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EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

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October 1 through December 31, 1994

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ALBANIA: CIVIC EDUCATION AND PARLIAMENTARY TRAINING
(Cooperative Agreement No. EUR-0021-A-00-4028-00)

Background

Since the March 1991 parliamentary elections, NDI has pursued a program to promote and strengthen emerging democratic institutions and democratic culture in Albania. Following a year-long absence from Albania, NDI renewed its presence in the country with a survey mission in April 1993. The members of the survey team recommended the relaunching of the Society for Democratic Culture (SDC).

In July 1993, NDI placed a full-time field representative in Tirana to assist SDC with its structural and programmatic development. The focus of the project continued to fall into the categories of civic education and parliamentary assistance. NDI restarted its work with the People's Assembly by inaugurating a Parliamentary Communications project. These activities were further supplemented by elections observation work.

In February 1994, NDI reaffirmed its commitment to democratic initiatives in Albania by placing a second successive NDI field representative in Tirana. The field representative has continued to work with SDC staff to improve the management capacity of the organization and to expand the role and mission of SDC within Albanian society.

Program Activity

From October 28 to 29, the SDC held its annual National Conference in Tirana which brought together members of the national staff as well as representatives from each of the organization's local clubs. At the meeting, attendees reported on their past activities, reviewed the organization's financial standards, and discussed the SDC's future endeavors. The membership also elected the SDC's new 11-member Executive Council which will monitor the long-term growth and activities of the SDC while addressing any problems the group may face over the course of the next year.

On November 6, Albanian citizens were asked to vote on the government's proposed constitution through a popular referendum. The SDC launched a nationally coordinated election monitoring effort and successfully organized over 2,000 volunteers to monitor the polling sites across the country. Despite a number of technical and procedural irregularities with the elections, the SDC found them to accurately reflect the will of the Albanian voter and held a press conference to announce their findings. In addition, members of the SDC met with Albanian political leaders and media representatives to discuss the results of their election monitoring mission and issued a comprehensive report that documented any observed irregularities.

NDI's Parliamentary Communications program is designed to enhance communications between members of parliament and the general Albanian public. On December 8 and 9, NDI conducted the second round of this three-phase series by sponsoring

a conference entitled "How to Cover the Legislative Process." (See Appendix A for the conference outline.) The main goals of the conference, targeted at journalists, were two-fold: 1) to expose participants to the basic principles of journalism; and 2) to describe how the media covers the legislative process in other countries. Due to the current stage of development of the Albanian media, the conference addressed certain basic principles of journalism before dealing with the specific question of covering the legislative process. In particular, the conference addressed the role of journalists in the political arena, focusing on such areas as the principles and practice of journalism, journalistic ethics, methods of distinguishing fact vs. opinion, and incentives for fair reporting.

In addition to leading one plenary session during the conference termed, "The Role of Media in the Political Process," trainers conducted small working groups which provided each participant with as much individual attention as possible. The trainers, who brought with them a wide range of journalistic experiences, included: Elez Biberaj, Voice of America; Shawn Hanson, press secretary to U.S. Representative Al Swift; Peter Lucas, former political columnist for the *Boston Herald*; and Pauls Raudseps, Managing Editor of the Latvian daily newspaper, *Diena*.

Actual Results/Accomplishments

In the early fall, the Society weathered a staffing crisis within the SDC's national office. This crisis was ultimately resolved through managerial and organizational assistance provided by NDI's full-time field representative, Christin Engelhardt, with the assistance of interim representative, Laura McQuade. Throughout her tenure in Albania, Engelhardt consistently offered guidance and support to both the national staff and the branch clubs of the SDC, providing new approaches to SDC's strategic decision-making process and advising the SDC on programmatic and organizational issues. Again and again, her field presence proved essential to NDI's work in Albania as well as crucial to the long-term development of the SDC. Recognizing the numerous benefits of full-time field staff in Albania and the need for continued support of the SDC, NDI will place a third consecutive field representative in Tirana in early 1995.

The SDC's election monitoring activities during the November constitutional referendum played an important role in strengthening the confidence of Albanian voters in the elections process. The SDC's activities assured countless voters of an independent, non-partisan, nongovernmental monitoring presence at polling sites; assisted in confirming the validity of the elections results; and provided constructive criticism to the election commission on areas of needed improvement. Furthermore, the mobilization of over 2,000 volunteer election monitors served as a prominent example of citizen responsibility and involvement in a democracy.

NDI's Parliamentary Communications program has effectively addressed the gap that exists between elected Albanian officials and the general public, targeting two crucial players in the communications process: parliamentarians and journalists. More than 50 journalists as

well as 20 journalism students attended the December conference. These journalists, who represent the core of the Albanian media, were exposed to the principles and techniques of reporting within the legislative context which are necessary for the development of a fair and independent media. In addition, participants took part in practical exercises such as written assignments, case studies, and a mock press conference which enabled participants to implement these new techniques. Participants were also supplied with a great deal of written material that elaborates many of the points raised during the conference and which can be used as a future reference.

BULGARIA: STRENGTHENING CITIZEN PARTICIPATION
(Cooperative Agreement No. EUR-0021-A-00-4028-00)

Background

Since April 1990, NDI has provided technical advice and training to Bulgarian civic organizations and government officials in election monitoring, civic education, parliamentary procedure and local government administration. The majority of NDI's activities have centered on the Bulgarian Association for Fair Elections and Civil Right (BAFECR), an independent civic organization that monitors elections and promotes democratic politics and governance.

Through a series of training seminars and smaller workshops throughout Bulgaria during 1992 and 1993, NDI sought to strengthen BAFECR's national network -- which now includes six civic centers, 28 regional offices and thousands of volunteers -- in its ability to encourage citizen awareness, education and participation.

In March 1994, NDI sent Program Officer Lisa C. McLean to Sofia where she has served as NDI's Bulgaria field representative for the past ten months. McLean is supporting BAFECR's efforts by working with the Association to professionalize its operations, strengthen its electoral monitoring efforts and develop its non-electoral role in educating citizens about their role and responsibility in a democracy. Throughout the year, NDI continued its work with BAFECR to enhance its non-electoral efforts as a government watchdog organization, to help BAFECR design programs to disseminate civic organizing skills to all Bulgarian civic groups, and to advise and support BAFECR's election related activities in anticipation of Bulgaria's parliamentary elections

Program Activity

Throughout September and October, BAFECR's four management committees met to review the Association's agenda and to develop new ideas that will assist in the overall functioning of the organization. Specifically, the Finance Committee, which concentrates its efforts on raising revenue rather than approving expenditures, studied new approaches to local fundraising which included mailings to potential donors, establishing local fundraising committees, and organizing fundraising events. The Membership Committee focused its discussion on the recruitment of volunteers for the December elections, while the Communications Committee recommended that BAFECR update its volunteer database and better inform clubs and activists of BAFECR's intended projects. Finally, the Strategy Committee determined that BAFECR should adopt a local civic education plan of action that mirrors the pre-election work undertaken by BAFECR prior to local by-elections in Veliko Turnovo. This action plan includes the use of public meetings and a coordinated media campaign in attempting to achieve both government accountability and transparency on the local level.

On October 28 and 29, representatives from each of BAFECR's 28 regional clubs convened at the second National Program Council, BAFECR's biannual national conference. At the meeting, attendees discussed their past and present activities and heard reports from the Finance, Membership, Communication and Strategy committees. Following open debates, the Program Council voted whether to approve or disapprove of the committees' recommendations. Ultimately, the Program Council adopted the vast majority of the committees' suggested tactics including the Strategy Committee's local civic education plan which will now be implemented in clubs throughout the country. Attached as Appendix B is the plan devised by the Veliko-Turnovo club, presented to the Strategy Committee, and subsequently adopted by the Program Council, as the basis of future non-election and election work. In addition, the national staff presented plans for future projects with an eye towards the December 18 national elections. They discussed specifics of election-related activities as well as advocacy and accountability-related post election programs that would hold newly elected officials responsible for their campaign promises.

Seeking to strengthen BAFECR's daily operations as well as the organization's ability to diversify its funding sources, NDI Grants Officer Laura McQuade visited the Association's national office in November. McQuade spent four days in Sofia training BAFECR's new grants administrator on writing proposals, overseeing budgets and managing disparate grants.

The majority of BAFECR activities throughout November and December, however, concentrated on the December 18 national elections. BAFECR conducted an extensive get-out-the-vote program that emphasized voter participation and voter understanding of the parties and their positions during the national election campaign. The program included printing and distributing nationwide 50,000 posters bearing the slogan, "Vote! This is Your Power," as well as a thorough television and print media operation urging citizens to exercise their right to vote. BAFECR's series of 14 candidate fora took place around the country drawing crowds of up to 500 people each. Furthermore, BAFECR conducted extensive phone and mail opinion surveys using the results to analyze the characteristics of undecided voters and to better target the efforts of the get-out-the-vote program.

In addition to the get-out-the-vote program, BAFECR utilized the national media to recruit volunteer election monitors while members of the national staff prepared a 20-page analysis of the election law that was distributed through the BAFECR network to all volunteers. By election day, BAFECR had trained and mobilized over 9,000 volunteers who monitored polling sites and conducted three comprehensive parallel vote tabulations (PVT's). The first results, of the two percent PVT sample that BAFECR conducted, were ready by 8:15 p.m. election night and differed from the Central Election Commission's official results announced on December 27 by less than one percent. BAFECR thus concluded that the elections accurately represented the will of the Bulgarian voter.

Actual Results/Accomplishments

With the Communication Committee's suggestions in mind, in September and October BAFECR conducted an opinion survey of all of its activists, asking for specific demographic information regarding their background and experience, their civic interests and their opinions regarding BAFECR (see Appendix C). The results of this poll will be analyzed in order to better determine the interests and abilities of BAFECR's volunteers as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the BAFECR organization as a whole. Furthermore, in October, BAFECR issued its first newsletter which was distributed throughout the BAFECR network and will provide information to the Association's volunteers, NGOs, members of the press, and other interested parties regarding BAFECR's activities as well as opportunities for citizen participation in the democratic process (see Appendix D).

BAFECR's pre-election voter education and voter mobilization efforts succeeded in informing countless Bulgarian citizens of their right to vote during the December national elections. The comprehensive get-out-the-vote program reached potential voters through several different media outlets and assisted in raising the number of voters on election day. BAFECR's candidate fora also provided citizens with the opportunity to assess the abilities and platforms of individuals vying for public office and to judge candidates according to their views on specific issues. Similar to BAFECR-sponsored candidate fora conducted prior to local by-elections in Veliko Turnovo and Sandanski, these public meetings also enabled candidates to better understand the issues that are important to Bulgarian citizens and thereby enhance their ability to represent their potential constituents.

BAFECR's election-day activities also produced valuable results. The mobilization of volunteer election monitors helped to ensure a strict adherence to the election law while BAFECR's rapid publication of its parallel vote tabulation assisted in raising public confidence in the election results. Finally, the enormous turnout of volunteer election monitors provides a concrete example of successful citizen participation to the government, other NGOs and Bulgarian citizens at large.

**ESTONIA AND LITHUANIA: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE
(Cooperative Agreement No. EUR-0021-A-00-4028-00)**

Background

Under Cooperative Agreement No. EUR-0021-A-00-4028-00, NDI is developing a long-term assistance program in each of the Baltic States. In Estonia, NDI has launched a local government program to promote well-governed and stable communities as the building blocks of an integrated Estonian state. In Lithuania, NDI plans to assist localities and towns in making the transition from centralized rule to autonomy.

During the last quarter, NDI continued its efforts to promote democratic local government in Estonia. Program activity was concentrated in the cities of Tartu, Narva, and Voru and sought:

- to assist local officials in developing institutions that encourage greater public participation in local government; and
- to strengthen the organization of political parties at the local level.

Program Activity

1) Promoting Public Participation in Local Government

NDI continued to work with local officials in Narva on organizing a series of public hearings on the Narva city government's community development plan. Each hearing will target a specific sector of the community. NDI Field Representative Wallace Rogers assisted the mayor's office in developing an implementation plan for the program. He also provided training to the members of a six-person task force charged with organizing and making presentations at the hearings. While a precise schedule has not been set, it is anticipated that the hearings will take place between January and March. (A copy of the implementation plan is included as Appendix F to this report.)

NDI initiated a similar program in Tartu. In November, the mayor's office and the city council endorsed the plan to conduct public hearings on the city's community development plan. Rogers has since begun working with local officials in Tartu on developing an implementation plan for the program.

Finally, NDI received a request from local government officials in Voru for a similar program. NDI will initiate the program during the next quarter.

2) Strengthening the Organization of Political Parties at the Local Level

NDI received numerous requests from local political leaders in the three target cities to assist their parties in their preparations for the March 5, 1995, parliamentary elections. NDI Field Representative Wally Rogers conducted a series of consultations with representatives of individual parties to ascertain their needs for training. On November 18, Rogers conducted a short training session in Tartu on campaign-related organizing methods for local activists of the Estonian Center Party.

Actual Results/Accomplishments

1) Promoting Public Participation in Local Government

A commitment to incorporating public participation in the governing process is now fully established in Narva and Tartu. NDI anticipates that by mid-Spring, both cities will have conducted hearings on their community development plans, while Voru should be well into the process of implementing the program.

While the community development plans serve as ideal vehicles around which to organize the first round of hearings in each city, NDI believes that the process will be applicable to other local issues. Moreover, NDI hopes that it will be able to use the experiences in Narva, Tartu, and Voru to extend the program to other cities throughout Estonia.

2) Strengthening the Organization of Political Parties at the Local Level

Meetings with local political leaders yielded specific requests from a number of parties for training on campaign organizing techniques and management. In response to this demand, NDI will organize a series of programs for national and local party organizers in January and February. NDI will finance this activity using non-AID funds.

Overall Narrative

Having established a focus on promoting public participation in local government, NDI proceeded with programming in this area in all three of its target cities. Without diminishing this focus, NDI was also able to respond to requests by political leaders for assisting their parties in preparing for the 1995 parliamentary election.

Action Plan

During the next three months, NDI plans to continue its program on public participation and resume its work on local government advocacy issues. Specifically, NDI plans:

- 1) to continue assisting city officials in Narva and Tartu with the organization of public hearings on the cities' community development plans (January-March);
- 2) to initiate a similar program in Voru (March);
- 3) to conduct a small seminar on local government advocacy issues for local government officials in Voru (Late January); and
- 4) to conduct follow-up consultations with officials in Tartu and Narva who attended NDI's September seminar on intergovernmental relations. Following these programs, NDI will assess its work in this area and determine the direction of future activities (Late January).

LATVIA: PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANCE
(Cooperative Agreement No. EUR-0021-A-00-4028-00)

Background

In Latvia, NDI is implementing an assistance program for the newly elected parliament, initially addressing the role of political parties in parliament, parliamentary organization and practice, and representation and public accountability. NDI will also work with political parties outside parliament in order to enable them to participate constructively in the political process and prepare for new national elections.

During the last quarter, NDI continued to provide technical assistance to deputies and staff of the Latvian parliament. Specifically, NDI's activities were designed to:

- enhance the understanding within the parliament of the importance of a transparent governing process;
- clarify and promote the role of deputies and parliamentary factions as representatives of the public;
- encourage the formation of legislative coalitions and parliamentary caucuses around particular issues; and
- provide information to deputies and their staff on legislative procedures and practice.

Program Activity

1) Promoting the Importance of a Transparent Governing Process

On October 3, NDI's Riga staff conducted a conference on international standards and procedures concerning public access to government information. Latvia's Council of Ministers had recently developed a draft "Information Protection" Law that essentially made all government information secret. The purpose of NDI's conference was to highlight the importance of ensuring public access to information in developing stable democratic institutions. The conference attracted over 70 participants including MPs and their staff, ministry officials, legal professionals and members of the press. The day consisted of panel discussions and workshops led by international experts from the United States, Sweden, Portugal and Hungary. The workshops focused on mechanisms used to maintain an open government and on how to find a balance between public access to information and such considerations as a right to personal privacy and national security. The day following the conference, NDI arranged for individual consultations between the international experts and

conference participants. NDI will publish a report on the conference in the next quarter. (A conference agenda is attached to this report as Appendix G.)

2) Promoting the Role of Deputies and Parliamentary Factions as Representatives of the Public

On November 11, NDI Riga conducted a second program in Talsi with the newly formed "Agricultural Association." The program featured MP Maris Graudins, who discussed issues of constituent representation. The purpose of the meeting was to provide information on ways to develop advocacy efforts aimed at local and state government officials. NDI hopes that the activities of groups like this will help to make elected and other government officers more responsive to public concerns.

3) Encouraging the Formation of Legislative Coalitions Around Particular Issues

NDI continued its monthly series of roundtable discussions for female MPs. On October 18, Ivars Krievans, a Latvian-American lawyer working with Latvia's Ministry of Justice through a program funded by the United States Information Service, spoke to an audience of 10 female MPs about domestic abuse and the current laws protecting women and children in the home. On November 14, Ilze Melngaile, head of the Latvian Family Planning and Sexual Health Center, spoke about family planning issues. Another meeting was held on December 19, 1994. This was a forum for the women to discuss ideas for programming in 1995.

4) Providing Information to Deputies and Their Staff

NDI's Riga office maintains a library of legislative materials that are regularly made available to interested parties. In addition, NDI Field Representative Jill Pender keeps regular contact with members of parliament through a monthly newsletter which is published in both English and Latvian. In the past quarter, NDI distributed documents on such issues as financial disclosure, domestic abuse and tobacco advertising.

Actual Results/Accomplishments

1) Promoting the Importance of a Transparent Governing Process

Due to its timeliness, NDI's conference was able to generate considerable interest. Shortly after the conference, the Council of Ministers reconsidered its draft law on "Information Protection." A new draft law now being developed by the Council is reportedly designed to ensure the public's right to obtain government information. As a direct result of NDI's conference, the Latvian parliament reorganized its Press Bureau in order to encourage public participation in the legislative process. In addition, there has been considerable interest for follow-up training. NDI will organize a program in January on media coverage of criminal trials. The format of the seminar will be a panel discussion

among members of the press, government officials, parliamentarians and legal experts about the right of the media to cover criminal investigations, particularly in cases involving public officials.

2) Promoting the Role of Deputies and Parliamentary Factions as Representatives of the Public

The NDI programs with the Talsi based "Agricultural Association" group have created an important beginning in building bridges between the parliament and constituent groups. NDI plans to use non-AID funding to continue working with this group as well as extend assistance to other groups outside the parliament in the future.

3) Encouraging the Formation of Legislative Coalitions Around Particular Issues

NDI's monthly round-table meetings have provided a forum for women MPs from a variety of political groups to meet and discuss issues of common interest. These sessions have given NDI Riga an opportunity to learn of issues of importance to women parliamentarians and have also given these women more information about these issues as they debate them with their colleagues.

4) Providing Information to Deputies and Their Staff

Through regular contact with MPs and staff, NDI Field Representative Pender has continued to maintain NDI Riga as a credible source of information on legislative matters. This contact also allows Pender to continually promote and evaluate NDI activities in Latvia and solicit ideas for future programming.

Overall Narrative

NDI's activities during the last quarter have firmly established its program in Latvia. Through regular consultations and programming, NDI conducted a number of timely activities that responded directly to the needs of Latvian parliamentarians. With the success of its conference on access to information, NDI has identified a main focus for its future work in Latvia.

Action Plan

During the next three months, NDI intends to continue the programs initiated during the last quarter. In early February, NDI will replace its current Latvian Field Representative Jill Pender with Ken Payne, a former NDI parliamentary trainer in Georgia and Russia. Specifically, NDI plans to:

- 1) conduct a program on media coverage of criminal trials;

- 2) continue consultations with individual MPs on legislative issues;
- 3) continue its monthly series of roundtable discussions with female MPs; and
- 4) continue publishing a monthly bilingual newsletter; and
- 5) develop its second-year workplan.

**THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA:
POLITICAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION
(Cooperative Agreement No. EUR-0021-A-00-4028-00)**

Background

NDI conducted a survey mission to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRM) in April 1993 to assess the political situation and to identify areas in the nation's political development to which NDI could make a positive contribution. As a result of that mission and repeated contacts throughout the year, NDI formulated a civic education project that sought to build on successful civic association models already supported by NDI in Romania, Bulgaria and Albania.

In November 1993, NDI established a full-time field presence in Skopje to inaugurate the project. This program is designed to educate individuals about democratic processes and mediating structures and their role in the promotion of citizen participation in a democracy. All NDI activities are aimed at promoting nonpartisan citizen participation in the political process by assisting the indigenous Association for Civic Initiatives (ACI) develop into a nonpartisan, multi-ethnic civic organization.

NDI's initial involvement in FYRM was not funded by USAID. Since April 1994, however, AID has funded the project through Cooperative Agreement No. EUR-0021-A-00-4028-00.

Program Activity

In this quarter, Dik Saalfeld, NDI's field representative in Skopje, has continued to support the institutional development of the nascent organization as well as the leadership within the ACI group. Mr. Saalfeld provided technical assistance to ACI's core group in planning for their first national organizing meeting in October, and in organizing a domestic monitoring effort in the October 1994 national elections.

Formally registered in September, ACI convened its first national organizing conference in Skopje on October 1. Sixty-five people from eight cities where ACI has branch clubs attended the meeting. ACI also invited representatives of NGOs with similar goals. At the conference, the members reviewed the statutes, developed a national strategy, elected officers to the executive council, and discussed plans for future activities. Goran Ivanov was appointed as the executive director of ACI. Following the conference, NDI initiated a cooperative agreement with ACI.

ACI's formal commencement coincided with the announcement that parliamentary and presidential elections would be held on October 16. While ACI's goals are very broad, the group decided as its first undertaking to organize a domestic monitoring effort for the

country's first elections since independence. The issue of citizen confidence in the elections was particularly important since the Albanian minority registered serious complaints about the eligibility requirements and the registration process for the elections. Through a domestic monitoring effort, ACI would tap into the mistrust in the process of government as well as a desire to participate in the political system. The elections were also seen both as a means to focus ACI's efforts on a narrowly defined task as well as an opportunity for the aspiring organization to establish itself as an effective broad-based public advocate.

NDI's activity during the election period focused on assisting ACI to organize a domestic election monitoring effort. NDI's staff from the region came to the FYRM to support ACI's monitors during the first round of elections on October 16. The team was composed of NDI Washington staff members Susan Atwood, Beki Debahar and Jonas Rolett; NDI regional field representatives Christin Engelhardt, Lisa McLean, Dik Saalfeld and John Swanson; and the parliamentary liaison of the Romanian Pro-Democracy Association, Lucian Branea.

In planning the monitoring program, NDI and ACI organized it into three phases: pre-election, election-day and post-election. Pre-election activities consisted of volunteer recruitment, training and deployment as well as publicity and limited voter education activities. Election-day plans involved monitoring and reporting. Post-election activities included writing a statement and holding a press conference.

During the pre-election phase, NDI Senior Associate for Elections Pat Merloe and NDI Program Officer in Bulgaria Lisa McLean helped ACI establish a structure geared for election monitoring activities for the core group of national volunteers. On October 2, Merloe launched the training program for domestic monitors with a session for ACI members interested in serving as independent election monitors. NDI brought its international experience to these sessions by sharing examples of monitoring materials from around the world. ACI staff members in Skopje and in the regions soon took over the training of volunteers; and, in the weeks between its founding conference, the first round of elections on October 16, and the second round of voting on October 30, ACI reached out to more than 1,000 interested citizens to conduct monitoring training.

For the elections on October 16, ACI deployed 450 monitors in 10 cities. Traveling with domestic observers, NDI's five teams covered most of the country. By the second round of voting on October 30, ACI increased the number of monitors to 650 and covered more than 1,500 polling sites in 15 municipalities. ACI observers also monitored the third round of elections in constituencies where elections were recalled.

In its two post-election news conferences, ACI's statements were widely reported on the national TV and print media. ACI, along with international observer groups, registered concern over the incomplete condition of the voting lists. Monitors also noted problems with secrecy of ballot and the system by which ballots were invalidated. On the whole, however, they agreed that as there was no pattern of disenfranchisement, the irregularities should be

considered administrative rather than intentional. ACI's statement on the first round of the elections is attached at Appendix H.

Following the elections, Goran Ivanov visited the branch clubs and conducted informal meetings with ACI's volunteers to get their feedback on the election process. Based on election-day reports and these meetings, ACI will soon release a comprehensive report which will be circulated to political parties and government officials, and will be available for interested citizens.

After the elections, NDI has continued to provide support to ACI to move beyond election monitoring and to define its role supporting the development of democracy at the national and local levels. NDI's and ACI's November and December activities have been geared toward broadening the organization's programmatic scope as well as expanding and strengthening its network around the country.

In November, ACI Executive Director Goran Ivanov hired a permanent staff for the new organization. During the hiring process, NDI provided advice on how to make the process neutral and fair. The new staff include:

- Public relations and outreach: Eli Cvetanova
- Secretary: Mirijana Voicevska
- Finance: Verche Georgievska

On December 10, ACI held its first executive board meeting. The board agreed on the long-term objectives for the year and enlisted support from the members for the planned activities. ACI goals are 1) to expand its network, and 2) to define a non-electoral role for itself in supporting the development of democracy at the national and local level. ACI's 1995 plans cover a broad spectrum of issues.

Also in December, ACI, with assistance from NDI, worked on the production of the organization's first newsletter which will be published in January. In addition, NDI and its partner prepared for the regional conference entitled "Women in Politics" to be held in Skopje in late January. The conference will provide training to women in elected office or aspiring to elected office from 15 countries in Central and Eastern Europe in legislative, communication skills and leadership. After the regional conference, ACI will offer training to a larger group of women in politics in Macedonia. In the coming months, ACI will also work on accountability and transparency on issues around public utilities.

Actual Results/Accomplishments

The balance of NDI's work has been concentrated on the development of the Association for Civic Initiative (ACI). The field representative has essentially supported the formation of ACI, and serves as a full-time consultant during the critical start up phase. He has helped develop structures and procedures that enable the organization to function as a

vehicle for educating citizens at the grassroots level about their role in an evolving representative democracy.

NDI's and ACI's election activities served as both a means to focus the group's efforts on a narrowly defined task as well as an opportunity for the aspiring civic organization to establish itself as an effective, broad-based public advocate. Offering citizens the chance to participate as domestic monitors has brought hundreds of volunteers onto the membership rolls. Due to the nationwide monitoring effort, ACI also solidified its national and local structures.

The presence of a permanent field presence has allowed NDI to provide informal training to ACI staff. For example, with the help of NDI, ACI has established an accounting system organization to manage the organization's finances.

The presence of a field representative has also considerably strengthened NDI's presence in FYRM. Regular written reports provide the basis for programmatic planning, as well as the flexibility to respond quickly to events. For example, NDI was able to provide immediate support to ACI although the elections took place one month earlier than predicted. NDI has shared information sent from the field office, such as regular updates on the census, to other NGO's, both in Washington and Skopje. The result is better communication among international groups and increased possibilities for partnerships where appropriate.

ROMANIA: CIVIC EDUCATION AND PARLIAMENTARY TRAINING
(Cooperative Agreement No. EUR-0021-A-00-4028-00)

Background

NDI has maintained a nearly continuous staff presence in Romania since May 1990 when the nation's historic multiparty elections took place. NDI's current field representative, John Swanson, has been in Bucharest since May 1994 and will continue to serve in this capacity through early April 1995.

Through its Bucharest-based field representative and continued work with the civic Pro-Democracy Association (PDA), NDI seeks to foster: 1) increased citizen participation in building a strong civil society; 2) the development of democratic institutions responsive to the concerns of the citizenry; 3) strengthened channels of communication between elected representatives and the electorate; and 4) greater transparency in legislative decision-making.

Program Activity

Throughout the quarter, NDI and PDA conducted activities to strengthen the organizing and advocacy skills of local PDA club members. In November, NDI brought four seasoned grassroots organizers to assist selected "model" PDA clubs in Bacau, Cluj, Slobozia and Timisoara to develop strategies for conducting activities based on local needs. The international training team included NDI Senior Program Officer Mike Marshall (US); Ray Mullan of the Community Relations Council (Northern Ireland); Marie Nahikian of Habitat for Humanity (US); and Sydney Stakely of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise (US). The training mission provided techniques that the four clubs are now using as they develop specific timelines for solving local problems.

NDI Field Representative John Swanson has conducted meetings with numerous Romanian deputies and senators from across the political spectrum to elicit information regarding the ways in which they liaise with their constituents. Through interviews and by observing selected parliamentarians' constituency servicing practices in their judets, Swanson is compiling examples of effective constituency liaison. In addition, Mr. Swanson recruited four women who are actively involved in local and/or national politics to participate in NDI's regional Women In Politics Seminar to be held at the end of January in Skopje, Macedonia.

Actual Results/Accomplishments

The November grassroots activism training mission generated a number of substantive strategies for mobilizing citizens around local community issues. Each of the four "model" clubs have developed action plans to solve local problems through increased citizen action, targeted advocacy campaigns and enhanced cooperation with local government. In Bacau, for example, club members are conducting a public opinion poll as the first step of an

advocacy and public awareness project to reduce air pollution. The clubs selected for the training mission presented their local action plans at the PDA Annual General Meeting, which in turn benefited the nationwide network.

From December 9 to 11, the Pro-Democracy Association (PDA) held its annual general assembly near Brasov. The meeting revealed a growing sophistication in Pro-Democracy which continues to refine its operational structure and diversify its funding sources. During the assembly, Mr. Marian Tata, president for the past three years, was reelected and a nine-member board of directors was chosen. The assembly featured intensive discussion of locally based issue-based advocacy programs which are increasingly forming a basis for Pro-Democracy's national activities. NDI's grassroots activism training seminars in November were intended to aid Pro-Democracy in this expanding focus. In addition, the association members began a discussion of long term preparations necessary for the 1996 elections, including a revision of existing election laws.

As a follow-up to the September Rules of Procedure Consultations with the Romanian Chamber of Deputies and Senate, NDI has produced a report entitled "Observations on Proposed and Potential Changes in the Rules of Procedure of the Romanian Parliament." The report provides: a) suggestions for increasing the efficiency and transparency of the parliament; b) examples of parliamentary practice in the Irish Dail and U.S. Congress; and, c) information on specific issues raised in meetings with Romanian elected officials and staff such as the role and scope of committees, the need for a permanent rules committee and party migration. The report is currently being translated into Romanian and will be distributed to all those involved in the ongoing rules debate.

The efforts of NDI's field representative to identify positive examples of elected officials constituency servicing practices has strengthened NDI's ties with MPs from across the political spectrum. The examples compiled from his research will form the core of a constituency servicing handbook that will be produced in the spring. The handbook will be translated into Romanian and will serve as a resource for the parliament.

Attached at Appendix I are selected copies of PDA's 1994 publications.

YOUNG WOMEN IN POLITICS
(Cooperative Agreement No. EUR-0017-A-00-1064-00)

Background

The level of active political participation by women in Central and Eastern Europe since the dissolution of the Soviet Bloc has been considerably low. For the most part, women have been absent from the national political arena in these countries, and participate to a minimal degree in politics below the national level. With respect to elected office, women are significantly under-represented in parliaments, city halls, political party headquarters, and other important political institutions and organizations. The articulation of women's political interests in the region has been muted as other issues concerning political and economic transition, as defined and set forth essentially by male political leaders, are treated as top priority. The success of a handful of women political leaders, such as former Prime Minister Hanna Sochocka of Poland, belies the fact that women in the region have largely been removed from the decision-making process on issues critical to these countries' long-term democratic futures, and risk further marginalization in the face of rising popular support of traditional gender roles.

NDI believes that full representative democracy requires equal participation in and ownership of the political process by men and women, and that, given the above, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe must actively seek to promote and expand the presence of women in politics.

With this in mind, NDI organized a four-day conference in Bucharest, Romania, from February 9 to 12, 1994, to provide women who are committed to a political career with training in political skills and ideas for building women's political networks. The Bucharest conference was co-organized with the Pro-Democracy Association. A full report on that conference was provided with NDI's Semiannual Report for the January 1 to June 30, 1994, period.

With USAID's support under Cooperative Agreement No. EUR-0017-A-00-1064-00, NDI committed itself to organizing a second conference for women politicians in the region focusing more specifically on certain areas of political activities and drawing participants from those who attended the Bucharest conference. At USAID's urging, NDI sought and received additional funding from the National Endowment for Democracy to expand the number of women participating in the second conference.

The second conference, scheduled for January 25 to 28, 1995, will be held in Skopje, Macedonia. Co-sponsoring the Skopje conference with NDI is the Association for Civic Initiative (ACI), a nonpartisan nongovernmental civic organization that promotes citizen participation and transparency in political decision-making in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Program Activity

During the last quarter, NDI staff members finalized program plans and logistical arrangements for the Skopje conference, which will provide training to women in elected office or aspiring to elected office from 15 Central and Eastern European countries in legislative and communication skills and leadership.

NDI Program Officer Rob Benjamin spent two days in Skopje to complete plans for January's women in politics conference. Benjamin met with staff at the Hotel Continental to review facilities and negotiate prices, with staff from the conference co-sponsor, ACI, to discuss non-hotel preparations, and with USAID representative Linda Gregory to inform her about the conference in detail.

NDI identified and invited women to participate in the conference and recruited six experienced international trainers, who share a strong commitment to promoting women's participation in politics, to conduct the conference training sessions. The trainers are: Cindy Chavez (US), a political strategist, grassroots organizer, and community development specialist from California; Nuala Fennell (Ireland), a former Member of the Irish Parliament (Fine Gael party) and former Minister of State for Women's Affairs; Marijana Grandits (Austria), a former member of parliament and foreign policy spokeswoman for Austria's Green Party; Hege Hero (Norway), an equal opportunities officer for the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation; Eleanor Lewis (US), a political consultant; and Sonja Lokar (Slovenia), a former member of parliament and currently president of the Women's Forum of Slovenia's United List Party.

Attached at Appendix J are the conference agenda and trainer biographies.

Future Activity

NDI and ACI will conduct the conference in Skopje from January 25 to 28, 1995. A full report on the conference will be provided with the next quarterly report.

APPENDICES

- Appendix A: (Albania) "How to Cover the Legislative Process"
- Appendix B: (Bulgaria) Programme Strategy of BAFECR Regional Club
in Veliko Turnovo
- Appendix C: (Bulgaria) BAFECR Questionnaire
- Appendix D: (Bulgaria) BAFECR Newsletter
- Appendix E: (Bulgaria) Elections '94 Manual for BAFECR Observers
- Appendix F: (Estonia) Narva Community Development Implementation Plan
- Appendix G: (Latvia) Agenda - October 3, 1994, Conference on Information Access
- Appendix H: (FYRM) ACI Statement on First Round of Elections
- Appendix I: (Romania) Summary of PDA Publications
- Appendix J: (Young Women in Politics) Conference Agenda and Trainer Bios

Appendix A: (Albania) "How to Cover the Legislative Process"



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Fifth Floor, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 328-3136

■ FAX (202) 939-3166
■ E-Mail 5979039@MCIMAIL.COM

HOW TO COVER THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Tirana, Albania
December 8-9, 1994

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3. Briefing Paper
4. The Media in Eastern Europe
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 - G. "Balkan Woes Darken Albania and Greece," *The Wall Street Journal*. November 3, 1994.

9. Trainers' Materials / Case Studies

10. Participants' Materials

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**Appendix B: (Bulgaria) Programme Strategy of BAFECR Regional Club
in Veliko Turnovo**

PROGRAMME STRATEGY OF THE BAFECR REGIONAL CLUB IN VELIKO TURNOVO

I. ACTIVITY IN THE SPHERE OF ELECTIONS

1. Interaction with the Municipal Administration and Municipal Election Commission (MEC) for:
 - a) check of election lists
 - b) territorial distribution of election sections.
2. Training based on a uniform methodology for anyone directly engaged in the administration of elections, and introducing criteria for the selection of CEC members.
3. Analysis of problems bred by the Election Law.
4. Developing a concrete programme for club activity during the pre-election period (sociological surveys, meetings of candidates with the public, illustrative means and materials, educational activity, increasing motivation to vote, etc.).
5. Activity during elections:
 - a) constant coordination with MEC
 - b) controlling observance of the Election Law
 - c) providing samples if necessary.

II. ACTIVITY IN THE SPHERE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

1. Publicity, monitoring and citizens control of the activity of the Municipal Council and Municipal Administration (decisions of the Municipal Council and their implementation: formation, adoption and implementation of the municipal budget; conduct of privatization, etc.).
2. Developing educational programmes and engaging specialists in the creation of an information system on civil rights issues (publication of leaflets, pamphlets, etc.).
3. Organizing and conducting "hot" opinion polls on regional problems aimed at exercising public control on local administration and motivating citizens to take part in local self-government.
4. Organizing international seminars with representatives of the executive from cities with a similar infrastructure and problems.

III. ACTIVITY IN THE SPHERE OF PERSONNEL, ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL POLICY

1. Drafting and adopting by-laws of the club:
 - a) structure, leadership, members, volunteers, rights and obligations, conditions for the admission of new members and volunteers.
 - b) organizational activity:
 - setting up commissions for the different spheres of activity
 - forming an operative group for coordination between commissions.

2. Creating conditions for motivating and furthering the work of the regional club, recruiting new members and volunteers, lobbying in institutions, organizations, the mass media, foundations, etc.
3. Funding regional club activity in keeping with planned local programmes and projects through an approved annual budget, reduced to local level.

Appendix C: (Bulgaria) BAFECR Questionnaire

BULGARIAN ASSOCIATION FOR FAIR ELECTIONS AND CIVIL RIGHTS
QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Volunteers:

While we are waiting for the question of whether to hold early elections or not to be decided, we are preparing for them. The Association's activities in the civil rights sphere are continuing at the same time.

Our most valuable source of information are the immediate impressions of the people who made the work of BAFECR possible - our volunteers. This is why we are approaching you with the present questionnaire.

What do you like in the Association's activity? Do you have any critical remarks or recommendations for the future? Please, answer the questions in the questionnaire by circling the code number of those answers which reflect your opinion most accurately. After answering all questions, put the questionnaire into the enclosed envelope, seal it and post it in your nearest mailbox WITHOUT DELAY.

The BAFECR National Office cordially thanks you for your participation and wishes you all the best.

Sofia, September 1994

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	(percentage)
-----------	---------	--------------

How long have you been associated with BAFECR?		
- Since.....		

Do you have a BAFECR volunteer card?		
- Yes.....	1	
- No.....	2	

In which of the following BAFECR initiatives have you participated up to now?

(Please mark all applicable answers)

- Monitoring the GNA elections - 1990.....	1
- Monitoring the National Assembly elections -1991....	2
- Monitoring the presidential elections - 1992.....	3
- Monitoring by-elections.....	4
- Sociological surveys.....	5
- Seminars.....	6
- General BAFECR meetings.....	7
- Other.....	8

What is your general impression of BAFECR?

- Good.....1
- Satisfactory.....2
- Unsatisfactory.....3

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION OF THE WORK OF:

The BAFECR National Office?

- Good.....1
- Satisfactory.....2
- Unsatisfactory.....3
- No impression.....4

Your club?

- Good.....1
- Satisfactory.....2
- Unsatisfactory.....3
- No impression.....4

Do you feel sufficiently informed about the work of BAFECR?

- Yes.....1
- Partly.....2
- No.....3

How do you learn about BAFECR activities?

(Please mark all applicable answers)

- From other volunteers.....1
- From the regional office.....2
- From the National Office.....3
- From the press, radio, television.....4

Do you consider the information materials mailed by the BAFECR National Office to the regional offices to be useful?

- Yes.....1
- Partly.....2
- No.....3
- No impression.....4

Are you familiar with some BAFECR publications in the human rights sphere?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2

Would you like to receive a regular newsletter for BAFECR volunteers?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2

Which of the following BAFECR activities do you know about?

(Please mark all applicable answers)

- Human rights seminars.....1
- Seminars on Specific Topics of interest to parliament, local government, etc.....2
- Legal consultations.....3
- Publishing activity.....4

- Sociological mail polls.....5
- Telephone polls.....6
- Monitoring By-Elections7
- Candidate Forums.....8

Would you say that BAFECR has an influence in Bulgaria's socio-political life?

- Big influence.....1
- Limited influence.....2
- Almost no influence.....3
- Don't know.....4

Whether early or regular, elections will be held sooner or later. Are you going to take part in BAFECR activities linked with them?

- Yes.....1
- Unsure.....2
- No.....3

Listed below are some possible election-linked BAFECR activities. Please, CIRCLE THE CODES OF THREE OF THEM which seem most important to you. Then UNDERLINE THE MOST IMPORTANT ONE OF THE THREE.

- Monitoring the election campaign.....1
- Monitoring on election day.....2
- Parallel vote tabulation.....3
- Handling complaints.....4
- Educational programmes for the population.....5
- Canvassing for participation in the elections.....6
- Candidate Forums.....7

Of the three chosen, which do you consider most important.....

Would you now assess in the same way BAFECR activities which are not directly linked with elections. Choose the three you consider most useful.

- Educational programmes in the human rights sphere.....1
- Legal consultations.....2
- Citizens control of power.....3
- Legislative initiative.....4
- Publishing activity in the human rights sphere.....5
- Public opinion polls.....6

Of the three chosen, which do you consider most important.....

SOME PERSONAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF WILL ENABLE US TO BETTER ANALYZE THE POLL DATA

Sex

- Male.....1
- Female.....2

Age

(Completed years)

- Under 20.....1
- 20 -29.....2
- 30 -39.....3
- 40 -49.....4
- 50 -59.....5
- 60 and over.....6

Education

- Elementary.....1
- Primary.....2
- Secondary general.....3
- Secondary vocational.....4
- College.....5
- University.....6

Region of residence

- Sofia City.....1
- Bourgas.....2
- Varna.....3
- Lovech.....4
- Montana.....5
- Plovdiv.....6
- Rousse.....7
- Sofia.....8
- Haskovo.....9

If you do not have a volunteer card, please fill out the enclosed registration form and send it, along with a picture, with your questionnaire.

If you have friends or relatives that you know would like to be volunteers, send the enclosed registration form, along with a picture, to BAFECR.

And now the most valuable thing for us: On the next page, you can note your impressions of BAFECR and any recommendations for its future work. Please tell us what you like, what you disapprove of and what you would like to see in future.

Appendix D: (Bulgaria) BAFECR Newsletter

БЪЛГАРСКО
СДРУЖЕНИЕ
ЗА ЧЕСТНИ
ИЗБОРИ И
ГРАЖДАНСКИ
ПРАВА



ВЕСТИ

ИДЕЯТА ЗА ДЕМОКРАЦИЯ Е ВСЕКИДНЕВНО УСИЛИЕ

На годишната среща в Банка се видя, че хората от БСЧИГП са достигнали етап, когато вече не им се налага да доказват кои са и какво могат, а трябва главно да решават как да бъдат по-ефективни. Сдружението не само за първи път демонстрира у нас какво значи да се наблюдават избори, но и доказва през изминалите четири години, че и в постсоциалитарна България е възможно независимото гражданско действие. Дори в спокойните неизборни периоди за тази организация имаше предостатъчно идеи и работа.

Затова на годишната среща трябваше да се каже как и накъде да се насочи събраната сила.

А силата на БСЧИГП са живите хора и живите структури – клубовете в градовете на България, активистите, доброволците, които през тези четири години научиха много за наблюдението на избори и за международните стандарти по правата на човека, за разпределението на хуманитарна помощ или за това, как да се работи с общината и с кмета.

С новия правилник, приет на срещата, трябваше да се отмери равновесието на права и задължения, тъй че клубовете да могат повече да се обръщат към местните

Годишна среща
на Българското
сдружение
за честни избори
и граждански права
през май
в Банка

проблеми, а националният офис да има грижата за престижа и политиката на сдружението като цяло. Затова най-важната промяна е създаването на Националния програмни съвет – той се избира от представители на регионите и той ще приема националните и местните програми на БСЧИГП.

В тези програми естествено най-напред се говори пак за избори. При липсата на постоянна изборна администрация в България БСЧИГП хвърли много усилия да следи вотовете за стотици кметове на населени места и вероятно е единствената организация, която разполага с пълни сведения за частичните избори. А за предстоящите парламентарни избори пър-

вите задачи отново са да се информират гласоподавателите и да се окуражават за участие, да се следи за нарушения, да се извърши паралелно изчисление на гласовете.

Благодарение на БСЧИГП доста хора в България разбраха какво значи „граждански образователни програми“ и по какво те се отличават от народния университет или от партийната учебна година. Някоя държавна или неправителствена организация няма такава разгърната информацион-

но-издателска дейност за международните договори по правата на човека. Но времената се променят и днес освен за основните си човешки права все по-често се замисляме например над правата си на хора, които плащат данъци. Затова една от програмите има за цел повече откритост при съставянето и харченето на бюджетите. В шестте културно-информационни центъра, които създаде БСЧИГП, също ще се води безкрайният образователен процес по демокрация.

Част от свършеното дотук и програмните рамки, обсъдени на годишната среща, са представени по следващите страници на „Вести“.

ВЪТРЕШЕН ПРАВИЛНИК

Годишната среща на БСЧИГП прие правилник на Сдружението, който в някои свои моменти потвърди статуквото, но очерта и нови принципи в структурирането

Проектът за правилник беше разработен от националния офис и подложен на детайлно обсъждане по време на годишната среща.

В окончателния си вид приетият документ, най-общо казано, легитимира съществуващата и многократно доказала работоспособността си национална структура, регламентира отношенията между регионалните офиси и централата, определя правомощията и отговорностите на местните ръководства и екипа на националния офис.

Най-важният резултат от приемането на вътрешния правилник е създаването на нов колективен орган за определяне на програмната стратегия на Сдружението – Национален

програмен съвет (НПС).

НПС се състои от избрани по регионален принцип представители на инициативните комитети на местните клубове (един представител на софийските клубове и по един представител на 27-те региона) и от изпълнителния директор. Регионалните представители в НПС се избират директно от всички местни клубове в съответния регион с обикновено мнозинство и с мандат за три години. Единственият член на НПС, който не заема изборна длъжност, е изпълнителният директор. Последният се назначава от Управителния съвет.

Кандидати за членове на НПС не могат да бъдат хора, които са кандидати в избори или изпълняват по-

литическа изборна длъжност на национално, областно или местно равнище.

Националният програмен съвет се събира най-малко два пъти годишно. Събранието се свиква от Управителния съвет.

На заседанията си Националният програмен съвет:

- одобрява измененията във вътрешния правилник на Сдружението;

- одобрява промяна на годишния членски внос;

- предлага съвети във връзка с политиката и приоритетите на Сдружението;

- приема национални и местни програми на Сдружението;

- коментира финансовите отчети и писмените доклади за дейността на Сдружението.

Националният програмен съвет се състои от четири постоянни комисии – Финансова комисия, Комисия по комуникациите, Комисия по програмната стратегия и Комисия по членството. С решение, взето с мнозинство, могат да се образуват и временно действащи допълнителни комисии.

Членовете на Националният програмен съвет са задължени да докладват пред членовете на местните клубове за своите събрания и за взетите решения, за националните проекти, за набрането на нови членове и доброволци, както и за набрането на средства. Подобни ангажименти имат и към Националния офис.

НАЦИОНАЛЕН ПРОГРАМЕН СЪВЕТ

ИЗБРАН НА ГОДИШНАТА СРЕЩА НА БСЧИГП – МАЙ 1994 ГОДИНА

ИВАН КУЗОВ	ТАБРЕВО	ВЕЦЕЛ МИТЕВА	СЛИВЕЦ
ЖИВКО ЖЕКОВ	ДОБРИЧ	СТАМЕН ПЕТРОВ	СЛИВЕН
ПЕТЪР БОЯДЖИЕВ	КЪРДЖАЛИ	МАНОЛ ЛЮНЧЕВ	СМОЛЯН
КАТЯ ТАБАЧКА	КЮСТЕНДИЛ	ИВАЙЛО КРАЙЧОВСКИ	СОФИЯ
ВИРДЖИНИЯ ПЕТРОВА	ЛОВЕЧ	ПЕТЪР ЗАХАРИЕВ	СТАРА ЗАГОРА
ЧАВДАР КАЧОВ	МОНТАНА	КРЪСТЮ НИКОЛОВ	ТЪРГОВИЩЕ
БОЙКО СТОЛИНЧЕВ	ПАЗАРДЖИК	СНЕЖАНА МАСЛАРСКА	ШУМЕН
		АНГЕЛ УЗУНОВ	ЯМБОЛ

ПРОГРАМНИ РАМКИ ЗА ДЕЙНОСТТА НА БСЧИГП ПРЕЗ 1994 ГОДИНА

НАБЛЮДЕНИЕ НА ИЗБОРИ

1. Предложения за промяна на избирателния закон и свързани с избирателния процес подзаконови актове. БСЧИГП предвижда отпечатване и разпространяване на материали в тази посока и провеждане на дискусии срещи из цялата страна.

2. Образователна програма за избиратели. След досегашното разочарование у населението БСЧИГП вижда насърчаването на хората към участие в изборите като една от своите приоритетни задачи. Във връзка с това Сдружението предвижда да организира кампания за разпространяване на плакати и други нагледни материали, които да провокират гражданската активност, ще се подготви пакет от материали, предназначени за осведомителните медии. По време на предизборната кампания БСЧИГП ще положи усилия да съере-

доточи вниманието на гражданите към това, как техният глас може да помогне за решаване на собствените им настъпни проблеми. По този начин цветово ориентираната предизборна кампания може да се превърне в проблемно ориентирана. Целта ни е да подпомогнем гражданите да осъзнаят, че личните им проблеми се решават не от цветове, а от платформи и програми, които стоят зад тях. БСЧИГП ще се постарее да идентифицира няколко проблема от първостепенна национална значимост, след което пернично ще се публикува информация за позициите на политическите партии относно всеки от тези проблеми и ще се организира местни дискусии форуми. Някои възможни теми са: приватизация, безработица, социално осигуряване (пенсии, здравеопазване, по-

моши), външна политика (политика спрямо балканските държави), престъпност, жилищно обезпечаване, корупция и т.н.

3. Централизиране на информация за разположението на всички избирателни секции в страната. Досегашната практика на БСЧИГП показва, че е необходимо да се уточнят и актуализират адресите на всички избирателни секции в страната. Националният офис ще подготви въпросник до всички общински съвети с молба за предоставяне на тази информация. Данните ще бъдат систематизирани по населени места, общини и бивши мандатни избирателни райони.

4. Наблюдение в изборни дни. БСЧИГП ще се постарее да осигури присъствие на свои наблюдатели във всяка избирателна секция в страна-

та. Ще бъдат архивирани и препис-извлеченията от секционните протоколи. В изборния ден ще бъдат ангажирани юристи, които да подпомогнат обработката на сигналите, получени в БСЧИГП, както и да се погрижат за адекватна реакция при евентуални нарушения. БСЧИГП възнамерява да направи паралелно изчисляване на гласовете, базирано на резултатите от препис-извлеченията на секционните протоколи. При пропорционална система ще бъде извършено извадково преброяване. В случай на мажоритарна или смесена система броят на доброволците, които ще привлечем, ще определи дали освен извадковото преброяване ще се направи и пълно паралелно изчисляване на гласовете за контрол на мажоритарната компонента.

ГАРАНЦИИ ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКИТЕ ПРАВА

Хората у нас трябва да осъзнаят, да разберат и да се възползват от властта, която им дава демокрацията

1. Сдружението планира национална образователна програма за запознаване на гражданите с основните понятия на демокрацията. В тази посока регионалните офиси ще работят съвместно с неправителствени организации, професионални обединения, политически партии.

Чрез издаване на брошури и публикации в своя бюлетин, в местния и националния печат, в електронните медии БСЧИГП ще засегне темите: отговорността на гражданина в демократичното общество; отговорности на народния представител; отговорности на местната власт; ролята на политическите партии в демократичните общества; важността на законите в демократичните общества; принципи

на отвореното правителство.

Публикуването на всяка от брошурите ще бъде последвано от дискусии срещи в регионалните офиси. Ще се организира

също ежегоден двуседмичен „Университет по граждански права“. Планират се също еднодневни и двудневни дискусии по подобни теми, предназначени основно за уче-

ници и студенти.

2. Сдружението ще се опита да провокира и граждански действия. Ще положи усилия да демонстрира конкретно как гражданите могат да влияят върху процеси от национално и местно равнище, да изискват защита на своите интереси. Фокусът на тази програма ще бъде националният бюджет и връзката му с местните бюджети. В нейния край БСЧИГП ще осигури копие от проекта за бюджет за 1995 година и ще се опита да привлече вниманието на гражданите върху конкретни проблеми и да проведе дискусии срещи на народни представители от целия политически спектър. Организацията на тези срещи ще бъде задача на регионалните офиси.

ЗАЩИТА НА ЧОВЕШКИТЕ ПРАВА

Без да дублира дейността на други организации, БСЧИГП смята да популяризира информация относно човешките права и международните инструменти, които ги гарантират.

Засега Сдружението не разполага с финансиране за тези свои идеи, но ще положи усилия за осигуряване на средства за:

- привличане на квалифицирани юристи, които ще работят по два часа три пъти седмично в шестте културно-информационни центъра като граждански съветници по въпросите на човешките права;

- изготвяне и разпространение на информационни брошури за международните конвенции, към които България се е присъединила;

- преводи на видеоматериали от Съвета на Европа по теми, свързани с човешките права.

Необходимо е както да се потърсят финансови ресурси, така и да се издирят юристите с квалификация в областта на човешките права.

ИЗСЛЕДВАНИЯ НА ОБЩЕСТВЕННОТО МНЕНИЕ

Три национални проучвания и две на регионално равнище проведе през 1993 година Българското сдружение за честни избори и граждански права, редовни телефонни допитвания отчитат настроенята на софиянци

„Добър вечер, обаждам се от Българското сдружение за честни избори и граждански права. Бихте ли се съгласили да проведем кратко телефонно интервю?“

Два пъти в седмицата 450 софиянци чуват по телефона този въпрос. 20 анкетьори се свързват със случайна извадка от телефонни абонати, избрана по по-добрата методика на американския учен Лесли Киш. Анкетирането трае точно два часа. Още същата вечер резултатите се показват по Националната телевизия. Привърженните на БСЧИГП знаят, че усилията на Сдружението в областта на проучванията на

общественото мнение не са от вчера. Още през пролетта на 1991 година бяха извършени няколко предателни национални проучвания, в които доброволците на БСЧИГП взеха участие като анкетьори. По-късно бяха осъществени многобройни анкети по пощата, които дадоха богата и заълбочена картина на състоянието на общественото мнение и имаха значителен публичен отзвук. Само през 1993 година бяха извършени три национални и две регионални анкети по пощата.

Телефонните интервюта са новост, която не заменя, а допълва другите изследвания на Сдружението. Те се извършват от самостоятелен

колектив, в който са привлечени като консултанти проф. д-р Георги Фотев, ет. н.с. д-р Атанас Атанасов, ет. н.с. Вяра Ганчева и американският лекар д-р Девилд Петс.

Телефонното интервю е метод, чиято предимства и недостатъци са еднакво безспорни. То е най-бързият демократичен метод и позволява да се изследват много невинни въпроси на обществения живот, като резултатите се получават бързо и за минути. Излъчването на резултатите още същата вечер поддържа интереса на обществеността и насърчава хората да изказват мнението си.

От друга страна, краткостта на телефонното ин-

тервю не позволява да се задават повече въпроси, за да се даде по-пълна картина на настроенята в обществото. Също така телефонните абонати в София не са целия народ, така че когато питаме по телефона „За коя партия бихте гласували, ако изборите бяха днес?“, ние не си правим илюзии, че същият резултат би се получил от избирателните урни. Този въпрос ни е необходим, за да установим кои актуални въпроси поляризират общественото мнение и по кои съществуват относително съгласие, а също така и за да проследим тенденциите в политическите симпатии на столичани – работата в пълния смисъл на думата за бъдещето.

Предлагаме ви някои данни с по-продължителна валидност във времето:

ТЕЛЕФОННО ДОПИТВАНЕ ОТ МЕСЕЦ МАРТ

Смятате ли, че е необходим национален референдум за характера на изборителната система в България?



НЯМА РАЗЛИЧИЯ ПО ОТНОШЕНИЕ НА ПОЛА, ВЪЗРАСТТА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО



Всяка сряда и всеки петък от 17 до 19 часа в националния офис на БСЧИГП се провеждат телефонни интервюта по съвършенстваната методика на ЛЕСЛИ КИШ

Българската кариера на Лиса Маклейн

В началото на март Българското сдружение за честни избори и граждански права посрещна отново госпожица Лиса Маклейн, но вече като постоянен представител за България на Националния демократически институт за международни връзки със седалище Вашингтон, главния чуждестранен партньор на Сдружението.

Госпожица Маклейн е родена на 3 юни 1964 година в Спартан, щата Вашингтон. Като дъщеря на дипломат тя е израснала със своите роди-

тели и двете си сестри по света – предимно в Южна Америка и Европа. Учила е икономика в Бостънския колеж, дипломира се е в университета "Джонс Хопкинс", специализацията и е в областта на международната икономика и латиноамериканските страни.

През последните четири години Лиса Маклейн е работила във вашингтонския офис на Националния демократически институт, усилията и са били ангажирани предимно към програмни, подпомагачи демократич-



ното развитие на страни от Източна и Централна Европа, и по-специално на България, Унгария, Македония. За първи път госпожица Маклейн идва в България по време на изборите от юни 1990 година. Сега

тя поема програмата на Националния демократически институт за България и се връща за нови предизборни мисии, за семинари из цялата страна като наблюдател на изборите. Непзбежно е и рядкото за чужденец дълбочинно познаване на

политическата ситуация в България. За времето на своето едногодишно назначение в България Лиса Маклейн си е обещала винаги да бъде на разположение на лидерите на Сдружението – за съвет по програмното развитие, за помощ при доизграждането на организационната структура и връзките с обществеността, за идеи в търсенето на финансова подкрепа.

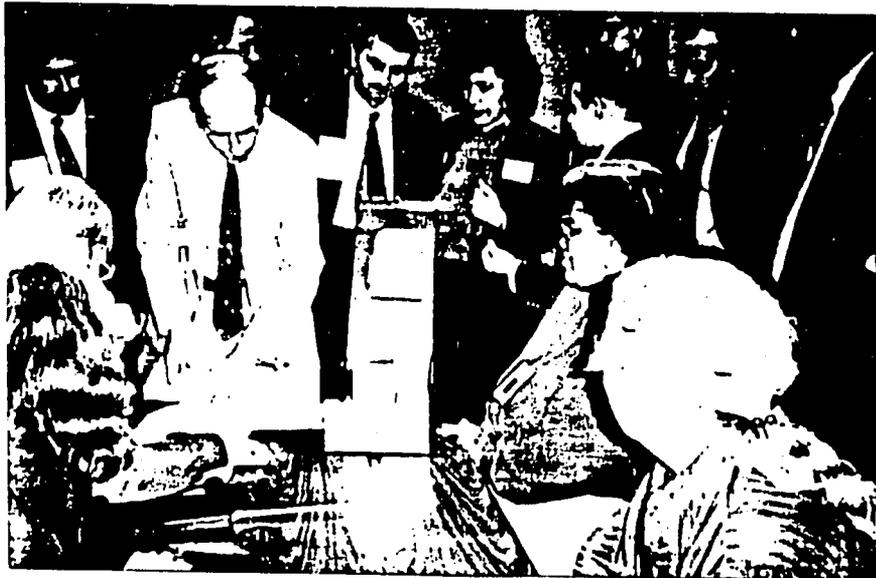
Българските колеги и приятели на Лиса Маклейн виждат в нея един всеотдаен човек, който е крачка напред в сравнение с нас по отношение на демократичната практика, но който живее редом с нас във всекидневното и от когото може да се научи доста.



НАШИ СЪТРУДНИЦИ В САЩ

Подпомогнати финансово от Американската информационна агенция, шестима регионални дейци на Сдружението посетиха САЩ на шестседмична образователна обиколка. Групата на БСЧИГП включваше Проучо Караищанов от Плевен, Снежана Масларска от Шумен, Ангел Узунев от Ямбол, Йордан Памулков от Пловдив и Христо Русанов от Велико Търново. Шестчленната група посети шест града из Съединените щати, срещна се с дейци на граждански сдружения, журналисти, лидери на политически партии, наблюдава първични избори в Чикаго и Хюстън.

Лидери на БСЧИГП разглеждат изборната техника в САЩ, опознават механизмите на американската избирателна система



Завършилите с успех усилия на Сдружението за честни избори и граждански права нееднократно да организира наблюдението на избори и образователни семинари за доброволци му донесоха международно уважение. Често чуждестранни организации са канили лидерите на Сдружението, които вече имат натрупан опит, да споделят с други развиващи се демокрации придобитото знание. От началото на 1994 година представители на БСЧИГП бяха неведнъж включвани в международно спонсорирани делегации.

Отворено общество от активисти и доброволци прехвърля границите

ЗАПАДНА АФРИКА

Гиньо Ганев, член на Националния обществен съвет на БСЧИГП и бивш заместник-председател на Великото Народно събрание, участва в международен семинар за депутати от новозбраните парламенти на Нигер, Мали и Сенегал. Спонсориран от Националния демократически институт за международни връзки на САЩ, г-н Ганев се присъедини към депутати от Франция, САЩ и Мозамбик и сподели опит за правителствените модели по света и за парламентарните процедури.

УКРАИНА

По покана на Националния демократически институт секретарят на варненската регионална организация Красен Кралев посети в средата на февруари Киев като член на международна делегация, която трябваше да запознае току-що създадени сдружения на студенти, профсъюзни дейци и активисти на женските движения с техниките за наблюдение на изборите – те трябваше да се подготвят за предстоящите тогава в Украйна избори през март. Междуна-

родната делегация включваше активисти от САЩ и Румъния.

МОЛДОВА

В края на февруари, поканени от Международната фондация за избирателните системи на САЩ и спонсорирани от румънската фондация "Отворено общество", петима представители на БСЧИГП и петима представители на Сдружението за демокрация в Румъния оформиха група наблюдатели за парламентарните избори в Молдова. От България участваха Георги Милков от Разград, Георги Парликов от Ловеч, Стамен Петров от Сливен, Христо Попов от Русе и Антон Хиджов от София. По оценка на наблюдателите изборите са били в общи линии свободни и честни, макар да са установени реди нарушения в района на Приднестровието.

МАКЕДОНИЯ

Българското сружение за честни избори пое домакинството за една образователна визита на трима македонци. Те са представители на новосъздаденото Сдру-

жение за гражданска инициатива в Македония, обединение, което се стреми да изгради организационна структура в национален мащаб и чиято цел е да даде знание за принципите на демокрацията по света и да наблюдава очакваните през ноември 1994 година избори. Изпълнителният директор на българското сдружение Михаил Янакиев, националният координатор Мариана Дренска и волевата връзките с обществеността на Сдружението за демокрация в Румъния Дана Диакону участваха в двудневен семинар за стратегията при сформирването на ефективни граждански сдружения. Семинарът бе спонсориран от Националния демократически институт на САЩ.

ЕТИОПИЯ

В началото на май в Адис Абеба бе бившият пресекретар на Сдружението Велко Милоев, който участва в четиридневна конференция, посветена на неправителствените организации и тяхната роля за подготовката на доброволците при наблюдаването на избори. Поканен от НДИ, г-н Милоев се присъедини към

международна делегация активисти от Кения, Южна Африка, Румъния и САЩ, които споделиха своя опит с 80 представители от над 10 етиопски неправителствени организации.

ЗАПАДНИЯТ БРЯГ НА РЕКА ЙОРДАН И ИВИЦАТА ГАЗА

Националният секретар на БСЧИГП Мирослав Севлиевски участва в началото на юни в едноседмична поредица от срещи на Западния бряг и в Газа, също по покана на НДИ. Г-н Севлиевски се присъедини към парламентаристи и общественици от Бангладеш, Южна Африка и САЩ. Срешите бяха с палестинци, които след Декларацията от септември 1993 година и споразумението от 4 май 1994 година за частична палестинска автономия в Ивицата Газа и Ерихон ще изграждат основите на демократичния политически живот в района. Обсъжданията се съсредоточиха върху ролята на гражданските сдружения, политическите партии, изборната администрация и медиите в демократичните общества.

В периода между националните гласувания
изборна администрация в България
не съществува, местните воतोве са извън
надежден контрол,
освен на доброволни наблюдатели

ЧАСТИЧНИТЕ ИЗБОРИ СА НЕОТГЛЕДАНОТО ДЕТЕ НА МЛАДАТА ДЕМОКРАЦИЯ

- Средно месечно се провеждат по около 10 избора за кметове;
- Участието на избирателите е по-високо в по-малките населени места и там, където преобладава турско население;
- Като правило изборите за кмет на община се повтарят поради ниско участие на избирателите. Подобно е положението и за населени места с повече от 1500 избиратели;
- Причините за частичните избори за кмет са най-често подаване на оставка по икономически причини (кметовете на населени места са недоволни от заплатите си и предпочитат друга, по-високо платена работа);
- В районите с турско население най-честата причина за подаване на оставка е замисляването в община;
- До момента никъде не е констатирано подобряване на качеството на изборителните спечели.

През 1993 година представителите на Сдружението наблюдаваха частични избори в районите на Благоевград, Сандански, Велико Търново, Видин, Добрич, Кюстендил, Кърджали, Лом, Пазарджик, Пловдив, Разград, Сливен, Казанлък, Търговище, Димитровград, Шумен, Ямбол, Бургас, Перник, Враца, Ловеч, Русе, Стара Загора. В повечето случаи се избират кмет, има и един безпрецедентен случай на референдум в с. Болгарско (Ямболски регион).

В края на миналата година до всички кметове на общини в България са изпратени анкетни карти. В момента по всяка вероятност БСЧИП е единствената организация, която има пълна и актуална информация за частичните местни избори. Или казано от друга гледна точка - на национално, държавно равнище не съществува никаква централизирана информация за тези избори и още по-малко контрол.

Поради липса на законова база Централната избирателна комисия е поставена фактически извън местните избори. Нещо повече - в периода между национални избори в България на практика не съществува изборна администрация. Така нито една държавна институция

не се занимава със сериозните проблеми, останали за разрешаване от практиката на проведените парламентарни и президентски избори, с групашите се неразрешени въпроси от непрекъснато провеждащите се местни частични избори.

След като обобщихме сведенията, които пряко получихме от общинските администрации и от преките ни наблюдения на частични избори, установихме следното:

В периода след общонационалните избори за кметове на общини и населени места от 13 октомври 1991 година до 31 декември 1993 година в България са проведени общо 264 частични избори за кметове.

От тях 6 са за кмет на община, останалите - за кмет на населено място.

Частичните избори за този период са спечелени както следва:

кандидати	брой
БСП	98
ДПС	53
БЗНС	44
Независими	35
СДС	29
БЗНС "Н.П."	5

Общините, в които е имало частични избори за кмет на община, са Несебър, Златарица, Макреш, Ракитово, Самуил, Твърдица.

Частичните избори са проведени в населени места от 116 общини.

Най-често частични избори се провеждат във:

Кърджалийски избирателен район	33
Благоевградски избирателен район	18
Бургаски избирателен район	16
Добрички избирателен район	15
Великотърновски избирателен район	14

Най-малко частични избори са проведени във:

Пернишки избирателен район	2
Видински избирателен район	3
Варненски избирателен район	3
Врачански избирателен район	4

Шест културно-информационни центрове създават мрежа в страната

Програмата за създаване на културно-информационните центрове е едно от перспективните направления за укрепване на организационната структура на Българското сдружение за честни избори и граждански права, доосмисля дейността му в периодите между избори. От друга страна, тя е свидетелство за нарастващия вътрешен и международен престиж на Сдружението най-вече в сред европейските институции.

През пролетта на 1993 година Националният офис разработи проект за изграждане на културно-информационни центрове във Варна, Разград, Плевен, Пловдив и Кърджали. Целта на проекта е утвърждаване на политически и социален консенсус в условията на преход от тоталитаризъм към демократично общество. Освен това проектът цели и обединяване на местния политически, културен, икономически и ад-

министративен елит за решаване на регионалните проблеми.

През август 1993 година Уестминстърската фондация от Великобритания финансира излизането на проекта. През септември финансова покренка даде и Националната фондация за демокрация – САЩ, което позволи безпроблемно поне за една година да се открие шести център – във Велико Търново, както и всички центрове допълнително да се оборудват с копринна и комуникационна техника.

Общото администриране на проекта се осъществява от националния офис. Съвместно с компютърните експерти на Сдружението се реши да бъде създадена разпределена база данни със следната концепция:

– хост-компютър, разположен в националния офис в София, който съхранява цялата база данни; по едни компютър във всеки от центровете е модел за комутируем достъп до

хост-компютъра; обмен на данни между всички компютри чрез електронна поща или файл-трансфер през БУ.ЛПАК.

Започнаха разговорите за получаване на оторизиран достъп до хост-компютрите на Националния статистически институт, Народното събрание, Българската национална банка, агенция Ројтер.

Активно се работи за създаването на библиотеки във всеки от центровете. Служенето получи дарение от Националната академична фондация в размер на около 5000 тома научна литература. До края на септември всеки един от центровете в Пловдив, Плевен, Кърджали и Варна бе снабден с по около 620 тома.

Някои от библиотеките разполагат вече с не лоша колекция от специализирана чуждестранна литература по икономика, счетоводство, маркетинг, мениджмънт, психоло-

гия, социология, история и др. В читалните гражданите могат да ползват български и чуждестранни периодични издания.

Автономната система за приемане на сателитни телевизионни програми позволява на посетителите на центровете да следят световните новини чрез авторитетните новинарски канали „Евронюз“ и „Дойче веле“.

Тъкмо на центровете се разчита да осъществят безбедно обратната връзка граждани – местна власт.

Техните социологически сондажи имат регионален обхват, но засягат въпроси както от местна, така и от национална значимост.

Културно-информационните центрове създават възможност за едно по-хуманизирано общуване и приобщаване на хората към проблемите на региона.

Официално откриване с водосвет на Културно-информационния център в Пловдив



КУЛТУРНО-ИНФОРМАЦИОНЕН ЦЕНТЪР
ВАРНА
9000 Варна, ул. Съборни 15
Тел. 052/253 100

КУЛТУРНО-ИНФОРМАЦИОНЕН ЦЕНТЪР
КЪРДЖАЛИ
6600 Кърджали, ул. Пирин 7
Тел. 0361/29 404

КУЛТУРНО-ИНФОРМАЦИОНЕН ЦЕНТЪР
ПЛОВДИВ
4000 Пловдив, бул. Източен 1
Тел. 032/272 385, факс 272 016

КУЛТУРНО-ИНФОРМАЦИОНЕН ЦЕНТЪР
ВЕЛИКО ТЪРНОВО
5000 Велико Търново, ул. Христо Ботев 19
Тел. 062/3 38 65, факс 3 38 20

КУЛТУРНО-ИНФОРМАЦИОНЕН ЦЕНТЪР
ПЛЕВЕН
5800 Плевен, ул. Димитър Константинов 23
Тел. 064/2 79 03, факс 4 41 95

КУЛТУРНО-ИНФОРМАЦИОНЕН ЦЕНТЪР
РАЗГРАД
7200 Разград, бул. Княз Борис 72
Тел. 084/43 197, 43 196

БЪЛГАРСКО СДРУЖЕНИЕ ЗА ЧЕСТНИ ИЗБОРИ И ГРАЖДАНСКИ ПРАВА

Национален офис: Национален дворец на културата 1414 СОФИЯ тел. 650 507, 650 521, факс 801 038

Благоевград тел./факс 25 446	Враца тел./факс 2 92 78	Кюстендил тел./факс 2 30 93	Пазарджик тел./факс 22 434	Разград тел. 22 408	Търговище тел./факс 2 21 36
Варна тел./факс 25 93 81	Добрич тел./факс 3 41 96	Пловдив тел./факс 4 60 36	Перник тел./факс 2 31 49	Свищов тел. 2 28 88	Шумен тел./факс 6 78 77
Велико Търново тел./факс 3 38 20	Казанлък тел. 2 55 22	Плм тел. 2 41 61	Плевен тел./факс 4 41 95	Смолян тел./факс 2 40 51	Ямбол тел./факс 2 01 77
Видин тел./факс 2 57 34	Кърджали тел./факс 2 94 04	Нова Загора тел. 2 46 48	Пловдив тел./факс 225 127	Стара Загора тел./факс 2-31 71	

Appendix E: (Bulgaria) Elections '94 Manual for BAFECR Observers

ELECTIONS'94
MANUAL FOR BAFECR OBSERVERS
Sofia 1994

In simple language, the present brochure comments basic formulations in the Act on the Election of National Representatives, Municipal Councillors and Mayors and reflects the most frequent viciations of the law which accompanied the October 1991 elections.

The publication is intended for OBSERVERS of the Association for Fair Elections and Civil Rights, who have the noble ambition to contribute to LAWFULNESS, and consequently also to the DEMOCRATISM and FAIRNESS of the elections on 18 December 1994.

Compiled by Assoc. Prof. Simeon Bochev, PhD (Law)
BAFECR legal expert

I. A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE ELECTION LAW

The elections on 18 December 1994 will be administered on the basis of the **ACT ON THE ELECTION OF NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES, MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS AND MAYORS (AENRMCM)**, passed on 20 August 1991 by the Grand National Assembly. Published in State Gazette No. 69 of 22 August 1991. Amended twice. The changes were published in State Gazette No. 70/91 and No. 76/91.

The legal basis of the upcoming elections will be provided by this law and particularly by that part of it which concerns the elections for national representatives. In addition, the Decisions of the Central Election Commission (CEC) should also be taken into consideration. Its powers are set down in Article 34 of the AENRMCM. The first and foremost of these is to monitor the implementation of the Election Law, to exercise methodological guidance over the activities of all election commissions and to control the work of the regional election commissions (REC).

With decision No. 5, the CEC designated the lawful successors of the bodies of local executive power, set down in the AENRMCM, in conformity with its new structure.

The CEC adopted **METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS** for the application of the AENRMCM, the administration of the elections for 37th National Assembly and reporting of the election results. These Instructions are **mandatory** for all election commissions.

In the following expose, the sign will be used to denote the most important new elements in CEC decisions linked with the upcoming elections.

II. THE STATUS OF OBSERVERS

Clause 3 of the Transitional and Supplementary Provisions of the Election Law holds:

"OBSERVERS within the meaning of the present law are:

1. The representatives of the parliaments of the member countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Parliament and other organizations with a bearing on the observation of human rights, who will be invited through the Foreign Ministry;

2. The representatives of foreign political parties and movements, as well as individual persons, invited by political parties and coalitions, registered for participation in the elections, through the Foreign Ministry;

3. AUTHORIZED MEMBERS of THE BULGARIAN ASSOCIATION FOR FAIR ELECTIONS and the Citizens Initiative for Free and Democratic Elections."

The rights of observers are concretely talked about in articles 64(1), 69(3), 74 and 81(7) of the AENRMCM. They are:

a) To be present at the opening of election day in the respective election section (the concrete procedure and possible violations will be talked about in Section VI);

b) To be present in the polling site during the voting and personally check the availability of ballots for the candidate lists of all parties, coalitions and independent candidates, registered for participation in the elections in the respective constituency, in the voting booths when there is no voter inside them.

c) To be present during the opening of the ballot boxes and the establishment of the results of the voting;

d) To receive transcripts from the protocol with the results of the voting in conformity with specimen No. 16.

The Law does not state explicitly that observers, including those of BAFECR, may direct signals and complaints noted by them to the CEC, regional election commissions (REC) and sectional election commission (SEC) in connection with violations of the Election Law, the procedure and order in the voting and the establishment of the election results. But this is their unquestionable right as citizens and electors. More details on this are provided in Section VIII.

In keeping with CEC Decision No. 249, observers are registered by the CEC on the basis of a written authorization by the respective central leadership. To every registered observer the CEC issues a CERTIFICATE specimen 13, approved with decree No. 216 of the President of the Republic of Bulgaria - State Gazette, No. 88/94.

The refusal of the CEC to register or issue a certificate to an observer may be appealed before the Supreme Court of the Republic of Bulgaria under the conditions and according to the procedure of Article 34(2) of the AENRMCM.

REMINDER:

On election day BAFECR OBSERVERS shall legitimize themselves before the election commissions with the cited certificate specimen 13.

If, on election day, an OBSERVER will perform his functions in a settlement other than the place of his address registration and inclusion in a voter registry, and

wishes to vote. HE MUST OBTAIN A "CERTIFICATE FOR VOTING ELSEWHERE specimen 4.

This certificate is issued and signed by the mayor of his municipality (settlement) against a declaration - specimen 3, which must indicate the settlement and constituency to which the OBSERVER is going.

The deadline for submitting the declaration and obtaining the certificate is 12 noon on 16 December (Friday) 1994.

III. WHO MAY BE ELECTED NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

The candidate must be a citizen of the Republic of Bulgaria and have no other (parallel, dual) citizenship.

He must have attained 21 years of age by 18 December 1994.

Persons placed under limited or full judicial disability with a court order or persons serving a legally effective prison sentence, may not put up candidature for national representatives.

Candidates may be nominated by parties and coalitions, as well as by organizations and movements which are registered as parties.

An independent candidate for national representative is registered if his candidature is put up by at least 2,000 electors by means of a special petition. The latter may be organized and conducted by an appropriate initiative committee, registered in advance by the respective REC.

In conformity with CEC Decision No. 348, the election documents of independent candidates registered by the REC are subjected to a computer check and, should any violations be established, the registration is annulled by the CEC.

IV. WHO MAY TAKE PART IN THE ELECTIONS AS A VOTER

This right, known as "active franchise" is enjoyed by every Bulgarian citizen having attained 18 years of age, i.e. in the upcoming elections - born before 18 December 1976.

In contrast to the candidates for national representatives, voters can have dual citizenship. The important thing in this case is that they are in the possession of a valid Bulgarian passport.

Persons placed under limited or full judicial disability, as well as persons serving a prison sentence, are not entitled to vote. Mentally ill persons are not deprived of their right to vote, provided they are not placed under limited or full judicial disability with a court order.

Bulgarian citizens residing permanently or temporarily abroad, take part in the elections OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY'S BORDERS on the basis of the personal wish expressed by them. This may be done by 17 December 1994 at the latest in the respective diplomatic missions of the Republic of Bulgaria by way of personal appearance, telex, fax, telegram, letter or over the telephone.

The votes from the sections abroad will be distributed as follows:

- Gabrovo constituency - votes from the sections in Europe
- Dobrich constituency - from Africa
- Pernik constituency - from America and Australia
- Haskovo constituency - from Asia and elsewhere.

Bulgarian citizens residing permanently or temporarily abroad who are in Bulgaria on 18 December 1994, are entitled to vote.

a. If they have arrived on 16 December in order to vote, they must ask for inclusion in the main voter registry in the settlement where they are staying. The municipal administration is obliged to enter them on the basis of a presented international (but not diplomatic or business) passport. Together with this they sign a declaration that they are not in the possession of an ordinary passport (green). The concrete section in which they will vote is determined in keeping with the address of their stay. This is established with a document, issued by the municipality or mayor's office, which must be appended to the voter registry.

b. If the person has arrived in the country on 17 December or on election day, he may vote after being entered (supplement) in the main voter registry of the section nearest to his place of sojourn. The date on which the person has entered the country (according to the border checkpoint stamp) is entered opposite his name in the voter registry in column 10. The entry is made by the SEC on election day.

The crews of vessels sailing under the Bulgarian flag which leave the country on 16 and 17 December 1994, will also be able to vote in the elections on 18 December, provided they exceed 30 persons. The captain of the vessel forms an election section, draws up a list of the persons entitled to vote and receives ballots from the respective REC in advance. The voting check off is made on the second last page of the sailor's passport. The results of the voting are transmitted via the radio link to the respective REC.

V. VOTER REGISTRIES

These are basic documents, linked with the exercise of franchise. Every voter is entered in only one voter registry.

Every election section has a separate voter registry. Included in it are the names of voters with an address registration on the territory of the respective municipality or settlements dating at least two months before election day, i.e. before 18 October 1994 inclusive.

ENTRY, CORRECTIONS AND DELETIONS IN THE VOTER REGISTRIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY OR MAYOR'S OFFICE UNTIL 12 NOON ON 16 DECEMBER 1994

Citizens with an address registration after 18 October 1994 may be entered into the voter registry only if they are residents of a given settlement who have temporarily resided elsewhere, but returned to live again in it after 18.10.94.

Example: A citizen of Pleven has left the town two years ago and got an address registration in the town of Lovech where he lived. On 30 October this year he returns and settles to live again in Pleven. Here he obtains an address registration on the same date. This person is entitled to ask for inclusion and he must be entered in the voter registry of the respective section in Pleven. After this entry, the Pleven Municipality is obliged to send a message to the municipality in Lovech in order to have the person deleted from the voter registry there.

Conscripts in the Armed Forces are entered in the voter registry in the election section nearest the army outfit. The list of names of the conscripts is compiled under the control of the commander of the outfit who signs and sends it to the municipality on whose territory the outfit is located.

The voter registry in a hospital, maternity home, sanatorium, holiday home, old age home, custody, etc. is prepared by the director of the respective establishment, provided it houses at least 30 electors. The list must include all persons entitled to vote, irrespective of their momentary state of health. Subjective assessments as to whether a person is capable of evaluating, directing and controlling his actions are inadmissible. Such assessments may only be made by a judicial body following a concrete legal procedure.

Changes in the voter registry may be made by reason of a written or verbal application of any voter, regardless of whether the mistake, incompleteness, entry or deletion concerns the person himself or another person.

Should this application concern a different person, a specific procedure is observed, described in detail in Section II, item 3 of the CEC Methodological Instructions.

Requests of voters for entry, deletions or corrections in the voter registries will be accepted in the municipalities and mayor's offices until 12 noon on 16 December (Friday) 1994.

Citizens who, before 18 December 1994, have been deprived of their franchise, have died or have been residing abroad for more than two months, are **deleted** from the voter registries.

Once all changes have been made in the voter registry (entries, corrections and deletions) in the municipality or mayor's office, the mayor and secretary or the registry office official place a DIVIDING LINE below the last name in the voter registry, **SIGN AND AFFIX THE SEAL** of the municipality or mayor's office.

BAFECR OBSERVERS should keep in mind that on 17 December 1994, the SEC chairmen and mayors of the municipalities or settlements sign a **special protocol**, noting the number of voters according to the main voter registry of each section after any deletions or added names until that moment. This protocol certifies both the transmission of the voter registry to the respective SEC, as well as the number of voters according to the main registry. The protocol is drawn up in triplicate: the first - for the SEC chairman, the second - for the mayor, and the third - for the REC.

ENTRY OF NEW VOTERS BY THE SEC ON ELECTION DAY

Such entries may be made in the following cases:

A. IN THE MAIN VOTER REGISTRY after the dividing line and signatures:

a) when the voter's internal passport contains an address registration dating at least two months before election day in the region of the respective section and provided his passport has not been marked to the effect that he has already voted.

b) when it concerns a Bulgarian citizen residing permanently or temporarily abroad, who has arrived in the country on 17 or 18 December and stated his desire to vote. He is entered in the section nearest his place of sojourn, the date of entry in the country being noted in the voter registry (column 10).

B. IN A COMPLEMENTARY REGISTRY (as a separate document) which only includes persons who have been issued a certificate for voting elsewhere.

Pursuant to Article 15 of the AENRMCM, such a certificate may be issued to: candidates for national representatives, their advocates, OBSERVERS, the members of election commissions, initiative committees for the nomination of independent candidates, as well as other persons directly committed to the administration of the elections in a given place (for example, policemen responsible for the security of the REC or election sections).

The certificates of all voters entered in this complementary voter registry are compulsorily appended to it.

The SEC is not entitled to any deletions of voters on election day.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

VI. ELECTION DAY

Election day will start at 6.00 a.m. on 18 December 1994. The CEC may permit the voting in some sections to begin at 6.00 a.m.

The election day is opened by the SEC chairman, but only under the condition that more than half of the commission's members are present at that moment. In the absence of this quorum and if the required number of SEC members fail to appear until 7.00 a.m., the reserve members may be included in it. This is done at the decision of the chairman of the respective REC.

Entitled to be present at the opening of election day are the OBSERVERS, as well as candidates, their advocates, representatives of parties, journalists and voters.

The opening procedure includes the following actions:

a) unsealing of the polling site in which the election materials have been left on 17.12.94;

BAFECR OBSERVERS should know that all SECs receive the election materials until 7.00 p.m. on 17 December from the REC, through the respective municipalities or mayor's offices (not from the MEC). These are taken inside the polling site in the presence of more than half the members of the respective SEC. The polling site is then locked and sealed with a paper strip which bears the seal of the municipality and the signatures of all present SEC members.

b) check of the availability of the voter registry, ballots, envelopes, protocols and ballot boxes;

c) check of the appropriate condition of the ballot boxes, as well as whether they are empty;

d) closing and sealing the ballot boxes with the seal of the municipality or mayor's office;

e) check of the certificates of observers, advocates and of the authorizations of the representatives of parties.

Election day continues until 7 p.m. If after this hour there are still people left outside the polling site who have not voted, the voting must continue until there are no more voters left outside the polling site who have not voted.

After the opening of election day, present in the polling site besides voters may be only: the SEC members, the advocates, one representative of a party or coalition each, authorized in writing, and the OBSERVERS, furnished with the appropriate certificates. All of them, with the exception of the SEC members, must be at a distance no less than three meters from the voting booths when there are voters inside them.

VII. HOW TO VOTE

THE PLACE

Voting may only take place in sites especially designated for the purpose. Voting outside these is strictly prohibited (Article 67(5) of the AENRMCM).

The posting of any kind of canvassing materials of parties, coalitions and independent candidates, including symbols linked with them (color banners, emblems, portraits, etc.) is not permitted.

Pursuant to Article 60(2) of the AENRMCM no canvassing in any form is allowed on election day. This means that nobody either in the polling site or in the region around it may urge, ask, intimidate etc. voters to vote with a given ballot or for a given candidate.

The voting booths must be made of neutrally-colored non-transparent cloth. They must be adequately lit.

In compliance with the explicit and mandatory CEC Instructions, on 17.12.94 the SEC put up boards outside the polling sites showing sample ballots of all candidate lists registered for participation in the elections in the respective constituency. With the opening of election day the voting booth must contain suitable shelves with partitions in which the ballots are placed. One sample is pasted in the place assigned for each kind of ballot.

The ballots in the boards and shelves are arranged in the order of the registration of parties, coalitions and independent candidates.

THE PROCEDURE

When entering the polling site, the voter must certify his identity. This is done with an ordinary (green) passport; a military ID for conscripts; an international passport (red) for Bulgarian citizens residing permanently or temporarily abroad who are in the country on 18 December 1994 and wish to vote. The latter fill in a special declaration stating that they are not in the possession of an ordinary internal passport (green).

Sailors who vote in vessels sailing under the Bulgarian flag, legitimize themselves with their sailor's passport.

HOW DOES A VOTER WHO DOES NOT HAVE A PASSPORT BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN LOST OR DESTROYED, LEGITIMIZE HIMSELF?

The respective RPD issues him with a certificate (according to established specimen) with the person's stamped photo. His address registration is noted on this document. In the absence of such, the voter has to obtain a certificate from the municipality (mayor's office) in conformity with CEC decision No. 313.

On the basis of the ID presented by the voter, the SEC chairman or a commission member designated by him, establishes his name in the voter registry by checking the data in the two documents (name, date and place of birth, EGN). In case of possible differences in the EGN, the EGN figuring in the passport is entered in the voter registry.

The voter is then given an empty envelope. He takes it inside the voting booth, chooses one of the ballots arranged there, places it inside the envelope and closes it. It is not necessary to seal the envelope or fold it additionally. He then leaves the booth and deposits the envelope in the ballot box. He signs the voter registry opposite his

name. A SEC member marks his passport to the effect that he has voted and records in the voter registry opposite his name passport number, series and date of issue.

When a voter presents a certificate for voting elsewhere, the SEC chairman checks the data contained in it against that in his internal passport. He then enters his name in the complementary registry (see section V). The certificate is kept and appended to this complementary registry.

Names of new voters may be added to the main voter registry on election day if such should appear whose internal passports contain an address registration dated before 18 October 1994 and showing an address located in the region of the respective section. Of course, the passport must not be marked to the effect that the person has already voted elsewhere. The entry is an addition to the main registry (below the dividing line, signatures and seal) and is made by the SEC chairman or secretary.

CHARACTERISTIC VIOLATIONS IN THE LAST ELECTIONS

- Ballots and envelopes are handed out to voters in advance.
- Some kinds of ballots are missing from the voting booth or taken out of it.

This is a serious violation for which the AENRMCM envisages fines of up to 2,000 leva. To prevent such violations, the Election Law obliges the SEC members, advocates and OBSERVERS to periodically enter the voting booths and check the availability of ballots of all kinds. This, of course, must be done when there are no voters inside them. These checks are particularly necessary during the first hours of election day.

- Another person enters the voting booth together with the voter. This is explicitly prohibited in Article 67(4) of the AENRMCM.

Exceptions are made only in cases when the voter suffers from some kind of physical disability which does not permit him to perform the necessary voting procedure on his own (blind, crippled - without arms, or in a wheelchair). In these cases the Election Law permits another person chosen by the voter to enter the booth with the explicit permission of the SEC chairman. Such cases are noted in the voter registry (column 10) and the name of the person rendering assistance is also recorded.

- The mayor or another local administration official is inside the polling site.
- Salaried army servicemen (officers and sergeant majors) want to vote by presenting a military ID.
- Another person, designated by a SEC member, also enters the booth to assist old or illiterate voters.

VIII. ORDER DURING VOTING. ESTABLISHING AND APPEALING AGAINST VIOLATIONS

The order in and around the polling site is the responsibility of the SEC and its chairman, above all. The SEC is obliged to react in all cases. A signal for the need of interference to restore order may also be given by the BAFECR OBSERVER. In a complicated situation, at the decision of the CEC, the chairman is entitled to request police assistance. In the event of significant violations of the election process, the SEC may decide to temporarily suspend the voting until order is restored. This, as well as any other decisions are taken by the SEC with a majority of two-thirds of the present SEC members. Any decision on temporarily suspended voting must immediately be made known to the CEC.

For violations of the provisions of the AENRMCM, Article 102 provides for various sanctions - fines from 50 to 3,000 leva.

Violations are established with statements drawn up by the REC chairmen after signals of citizens or other persons engaged on election day - advocates, representatives of parties and coalitions, OBSERVERS, etc. The statements may also be drawn up after election day (within the term of one year).

The reasons for drawing up statements may be verbal signals by BAFECR OBSERVERS or ascertaining protocols filled in by them. The protocol must give a short description of the violation, note the name and address of the offender and, if possible, the name and address of one witness. THE OBSERVER HIMSELF FIGURES IN THE CAPACITY OF A WITNESS. The signature of the offender or some kind of certificate by the SEC are not necessary.

Grave violations of the election order may be sanctioned as CRIMES AGAINST THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS - Chapter Three, Section III of the Penal Code (see appendix).

What are the procedures for appealing statements of violations and the actions of the election commissions?

Complaints against the decisions and actions of the SEC are considered by the REC. The decision must be taken within a term of three days.

Complaints against the statements of violations and actions of the REC are considered by the CEC which takes and announces a final decision within a term of three days. If a person having lodged a complaint is dissatisfied with the REC decision on it, he may appeal its decision to the CEC which shall pronounce itself as the last instance.

IX. ENDING THE VOTING AND DETERMINING THE RESULTS

The end of the voting is announced by the SEC chairman.

Permitted to remain inside the polling site are: **OBSERVERS**, advocates, one representative each of parties, coalitions and independent candidates, and **journalists**. Any other outside persons (mayors, secretaries of municipalities, etc) are not allowed inside until the SEC has completed its work.

Further actions take place in the following order:

a) Any remaining unused ballots and envelopes are packed, sealed and removed from the place of counting.

b) The ballot box is opened.

c) The SEC chairman or other commission member designated in advance, opens the envelopes one by one and takes out the ballots contained in them.

d) Every envelope is processed as follows:

- If the envelope contains only one ballot in conformity with the specimen, it is deemed as **ONE VALID VOTE** and the ballot is placed in the pile of the respective party, coalition or independent candidate.

- If the envelope contains two or more equal ballots, it is deemed as **ONE** valid vote. **ONLY ONE** of the ballots is placed in the respective pile. The other ballots are annulled by being marked "annulled" and with the signature of the SEC chairman or secretary.

- If the envelope only contains a ballot which does not conform to the established specimen (handmade), it is put back into the envelope which is placed in a separate pile. It is deemed that **THERE IS NO VALID VOTE**.

- If the envelope is empty, it is placed in a separate pile.

e) After the thus made sorting of ballots and envelopes, the SEC chairman or a commission member designated by him in advance counts the ballots in each pile **IN SUCCESSION**. The other SEC members and persons present watch the count. The results are entered in the respective table in the **ROUGH COPY** of the protocol.

f) Once all numerical data have been entered in the rough copy of the protocol and the respective control equations have been checked, the **OFFICIAL PROTOCOL** is filled in.

If the control equations do not come out, a new count is made until the committed error is discovered.

BAFECR OBSERVERS should keep in mind that in conformity with **CEC** decision No. 332, the SEC protocols are made of triplicate chemically-treated (carbon) paper and have a uniform numeration from 00001 to 20000. Every REC has spare protocols and keeps a register in which it records which numbers of the protocols have been given to which SEC.

In case of an insignificant error, the official protocol may be corrected. Any wrong figures are deleted lightly with a horizontal line, so as to leave them legible. Corrections are certified with the signatures of **ALL SEC MEMBERS**.

In case of significant errors, the protocol is destroyed by being marked "destroyed" along the diagonal of the first page and with the signatures of **ALL SEC MEMBERS**. In this case the SEC chairman or a person authorized by him, returns the destroyed copy to the REC and in exchange receives a spare copy which is to be filled

in anew. The new protocol is filled in in the SEC and must carry the signatures of **ALL SEC members**.

Pursuant to Article 81(1) of the AENRMCM, **BAFECR OBSERVERS ARE ENTITLED TO ASK FOR AND RECEIVE A TRANSCRIPT** (in conformity with the established specimen) **OF THE OFFICIAL PROTOCOL WITH THE RESULTS OF THE VOTING**. The transcript must be signed by the SEC chairman. In the event of a **REFUSAL** they must immediately signal to the REC.

g) The results of the voting are announced by the SEC chairman after the regular protocol has been signed. The SEC members cannot refuse to sign. In case of disagreement, they sign with a motivated special opinion (a short explanations of why they do not agree to the content of the protocol).

h) A transcript of the protocol is displayed prominently outside the election section.

i) The transportation and transmission of the election protocols and other materials to the REC is done immediately by the chairman of vice chairman and at least another two SEC members.

The driver must be in the possession of an official letter, signed by the mayor of the municipality or settlement, and must contain the driver's three names, EGN, the car's licence plate number and the travel purpose.

The final results of the voting in a given constituency are established and announced by the REC on the basis of the protocols of ALL SECs in the respective multi-member constituency.

REMINDER:

Concerning any difficulties emerging in the process of work, **BAFECR OBSERVERS** may turn for assistance over the phone to the nearest **BAFECR regional office** or the **National Office**.

APPENDIX

PENAL CODE

Section III

CRIMES AGAINST THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS
(amended - State Gazette, No. 1 of 1991)

Article 167. Anyone who through violence, fraud, intimidation or in any other illegal way keeps anyone from exercising his franchise or from being elected, shall be punished by imprisonment of up to three years or by correctional labor.

Article 168 (amended - State Gazette No. 28 of 1982). Anyone who exercises franchise without being entitled to it, shall be punished by correctional labor of up to six months or a fine of up to three hundred leva.

Article 169. Any official, as well as a person in the composition of an election commission, who violates the secret of the vote or in any other way alters an election result, shall be punished by imprisonment of up to three years or by correctional labor.

OBSERVER'S NOTEBOOK

.....
.....
.....
.....

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR BAFECR OBSERVERS

1. BAFECR National Office
65 05 07 (Switchboard)
65 05 21 (Switchboard)
2. Regional office
3. REC
4. Mayor's office
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....
- 8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....

Appendix F: (Estonia) Narva Community Development Implementation Plan



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Fifth Floor, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 328-3136

■ FAX (202) 949-3166
■ Telex 5106015068 NDI A

MEMORANDUM

TO: Oleg Rozakov, Deputy Mayor
City of Narva

Vladimir Kulikov

FROM: Wallace Rogers
NDI-Estonia

DATE: November 3, 1994

SUBJECT: **Implementing Public Participation Plan
Narva Development Plan**

At our meeting this past Tuesday (November 1), we discussed a method and outlined a procedure for managing the public presentation of the Narva Development Plan. This memorandum describes a process that can be used and incorporates all that we talked about. Please feel free to make any changes and adjustments to what I have suggested. Let me know what you think about it.

1. WHO WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN AND MAKING PRESENTATIONS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS?

A six-member task force (a working group) will be appointed. Narva's three vice-mayors, the mayor, the financial advisor and the social advisor will each choose one person. The mayor will designate three clerical people from city government to support the task force (take notes at meetings, publish meeting announcements and agendas, handle telephone messages and arrange appointments).

The task force's responsibility will be to coordinate implementing the public participation plan, including making presentations at all the hearings and meetings and working with the writers of the Plan to assure that comments, reactions and suggestions received at public meetings are considered as the last draft of the Plan is written.

2. WHAT GROUPS WILL BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PUBLIC PROCESS?

Four separate meetings (public hearings) will be held with the following groups:

- Managers of municipal enterprises mentioned in the Narva Development Plan
- Representatives from state enterprises listed in the Plan and private business people who respond to general and specific invitations to attend the meeting
- Deputies from the city council and members of city commissions
- The community-at-large (the general public)

Whenever possible, these meetings will be held at places convenient for the people invited to attend them. The task force will be responsible for setting time and place for these meetings and conducting them.



3. WHAT WILL BE ON THE MEETING'S AGENDA?

1. Introduce members of the task force and the meeting's presenters.
2. Describe the general purpose of the meeting -- to present the Narva Development Plan, solicit comments, gauge reaction to it, answer questions about it.
3. Present a summary of the Plan, liberally referring to a written summary previously distributed to all in attendance. (20-30 minutes)
4. Do a more detailed presentation on an aspect of the Development Plan probably particularly interesting to the group attending the meeting (municipal managers - administrative aspects, entrepreneurs and state managers - economic development, deputies and commissioners - privatization and political issues, the general public - public works projects and planned public improvements). (15 minutes)
5. Invite reaction and comments. Answer audience questions.
6. Summarize specific suggestions made at the meeting for revisions to the Plan. Describe how public comments will be processed and considered as the Plan's last draft is written. Explain the steps and timetable the city government and the city council will follow in officially adopting the Plan.
7. Thank everyone for coming.

4. WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE (STRATEGY)?

1. Invite Raivo Murd, Ants Linnets, Tonis Seesmaa, Galina Moldon, Raissa Linusha, Viktor Veevo, and whoever is in charge of writing the Narva Development Plan to a 30 to 45 minute meeting, at which time we will explain our public participation strategy.
2. Meet with the six-member task force appointed by these people. Review the public participation strategy in detail with them. Review the contents of the Narva Development Plan. Include everybody who will make presentations at the public meetings. Train them regarding presentation techniques. Explain what to expect at public hearings. Develop a strategy for promoting the public meetings and making sure people come to them. Arrange a tentative schedule for the meetings. (This will be an all-day session.)
3. Write a pamphlet that summarizes the Narva Development Plan. Have it translated into English, Russian and Estonian. Get it published. Print 5000 copies.
4. Do the public meetings.

Appendix G: (Latvia) Agenda - October 3, 1994, Conference on Information Access

INFORMATION ACCESS PROGRAM AGENDA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1994

8:15 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.: Registration

9:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.: Welcoming Speeches

(Jill Pender, NDI-Riga Director)
(Anatolijs Gorbunovs, Chairman of the Saeima)

9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.: PLENARY: "The Importance of Access to Information to Democratic Governance"

Moderator: Pauls Raudseps, Managing Editor, Diena

Presenters:

Lucien Nedzi, former Member of Congress, United States

Jose Santos Magalhaes, Member of Parliament, Portugal

Vita Terauda, Minister of Reform, Latvia

10:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.: Coffee Break

10:45 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.: Second Plenary Session
"Comparative Overview of Devices Used To Maintain Open Government in a Democratic Society"

Moderator/Discussant: Mary Borain, founding editor, Moscow Times

Presenters:

Per-Erick Nilsson, Former Chief Parliamentary Ombudsman, Sweden

Ivan Szekely, Advisor, Parliament of Hungary

Lucien Nedzi

Jose Santos Magalhaes

12:30 - 14:00: Lunch FOR PARTICIPANTS ONLY

A. Guidelines for Ensuring Access to Government at Different Levels: Cooperation Between Citizens and the Government

Moderator: Jill Pender

Presenters:

**Lucien Nedzi
Per-Erick Nilsson
Olafs Bruvers, Member of Parliament, Latvia**

B. Balancing Access and Privacy: Personal Information, National Security, Corporate Secrets

Moderator: Susan Benda, NDI-Washington

Presenters:

**Jose Santos Magalhaes
Mary Bortin
Pauls Raudseps
Ivan Szekely**

15:30 - 15:45: Break

15:45 - 17:15: Workshop Session "2"

16:30 - 17:15: Reception

Appendix H: (FYRM) ACI Statement on First Round of Elections

THE ACI REPORT ON THE PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLAMENTARIAN
ELECTIONS- FIRST ROUND

SKOPJE, 17.10. 1994.

The Association for Civic Initiative is a non-partisan, non-governmental and independent organization, whose members are citizens of The Republic of Macedonia. Currently, ACI has been working on the organizing of domestic monitoring for the first time in our country. For the first round we have succeeded in recruiting around 450 volunteers, who during the election day covered more than 10 cities and dozens of towns and villages.

During the first hours of election day, the ACI observers were not allowed to enter polling sites, although they had credentials provided by the State Electoral Commission. After we intervened, the State Electoral Commission informed the Regional Electoral Commissions about the decision concerning the presence of domestic observers, and the problem was solved.

The biggest problem noticed by the ACI members was the delay of the invitation for voting, which again caused another problem - those citizens who were not on the voter registration lists were not able to vote. For example, according to the ACI reports, around 25% of the eligible voters in some municipalities and villages could not vote. Although this problem was more present in the places populated by non-slavic ethnic groups, the problem was so widespread that ACI considers it a major technical flaw. Since the invitations were based on the voter lists, the citizens who were not registered did not receive them. The invitations were not delivered in a consistent manner.

Another area in which the domestic observers noticed problems was the work of the polling boards. Although some of the election officials did their duty in a firm and efficient way, the ACI observers noticed that there were some election officials who insufficiently protected the integrity of the polling site. For example, a lot of polling sites were opened later than the time determined (07 00). Also, voting privacy was nearly non-existent in most cases; while voting blinds were provided, they were very low, and, for the most part, were in areas accessible to onlookers.

The atmosphere during the voting process is a topic that attracted the attention of the domestic observers. A high level of confusion and political agitation was noticed in a large number of polling sites. We conclude, with a concern, that in some polling sites our observers noticed the presence of the armed members of the police.

Compared to the problems during the voting process, the process of the counting of the ballots was much more orderly. The only exception was the unsolved question about what ballots were invalid. There were no firm criteria for excluding ballots that may or may not have been invalid.

On the basis of the monitoring and the conclusions reached by the ACI board, and having in mind the importance of the second round, ACI gives the following recommendations:

1. The problem with the voter registration lists has to be corrected as much, and as soon, as possible.
2. The voter registration lists should be announced and posted in public places so that citizens can check if they are on the list any time.
3. The polling board has to have clear instructions, in order, for example, to inform the citizens about the citizenship requirement and what documents are required.
4. The invitations should be delivered to all citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, at least 2-3 days before the election day, if not earlier.

... provided in polling sites, so that the whole process can be conducted in a more efficient way.
7. A mobile ballot box should be provided for the infirm and very old people and for all the others who can not come to the polling place.

The Association for Civic Initiative agrees with the CSCE statement, which says that the second round will be very important, and for that goal it will again organize groups of volunteers, citizens of The Republic of Macedonia, in even larger numbers.

Appendix I: (Romania) Summary of PDA Publications

MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 23, 1994
TO: NDI Staff
FROM: Shelley
RE: **Publications of Romanian Civic Organization in 1994**

The attached sums up the 1994 publications of the Pro-Democracy Association (PDA), based in Bucharest, Romania. The nine enclosures on the attachment include copies of the new legislative transparency newsletter that updates NGOs on issues on the parliamentary agenda, a mock voter card and mock ballot questionnaire, and a leaflet on improving communication between the electorate and MPs.



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Fifth Floor, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 328-3136

■ FAX (202) 939-3166
■ E-Mail 5979039@MCIMAIL.COM

OVERVIEW OF 1994 PRO-DEMOCRACY PUBLICATIONS

The Pro-Democracy Association (PDA), one of Romania's best known civic organizations and NDI's domestic partner in Romania, continues to act as a bridge between citizens and legislators and to encourage greater citizen participation and increased accountability from elected officials. This update memorandum presents a recent selection of PDA publications used in programs aimed at increasing the openness of the Romanian Parliament.

PDA supplemented its ongoing parliamentary transparency initiatives by publishing the first issue of a new journal on legislation entitled *People, Laws and Institutions in Transition*. The October 1994 edition focused on legislation affecting minorities (enclosure 1). PDA has also begun producing a legislative transparency newsletter for NGOs on issues currently on the parliamentary agenda (encl.2). These new publications build on the May 1994 PDA/NDI seminar on "NGO Involvement in the Legislative Process."

From September 27 - October 27 1994, PDA organized "Voter Month" to energize an apathetic electorate by marking the two year anniversary since the country's second multiparty parliamentary and presidential elections. PDA clubs conducted an array of activities including civic education contests, roundtables and mock elections. In Bucharest, approximately thirty polling sites were set up throughout the city and over 10,000 people cast mock ballots.

A mock voter card was designed according to law nr. 68 in the 1992 Romanian electoral law. This law determined that voter cards would be distributed to the electorate by December 1994 (encl.3). The law was featured at the top of the mock ballot to raise voters awareness of their right to a voter card and to remind MPs of their responsibility to effect legislation by the designated December 1994 deadline.

Two ballots, designed as questionnaires to gauge citizens' political awareness, were distributed in the Romanian capital (encl.4 & 5). One ballot/questionnaire asked people to vote for the five MPs that they were most pleased with and the five with which they were least pleased (encl.4). The ballot did not list the parties with which MPs were affiliated, a deliberate omission intended to emphasize the role of the legislator as an individual accountable to his/her constituents and not simply as a party representative.

The second ballot/questionnaire (encl.5) asked people to identify MPs with their parties and asked several "civic education" questions about the rights of citizens in the legislative process such as "Do citizens have the right to introduce legislative bills?" The majority of the electorate answered this question correctly by choosing "Yes, with 250,000 signatures."

The following enclosed materials were produced and distributed during Voter Month '94:

- A Mock Voter Card (encl. 3);
- A Mock Ballot Questionnaire (encl.4);
- A Civic Education Contest Questionnaire (encl.5);
- A Voter Month Poster (encl.6);
- A Brochure Listing Bucharest MPs and Their Addresses (encl.7);
- A Leaflet on Improving Communication between the Electorate and the MPs (encl.8);
- A Brochure on Comparative Electoral Systems (encl.9).

Through activities and publications such as these, the Pro-Democracy Association's nationwide network of 35 clubs continue to educate citizens about their rights and responsibilities and advance the development of Romania's civil society.



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are ca scopuri:

- * încurajarea participării civice și promovarea educației civice
- * promovarea și apărarea drepturilor omului
- * explicarea rolului și modului de funcționare a instituțiilor democratice
- * analiza critică a procesului legislativ
- * monitorizarea procesului electoral

Președinte: Marian Țața

Consiliul de Conducere: Ileana Pârlea

Erika Tallodi

Șerban Chiosan

Carol Mihai

Adrian Pascu

Titus Regvald

Director executiv: Alina Inayeh

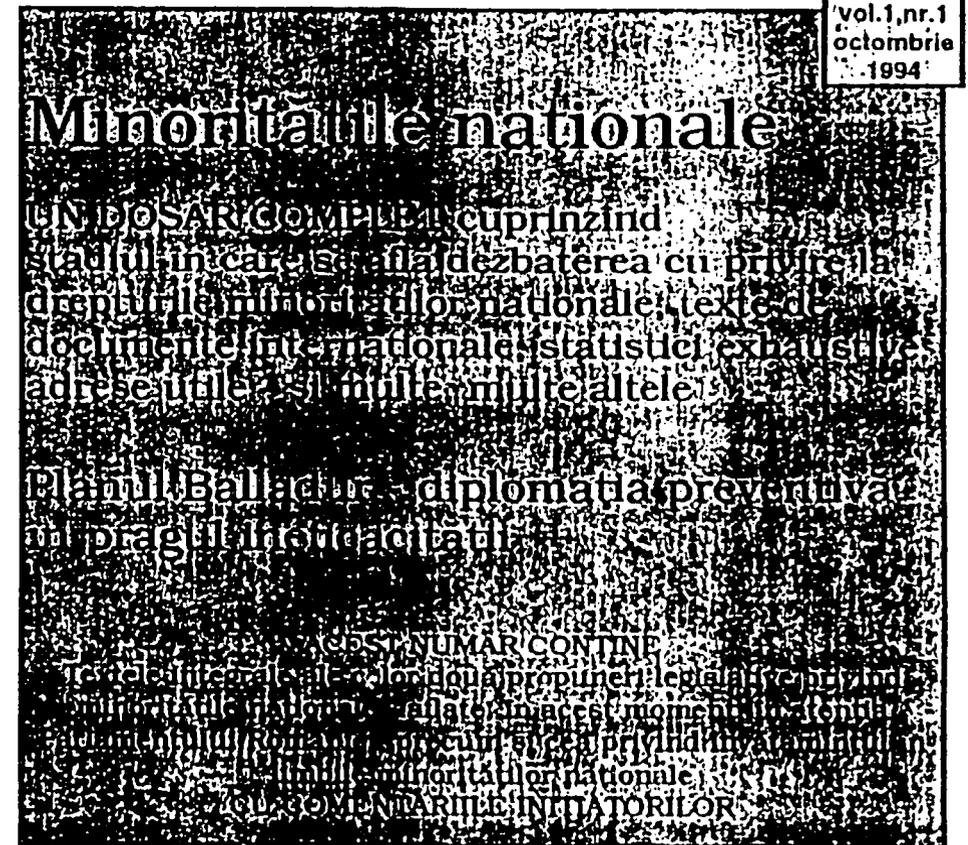
Editor: Lucian Branea

Consiliul de Conducere: BRASOV, Str. Memorandului, 41
tel. 068.153019
Centrul de Coordonare: BUCUREȘTI, Str. Căminului Negru, 7
tel. 01.8.20028
tel. 01.637.6771



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THE FIRST OCTOBER 1994 ISSUE FOCUSES ON MINORITY LEGISLATION. IT CONTAINS INFORMATION, INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS, STATISTICS AND USEFUL ADDRESSES REGARDING ROMANIA'S ETHNIC MINORITIES. THE COMPLETE TEXT OF TWO BILLS ON NATIONAL MINORITIES AND A BILL ON EDUCATION IN MINORITY LANGUAGES, WITH LEGISLATORS' ORIGINAL COMMENTS ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE.

PRO DEMOCRATIA

August 1994

Incheierea unei sesiuni parlamentare "reprezinta, inevitabil, un moment de bilanț" pune în mod firesc problema evaluării activității desfășurate - astfel s-au început discuțiile arunțind o iminentă și multasteptată vacanță parlamentară. Oliviu Gherman și, respectiv, Adrian Nastase, cuvintind în fata fiecăreia din cele două camere ale Parlamentului, "A fost o activitate rodnică, concentrată asupra unor probleme esențiale

ale edificării statului de drept", a apreciat domnul Gherman - iar domnul Nastase nu a putut să nu fie de acord, fie și numai cu partea a doua a asertiunii cu pricina.

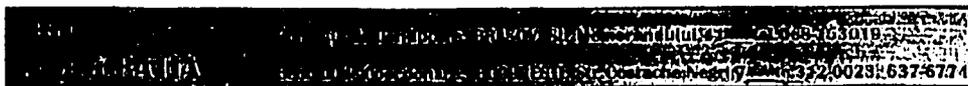
Celor care au numărat ședințele în plen ale Senatului le-au ieșit nu mai puțin de 69 de astfel de întruniri, plus 22 de ședințe comune ale celor două camere; în vreme ce Camera Deputaților a punctat doar 65 de ședințe în plen și cele 22 de

ședințe comune cu Senatul. În ședințele actualei legislaturi, Senatul a adoptat 81 de legi; unii cură, în ocazi incidente sesiunii urătoare, 32 fuseseră promulgate, 22 luaseră drumul Camerei Deputaților, 19 se aflau în faza de

promulgare, 2 la Curtea Constituțională pentru soluționarea sesizării de neconstituționalitate și alte 6 în perioada de exercitare a dreptului de sesizare a Curții Constituționale. Cât despre Camera Deputaților, 41 dintre legile adoptate de către aceasta fuseseră promulgate de președintele României, 5 fuseseră trimise la Senat și alte 20 se aflau în faza de promulgare. Acestea fiind spuse, mai rămâne

de constatat că, în acest moment, la comisile permanente ale Senatului se află, pentru dezbateri și avizare un număr de 61 de proiecte de lege și propuneri legislative, iar la Camera Deputaților - 115; o bună parte dintre ele au fost înaintate Parlamentului încă din sesiunile anterioare iar lista celor mai importante dintre ele o

puteți găsi pe paginile din mijloc ale acestui buletin. Sperăm că vă vor fi utile în schitarea imaginii activității desfășurate pe care le aveți vedere organizată dumneavoastră, în funcția de interesele pe care le aveți în vedere.



THE AUGUST 1994 PDA NEWSLETTER DESCRIBES THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE 61 BILLS WAITING TO BE DEBATED IN THE PERMANENT COMMISSIONS OF THE SENATE, AND THE 115 IN THE PERMANENT COMMISSIONS OF THE DEPUTY CHAMBER.

13

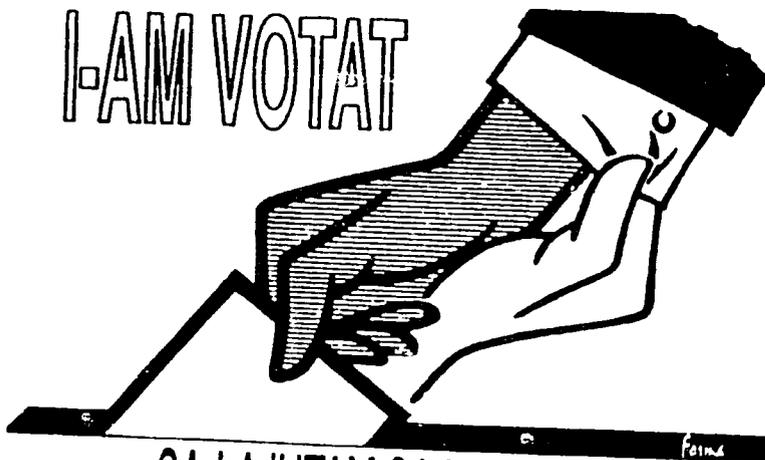
A MOCK BALLOT QUESTIONNAIRE (ENCLOSURE 4)

BALLOT

BULETIN DE VOT

WE VOTED FOR THEM

I-AM VOTAT



SA-I AJUTAM SA NE REPREZINTE
LET'S HELP THEM REPRESENT US

Asociatia Pro Democratia
Centrul National de Coordonare
Str . Costache Negri nr . 7 , Bucuresti , sector 5

14

DEPUTATI DE BUCURESTI

- 1 . Alexandru ATHANASIU
- 2 . Constanin AVRAMESCU
- 3 . Victor BABIUC
- 4 . Cornel BRAHAS
- 5 . Stefan CAZIMIR
- 6 . Nicolae CERVENI
- 7 . Sergiu CUNESCU
- 8 . Ion DINU
- 9 . Ion DIACONESCU
- 10 . Razvan DOBRESCU
- 11 . Florica DUMITRESCU
- 12 . Ion DUTU
- 13 . Iuliu Ioan FURO
- 14 . Agatha Maria NICOLAU ILIESCU
- 15 . Constantin IONESCU GALBENI
- 16 . Constantin Dudu IONESCU
- 17 . Bogdan MARINESCU
- 18 . Ioan MARINESCU
- 19 . Ovidiu MUSETESCU
- 20 . Adrian NASTASE
- 21 . Horia Radu PASCU
- 22 . Mircea PAVLU
- 23 . Mihail PARALUTA
- 24 . Mircea POROJAN
- 25 . Gheorghe RADUCANU
- 26 . Petre ROMAN
- 27 . Petre SALCUDEANU
- 28 . Stelian TANASE
- 29 . Constantin TECULESCU
- 30 . Varujan VOSGANIAN
- 31 . Otto WEBER

SENATORI DE BUCURESTI

- 32 . Mircea BOULESCU
- 33 . Dumitru Mugurel CERECEANU
- 34 . Corneliu COPOSU
- 35 . Constantin Ticu DUMITRESCU
- 36 . Dan Petru LAZAR
- 37 . Ioan LUP
- 38 . Petre NINOSU
- 39 . Ovidiu POPESCU
- 40 . Emil TOCACI
- 41 . Nicolai Simeon TATU
- 42 . Corneliu Vadim TUDOR

PLEASE, RANK IN DESCENDING ORDER
THE FIVE MPs YOU ARE MOST PLEASED WITH?

PARLAMENTARI DE BUCURESTI DE A
CAROR ACTIVITATE SUNTETI
MULTUMIT

Notati la pozitia 1 in interiorul casutei .numarul
curent al parlamentarului de a carui activitate
sunteti cel mai multumit , continuind in ordine
pina la pozitia 5

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

PARLAMENTARI DE A CAROR
ACTIVITATE SUNTETI NEMULTUMITI

Notati la pozitia 1 in interiorul casutei . numarul
curent al parlamentarului de a carui activitate
sunteti cel mai nemultumit . continuind in
ordine pina la pozitia 5

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

PLEASE, RANK IN DESCENDING ORDER
THE FIVE MPs YOU ARE LEAST PLEASED WITH?

Asociația PRO DEMOCRAȚIA

CIVIC EDUCATION CONTEST

Concurs cu premii

3968

VREȚI SĂ CÂȘTIGAȚI UN TELEFON CU AFIȘU ELECTRONIC, O MAȘINĂ DE CALCUL "CITIZEN", O MASĂ PENTRU DOUA PERSOANE SERVI CLUBUL "ILIE NĂSTASE", PRECUM ȘI ALTE NUMEROASE PREMII ÎN BANI ȘI OBIECTE ?

DACĂ DA, TREBUIE SĂ RĂSPUNDEȚI LA NUMAI PATRU ÎNTREBĂRI, ALEGÎND VARIANTELE CORECTE

INDICATE THE PARTY THAT EACH OF THE PEOPLE BELOW REPRESENTS IN PARLIAMENT?

A. NOTAȚI ÎN DREPTUL NUMELUI FIECĂRUI PARLAMENTAR DE BUCUREȘTI PARTIDUL DIN CARE FACE PARTE :

- 1 . Alexandru ATIANASIU _____
- 2 . Constantin AVRAMESCU _____
- 3 . Victor BABIUC _____
- 4 . Cornel BRAIHAȘ _____
- 5 . Ștefan CAZIMIR _____
- 6 . Nicolae CERVENI _____
- 7 . Sergiu CUNESCU _____
- 8 . Ion DINU _____
- 9 . Ion DIACONESCU _____
- 10 . Răzvan DOBRESCU _____
- 11 . Florica DUMITRESCU _____
- 12 . Ion DUȚU _____
- 13 . Iuliu Ioan FURU _____
- 14 . Agatha Maria NICOLAU ILIESCU _____
- 15 . Constantin IONESCU GALBENI _____
- 16 . Constantin Dudu IONESCU _____
- 17 . Bogdan MARINESCU _____
- 18 . Ioan MARINESCU _____
- 19 . Ovidiu MUȘETESCU _____
- 20 . Adrian NĂSTASE _____
- 21 . Horia Radu PASCU _____
- 22 . Mircea PAVLU _____
- 23 . Mihail PĂRALUȚA _____
- 24 . Mircea POROJAN _____
- 25 . Gheorghe RĂDUCANU _____
- 26 . Petre ROMAN _____
- 27 . Petre SĂLCUDEANU _____
- 28 . Stelian TĂNASE _____
- 29 . Constantin TECULESCU _____
- 30 . Varujan VOSGANIAN _____
- 31 . Otto WEBER _____
- 32 . Mircea BOIU ESCU _____

- 33 . Dumitru Mugurel CERECLEANU _____
- 34 . Corneliu COPOSU _____
- 35 . Constantin Ticu DUMITRESCU _____
- 36 . Dan Petru LAZĂR _____
- 37 . Ioan LUP _____
- 38 . Petre NINOSU _____
- 39 . Ovidiu POPESCU _____
- 40 . Emil TOCACI _____
- 41 . Nicolai Simion TATU _____
- 42 . Corneliu Vadim TUDOR _____

CAN YOU, AS A CITIZEN, INITIATE LEGISLATION?
B. DUMNEAVOASTRĂ PUTEȚI PROPUNE O LEGE ?

1. Nu
2. Da, dacă am semnăturile a cel puțin 250.000 de cetățeni cu drept de vot, cu cite 10.000 de semnături provenind din cel puțin 11 județe ale țării
3. Da, dacă am semnăturile a cel puțin un sfert din numărul deputaților și senatorilor

HOW CAN YOU REMOVE THE PRESIDENT FROM POWER?
C. POATE FI DEMIS PREȘEDINTELE ROMÂNIEI ?

1. Da, de către Parlament, dacă încalcă grav Constituția
2. Nu
3. Da, dar numai printr-un referendum național

IN WHAT CASES CAN THE PRESIDENT DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT?
D. ÎN CE SITUAȚIE POATE PREȘEDINTELE SĂ DIZOLVE PARLAMENTUL ?

1. În cazul în care consideră că legile adoptate de Parlament nu sînt bune.
2. În cazul în care Parlamentul nu a acordat votul de încredere pentru formarea Guvernului în termen de 60 de zile de la prima solicitare, și după două solicitări
3. În cazul în care președinții celor două camere cer acest lucru

3968

st color
nie păstrat
ederea
ticipării la
gerea la sorți
ilectinelor
igătoare.

asta va avea
în data de
septembrie,
17,
celiul
ciației PRO
MOCRAȚIA
rezultatele
or fi
mțate în
să.

MULT
SUCCES
UTUROR
!!!!

SV

A VOI ER MONTH POSTER (ENCLOSURE 6)

WE VOTED FOR THEM

I-AM VOTAT



SA-I AJUTAM SA NE REPREZINTE

LET'S HELP THEM REPRESENT US!

VOTAȚI DIN NOU
ASTĂZI 27 SEPTEMBRIE
ASOCIATIA PRO DEMOCRATIA
VĂ CHEAMĂ SĂ DESEMNAȚI PARLAMENTARI DE A CĂROR
ACTIVITATE SUNTEȚI / NU SUNTEȚI MULTUMIT

SPONSORI:
KONTRAX
MATEO
VOGUE TRADE S.R.L.
CLUB "ILIE NĂSTASE"
PAPASTRATOS

A BROCHURE LISTING BUCHAREST MPs AND THEIR ADDRESSES (ENCLOSURE 7)

SENATORI

Mircea BOULESCU
PD(FSN) - Camera 421-422, tel. 311 15 46
Comisia pîr buget înainte
Camera 421-430, tel. 312 02 98

Dumitru Mugurel CERECEANU
PD(FSN) - Camera 421-422, tel. 311 15 46
Comisia pîr buget si înainte
Camera 421-430, tel. 312 02 98/94

Corneliu COPOSU
PNICU - Camera 213A-214
Comisia pîr administratia publica si
organizarea teritoriului
Camera 521, tel. 311 21 55

Constantin Ticu DUMITRESCU
PNICU - Camera 213A-214, tel. 311 15 46
Comisia pîr cercetarea abuzurilor si politici
Camera 17-18, tel. 312 11 55

Dan Petru LAZAR
PUNR - Camera 55/559, tel. 311 06 42
Comisia economica
Camera 325-326, tel. 615 67 27

Ioan LUP
PNICU - Camera 213-214
Comisia pîr aparare, ordine publica
si siguranta nationala
Camera 26, tel. 311 22 17

Petra NINOSU
PDSH - Camera 327, tel. 311 35 32
Comisia juridica de numiri, disciplina
imunitati si validari
Camera 545 A, tel. 615 52 47

Ovidiu POPESCU
PD(FSN) - Camera 421-422, tel. 311 15 46
Comisia pîr politica externa
Camera 227, tel. 311 22 18

Emil TOCACI
PAC - Camera 33-34, tel. 311 07 48
Comisia pîr invatamînt si cercetare
stintifica (ve. episcopate)
Camera 446, tel. 311 21 57

Nicolai Simeon FATU
PDSH - Camera 327, tel. 311 35 32
Comisia pîr drepturile omului
Camera 431, tel. 311 22 15

Corneliu Vadim LUDOR
PRM - Camera 600-601, tel. 312 10 22
Secretar al Senatului
Camera 219, tel. 311 22 73

MEET YOUR REPRESENTATIVE IN PARLIAMENT!

**Cunoasteti-va reprezentantii in
PARLAMENT !**

Alexandru ATHANASIU
PAC -
Comisia pentru munca si
protectia sociala (prezidiu)
Camera 7011, tel. 614 68 69

Constantin AVRAMESCU
PSDR - Camera 34 tel. 615 78 50
Comisia ptr. politica economica
informa si privatizare
Camera 4029, tel. 614 28 58

Victor BABIUC
PD - Camera 44, tel. 615 94 19
Comisia ptr. cercetarea abuzurilor
completi ptr. peid
Camera 4054, tel. 614 40 71

Cornel BIRIHAS
PUNR - Camera 12, tel. 615 94 40
Comisia ptr. cultura, arte si mass media
Camera 3074, tel. 614 29 13

Stelian CAZIMIR
PDSR - Camera 29, tel. 311 30 20
Comisia juridica, de disciplina
si penalitati
Camera 4053, tel. 613 30 97

Nicolae CERVENI
PNL CD - Camera 71, tel. 613 35 97
Comisia ptr. politica externa
Camera 4085, tel. 614 74 99

Sergiu CUNESCU
PSDR - Camera 34, tel. 615 78 50
Comisia ptr. politica externa
Camera 4085, tel. 614 74 99

Ion DINU
PNICD - Camera 22, tel. 615 83 65
Comisia ptr. drepturile omului, culte
si problemele minoritatilor nationale
Camera 4075, tel. 614 33 56

Ion DIACONESCU
PNICD - Camera 22, tel. 615 83 65
Comisia ptr. industrii si servicii
Camera 6035, tel. 613 66 41

Razvan DOBRESCU
PNICD - Camera 22, tel. 615 83 65
Comisia juridica, de disciplina si
inamnat (viceprezidiu)
Camera 4053, tel. 613 30 97

Florica DUMITRESCU
PDSR - Camera 29, tel. 311 30 20
Comisia ptr. politica externa
Camera 4085, tel. 614 74 99

Ion DUTU
PNM - Camera 2, tel. 613 63 14
Comisia ptr. drepturile omului, culte
si problemele minoritatilor
Camera 4075, tel. 614 33 56

Iuliu Ivan FURU
PNM - Camera 2, tel. 613 63 14
Comisia ptr. politica externa
(secretar)
Camera 4085, tel. 614 74 99

Agatha Maria NICOLAU ILIESCU
PSDR - Camera 29, tel. 311 30 20
Comisia ptr. cultura, arte si mass media
Camera 4074, tel. 614 29 13

Constantin IONESCU GALBENI
PNICD - Camera 22, tel. 615 83 65
Comisia pentru parlamentul si
Camera Deputatilor si Senatului sa
ptr. exercitarea controlului
parlamentar asupra S.R.T.
Camera 4022, tel. 614 30 33

Constantin IONESCU
PNICD - Camera 22, tel. 615 83 65
Comisia ptr. aparare, ordine publica si
siguranta nationala
Camera 5018, tel. 614 19 35

Bogdan MARINESCU
PD(FSN) - Camera 44, tel. 615 94 19
Comisia ptr. sanatate si familie
Camera 5028, tel. 614 10 74

Ioan MARINESCU
PRM - Camera 2, tel. 613 63 14
Comisia ptr. sanatate si familie
Camera 5028, tel. 614 10 74

Ovidiu MUSETI SCU
PDSR - Camera 29, tel. 311 30 20
Comisia ptr. sanatate si servicii
Camera 5028, tel. 614 10 74

Adrian NASTASE
PDSR
Prezidiu al Camerei Deputatilor
Camera 12, tel. 615 94 40

Horita Radu PACCU
PNL CD - Camera 71, tel. 613 35 97
Comisia ptr. drepturile omului, culte
si problemele minoritatilor nationale
Camera 4075, tel. 614 33 56

Mircea PAVIU
PDSR - Camera 29, tel. 311 30 20
Comisia ptr. politica economica,
informa si privatizare
Camera 4029, tel. 614 28 58

Mihail PARALUTA
PNM - Camera 2, tel. 613 63 14
Comisia ptr. industrii si servicii
(prezidiu)
Camera 6035, tel. 613 66 41

Mircea POROJAN
PDSR - Camera 29, tel. 311 30 20
Comisia ptr. cercetarea abuzurilor
completi ptr. peid (secretar)
Camera 4054, tel. 614 40 71

Gheorghe RADUCANU
PNL - Camera 71, tel. 613 35 97

Petre ROMAN
PD(FSN) - Camera 44, tel. 615 94 19
Comisia ptr. aparare, ordine publica si
siguranta nationala (prezidiu)
Camera 5018, tel. 614 19 35

Petre SALCUDANU
PDSR - Camera 29, tel. 311 30 20
Comisia ptr. cultura, arte si mass media
Camera 4074, tel. 614 29 13

Stelian TANASE
PL 93 - Camera 71, tel. 613 35 97
Comisia ptr. politica externa (viceprezidiu)
Camera 4085, tel. 614 74 99

Constantin TECULESCU
PDSR - Camera 29, tel. 311 30 20
Comisia ptr. buget, finante si taxe
(viceprezidiu)
Camera 4022, tel. 614 30 33

Varujan VOSGANIAN
UAI - Camera 72, tel. 613 04 21
Comisia ptr. politica economica, informa
si privatizare
Camera 4029, tel. 614 28 58

Otto WEBER
PEI - Camera 22, tel. 615 83 65
Comisia ptr. drepturile omului, culte
si problemele minoritatilor nationale
Camera 4075, tel. 614 33 56

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

WE CAN HELP OUR REPRESENTATIVES BY INFORMING OURSELVES OF:

**PENTRU A NE PUTEA AJUTA
ALESII, TREBUIE SA NE
INFORMAM:**

- prin urmarirea activitatii parlamentarilor in cotidienele centrale, emisiunile Radio si TVR
- prin procurarea proiectelor de lege care ne intereseaza de la Secretariatele Generale ale celor doua Camere
- prin urmarirea stenogramelor sedintelor in plen din Monitorul Oficial
- prin urmarirea activitatii consilierilor locali in presa locala

PENTRU A AFLA MAI MULTE DESPRE
RELATIA NOASTRA CU CEI PE CARE I-
AM ALES, PUTEM PARTICIPA LA
ACTIUNILE DIN

LUNA ALEGATORULUI
ORGANIZATA DE
ASOCIATIA PRO DEMOCRATIA
IN INTREAGA TARA

- intalniri intre cetateni si alesii lor
- concursuri pe teme de educatie civica
- spectacole, concerte
- concursuri de "orientare parlamentara"
- alegerea parlamentarilor si a reprezentantilor administratiei locale cu cea mai buna activitate in acesti doi ani



I-AM ALES;

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ARE WAITING TO HEAR OUR OPINION ON THE FOLLOWING:

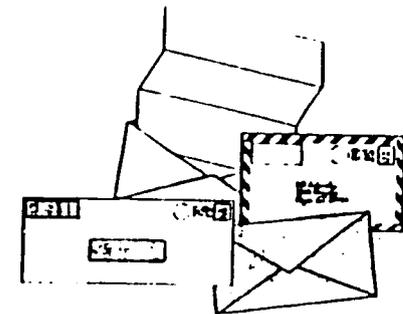
**ALESII NOSTRI ASTEAPTA SA LE
COMUNICAM OPINIILE:**

- prin scrisori, telefoane sau vizite personale la Parlament sau birourile parlamentare din judet - in cazul parlamentarilor, sau la Primarie - in cazul primarului si al consilierilor locali
- organizatiile au dreptul de a fi audiate de catre comisiile parlamentare, cu privire la proiectele de lege
- in cadrul intalnirilor dintre alesti si cetateni, intalniri despre care aflam din ziare sau de la birourile parlamentare

**PENTRU A AFLA MAI MULTE
INFORMATII DESPRE MODUL DE
ORGANIZARE SI ACTIVITATEA
PARLAMENTULUI, DESPRE
PROIECTELE DE LEGE AFLATE
IN DEZBATEREA ACESTUIA,
PUTEM SUNA LA**

01-638 8456

INTRE ORELE 10.00 - 17.00.



**SA-I AJUTAM SA NE
REPREZINTE !**

LUNA ALEGATORULUI
Asociatia PRO DEMOCRATIA
Str. Costache Negri 7
Bucuresli
01-312 0023, 01-637 6774

YOUR VOTE IS NOT ENOUGH!

VOTUL NU ESTE DE AJUNS !

Simplul fapt ca am participat la vot nu este suficient pentru a fi cu adevarat reprezentati. Cei care ne reprezinta, fie ei parlamentari, primari sau consilieri, nu o pot face decit cu ajutorul nostru, daca le spunem in permanenta care ne sunt opiniile, ce ne doare sau ce nu ne convine.

Oncat de bine intentionat este parlamentarul sau consilierul local, nu va putea niciodata sa ia decizii in interesul nostru, decit daca afla care este acest interes. De noi depinde sa ii informam in permanenta asupra problemelor sau opiniilor noastre.

Pot exista cazuri in care, desi i-am facut cunoscut interesul nostru, reprezentantul ales il ignora atunci cind ia decizii. Tot de noi depinde sa ii amintim ca NE reprezinta.

Nor avem controlul suprem asupra reprezentantilor nostri, de noi depinde daca vor fi realisti sau nu. La urmatoarele alegeri, insa, nu vom putea lua o decizie corecta decit daca vom sti cum ne au reprezentat in acesti ani.

ADRESE LA CARE II PUTEM GASI PE REPREZENTANTII NOSTRI :

PARTIDE REPREZENTATE IN PARLAMENT:

1. **Partidul Democratiei Sociale din Romania**
Str. Alena 11, Sector 1, Bucuresti
Tel. 212 0693, 212 0695
2. **Partidul Democrat**
Aleea Modrogan 1, Sector 1, Bucuresti
Tel. 212 2618, 212 2262
3. **Partidul National Taranesc Crestin Democrat**
Bd. Carol 34, sector 2, Bucuresti
Tel. 312 0607, 615 4153
4. **Partidul Unitatii Nationale Romane**
Str. Neguston 10, sector 2, Bucuresti
Tel. 311 2774
5. **Uniunea Democratica Maghiara din Romania**
Str. Herastrau 13, sector 1, Bucuresti
Tel. 212 0569, 212 1675
6. **Partidul Romania Mare**
Calea Victoriei 29A, sector 1, Bucuresti
Tel. 614 0766, 11, 1401
7. **Partidul Aliantei Civice**
Bd. National Unitatei 5, sector 5, Bucuresti
Tel. 615 3101, 615 2114
8. **Partidul Socialist al Muncii**
Str. Neguston 35, sector 2, Bucuresti
Tel. 312 0324, 312 1248
9. **Partidul Liberal 1993**
Calea Victoriei 133, sector 1, Bucuresti
Tel. 619 5848, 619 6995
10. **Partidul Social Democrat Roman**
Str. Dem. Dobrescu 1, sector 4, Bucuresti
Tel. 616 4221, 614 6310
11. **Partidul Ecologist Roman**
Bd. George Costea 11, sector 4, Bucuresti
Tel. 682 4215
12. **Partidul National Liberal - Conventia Democratica**
Calea Victoriei 126, sector 1, Bucuresti
Tel. 619 4219

SENATUL ROMANIEI

Piata Revolutiei 1, sector 1, Bucuresti
Tel. 615 0290

Secretariatul General
Tel. 312 1093

Secretar General
Prof. univ. dr. C. Ionescu
Tel. 615 0200-103, camera 123

Compartimentul pentru presa si informati
Sof. compartiment Mihai Corut
Tel. 615 6003, 615 0200/240
Camera 440

Compartimentul Relatii cu publicul
Coordonator Chiso C. Mazilescu
Tel. 615 8942, 615 0200/202
Camera 143, 145, Corp II

CAMERA DE PUTATI OR

Alina Palatofescu
Bucuresti
Tel. 619 0200

Secretariat General
Tel. 615 9327

Secretar Camera
Aranta Gaspar
Tel. 615 0200-103, 615 0200/226
Camera 111

Compartimentul presa si informati
Sof. compartiment Anni Zamfirescu
Tel. 615 4219, 615 0200/244

Compartimentul pentru relatii cu publicul
Coordonator Ecaterina Zamfirescu
Tel. 614 6310

- * de putati sa veniti sa luati in calcul pe care le reprezinta in deciziile de putati. La acesta birou putati fi gasiti in fiecare zi secretarii biroului.
- * putati sa veniti sa luati in calcul la Putati Bucuresti.

Putati

A BROCHURE ON COMPARATIVE ELECTORAL SYSTEMS (ENCLOSURE 9)

istemul electoral pe baza caruia se desfasoara alegerile are o deosebita importanta in determinarea multor spectre ale vietii politice si sociale ale unei tari. Modul in care cetatenii sint reprezentati este conditionat nu numai de rezultatul votului alegatorilor ci, intr-o masura chiar mai mare, de sistemul electoral pe baza caruia el a fost exprimat.

Optiunea pentru un sistem electoral care sa asigure o prezentare corecta, la toate nivelele, a tuturor opiniilor si intereselor, este importanta mai cu seama in tarile liberate de curind de totalitarism. In aceste cazuri, sistemul electoral ales poate juca un rol hotaritor in democratizarea societatii.

In Romania au avut loc doua rinduri de alegeri parlamentare si unul de alegeri locale - pe baza unui sistem electoral care nu este rezultatul unor dezbateri publice. Ceea ce este mai ingrijorator este ca inclusiv in cercurile politice aceasta chestiune capitala a fost tratata destul de superficial.

Acum trag cu toata pondasala. Actualul sistem electoral favorizeaza reprezentarea echitabila a tuturor curentelor politice. Acelasi sistem te cere, insa, parlamentarilor de calitate mai degraba fata de conducerea partidelor lor pentru ca de ele depinde plasarea numelor lor pe listele de la proximele alegeri, ca si pozitia acestora pe lista), precum si fata de alegatori - acestia din urma fiind tentati, in consecinta, sa transfere asupra celui care candideaza intr-o anumita circumscriptie anume toate calitatile si defectele liderului partidului respectiv. Ceea ce in alegerile locale inca mai conteaza (capacitatile candidatului puse inaintea partinentei de partid) se pierde aproape complet cu ocazia alegerilor generale.

In aceasta brosură sint trecute in revista principalele sisteme electorale intilnite astazi in lume. După ce o veti citi, veti putea judeca putin mai bine in ce masura Romania are un sistem electoral care i se potriveste si care ar fi sistemul cel mai indicat spre a fi adoptat - caci pina la urmatoarele alegeri generale a mai ramas destul de putin

Asa cum stiti, in Romania functioneaza, altele pentru alegerile parlamentare, cit si pentru cele locale, sistemul proportional - intr-o formula apropiata de varianta a) prezentata in aceasta brosură. In cazul alegerilor parlamentare, la dezavantajele acestei formule se adauga cele determinate de baremul de 3% pe care partidele trebuie sa-l atinga pentru a intra in Parlament - ceea ce face, ca un procent important (circa 8%) din cei care au votat sa nu fie reprezentati in forul legislativ al tarii. Acest barem nu are o fundamentare logica, fiind stabilit in urma unor negocieri - putind fi considerat un factor de hazard cu o influenta decisiva asupra configuratiei actualului Parlament. Ginditi-va numai care ar fi fost fortele politice reprezentate azi in Parlament si cum ar arata actualul guvern daca baremul ar fi fost de 5% (asa cum era prevazut initial in proiectul de lege) sau daca el n-ar fi existat de loc.

Desi, asa cum am aratat, in Romania au avut loc, deja, alegeri parlamentare si locale, nu putem considera ca se poate vorbi de o practica indelungata a acestui sistem. El poate fi schimbat, cu conditia, bineinteles, sa existe o vointa in acest sens din partea fortelor politice reprezentate in Parlament. Dar la determinarea acestei vointe pot contribui, in primul rind, reprezentantii societatii civile: syndicatele, organizatiile neguvernamentale, mass-media si altele. Societatea civila trebuie sa se implice in problema sistemului electoral, pentru ca persoanele cele mai interesate de felul in care sint alesi reprezentantii alegatorilor la diferite nivele sint alegatorii insisi.

ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

Sisteme electorale

Pentru informatii si materiale suplimentare
cu privire la sistemele electorale va puteti
adresa Centrului National de Coordonare al
Asociatiei PRO DEMOCRATIA

Bucuresu - Str. Costache Negru, 7
tel: 01- 637-6774, fax: 01-312-0023

1. **Sistemul majoritar** presupune alegerea unui singur reprezentant în fiecare circumscripție. Conform **sistemului majoritar relativ** (care funcționează în SUA și Marea Britanie), un candidat, pentru a câștiga alegerile într-o circumscripție electorală, nu are nevoie de o majoritate simplă (50%+1) trebuind doar să înfrunescă cel mai mare număr de voturi în circumscripția respectivă. Sînt țări însă (Franța spre exemplu) în care funcționează **sistemul majoritar absolut**, conform căruia, pentru a fi ales, un candidat are nevoie de 50%+1 din voturi. După modul în care se procedează în cazul în care, într-o circumscripție, nici un candidat nu reușește acest lucru, se disting câteva variante ale sistemului majoritar absolut:

a) Se organizează un al doilea tur de scrutin cu participarea candidaților clasati pe primele două locuri în primul tur.

b) Se organizează alte tururi de scrutin succesive în urma cărora fiind excluși candidații care obțin mai puțin de 12,5% puncte unul din candidați intruneste 50%+1.

c) Alegerile se desfășoară în cadrul unui singur tur de scrutin în care alegătorii marchează candidații cu 1, 2, 3... în ordinea preferințelor lor. În cazul în care nici unul din candidați nu intruneste 50%+1, se redistribuie voturile ultimilor clasati, în funcție de opțiunile exprimate de alegători, pînă cînd unul din candidați intruneste 50%+1.

Avantaje

- implică o responsabilitate ridicată a celor aleși în fața alegătorilor;
- oferă alegătorilor posibilitatea de a alege atât partidul cit și candidatul.

Dezavantaje

- nu asigură proportionalitatea între numărul de locuri câștigate de o formațiune politică și suportul electoral de care aceasta se bucură, mai mult oferă posibilitatea ca partide care intrunesc un număr relativ mic de voturi decît altele, să aibă mai mulți reprezentanți tîm special în cazul sistemului majoritar relativ);
- o mare parte din cei care votează depășindu-se uneori 50% nu sînt reprezentați în forurile alese.

2. **Sistemul proportional (scrutinul de lista)** presupune ca alegătorii dintr-o circumscripție să voteze lista de candidați a partidului preferat pentru respectiva circumscripție. De pe lista unui partid sînt aleși un număr de candidați proportional cu numărul de voturi obținut de acel partid în circumscripție. Si acest sistem prezintă câteva variante:

a) Alegătorii votează lista partidului așa cum este ea, cu ordinea candidaților așa cum a fost stabilită de partidul respectiv. Astfel, șansele candidaților de a fi aleși nu depind de valoarea lor, ci de locurile pe care îi plăsează pe liste conducerile partidelor.

b) Alegătorul votează lista partidului preferat, dar are posibilitatea de a marca pe lista respectivă un candidat preferat (în cazul în care nu e de acord cu ordinea stabilită de partid). Astfel, cînd se face număratoarea voturilor, se ține cont și de opțiunile alegătorilor pentru anumii candidați, aceștia avînd șanse de a fi aleși, chiar mai mari decît alți colegi de a lor mai bine plasati pe liste.

Avantaje

- Asigura proportionalitatea dintre numărul de reprezentanți aleși ai unui partid și suportul electoral al acestuia.

Dezavantaje

- În special în cazul variantei (a), nu implică responsabilitatea celor aleși în fața alegătorilor. Dacă un parlamentar va fi reales sau nu la alegerile următoare, depinde în primul rînd de poziția pe care o ocupă pe lista candidaților, și doar în al doilea rînd de votul cetățenilor.

- Alegătorii nu au nici un control asupra selecției celor aleși, mulți candidați anonimi sînt aleși doar datorită votului pe care cetățenii îl acordă liderilor partidelor din care fac parte sau, în cel mai bun caz, pentru platforma politică a partidului respectiv.

- Numărul de voturi acumulate de un partid pentru o listă de candidați nu este uniform repartizat tuturor candidaților aceluși partid. În fapt, toate voturile sînt obținute de liderii partidului sau de capii de listă, însă de ele beneficiază și ceilalți candidați aleși - putîndu-se astfel promova non valabil.

- Varianta (a) se aplică în Spania, Portugalia, România, Israel, iar varianta (b) în Belgia, Finlanda, Luxemburg, Elveția, Danemarca.

3. **Sistemul mixt** presupune ca cetățenii să aleagă un număr de reprezentanți prin sistemul majoritar și alții prin sistem proportional (cei aleși prin sistem proportional reprezentînd regiuni mai mari, iar cei aleși prin sistem majoritar reprezentînd fiecare cîte o circumscripție).

Avantaje

- asigură o proportionalitate mai bună decît sistemul majoritar;
- conduce la alegerea unui număr de reprezentanți (prin sistemul majoritar) cu responsabilitate sporită față de alegători;

Dezavantaje

- creează două clase de reprezentanți, cei aleși prin sistemul majoritar considerîndu-se mai reprezentativi.

- Se aplică în Germania (camera inferioară a Parlamentului), Ungaria, Bulgaria, Federația Rusă, Albania.

4. **Un singur vot transferabil** oferă alegătorilor posibilitatea de a exprima mai multe opțiuni pe aceeași listă de candidați sau pe mai multe liste (cîte liderii partide), marcînd candidații cu 1, 2, 3... în ordinea preferințelor. Pentru a fi ales, un candidat trebuie să înfrunescă o "cota". În cazul în care un candidat primește mai multe voturi decît are nevoie sau mai puține, astfel încît nu poate fi ales și este exclus, surplusul de voturi în primul caz sau toate voturile în cel de al doilea sînt redistribuite celorlalți candidați, în funcție de preferințele exprimate de alegători.

Avantaje

- Asigura proportionalitatea între numărul de reprezentanți aleși ai unei formațiuni politice și suportul său electoral;
- implică responsabilitate din partea celor aleși în fața alegătorilor, prin faptul că alegerile sînt nominale;
- opțiunea alegătorului se bazează atît pe simpatia față de un partid politic, cit și pe aprecierea meritelor individuale ale candidaților - alegerea putînd fi considerată efectivă.

Dezavantaje

- operațiunile destul de complicate la numărarea voturilor și stabilirea rezultatelor.

- Se aplică în Republica Irlanda, Irlanda de Nord (guvernul local), Australia (camera inferioară a parlamentului).

Appendix J: (Young Women in Politics) Conference Agenda and Trainer Bios



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Fifth Floor, 1117 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 328-3136

■ FAX (202) 939-3166
■ E-Mail 5979039@MCIEMAIL.COM

**Women In Politics Conference
Skopje, Macedonia/January 1995**

January 9, 1995

Agenda

Afternoon/Evening Evening	<u>Monday, January 23</u> Advisors arrive Advisors/staff dinner at Skopje restaurant
10:00 - 16:00 Afternoon/Evening 16:00 - 19:00 19:30 - 22:00	<u>Tuesday, January 24</u> Advisors' briefing Participants' arrival and registration Free time Dinner at hotel
9:30 - 12:00 12:00 - 13:00 13:00 - 15:30 15:30 - 19:00 19:00 - 22:30	<u>Wednesday, January 25</u> Participants' orientation Lunch Free time/Tour of Skopje Participant, trainer, and staff introductions Opening discussion: The politician as woman; the woman as politician Reception, dinner, and keynote speech
9:00 - 9:15 9:30 - 12:00 12:00 - 13:00 13:00 - 15:30 15:30 - 16:00 16:00 - 18:00	<u>Thursday, January 26</u> Plenary to review day's agenda Workshop Session #1: Decision-Making Skills A - Determining policies and reviewing policy decisions B - Chairing a meeting or committee C - Forming coalitions and the art of negotiation Lunch Workshop Session #2: Leadership Training A - Reaching out to and representing women B - Reaching out to and representing all constituents C - Attaining leadership positions in one's party or organization Coffee break Group exercises A - "Town Meeting"



18:00 - 19:00	B - "Press Conference"
18:30 - 19:00	C - "Training the trainers"
19:00 - 23:00	Free time Advisors' meeting Dinner/Cultural program
9:00 - 9:15	<u>Friday, January 27</u>
9:30 - 12:00	Plenary to review day's agenda Workshop Session #1: Decision-Making Skills (<i>repeat</i>) A - Determining policies and analyzing policy decisions B - Chairing a meeting or committee C - Forming coalitions and the art of negotiation
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch
13:00 - 15:30	Workshop Session #2: Leadership Training (<i>repeat</i>) A - Reaching out to and representing women B - Reaching out to and representing all constituents C - Attaining leadership positions in one's party or organization
15:30 - 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 - 18:00	Group exercises A - "Town Meeting" B - "Press conference" C - "Training the trainers"
18:00 - 19:30	Free time
19:30 - 22:30	Dinner in Skopje restaurant
9:30 - 9:45	<u>Saturday, January 28</u>
9:45 - 12:00	Plenary to review day's agenda Group exercises A - "Town Meeting" B - "Press conference" C - "Training the trainers"
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch
13:00 - 15:30	Closing discussion: Political Networks among Women
15:30 - 20:00	Free time
15:45 - 16:30	Press conference
19:00 - 20:00	Trainer and staff debriefing
20:00 -	Closing dinner
Morning	<u>Sunday, January 29</u> Departure of advisors and participants



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■ FAX (202) 939-3166

■ E-Mail 5979039@MCLMAIL.COM

WOMEN IN POLITICS CONFERENCE

ADVISOR BIOGRAPHIES

Cindy Chavez (United States). Ms. Chavez is a political strategist, grassroots organizer, and community development specialist from San Jose, California. As a policy analyst in one of California's largest counties, Ms. Chavez drafted policies on health and social services issues, conducted community outreach programs, and worked closely with various citizen groups. As a political organizer, she has worked extensively with labor unions and minority civic groups in all aspects of issue-based campaigns, including strategy development, volunteer recruitment, fundraising, and media events. Ms. Chavez has also run campaigns for candidates seeking local elected office. She has participated in NDI programs in the former Soviet Union.

Nuala Fennell (Ireland). Ms. Fennell's longstanding professional career combines political service with journalism. She has served as a Member of the Irish parliament (Fine Gael party). As a parliamentarian, she has prepared, drafted, and introduced laws for independent domicile and equal citizenship rights for women. She has also served as Minister of State for Women's Affairs (1981-1993). In addition, Ms. Fennell has established a four-year program on women in business. As a journalist, she has worked in both broadcast and print media. She currently works as a journalist, public affairs executive, and lecturer, and serves as a member of a leading women's political association. Ms. Fennell served as a trainer at NDI's Women in Politics Conference in Bucharest one year ago. In addition to working with NDI in Eastern Europe, Ms. Fennell has also participated in a NDI-sponsored women's political development program in Kenya.

Marijana Grandits (Austria). Ms. Grandits is a former member of Parliament and foreign policy spokeswoman for Austria's Green Party. In this capacity Ms. Grandits focused much of her attention on the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. She is the Director of the "House of Europe", an educational institute specializing in European issues. She is a member of the International Council of Parliamentarians for Global Action, and member of the Executive Committee of the Vienna-based North/South Institute. Ms. Grandits holds a post-graduate degree in Slavic languages/literature and the history of Eastern Europe from the University of Vienna. Ms. Grandits served as a trainer at NDI's Women in Politics Conference in Bucharest one year ago.

Hege Hero (Norway). Ms. Hero is currently an equal opportunities officer for the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK). In this position, she arranges special courses for potential women managers and analyzes gender equity in NRK's programming and personnel policies. Ms. Hero recently served as Secretary General of the Woman's Association of the Conservative Party. Her prior political experience includes serving as Vice President of





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Fifth Floor, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 328-3136

■ FAX (202) 939-3166

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Norway's Equal Status Council; as Deputy Member of an Oslo district council; and as staff and planning manager in several local election campaigns. Ms. Hero's international work includes providing campaign assistance to Civic Forum/Public Against Violence in the 1990 Czechoslovak general elections. Ms. Hero also has private sector experience in the investment banking field. Ms. Hero served as a trainer at NDI's Women in Politics Conference in Bucharest one year ago, and has participated in other NDI programs, including a recent local government development program in Estonia.

Eleanor Lewis (United States). Ms. Lewis is a political consultant with EMILY's List, a national donor network which supports Democratic, pro-choice women candidates and Bass & Howes, a public relations and political consulting group. She began her career on Capitol Hill working for House representatives. During the Carter Administration, Ms. Lewis worked on congressional relations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and subsequently as Director of the Executive Secretariat at the Department of Transportation. Ms. Lewis then returned to Capitol Hill, serving as Administrative Assistant to several House representatives. She worked as Ms. Ferraro's Executive Assistant during the 1984 Vice Presidential campaign. Ms. Lewis served as a trainer at NDI's Women in Politics Conference in Bucharest one year ago.

Sonja Lokar (Slovenia). Ms. Lokar is a former member of parliament and currently the president of the Women's Forum of Slovenia's United List Party. Ms. Lokar was elected Secretary General of Slovenia's leading reformed communist party in 1989. She subsequently held the Vice President's chair, and began the party's women's fraction, the first of its kind in post-communist Slovenia. In 1990 she was elected to parliament, where she headed the Commission on Labor and Social Affairs. Ms. Lokar played a leading role in bringing together pro-choice women's groups to obtain a 1991 constitutional guarantee on the right of women to abortion and family planning. She has worked extensively with women's groups in Slovenia and elsewhere in the former Yugoslavia to organize peace initiatives in protest to the on-going war.



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1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Fifth Floor
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 328-3136
FAX (202) 939-3166
E-MAIL 5979039@MCIMAIL.COM

January 25, 1995

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Washington, D.C. 20523-0053

Re: Quarterly Report - Eastern and Central Europe
Agreement No. EUR-0017-A-00-1064-00
Agreement No. EUR-0021-A-00-4028-00

Dear Mr. Hyman:

Enclosed please find the quarterly report for NDI's programs under the above referenced agreements covering the period from October 1 through December 31, 1994.

The report covers activities for programs in Albania, Bulgaria, Estonia and Lithuania, Latvia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Romania, as well as the Young Women in Politics Program.

Should you have any questions about this report, please let me know.

Sincerely,


Christine Clary Ryland
Deputy Director for
Program Coordination

Enclosures

cc: PPC/POL/CDIE/DI
USAID, Washington, D.C. 20523-1802

Kenneth D. Wollack—President • Jean B. Dunn—Vice President for Administration & Development
Senior Associates: Patricia Keefer—Political and Civic Organization • Thomas O. Melia—Democratic Governance
Nelson C. Ledsky—Former Soviet Union • Patrick Merloe—Election Processes
Program Coordination Director: Eric C. Bjornlund
Senior Consultant: Eddie Charles Brown

