



International Foundation for Electoral Systems

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IFES Technical Election Assistance Project

Romania

March 10 - September 29, 1992

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FINAL PROJECT REPORT
ROMANIA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IFES has been closely associated with Romania's democratic transition process since May 1990 when it sent a team to observe the first multiparty elections to be held in that country for over 40 years.

In February 1992 IFES was again present to observe the local elections when the united opposition forces, the Democratic Convention, made impressive gains and eroded the stranglehold that the National Salvation Front had exercised since 1990 on the Romanian political scene.

In March 1992, IFES sent a two-person team, Charles Lasham, UK and Marta Maria Villaveces, Colombia, both experienced election consultants, to Romania to conduct an assessment of the local elections and to make recommendations for the forthcoming parliamentary and presidential elections later in the year. (For more details refer to "IFES Technical Election Assistance Project, Romania, March 1-9, 1992).

Marta Maria Villaveces remained in Romania until the September 27 parliamentary and presidential elections, working with the Central Electoral Commission on all aspects of election administration. In addition, she offered assistance and advice to a wide range of non-governmental organizations and government ministries on voter education issues.

From 4-6 September, 1992 Ms. Villaveces organized a seminar in Brasov on "The Romanian Electoral System" for members of the political parties, election officials and representatives of

governmental and non-governmental bodies.

By mid-September Ms. Villaveces had produced a guide for election officials and a voter education guide, as well as assisted the Central Electoral Commission to conduct training sessions for election officials in various regions of the country.

On election day, September 27, 1992, Ms. Villaveces observed polling stations in Bucharest and the activities of the Central Electoral Bureau. It was clear from her own observations, as well as those of other international observer teams present for the elections, that considerable progress had been made since the February local elections, concerning the administration of the elections. While technical problems still remained, observers found a contrast between the "widespread procedural inconsistencies" of the local elections and the "increased transparency in the organization and administration of election day procedures".

Before leaving Romania, Ms. Villaveces compiled a detailed series of recommendations for the use of future election commissions in Romania. These recommendations are contained on page 8 of this report.

Particularly given the continued absence of any permanent Central Electoral Commission, IFES hopes that this report, together with the earlier report produced by Ms. Villaveces and Mr. Lasham, will serve as an important source of reference for Romanian election officials in future elections.

INTRODUCTION

In January 1992, IFES submitted a successful proposal to U.S. A.I.D/EUR for a three-month technical assistance project in Romania. The first phase of the project, from March 1 - 9, 1992 consisted of a two person technical assessment team (Charles

Lasham, UK Election Official and Marta Maria Villaveces, Colombian election consultant), conducting an in-depth analysis of the Romanian electoral system. A comprehensive report was produced by IFES and distributed widely in both Washington, D.C. and Bucharest.

The second phase of the project consisted of an initial three month placement of a project manager, Marta Maria Villaveces, in Bucharest to work with governmental and non-governmental organizations on all aspects of election administration and voter education.

This placement was interrupted at the end of May 1992 by the delay of both parliamentary and presidential elections until September 27, 1992. With the agreement of U.S. A.I.D., Ms. Villaveces returned to Colombia for the months of June and July and resumed her work in Bucharest in August as the election campaign got underway.

BACKGROUND

The first multi-party elections in over forty years took place in Romania in May 1990. IFES observed these elections and concurred with other international observer teams that these elections constituted Romania's first stage in the transition to democracy. However, these elections were marked by administrative chaos and a complete lack of guidelines or training for poll workers.

In February 1992, local elections were held in Romania. Despite the absence of the atmosphere of intimidation and violence which had marred the 1990 elections, observers noted the continuing lack of any systematic procedures for election officials. The effective administration of these elections lay entirely in the hands of individual local commissions. Some commissions worked effectively as a result of their own initiative, many did not.

The goal of the IFES Technical Assistance project was therefore to

assist the Central Electoral Bureau in the training of election officials and in the compilation of standard written guidelines to poll workers and voters. The project was designed to enable the Romanian Central Electoral Bureau (BEC) to carry out elections with minimal technical problems.

SCOPE OF WORK

The technical assessment team members made a number of recommendations for the improvement of the electoral administrative process in their report. These recommendations included the establishment of a permanent Central Electoral Bureau with adequate staffing and budget; the standardization of election procedures by the production of written guidelines for poll workers and the adoption of administrative regulations supplementary to the Electoral Law; the nationwide training of poll workers; and the redesigning of the ballot paper to render it less cumbersome for the voter. The project manager's scope of work was to address these and other issues in cooperation with the Central Electoral Bureau and other governmental and non-governmental bodies involved in the electoral process.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT

March 1992

Ms. Villaveces began her project by holding an extensive series of meetings with government officials, non-governmental and political party representatives and a series of coordination meetings with other US organizations involved in Romania. This last group included the International Human Rights Law Group, the National Democratic Institute and the International Republican Institute.

With the electoral law still under debate and a Central Electoral Bureau therefore not yet constituted, she participated in a number of meetings and seminars analyzing the draft electoral law. Of particular concern among non-governmental organizations at this

stage were the restrictions on domestic observers envisaged under the draft. She also met with representatives of the Ministry for Youth and Sports who requested her assistance in designing voter education programs aimed at young people. It should be noted that in the February 1992 local elections young people constituted one of the largest abstention groups.

A working relationship was established with Dorel Sandor, Secretary of State for Political and Social Affairs and a preliminary discussion was held on the organization of a training seminar for election officials to be jointly sponsored by the Warsaw CSCE office for Human Rights and Democratic Institutions and IFES.

Regular meetings took place with Richard Hough, A.I.D. representative in Bucharest, and with US Embassy officials. Ms. Villaveces was also asked to give a number of interviews on radio and television to explain the technical assistance project. The non-governmental group, LADO (the League for the Defence of Human Rights) requested assistance in the design and production of voter education posters.

At the request of the Ministry of Local Administration, IFES supplied, through Ms. Villaveces, detailed comparative information concerning the organization of permanent election commissions as well as voter education videos used by IFES in other countries.

April and May, 1992

In addition to continuing the work initiated with the various groups mentioned above Ms. Villaveces observed the delayed local elections in Sapinta in April, and in the new elections for mayor in Tirgu Mures and Iasi in May. (Reports on these elections in Annex I).

At the end of May, Ms. Villaveces responded to a request by the US

Embassy to organize a meeting for visiting Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, with the Central Electoral Bureau.

August and September, 1992

In mid-August, Ms. Villaveces returned to Romania to renew her already-established contacts and to immediately undertake the organization of an election seminar in cooperation with the CSCE Office in Warsaw. Two UK election officials, Charles Lasham and George Smith; IFES Program Director, Juliana Geran Pilon; and Jacques Rousselier, CSCE Warsaw, addressed the seminar which took place in Brasov from September 4-6, 1992. Some 70 representatives of political parties, local election commissions, non-governmental organizations and government ministries attended. The report of the seminar was produced in Romanian with funds from the CSCE (English and Romanian seminar reports are available from IFES).

By early September however, the BEC had still not undertaken the publication of guidelines for training of poll workers or instituted the training sessions, despite continued urging by Ms. Villaveces. From September 3-7, 1992 a National Democratic Institute (NDI) pre-election mission was in Romania and issued a statement which included an expression of concern regarding the "continued absence of instructive guidelines and training requirements for election officials to ensure uniform interpretation of the law...".

Armed with this statement, Ms. Villaveces, in coordination with Romanian non-governmental organizations including LADO and Pro-Democracy, together with the International Human Rights Law Group, NDI and the International Republican Institute (IRI), held a meeting with the Central Electoral Bureau and agreed on the following actions:

- Ms. Villaveces would draft guidelines for the Chairmen of polling stations which the Central Electoral Bureau (BEC)

would translate and distribute nationwide (copy of guidelines in Annex II);

- Ms. Villaveces would draw up a simple voters' guide to be posted at the entrance to all polling stations (copy in Annex III);
- Ms. Villaveces would travel to several towns around the country, accompanied by a member of the Central Electoral Bureau, to conduct training sessions with district level election officials.

Two weeks prior to the election, Ms. Villaveces travelled to the towns of Satu Mare, Baia Mare, Giurgiu, Suceava, Botasani and Iasi to conduct training of election officials. These officials then undertook the training of the poll workers. In Suceava the election officials at the "judet" (district) level had taken their own initiative to produce guidelines for poll workers. Ms. Villaveces took copies of these excellent guidelines to other judet commissions and to the Central Electoral Commission.

As election observers began to arrive in Bucharest in the week prior to the election, Ms. Villaveces assisted the CSCE and Council of Europe delegations in arranging meetings with Romanian officials, including Prime Minister Theodor Stolojan.

Responding to a request from the US Embassy and A.I.D. Bucharest, IFES provided film, laminated pouches and chains for credentialing international election observers. The film was officially presented to Romanian officials by the U.S. Ambassador.

On election day, September 27, 1992, Ms. Villaveces spent the day with the Central Electoral Bureau and observed a generally effective election administration from the central level.

Observers around the country, including Obie L. Moore, IFES Romania Civic Education project manager, noted few administrative problems and the joint NDI/IRI election statement noted "the increased transparency in the organization and administration of election day procedures". Many observers who had witnessed the February 1992 local elections drew a contrast between the "widespread procedural inconsistencies" of those elections and the greatly improved administration of these elections.

However, problems do remain. These include the enormously high percentage of spoiled ballots (over 13%) in the parliamentary election. This was clearly the result of insufficient voter education, the failure of the parties to present themselves and their symbols clearly or to explain that the ballot should be marked only once. For example, the National Salvation Front (NSF) asked its supporters to vote for "the rose". However, there were three parties on the ballot with roses as symbols - the NSF (headed by Petre Roman) with one rose, the Democratic National Salvation Front (headed by President Iliescu) with three roses, and the Socialist Democratic party with a rose held between two fingers. Many voters marked all three parties.

In addition, particularly in the regions with sizeable Hungarian minorities, there was confusion as to whether the primarily Hungarian party, Uniunea Democrata Maghiara din Romania (UDMR), was running as part of the Democratic Convention. Consequently many ballots were marked for both parties and also rendered invalid.

Another contributing factor to the high percentage of invalid ballots was a lack of provision for noting blank ballots separately from invalid ballots. In many rural areas, voters only registered a vote for the President but also placed their blank votes for the Chamber and the Senate into the same envelope provided. As there is no provision in the Electoral Law for blank votes, the Chamber

and Senate ballots were counted as invalid, thereby further increasing the percentage of invalid votes. Other people used the ballot to write sentiments expressing their discontent regarding the high cost of living etc. These votes were likewise deemed invalid.

Finally the quality of the ink used for the ballot stamp was poor and resulted in ink marks appearing in several different places on the ballot once the multiple sheets of the ballot were closed. Once again, this caused ballots to be judged invalid.

Following a directive from the BEC, judet commissions proceeded to recount the invalid ballots. This recount led to the validation of another 54,749 votes for the Chamber of Deputies and 47,102 for the Senate. However, a number of judet electoral commissions failed to carry out this recount.

Another factor which led to disquiet concerning the counting procedures was the last minute withdrawal by the BEC of the permission given to the League for the Defence of Human Rights (LADO) to conduct a parallel vote count. Although the BEC is not legally obliged to facilitate parallel vote counts, the reversal of its initial decision the day before the elections did not inspire confidence.

However, international observers were inclined to accept the explanation from the BEC that so many protests had been received from district counting centers at the prospect of LADO representatives conducting a parallel vote count simultaneously with the official vote count and thus slowing down the already cumbersome process, that the BEC had been forced to reverse its decision on grounds of technical difficulties.

The BEC offered LADO the possibility of conducting a parallel vote count after the official count was completed, using the original

protocols. LADO who had rented computer equipment and volunteer operators for election night and the following day was unable to retain the equipment or the operators for an extended period of time and thus declined.

However, Pro Democracy did conduct a parallel vote count for both the Presidential and the parliamentary elections, based on results from 150 polling sites where no domestic observers were present. This entailed waiting for the results to be posted up outside the polling station and therefore the results of this parallel count were not quickly available. The results from this sample number of polling sites did however closely track the official results. The joint NDI/IRI statement urged "that agreements for the conduct of parallel vote counts be made and sustained".

Another issue of great concern to the international community prior to these elections was the issue of domestic observers. In the February 1992 local elections, Pro Democracy and other non-governmental organizations deployed thousands of domestic observers all over the country. These observers played a crucial and highly praised role in the oversight of the elections.

The new Electoral Law adopted for the September 27 Presidential and Parliamentary elections, excluded domestic observers. IFES joined its voice to the international concern expressed at this exclusion and participated in a number of roundtable discussions on the issue resulting in written recommendations to the Romanian government.

Although the law was not amended to include domestic observers, the government finally compromised on the issue by allowing one domestic observer per polling site (the final agreement allowed two observers to cover one polling site in alternating shifts). The choice of which observer was sent to which polling site was made by lottery, administered by the Central Electoral Bureau which also had the task of credentialing both international and domestic

observers.

It is clear that the reluctance of the government to allow domestic observers affected the enthusiasm, and consequently diminished the number, of volunteers. Domestic observers felt that they had become controversial and targets of criticism. However, a substantial number were present at polling sites around the country on election day.

OUTPUTS

At the conclusion of this technical assistance project, trained election officials and poll workers were generally able to administer an effective election process on election day. This was in contrast to reports from earlier elections in Romania in 1990 and February 1992 where the lack of standard administrative procedures was strongly criticized. The electoral systems conference organized by IFES and the CSCE in Brasov and the subsequent training sessions carried out by Ms. Villaveces in cooperation with the BEC, all contributed to this significant advance.

The written guidelines for the chairmen of polling stations which were drafted by Ms. Villaveces were distributed by the BEC. Observers reported that the guidelines for voters were posted sporadically outside some polling stations although they were mainly absent in rural areas. This appears to have been a failure of distribution. In addition, a voter education leaflet was produced by Ms. Villaveces and was distributed by LADO (see Annex IV).

Despite recommendations from IFES and other international bodies concerning the redesigning of the ballot paper to render it less cumbersome for the voter, the ballot was not redesigned for these elections. IFES expects, however, that the issue, having been highlighted by the inordinately large percentage of spoiled ballots

which necessitated a recount, will be discussed once again before the next elections.

Although no decision has yet been taken concerning the establishment of a permanent Central Election body, the current Central Electoral Bureau held extensive discussions with Ms. Villaveces on the advantages of a permanent body and IFES provided a considerable amount of detailed comparative material from other countries that have permanent electoral bodies. The debate on this issue has thus started and IFES hopes to see a decision taken prior to the next parliamentary elections in 1996. The establishment of a permanent Central Electoral body is crucial to ensure that IFES and other organizations will not have to repeat in four years time the same kind of technical assistance program because there is no institutional memory of the last elections.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A permanent Central Electoral Commission should be established. This is crucial to ensure that the institutional memory and experience of election administration is not lost. Ms. Villaveces stressed that many of the problems faced in the administration of these elections would have posed little or no problem for an experienced commission.
- Ballots should be redesigned in order to render them less cumbersome for the voter (see sample ballot in Annex V). In addition, IFES recommends that the ballots for election to the Chamber, Senate and Presidency should be different colors.
- Separate boxes for the different ballots for election to the Chamber, Senate and President should be provided. This will facilitate the counting of the ballots.
- According to Articles 14 and 15 of the existing Electoral Law,

a voters card should be issued to each elector. Although lack of time and resources meant that no cards were issued for this election, this provision will be implemented before the next election. This card will be a permanent document, issued by the local authorities and will allow the establishment of a permanent electoral register, thus overcoming the problems caused by inaccurate voting registries hastily compiled prior to each election. IFES welcomes this innovation but recommends that the body issuing the card should be the permanent Central Electoral Commission. Allowing local authorities to issue the card will lead to inconsistencies and no possibility of cross-referencing to avoid multiple registration. Decentralization in this case is not the most effective model.

- As recommended in the IFES Romania Pre-Election Assessment report, the Central Electoral Commission should produce a comprehensive poll workers' manual. The current Commission belatedly realized this need but then had no time to produce such a manual for the September elections. The brief guidelines produced by Ms. Villaveces and sporadically distributed should serve as a basis for such a manual.
- A comprehensive voter education campaign should be undertaken both by the BEC and the political parties. The substantial number of invalid ballots in this election underlines the need for this.
- Although the Electoral Law for the February 1992 local elections stipulated that the voter registry must be posted publicly 15 days prior to the election, this stipulation was not included in the parliamentary Electoral Law. IFES recommends that this provision be reinserted into the Electoral Law. Both election officials and the political parties must take the responsibility for alerting voters to

the need to check these lists and thus avoid the unsatisfactory situation which arose on September 27 of large numbers of voters being added to the lists at the polling sites on election day. The planned provision of a voters card (see above) should however alleviate this problem.

- IFES reiterates its earlier recommendation that polling places should not be opened at **stations, airports and harbors**. Such polling places are unnecessary and difficult to control effectively. For these elections, the BEC overruled the opening of such polling stations, with the exception of one at the central railway station in Bucharest. However IFES recommends that this provision be removed from the Electoral Law.

- The procedures for dealing with **complaints** arising from election day should be **clarified**. The current Electoral Law establishes extremely tight deadlines for the resolution of complaints. In the majority of cases these deadlines were allowed to expire with no resolution of the complaints. No penalties are currently envisaged for failure of the relevant body to resolve complaints within the deadline. Particular concern was voiced regarding the 48 hour deadline after the closing of the polling stations for registering complaints on the election process. As the counting of ballots took much longer than 48 hours, complaints regarding the counting process were not able to be legally registered.

CONCLUSION

The Romanian parliamentary and presidential elections took place on September 27, 1992 with significantly fewer technical problems than were experienced in the 1990 parliamentary and the 1992 local elections. This progress was achieved despite an inexperienced Central Electoral Bureau, a new electoral law and the relative autonomy of the local electoral bureaus.

IFES was honored to contribute, through the Romania project manager, to the improvement of this process. Ms. Villaveces was able to establish excellent working relations with the Central Electoral Bureau, to which she had daily access, to other Ministries and to a range of non-governmental organizations. On the basis of her own extensive experience of election administration and voter education she was able to channel information to these different institutions and to act as a bridge between different players in the Romanian electoral process. The head of the Central Electoral Bureau, Paul Florea, expressed the official appreciation of the Bureau in a grateful letter of acknowledgement (see Annex VI).

IFES will continue to work in Romania, recognizing that despite the considerable progress in the conduct of elections much remains to be done in order to encourage a higher level of participation in civic and political life. IFES supports the conclusion of the joint IRI/NDI election observer delegation that "many challenges remain including the creation of an effective parliament responsive to the citizenry, an independent judiciary, the free flow of information at all levels of society, and an abundance of active civic organizations". Through its civic education project manager in Romania, Obie L. Moore, IFES will continue the work initiated by Ms. Villaveces. The IFES civic education program will work to encourage a higher level of participation in civic and political life, with individuals learning to work and act together as members of political parties and non-governmental organizations.

Annex I

ELECTIONS IN SAPINTA

REPORT

Background

On April 19, 1992 elections were held for mayor and council members in the town of Sapinta (population 4,000) in Maramures, Romania.

In February the local elections had to be cancelled when the population refused to go to the polls as their candidate was excluded from running for mayor.

On the Friday before the elections, the Ministry of the Interior sent in troops because of the threat of social unrest. On Saturday, clashes occurred between the military and the people of Sapinta. Together with representatives from the International Human Rights Law Group, NDI and IRI, I visited two damaged houses where we saw broken windows and empty tear-gas canisters. The fumes were still strong enough to bring tears to our eyes as we entered the houses.

On election day the troops were stationed between two polling sites. We estimated that there were over 200 soldiers. Although some protection seemed necessary, the number and location of the troops was intimidating.

Election Day

The voting took place at two polling stations with 1300 voters casting ballots at each site. The polls were open at 6 a.m.

The voters lists were posted at the entrance to the polling sites

but voters were not told at which site they would find their names.

The officials at each polling site had the electors list split among them in alphabetical order. Over 200 names did not appear on the list, but those people were added to a special list and they were allowed to vote.

We arrived at 9 a.m. to find the polls very crowded and with no organized way for voters to enter and exit the polling station. The workers at the polling site were giving ballots to everybody without checking the name on the list. The only safeguard against double voting was the stamp on the I.D. voter cards.

The president of the polling site was asked about these problems and he expressed his readiness to organize things more efficiently.

Once the voters showed their I.D. cards they were given the ballots. Many of the voters asked the officials how to vote and received the reply, "mark here for the Front but you should make your own decision".

The officials at the polling site did not pay attention to the voting process itself. When the polling site was very crowded the ballot box was out of their view. The voters could have left the polling site without having deposited their ballots.

Upon our request, the police agreed to refrain from accompanying the voters into the booth. They said they were helping illiterate people.

People came with two or more I.D.'s from members of their family and wanted to vote for all of them. It was very difficult for them to understand that no one can exercise this right for another person.

The ballot papers were transparent and consisted of two pages which made them difficult to fold, deposit, and count.

Two-thirds of the registered voters turned out and the candidate from the F.S.N. was the winner. The F.S.N. won 9 seats in the council, the Liberal Party - 4.

Conclusions

The cumbersome procedures, coupled with the lack of organization, instructions, guidelines, and standardization of procedures contributed to compromising the transparency of the election process and allowing manipulation of voters.

As a result of these circumstances the election results were delayed.

The efficiency of every election relies on good organization, but in a country like Romania which is going through a transitional democratic process and where individuals still harbor many suspicions toward other Romanians, it is essential to strive to build confidence in the election process and the legitimacy of the elected government.

OBSERVATION OF ELECTION IN TIRGU MURES

Background

On May 24, 1992 the city of Tirgu Mures went to the polls to elect a mayor. Originally the election was scheduled for February 1992, but the candidacy of the Union of Democratic Hungarians of Romania (UDMR), Mr. Kiraly Istvan, was contested and the Mures court dismissed the candidate for "moral" reasons.

After that, the UDMR was without a candidate for the February elections. They subsequently supported the candidacy of Mr. Pokorny, an independent candidate of Hungarian ethnicity, who won the February 9 election. Subsequent to Pokorny's victory, he was forced to resign as Mayor-Elect after it was determined that some of the signatures on his nomination petition consisted of individuals under 18 and some non-residents of Tirgu Mures.

On the ballot there were four candidates from the following parties: the Union of Democratic Hungarians of Romania (UDMR), the Democratic Convention, the Social Democratic Party (PSD), and the Mures Democratic Alliance (ADM).

Meetings

IFES and the representative from the International Human Rights Law Group held the following meetings to assess the political climate and details concerning the organization of elections:

- 1) Mr. Suciu, Mayor of Tirgu Mures, and members of his staff. The Mayor was very open with us and answered all of our questions. The Secretary appeared to be an efficient person and very knowledgeable about the election process.

2) Mr. Herestean Constantin, President of the Romanian National Unity Party (PUNR) and Mr. Petre Branca, Deputy MP. They reported that the campaign had been smooth and without any problems. They complained, however, of lack of money and the consequent lack of ability to use the media for their campaign.

3) The President of the Tribunal of Mures Country.

4) Democratic Convention Headquarters.

5) UDMR Headquarters.

6) Prefect office.

Election Day

We started at 4:30 in the morning in order to visit as many places as possible before they sealed the ballot boxes and officially opened the polling sites. During the day we visited 18 polling sites including two military sites.

For the counting we first visited a military polling site where counting was finished in 30 minutes, because there were only 350 votes and was done very efficiently.

After that we went to polling site number 11, the first one we had visited in the morning.

In general, the elections took place without any major problems, and there was no fraud or breaches of the rights of citizens. There were, however, many ambiguities in the way the authorities handled the elections and how they understood the law. There was also a total lack of instructions and guidelines.

These ambiguities and irregularities resulted in a lack of

confidence in the electoral process by the electorate. Provision of standard written guidelines to all poll workers would greatly improve election administration in Romania. These guidelines should help poll workers, who are usually not lawyers, to understand the obscure legal language of the Electoral Law itself.

The following are examples of those problems.

According to the law, the bureaus of the polling sites should have between 9 and 10 members. In Tirgu Mures, we saw bureaus with more than 10 members which in my opinion is illegal. When we asked the reasons for the surplus of bureau members, we received different interpretations of the same article of the Electoral Law.

There were observers in all polling sites from Pro-Democracy and/or Lado. In every polling site I visited, there was an observer from Arolid. Arolid is an organization created by PUNR and VATRA (ultranationalist Romanian ethnic organization), in violation of the Electoral Law since VATRA is not an organization concerned with "human rights" and PUNR is a political party.

Results

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|
| TOTAL VOTING LIST | 125.566 | 100% |
| DIDN'T VOTE | 28.031 | 22.73% |
| VOTES CAST | 97.535 | 77.67% |
| ANNULAT | 705 | |
| VALID VOTES | 96.830 | |
| C.D. | 2.471 | 2.53% |
| A.D.M. | 38.543 | 39.52% |
| P.S.D. | 419 | 0.43% |
| U.D.M.R. | 55.397 | 56.80% |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 99.28% |

OBSERVATION OF ELECTION IN IASI

Background

On February 29, 1992 the Moldavian City of Iasi elected a mayor who died two days after taking oath.

The election for the new mayor was fixed for May 18, 1992.

There were 14 candidates running for mayor, but the real competition was between Mr. Radeamanu (FSN), Zimirand (CD), and Dumitri, former mayor in charge (PSM, Social Party of workers, a radical and xenophobic party).

According to the Romanian Local Election Law, if less than half the number of registered voters plus one cast their vote another round of elections must be held. The second round should be held two weeks later. A second round is also held if none of the candidates obtain at least fifty percent plus one of the votes of the number of electors taking part in the election. In this case another round shall be held between the top two candidates only.

In this election, none of the candidates had the necessary majority, therefore, according to the law there will be another election in two weeks between the same candidates.

Meetings

To assess the political climate and the details concerning the organization of the election process the following meetings were organized:

- 1) Dan Galea, Prefect at Judetul Iasi.

The Prefect appeared to know very little about the organization of the election. According to him, his duty is only to pay for the expenses and but he was not sure about the figures for this election or for last February's local elections.

2) Teodor Popescu and Traian Nicolai Rarya, Christian Democratic National Party (PNTCD), Aurel Stan, National Liberal Party (PNL), Joan Popescu (FDSN), Petru Caraman, Democratic Alliance (PAC), Pascalu Petru Agrarian Party (PDAR), Florin Lucian Oarza (FSN), Rosmarin Gheorghe, Petrescu Razvan Julian.

They reported they could campaign without any problems. This meeting lasted more than three hours and was very rewarding for us. The representatives of the political parties understood the importance of the technical aspects of the elections.

3) Meeting at the Local Electoral Commission and City Hall.

These two offices are in the same building. We had the opportunity to speak with some of the members of the Commission and with the Secretary of City Hall.

The members of the Commission were open to our questions but the general impression was that they knew the election law but had very little idea as to how to administer an election.

The Secretary of City Hall was in charge of distribution of the election materials and the organization of the polling sites. She was very suprized by the nature of our visit. Several times she asked why we were asking those kind of questions and very often said, "but I thought you were interested in the political aspect of the elections. I don't understand why you are interested in those details."

4) We had lunch with representatives from the political parties and

we continued with the discussion we started earlier in the day.

5) In the evening there was a long discussion at Mr. Petru Caraman's house. He is a member of LADO and he asked some of LADO's members to join us. They said that they had 100 observers for the 180 polling sites.

With their advice we chose the polling sites to visit the next day. The following were the criteria for selection of the polling sites: places where there had been problems before, places not covered by LADO's observers, and sites located in diverse areas of the city.

Election Day

We started at 5:00 a.m. and during the day we visited 35 polling sites, including a military one.

The Front, the Democratic Convention and the Liberal Party were the parties most widely represented on the polling site commissions in the sense that we found one in every Commission.

At 9:00 p.m. we went to a polling section to watch the closing of the vote and the count.

Results

| | | |
|--|---------|-----|
| Voters registered on the list | 224,467 | |
| Voters on the supplementary list (not on 1st list) | 5,400 | |
| Votes counted | 92,701 | 41% |
| Zimirad (CD) | 29,319 | 30% |
| Dumitriu (PSM) | 21,348 | 24% |
| Radeamanu (FSN) | 19,752 | 22% |

Conclusions

In general, the voting and counting were orderly although there were many inconsistencies observed. These were the same type irregularities that had been mentioned before in reports from NDI, IRI, and IFES:

- inaccurate voter's list, the copies were difficult to read and they were organized in a way that made it hard to check the names. They were based on a list supplied by the police, based on outdated ID records;
- inadequate verification of voter identity;
- the presence of two people at the same time in the booth;
- lack of training of polling site workers;
- absence of written procedures or guidelines on the administration of the election.

Despite these inconsistencies we observed that in general the election officials made considerable efforts to try and administer the election correctly.

Annex II

Guidelines for the Presidents of Polling Stations

September 27, 1992

The fundamental purpose of this guide is the uniform administration of the elections. The Election Law, like all laws, is general and includes principles and provisions of a general nature for the organization and conducting of elections. And for the proper application of the law it is indispensable to identify the difficulties that can arise in its interpretation. The Central Electoral Bureau has elaborated this guide taking into account the difficulties that have arisen in past elections in the interpretation and application of the law. Its aim is to facilitate the uniformity of the application of the Electoral Law and to attain an efficient and transparent process.

The Presidents of the polling sites in the exercise of their functions should apply the Electoral Law and take into account these dispositions that facilitate the performance of their work.

The Day Before the Elections

The day before the elections, the Mayor should deliver to the President of the Polling Site the seals, the ballots and other materials necessary for voting.

In the cities and in the localities, the President of the polling site should pick up the materials on Saturday afternoon. Only in the most distant localities should they be picked up earlier.

After the President has picked up the electoral material, it should be transported directly to the polling station under military custody. (Article 49.3)

Election Day

At 5:00 A.M. in the presence of the members of the polling site commission and observers, the preparation and opening of the polling place should proceed.

The President should verify the status of the voting booths and ensure that the ballot box is empty, then proceed to seal it properly. It can be sealed with strips of paper, scotch tape or wax seals placed in such a way as not to allow the opening of the box. The ballot box should not be covered so that the voters may also verify that it is properly sealed.

The seals and the ballots received should correspond to the number on the protocol (proces verbal). The votes after counting should be sealed and placed in a secure place under the custody of the President of the polling site.

At the entrance of the polling station, an annulled sample of each of the ballots for the President, the Senate and the House should be placed as well.

The credentials of the observers should be checked. And those persons authorized to remain in the polling station should display their credentials in a visible place.

The President and the Vice President should also employ some credential which distinguishes them from the other members of the commission.

The observers and accredited people cannot intervene in any of the activities of the polling station, except to ask questions and to draw the attention of the president of the polling station to irregularities.

The personal auxiliary designated to help the members of the polling site commissions, can only collaborate in tasks that facilitate the on-going voting. For example organizing the voting entrance in such a way that bunching up of people cannot at any moment interfere with the proper functions of the site commission members, such as delivery of the ballots, scrutiny, or participation in the decisions that should be made by the members of the commission in the event of complaints.

When the voter enters the voting section, one of the members should check his or her identification, if the name does not appear on the electoral list, before adding it to the supplementary list, verification as to whether the person lives on one of the streets corresponding to the polling station should be carried out.

After this, the voter should sign the electoral list, the member shall keep the identification card of the voter and hand over three ballots and the seal so the voter can enter the voting booth alone.

After the voter has deposited the ballots in the box, the member of the site commission applies the control stamp on the identification card of the voter and returns it to the voter.

The period of voting may be extended if after 9:00 P.M. there are voters waiting in line to vote. (52)

No one may normally accompany the voter into the voting booth. However, in the case of blind people for example, they may enter the voting booth accompanied by a person designated by them. In no case can they be assisted by a member of the site commission or by an observer. (article 58.2)

The President is obligated to maintain order, calm and tranquility at the polling site and within a radius of 500 meters. And for

this, he or she counts on the assistance of the police, although normally the police should remain outside of the polling station.

The ballot box for the sick and the disabled should be sent only in case that they or health institutions expressly solicit. the president of the polling site do so. The President should designate two members of the polling site commission, belonging to different political parties to transport the ballot box (article 59).

The counting of the vote should be conducted immediately after voting is terminated and in no case should be postponed to the following day. (article 64)

With the aim of facilitating the voiding of unused ballots, (article 61.1) it is suggested, to make a wide cut in the middle of the ballot with a pair of scissors.

If the seal "voted" is stamped several times on the ballot for the same candidate or for the same list the vote is valid. In case voters have written notes on the ballot the ballot is not voided.

In case on the protocol (proces verbal) the names of the candidates are not printed, the President shall write in the names of the candidates in the same order that they appear on the ballot.

The protocol (process verbal) should be written in three copies in place of the two established in article 62. The third copy should be placed at the entrance of the polling site immediately following the scrutiny.

Each member of the polling site commission should request a copy of the protocol (process verbal). (article 62)

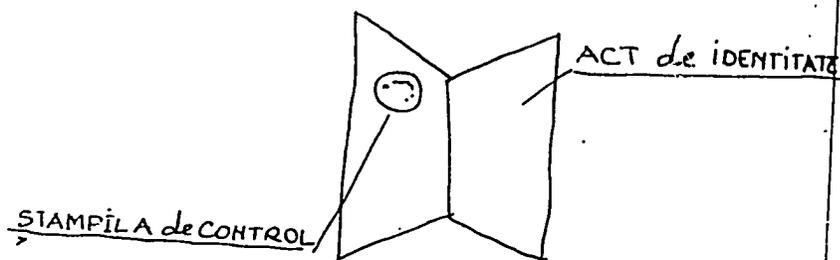
The President of the polling site, accompanied by members of the

site commission, should take the package with copies of the protocol, the annulled ballots, those that were questioned and the valid and counted votes. The valid and counted votes should be placed in a special bag with the number of the polling station and the name of the President indicated thereon.

Annex III

Guidelines For Voters

1. Consult the sample ballots exhibited in the lobby area or entrance to the voting station.
 2. Present one of the following identity documents:
 - identity card or receipt that serves in lieu of the identity card; or
 - official passport; or
 - military I.D. (for military personnel or students at one of the military academies).
 3. You will receive three ballots and a stamp "VOTED". Check to see if each ballot contains on the back cover the stamp of the voting station. Sign the electoral registry next to your name.
 4. Enter the voting booth alone.
 5. Stamp each ballot with the "VOTED" stamp inside the triangle where your preferred candidate or political party is located.
- ATTENTION : the stamp "VOTED" is to be affixed once only on each ballot. You can only vote for one candidate or political party.
6. Fold the voting bulletin in such a way that the control stamp of the polling station is visible. If you receive a large envelope, place all three ballots in the envelope. This operation is to be carried out inside the voting booth.
 7. Drop the folded ballot or envelope into the ballot box.
 8. Return the "VOTED" stamp to the election commission officials.
 9. Verify if the control stamp of the polling station has been stamped on to your I.D. as well as the date of voting.
 10. Leave the polling place. With the exception of the persons designated by law, nobody is allowed to linger in the polling station longer than the time necessary to vote.



STAMPILA de CONTROL

ACT de IDENTITATE

După votare ștampila de control a secției se va aplica și pe actul de identitate al alegătorului cu menționarea datei la care a votat.

VOTUL ESTE SECRET !

INFLUENȚAREA SAU EXERCITAREA DE PRESIUNI ASUPRA ALEGĂTORILOR SE PEDEPSEȘTE DE LEGE !

FIECARE ESTE LIBER SĂ VOTEZE AȘA CUM ÎI DICTEAZĂ CONȘTIINȚA !

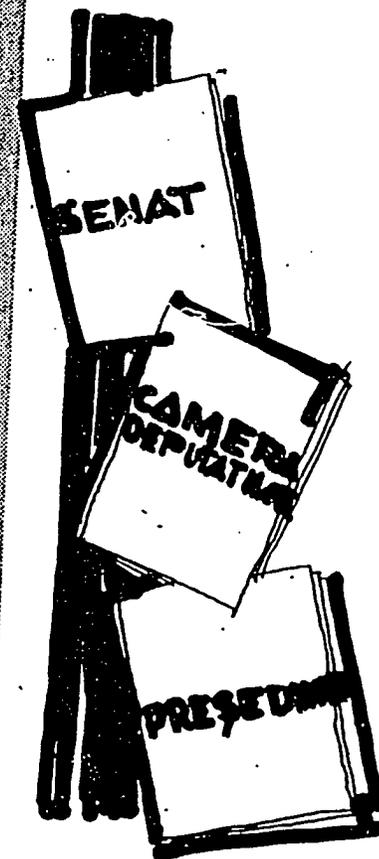
CEI PE CARE ÎI VOM VOTA VOR HOTĂRI ASUPRA VIITORULUI NOSTRU !

DECLARAȚIA UNIVERSALĂ A DREPTURILOR OMULUI

ARTICOLUL 21

Orice persoană are dreptul de a lua parte la conducerea treburilor publice ale țării sale fie direct, fie prin reprezentanți liber aleși.

Voința poporului trebuie să constituie baza puterii de stat; această voință trebuie să fie exprimată prin alegeri nefalsificate, care să aibă loc în mod periodic prin sufragiu universal, egal și exprimat prin vot secret.



27 SEPTEMBRIE 1992

**CUM
VOTĂM?**

**La 27 septembrie
1992**

vom vota pentru:

SENAT

CAMERA DEPUTAȚILOR

PREȘEDINTELE ROMÂNIEI

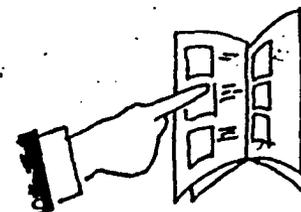
**Mandatele celor aleși vor fi
valabile pentru următorii
patru ani.**

2

ÎNAINTE DE ZIUA ALEGERILOR



Alegătorul va merge la secția de votare de care aparține și va verifica dacă este înscris pe listele electorale. Dacă nu figurează pe liste sau dacă numele i-a fost greșit înregistrat, va face o întîmpinare la primărie.

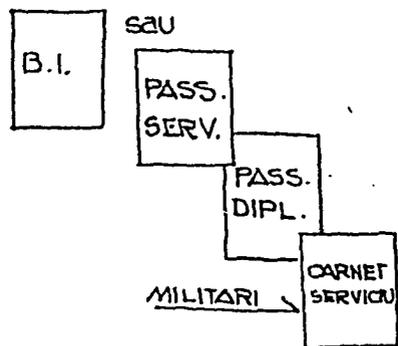


Alegătorul va studia modelul buletinelor de vot afișate la secție cu o zi înainte de data alegerilor. Va găsi pagina și poziția la care figurează candidatul și respectiv formațiunea politică pentru care s-a hotărît să voteze. Va fi mai ușor pentru el în ziua votării.

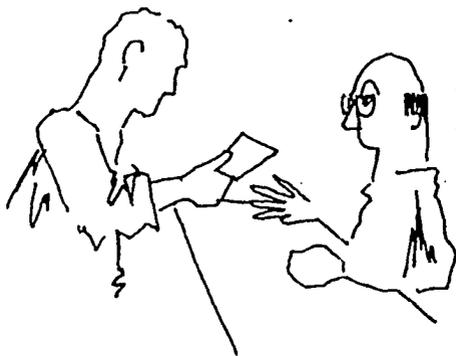
3

34

CUM SE VOTEAZĂ ?

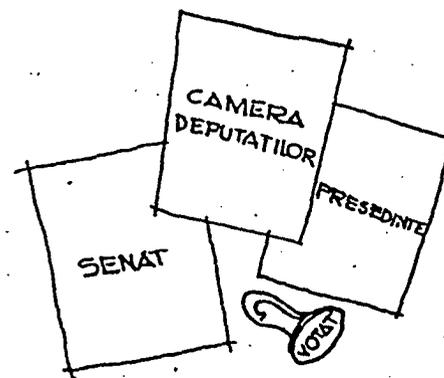


Alegătorul va avea asupra lui buletinul de identitate sau adeverința care ține loc de buletin de identitate. Sînt valabile de asemenea, pașaportul de serviciu sau diplomatic și, în cazul militarilor în termen și al elevilor din școlile militare, carnetul de serviciu militar.



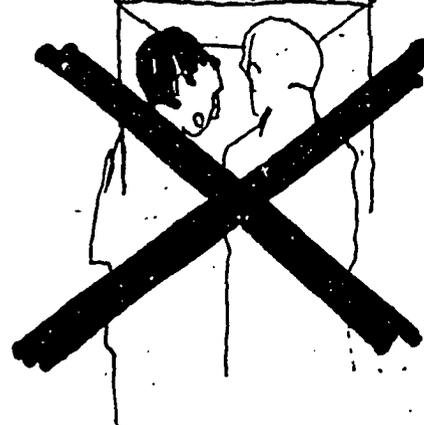
Alegătorul înmînează actul de identitate biroului secției de votare. Este căutat pe liste și încercuit numărul la care figurează.

CUM SE VOTEAZĂ ?

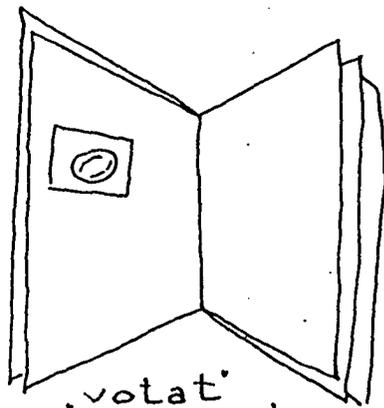


Alegătorului i se dau cele trei buletine de vot (unul pentru Senat, unul pentru Camera Deputaților și unul pentru Președinte) și ștampila rotundă "votat" și semnează în dreptul numelui său pe lista de alegători. **Atenție:** fiecare buletin de vot trebuie să aibă pe ultima copertă ștampila de control a secției de votare cu numărul secției.

CABINA de VOT

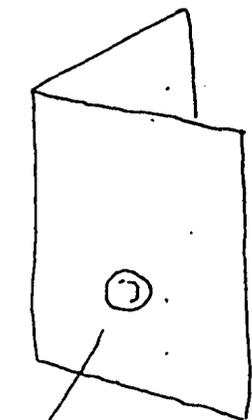


Alegătorul intră singur în cabină. Nu este admisă prezența mai multor persoane în cabină, indiferent de gradul de rudenie. Excepție fac cei handicapați sau în imposibilitate de a vota singuri care au dreptul de a-și alege singuri însoțitorul.



votat
corect

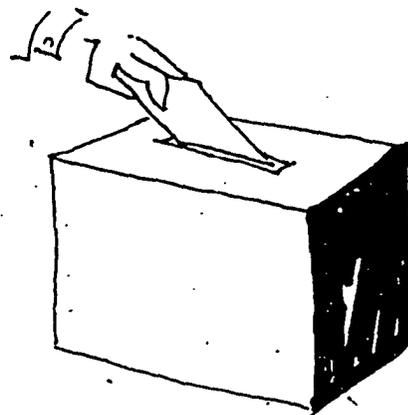
Alegătorul aplică ștampila "votat" în dreptunghiul (nu în afară) cuprinzând numele candidatului și respectiv formațiunii politice preferate. **Atenție:** pe fiecare din cele trei buletine se aplică ștampila "votat" o singură dată.



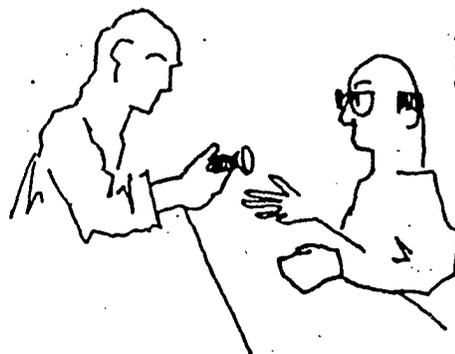
ȘTAMPILA de CONTROL

Alegătorul împăturește buletinele de vot în așa fel încât ștampila de control de pe ultima copertă să fie vizibilă. Dacă i s-a înmînat de către biroul de secție și un plic mare, introduce buletinele de vot în plic. Aceste operațiuni se fac tot în cabină.

6



Alegătorul introduce buletinele de vot sau plicul cu buletinele de vot în urnă.



Alegătorul înapoiază biroului de secție ștampila "votat".

7

Annex V

ROMÂNIA

BULETIN DE VOT
PENTRU ALEGEREA SENATULUI

27 SEPTEMBRIE 1992

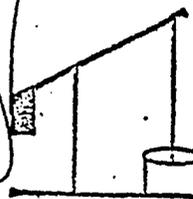


CIRCUMSCRIPTIA ELECTORALA NR. 41

PARTIDUL
REVOLUȚIEI
CREȘTIN
DEMOCRAT

1. RUXANDRA GROSU

PARTIDUL
SOCIAL
DEMOCRAT
INDEPENDENT



1. PETRE BIETZ
2. GHEORGHE PRIGOREANU

CONVENȚIA
SOLIDARITĂȚII
SOCIALE



1. CLAUDIU IORDACHE
2. CIPRIAN BULEI
3. ION ȘTEFĂNESCU
4. VALENTINA NUCA
5. MIRCEA UNCU
6. ILIE FLOREA
7. MIHAI AGAPIE
8. IOANA DUMITRU
9. GABRIELA DRAGNE

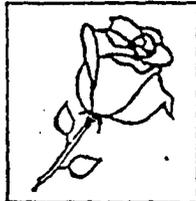
PARTIDUL
DEMOCRAT
COOPERATIST



1. MARIN SIMIONESCU
2. ION ZERVU
3. ALEXANDRU ALDEA
4. VASILE TIMARIU
5. NICOLAE DĂRNEA
6. GHEORGHE TALIANU
7. DUMITRU PASCU
8. LASCĂR BARBU
9. MIHALACHE MĂDULARE
10. PETRE CIURTIN
11. IONEL VASILESCU
12. SEBASTIAN POPESCU
13. TRAIAN HODOR
14. VIOREL MARCOȘANU

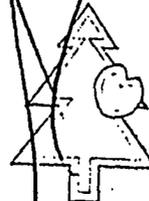


FRONTUL
SALVĂRII
NAȚIONALE



1. CAIUS TRAIAN DRAGOMIR
2. OVIDIU CORNELIU POPESCU
3. MIRCEA BOULESCU
4. DUMITRU MUGUREL
CERĂCEANU
5. VICTOR MARIUS IONESCU
6. MARIUS TRAIAN BUTUNOIU
7. DAN MIHOC
8. IULIAN VELICU
9. ION SORA TATU
10. ION MAREȘ
11. DORINA MIHĂILESCU
12. ȘTEFAN NIȚĂ
13. GHEORGHE POPESCU

MIȘCAREA
ECOLOGISTĂ
DIN ROMÂNIA



1. VIRGIL PASCU
2. VICTOR CEVDARIE
3. MIHA IONESCU
4. CORNELIU MARIUS TURCU
5. NICOLAE GUGUI
6. ANA MĂRCULESCU
7. ARMAND CONSTANTIN
8. MANDA KOZAK
9. EUGENIA CIOBOTĂ
10. COSTEL MĂGUREANU
11. THEODOR ANASTASIU
12. MIHAI TIGHILIU
13. DORINEL IONICA

PARTIDUL
REPUBLICAN
CREȘTIN DIN
ROMÂNIA

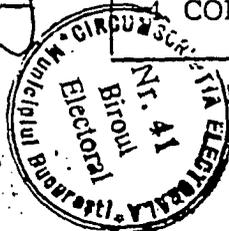


1. ION STOIENESCU

PARTIDUL
LABURIST
ROMÂN



1. PETRE GHINESCU
2. ILARION MINCIUNESCU
3. PAUL VOICULESCU
4. CONSTANTIN DOBRESCU

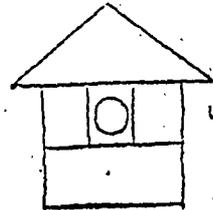


PARTIDUL
DEMOCRAT
AGRAR
DIN ROMANIA



1. DUMITRU TEACI
2. MINODORA PĂTRAȘCU
3. ȘTEFAN TUDOR
4. DUMITRU SIMIONESCU
5. FLORIN SILVIU BOGDAN
6. ELENA VODIȚĂ
7. NICOLAE TURLIU
8. OVIDIU MAVROMATI
9. DAN NICOLAI CLIZA
10. CONSTANTIN DINESCU
11. CONSTANTIN ȘTEFAN
12. DUMITRA MARINESCU
13. GHEORGHE BĂLTEANU
14. OVIDIU CONSTANTIN FLOREA
15. ANCA MIHAELA TERZI
16. ADRIANA HOGEA

~~PARTIDUL
VICTORUL
DEMOCRAT
AL PATRIEI~~



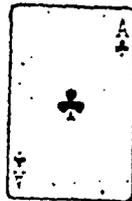
1. ALEXANDRU CLEANOVEANU

PARTIDUL
LIBERAL
MONARHIST
DIN ROMANIA



1. EMIL MUNTEANU
2. DAN NOVEANU
3. CONSTANTIN MARINESCU
4. ORAȚIU NICOLAE

PARTIDA
ROMILOR



1. ION ONORIU



PARTIDUL
UNITĂȚII
SOCIAL
DEMOCRATE



1. VALER TEUȘDEA
2. VASILE BURTEA
3. TEODOR VASILIU
4. FLORINA LUICAN
5. ION SIMONESCU
6. DAN MIHAI PĂDURARU
7. ZAMFIRA BURDULESCU
8. EMIL DUMITRESCU
GĂGEANU
9. FLOREA MOCĂNESCU
10. PETRE RUSU
11. DUMITRU LUJERU
12. VERONICA OROIANU
13. GHEORGHÎȚA MARINESCU

NOUL PARTID
LIBERAL



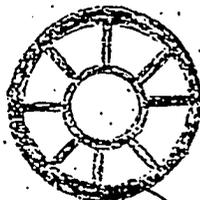
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2. GHEORGHE
CONSTANTIN RUSU
3. ȘTEFAN POPESCU DOLJ
4. ANGHEL BĂDULESCU
5. MIHAIL ANASTASIE DRACEA
6. FILOFTEIA PASCALE
7. MIHAIL GABRIEL PEMMA

PARTIDUL
RENAȘTEREA ȘI
INDEPENDENȚA
ROMÂNIEI



1. LIVIU DAMIAN
2. PARASCHIV IACOB
3. ELIZA IONESCU FULGER

UNIUNEA
GENERALĂ
A ROMILOR
DIN ROMÂNIA



1. PETRU RĂDIȚĂ



PARTIDUL
MUNCII



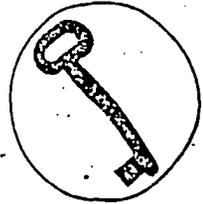
1. FLOREA MARIN
2. VOICU ION

PARTIDUL
DEMOCRAT
AL MUNCII



1. MARIN STOICA
2. VASILE THEODORU

CONVENTIA
DEMOCRATICA
DIN ROMANIA



1. CORNELIU COPOSU
P.N.T.C.D.
2. RENEE RADU POLICRAT
P.N.L.-A.T.
3. CONSTANTIN TICU
DUMITRESCU
P.N.T.C.D.
4. EMIL TOCACI
P.A.C.
5. IOAN LUP
P.N.T.C.D.
6. STEFAN AUGUSTIN
POPA DOINAŞ
P.A.C.
7. IOAN BARBUS
P.N.T.C.D.
8. HORIA MIHAI OPRICA
P.N.T.C.D.
9. VICTOR CLONARU
P.N.T.C.D.
10. VICTOR RĂDUCANU
P.N.T.C.D.
11. LUCIAN BULIGESCU
P.A.C.
12. NICOLAE ALOMAN
P.N.T.C.D.
13. FLORIN ALEXE
P.S.D.R.
14. ERMIL COMONIŢA
P.N.T.C.D.
15. LAURENTIU VIŞAN
P.N.T.C.D.
16. EMIL POPA
P.A.C.
17. MARIA-JANA VISSARION
P.N.T.C.D.



PARTIDUL
EROILOR
CE SI-AU DAT
VIATA PENTRU
LIBERTATEA
EROILOR RAMASI
IN VIATA
AFECTATI DE
GLOANTELE
BARBARE

1. AUREL ION

UNIUNEA
DEMOCRATA
MAGHIARA
DIN ROMANIA



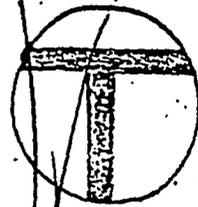
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2. STEFAN BIRÓ
3. LUDOVIC TÖVISSI
4. JÁNOS SZÁSZ

PARTIDUL
REPUBLICAN



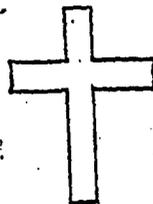
1. MARCELA GHIULBENGHIA
2. IOAN LUCAN
3. STELIAN IVASCU
4. ION ANCHELOIU
5. MIHAI VOICULESCU
6. TUDOR GHEORGHE
7. VALENTIN DRAGNEA

PARTIDUL
SOCIAL
DEMOCRAT
TRADITIONAL



1. GHEORGHE BRATESCU
2. EUGEN BRANZAN
3. GAVRIL BABOS
4. GHEORGHE VASILESCU
5. PETRU BERICSAS
6. FLOREA ALEXANDRU
7. SIMION GAVRILA
8. DUMITRU SUCIU
9. SIZANA CONSTANTA PASCU
10. DUMITRU MOGA
11. PETRU BOLDEA
12. STEFAN BANU
13. CLAUDIA BALAN

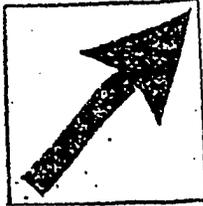
PARTIDUL
NATIONAL
DEMOCRAT
CREȘTIN



1. OPREA NIȚA
2. EUGENIU VILCOV
3. GEORGETA GEORGESCU
4. VICTOR IONEL SASSU
5. ERMIL ȘTEFĂNESCU
6. SEBASTIAN CROITORU
7. FURTUNA DATCU
8. VALERIU OCTAVIAN
VLAICULESCU
9. COSȚICĂ ȘTEFĂNESCU
10. VASILE DOBRE
11. ILIE ROȘIANU

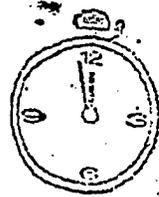


PARTIDUL
NAȚIONAL
LIBERAL



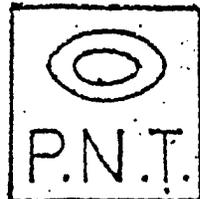
1. RADU CĂMPEANU
2. MIHAIL-ANTON
IONESCU-CĂLINEȘTI
3. ERNEST EUGEN VERUSSI
4. MIHAIL CARAMZULESCU
5. IOAN C. PĂLTINEANU
6. EXACUSTODIAN PĂUȘESCU
7. MIHAIL GH.
CONSTANTINESCU
8. TEODOR ANASTASIU
9. JEAN NICOLAS MĂNESCU
10. OCTAVIAN GHINET
11. MIRCEA PLOSCARU
12. CRISTIAN IORDĂNESCU
13. VIRGIL I. MĂNESCU
14. RADU VICTOR LAZĂRESCU
15. MIHAIL ILIESCU

SOLIDARITATEA
NATIONAL-
DEMOCRATA



1. CONSTANTIN COJOCARU
2. PAULA DOINA ROTĂRUȘ
3. TACHE TECUCEANU
4. FLORIN GHEORGHE IONESCU
5. GHEORGHE JANTEA
6. IOAN HUBAN

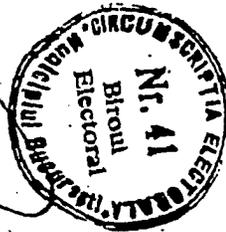
PARTIDUL
NATIONAL
ȚĂRĂNESC



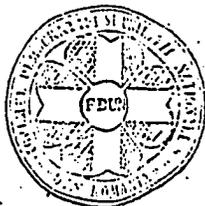
1. AUREL LUDOSAN
2. NICOLAE MIRCEA VOICA

PARTIDUL
ROMÂN
DEMOCRAT
POPULAR
REALIST
REVOLUTIONAR

1. CONSTANTIN VICENȚIU
2. GHEORGHE BUCUR



PARTIDUL
„FORUMUL
DEMOCRAȚIEI
ȘI UNITĂȚII
NAȚIONALE
DIN ROMÂNIA“



1. GHEORGHE (GEO) PÎRGARU
2. LIVIU IOAN BRUMARIU
3. CONSTANTIN TOLICI
4. VIRGIL INDREIU
5. ANTON ANDRONIC
6. LUCIAN NISTOR
7. SILVIAN GEORGESCU
8. ARMAND CHELBIS
9. GABRIEL PAVEL
10. CONSTANTIN JEAN TOPAL
11. NICOLAE CHIȚA

PARTIDUL
ANTI-
TOTALITARIST
„JOS
NOMENCLATURA“



1. PETRE LUDOVIC STURZOIU
2. MIRCEA PURICE
3. TUDOSE STOIAN
4. DUMITRU DAMIAN

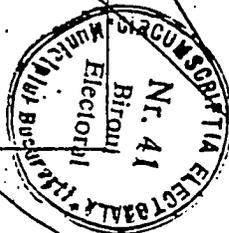
PARTIDUL
UNITĂȚII
NAȚIONALE
ROMÂNE



1. PETRU DAN LAZAR
2. TEODOR DOSA
3. ION DINU
4. PANAITI IANCU
5. VICTOR ALEXANDRESCU

PARTIDUL
REPUBLICAN
DE UNITATE
A ROMÂNILOR

1. LUCIAN GHEORGHE MOȚIU
2. MIHAI DESELNICU
3. CONSTANTIN ARAMA
4. ION COLUMBEANU
5. GHEORGHE CIONTU
6. ALEXANDRU TULEAȘCA
7. ION SANDOR
8. MIHAI LAZAR



PARTIDUL
„ROMANIA MARE“



1. CORNELIU VADIM TUDOR
2. CONSTANTIN STROE
3. PAVEL OPRISAN
4. CONSTANTIN FERCHIU
5. VASILE BRADICEANU
6. EMIL RACILA
7. DUMITRU DUMITRU
8. MIRCEA GHEORGHE SAVU
9. GHIORGHE CHIRILA
10. ELENA BANCILA
11. MARIAN RAMBELA
12. STEFAN SOANA
13. VASILE TOMA

PARTIDUL
NATIONAL AL
PRODUCATORILOR
LIBERI
DIN ROMANIA



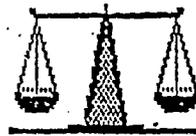
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2. SARMIZA DOICA
3. ELENA BUCALOIU
4. STEFAN VODA
5. ELENA VERONICA
UNGUREANU
6. ALEXANDRU ILIESCU
7. NICOLAE VALERIU LUPANU
8. MARIA PATRASCU
9. IONEL GHEORGHE
10. ALEXANDRU SLIPENCHI
11. GHEORGHE FLOREA
12. ILIE NANUT
13. ION NICULAE

PARTIDUL
SOCIALIST
AL MUNCII

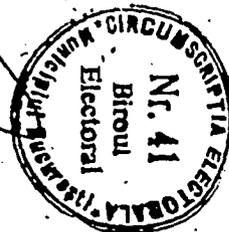


1. PAUL ANGHEL
2. VIRGIL ANGHELUTA
3. ROMULUS MIHAI PETRE
4. MARIOARA OLIMPIA
CIUPERCESCU
5. NICOLAE VALCU
6. COSTICA CHITIMIA
7. CORNEL FLORIN BALAURE
8. VASILE BUDRIGA
9. BADEA CRANG
10. NICOLAE FICIU
11. SEBASTIAN DAN
ANGHELACHE
12. TRAIAN TUDOR
13. DUMITRU MURARIU
14. ILIE BADIOT
15. ILIE RADU

PARTIDUL
SOCIAL
DEMOCRAT
„CONSTANTIN
TITEL
PETRESCU“



1. CONSTANTIN IONESCU
2. VASILE PASCU
3. LUCIA PADURARU

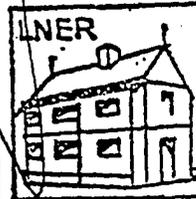


CONVENȚIA
DEMOCRATA
UNITĂ



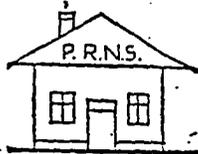
1. LIDIA HARTIA
P.C.D.
2. GHEORGHE PASCU
P.U.C.R.
3. VASILICA DRĂGUȘIN
P.C.C.D.
4. ELENA BUCȘENESCU
P.C.C.D.
5. ȘTEFAN ANTONESCU
P.C.C.D.

LIGA
NAȚIONALĂ A
EXPROPRIAȚIILOR
DIN ROMANIA



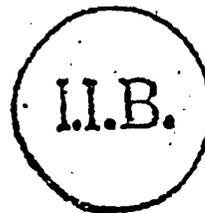
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2. MARIA VERES
3. GRIGORE COSTESCU
4. VIORICA MARIA POPESCU
5. CONSTANTIN PAUL DICU
6. OLTEA COȘOCARIU
7. AURELIA OCHESCU
8. LAURENȚIU BAIȘAN
9. PETRE CORNELIU
MIHĂILESCU
10. MARIA LUIZA
VĂLIMĂREANU
11. MARIA CECILIA ONCESCU

PARTIDUL
ROMÂN
PENTRU
NOUA
SOCIETATE



1. VICTOR VOICHITA
2. STELIAN ANGHEL

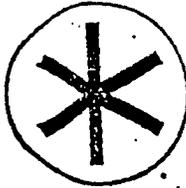
UNIUNEA
LIBERALĂ
BRĂȚIANU



1. ION M. KOGĂLNICEANU
2. CONSTANTIN MIHĂILESCU
3. MATEI DUMITRU
4. GHEORGHE DUMITRACHE
5. STANA VĂDUVA
6. IONEL DAN
7. ROLAND IONESCU
8. JEAN SCARLAT
9. GRIGORE NICOLA
10. VASILE GABOR
11. RADU BADEA
12. GHEORGHE STOICA



MIȘCAREA
PENTRU
ROMÂNIA



1. ILIE BĂDESCU
2. IOAN TIBERIU CAZACU

PARTIDUL
UMANIST
ROMÂN



1. CRISTIAN PAVELESCU
2. MARIAN CORNACIU
3. MİRCEA PRETORIAN
4. VASILE VELICU
5. DUMITRU THEODORU
6. EUSTATIU BALAN
7. VIRGIL VASILOIU

UNIUNEA
LIBERĂ
DEMOCRATICĂ
A ROMILOR
DIN ROMÂNIA



1. ION CIOABĂ

PARTIDUL
DREPTEI
NAȚIONALE



1. VIOREL CHINESCU
2. DUMITRU TRUȚIA

PARTIDUL
SOCIALIST
DEMOCRATIC
ROMÂN



1. RADU ZĂGĂNESCU
PETRONOVICI
2. PAUL RADU MIHAIL
3. NICULAE CUNITCHI
4. GHEORGHE MARINESCU

PARTIDUL
NAȚIONAL
ROMÂN
ELECTORAL



1. IOAN DI CEZARE
2. VLADIMIR GEORGESCU

ALIANȚA
PENTRU
DEMNIȚATEA
NAȚIONALĂ



1. SILVIU TR. TOMA
2. RADU ALEXANDRESCU
3. GHEORGHE GAVRA

PARTIDUL
PENTRU
CINSTIREA
EROILOR
REVOLUȚIEI
ȘI SALVARE
NAȚIONALĂ



1. SENECA SANDRIN BERGHEANU
2. ȘTEFAN CUCU
3. EMIL POPEȘCU
4. NICOLAE VASILE EPURAN
5. ADRIAN NICOLAE ALESSIU
6. DANA PETCOVICI

MIȘCAREA
NAȚIONALĂ
„SCUTUL
PATRIEI”

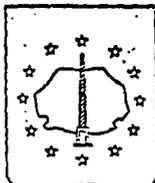
1. IONIȚA ION BORȘAN

FRONTUL
DEMOCRAT
AL SALVĂRII
NAȚIONALE



1. ION ILIESCU
2. IULIAN MINCU
3. PETRE NINOSU
4. NECULAI SIMEON TATU
5. ROMULUS VULPEȘCU
6. PORFIR POPEȘCU
7. CONSTANTIN BĂRBULESCU
8. VASILE MIHAI BALTAC
9. NECULAI IORDACHE
10. DUMITRU MAGHERESCU
11. CONSTANTIN MIROIU
12. DUMITRU ENESCU
13. ION HONCESCU
14. MIHAIL IORGA
15. VALERIU CREȚU

PARTIDUL
NAȚIONAL
ȚĂRĂNESC
CREȘTIN
DEMOCRAT
INDEPENDENT



1. PAUL DUMITRESCU



PARTIDUL
LIBER
REPUBLICAN



1. VASILE FURTUNA
2. DUMITRU B. TOITAN
3. ION VOINEA

CANDIDAT
INDEPENDENT



MIRCEA DRUC



A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T
=====

September

During the period 5^x - 11th of October, 1992, Mrs MARTA MARIA VILLAVECES from International Foundation for Electoral Systems - constantly supported ~~by~~ the Central Electoral Bureau of Romania in order to ensure the best conditions for organizing the parliamentary and presidential elections on 27th of September, 1992 and, afterwards the run off tour on 11th October, 1992 for the election of the President of Romania.

As a representative of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems alongwith the Bureau for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights from C.S.C.E. organized the conference on "Romanian Electoral System" held in Brasov between 4 and 6th of September, 1992. This Conference was attended by ~~judges~~ judges from the Supreme Court of Justice of Romania, members of the Central Electoral Bureau, judges from other legal instances as well as persons representing different institutions involved in the co'ordination of the electoral process.

During the frequent meetings the members of the Central Electoral Bureau of Romania had with Mrs Marta Maria Villaveces, they have been informed on the regulations provided by different electoral systems from different countries.

Such meetings were organized by Mrs Marta Maria Villaveces with members of other Constituency Electoral Bureaus from different counties in Romania.

During all the period prior to the elections she surveyed very carefully all the electoral operations offering concrete solutions to ensure their democratic character.

During the talks with Mrs Marta Maria Villaveces we found out with pleasure that she has a deep knowledge of the Romanian Electoral System which allowed her to raise competent critics on

several aspects proposing at the same time improvements.

By all assistance Mrs Marta Maria Villaveces offered us, she greatly contributed to our information on all aspects concerning a nealy democratic electoral system meanning for which we are very grateful.

We take this oportunity to pass Mrs Marta Maria Villaveces our sincere thanks.

Paul Florea

Judge at the Supreme Court of Justice of Romania
Chairman of the Central Electoral Bureau



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Annex VII

ELECTION RESULTS

Presidential election results after the 2nd round:

61.43% Ion Iliescu, Democratic National Salvation Front

38.57% Emil Constantinescu, Democratic Convention.

Turnout was 73.2%

| The Assembly of Deputies | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Democratic National Salvation Front [FDSN] | 3,015,708 votes | representing 27.71 percent |
| 2. The Democratic Convention of Romania [CDR] | 2,177,144 votes | 20.01 percent |
| 3. The National Salvation Front [FSN] | 1,108,500 votes | 10.18 percent |
| 4. Romanian National Unity Party [PUNR] | 839,586 votes | 7.71 percent |
| 5. Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania [UDMR] | 811,290 votes | 7.45 percent |
| 6. Romania Mare Party [PRM] | 424,061 votes | 3.89 percent |
| 7. Socialist Party of Labor [PSM] | 330,378 votes | 3.03 percent |

The total number of votes cast for all parties, political formations, or their coalitions and independent candidates is 10,880,252.

Note: a number of 54,749 valid votes checked by the electoral bureaus in constituencies after rechecking the ballots that had been considered annulled and communicated by them to the Central Electoral Bureau until 2000, 5 October 1992, were added to the total number of valid votes and distributed according to parties, political formations, their coalitions and independent candidates.

| The Senate | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| Total votes cast: 10,964,818 | | |
| 1. FDSN | 3,102,201 votes | 28.29 percent |
| 2. CDR | 2,210,722 votes | 20.16 percent |
| 3. FSN | 1,139,033 votes | 10.38 percent |
| 4. PUNR | 890,410 votes | 8.12 percent |
| 5. UDMR | 831,469 votes | 7.58 percent |
| 6. PRM | 422,545 votes | 3.85 percent |
| 7. Democratic Agrarian Party of Romania [PDAR] | 362,427 votes | 3.30 percent |
| 8. PSM | 349,470 votes | 3.18 percent |

Note: a number of 47,102 valid votes after the recheck of ballots considered annulled and communicated by the constituencies to the Central Electoral Bureau until 2000 local time 5 October 1992, were added to the total valid ballots and distributed according to parties, political formations, or coalitions and independent candidates. The rest of the parties, political formations, and their coalitions have not reached the necessary threshold. The above parties will receive later the mandates of deputies and senators in accordance with the law.

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