far as possible, by photo and video evidence, which can only be made available to law enforcement bodies on the basis of appropriate requests, and in no case, shall it be provided to electoral competitors. At the same time, the violations, including the alleged ones, which are found in this report, must be considered by the electoral authorities in the light of the provisions of art. 22

¹ <https://promolex.md/4689-codul-de-conduita-al-observatorilor-electorali-promo-lex/>

paragraph 1 lit q) and 68 par. 5 Electoral Code, including as observers' observations, to be examined by the competent authorities.

In the monitored period, Promo-LEX OM continued to hold meetings with representatives of electoral candidates to familiarize them and discuss the methodological aspects of monitoring.

The Promo-LEX mission manages the www.monitor.md web platform, where any citizen can report activities with electoral overtones, the information from observers' reports being stored on the same platform. Citizens' notifications are verified by the Mission Observers during the next scheduled visit to the settlement, where the alert was recorded. At the same time, the violations, including the alleged ones, which are found in this report, must be considered by the electoral authorities in the light of the provisions of art. 22 paragraph 1 lit q) and 68 par. 5 Electoral Code, including as observers' observations, to be examined by the competent authorities.

Promo-LEX is a public association that aims at developing democracy in Moldova, including in the Transnistrian region, by promoting and protecting human rights, monitoring democratic processes and strengthening the civil society. The Association organizes Election Observation Missions in the Republic of Moldova since 2009, the current mission being the 17th. Additionally, the employees and members of the Association have extensive international experience and participated in election observations in the International Missions of Armenia, Germany, Georgia, Estonia, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Ukraine etc.

The international standards referred to in this report are those developed by the UN, OSCE, the European Commission for Democracy through Law, the European Union and the Council of Europe. At the end of this report, we formulated preliminary recommendations for public authorities, electoral bodies, electoral candidates / participants in the referendums and other stakeholders to ensure the optimization of the electoral process.

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The opinions expressed in the reports and press releases of the Promo-LEX OM belong to the authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of the donors.

I. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Considering the fact that on the election day, a considerable number of Moldovan citizens will be abroad and the fact that a large part of them will have expired identity cards, the Promo-LEX OM reiterates its position expressed in the previous polls, according to which amending the law is the only appropriate and necessary mechanism to fit within the legal limits the possibility to vote of the citizens with expired identity documents. Also, Promo-LEX points out the need to clarify the powers of Constituency Councils to decide on the number of members appointed by local councils.

1.1. Voting outside the country on the basis of expired identity documents

On January 10, 2019, Mihail Cotorobai, the People's Advocate, filed a petition with the Constitutional Court, requesting to verify the constitutionality of the provision of Art. 58 par. (3) lit. c) of the Electoral Code on voting in the polling stations established abroad solely on the basis of foreign passport and seaman's book, and the prohibition of voting on the basis of expired identity documents².

By Decision no. 5 of 14.01.2019³, the Constitutional Court declared the petition inadmissible, considering that the disputed measure did not present a disproportionate differential treatment, that it did not affect the essence of the right to vote. Recognizing that the provision in Art. 58 par. (3) lit. c) is a limiting measure, the High Court identified two legitimate objectives at its basis:

- **preventing voter fraud**, foreign passports allow for a better voter recognition as they have a shorter validity term, the voter can be recognized by a more recent photograph of the holder⁴, and provide additional elements to prevent forgery of documents⁵;
- **strengthening the ties between the Republic of Moldova and its citizens**, by encouraging them to request their country's passport, to travel abroad and present the passport for their identification, mentioning the need to stimulate citizens not to use expired acts.

At the same time, the Court has established that the requirement of passport validity is **a guarantee in situations, where the identification of the person** in the SIAS "Elections" System and the State Electoral Register **is impossible** due to technical failures. The Court also claimed that the period between elections is large enough to allow citizens who want to vote to apply for the issuance of a valid passport.

It should be mentioned that on January 12, 2019, Alexandrin Patron, an independent MP candidate, filed an application with the CEC⁶, requesting to consider the possibility of adopting a decision, by which Moldovan citizens based abroad will be allowed to vote using their expired passports. On January 25, 2019, the CEC responded by letter no. CEC 8/112 of January 25, 2019⁷, stating that Art. 58 par. (3) lit. c) of the Electoral Code prohibits citizens of the Republic of Moldova from voting in the polling stations established abroad with IDs / temporary IDs or expired passports. At the same time, it mentioned that the applicant is not a subject with the right to submit proposals for the CEC's agenda.

² <https://bit.ly/2Bm8c79>

³ <https://bit.ly/2D9Q5Bv>

⁴ The passport is issued for a term of 10 years, while the ID is issued for the following terms: from 16 to 25 years of age, from 25- to 45, and from 45 –lifetime.

⁵ Unlike national IDs, foreign biometric passports typically contain digital facial image and fingerprints.

⁶ <https://bit.ly/2D5CYkl>

⁷ <https://bit.ly/2WITUGM>

With regard to voting based on expired identity documents, the Promo-LEX OM points out that Art. 5 par. (1) lit. d) of Law no. 273 of 9 November 1994 provides that an expired identity document is considered to be invalid. It should be noted that according to art. 9 par. (1) lit. i), the use of invalid identity documents constitutes a violation of law. Thus, the Promo-LEX OM reiterates that *modifying the law is the only appropriate and necessary mechanism to fit within the legal limits the possibility to vote for citizens holding expired identity documents, which is impossible under the current legal conditions.*

As for voting abroad based on identity cards, the Promo-LEX OM mentions that voter identification in the Republic of Moldova is possible on the basis of both passport and identity card, and according to art. 3 par. (1) of the Law no. 273 of 09.11.1994, the identity card of the citizen of the Republic of Moldova is issued to **citizens for its use on the territory of the republic or abroad**. Thus, we consider that by the norm established in the Electoral Code, art. 58 par. (3) lit. c), the citizens based abroad are unduly limited in their right to vote, especially considering that the initiative for travelling on the basis of identity cards has been approved by the Government of the Republic of Moldova⁸.

1.2. Legal uncertainties as to the competence of the SMCC to decide independently on the number of EBPS members designated by local councils

The Promo-LEX OM draws the reader's attention to the need to clarify the uncertainties related to the interpretation of Art. 30 par. (10) of the Electoral Code on the number of EBPS members designated by local councils.

In fact, on January 15, 2019, the Plopi Communal Council issued Decision no. 01/01 - XXVI, by which it designated candidates for the position of member with deliberative vote in the electoral bureau of the polling stations Plopi, Hirtop, Taraclia. Thus, the Communal Council of Plopi designated to the EBPS Taraclia 3 members as the main proposals, and 2 - as reserve candidates.

On January 28, 2019, the SMCC no. 42 issued Decision no. 11/1, by which it constituted the EBPS no. 42/34 Taraclia in the numerical composition of 5 members. The nominal membership of the EBPS includes 2 persons proposed by the Plopi Communal Council (one from the reserve list), and 3 designated by political parties.

It should be mentioned that, according to art. 30 par. (10) of the Electoral Code, the candidacies of 3 EBPS members are to be proposed by the local councils and the candidacies of the other members are to be proposed by parties and other socio-political organizations represented in the Parliament (...) and if the number is not sufficient, the remaining members are proposed from the Register of Electoral Officials (REO).

Only provided that the parties and other socio-political organizations do not submit their nominations to the EBPS 7 days before the deadline for the establishment of the bureau the latest, the necessary number of candidates shall be filled in by **the local council**, and if the **local council** does not present its candidates, the electoral bureau is filled in from the REO. The only incompatibility provided by the legal framework is that the EBPS members cannot be councilors in local councils and party members.

Respectively, in the case of Plopi Communal Council, only two candidacies have been included. By analogy, the SMCC might refuse to fill it in with certain party members.

In addition, it should be specified that of the two members accepted by the SMCC, one was on reserve list. Although the Constituency Council was allowed to fill in the required number of candidates with

⁸ Government Decision no.1070 of 08.11.2018

those proposed by the local council on the reserve list only if the parties did not submit their candidates, or if the submitted candidates were councilors in the local councils or party members, or if the designated person refused to be an EBPS member.

Additionally, it should be noted that according to point 7 of the Regulation on the activity of the EBPS, approved by CEC Decision no. 1734, the Constituency Council shall complete and **decide on the numerical composition of electoral bureau, (...) provided that it ensures all legal subjects with the right to designate members of the electoral bureau.**

Given that the SMCC no. 42 did not present arguments for the approval of 2 members designated by the Communal Council instead of the 3 proposed, and approved a candidacy from the reserve list, there are suspicions with regard to the arbitrariness of the decision on the approval of the nominal composition of the EBPS.

II. ELECTORAL BODIES

During the reporting period, the CEC adopted a total of 106 decisions on the organization and conduct of the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019.

We are witnessing an active process of observers' registration. By February 5, 2019, electoral bodies accredited a total of 2304 observers, of which 2069 national (1720 observers of the Promo-LEX OM) and 235 international observers. Candidates of the PPS (4) and the PDM (2) accredited observers within the following SMCCs: no. 3 Edinet (Sirbu Oleg- the PDM), no.6 Drochia (Svecla Grigore- the PPS), no.9 Balti (Himici Igor- the PPS), no.14 Telenesti (Cristea Valerian-thee PPS), no. 20 Straseni (Pavel Filip-the PDM) and no. 30 Chisinau (Cvasnii Stanislav- the PPS). In this respect, the SMCCs accredited a total of 260 people.

Modification of the SMCC membership in the monitored period is decreasing: 6 decisions of the CEC compared to the previous monitoring period (15). We identified an unusual situation in the case of the SMCC no. 48 whose composition increased by a decision of the CEC from 7 to 11 members. In the opinion of Promo-LEX, a change in the number of CC members, ex officio, after the expiration of the deadline, must have a solid motivation. However, the number of members in the SMCC no. 48 falls within the legal provisions of art. 28 par. (7) of the Electoral Code, and besides, no application has been filed with the CEC regarding the insufficient activity of the Council.

By January 31, 2019, according to the Calendar Plan, the SMCC made publicly available data on the headquarters of EBPSs and contacts for public relations. Out of a total of 2143 EBPSs, data on the headquarters of 2133 EBPSs have been communicated. Therefore, the address of 10 PSs in the SMC no. 50 (West of RM) are not known yet. We emphasize the fact that the situation is more complicated in terms of telephone numbers/ email addresses in the case of 92 EBPSs established in the constituencies located abroad (SMCs no. 49, 50 and 51).

With regard to public disclosure of decisions to set up EBPSs and data on their numerical composition, it should be noted that out of a total of 51 SMCCs, only 19 SMCCs (37%) published the decisions on time, 26 SMCCs (51%) published the decisions exceeding the deadline of January 31, 2019, and 6 SMCCs (12%) did not publish the decisions by February 5, 2019.

2.1. Decisions of the Central Electoral Commission (CEC)

During the reporting period, the CEC adopted a total of 106 decisions on the organization and conduct of the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019. Of these, 7 refer to the registration of MP candidates (the PN, the PNL, the PVP, the MPSN, the PPS, the PL, the PVE). In total, 15 decisions of this kind have been approved since the beginning of electoral period.

Also, during the monitored period, the CEC set the monthly amount of state budget subsidies to be received by political parties in 2019 in line with their performances in the parliamentary elections of November 30, 2014 and the general local elections of June 14, 2015. Other relevant decisions referred to determining the print run of ballot papers for PSs opened abroad; the model, the text of the ballot paper and the order of electoral candidates in the ballot paper for the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019 in the national constituency, etc.

2.2. Circulars Letters of the CEC

On January 28, the CEC issued a circular letter to the CCs on the examination of contestations. In addition to mentioning the general provisions set out in art. 71-72 of the Electoral Code, the CEC refers to the

consultative opinion⁹ of SCJ no. 103 of 18.01. 2019 on certain issues related to the application of electoral law¹⁰. According to the latter, in the case of parliamentary elections in single member constituencies, actions / inactions of electoral candidates shall be appealed to the electoral council that registered them, and the decisions taken on these appeals shall be appealed to the court in whose territorial jurisdiction the constituency council is, without observing the preliminary procedures, while in the case of national constituency, actions / inactions of electoral candidates shall be directly challenged to the court in whose territorial jurisdiction the actions and / or inactions were committed.

Also, the consultative opinion provides for the calculation of the term of 3 calendar days for filing of contestations and the manner of electoral competitors' representation in line with art. 15 of the Electoral Code and art. 75 par. (1) - (1) ¹ of the Code of Civil Procedure.

It should be noted that Promo-LEX found legal uncertainties related to settling of contestations as early as November 2018¹¹, and to remove the possibility of double interpretation of legal norms, or unjustified delay in the process of settling of contestations, we recommended urgent amendment of Electoral Code and the Code of Civil Procedure. We consider that **issuing an advisory opinion does not solve the legal uncertainty** regarding the competence to examine contestations, as it is **guiding** in nature, addressed to the **courts** for the correct and uniform application of legislation, and not to the constituency councils.

2.3. Lack of reaction from CEC to information requests from MO Promo-LEX

On 16 January 2019, the Promo-LEX OM sent to the CEC an inquiry, by which it respectfully requested to clarify a number of hypothetical but probable questions, caused by the latest modification of the legislative framework on the conduct of the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019. Among other things, we asked for the explanation or interpretation of some aspects related to the electoral procedures on the election day (see Annex no. 6).

In principle, we **believe that explanation of uncertainties signaled by the Mission through a Circular Letter approved by the CEC would make the electoral process much more explicit for all the categories of subjects involved**: voters, electoral officials, competitors and observers.

In addition, the responses to these and other questions have been and remain extremely important for the Promo-LEX OM, including **from the perspective of the need to conduct correct and plenary training of short-term observers**, who will observe the electoral process on the election day and contribute to the correctness and integrity of voting procedures.

Even though the CEC did not send any response to Promo-LEX by February 5, 2019 (the legal deadline is February 6, 2019), we appreciate the initiative of the CEC's leadership to provide an immediate response in the near future.

⁹ According to art. 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to ensure correct and uniform application of the legislation, the Supreme Court of Justice, ex officio, as well as at the proposal of professional bodies and legal justice professionals, shall adopt and publish explanatory and advisory opinions on the correct application of legal norms and correct settlement of cases. Advisory opinions are guiding in nature and are not binding on the courts.

¹⁰ <https://bit.ly/2UHcn4C>

¹¹ <https://bit.ly/2DUgkxq>

2.4. Observers' activity

2.4.1. Accreditation of observers

a. During the monitored period, the CEC approved 19 decisions to accredit national and international observers to monitor parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019 and 10 decisions to accredit international election experts to monitor the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019.

The CEC has accredited a total of 1132 **national observers**: 1046 - from the Promo-LEX Association, of which 46 are accredited to monitor the elections in the PSs established outside the Republic of Moldova; 16 observers from the Moldovan Representation of the National Democratic Institute in the USA; and 20 observers from MIRAD JSC.

The CEC has accredited a total of 74 **international observers**: 23 members of the Council of Interparliamentary Assembly of the CIS member states; 3 observers from the Embassy of the Republic of Poland to the Republic of Moldova; 1 person and 35 interpreters from the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE / ODIHR); 4 persons from the Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization; 4 persons from the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey; 11 persons from the Embassy of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Moldova; 2 persons from the Embassy of the Republic of Austria to the Republic of Moldova; 3 persons from the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Moldova; 17 persons from the Moldovan Representation of the International Republican Institute in the USA; and 6 persons from the Senate of the Republic of Poland.

The CEC has accredited a total of 22 **international election experts**: 2 persons from the Turkish Supreme Electoral Council; 2 persons from the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Bulgaria; 2 persons from the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan; 2 persons from the Permanent Electoral Authority of Romania; 2 persons from the Central Electoral Commission of the Russian Federation; 2 persons from the Central Commission for Elections and the Republican Referendum of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan; 3 persons from the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan; 3 persons from the Central Electoral Commission of Georgia; 2 persons from the Central Electoral Commission of Ukraine; and 2 persons and from the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

b. Accreditation of national observers representing registered electoral candidates. During the monitored period, of 15 competitors registered in the national constituency and 322 electoral competitors registered in the single member constituencies, only 6 electoral candidates, all registered in the single member constituencies, submitted the accreditation of observers to monitor the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019. Observers were accredited by 6 SMCCs: no. 3 Edinet (Sirbu Oleg - the PDM), no.6 Drochia (Svecla Grigore- the PPS), no.9 Balti (Himici Igor- the PPS), no.14 Telenesti (Cristea Valerian - the PPS), no. 20 Straseni (Pavel Filip - the PDM) and no. 30 Chisinau (Cvasnii Stanislav- the PPS). In this respect, the SMCCs accredited a total of 260 people.

By February 5, 2019, electoral bodies accredited a total of 2304 observers, of which 2069 are national (1720 observers from Promo-LEX OM) and 235 international observers.

2.4.2. Actions that can be qualified as intimidation of Promo-LEX observers

Promo-LEX OM continues to reveal cases that can be described as intimidation of observers. During the monitoring period, at least 5 of such cases have been reported.

In this regard, an LTO reported that a representative of the local public administration of the com. of Varancau, Soroca dist., convinced a short-term observer selected in one of the polling stations in the commune to refuse collaboration with the Promo-LEX Observation Mission.

In another case in the same district, the representative of the local public administration from the com. of Darcauti exercised pressure on the Promo-LEX LTO to make him choose other short-term observers, not the ones identified by the LTO for accreditation, claiming “I’m the mayor and I decide what is happening in the village”.

Aggressive behavior and intimidation of the Promo-LEX observer has also been reported by the LPA representative in the com. of Hrusova, Criuleni dist.

Another case of intimidation occurred in the town of Singerei, at the House of Culture, on 31.01.2019, when the Promo-LEX LTO observed an electoral meeting organized by an electoral competitor. The observer was verbally abused by some participants in the event.

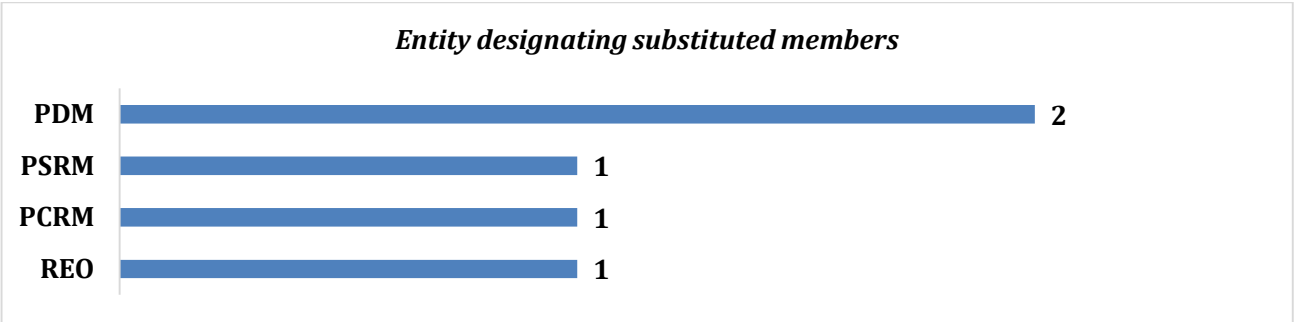
Another situation is the case of a Promo-LEX LTO, who was anonymously informed by reliable sources about the fact that the cars used by the mission observers are monitored by the police across the administrative territorial units of the country, at the request of the SIS.

2.4. Changing the membership of the SMCC

Modification of the SMCC membership during the monitored period is decreasing compared to the previous monitoring period, given that the CEC approved 6 decisions in this respect, compared to the monitoring period of January 9-22, 2019, when the CEC adopted 15 decisions on the membership of the SMCCs.

During the monitored period, 5 members of the SMCCs were excluded / included, in particular: SMCC no. 22 Ialoveni (the PDM), no. 31 Chisinau (the PCRM), no. 37 Razeni (the REO), no. 38 Hincesti (the PDM) and no.45 Comrat (the PSRM). (See Chart no. 1).

Chart no. 1



At the same time, the CEC adopted a decision amending the composition of SMCC no. 48 Slobozia, mun. Tiraspol and Bender, which increased the numerical membership of the members from 7 to 11. Accordingly, the CEC has included 4 new REO members, based on the CEC's arguments on the necessity improve the operation of the SMCC no. 48.

It should be noted that in the provisions of the draft decision, which was subsequently approved, it is mentioned that the CEC decided on changing the number of the SMCC no.48 and including 4 employees of Register of Electoral Officials in its composition, **to ensure the organization and conduct** of the

parliamentary elections in the Republic of Moldova and the republican consultative referendum of February 24, 2019.

Additionally, it should be mentioned that, following the approval of the CEC Decision no. 2088 of 15.01.2019 on the amendment of the CC Decision no. 1981 of 21.12.2018, **the nominal composition of SMCC no. 47 was reduced from 9 to 7** and the entities that designated the excluded candidatures confirmed that they would not submit another nomination. Therefore, the differentiated approach to a Council set up for the polling stations in the Transnistrian region raises reasonable doubts as to the need to supplement the nominal composition of the CC.

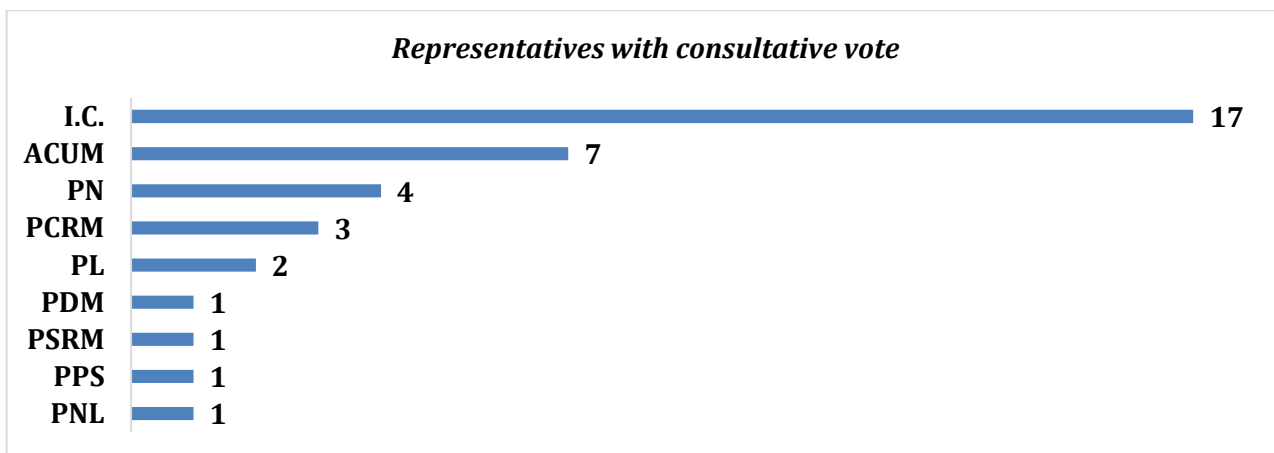
In a meeting, the CEC claimed that the main reason for replacing the members of the SMCC no. 48 was lack of professional skills of this Council members, a conclusion made on the basis of CEC decisions to annul the CC rulings on non-registration of 5 electoral candidates. In this respect, it should be mentioned that in the period between 24.01.2019 and 05.02.2019, 24 complaints about registration / non-registration of electoral candidates were submitted to the CEC and only 6 of them were admitted: 2 decisions of the SMCC no. 48, 1 – SMCC no.29, 1- SMCC no.4, 1- SMCC no.16, 1- SMCC no. 25. The large number of complaints about the same subject in a new electoral system attests to the lack of a clear and unambiguous legal framework as well as to the absence of previous practice.

In this respect, we consider that a change in the numerical membership of SMCC, ex officio, after the expiry of the term for setting up a Constituency Council, must have a solid motivation. At the same time, the number of members of the SMCC no. 48 falls within the legal provisions of art. 28 par. (7) of the Electoral Code, on the other hand, no action or referral was submitted to the CEC with regard to inefficient or insufficient work of the SMCC no. 48.

2.5. Confirmation of representatives holding consultative vote

According to art. 15 of the Electoral Code, an electoral candidate may designate to the body which registered it, as well as to the lower hierarchical electoral bodies, one representative with consultative vote. Thus, during the monitored period, at least 37 persons were confirmed as representatives with consultative vote in SMCCs, of which - 17 (46%) representing independent candidates, 20 representatives of parties / blocs. (see Chart no. 2)

Chart no. 2



2.6. Activity of Electoral Bureaus of the Polling Station

2.6.1. Establishment of EBPS

The decisions of the SMCC to set up EBPSs. On the basis of CEC's Calendar Plan, electoral bodies, by January 31, 2019, were to inform the public about the composition of the EBPSs, their headquarters and the contacts for public relations.

With regard to disclosure of decisions to set up EBPSs and data on their numerical composition, it is worth mentioning that out of a total of 51 SMCCs, only 19 (37%) published decisions within the specified timeframes, 26 SMCCs (51%) published the decisions, exceeding the deadline of January 31, 2019 and 6 SMCCs (12%) did not publish the above decisions by February 5, 2019 (see *Table 1* and *Table no.2*).

Table no. 1

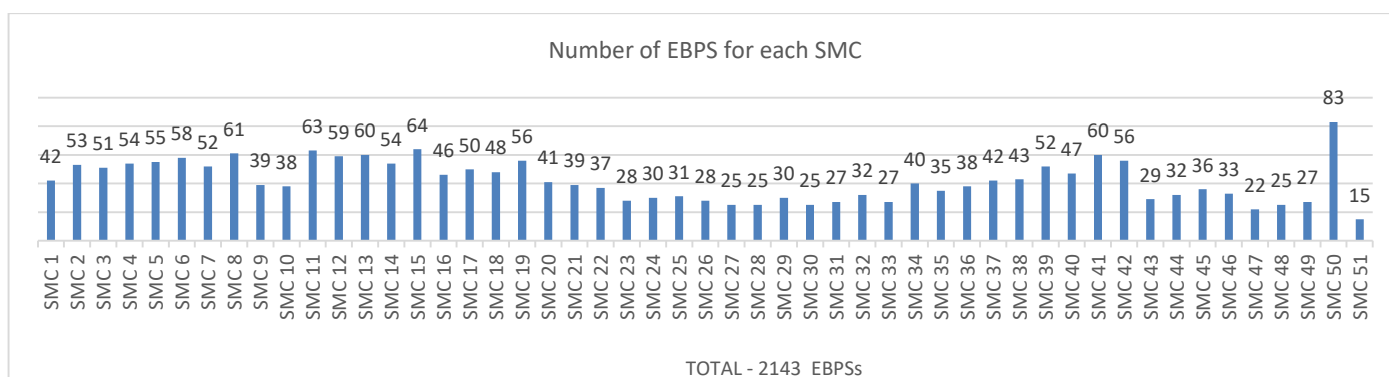
Failure to comply with the deadline for publication of the decisions to set up EBPS, set out in the CEC's Calendar Plan (by January 31, 2019)			
SMC no.1 Briceni	SMC no.12 Singerei	SMC no.37 Razeni	SMC no.47 Transnistria
SMC no.2 Ocnita	SMC no.13 Rezina	SMC no.38 Hincesti	SMC no.48 Transnistria
SMC no.3 Edinet	SMC no.15 Calarasi	SMC no.43 Cahul	SMC no.49 East of RM
SMC no.4 Riscani	SMC no.18 Orhei	SMC no.44 Taraclia	SMC no.50 West of RM
SMC no.5 Glodeni	SMC no.22 Ialoveni	SMC no.34 Anenii Noi	SMC no.51 USA, Canada
SMC no.7 Soroca	SMC no.34 Anenii Noi	SMC no.45 Comrat	
SMC no.10 Balti	SMC no.36 Stefan Voda	SMC no.46 Ceadir-Lunga	

Table no. 2

Failure to publish decisions to set up the EBPS (updated on February 5, 2019)		
SMC no.5 Glodeni	SMC no.47 Transnistria	SMC no.50 West of RM
SMC no..10 Balti	SMC no. 49 East of RM	SMC no.51 USA, Canada

According to the information published by electoral bodies, a total of 2143 EBPSs have been set up. (see Chart no. 3)

Chart no. 3



2.6.2. Composition of EBPS

Modification of the EBPS membership. By the reporting date, there have been made several replacements in the EBPS membership. Entities that appointed new members are: the LPA (3 members in EBPS no. 36/3, 36/14 and 40/43); the PSRM (2 members in EBPS no. 40/38 and 40/39); the PLDM (3 members in EBPS no.40/27, EBPS no. 40/42 and EBPS no. 40/43); the PCRM (2 members in EBPS no. 31/4 and 31/5) and the PL (40/30 and 40/41).

Promo-LEX OM also identified isolated cases of designating two EBPS members from a political party, such as the PCRM (2 members in the EBPS no.4/52); the PDM (2 members in EBPS no.8/58) and the PSRM (2 members in EBPS No. 3/1 and 2 members in EBPS no. 29/2). However, according to art. 30 par. (10) of the Electoral Code, one EBPS member is to be proposed from each political party.

Compliance with the statutory provisions on the odd number of EBPS members. The Promo-LEX OM found that in some cases, the number of EBPS members is not odd. However, according to art. 30 par. (9) of the Electoral Code, The EBPS shall be constituted by the SMCC from an odd number of members of at least 5 and not more than 11 persons.

Thus, 8 members have been appointed to the EBPS no. 3/8 (village of Gordinestii Noi) and 10 members to the EBPS no. 3/47 (village of Tirnova).

2.6.3. Location of EBPS headquarters

During the monitored period, Promo-LEX observers visited 256 EBPSs of the total of 2143. The address of their headquarters corresponds to that of the PSs, only 9 EBPSs (4%) will be operating at other addresses, usually at the headquarters of town or village halls.

III. DESIGNATION AND REGISTRATION OF COMPETITIONS

9 candidates have been registered in the national constituency during the monitored period. Consequently, 15 candidates (14 parties and one electoral bloc) have been registered in the national constituency for the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019. The minimum representation rate for both genders (40%) has been respected by all the competitors, but the positions occupied by women candidates show a tendency to avoid placing them in leading positions.

By January 31, 2019, 322 electoral candidates have registered in 51 single member constituencies. The registration rate was of about 80%, 322 electoral candidates have been registered following their nomination by 401 IGs. Of the 79 IGs that did not register any competitors, 43 did not file dossiers for registration and in the case of 36 IGs, the SMCCs denied the registration. As for independent candidates, of 101 applicants (IGs) only 57 (56%) have been registered.

Of 322 registered candidates, 265 (82%) have been nominated by parties and blocs: the PDM (51), the PSRM (51), ACUM bloc (48), the PPS (46), the PCRM (26), the PL (17), the PNL (3), the PVE (2), the PPDA (1) and 57 are independent candidates (18%). In terms of gender representation, only 20% (66) of candidates registered in SMCs are women, while 80% (256) are men.

3.1. Designation and registration of candidates in the national constituency

According to the Calendar Plan of the CEC¹², the deadline for candidates' registration is January 31, 2019.

During the monitored period, 9 political parties registered as electoral competitors in the national constituency. Therefore, a total of 15 political parties have been registered in the national constituency for the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019 (according to Table no. 3).

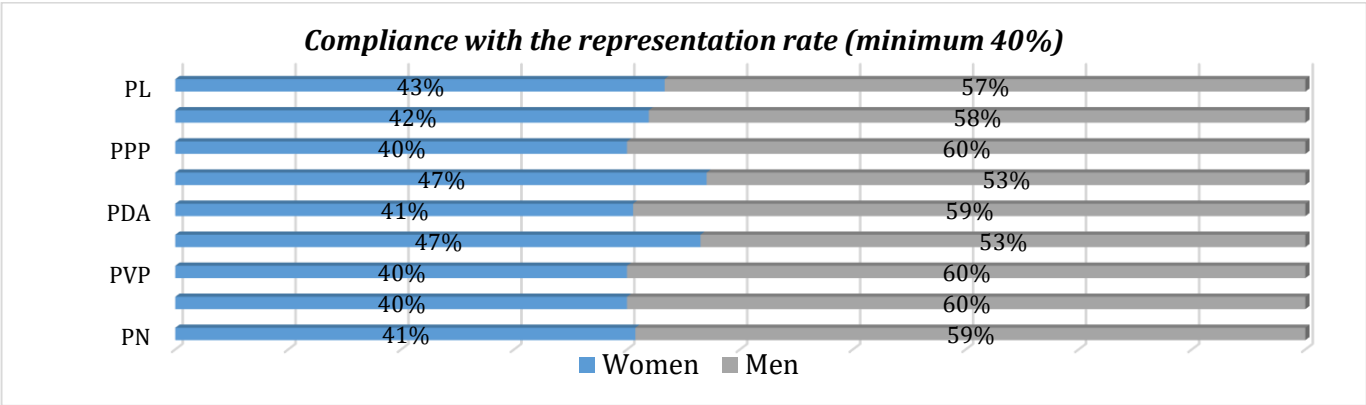
Table no. 3. Registration of competitors

No.	Formation	Submission date	Decision and date of competitor's registration
1	Democratic Party of Moldova	26.12.2018	CEC Decision 2023 of 02.01.2019
2	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	26.12.2018	CEC Decision 2024 of 02.01.2019
3	ACUM Electoral Bloc: Dignity and Truth Platform and PAS	26.12.2018	CEC Decision 2025 of 02.01.2019
4	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	26.12.2018	CEC Decision 2026 of 02.01.2019
5	Political party of Sor	27.12.2018	CEC Decision 2060 of 09.01.2019
6	Anti-Mafia People's Movement	03.01.2019	CEC Decision 2071 of 10.01.2019
7	Our Party (PN)	16.01.2019	CEC Decision 2128 of 23.01.2019
8	National Liberal Party	17.01.2019	CEC Decision 2132 of 24.01.2019
9	People's Will Political Party	17.01.2019	CEC Decision 2133 of 24.01.2019
10	Party of Regions of Moldova	21.01.2019	CEC Decision 2170 of 28.01.2019
11	"Democracy Home" Political Party	21.01.2019	CEC Decision 2171 of 28.01.2019
12	"Speranța-Nadejda" Movement of Professionals	23.01.2019	CEC Decision 2175 of 29.01.2019
13	Patria Political Party	23.01.2019	CEC Decision 2176 of 29.01.2019
14	Green Ecologist Party	24.01.2019	CEC Decision 2189 of 30.01.2019
15	Liberal Party	24.01.2019	CEC Decision 2188 of 30.01.2019

¹² Calendar Plan of the CEC, <https://bit.ly/2AzsOs9>

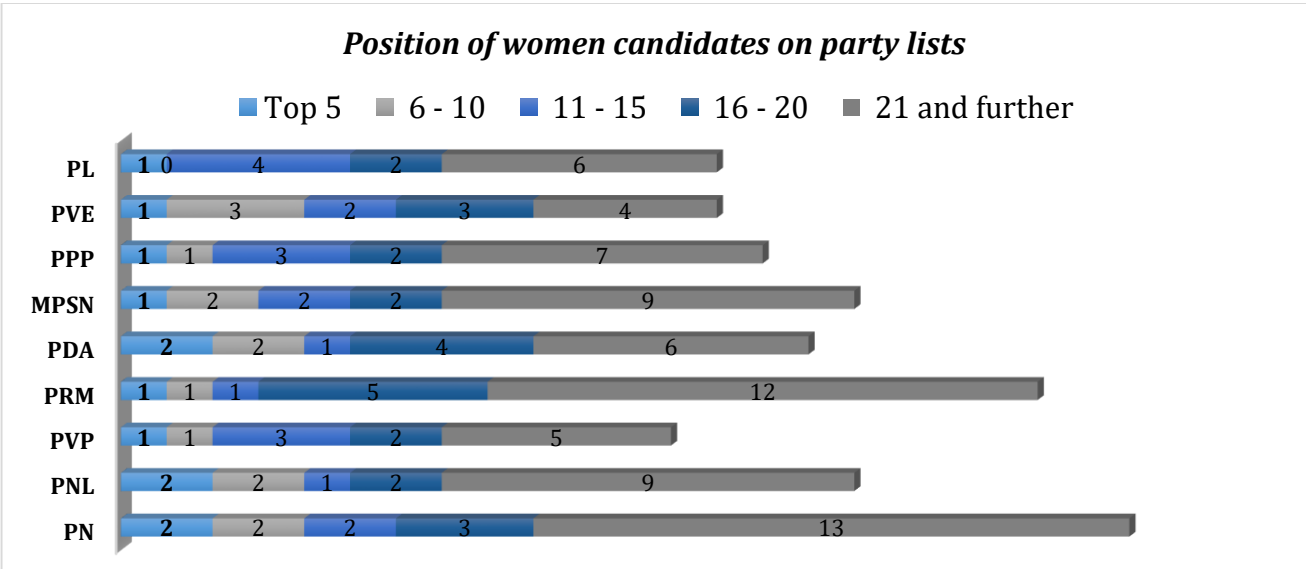
To evaluate the implementation of provisions of art. 46, par. (3) of the Electoral Code¹³, the electoral lists of 9 electoral candidates, registered during the monitored period, have been examined. Thus, as demonstrated in Chart no. 4, we found out that the minimum representation rate for both genders (40%) has been respected by all 9 formations that submitted the lists.

Chart no. 4



However, similarly to the other competitors registered in the national constituency, the detailed analysis of positions occupied by women candidates in the electoral lists submitted by the political parties shows a tendency to avoid their placement in leading positions. Chart no. 5 displays information about the place occupied by women candidates.

Chart no. 5

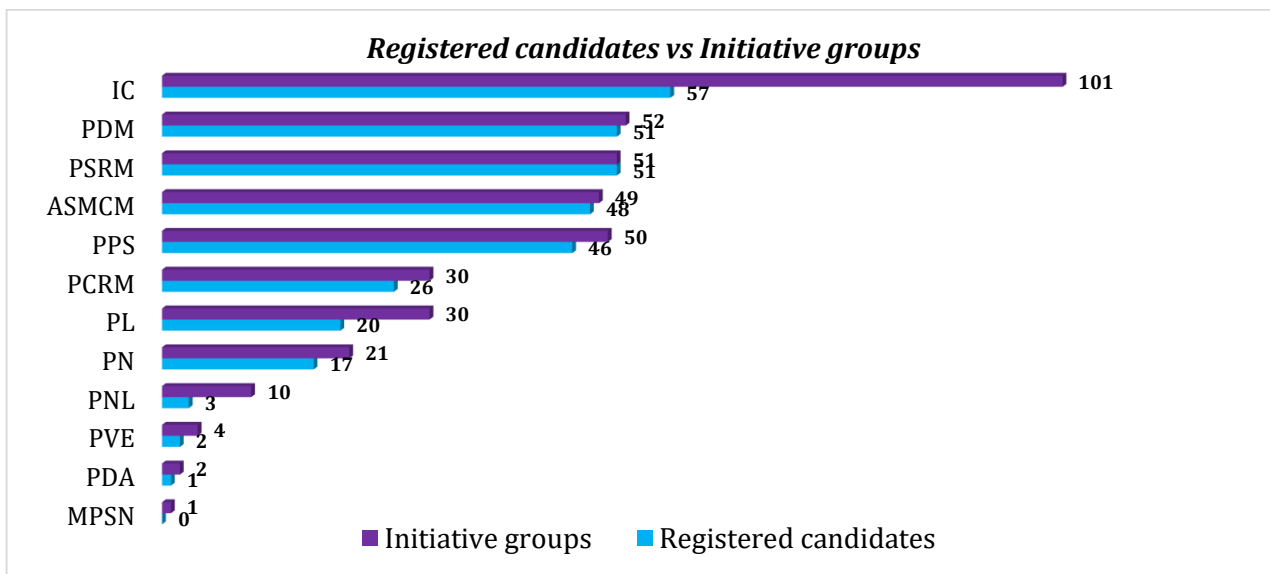


¹³ (3) The lists of candidates for parliamentary and local elections shall be drawn up, respecting the minimum representation rate of 40% for both sexes.

3.2. Registration of MP candidates in single member constituencies

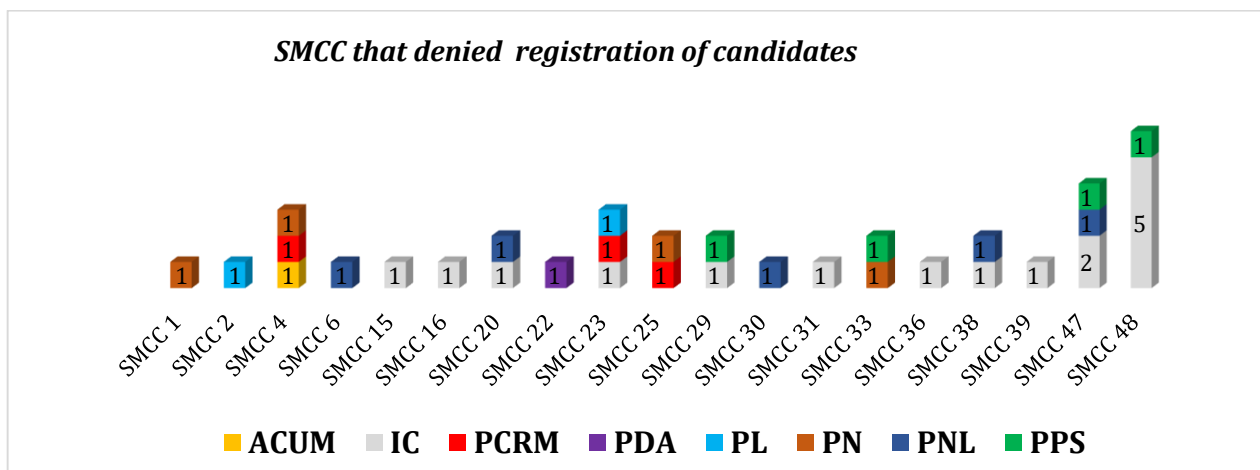
322 electoral candidates have been registered in 51 SMCs by 31.01.2019 (see Annex no. 1). Chart no. 6 shows data on registered competitors in relation to the number of registered IGs.

Chart no. 6



Thus, we found that of the 401 IGs registered, 322 electoral candidates (80%) have been accepted for registration. In the case of 43 IGs, the potential electoral candidates did not submit registration dossiers, and 36 IGs were denied registration of electoral candidates due to non-compliance of their dossiers with the legal provisions. Most of the decisions rejecting the application for registration concerned independent candidates - 16 cases, and most of the decisions to reject the registration of competitors were issued by the SMCC no. 47 (4) and 48 (6) set up for the Transnistrian region (see Chart no. 7).

Chart no. 7

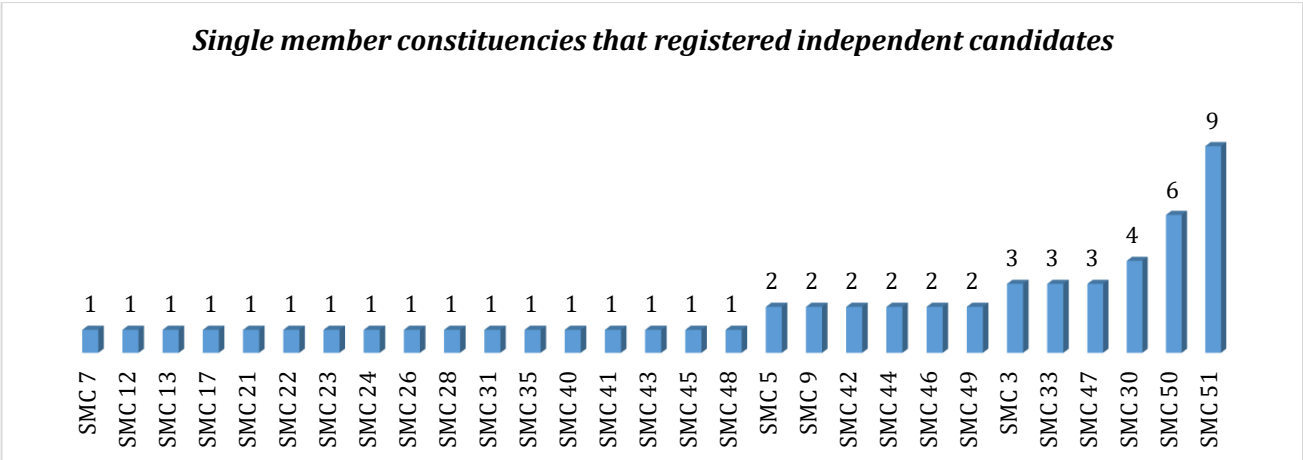


Of 322 registered candidates, most are independent candidates (57), followed by competitors nominated by the PDM (51), the PSRM (51), ACUM Bloc (48), the PPS (46), the PCRM (26) 20), the PN (17), the PNL (3), the PVE (2) and the PPDA (1). On the other hand, registration was refused to 19 candidates

nominated by the following political parties: the PNL (5), the PPS (4), the PCRM (3), the PN (4), the PL (2), ACUM Bloc (1) and the PPDA (1).

As for the 57 independent candidates, they were registered in 29 single member constituencies (see Chart 8), most of them in SMC no. 50 (West of RM) and 51 (USA and Canada).

Chart no. 8



The maximum number of candidates registered in a single member constituency is 13 (SMC no. 50 West of RM and no. 51 USA and Canada) and the minimum number is 3 candidates (SMC no. 4). Chart no. 9 displays the number of candidates per SMC.

Chart no. 9

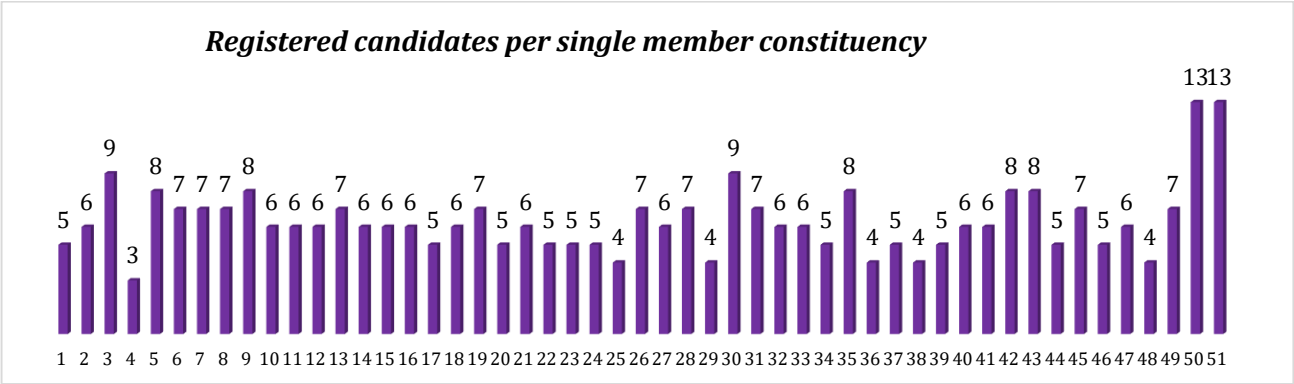
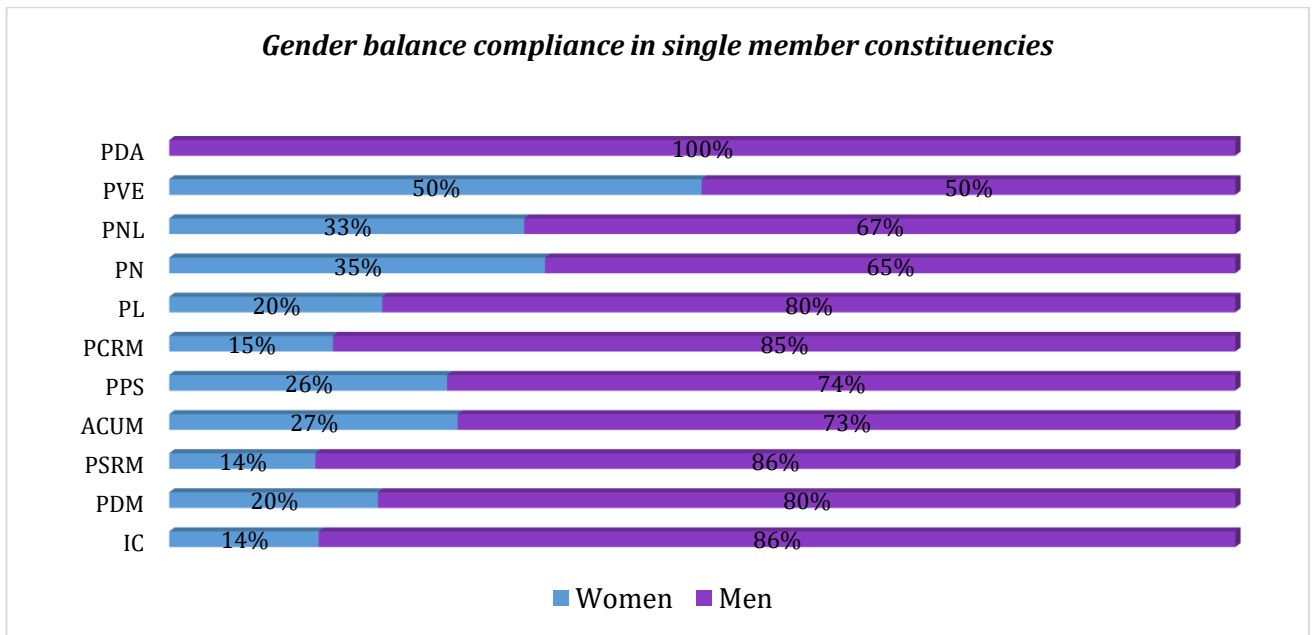


Chart no. 10 reflects information on the observance of gender balance among electoral candidates in single member constituencies. Thus, we found that only 20% (66) of the registered candidates are women and 80% (256) are men. Only in the case of the PVE - given that it has only 2 electoral candidates (a man and a woman) - the ratio is 50% to 50%.



IV. ELECTORAL ROLLS AND STATE ELECTORAL REGISTER (SER)

During 382 visits made to the LPAs in their working hours, Promo-LEX observers managed to carry out only 279 (73%) interviews with registrars. In the other 103 cases (27%), interviews were not possible largely due to registrars' absence from the job - 68 cases (66%), or because of the impossibility to identify the registrar - 29 cases (28%), refusal to provide information to observers - 6 cases (6%).

Promo-LEX OM reiterates its concern about the large number of conflicts registered in the SER. During the period covered by the Monitoring Report no. 4, we identified, on January 29, 2019, the last day of updating the Register before electoral lists are generated, 2158 conflicts that were still present in the Register, detected by 100 registrars of the 279 interviewed.

As for the registrars' receipt of electoral lists after the last elections, it should be mentioned that the interviews with registrars revealed that in 242 (87%) of the total of 279 responses, registrars received the lists.

Observing registrars' activity in the period between December 26, 2018 - January 29, 2019, we were able to draw several preliminary conclusions about the management of the SER. First of all, Promo-LEX does not understand the logic of suspending the operation of the SER in the full-swing of electoral period (December 28, 2018 - January 10, 2019), when accuracy and correctness of the changes and updates made by registrars are essential to the quality of parliamentary elections. Secondly, we attest to the stable and alarming presence of unresolved conflicts in the SER, in particular conflicts of address, boundaries of polling stations and citizen's status (deceased persons, for example). Thirdly, the Promo-LEX OM considers that the current approach used by the CEC to assign tasks to the registrars, without taking into account the number of voters in their management, is ineffective.

4.1 Management of the State Electoral Register by the CEC

The Regulation on State Electoral Register (SER) stipulates that the Register is divided into administrative territorial units and polling stations set up within them. It should be noted that in the case of large cities, the registrar's mission to update data in the SER is less efficient and sometimes even impossible.

For example, in the case of Chisinau, there are 5 registrars responsible for the 5 districts of the city. If we compare the number of voters in the registrar's administration in the Botanica district of Chisinau, (136,476 voters)¹⁴ to the number of voters handled, for example, by the registrar of Mihaileni, Briceni dist., namely 273 voters¹⁵, we find out that registrars in large settlements are overburdened, and their activity is often ineffective.

Therefore, we believe that the CEC (the holder of the SER) must adopt a fair approach to the distribution of workload among registrars. It is necessary to systemically modify the Register, in terms of area of responsibility and number of voters in the management of registrars. We also highlight the urgency of this recommendation, bearing in mind that general local elections will be held in 2019.

¹⁴ The number of voters indicated was obtained in the interview conducted by the Promo-LEX observer with the registrar responsible for the Botanica dist., Chisinau, on 14.01.2019.

¹⁵ The number of voters indicated was obtained in the interview conducted by the Promo-LEX observer with the registrar responsible for the Mihaileni, Briceni dist., on 10.01.2019.

4.2 Registrars' activity

In the period of January 23 – 29, 2019, Promo-LEX observers continued to conduct interviews with registrars. It should be noted that January 29, 2019 (inclusively) is the date, by which data in the SER was to be updated.

During the reference period, Promo-LEX observers carried out 382 visits to the LPAs during the work program. Interviews were conducted in only 279 (73%) cases. In the other 103 cases (27%), the interviews were not carried out, due to the following reasons:

- The registrar was not at his/her workplace - **68 cases** (on leave - 15, business trips - 31, unidentified reason - 22);
- SER could not be accessed for technical reasons¹⁶ - **18 cases**;
- The registrar has been recently appointed in charge of the SER and does not have sufficient knowledge to work in the system - **9 cases**;
- Refusal to provide information, including for lack of time - **6 cases**;
- The registrar was not identified or the person responsible for the SER has not been appointed - **2 cases**.

Of the total of 103 missed interviews, 68 (66%) are due to the fact that registrars were not found at their workplace. Another 17% of unrealized interviews are due to technical deficiencies, and 9% are explained by lack of experience required to operate the information system. Last but not least, we mention the registrar's refusal to provide information, which accounts for 6% of all unrealized interviews, and in 2%, the persons responsible for the SER have not been identified¹⁷.

However, it should be mentioned that during the interviews, observers found the following:

Receiving electoral lists of the previous elections. In addition to the findings reflected in the Promo-LEX Reports no. 2¹⁸ and no. 3¹⁹, we note that in 242 cases (87%) of the total of 279 responses, registrars reported that they had received electoral lists. On the other hand, in 13% of the responses, the registrars declared that the electoral lists were not received (see Annex no. 3). Thus, Promo-LEX OM reiterates its position on the necessity to observe the deadlines and the procedure of handing over the electoral lists after the electoral period.

b. Conflict management in the SER. Having conducted 279 interviews with registrars, Promo-LEX observers reported that 2158 conflicts were identified in the case of 100 registrars (see Annex 4). It should be mentioned that the period of updating the data in the Register for subsequent printing of electoral lists has ended and the reported conflicts have not been fully resolved, respectively, will be found in electoral lists.

Registrars declared that the following conflicts have been reported in the SER in their area of responsibility:

- Address **conflicts - 1400 conflicts** in the case of 46 registrars;
- Polling station conflicts- **244 conflicts** in the case of 15 registrars;

¹⁶ By technical reasons, we refer to cases when the registrar could not log in, lack of Internet access or lack of electricity due to weather conditions.

¹⁷The latest findings reflect the same qualitative and quantitative situation of non-realization of interviews with registrars, set out in Reports no. 2 and 3 of the Promo-LEX Mission.

¹⁸ Report no.2, page 31, <https://bit.ly/2SmTXsE>

¹⁹ Report no. 3, page 30, <https://bit.ly/2BjoDRM>

- Status conflicts - **509 conflicts** in the case of 37 registrars;
- Addresses without polling stations - **4 conflicts** in the case of a registrar;
- Locality **conflicts** - **1 conflict** in the case of a registrar²⁰.

c. Using the resources of the SER Information System. It is evidenced that in 191 (68%) of cases out of the total of 279, the data obtained by the observers is based on the information provided by the State Electoral Register.

On the other hand, in 88 (32%) cases, registrars provided responses using other registers than the SER information system. Respectively, we ascertain that data obtained on the number of conflicts reported in the SER does not reflect the actual situation of the Conflict Management sub-menu. Therefore, in the case of 88 registrars, hypothetically, there may be conflict situations, which imply de facto existence of a larger number of unresolved conflicts.

²⁰ The definitions of these conflicts can be found in Report no. 2, p. 32, <https://bit.ly/2FT7kdB>

V. ELECTORAL LITIGATION AND CONFLICTS

According to the observations of the Promo-LEX OM, 7 complaints have been filed with the CCs during the monitored period. Of these, 5 complaints were made by MP candidates (3 – by the PCRM, 1 by ACUM Bloc, 1 – by an independent candidate), one contestation was filed by a voter and one came from the Singerei Police Inspectorate. The CEC received 37 contestations, of these, 23 have been filed by representatives of political formations (the PSRM- 6, the PPS- 5, the PL and PN 3 each, and the PCRM, the PPDA, ACUM bloc – 2 each), 12 contestations being filed by independent candidates and one by a SMCC member.

During the monitored period, at least 7 summons to the courts of first instances have been filed by electoral candidates, 5 - by those nominated by political parties (the PN, the PCRM, ACUM Bloc, the PSRM), and 2 - by independent candidates. Five appeals have been filed with the Court of Appeal (4 against the decisions of the CEC and 1 against the decision of the Audiovisual Council) and two for leaves to appeal. 5 appeals have been filed with the Supreme Court of Justice, 2 - by the ACUM Bloc and 1 - by the PSRM against the decisions issued by the CEC, the other 2 by "Reforma-Art" LLC against the PDM, with regard to the coverage of electoral campaign in the media. Only an appeal was admitted, the other being dismissed as unfounded.

5.1. Electoral conflicts

According to the observations of Promo-LEX, during the monitored period, 7 complaints have been filed within **single member constituency councils** (2 – SMCC no. 16, SMCC no. 7, SMCC no.12, SMCC no. 13, SMCC no.18, SMCC no. 45). Of these, 5 complaints were made by MP candidates (3 – by the PCRM, 1 by ACUM Bloc, 1 – by an independent candidate), one contestation was filed by a voter and one came from the Police Inspectorate of Singerei.

As for the contestations, 2 were filed against actions / inactions and decisions of constituency councils, 5 - against actions / inactions of the electoral candidates, most of which concern the misuse of administrative resources (3).

To settle the complaints, 3 were referred to the competent authority, one was rejected, one contestant withdrew his complaint, the remaining 2 were not settled.

36 complaints have been filed with the CEC, of which 23 by representatives of political parties (6 – by the PSRM, 5 – by the PPS, 3 – by the PN, 3 by the PL and PN each, 2 by the PCRM, the PPDA, ACUM Bloc), 12 by independent candidates, and one by a SMCC member.

The majority of them - 30 - were filed against the CCs, and one - against the CC president, most of them targeting the SMCC no.48 (4), SMCC no.4 (3), SMCC no. 5 (3). Five appeals were filed against actions/ inaction of electoral candidates, of which 2 - against the PSRM and 2 - against the PDM.

Most of the complaints concern registration / non-registration of electoral competitors (25), the others referring to the use of financial means coming from abroad / financing of electoral campaigns by persons or organizations that do not have the right to do so, non-suspension from office, involvement in electoral campaign contrary to the legal provisions, changing the position in the ballot paper, revocation of the CC member and registration of electoral logo, inaccuracies in the statement of assets and personal interests.

Out of the total number of settled contestations, decisions were issued in 19 cases - 9 of admission and 10 of rejection. Two contestations were merged and a decision to admit the contestation was produced. With regard to 6 contestations, letters of restitution were issued and other two were withdrawn by the contestants.

Regarding the term of litigation settlement, we found that most of the contestations have been resolved within the legal deadlines. However, in the case of 4 contestations, the legal term was exceeded, in particular, in the contestation filed by Iurie Apostolachi (settled within 9 days) and in those filed by Barbieru Petru and Vizir Irina (settled within 6 days).

5.2. Electoral litigation

5.2.1. Granting monitors access to court processes and documents relating to electoral litigation

On December 26, 2018, the Promo-LEX OM filed an application with the Superior Council of Magistracy (SCM) requesting monitors' access to processes and documents related to the examination of electoral litigation in courts for **collecting and systematizing information on electoral litigation**, which could take place during the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019.

On January 15, 2019, the SCM issued Decision no. 14/1 **rejecting** the application²¹ of Promo-LEX, stating that, according to art. 4 of the Law no. 947 of 19.07.2017, the SCM does not have legal powers to intervene in a trial to ensure the realization of the principle of publicity of court hearings, as **this action can be interpreted and qualified as interference with justice**.

It should be mentioned that on February 16, 2016, examining the application filed by the Promo-LEX Association, requesting access of the representatives of the Association to the records and files of electoral litigation **in the archives of the courts**, the SCM issued Decision no. 100/4²², by which **it accepted the request and recommended that the Presidents of the Courts of First Instance and Courts of Appeal should ensure** that Promo-LEX Association representatives **have access** to Electoral Records as well as to the electoral files examined, following the elections of November 30, 2014 and June 14, June (20), 2015, including the files on the validation of the results of the general local elections.

5.2.2. Description of electoral litigation

Court of law. During the monitored period, **7 applications** on electoral matters have been filed with the courts, 5 - by the candidates nominated by political parties (the PN, the PCRM, ACUM Bloc, the PSRM), and 2 - by independent candidates.

Three contestations were filed against decisions on registration or non-registration issued by electoral bodies (CC no. 17, CC no. 36, CC no. 48), one against the decision to register an electoral symbol (SMCC no. 28) and 3 - against actions of electoral campaigning using national / international symbols (the PSRM-2) and the misuse of administrative resources (the PDM).

Regarding the settlement of litigation during the monitored period, the courts of Causeni (SMC no. 36), Ungheni (SMC no. 17), Drochia (SMC no. 4), Chisinau (SMC no. 28, 48), Balti (SMC no. 9, (SMC no.10), and Hincesti (SMC no. 22) issued 6 judgments (4 - on rejection of the applications as unfounded, 2 - on admission) and 4 responses (3 - on restitution of the application and one on rejection of the request as being filed too late).

Concerning compliance with legal terms for settling electoral disputes, it should be mentioned that the majority were settled in due time, with the exception of 2 cases that were settled within 7²³ and 9²⁴ days, respectively.

²¹ <https://bit.ly/2MPq4fb>

²² <https://bit.ly/2DSn271>

²³ Liviu Vovc v. Monica Babuc

²⁴ The PDM v. Reforma Art, LLC

Court of Appeal. During the monitored period, **there were five references to court** (4 challenging the decisions of the CEC and 1 that of the Audiovisual Council) and **two appeals**²⁵.

Court references were filed by ACUM Bloc -2, the PPCNM - 1, the PL - 1, Reforma- Art, LLC, complaining about the organization of polling stations abroad, registration / non-registration of electoral candidates, coverage of electoral campaign in mass media.

Of the five court references, 3 were examined within the legal deadlines provided by the Electoral Code, and 2 requests regarding the setting up of polling stations abroad - within 6 days. All the claims were rejected as unfounded. The appeals were also dismissed as unfounded, a request being settled within 7 calendar days, contrary to the legal provisions of art. 74 par. (7) which provide for the term of 3 calendar days.

Supreme Court of Justice. During the reference period, **5 requests for appeal** were filed, **2** by ACUM Bloc and 1 by the PSRM against the decisions issued by the CEC, and the other 2 by Reforma- Art, LLC against the PDM with regard to the coverage of electoral campaign in mass media.

Only one application was admitted, the other being dismissed as unfounded. As for the duration of the examination, we note that three appeals were tried within the statutory timeframe (three calendar days), the other two being examined in terms of 4 and 5 calendar days, respectively.

²⁵ Reforma Art, LLC v. the PDM; I. Apostolachi v. SMCC no.48

VI. ELECTORAL COMPETITIONS

Compared to the previous reporting period, the Promo-LEX OM identified a 6-fold increase in the number of electoral events - 607. Of these, 38% were organized by the PSRM, 26% by the PDM, 14% by the PPS and 11% by ACUM Bloc. Geographical distribution shows that most of them were held in Chisinau (38%), Balti (7%), Floresti (4%), Cahul (4%), Criuleni (4%) and Orhei (4%).

During the monitored period, Promo-LEX observers reported at least 85 cases that could be qualified as misuse of administrative resources. The PDM is concerned in 45 cases, the PSRM- in 33 cases; the PN- in 3 cases, ACUM Bloc - in 3 cases and the PCRM in one case.

In quantitative terms, most of the reported cases refer to electoral meetings with employees organized in public institutions during the work program (69 cases). In terms of impact, the Promo-LEX OM draws the reader's attention to the use of public institutions to promote electoral initiatives (1 case); involvement of civil servants / public dignity officials in campaigning activities (12 cases); candidates claiming the merits for public work / services made at public expense (3 cases).

Promo-LEX observers have reported at least 4 cases that can be described as bribery of voters: in 3 cases, the PPS is concerned, and in one case – the PSRM.

Promo-LEX revealed a case of electoral advertising made without respecting advertising requirements (the PDM) and 17 cases of placement of advertising in unauthorized places (the PSRM - 6, the PDM- 5, the PPS - 3, ACUM Bloc: 2, the PCRM- 1).

During the monitored period, Promo-LEX observers reported 6 cases of violence /intimidation of electoral candidates. In 3 cases, the candidates of ACUM Bloc are targeted, in two – the PDM, and the PSRM – in 1 case.

With regard to street / promotional / online advertising, Promo-LEX observers identified at least 1307 cases, as follows: the PSRM- 43%, the PPS -23%, the PDM - 17%, and ACUM Bloc -8%. The most popular types of advertising were newspapers / brochures - 22%, street banners - 19%, as well as leaflets, posters, and calendars - 17%.

6.1. Electoral activities

During the monitored period, the Promo-LEX OM identified at least 607 election events. Of these, 38% fall for the PSRM, 26% - the PDM, 14% - the PPS and 11% - ACUM Bloc (see Table no. 4). As for the regions where they were organized, most of them were held in Chisinau (38%), Balti (7%), Floresti (4%), Cahul (4%), Criuleni (4%) and Orhei 4%).

Table no. 4. Electoral activities

No.	Electoral activities	PSRM	PDM	PPS	ACUM	PN	PNL	PL	PVP	PCRM	IC-N. Dudoglo	IC-A. Butozanu	I-C. Vieru	IC-A. Cimbisnicu	IC-D. Cebotărescu	IC-G. Aricov	IC-I. Groza	IC-I. Cărbune	IC-M. Corj	Total
1	Electoral meetings	87	91	27	24	8		1		5		1	1	3	1	1				250
2	Distribution of informative materials	90	20	10	19	13				6		1				1				160
3	Campaign launch	18	22	5	14		1	1	1		1		1				1	1		66
4	Placement of electoral displays	9	13		3					7										32
5	Door to door activities (newspapers, voice messages)	12	4			7				2		3							1	29
6	Electoral gifts	2		19																21
7	Public debates	4	2	2	3			1		3										15
8	Concerts		2	9																11
9	Press conferences	5	1	2				1					1							10
10	Mobile social stores			10																10
11	Sanitation events		1					1												2
12	Flash mobs/meeting				1															1
	Total	227	156	84	64	28	1	5	1	23	1	5	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	607

Most frequently used activities were: electoral meetings (41%), distribution of informative materials (newspapers, brochures, leaflets, calendars, etc. - 26%) and campaign launch activities (11%).

6.2. Activities that can be qualified as use of administrative resources for electoral purposes

Administrative resources are human, financial, material, *in kind* (benefits from social programs, including goods and resources) and other non-material resources that both high-ranking officials and civil servants enjoy in elections. They result from the control of high-ranking officials / civil servants exercised over public sector personnel, finances and allocations, access to public facilities, and the resources they receive in various forms (prestige, public appearance) resulting from their position of high-ranking officials / public officials and that can turn into political capital or other forms of support²⁶.

Given that the national legislation on the use of administrative resources during the electoral period is insufficient, the Promo-LEX OM recalls that the Observation Reports refer, in particular, to international standards in the field, which stipulate that "the use of administrative resources for partisan purposes by governing parties and their candidates, such as the use of government positions and equipment" should be banned.

During the monitored period, Promo-LEX observers reported at least 85 cases that can be qualified as misuse of administrative resources. In 45 cases, the PDM is concerned, in 33 cases – the PSRM, in 3 cases – the PN, in 3 cases – ACUM Bloc and in 1 case – the PCRM.

In quantitative terms, most of the reported cases refer to **electoral meetings organized in public institutions with the employees of these institutions during their working hours - 69**. In terms of impact, the Promo-LEX OM draws the reader's attention to the **use of public institutions to promote electoral initiatives - 1 case; involvement of civil servants / high-ranking officials - 12 cases; candidates claiming merits for public work / services made at public expense - 3 cases**.

During the reporting period, Promo-LEX observers noted the PDM's **use of public institutions to promote electoral initiatives** launched by the PDM president in party assemblies. Thus, we remind the

²⁶ Venice Commission Report on misuse of administrative resources during electoral processes, <https://bit.ly/2QtIzIS>

reader that on 22.01.2019, 3 days before the beginning of the electoral campaign, but in a full electoral period, the PDM president, in a weekly briefing held at the party headquarters, announced that *the range of compensated medicines will be extended for all categories of citizens so that 80% of patients suffering from most widespread diseases could benefit from at least one free medicine*. Already on 24.01.2019, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection approved Order no.96/20-A on the amendment of Order no. 492 / 139A of April 22, 2013 "On medicines compensated by the compulsory health insurance funds", and on 29.01.2019, it was published in the Official Gazette of the RM (no. 29)²⁷.

Civil servants / public officials and administrative resources have been involved in promotional activities and candidates' launching **in electoral campaign**. Promo-LEX observers reported 12 cases, all of them targeting the PDM candidates:

- 1) On 30.01.2019 during the working hours, the PDM candidates had a meeting with residents of Schineni, Soroca district that was attended by the State Secretary of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Anastasia Oceretnii;
- 2) On 01.02.2019, during the working hours, the PDM candidates had a meeting with the residents of Rautel, Falesti, attended by the State Secretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Vitalie Birsan;
- 3) On 25.01.2019, during the working hours, the launch event organized by the PDM candidate in the SMC no.1, Gnatiuc Mihail, was attended by the employees of Agency of Public Services (Briceni);
- 4) On 30.01.2019, the launch of the PDM candidate in SMC no.19, Golub Tudor, was combined with the opening of the Family Doctors' Center and the renovated nursery in village of Bolohani, Orhei dist.;
- 5) On 25.01.2019 during the working hours, the launch of the PDM candidate in SMC no.11, Binzari Iraida, was attended by teachers, medical staffs, district councilors and mayors of the district localities;
- 6) On 25.01.2019 during the working hours, the PDM candidate in SMC no.3, Sirbu Oleg, launched his campaign at Mihai Eminescu Theoretical Lyceum in Edinet. The event was attended by the employees of the Post Office of Moldova, CADASTER Register, Agency of Public Services, General Directorate of Education. The Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, Igor Sarov, was also present at the event;
- 7) On 25.01.2019, people from several settlements were transported to attend the campaign launch event of the PDM candidate in SMC no.40, Diacov Dumitru. During working hours, mayors of the villages of Carabetovca and Iordanovca, village councilors, employees of Cimislia GAZ, Railways JSC, Veterinary Medical Assistance attended the event.
- 8) The launch of the PDM candidate in SMC no.28, Balaur Nicolae, was held on January 25, 2019, during the working hours. The event was attended by the employees of the Education Department, Riscani dist., Chisinau.
- 9) The launch of the PDM candidate in SMC no.16, Guzun Ludmila, was held on 25.01.2019, during the working hours. PDM mayors from the territory, mayor of Ungheni, vice-president of the district,

²⁷ Official webpage of the Parliament, <https://bit.ly/2t2GM1M>

head of the District Hospital, head of the Post Office, librarians and other officials of mayoralties were present at the event;

10) On 25.01.2019, the PDM candidate in SMC no.20, Filip Pavel, had a meeting with the mayors of the settlements of Straseni district on the premises of Straseni Town Hall. The following information was published in a Facebook post: *Pavel Filip for Straseni, my plans for Straseni and Orhei will fully meet people's needs. I have consulted the opinion of the mayors of this region, because they know best the needs and concerns of the people in Straseni and Orhei. That is why we have decided, jointly, on the priority issues to be resolve in the next 4 years;*

11) On 29.01.2019, during the working hours, there was an electoral assembly of the PDM candidate in SMC no.36, Molozea Nicolae, with employees of the Social Assistance and Family Protection Division, heads and representatives of community social centers and social services, interim president of the district - Vasile Gherman.

12) On 04.02.2019, during the working hours, the PDM candidate in SMC no.36, Molozea Nicolae, accompanied by the head of the Family Doctors' Center in Stefan Voda, mayor of Tudora and the head master of the secondary school in the same locality, had an electoral meeting with the teaching staffs of the school and kindergarten of the village of Tudora, Stefan Voda district.

Use of administrative resources by ***claiming merits for public work/ services made at public expense*** has been reported in 3 cases, of which 2 fall for the PDM candidates, and one for the PSRM candidate as follows:

1) On 28.01.2019, the PDM candidate in SMC no.30, Plesca Nae-Simion, announced on social networks that due to the request sent by him personally to the LUMTEH Municipal Enterprise, work has begun to illuminate a street in the Ciocana district. Here is the candidate's post: *"Following numerous requests that we received from residents, asking to renew public lighting networks, I have filed an application to LUMTEH M.E. Today the work has begun. We're doing not talking!"*;

2) On 31.01.2019, the PDM candidate in SMC no.33, Tutu Constantin, cut the ribbon at the launch of the trolleybus route no. 35 (Durlesti), made on the money of the municipality. In his post on social networks, the candidate claims the merit for this event (candidate's post on social networks reads: *When the local public authorities work together with the central ones, people benefit from it! And I am glad that we've had a very good cooperation with the City Hall of Chisinau, with the City Hall of Durlesi, and as a result, we were able to inaugurate the trolleybus route number 35*);

3) On 31.01.2019, the Chisinau Municipality launched the trolleybus route no. 35 (Durlesti) made on municipal money. The merit for the event was also claimed by the PSRM councilors (the post of the PSRM candidate in the SMC no. 26 Cojocaru Dinari: *I promised and I did it! Soon, residents of the town of Durlesti and those on Ialoveni street will enjoy new trolleys with autonomous propulsion and air conditioning. This accomplishment was possible due to the contribution of the municipal councilors Anton Leadschii and Dinari Cojocaru, the PSRM faction, and not least, Vladimir Rosca local councilor of Durlesti*).

In the same context, it should be mentioned that during the monitored period, Promo-LEX observers reported 69 cases where ***electoral meetings were organized in public institutions, involving the employees of these institutions during their working hours*** (see Annex no.2). Of these, in 32 cases the PSRM is targeted, in 30 cases – the PDM, in 3 cases –the PN, in 3 cases – ACUM Bloc and in 1 case – the PCRM (see Annex 1).

In addition, it should be noted that in the case of the City Hall of municipality of Balti, at the request of 3 electoral candidates (Alexandru Usatii – the PSRM, Arina Spataru - ACUM Bloc and Elena Bordianu - ACUM Bloc), the mayor of the city issued 3 schedules on the organization of electoral meetings. In a letter of reply, by which electoral candidates were informed of the list of educational institutions to host electoral meetings and the time of the meetings planned, the mayor of Balti refers to the Government Decision no. 2811 of 24.10.2014, point 2 indicating that LPAs are to provide premises for holding meetings with voters. Promo-LEX specifies that such a decision does not exist and the act to which reference is made is de facto the CEC Decision no. 2811 of 24.10.2014²⁸ issued in the context of the parliamentary elections of 2014, which is no longer relevant in the current poll.

In the same context, we note that when drawing up the schedule for meetings, Balti mayor's office neglected the provisions of art. 55, par. (1)²⁹ of the Education Code, which stipulates that the activity of teaching staff in general education system is carried out in a daily 7-hour period - i.e. at least until 16:00. Consequently, we found that in the case of the candidates of ACUM Bloc, 42% of the meetings were planned for the working time (11 of 27), and in the case of the PSRM candidate - 53% of the planned meetings were to be held during the work program 19 of 36).

6.3. Activities that can be qualified as gift offering during the electoral period

During the monitored period, Promo-LEX observers reported at least 4 cases that can be qualified as offering of electoral gifts. In 3 cases, the PPS is targeted, and in one case - the PSRM. With reference to the cases attributed to the PPS, we specifically refer to the following:

- on 31.01. 2019 in the town of Edinet, bags with bottles of Champaign and boxes of chocolate were offered during the electoral meeting. 25 people attended the event (estimated at the venue where the meeting took place);
- periodic organization of excursions to OrheiLand for the inhabitants of Ungheni district. Meals were provided. Two means of transport were used for this purpose and the estimated number of participants is 110;
- on 31.01.2019, an excursion to OrheiLand was organized for the inhabitants of Telenesti district. Meals were provided. A minibus was used for this purpose and the estimated and reported number of participants is 25 at least (seen without participants that were already in the bus).

In the case of the PSRM, there was a donation of church books in Riscova Criuleni dist. made by Sergiu Berzan, PSRM candidate.

6.4. Street / Promotional / Online Electoral Advertising

Promo-LEX observers identified at least 1307 cases, in which street / promotional / online electoral advertising was used. Of these, 43% fall for the PSRM, 23% - the PPS, 17% - the PDM and 8% - ACUM Bloc (see Table no. 5). The most popular types of advertising were newspapers / brochures - 22%, street banners - 19%, as well as leaflets, posters, and calendars - 17%.

²⁸ CEC Decision no. 28 of 2.10.2014, <https://bit.ly/2UL5O1f>

²⁹

Table no. 5. Use of street, promotional, online advertising

N/A	Advertising	PSRM	PPS	PDM	ACUM	PN	PCRM	PL	PRM	PNL	PPDA	IC-N. Dudoglo	Bujoreanu	IC-A. Cimbriceni	IC-A.	IC-A. Porubin	Cebotărescu	IC-D.	IC-V. Ghilechi	IC-G. Aricov	C. Tatarli	Total	
1	Newspapers, magazines, brochures	161	21	55	22	22	10														1	292	
2	Street banners	30	155	33	2.3					2		1											244
3	Flyers, posters, leaflets calendars	93	22	38	43	10	11						5	3						1	1	227	
4	Shirts, vests, bags	125	11	39		20	4					1									1	201	
5	Billboards	59	68	17*	1	1											5					151	
6	Tents	53		7	8																	68	
7	Video clips	10	9	4	2	4							1				1					31	
8	Written / online advertising	2	1	20				1														24	
9	Online banners	11	2	5	4																	22	
10	Mobile panels (on vehicles)	5	7	5	2																	19	
11	Sponsored advertising	5		1	2	1		2	3		1					1				1		17	
12	LED panels	4	3	1																		8	
13	City Light panels and console	2	1																			3	
	Total	560	300	225	107	58	25	3	3	2	1	2	6	3	1	6	1	1	1	3		1307	

* The billboards placed by the PDM are promoting referendum issues. However, we note that they feature the PDM candidate in the SMC, where these billboards are placed.

6.5. Cases that can be classified as use of electoral advertising in violation of legal provisions

Based on the Promo-LEX observers' reports, we found a case of using electoral advertising without complying with the requirements for advertising materials and 17 cases of placement of advertising in unauthorized places.

Thus, according to art. 70, par. (6) of the Electoral Code, electoral candidates shall bear responsibility for the content of electoral advertising materials, broadcast or published. Each advertising material shall include the name of electoral candidate, date of printing, print run of the material and the name of the printing house that issued it. Paid electoral advertising shall be accompanied by the "Electoral" heading.

However, contrary to the above, Promo-LEX observers reported at least one case, in which the PDM candidate distributed electoral materials that contained no information on the date of printing, print run, or the name of the printing house that printed them ("Moldova on the right way" leaflets, 4 pages, A5 format, without indicating the print run, including the version in Russian).

At the same time, according to the provisions of point 14 of the *Regulation on the placement of electoral advertising and political promotion materials on advertising displays*³⁰, it is forbidden to place electoral posters in places other than those foreseen by the law.

Contrary to the above, Promo-LEX monitors reported 17 cases of placement of electoral advertising in unauthorized places, as follows:

³⁰ CEC Decision no. 3328 of 28.04.2015, <https://bit.ly/2W2zkkx>

- the PSRM: 6 cases (electoral posters on fences, public transport stations and pillars: Drochia, Briceni, Singerei, Chisinau (3 cases));
- the PDM: 5 cases (electoral posters on fences, buildings and pillars: Chisinau (3), Causeni and Stefan Voda);
- the PPS: 3 cases (street banners on houses, fences and balconies: Orhei, Chisinau and Cahul);
- ACUM Bloc: 2 cases (electoral posters on fences and buildings: Chisinau and Rezina);
- the PCRM: 1 case (electoral posters on fences: Chisinau)

6.6. Situations that can be qualified as acts of violence in electoral campaign

During the monitored period, *Promo-LEX* observers reported 6 cases of intimidation / violence against electoral candidates. In 3 cases, the candidates of ACUM Bloc are concerned, in 2 cases – the PDM and in one – the PSRM:

- On the night of 26.01.2019, in a parking lot in Ceadir-Lunga, a bus was set on fire. According to the PSRM representatives, it was used to film the party's electoral clip. In a press conference held on January 29, 2019³¹, the General Inspectorate of Police (GIP) said there was no political motivation in the event and no connections with the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019 should be made.
- On 26.01.2019, the candidate of ACUM Bloc in SMC no.18 (Orhei), Valeriu Munteanu and three other persons were verbally and physically assaulted by an organized group of women, while they were trying to distribute informative electoral materials. The incident aggravated after one of the supporters of ACUM Bloc began shouting "Sor, go to prison". The group of people became even more aggressive and physically assaulted the supporters. The aggressed persons called for law enforcements' intervention, who arrived in 11 minutes - a period during which the group of people continued to follow and aggress the representatives of ACUM Bloc. In a press conference held on 29.01.2019,2, the GIP announced that the representatives of law enforcement agency were sent as soon as the call was received and the persons, who displayed aggressive behavior against the electoral candidate and his supporters were identified, their actions being qualified as hooliganism.
- On 27.01.2019, the candidate of ACUM Bloc in SMC no.3 (Edinet), Plingau Dinu, was aggressed by three persons in the immediate vicinity of the Police Inspectorate of Edinet, while trying to make a live broadcast on social networks. An officer of the Police Inspectorate witnessed the act of aggression, but did not intervene. According to the information provided by the GIP, the 3 aggressors were subsequently detained. They motivated their act by disagreeing with the candidate's intention to make a live broadcast, using his phone. To legally classify the deed of the aggressors, the aggrieved person underwent a medical expertise to determine the severity of bodily injuries. As for the officer of Police Inspectorate that did not intervene, a job inquiry was initiated.
- On 27.01.2019, in the town of Ungheni, the billboard of the candidate of ACUM Bloc in SMC no. 16, Ticu Octavian, was destroyed the day after its installation. Next to the vandalized billboard, there was a billboard of another electoral candidate - Guzun Ludmila, nominated by the PDM, but it remained intact.

³¹ <https://bit.ly/2WBajwY>

- On 04.02.2019, in the SMC no.38 Hincesti, two PDM billboards were vandalized. Thus, the aggressors threw eggs and potatoes at the image of the candidates, making holes in the fabric. Hincesti Police Inspectorate was notified of the fact and they are to investigate and penalize those responsible for the deed.
- On 29.01.2019, the automobile of a PDM candidate's son was set on fire in the SMC no.10 Balti. Evidence of intentional arson was collected on site. Police Inspectorate of Balti is to investigate the case.

VII. FINANCING OF ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

According to our findings, of the total number of competitors enrolled in the electoral race, 256 submitted weekly reports on the financing of electoral campaigns. Reports were submitted by candidates from the PDM, the PSRM, the PCR, the PPS, the PN, ACUM Bloc, the PNL, the PRM, and 19 I.C. (I.C. Valeriu Ghiletschi, I.C. Valentina Geamana, I.C. Ceboatarescu Dumitru, I.C. Cimbriciuc Alexandru, I.C. Alexandrin Patron, I.C. Carbune Iuri, I.C. Biriucov Sergiu, I.C. Cerba Valeriu, I.C. Bostan Galina, I.C. Carlig Mihail, I.C. Lapis Ion, I.C. Binzar Oleg, I.C. Savva Viorel, I.C. Palancica Roman). On the other hand, by February 1, 2019, none of the candidates representing the political parties of the MPSN, the PVE, the PVP, the MPA, the PL, the PPDA presented either a financial report nor the commitment to bear no expenditures. Only one independent candidate out of the 38 who did not report financial reports (I.C. Maxim Uvarov) announced the CEC about his intention to incur no expenses.

The total amount of cumulative financial resources reported to the CEC by electoral candidates during the period of January 25 - February 1, 2019, is 23,304,522 lei, while the amount of expenditures is 19,210,582 lei. Thus, the PDM accumulated 11,380,000 lei, the PPS - 5,280,000 lei, the PSRM - 4,610,000 lei, ACUM Bloc - 740,993 lei, the PCR - 700,000 lei, the PN - 384,745 lei, the PNL - 2,000 lei, the PRM - 6,814 lei, I.C. Valeriu Ghiletschi - 115,000 lei, I.C. Geamana Valentina - 85,000 lei, I.C. Ceboatarescu Dumitru - 60,000 lei.

As for the reported expenditures, the largest share falls for advertising - 88% (16,853,506 lei) and promotional materials - 7% in the amount of 1,291,048 lei, i.e. a total of 95% accounts only for the channels of electoral campaigning; followed by the expenses on events and meetings - 3% (530,314 lei); transport costs - 1% (303,760 lei) and other expenses - 1% (231,955 lei, including telecommunication expenses - 49,898 lei, additional maintenance expenses - 41,738 lei, expenses on delegation of persons (volunteers / observers) - 15,450 lei, expenses on political / legal consultancy - 6,812 lei, expenses on bank loans and services - 118,057 lei). (See chart no.2 -Expenses reported to the CEC, January 25, 2019, chart no.3 - Distribution of advertising expenditure).

During the monitored period, there was no reporting of expenses on events/ meetings from 2 electoral candidates (the PDM, the PCR). Only two electoral candidates (ACUM Bloc and the PN) reported to the CEC additional maintenance costs (renting of temporary premises, salaries for temporary staff employed for electoral purposes), and only 1 electoral competitor (ACUM Bloc) reported expenditures on volunteers.

In conclusion, the total expenditures for the period of January 25 - February 1, 2019 estimated by the Promo-LEX OM for all categories of unreported expenses amount to at least 828,423 lei (the PSRM - 668,407 lei, the PN -70,050 lei, the PDM-52,440 lei, the PRM - 1,950 lei, the PL - 1,950 lei, the PPDA - 975 lei, the PCR - 700 lei, I.C. Leonid Macari - 5,384 lei, I.C. Valeriu Ghiletschi - 3,901 lei, I.C. Gheorghe Furdui - 5,023 lei, I.C. Bobeica Gheorghe - 7,159 lei, I.C. Aricov Ghiorgi - 3,000 lei, I.C. Ceboatarescu Dumitru - 2,865 lei, I.C. Calin Vieru - 3,749 lei, I.C. Alexandru Bujoreanu - 870 lei.

7.1. Opening of "Electoral Fund" accounts and designation of treasurers

According to art. 41, par. (2) (a) of the Electoral Code, in order to finance its electoral campaign, each electoral competitor has to open an account with the mention "Electoral Fund" with the bank, in which its own financial means and those received from natural persons and legal entities from the country in the form of donations shall be accumulated. Thereafter, the electoral competitor undertakes to inform the CEC about the person responsible for its finances. The "Electoral Fund" account may be opened prior to the registration of electoral competitor, provided that any receipts and expenses from this account are made only after its registration; the electoral candidate who does not open a bank account with the

mention "Electoral Fund" shall inform the Central Electoral Commission and carry out only campaign or electoral activities that do not involve financial expenses;

According to the data published on the official website of the Central Electoral Commission³², Promo-LEX OM notes that in the period of January 25 - February 1, 2019, of 15 electoral candidates registered in the national constituency, all the 15 confirmed their treasurers to the CEC and only nine opened Electoral Fund accounts. The same applies to about 265 candidates in the SMCs, representing 9 political parties or electoral blocs. Of the 57 ICs registered in the single member constituencies, 28 ICs have appointed treasurers, and only 4 ICs have opened "Electoral Fund" accounts; only 1 I.C. of those who did not open "Electoral Fund" accounts informed the CEC of the intention not to incur any expenses (see Annex 3).

7.2. Financial reporting to the CEC

According to art. 43 par. 1 of the Electoral Code and point 14, para 2) of the Regulation on Financing the Activity of Electoral campaigns, constituted by citizens, or as the case may be, by political parties or electoral blocs, they are obliged to submit to the Central Electoral Commission reports on the financing of their activity on a weekly basis, or to present a commitment on incurring no costs in case no "Initiative Group" account is opened. Par. 18 stipulates that both the reports and the commitments must be published on the Central Electoral Commission website within 48 hours of their receipt, in the manner provided for by the legislation on personal data protection.

The Promo-LEX OM notes that according to the official webpage of the CEC, 247 electoral competitors of the 322 registered with the CEC in the SMCs, including 5 ICs and 15 registered in the national constituency, filed reports for the first week of electoral campaign (January 25, 2019). For the following period (January 26 - February 1, 2019), 256 of the total number of competitors enrolled in the electoral race submitted weekly reports on the financing of electoral campaign, including 19 I.C.s (the PDM, the PSRM, the PCRM, the PPS, the PN, ACUM Bloc, the PNL, the PPP, the PRM, I.C. Valeriu Ghiletschi, I.C. Valentina Geamana, I.C. Ceboatarescu Dumitru, I.C. Cimbricuc Alexandru, I.C. Alexandrin Patron, I.C. Carbune Iuri, I.C. Biriucov Sergiu, I.C. Cerba Valeriu, I.C. Bostan Galina, I.C. Cirlig Mihail, I.C. Lapidus Ion, I.C. Binzar Oleg, I.C. Savva Viorel, I.C. Palancica Roman). On the other hand, by February 1, 2019, none of the candidates representing the political parties of the MPSN, the PVE, the PVP, the MPA, the PL, the PPDA presented the financial report or the commitment of non-execution of expenditure. Only one independent candidate of those 38, who did not report financial reports (I.C. Maxim Uvarov), announced the CEC about his intention to incur no spending.

According to the findings of the Promo-LEX OM, the CEC published in due time the reports filed on January 25 and February 1, 2019.

7.3. Candidates' revenues and expenses reflected in the financial reports

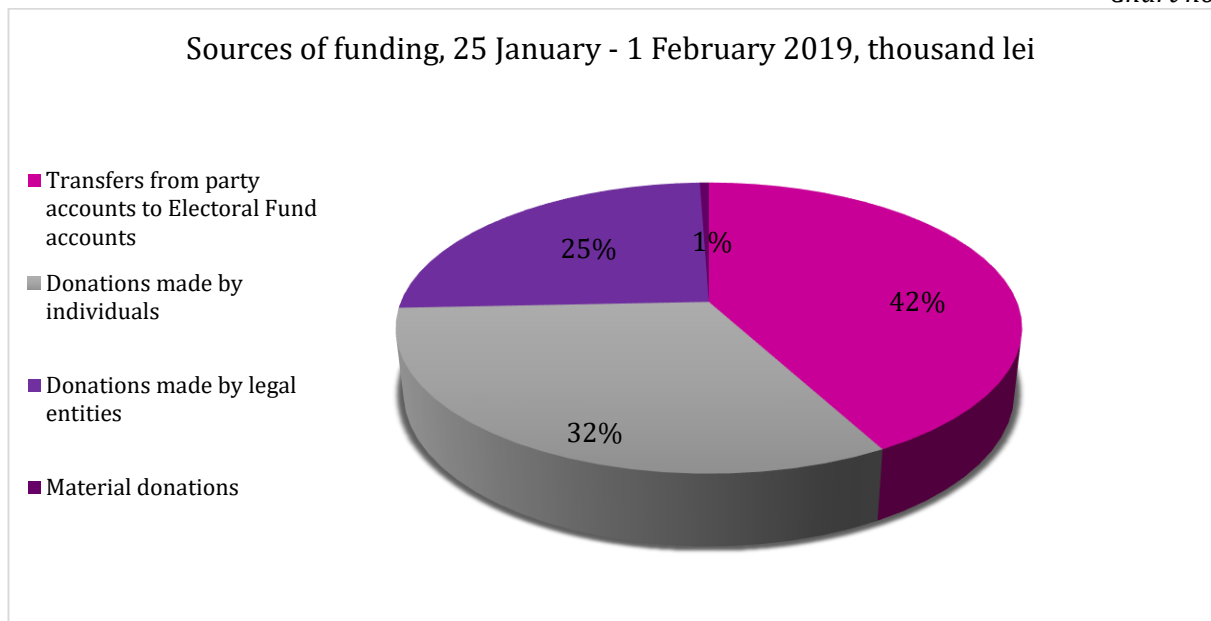
The total amount of cumulative financial resources reported to the CEC by electoral candidates in the period of January 25 - February 1, 2019. is 23,304,522 lei, the amount of reported expenditures is 19,210,582 lei, the final balance being 4,093,940 lei. Thus, during the period of January 25 - February 1, 2019, the PDM accumulated 11,380,000 lei, the PPS - 5,280,000 lei, the PSRM - 4,610,000 lei, ACUM Bloc - 740,993 lei, the PCRM - 700,000 lei, the PN - 384,745 lei, the PNL - 2 000 lei, the PRM - 6,814 lei, I.C. Valeriu Ghiletschi - 115,000 lei, I.C. Geamana Valentina - 85,000 lei, I.C. Ceboatarescu Dumitru - 60,000 lei.

³² Official webpage of the CEC, Decision <https://bit.ly/2G8TrR9>, and Financial support of campaigns, <https://bit.ly/2UJhVvR>

Sources of funding of electoral candidates in the period of January 25 - February 1, 2019

- Bank transfers from 4 political parties (the PSRM, the PN, the PCRM, the PDM) from the current party account to the Electoral Fund account, in the amount of 8,912,500 lei;
- Donations from legal entities for 2 electoral candidates (the PPS and ACUM Bloc), in the amount of 5,310,000 lei;
- Donations from 663 individuals for the PDM, ACUM Bloc, the PNL, the PRM, I.C. Cebotarescu Dumitru, I.C. Valeriu Ghiletschi, I.C. Geamana Valentina in the amount of 6,809,807 lei;
- Material donations from 2 electoral candidates: the PN (transportation services in the amount of 23,233 lei), ACUM Bloc (rent /means of transportation - 117,285 lei), cumulating a total of 140,518 lei. (See Chart no. 11 Sources of funding, January 25 - February 1, 2019)

Chart no. 11



The Promo-LEX OM considers the situation of donations made by parties to the "Electoral Fund" account to be uncertain, qualifying the donor political party as a legal entity. The legal rule is not explicit in this respect. We remind you that, according to art. 41 par. (2) lit. e) of the Electoral Code, the ceilings for donations made by legal entities to the Electoral Fund account for an electoral campaign constitute 100 average monthly salaries established for the respective year. Simultaneously, art. 1 par. (1) of the Law on Political Parties states that political parties are voluntary associations with the status of a legal entity. Therefore, the party may not transfer its own financial means to the "Electoral Fund" account in the amount exceeding 100 average monthly salaries. Thus, during the monitored period, the Mission found that this ceiling was exceeded by two electoral candidates (the PDM and the PSRM).

The position of the CEC is, however, different from the legal logic set out above, considering that the political party would have a special status, a fact unforeseen by law, that is why we insist that the legislature exposed unambiguously on the issue.

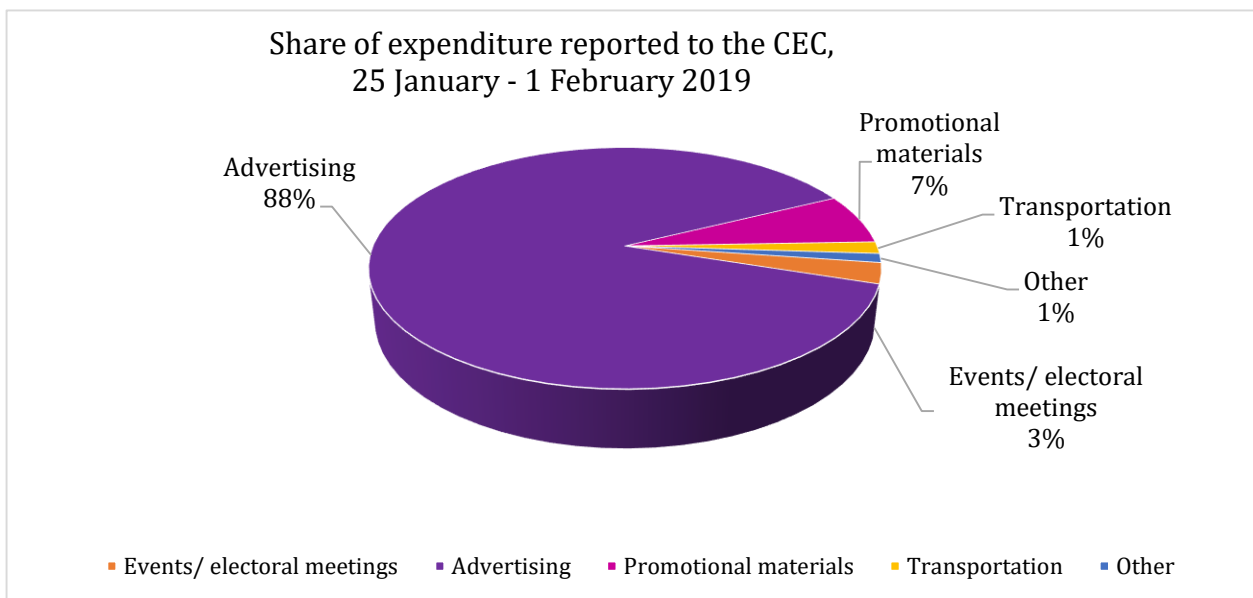
Referring to the legal norm on the amount of donations made by legal entities³³, which cannot exceed 100 average salaries for the current year, in this case 615 000³⁴ lei, Promo-LEX OM finds it has been exceeded by the PSRM and the PDM, which made transfers from their current accounts to the "Electoral Fund" accounts.

Expenditure of electoral candidates reflected in the financial reports

The Promo-LEX OM notes that in the period of January 25 - February 1, 2019, the largest share of expenditure reported to the CEC falls for advertising - 88%, i.e. 16,853,506 lei and 7% for promotional materials, in the amount of 1,291,048 lei, so a total of 95% accounts only for channels of electoral campaigning; followed by expenses on events and meetings - 3% (530,314 lei); transportation costs - 1% (303,760 lei) and other expenses - 1% (231,955 lei, including *telecommunication expenses - 49,898 lei, additional maintenance expenses - 41,738 lei, expenses on delegation of persons (volunteers/ observers) - 15,450 lei, expenses on political / legal consultancy - 6,812 lei, expenses on bank loans and services - 118,057 lei*). (See Chart no.12 - Share of expenditure reported to the CEC, January 25 - February 1, 2019; Chart no.13 - Distribution of advertising expenses).

For comparison, in the parliamentary elections of 2014, 90% of the total reported expenses accounted for advertising and promotional materials³⁵, the remaining 10% being allocated for rent of premises in electoral campaigns, labor remuneration, volunteer / agitator rewards, organization of public events, transportation and consultancy. Thus, we point out the noticeable increase in the interest for advertising and promotional materials in the first two weeks of the 2019 election campaign, while the other sources of spending are under-reported.

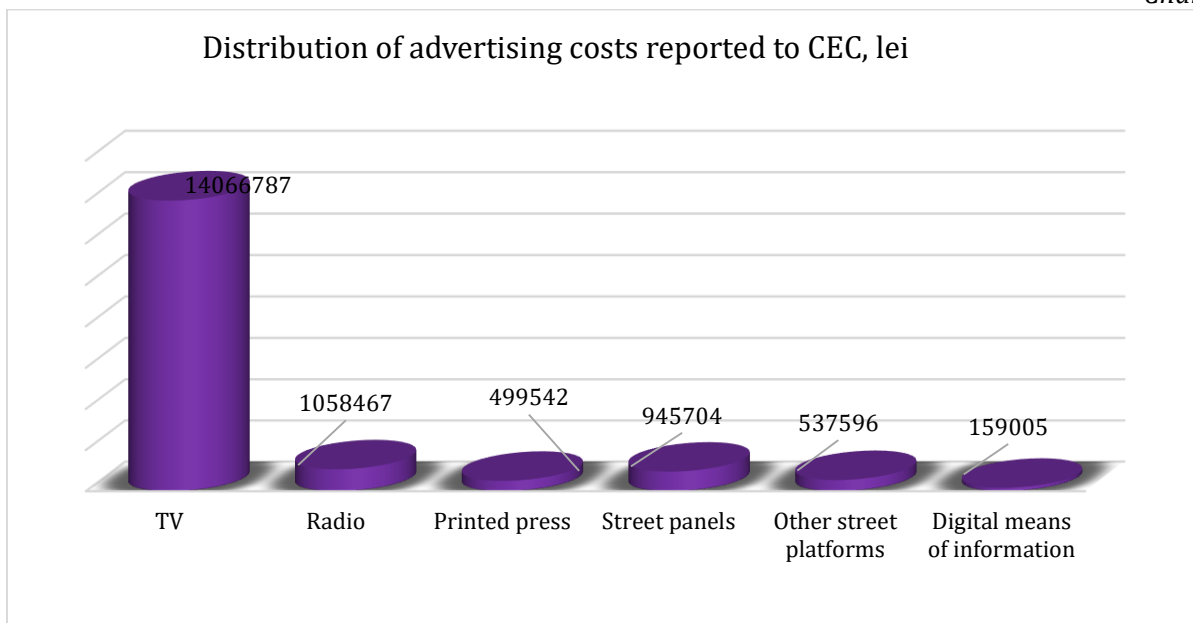
Chart no. 12



³³ Art. 41, par. (2), lit. e) of the Electoral Code stipulates that the ceilings for donations made by individuals and legal entities to the "Electoral Fund" account for an electoral campaign are of 50 and 100 average monthly salaries for the respective year.

³⁴ According to the Decision no. 54 of 17.01.2018 on the approval of average monthly salary per economy estimated for 2018, it amounts to 6,150 lei.

³⁵ Final Report of the Promo-LEX OM for the Parliamentary Elections of 2014, page 28-30, <https://bit.ly/2Equsjx>



7.4. Estimates of expenditure incurred by electoral competitors

a) Estimated expenditure on events / public meetings

In the period of 25 January -1 February 2019, Promo-LEX observers reported the conduct of electoral events and meetings for which 6 competitors (the PPS, the PSRM, the PDM, ACUM Bloc, the PN, the PCR) incurred expenses. Three of these competitors (the PDM, the PSRM, the PCR) either did not report to the CEC any expenditure for this category, or reported less than estimated. The total amount of expenditures estimated as unreported is of at least 91,542 lei. (See Chart no. 14 - Expenditure on public events, 25 January - 1 February 2019).

Regarding the PPS, Promo-LEX observers reported at least 6 campaign launches, 18 electoral meetings with the provision of festive meals and artistic performances at 14 restaurants and 4 houses of culture. Musical performances were given by Ilie Maxian, Adi, Doinita Gherman and local artists from Drochia and Glodeni districts. Free transportation services have been reported during trips to OrheiLand for at least 135 people with foodstuffs for them.

Regarding the PCR, at least two meetings at the premises of Luceafarul Creative Activity Center in Basarabasca and the House of Culture in Anenii Noi have been reported.

Regarding ACUM Bloc, at least 18 meetings, 5 campaign launches and 1 flash mob has been reported.

Regarding the PSRM, observers reported at least 84 electoral meetings, 13 campaign launches, 9 door-to-door activities. There was at least one donation of church books. The coverage of the above events by the www.privesc.eu network has also been reported, so spending for at least 11 press conferences has been made.

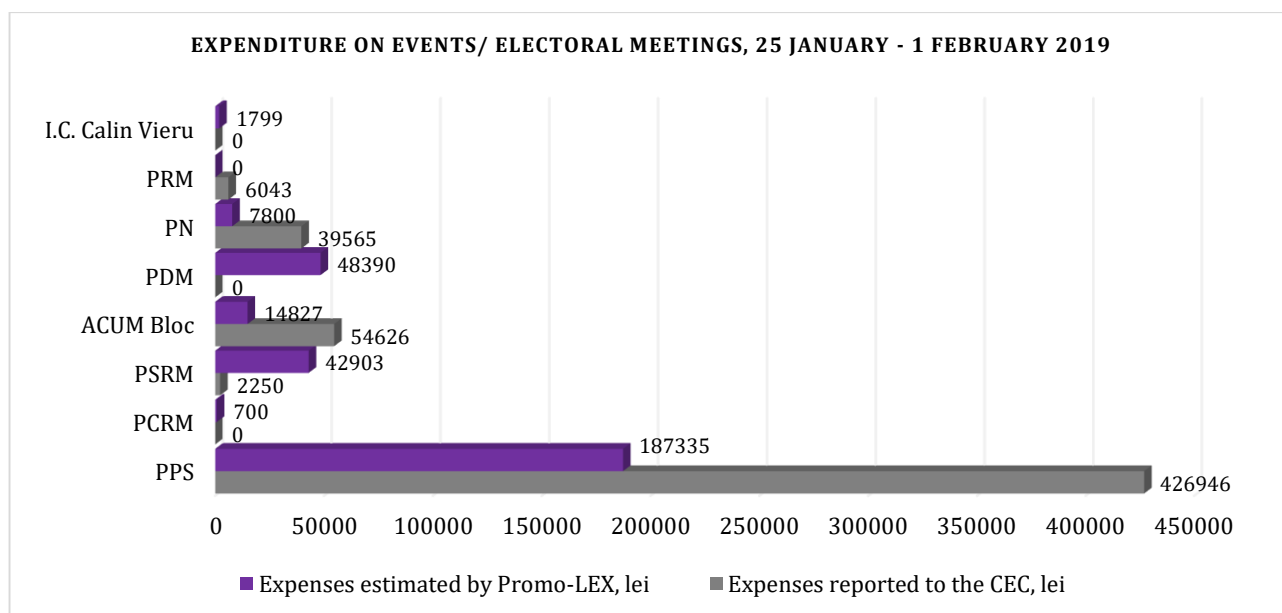
With regard to the PDM, observers reported at least 61 electoral meetings, 22 campaign launches with at least 2 concerts, 4 door-to-door activities, and a sports competition (table tennis). Gheorghe Topa, Natalia

Gordienco, Igor Russu, Valentin Guzun performed for the PDM candidates. In at least 5 cases, the events took place in restaurants, pizzerias, wedding halls and art schools.

Regarding the PN, at least 13 electoral meetings have been reported;

Regarding independent candidates Iurie Carbun, Nicolai Dudoglo, Ion Groza, Alexandru Cimbriciuc, Nicolae Botgros, Alexandru Bujoreanu, Calin Vieru, the observers reported a launch in a campaign / electoral meeting. Regarding the I.C. Calin Vieru, the observers also reported a press conference on the www.privesc.eu network. Expenditure could be estimated only for I.C. Calin Vieru.

Chart no. 14



b) Estimated expenditure on promotional materials

According to the Promo-LEX observers, in the period of January 25 - February 1, 2019, the candidates of 4 electoral competitors (the PSRM, the PN, I.C. Alexandru Bujoreanu, I.C. Aricov Gheorghii) omitted to fully reflect their expenses on promotional materials produced / printed during the monitoring period. They did not report an estimated amount of at least 453,020 lei.

Thus, the PCRM incurred expenses for colored posters of A3 format, paid from the PCRM electoral fund account on 25.01.2019 to the printing house Metrompas LLC, order number 1015, print run 4,000 copies; colored A3 format posters; A4 format posters, print run 100,000 copies, order number 1018 of 25.01.2019, paid from the electoral fund account of PCRM to METROMPAS LLC; party newspapers, print run 10 000 copies, order number 85 NO 2 (1087) of 25.01.2019, printed at UNIVERSUL Publishing House; A4 posters, printed at Metrompas LLC, order number 1016 of 25.01.2019, print run – 6,000 copies.

Regarding the PN, Promo-LEX observers reported the following printed materials: A3 format calendars printed by "A & V Poligraf", print run 1000 copies; party newspapers "Power is in Truth", "EuroPres" Printing House, printed on 25.01.2019, 30,000 copies, A3 format posters, printing company "EuroPres" printing date 29.01.2019, print run 6,000 copies paid from the electoral fund account. There were also 607 bags, 500 maps, 19 vests - all with party symbolism.

Regarding the PPS, observers reported A3 format leaflets, printed at Metrompas LLC on 25.01.2019, print run 6,000 copies, A3 format posters, print run 2,000 copies, printed at "EuroPres" LLC on 25.01.2019, party newspapers, order no. 68 of 25.01.2019 print run 300,000 copies, A 5 format flyers paid from the electoral fund according to Decision no. 07 of 25.01.2019, EuroPres LLC, print run 3,500 copies; A4 posters, printed by "Foxtrot" LLC, print run 30,000 copies, paid from the electoral fund according to Decision 1 of 25.01.2019; brochures printed by "Foxtrot" LLC, print run 3,000, paid from the electoral fund, according to Decision no.26 of 25.01.2019.

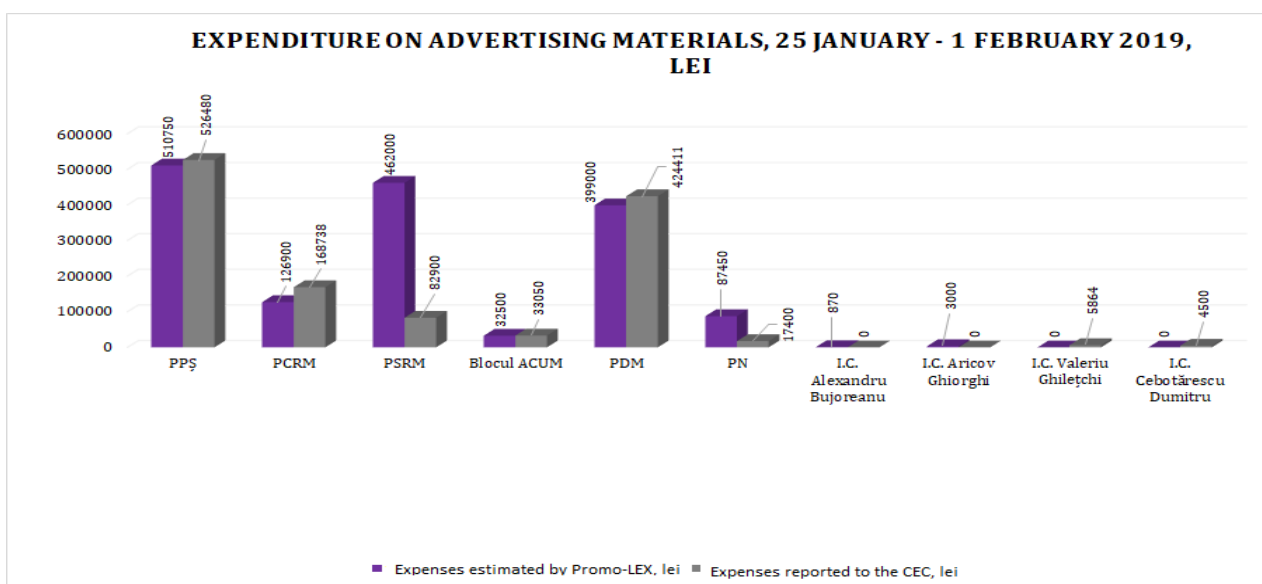
Regarding the PSRM, observers reported party newspapers "Socialists", in colored A3 format, 16 pages, paid from the electoral fund account, according to the invoice no. 1, dated 25.01.2019, print run 120,000 copies, order number 59; party newspapers (in Russian), print run 180 000 copies, order number 60, both printed at the printing house "Edit Tipar Grup" LLC; posters of A3 format, 40x30 cm2 dimensions. Observers also reported at least 100 jackets, 100 bags, 100 scarves - all with party symbols.

Regarding the ACUM Bloc, observers reported A3 format black and white newspapers printed by EditTiparGrup LLC on 28.01.2019, print run 100 000 copies, flyers of A5 format, dated 25.01.19, print run 5,000 copies, printed by "Simbol-NP" printing house; leaflets - print run 1 000 copies.

Regarding the PDM, observers reported the party newspaper "Democratic Moldova", colored, A3 format, 8 pages, printed by DISA Factory, print run 70,000 copies in Romanian; print run 30,000 copies in Russian - all printed on 26.01.2019 and paid from the electoral fund account. They also reported car air fresheners with the PDM logo, produced by Sonaris-com LCL, print run 100,000 units., order number 4365 of 08.12.2018. Leaflets "Moldova on the right track", 4 pages A5 format, no print data; Leaflet "What did the Democratic government of the Republic of Moldova do in the period of 2016 – 2018 (in Russian), no print data. Flyers for candidates Corneliu Padneviici Nicolae Balaur, cumulative print run of 2,800 copies, printed on 26.01.2019.

With regard to independent candidates, observers reported the following: I.C. Alexandru Bujoreanu- at least 380 units of flyers; I.C. Aricov Gheorghi - at least 2000 units of fliers without print data. (See Chart no. 15 - Expenditure on advertising materials, 25 January - 1 February 2019.

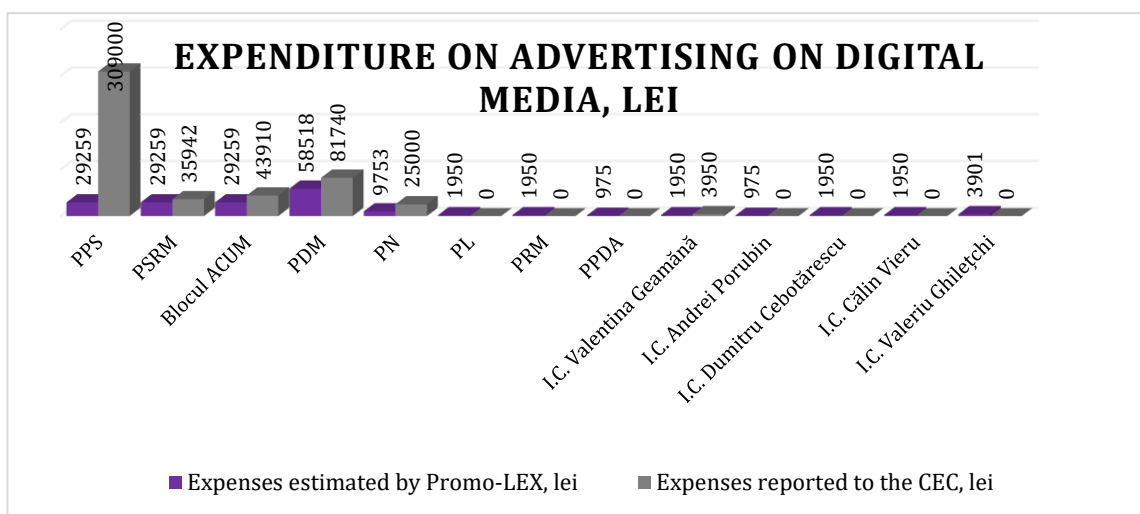
Chart no. 15



c) Estimated advertising expenditure on digital media

According to the Promo-LEX observers, during the period of January 25 - February 1, 2019, 5 independent candidates and candidates of 8 political parties (the PSRM, the PPS, the PDM, the PL, the PRM, the PN, the PPDA, ACUM Bloc, I.C. Calin Vieru, I.C. Dumitru Cebotarescu, I.C. Valeriu Ghiletchi, I.C. Andrei Porubin, I.C. Geamana Valentina) incurred expenses on Internet advertising. An estimated amount of at least 13,651 lei was not reported by 7 of them. Thus, observers found daily, several times per day, sponsored posts on the Facebook network for the following candidates: I.C. Valentina Geamana, I.C. Valeriu Ghiletchi, I.C. Calin Vieru, I.C. Dumitru Cebotarescu, the candidates nominated by the PN, the PPDA, the PL, the PRM. At the same time, observers reported sponsored posts in the Odnoklassniki network for the PSRM and the PPS candidates, large classic and rich media online banners at www.point.md, www.sovsport.md, www.ntv.md, www.orheiland.md, www.sports.ru, www.championat.com in messenger/ Facebook, Viber, etc. All this lead the user to the PSRM (4) and the PPS (3) video spots. With regard to the PDM, sponsored posts on Facebook, classic and rich media on www.unimedia.md, www.deschide.md, www.belot.md, www.esp.md, www.agora.md, www.publika.md, www.prime.md - all lead to the website created for scrutiny www.candidat.md. As for ACUM Bloc, sponsored posts and classic online banners have been reported on www.civic.md, www.national.ro, www.despite.md, www.timpul.md. (See Chart no. 16 - Advertising expenses on digital media, 25 January - 1 February 2019).

Chart no. 16



d) Estimated street and mobile advertising expenditure

According to the findings of the Promo-LEX OM, an amount of at least 249,179 lei was estimated to be unreported by I.C. Dumitru Cebotarescu and the candidates of a political party (the PSRM) on street advertising (see Chart no. 17 - Expenditure on street advertising, 25 January - 1 February 2019).

Regarding the PPS, observers reported at least 10 tents, 18 units of 3x4 m2 billboards, 22 units of 6x3m2 billboards, 3 units of 10X3m2 billboards with the message "Today in Orhei - tomorrow all over the country". Estimated costs amount to at least M312,252 lei.

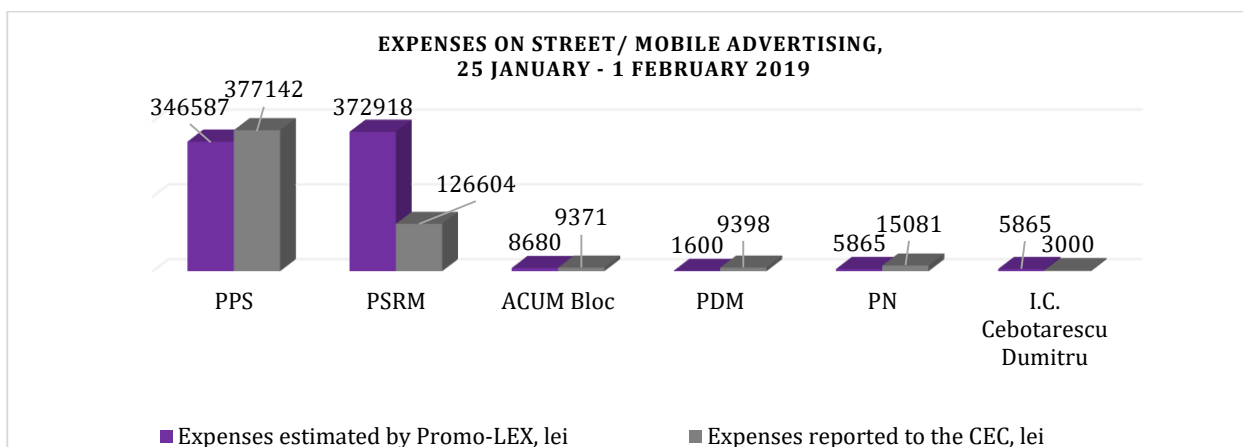
Regarding the PSRM, observers reported 11 units of 2x5m2 billboards, 2 units of 3x6m2 billboards and 3 tents, the estimated expenses amounting to at least 56,085 lei.

Regarding ACUM Bloc, Promo-LEX observers reported 8 tents.

Regarding the PDM, observers reported at least 2 tents.

Promo-LEX observers reported 1 unit of street panel in the case of I.C. Ceboatarescu Dumitru.

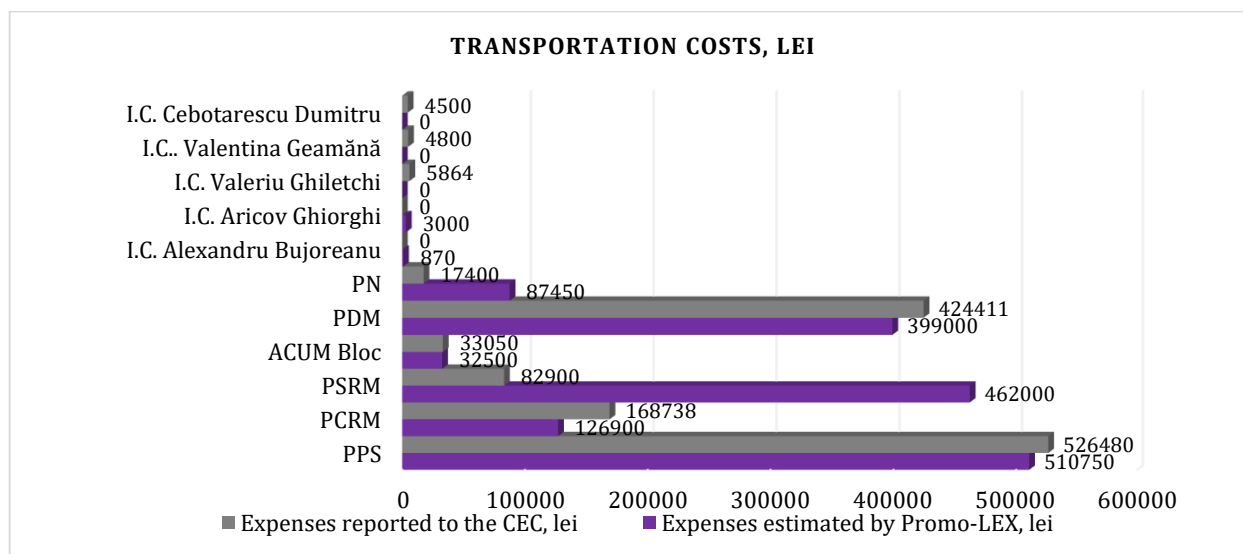
Chart no. 17



e) Estimated transportation costs

According to the CEC reports, in the period of January 25 - February 1, 2019, Promo-LEX observers reported trips made by electoral candidates of 6 parties / electoral blocs (the PSRM, the PCRM, the PDM, ACUM Bloc, the PPS, the PN) and 6 independent candidates. Having compared the information observed in the field to that reported to the CEC, we found incomplete reporting of transportation expenses by the candidates of two parties (the PDM and the PSRM) in the amount of at least 6,390 lei. In the case of the competitors from ACUM Bloc, the PN, the PSRM, and I.C. Leonard Macari, I.C. Geamana Valentina, I.C. Valeriu Ghiletchi, I.C. Gheorghe Furdui, the observers reported air and land transportation expenses for the following destinations: Chisinau - Milan, Padua, Verona, Bologna; Chisinau - Moscow (round-trip); Chisinau - Brno (Czech Republic) (round trip); Chisinau - Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Minneapolis; Chisinau - Athens (Greece); Chisinau - Strasbourg (France). (See Chart no. 18 - Transportation costs, 25 January - 1 February 2019).

Chart no. 18



f) Estimated expenditure on delegation of persons

According to the findings of the Promo-LEX OM, only one electoral competitor (ACUM Bloc) declared spending in this category, although eight of them involved volunteers in the first 2 weeks of electoral campaign. Also, no electoral competitor reported these services in the *list of donations in goods, objects, work or services during the electoral period*, see the annex to the Report.

Thus, during the targeted period, the PPS involved at least 48 volunteers; the PN - 46; the PL-20; the PSRM - 808; the PDM - 210; ACUM Bloc - 128; the PVP - 20; the PCRM - 8.

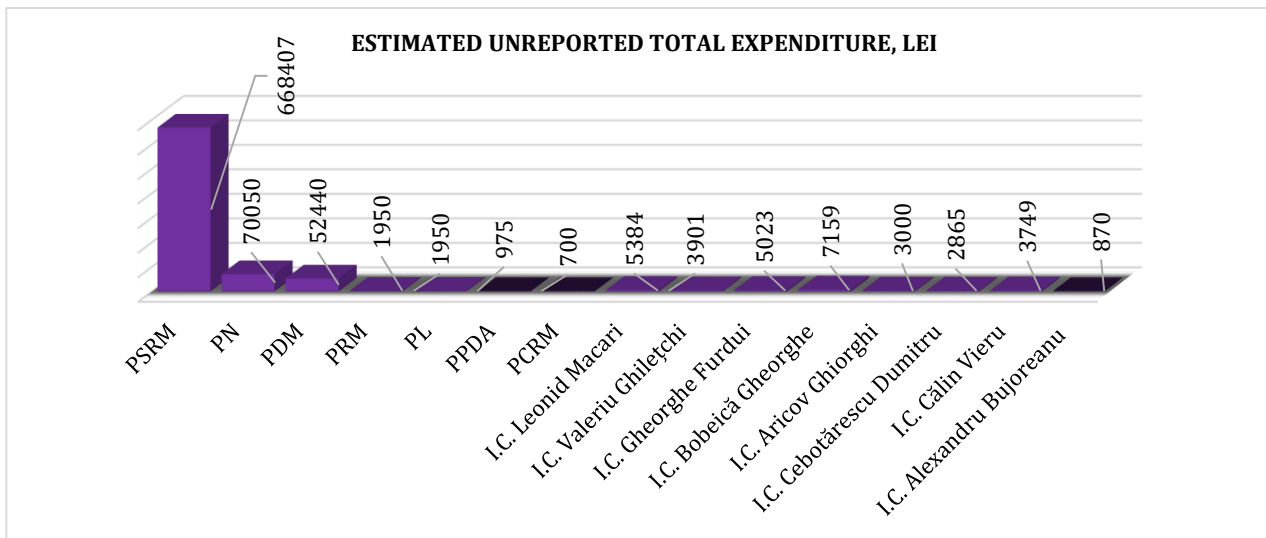
Promo-LEX OM reminds the reader that, according to art. 43, par. (10) of the Electoral Code, ... all volunteering actions ... during electoral campaign, in favor of an electoral candidate or competitor shall be assessed by [...] the electoral candidate and shall be indicated in the financial report in accordance with the procedure established by the regulation approved by the CEC³⁶.

g) Estimation of additional maintenance costs (rental of temporary premises / salaries for temporary staff employed for election purposes)

According to the reports submitted to the CEC, in the period of January 25 - February 1, 2019, only ACUM Bloc and the PN reported such expenditures in their reports submitted to the CEC. At the same time, we mention that the final estimates of the Promo-LEX OM for this spending category will be made for the entire electoral campaign period and thus suggest to the electoral candidates to introduce these expenditures in the next reports.

In conclusion, observing the financing of electoral campaigns during the reporting period, we found that candidates from the PDM and the PCRM failed to report expenditure on events, independent candidates in diaspora constituencies did not report transportation expenses. The Observation Mission also found an impressive number of volunteers involved in the electoral campaign, although their services are not reflected in the reports submitted to the CEC. Only one out of 8 competitors (ACUM Bloc) reported spending in this category. The Mission also draws the attention of electoral candidates to the poor reporting of spending on temporary rent of campaign premises and salaries for temporary staff. Similar to the signature collection period, there is a higher degree of reporting for visible expenditure categories, such as street and mobile advertising costs, or printing costs. Thus, the total estimated expenditures for all categories of unreported expenses amount to at least 828,423 lei (the PSRM - 668,407 lei, the PN -70,050 lei, the PDM- 52,440 lei, the PRM - 1,950 lei, the PL - 1,950 lei, the PPDA - 975 lei, the PCRM - 700 lei, I.C. Leonid Macari - 5,384 lei, I.C. Valeriu Ghiletschi - 3,901 lei, I.C. Gheorghe Furdui - 5,023 lei, I.C. Bobeica Gheorghe - 7,159 lei, I.C. Aricov Gheorghii - 3,000 lei, I.C. Cebotarescu Dumitru - 2,865 lei, I.C. Calin Vieru - 3 749 lei, I.C. Alexandru Bujoreanu - 870 lei, (See Chart no.19 - Estimated unreported total expenditure).

³⁶ Point141 of the Regulation on the financing of electoral campaign, approved by the decision of the Central Electoral Commission no. 3352 of May 4, 2015 stipulates that electoral competitors have the obligation to indicate in the financial reports all the services and actions stipulated in art. 382 par. (7) of the Electoral Code, which were provided free of charge by natural and legal persons, as well as all volunteering activities during the electoral campaign in favor of electoral candidates. The procedure for assessing these services and actions shall be determined by the Central Electoral Commission.



VIII. HATE SPEECH

During the monitored period, Promo-LEX continued to monitor hate speech and incitement to discrimination.

Promo-LEX monitors reported at least 5 cases, where electoral competitors generated discriminatory messages or publicly displayed other forms of intolerance, in particular, the PSRM - 3 cases; the PCRM - 1 case and ACUM Bloc – 1 case.

On the other hand, we should mention candidates that have been targeted by hate speech: ACUM Bloc - 5 times, the PSRM - twice; the PDM - twice; the PPS - once.

Having analyzed the situation in terms of type of hate speech, we noticed that most of the cases - at least 7 – involve sexist prejudices and gender stereotypes.

8.1. Candidates who have resorted to hate speech and discrimination

During the monitoring period, there have been reported at least 8 cases of hate speech, involving electoral candidates, of which 6 directly concern them, promoting intolerance, hate speech, incitement to discrimination or other forms of stereotypes and prejudices in public space.

1. In the *Fourth Power* TV program, broadcast on 24.01.2019, by N4 TV station, the PCRM President Vladimir Voronin made a series of statements regarding the ethnic affiliation of Marian Lupu:

"(...) to be objective, I really appreciate in Marian one thing, despite the fact that we promoted him to many positions and, to tell the bare truth, he made many mistakes, still, he is a true Moldavian, a traditional one, there is no Romanian blood in his veins, unlike the politician from Panasasti (reference is made to Dumitru Diacov). It seems to me that he (Lupu) doesn't even have a Romanian passport, unlike Diacov (...)"³⁷

The message of the PCRM president places a negative emphasis on the Romanian ethnicity and ownership of Romanian citizenship. These statements can increase intolerance in the society and amplify disagreements between people, who identify themselves as Romanians and those, who identify themselves as Moldovans and collaterally, it can create tensions between Romanian and Russian speakers in the Republic of Moldova.

2. An article, published on January 24, 2019 by Accent TV, quotes the PSRM candidate, Vlad Batrincea, saying:

"It's no secret that the PSRM is an absolute leader in this election campaign, and therefore, all the participants in the race united against the socialists: from the democrats headed by Vladimir Plahotniuc to the so-called right opposition – the PLDM-2 or the PLDM in skirt"³⁸. (In Russian)

Vlad Batrincea makes reference to the PAS and its leader - Maia Sandu, whom he calls "the PLDM in skirt". This statement is sexist and stereotypical. The expression ridicules the capabilities of political opponents by alluding to stereotypes about women that persist in the Moldovan society.

3. On 29.01.2019, during the program *I VOTE FOR YOU* broadcast by ProTV, the PSRM candidate Grigore Novac made the following statement:

³⁷ The Fourth Power TV program, N4 TV station, available at: <https://bit.ly/2DTIaKr>

³⁸ <https://bit.ly/2DaAtxB>

"They say that ProTV is a brides' channel. But we won't go into detail"³⁹

The statement was made in response to the moderator's question (Lorena Bogza) about the suspicion of a fictitious marriage involving Novac. The message of the PSRM candidate is based on the prejudices about journalists' relations with politicians; it is sexist, being rooted in the stereotypes about women in the society and, in particular, about women journalists.

4. On 30.01.2019, during the electoral debates at the Balti TV station, the PSRM candidate, Alexandru Usatii, made the following statements:

"(...) On 9 May, all the progressive humanity celebrates the day of liberation from the fascist plague ... and you defiantly want to involve us into something again, to celebrate the Day of Europe, then you'll arrange for a gay parade for un on this day (...)"⁴⁰ (in Russian).

Alexander Usatii's statement is homophobic, he uses hate and intolerance of LGBT marches to discredit his counter-candidate, thereby perpetuating the perception of this group. Moreover, Usatii instigates hatred for LGBT people, opposing them to the "Victory Day" celebration, to which much of the society has strong attitudes and emotions.

Also in this context, Argumenty i Factly (AIF.md) published a story about Alexandru Usatii's statement, entitled:

"You might want to arrange for a gay parade on the Victory Day? Alexandr Usatii rebuked the Democrat candidate in Balti"⁴¹

The way in which AIF.md treats the issue also incites intolerance. The headline and content of the news item suggest that the author shares this treatment. The homophobic statement comes to the fore. Moreover, the author of the news uses the expressions "rebuked the Democrat", "baffled his opponent", approving of Usatii's argument and considering it reasonable and acceptable. This news has the same effect as the initial claim: incitement to discrimination and hatred to the LGBT community.

5. In a meeting held by the candidate of Electoral Bloc ACUM, Valeriu Munteanu, with the voters in Mitoc, Orhei district on 03.02.2019, the candidate made a statement about the situation when he was a member of an investigative commission on the identification of people, who had previously worked with or for the KGB:

"(...) The president used to come and stay there like a bride"⁴²

The phrase "like a bride" in this context, is a sexist claim that perpetuates the stereotype that brides, implicitly women, have a decorative role in comparison to men. The allegation is apparently used to show the incompetence, lack of professionalism or other professional shortcomings of the person concerned, by hinting at gender stereotypes, to ridicule the person or demonstrate his professional incapacity.

Supporters of electoral candidates or political parties that have used messages inciting hatred and discrimination

³⁹ I VOTE FOR YOU broadcast by ProTV, available at <https://bit.ly/2Gsfycz> :

⁴⁰ Electoral debates at the Balti TV station, available at: <https://bit.ly/2SsG0td>

⁴¹ <https://bit.ly/2MQWJ4j>

⁴² <https://bit.ly/2UKYhj0>

6. In an electoral meeting held on January 26, 2019, a resident of Orhei district (identified as a certain Zinovia) delivered a critical speech about Ilan Shor and the governors. Speaking of her children who are abroad, she said:

*"I want them to come home and be people in our country, honored and considered to be worthy people, not negroes. My children are considered niggers abroad, and this hurts me."*⁴³

The woman had a two-minute speech about the difficult situation in the country blaming the governors for it. Her assertions about black people are racists. Several politicians (e.g. Andrei Nastase, Valeriu Munteanu) shared the video with this speech, although they did not reveal in any way the sequence of intolerance and hatred present in the clip. However, the video has become viral on social networks and the media, gathering hundreds of thousands of views and tens of thousands of shares.

7. In a press conference held on January 30, 2019 by the PSRM candidate Vlad Batrancea, the microphone was given to a supporter of the Socialist candidate, who made the following statement:

*"Two weeks ago, the Liberals proposed to rename Moskovsky Avenue into that of Unification. I agree, but with one condition, to rename the Liberal Party into the party of ped....st, they are all ped...sts."*⁴⁴ (In Russian)

The statement made by the PSRM sympathizer is homophobic, based on disagreement with the unionist position and associates the Liberal Party and its members with homosexuals, using hatred and strong intolerance towards this social group.

After this statement, the microphone was taken away from the speaker. Vlad Batrancea commented on these statements as follows:

"We are intelligent people, we can think like that, but we don't say that aloud ... at least for the camera."

Vlad Batrancea, though apparently intervening with the homophobic affirmation of his sympathizer, basically approved of this kind of thinking and behavior, as long as "you are not in front of the camera."

8.2. Candidates targeted in messages inciting hatred or discrimination

1. On 24.01.2019, the altfel.md portal published a piece of news about the PPS candidate, Rodica Rusu, entitled:

*"Is she the sexiest candidate in the constituency? Who is Rodica Rusu and where will she fight for a seat in the Parliament"*⁴⁵

The article contains brief information about the candidate and uses multiple pictures of the candidate posted on social networks. Although the article is about an electoral competitor, "sexual" images of her are being displayed, thus prejudicing women in politics.

2. On 24.01.2019, the Facebook page "Dodon is not my president" posted a denigrating image featuring the PSRM candidate Nicolae Pascaru. The image is accompanied by the following description:

⁴³ <https://bit.ly/2t3xdj8>

⁴⁴ <https://bit.ly/2RHrycf>

⁴⁵ <https://bit.ly/2Sqrn9T>

"Socialist recently escaped from psychiatric hospital: God sent Igor Dodon to Moldova and the president of the country works against Satanists!"⁴⁶

The description of the image calls for prejudice against people with mental disabilities in order to project the stereotypes about this group of people on the candidate Nicolae Pascaru.

3. On 24.01.2019, an image featuring Pavel Filip, Igor Dodon and Vladimir Plahotniuc appeared on a Facebook page. The picture suggests they are being hung and is accompanied by the question "How do you like it?"⁴⁷

The post incites hatred and violence towards the politicians concerned and suggests their death by hanging. It has become viral on social networks, obtaining over 2,600 shares.

4. On 29.01. 2019, journalist Vasile Nastase made a public post with the following content:

"You're a dumb asshole and thief! You're going to rot in jail, because you're a beast and you raised your paws against an innocent young man! You dastardly coward, cursed rat!"⁴⁸

Although the message was posted as a reaction to the intimidation and violent actions against Dinu Plingau, a candidate of ACUM Bloc, the post itself is denigrating and inciting hatred for his political opponent - Vladimir Plahotniuc, using repeated injuries and dehumanization by comparing him with a "beast "and" "rat".

Similar to the previous monitoring period, a source that generated a large number of sexist and denigrating images, aimed at electoral contenders, is *Times New Moldovan* on Facebook.

5. On 24.01.2019, it published a picture, featuring Maia Sandu accompanied by the inscription: *"Demonstrated: The Earth is flat!"⁴⁹*. The image is sexist and exploits prejudices against women.

6. Also on 24.01.2019, it published a picture, featuring Andrei Nastase, accompanied by the inscription *"It's not in vain that they call him Village Simpleton!"* The picture shows a dialogue, in which Andrei Nastase is asked how he views homosexual relations, and he responds: "in full HD"⁵⁰. This image is a homophobic one and exploits hatred and intolerance of LGBT people.

7. Another denigrating and sexist picture was published on 25.01.2019.⁵¹ In the foreground, we see the candidate of ACUM Bloc, Radu Marian, who appears in a humiliating hypostasis, thus alluding sexist prejudices.

8. On 25.01.2019, on the same page - *Times New Moldovan* - a video was released, featuring Andrei Nastase. In the video, Andrei Nastase is thrown by a monkey from a bridge. The video recording incites violence towards ACUM candidate⁵².

9. Andrei Nastase is the protagonist of another picture, published on the page *Times New Moldovan* on 01.02.2019⁵³. The image is accompanied by the inscription:

⁴⁶ <https://bit.ly/2t5VBk3>

⁴⁷ <https://bit.ly/2TwDMpP>

⁴⁸ <https://bit.ly/2WM7olp>

⁴⁹ <https://bit.ly/2SsVwFv>

⁵⁰ <https://bit.ly/2t7tMbh>

⁵¹ <https://bit.ly/2RGR9SL>

⁵² <https://bit.ly/2SqrPF7>

⁵³ <https://bit.ly/2GpY7cU>

"When your godfather tells you that if you don't win the election, he will make a ballerina from you!"

The picture presents Andrei Nastase in a ballerina costume, exploiting sexist prejudices and perpetuating gender stereotypes in the society.

IX. VOTER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

With the start of electoral campaign, several information campaigns have been launched to inform the voters about the parliamentary elections, managed both by electoral authorities and especially, by the civil society. On February 2, 2019, Promo-LEX launched the Electoral Information Campaign aimed at apolitical mobilization of Moldovan citizens holding the right to vote, including the diaspora: "There will be no second round. COME AND VOTE IN THE FIRST!". The campaign will take place in the period of 2-22 February 2019 in 92 settlements in 46 constituencies involving more than 270 volunteers. On February 4, 2019, Promo-LEX, in partnership with the Public Post Moldova 1, started the TV Electoral Debates with the participation of MP candidates, registered in the national constituency.

In addition, during the monitored period, the Center for Continuing Education in the Electoral Matters (CICDE) started the training of EBPS members for parliamentary elections, which will have been finished by February 12, 2019.

9.1. Voter information and education campaigns

On February 2, 2019, Promo-LEX launched the campaign for electoral information, voter education and apolitical mobilization of Moldovan citizens entitled to vote, including the diaspora: "There will be no second round. COME AND VOTE IN THE FIRST!", aimed at the Parliamentary Elections of February 24, 2019. The campaign will take place in the period between 2 -22 February 2019 in 92 settlements of 46 constituencies, involving more than 270 volunteers⁵⁴.

On February 2, 2019, the CEC launched the Electoral Information and Voter Education Campaign through mobile teams "Vote! Your choice makes a difference"⁵⁵. Mobile teams will travel across the country to inform voters about the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019. At the same time, the campaign aims at promoting informed and conscious voting among the citizens holding voting rights.

Another campaign aimed at voter information about the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019 that was launched during the reporting period is "Free Moldova Caravan,"⁵⁶ where volunteer teams of the diaspora visit Moldovan settlements to transmit an anti-propaganda message to the population in the current electoral campaign. At the same time, the team has developed Free Moldova Information Calendar,⁵⁷ which is distributed free of charge to citizens.

A group of Moldovan activists launched the "Time to Vote"⁵⁸ campaign, urging citizens to display civic activism on the day of February 24, 2019.

During the reporting period, ADEPT continued to make live broadcasts on the Facebook network presenting electoral news relevant to the period. At the same time, the citizens are encouraged to report electoral frauds by accessing the electoral fraud report section on the platform www.alegeri.md⁵⁹.

⁵⁴ Promo-LEX campaign, "There will be no second round. COME AND VOTE IN THE FIRST!", <https://bit.ly/2UAAcem>

⁵⁵ "Vote! Your choice makes a difference!" Campaign launched by the CEC, <https://bit.ly/2Go9guO>

⁵⁶ Free Moldova Campaign, <https://bit.ly/2HUNWPK>

⁵⁷ Free Moldova, Informative Calendar, <https://bit.ly/2HQbncT>

⁵⁸ "Time to Vote!" launch of the campaign, video taken from the YouTube channel of an activist involved in the campaign, <https://bit.ly/2t83mGk>

⁵⁹ Electoral fraud report section on the page alegeri.md, <https://bit.ly/2RIhznj>

For the purpose of reporting electoral frauds, the Promo-LEX Association also manages the www.monitor.md platform⁶⁰, where citizens and Promo-LEX observers report information on possible electoral frauds.

On January 28, 2019, the Institute for Public Policy launched the online platform www.alege2019.md⁶¹, where the list of all candidates in each constituency can be accessed through an interactive map. There are also candidates' pages with more details about them - biographical data, professional and political activity, statements of income and personal interests, as well as journalistic investigations, in which they appeared over time.

9.2. Electoral debates

On February 4, 2019, the Promo-LEX Association, in partnership with the Moldova 1TV, *launched Electoral Debates on TV* with the participation of MP candidates, registered in the national constituency.

The first debate held on February 4, 2019⁶², involved candidates of the PL and PVP, the PRM candidate refused to participate in the debates.

9.3. Activities of the CEC and CICDE

On January 23, 2019, the CEC launched an invitation to electoral candidates and media institutions to sign the Code of Conduct on the conduct and coverage of electoral campaign for the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019⁶³. According to the CEC⁶⁴, by January 29, 2019, four electoral candidates registered in the national constituency (the PDM, the PSRM, ACUM Bloc, the PPS) and 10 media outlets signed and committed to comply with the Code of Conduct.

During the monitoring period, the CICDE launched a series of trainings for the EBPS members for parliamentary elections and the republican consultative referendum of February 24, 2019, which are planned to be completed by February 12, 2019.

⁶⁰ Electoral fraud report on monitor.md/electoral/ <https://bit.ly/2RGz07n>

⁶¹ <https://bit.ly/2TymnNE>

⁶² Debates of February 4, 2019 on "Internal Policies (socio-economic, anti-corruption and separation of powers in the state)", <https://bit.ly/2SjXT5>

⁶³ Initiative of the CEC to sign the Code of Conduct, <https://bit.ly/2HSqq67>

⁶⁴ Press release of the CEC, <https://bit.ly/2B8sXDw>

RECOMMENDATIONS

To the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova:

1. Modification of art. 5 par. (1) lit. d) of Law no. 273 of November 9, 1994, as well as of art. 9 par. (1) lit. i) in order to fit within the legal limits the citizens' possibility to vote with expired identity documents;
2. Modification of art. 58 par. (3) lit. c) of the Electoral Code to allow voting abroad on the basis of the identity card of the citizen of the Republic of Moldova.
3. Providing a precise description of the statute of the political party in the context of donations from legal entities, as the political party has the status of a legal entity and therefore, violates the legislation on donations from legal entities when transferring money to the Electoral Fund account.

To the Central Electoral Commission and the lower electoral bodies

4. Amendment of points 24-27 of the CEC Regulation on the State Electoral Register to limit the number of voters a registrar may be responsible for.

To Electoral candidates

5. To report expenses for temporary rent/ salary for temporary staff engaged in electoral activities and declare volunteers' work in the reports submitted to CEC.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACUM Bloc - Electoral Bloc ACUM, Dignity and Truth Platform and PAS
ANI - National Authority for Integrity
Art. - Article
ATU – administrative territorial unit
ATUG – Autonomous territorial unit of Gagauzia
CEC - Central Electoral Commission
Com. - Commune
Dist. - district
EBPS - Electoral Bureau of the Polling Station
EF- Event Form
ENEMO - European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations
IC - Independent Candidate
IG- Initiative Group
IIMDD IPA CIS - International Institute for Monitoring the Development of Democracy, Interparliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States
lit. - letter
LPA - Local Public Administration
LTO - long-term observer
NC- national constituency
m² - square meter
MPSN - "Speranta-Nadejda" Movement of Professionals
mun. - municipality
no. - number
OM- Observation Mission
OSCE - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSCE / ODIHR - OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
p. - point
par. - paragraph
PAS – Party of Action and Solidarity
PCRM - Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova
PPDA - Democracy Home Party
PDM - Democratic Party of Moldova
PL - Liberal Party
PN - Our Party
PNL - National Liberal Party
PPPDA - Platform of Dignity and Truth, Political Party
PPRM - People's Party of the Republic of Moldova
PPP – Patria (Homeland) Political Party
PPS –Political Party of Sor
PVP- People's Will, Political Party
PS - polling station
PSA - Public Services Agency
PSRM - Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova
PVE - Ecologist Green Party
REO – Register of Electoral Officials
RM - Republic of Moldova
SER – State Electoral Register

SCJ – Supreme Court of Justice
SCM- Superior Council of Magistracy
SMC – Single Member Constituency
SMCC- Single Member Constituency Council
STO - short-term observer
un. - unit
USAID - United States Agency for International Development
VF - Visiting Form
vill. – village

ANNEXES

Annex no. 1. Electoral contestants registered in uninominal constituency

<i>SMC</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Political formation</i>	<i>No.</i>
1	Briceni	Gnatiuc Mihail	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Grecianii Zinaida	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Petrasisin Vasiliu	Political Party of Sor	3
		Creciun Anatolie	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	4
		Scutari Vladimir	ACUM Electoral Bloc	5
2	Ocnita	Lesnic Vadim	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Lozovan Irina	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Fedisin Eduard	Political party of Sor	3
		Topa Andre	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	4
		Ciobanu Remus	ACUM Electoral Bloc	5
		Plesca Eduard	Our Party (PN)	6
3	Edinet	Sirbu Oleg	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Melnic Nicolai	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Panciu Ghenadie	Political party of Sor	3
		Panus Elena	Our Party (PN)	4
		Zui Alexandr	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	5
		Plingau Dinu	ACUM Electoral Bloc	6
		Vengher Anatolie	Independent Candidate	7
		Brenici Alexandru	Independent Candidate	8
		Livadaru Marin	Independent Candidate	9
4	Riscani	Urzica Iurie	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Mizdrenco Vladimir	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Cocieru Andrei	Political party of Sor	3
5	Glodeni	Leuca Ion	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Minizianov Alexandr	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Dvorjanscaia Irina	Political party of Sor	3
		Onut Stela	Our Party (PN)	4
		Corj Mihai	Independent Candidate	5
		Purice Ion	Liberal Party	6
		Nemerenco Rodica	ACUM Electoral Bloc	7
		Gorcea Nicolae	Independent Candidate	8
6	Drochia	Padnevici Corneliu	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Lupasco Alexandr	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Svecla Grigore	Political party of Sor	3
		Morcov Genadie	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	4
		Conea Svetlana	ACUM Electoral Bloc	5
		Cereteu Nina	Our Party (PN)	6
		Rosca Violeta	Liberal Party	7
7	Soroca	Sau Victor	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Pilipetcaia Alla	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Bodnarenco Elena	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	3
		Cimbirciuc Alexandru	Independent Candidate	4
		Melnic Maxim	Political party of Sor	5
		Ungurean Larisa	ACUM Electoral Bloc	6
		Televca Anastasia	Party Political Party	7
8	Floresti	Nichiforciuc Eugeniu	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Groza Sergiu	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Cojocaru Grigore	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	3
		Ladaniuc Ghenadie	Political party "Shor"	4

		Crijanovschi Ludmila	Party Political Party	5
		Tap Iurie	ACUM Electoral Bloc	6
		Carbune Anatolie	Liberal Party	7
9	Balti	Buzurnii Serghei	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Usatii Alexandr	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Himici Igor	Political party of Sor	3
		Bordianu Elena	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Osoianu Ivan	Our Party (PN)	5
		Grosu Diana	Independent Candidate	6
		Gradinaru Renata	Independent Candidate	7
		Amaev Said-Muxmat	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	8
10	Balti	Jordan Serghei	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Nesterovschi Alexandr	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Verejanu Pavel	Political party of Sor	3
		Spataru Arina	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Gritco Elena	Our Party (PN)	5
		Rubtov Serghei	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	6
11	Falesti	Binzari Iraida	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Savva Oleg	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Muduc Valeriu	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	3
		Severin Alexandr	Our Party (PN)	4
		Botnar Alexandru	Political party of Sor	5
		Tataru Vasili	ACUM Electoral Bloc	6
12	Singerei	Brasovschi Gheorghe	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Luca Vasile	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Tibirna Igor	Political party of Sor	3
		Neaga Viorel	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	4
		Nantoi Oazu	ACUM Electoral Bloc	5
		Rosca Ion	Independent Candidate	6
13	Rezina	Graur Eleonora	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Nauc Leonid	Political party of Sor	2
		Ciorici Valeriu	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	3
		Cataranciuc Serghei	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Macrii Elena	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	5
		Perciun Ion	Independent Candidate	6
		Andries Galina	National Liberal Party	7
14	Telenesti	Lelic Vadim	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Isac Alexandru	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Ciobanu Maria	ACUM Electoral Bloc	3
		Cristea Valerian	Political party of Sor	4
		Capatina Veaceslav	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	5
		Moldovanu Mihail	Liberal Party	6
15	Calarasi	Ciubuc Nicolae	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Bolea Stefan	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Vlasenco Olga	Political party of Sor	3
		Munteanu Igor	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Chirinciuc Iurie	Liberal Party	5
		Sava Valeriu	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	6
16	Ungheni	Guzun Ludmila	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Baraniuc Antonina	Political party of Sor	2
		Mitriuc Ghenadie	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	3

		Chirilov Haralampie	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	4
		Ticu Octavian	ACUM Electoral Bloc	5
		Brinza Alexandru	Liberal Party	6
17	Nisporeni	Plahotniuc Vladimir	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Artamonov Pavel	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Terguța Ion	ACUM Electoral Bloc	3
		Ciorici Mihail	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	4
		Carbune Iurii	Independent Candidate	5
18	Orhei	Costin Vasile	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Sor Ilan	Political party of Sor	2
		Capatina Svetlana	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	3
		Catraniuc Mihail	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	4
		Munteanu Valeriu	ACUM Electoral Bloc	5
		Zghibarta Dorin	Liberal Party	6
19	Ivancea	Golub Tudor	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Paciu Mihail	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Tauber Marina	Political party of Sor	3
		Viscun Lucia	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	4
		Cisnir Mariana	ACUM Electoral Bloc	5
		Botan Roman	Liberal Party	6
		Marinuta Vitalie	Green Ecologist Party	7
20	Straseni	Filip Pavel	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Anghel Veaceslav	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Tabacaru Valeriu	Political party of Sor	3
		Grosu Igor	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Malai Nicoleta	Liberal Party	5
21	Criuleni	Burlac Veaceslav	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Berzan Sergiu	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Duminica Serghei	Political party of Sor	3
		CarpLilian	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Porubin Andrei	Independent Candidate	5
		Ojog Gheorghe	Liberal Party	6
22	Ialoveni	Babuc Monica	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Onu Lidia	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Istrate Angela	Independent Candidate	3
		Sanduta Victor	Political party of Sor	4
		Vovc Liviu	ACUM Electoral Bloc	5
2.3	Chisinau	Rotaru Valentina	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Lipskii Oleg	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Jardan Petru	Political party of Sor	3
		Gradinaru Vasile	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Biriucov Sergiu	Independent Candidate	5
24	Chisinau	Bannicov Alexandr	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Bolea Vasile	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Burgudji Serghei	Political party of Sor	3
		Colun Grigore	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Croitor Artur	Independent Candidate	5
25	Chisinau	Mindru Victor	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		odintov Alexandru	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Grigoriu Inga	ACUM Electoral Bloc	3
		Chitoroga Dumitru	Political party of Sor	4

26	Chisinau	Cojocaru Dinari	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	1
		Cotelea Victor	Political party of Sor	2
		Stratulat Mihail	Democratic Party of Moldova	3
		Biletchi Vlad	Liberal Party	4
		Cerba Valeriu	Independent Candidate	5
		Renita Iurie	ACUM Electoral Bloc	6
		Miron Anton	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	7
27	Chisinau	Nedelea Veaceslav	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Mudreac Radu	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Botnarenco Cristian	Political party of Sor	3
		Bolea Vladimir	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Casu Ilian	Our Party (PN)	5
		Volconovici Augustin	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	6
28	Chisinau	Balaur Nicolae	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Batrincea Vlad	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Apostolova Reghina	Political party of Sor	3
		Slusari Alexandru	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Cebotarescu Dumitru	Independent Candidate	5
		Ceban Ion	Liberal Party	6
		Ciubasencu Dumitru	Our Party (PN)	7
29	Chisinau	Guznac Valentin	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Lebedinschi Adrian	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Verbitchi Ruslan	ACUM Electoral Bloc	3
		Jelescu Dumitru	Liberal Party	4
30	Chisinau	Plesca Nae-Simion	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Burduja Petru	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Cvasnii Stanislav	Political party of Sor	3
		Herta Veronica	Liberal Party	4
		Bostan Galina	Independent Candidate	5
		Perciun Dan	ACUM Electoral Bloc	6
		Golopeatov Oleg	Independent Candidate	7
		Dolganuic Valentin	Independent Candidate	8
		Uvarov Maxim	Independent Candidate	9
31	Chisinau	Novac Grigore	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	1
		Cuznetov Iurii	Political party of Sor	2
		Cirlig Mihail	Independent Candidate	3
		Nicolaescu-Onofrei Liliana	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Gritco Igor	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	5
		Cretu Ilie	Liberal Party	6
		Gaburici Chiril	Democratic Party of Moldova	7
		Costiuc Nina	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
32	Chisinau	Popa Svetlana	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Popsoi Mihail	ACUM Electoral Bloc	3
		Chirtoaca Dorin	Liberal Party	4
		Cebotari Sergiu	Political party of Sor	5
		Mocan Gheorghe	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	6
		Tutu Constantin	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
33	Chisinau	Nastase Andrei	ACUM Electoral Bloc	2
		Nastas Andrei	Independent Candidate	3
		Rosca Vladimir	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	4

		Vieru Calin	Independent Candidate	5
		Volosatii Boris	Independent Candidate	6
34	Anenii Noi	Jizdan Alexandru	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Matarin Alexandr	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Gorodinskii Alexei	Political party of Sor	3
		Balan Gheorghe	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Bondari Veaceslav	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	5
35	Causeni	Repesciuc Grigore	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Cuciuc Oleg	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Nigai Veaceslav	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	3
		Zaremba Anatolia	Political party of Sor	4
		Calmic Ion	National Liberal Party	5
		Gamurar Anton	ACUM Electoral Bloc	6
		Ambroci Ivanov Tamara	Independent Candidate	7
36	Stefan Voda	Bolboceanu Zinaida	Democracy Home Political Party	8
		Molozea Nicolae	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Jolnaci Alexandru	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Tcenco Natalia	Political party of Sor	3
37	Razeni	Dringa Andrei	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Sula Ion	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Pascaru Nicolae	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Bivol Stefan	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	3
		Tabarcea Avelin	Political party of Sor	4
38	Hincesti	Frunze Petru	ACUM Electoral Bloc	5
		Botnari Alexandru	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Pertu Victor	Political of Sor	2
		Corduneanu Petru	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	3
39	Sarata Galbena	Cobzac Grigore	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Buza Ghenadie	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Terente Victor	Political party of Sor	2
		Brinza Olesea	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	3
		Motpan Chiril	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
40	Cimisia	Rosca Simion	Liberal Party	5
		Diacov Dumitru	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Puscari Piotr	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Cirlan Victoria	Political Party of Sor	3
		Manole Domnica	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Cimpoes Valentin	Our Party (PN)	5
41	Leova	Raileanu Gheorghe	Independent Candidate	6
		Gretu Efrosinia	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Briceag Aliona	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Trandafir Andrei	Political party of Sor	3
		Bujorean Alexandru	Independent Candidate	4
		Butuc Sergiu	Our Party (PN)	5
42	Cantemir	Putregai Vladimir	ACUM Electoral Bloc	6
		Bacalu Elena	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Turcanu Vladimir	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Lupascu Vasile	Political party of Sor	3
		Botgros Nicolae	Independent Candidate	4
		Boestean Constantin	ACUM Electoral Bloc	5
		Ciubaciuc Roman	Our Party (PN)	6

		Damascan Elena	Liberal Party	7
		Craciuneac Iurie	Independent Candidate	8
43	Cahul	Creciun Oleg	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Osadcenco Evgheni	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Belobrova Antonina	Political party of Sor	3
		Ghetivu Gheorghe	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	4
		Tutovan Sergiu	ACUM Electoral Bloc	5
		Renta Sergiu	Our Party (PN)	6
		Secareanu Stefan	Liberal Party	7
		Groza Ion	Independent Candidate	8
44	Taraclia	Covalji Fiodor	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Tatarli Chiril	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Lupov Veaceslav	Political party of Sor	3
		Cunev Veaceslav	Independent Candidate	4
		Aricov Gheorghe	Independent Candidate	5
45	Comrat	Suhodolski Alexandr	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	1
		Mincu Fiodor	Democratic Party of Moldova	2
		Dimoglo Nina	Political party of Sor	3
		Dudoglo Nicolai	Independent Candidate	4
		Levinti Dmitrii	Our Party (PN)	5
		Cilicic Ivan	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	6
		Ursu Tatiana	ACUM Electoral Bloc	7
46	Ceadir-Lunga	Delibaltov Vadim	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Gagauz Fiodor	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Ivanova Svetlana	Political party of Sor	3
		Leiciu Gheorghe	Independent Candidate	4
		Cadin Grigorii	Independent Candidate	5
47	Transnistria	Filipov Grigore	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	1
		Lapicus Ion	Independent Candidate	2
		Oleinic Alexandru	Independent Candidate	3
		Delibaltov Ivan	Democratic Party of Moldova	4
		Frunze Alexei	Independent Candidate	5
		Cercavschi Eleonora	ACUM Electoral Bloc	6
48	Transnistria	Evtodiev Vitalii	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	1
		Malasevschi Mihail	Democratic Party of Moldova	2
		Iovcev Ion	ACUM Electoral Bloc	3
		Ursu Petru	Independent Candidate	4
49	EAST OF RM	Sirbu Ina	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Para Gheorghii	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Tipovici Nicolai	Our Party (PN)	3
		Klimenco Valerii	Political party of Sor	4
		Frasineanu Dorin	ACUM Electoral Bloc	5
		Pogorea Dumitru	Independent Candidate	6
		Ticus Igor	Independent Candidate	7
50	WEST OF RM	Coptu Olga	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Geamana Valentina	Independent Candidate	2
		Bobeica Gheorghe	Independent Candidate	3
		Sandu Maia	ACUM Electoral Bloc	4
		Platon Tatiana	Political party of Sor	5
		Rotari Vadim	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	6

		Macari Leonard	Independent Candidate	7
		Furdui Gheorghe	National Liberal Party	8
		Brega Oleg	Independent Candidate	9
		Falcas Leonid	Independent Candidate	10
		Iatco Natalia	Green Ecologist Party	11
		Stingaci Stela	Independent Candidate	12
		Calmatui Vasile	Liberal Party	13
51	USA, Canada	Morosanu Ghenadie	Democratic Party of Moldova	1
		Vartanean Gaik	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova	2
		Savva Viorel	Independent Candidate	3
		Ghiletchi Valeriu	Independent Candidate	4
		Rusu Rodica	Political party of Sor	5
		Patron Alexandrin	Independent Candidate	6
		Neaga Petru	Independent Candidate	7
		Grozav Gheorghe	Independent Candidate	8
		Alaiba Dumitru	ACUM Electoral Bloc	9
		Ganea Valentin	Independent Candidate	10
		Binzar Oleg	Independent Candidate	11
		Palancica Roman	Independent Candidate	12
		Vasilachi Ana	Independent Candidate	13

Annex 2. Electoral meetings in state institutions during working hours

<i>Party</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>District / village</i>	<i>Location where the meeting took place</i>
ACUM	1	29.01.2019	Balti, Balti	Housing and Communal Services, ME
	2	01.02.2019	Criuleni, Cimiseni	School
	3	02.02.2019	Floresti, Sanatauca	Alexei Mateevici Theoretical Lyceum
PCRM	1	02.02.2019	Balti, Balti	Green Spaces, ME
PDM	1	26.01.2019	Leova, Sarata Noua	School
	2	28.01.2019	Soroca, Soroca	Moldtelecom JSC
	3	28.01.2019	Soroca, Soroca	Soroca City Hall, District Hospital
	4	28.01.2019	Soroca, Soroca	Mihai Eminescu College
	5	28.01.2019	Ialoveni, Țipala	Kindergarten
	6	28.01.2019	Chisinau, Center	National Auto Transport Agency
	7	28.01.2019	Chisinau, Center	Territorial Medical Association IP
	8	28.01.2019	Chisinau, Center	Universe Theoretical Lyceum
	9	28.01.2019	Taraclia, Novosiolovca	School
	10	28.01.2019	Chisinau, Truseni	Health Center
	11	29.01.2019	Chisinau, Riscani	Moldova-Gaz JSC
	12	29.01.2019	Chisinau, Botanica	Rambam Theoretical Lyceum
	13	29.01.2019	Chisinau, Riscani	Ion Luca Caragiale Secondary School
	14	29.01.2019	Chisinau, Riscani	Apa Canal JSC
	15	30.01.2019	Nisporeni, Nisporeni	District Council
	16	30.01.2019	Chisinau, Buiucani	Kindergarten no. 158
	17	30.01.2019	Chisinau, Center	Kindergarten no. 55
	18	30.01.2019	Chisinau, Center	Customs Office
	19	30.01.2019	Chisinau, Center	Kindergarten no. 227
	20	30.01.2019	Chisinau, Center	Public Services Agency (Center dist.)
	21	31.01.2019	Chisinau, Riscani	Slavonic University
	22	31.01.2019	Chisinau, Riscani	George Calinescu Theoretical Lyceum
	2. 3	31.01.2019	Chisinau, Center	Center of Excellence in Medicine
	24	01.02.2019	Chisinau, Center	Republican Hospital for Children
	25	01.02.2019	Falesti, Rautel	School
	26	01.02.2019	Floresti, Cuhurestii de Sus	Office of Family Doctors
	27	01.02.2019	Chisinau, Center	Kindergarten no. 156
	28	01.02.2019	Chisinau, Botanica	Termoelectrica JSC
	29	03.02.2019	Floresti, Floresti	Floresti Inspectorate of Police
	30	04.02.2019	Stefan Voda, Tudora	School and Kindergarten
PN	1	29.01.2019	Balti, Balti	Dimitrie Cantemir Theoretical Lyceum
	2	29.01.2019	Balti, Balti	Nicolae Gogol Theoretical Lyceum
	3	30.01.2019	Balti, Balti	B. Petukhov Sports School
PSRM	1	28.01.2019	Balti, Balti	B. Petukhov Sports School
	2	28.01.2019	ATUG, Congazcic de Sus	Kindergarten and School
	3	28.01.2019	Chisinau, Buiucani	Electricity Transportation ME
	4	28.01.2019	Chisinau, Riscani	Lucian Blaga Theoretical Lyceum
	5	29.01.2019	Chisinau, Buiucani	Kindergarten no. 54
	6	29.01.2019	Chisinau, Bacioi	Kindergarten no. 101
	7	29.01.2019	Chisinau, Riscani	Territorial Medical Association
	8	29.01.2019	Balti, Balti	V. Maiacovski Theoretical Lyceum
	9	30.01.2019	Floresti, Floresti	Kindergarten no. 9
	10	30.01.2019	Chisinau, Botanica	Kindergarten no. 120
	11	30.01.2019	Chisinau, Botanica	Vasile Alexandri Theoretical Lyceum
	12	30.01.2019	ATUG, Svetli	Agro-Technical College

13	30.01.2019	Chisinau, Ciocana	Electric Transportation Agency
14	30.01.2019	Leova, Iargara	Lucian Blaga Theoretical Lyceum
15	30.01.2019	Balti, Balti	Dimitrie Cantemir Theoretical Lyceum
16	30.01.2019	Chisinau, Singera	Alexandru cel Bun Theoretical Lyceum
17	30.01.2019	Chisinau, Botanica	Management of Housing Stock no. 4,ME
18	31.01.2019	Balti, Balti	Sports Football School
19	31.01.2019	Leova, Iargara	Family Doctors Center
20	31.01.2019	Chisinau, Buiucani	Kindergarten no. 114
21	31.01.2019	Chisinau, Center	Municipal Clinical Hospital for Infectious Diseases of Children
22	31.01.2019	Balti, Balti	Kindergarten no. 29
2.3	31.01.2019	Balti, Balti	Maxim Gorki Theoretical Lyceum
24	01.02.2019	ATUG, Cioc-Maidan	School and Kindergarten
25	01.02.2019	Chisinau, Center	Institute of Oncology
26	01.02.2019	Balti, Balti	Nicolae Gogol Theoretical Lyceum
27	01.02.2019	Chisinau, Botanica	Kindergarten no. 89
28	01.02.2019	Chisinau, Ciocana	Lift Service,ME
29	02.02.2019	Balti, Balti	School no. 2
30	03.02.2019	Falesti, Falesti	Music school
31	03.02.2019	ATUG, Congazcicul de Sus	School
32	04.02.2019	Balti, Balti	Sports School of Swimming
ACUM - 3; PCRМ - 1; PDM - 30; PN - 3; PSRM - 32.			

Annex 3. List of settlements that have not received the electoral lists of the previous elections

List of settlements that have not received the electoral lists of the previous elections (District / city, settlement)	
Anenii Noi	Floreni
Cahul	Slobozia Mare
Chisinau	Vatra
Cimislia	Mihailovca
Drochia	Village of Drochia
Dubasari	Corjova
Dubasari	Molovata Noua
Floresti	Vertiujeni
Floresti	Cernita
Ialoveni	Molesti
Orhei	Morozeni
Orhei	Seliste
Orhei	Orhei
Orhei	Zorile
Orhei	Pelivan
Orhei	Mitoc
Singerei	Balasesti
Soroca	Iarova
Soroca	Bulboci
Stefan Voda	Carahasani
Ungheni	Manoilesti
ATUG	Besghioz

Annex no. 4. List of settlements where SER conflicts have been identified (according to the data reported by Promo-LEX observers)

Address conflicts (District / city, settlement)		Status conflicts (District / city, settlement)		Polling station conflicts (District / city, settlement)	
Anenii Noi	Floreni	Briceni	Briceni	Briceni	Larga
Basarabasca	Iserlia	Briceni	Balasinesti	Briceni	Grimancauti
Briceni	Lipcani	Cahul	Manta	Cahul	Slobozia Mare
Briceni	Briceni	Calarasi	Tuzara	Cimislia	Mihailovca
Cahul	Slobozia Mare	Cantemir	Larguta	Edinet	Bratuseni
Cahul	Larga Noua	Cantemir	Cociulia	Edinet	Cupcini
Causeni	Baccealia	Cantemir	Enichioi	Floresti	Cuhurestii de Sus
Causeni	Salcuta	Cantemir	Antonesti	Hincesti	Sarata Galbena
Causeni	Causeni	Cantemir	Cirpesti	Ialoveni	Milestii Mici
Causeni	Chircaiesti	Cantemir	Baimaclia	Riscani	Costesti
Causeni	Hagimus	Cantemir	Porumbesti	Singerei	Prepelita
Chisinau	Singera	Cimislia	Albina	Soroca	Badiceni
Chisinau	Truseni	Drochia	Zgurita	Stefan Voda	Talmaza
Chisinau	Gratiesti	Drochia	Tarigrad	Telenesti	Mindresti
Chisinau	Ciorescu	Dubasari	Cocieri	ATUG	Joltai
Chisinau	Bacioi	Edinet	Bratuseni		
Chisinau	Vatra	Edinet	Stolniceni	Addresses without polling stations	
Cimislia	Mihailovca	Edinet	Parcova	Singerei	Singerei
Criuleni	Criuleni	Floresti	Vascauti		
Drochia	Salvirii Vechi	Floresti	Vertiujeni	Locality conflicts	
Drochia	Popestii de Sus	Hincesti	Bozieni	Edinet	Hancauti
Dubasari	Corjova	Leova	Covurlui		
Ialoveni	Varatic	Leova	Vozneseni		
Ialoveni	Puhoi	Leova	Cazangic		
Ialoveni	Tipala	Leova	Bestemac		
Leova	Tomai	Leova	Hanasenii Noi		
Orhei	Orhei	Leova	Iargara		
Orhei	Pelivan	Orhei	Viscauti		
Orhei	Mitoc	Rezina	Ignatei		
Rîșcani	Nihoreni	Singerei	Izvoare		
Riscani	Costesti	Soroca	Parcani		
Singerei	Singerei	Telenesti	Nucareni		
Soroca	Holosnita	Telenesti	Saratenii Vechi		
Soroca	Volovita	Ungheni	Todiresti		
Soroca	Cremenciug	Ungheni	Macaresti		
Soroca	Badiceni	ATUG	Baurci		
Stefan Voda	Talmaza	ATUG	Avdarma		
Taraclia	Albota de Sus				
Ungheni	Cornesti				
Ungheni	Cioropcani				
ATUG	Copceac				

ATUG	Cazaclia		
ATUG	Baurci		
ATUG	Tomai		
ATUG	Chioselia Rusa		
ATUG	Gaidar		

Annex no. 5. Designation of treasurers and opening of "Electoral Fund" accounts

Political affiliation of candidates	No. of competitors in the NC that have designated treasurers	No. of competitors in the SMC that have designated treasurers	Date of registration of electoral competitors	Treasurer Confirmation Date by the CEC	Date of opening of "Electoral Fund" accounts / commitment of incurring no expenses
PDM	1	51	02.01.2019	02.01.2019	23.01.2019
PSRM	1	51	02.01.2019	25.01.2019	25.01.2019
PPS	1	46	09.01.2019	25.01.2019	19.12.2018
PCRM	1	26	29.01.2019	28.01.2019	09.01.2019
PN	1	17	23.01.2019	23.01.2019	28.12.2018
ACUM Bloc	1	48	02.01.2019	02.01.2019	04.01.2019
PPP	1	0	29.01.2019	29.01.2019	24.01.2019
PNL	1	3	24.01.2019	24.01.2019	25.01.2019
PRM	1	0	28.01.2019	28.01.2019	30.01.2019
PPDA	1	0	29.01.2019	02.02.2019	-
PVE	1	2	26.01.2019	30.01.2019	-
PL	1	20	21.01.2019	30.01.2019	-
MPA	1	0	03.01.2019	10.01.2019	-
MPSN	1	0	23.01.2019	29.01.2019	-
PVP	1	0	17.01.2019	29.01.2019	-
I.C. Cirlig Mihail	0	1	16.01.2019	24.01.2019	-
I.C. Valeriu Ghiletchi	0	1	25.01.2019	26.01.2019	19.01.2019
I.C. Savva Viorel	0	1	19.01.2019	26.01.2019	-
I.C. Binzar Oleg	0	1	25.01.2019	26.01.2019	-
I.C. Raileanu Gheorghe	0	1	24.01.2019	26.01.2019	-
IC Cerba Valeriu	0	1	24.01.2019	26.01.2019	-
I.C. Cimbriciuc Alexandru	0	1	23.01.2019	25.01.2019	16.01.2019
I.C. Porubin Andrei	0	1	24.01.2019	25.01.2019	
I.C. Bujorean Alexandru	0	1	22.01.2019	25.01.2019	-
I.C. Maxim Uvarov	0	1	25.01.2019	Demers	Demers
I.C. Calin Vieru	0	1	23.01.2019	02.02.2019	-
I.C. Grozav Gheorghe	0	1	23.01.2019	25.01.2019	-
I.C. Bostan Galina	0	1	21.01.2019	25.01.2019	-

I.C. Ceboatarescu Dumitru	0	1	18.01.2019	22.01.2019	23.01.2019
I.C. Geamana Valentina	0	1	10.01.2019	25.01.2019	24.01.2019
I.C. Craciuneac Iurie	0	1	28.01.2019	02.02.2019	-
I.C. Biriucov Sergiu	0	1	29.01.2019	02.02.2019	-
I.C. Gorcea Nicolae	0	1	30.01.2019	02.02.2019	-
I.C. Ticus Igor	0	1	29.01.2019	31.01.2019	-
I.C. Oleinic Alexandr	0	1	28.01.2019	31.01.2019	-
I.C. Golopeatov Oleg	0	1	23.01.2019	31.01.2019	-
I.C. Carbune Iurii	0	1	28.01.2019	31.01.2019	30.01.2019
I.C. Alexandrin Patron	0	1	23.01.2019	23.01.2019	29.01.2019
I.C. Palancica Roman	0	1	21.01.2019	30.01.2019	-
I.C. Stingaci Stela	0	1	26.01.2019	30.01.2019	-
I.C. Dolganiuc Valentin	0	1	25.01.2019	30.01.2019	-
I.C. Volosatii Boris	0	1	29.01.2019	30.01.2019	-
I.C. Neaga Petru	0	1	23.01.2019	29.01.2019	-
I.C. Groza Ion	0	1	28.01.2019	29.01.2019	-
Total	15	X	X	X	X

Annex 6. Promo-LEX request

Promo - LEX

Promovarea democrației și a drepturilor omului

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No. 3 of 15 January 2019

Sent via e-mail

To Mrs. Alina RUSSU
President of the Central Electoral Commission
119 Vasile Alecsandri St.
Chisinau, MD-2012

To the Members of the Central Electoral Commission

Dear Madam President,

Dear Members,

The Promo-LEX Observation Mission of the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019 respectfully requests the clarification of the following hypothetical but possible questions and situations:

1. How does the CEC treat the provisions of Art. 52 par. (10) of the Electoral Code, specifically the phrase **"in the polling station or at the entrance to the polling station"**, considering the permission to conduct electoral campaigning on the election day?

1.1. What is meant by **"entrance" to the PS**?

1.2. What is meant by **"premises" of the PS**? Does it mean the **building that accommodates** the polling station, or exclusively the **hall in the building, where the polling station is directly located**?

2. On the election day, the EBPS members:

2.1. **will ask the voters whether they want to vote in the parliamentary elections or in the referendum**, or will they request the voter to sign the list / lists confirming the receipt of all four ballots, without inquiring about the voter's intention to participate in a certain type of poll?

2.2. **Can offering** of ballot papers without inquiring about the voter's wish **be interpreted as electoral campaigning in the polling station** on the election day?

3. In the case of voting abroad, will the main electoral lists be drafted **only for members** of diplomatic missions and consular offices, **their family members** and **citizens registered by consular offices**⁶⁵?

4. After closure, **only EBPS members and the persons entitled to assist at electoral operations shall remain in the polling station (Article 60 par.8 of the Electoral Code)**.

4.1. In whose presence will the vote counting in the referendum be carried out, given that the majority of candidates participating in the parliamentary elections in the national constituency, as well as those in single member constituencies, are not participants in the referendum, respectively, they do not have

⁶⁵ Regulation of the CEC on prior registration, <https://is.gd/q3PfkD>

the right to witness the vote counting and the aggregation of the referendum results? Will the representatives of candidates registered for parliamentary elections be asked to leave the polling station?

4.2. In the case of observers registered for the parliamentary elections, what will be the procedure of their assisting at vote counting in the referendum given that the process takes place in the same place where the vote counting for parliamentary elections is held?

4.3. Can the presence of persons specified in points 4.1 and 4.2 above at the stage of result aggregation, and confirmation or refutation of the referendum results be qualified as presence of unauthorized persons within the meaning of Article 60 par. 8 of the Electoral Code, implying all possible consequences?

5. What justifies the necessity of 3 (three) copies of electoral lists sent by the CEC to the local public administration / diplomatic missions or consular offices? How many copies of electoral lists sent to the EBPS can be edited? What are the differentiation signs for the copies? Which of the copies will be used on the election day?

6. What was the number of voters in the State Electoral Register, distributed by single member constituencies (in parliamentary elections) on: 01.09.2017; 31.03. 2018 and 10.12.2018?

7. Have the electoral lists from the presidential elections of October 2016, the new local elections of November 2017 and May 2018 been submitted by the courts to the registrars in due time for the operation of changes and updating of the data in the State Electoral Register?

We would like to draw your attention to the fact that answers to the above questions will contribute to a more qualitative training of Promo-LEX observers, therefore, we respectfully ask you to act on the request in the shortest possible time.

Thank you in advance!

**Pavel Postica,
Observer,
Head of the Promo-LEX Observation Mission
of the parliamentary elections of February 24, 2019**