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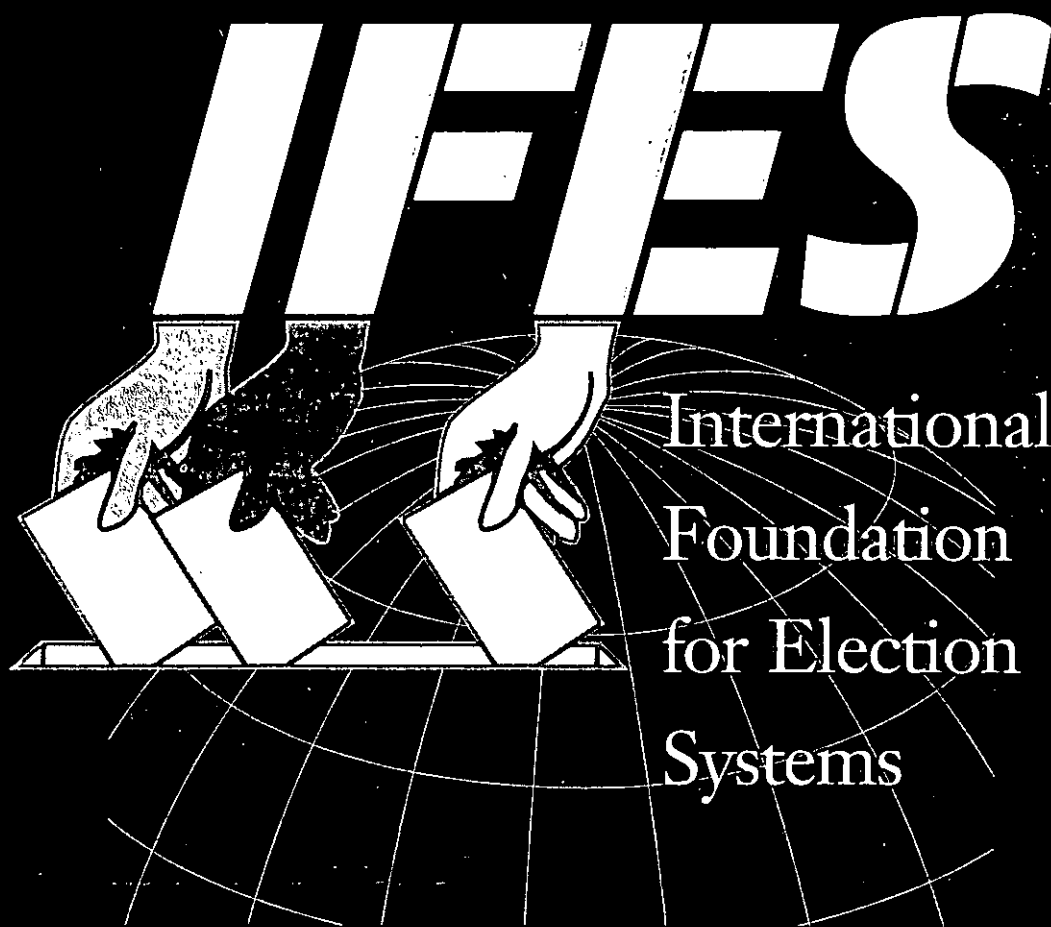
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**Technical Assistance Mission  
to the OSCE/ODIHR  
Republic of Albania  
May-July 1997**

**Prepared by**

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## **I. The ODIHR in Albania: A Short History**

The 1997 Parliamentary Elections, held on June 29, 1997, were the result of a March, 1997, agreement between the Albanian government and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to provide assistance, advice, and monitoring during the preparation and conduct of these elections. In May, a political contract was signed by representatives of ten (10) Albanian political parties welcoming the presence of domestic and international observers and reconfirming their support for international assistance and monitoring of the elections (Appendix 1).

The OSCE mandate, however, was narrow, allowing for technical assistance and support to the Albanian authorities in organizing their own elections. The Technical Assistance Mission was originally organized to include eighteen (18) technical advisers, working under the leadership of an Election Coordinator, with supervision provided by the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Relations (ODIHR). International technical assistants, assigned as logistics specialists, arrived in mid-May and undertook the responsibility for local staff hiring, equipping the office, and obtaining office supplies.

Three unit heads were in place by the first week of June, 1997, when the Election Coordinator resigned. The mission was quickly reorganized, with a new Election Coordinator designating six (6) unit coordinators. By that time, the number of international technical advisers numbered twenty-seven (27), representing fourteen (14) countries.

The security situation in Albania, a result of civil unrest caused by failed "pyramid" investment schemes, led many to believe the elections would be postponed. The OSCE, however, strongly supported the holding of elections on June 29 and urged the Albanian authorities and political forces to commit a major effort to the election process and preparations.

A national curfew was in effect from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. and travel to most places outside of the capital of Tirana was only allowed with an armed escort. The OSCE/ODIHR leadership worked closely with the Multi-National Protection Force (FMP), however, regional advisers were only deployed to approximately 75% of the country, due to security concerns in the remaining areas of Albania.

## **II. IFES Technical Team Scope of Project**

The IFES Technical Assistance Project to the OSCE/ODIHR in the Republic of Albania for the 1997 Parliamentary Elections began in early May 1997 when IFES was asked by ODIHR to provide a total of thirteen (13) senior level election administrative experts to serve within the OSCE/ODIHR Technical Assistance and Observation Mission. These individuals were to provide election expertise in several areas including:

- Voter registration and verification;
- Voter education and media relations;
- Election official training;

- Commodities procurement; and
- Regional election supervision

Upon arrival in Albania, however, the IFES Technical Team members found the technical needs of the mission had expanded with the resignation of Brian Pridham (Election Coordinator) less than three weeks before the scheduled elections. With the appointment of Anthony Welch as the new Election Coordinator, and the reorganization of the Technical Assistance Mission, IFES consultants assumed additional duties of:

- Central Election Commission (CEC) Senior Liaison
- Short Term Observer (STO) Deployment Coordinator
- Short Term Observer (STO) Briefing Coordinator
- Mission Legal Analyst
- ODIHR Election Office Administrator

Of the thirteen (13) IFES consultants, eleven (11) served within the OSCE/ODIHR election office and two (2) consultants served as Regional Technical Advisers (RTAs). The IFES consultants and their primary responsibilities were:

Name	Position	Period of Assignment
George Russell	Voter Registration Specialist	May - July
Barbara Lynch	Voter Education and Media Specialist	May - July
Philip Thompson	Election Services Specialist	May - June
Matthew Horn	Mission Legal Analyst	May - July
Dan Blessington	Central Election Commission Liaison	June - July
Connie Kaplan	ODIHR Election Office Administrator	June - July
Andre Bouchard	Short Term Observer (STO) Deployment Coordinator	June - July
Carlos Guerrero	Short Term Observer (STO) Briefing Coordinator	June - July
Kate Birsell	Logistics Specialist	June - July
Dick Andrews	Materials Specialist	June - July
Jean Schemmer	Regional Technical Advisor (RTA)	June - July
Carol Staley	Regional Technical Advisor (RTA)	June - July
Mihail Konstantinov	Mission Technical Advisor	July

### **III. IFES Technical Assistance Assignments**

The IFES Technical Team began arriving during the third week of May 1997, with several consultants remaining through the first round elections on June 29th, the second round elections on July 6th, and the third round elections on July 13th. The following section includes a brief description of the role of the IFES Advisors within the ODIHR Mission structure (Appendix 2).

#### **A. George Russell - Voter Registration Specialist**

Assigned as Voter Registration Specialist, George Russell received reports from deployed RTAs and prepared summaries of each electoral zone's election preparations. He also monitored the status of the compilation of the voter registration lists within the zones and updated the technical team on this aspect of the process. Russell also served as liaison with the Ministry of Local Government and received lists of candidates and polling stations for use within the Mission.

As the election neared, Russell served as chief liaison for the transfer of election materials to the Albanian authorities. In this capacity he accepted delivery of ballot boxes, seals, stamps, and ballots, worked closely with the FMP to secure the items, and waited with the materials until the Albanian authorities accepted delivery of the materials. The Albanian government was responsible for the distribution of all election materials to the election zones.

#### **B. Barbara Lynch - Voter Education and Media Specialist**

When Barbara Lynch arrived in Albania in late May, she was assigned the task of developing a voter education and media campaign and worked closely with Albanian authorities on the project. By May 29<sup>th</sup>, four weeks before the scheduled election, she designed and developed two election-related campaigns: a motivational "get-out-the-vote" campaign and an informational approach for voters.

Once the campaign was approved by the Albanian government and ODIHR Director Gerard Stoudmann, Lynch developed a media and voter education budget and source of funding. Lynch's efforts resulted in the production of voter education videos, which appeared on Albanian television, voter education radio announcements, and multi-colored posters and flyers, which were distributed throughout the country by the Albanian authorities (Appendix 3).

#### **C. Philip Thompson - Election Services Specialist**

Although originally assigned to work with the election official training component within the Mission, Philip Thompson was asked to serve temporarily as liaison with various governmental offices. In addition, he coordinated the printing of ballot papers in Rome as the OSCE's representative.

Thompson also assisted with the coordination of responsibilities for the technical advisers and participated in briefing sessions for the regional technical advisers (RTAs) during the initial stages of the Mission (Appendix 4).



**D. Matthew Horn - Mission Legal Analyst**

Upon arriving in Albania, Matthew Horn focused his attention on the continually changing legal environment in Albania, especially in relation to the electoral law and its interpretation by the Albanian Constitutional Court and Central Election Commission. Horn provided legal review of numerous documents, originating from both the Albanian government and within the Mission.

With the Technical Assistance Mission advising the Albanian authorities regarding the procurement of election materials, Horn prepared OSCE contracts and letters pertaining to procedures to be followed for the transfer of these materials to the Albanian authorities. He also drafted correspondence on behalf of OSCE and reviewed election-related documents and materials (Appendix 5).

**E. Dan Blessington - Central Election Commission Liaison**

Dan Blessington served as the OCSE/ODIHR senior liaison and advisor to the Central Election Commission (CEC). Twice a day, he attended CEC meetings and updated the Mission regarding CEC activities. CEC meetings were held without agendas or minutes, with several decisions made after days of deliberations and at the very last minute. Blessington advised CEC members regarding legal procedures and also monitored decisions made by the Albanian Constitutional Court.

During the Short Term Observer (STO) Briefings, Blessington presented legal reviews of the Albanian situation and the CEC's activities. He continued to monitor the CEC following each election round and reported the results of the election from each zone as they were confirmed by the CEC. He worked closely with the government officials from all political parties and provided expertise on legal and election matters for the members (Appendix 6).

**F. Connie Kaplan - ODIHR Election Office Administrator and IFES Chief of Party**

Amid a Mission reorganization and restructuring of the office staff due to the resignation of the first Election Coordinator, Connie Kaplan helped to organize and manage the office, working directly with the newly appointed Election Coordinator and the ODIHR Chief of Staff. Among her responsibilities as Office Administrator was the approval of local staff salaries and payments, procurement of supplies and work space for the international advisors, and maintenance of official documents, records, and files.

In addition to the role of Office Administrator, Kaplan participated in the STO Briefings, as well as the daily Mission Coordinator meetings. Her election day duties included the coordination and review of election day complaints received in the OSCE/ODIHR office. Before departing Albania, Kaplan organized all Mission files and closed down the election unit. She also served as Chief of Party for the IFES Technical Team which in the end proved essential due to the extensive reporting demanded by IFES/W, necessary on-site logistics, and IFES' responsibility to the ODIHR in Tirana and Warsaw when personnel requests and amendments were required.

**G. Andre Bouchard - Short Term Observer (STO) Deployment Coordinator**

Andre Bouchard was assigned the task of Short Term Observer (STO) Deployment Coordinator upon his arrival in Albania. As one of the units created by the new Election Coordinator less than three weeks before the election, Bouchard organized the deployment and accreditation for the 238 first-round observer teams and the 67 second-round observer teams.

Delays in receiving the lists of STAVES from several countries, and the continually changing number of STAVES necessitated the use of a specially prepared database to track pertinent information on each STO. Bouchard coordinated the deployment plans for both election rounds with the FMP and various embassies. He also participated in the STO Briefings and responded to inquiries pertaining to the deployment plans (Appendix 7).

**H. Carlos Guerrero - Short Term Observer (STO) Briefing Coordinator**

As Coordinator of the Short Term Observer Briefing, Carlos Guerrero was responsible for organizing and presenting the training for all STOs for both the first and second round elections. Guerrero prepared numerous documents, arranged for various presenters, and moderated both briefing programs aimed at preparing the 500 international observers for election day.

Guerrero also organized a data processing center to input the results of the STO reports completed by each observer team. These reports served as the basis of the evaluation of the conduct of the election, with Guerrero analyzing the data and assisting with the preliminary report. Guerrero established several special data bases for various units of the Technical Assistance Mission and served as an observer during the third round elections (Appendix 7).

**I. Kate Birsel - Logistics Specialist**

Kate Birsel, as a member of the logistics unit, was responsible for the interviewing, hiring, training, deployment and payment of more than 200 English speaking Albanians needed as STO interpreters. In undertaking this task, Birsel coordinated the local staff who assisted in the process. She also worked with other members of the logistics unit to insure that the registration and transportation needs of the Observation Mission were adequate.

On election day, Birsel monitored the emergency radio channels and transmitted relevant information to the appropriate Mission members. Birsel also coordinated the STO interpreters for the second-round elections, ensuring that each observer team was paired with a qualified interpreter.

**J. Dick Andrews - Materials Specialist**

Dick Andrews participated in various areas of the Technical Assistance Mission, particularly in the process of transferring election materials to the Albanian authorities prior to the first-round elections. This work entailed liaison with units of the FMP for securing the election materials and the Albanian officials who accepted the materials.

Prior to the second round elections, Andrews worked with the logistics unit arranging transportation for the second round STO teams. In addition, as international technical advisors prepared to depart Albania, Andrews coordinated their transportation needs. During the first round elections, Andrews assisted the communications unit by monitoring the emergency radios while the observer teams were deployed (Appendix 4).

**K. Jean Schemmer - Regional Technical Adviser (RTA)**

Jean Schemmer served as a Regional Technical Adviser and Regional Coordinator in the district of Durres/Kavaje. She coordinated meetings with the Prefects, Zonal Election Commissions (EC), and visited polling stations to observe the election progress. On a weekly basis, Schemmer participated in regional de-briefings on the status of election preparations in her assigned district.

Prior to the election, Schemmer determined polling station assignments for the STO teams deployed to her district. On election day, she coordinated the activities of 22 observer teams and conducted a district de-briefing following the election. In visiting the various areas, Schemmer also met with local government officials to discuss election preparations (Appendix 8).

**L. Carol Staley - Regional Technical Adviser (RTA)**

Carol Staley served as a Regional Technical Adviser and Regional Coordinator the Tirana area. In this capacity, she observed the election preparations in the election zones within her district and completed reports to update the Mission on election preparations.

As Regional Coordinator for the Tirana area for the second round, she assigned the observer teams to polling stations and coordinated the STO activities in the area. She also de-briefed the STO teams and participated in general de-briefing sessions within the Mission (Appendix 8).

**M. Mihail Konstantinov - Mission Technical Advisor**

Mihail Konstantinov was engaged by IFES to continue his work in Albania coordinating the technical preparations and printing of a booklet of election results as required by Article 78 of the Law on Elections. He drafted and negotiated the agreement between OSCE and the Albanian CEC for the use of computers and printers, and managed the actual preparation of the results.

He also provided ongoing technical assistance to the computer center of the CEC in connection with the pre-print preparation of the information provided by polling stations and zonal election commissions (Appendix 9).

**IV. Results of the Election**

The OSCE Special Coordinator for the Albanian Parliamentary Elections reported that the elections were "acceptable given the prevailing circumstances" (Appendix 10). These circumstances included

the fact that:

1. The electoral commissions, both zonal and polling stations, became operational very late in most areas.
2. The voter's lists were not completed on time and in some areas there were no lists.
3. The lists of candidates were established very late in several electoral zones and forwarded to the Central Election Commission at the very last moment.
4. The late printing of the ballot papers and the distribution of election materials caused serious delays, resulting in several polling stations not receiving them in time for the first round.
5. The opening and closing hours of the polling stations were changed the day before the first round by a ruling of the Constitutional Court, but had been held up for a time for apparent political reasons.

These difficulties, however, did not prevent approximately 73% of the voters from turning out during the first round, with a majority of polling stations in operation on that day. There were approximately 500 short term observers deployed throughout the country who visited polling stations, witnessed the tabulation of the vote, and interviewed voters and electoral commission members. These observers reported:

1. The vast majority of polling stations operated in a good or very good manner.
2. Where there were difficulties, the violations did not appear to be serious and included ballots which were not signed or stamped, family voting, and improperly sealed ballot boxes.
3. Security at polling stations was generally good, however, there were incidents of violence and intimidation in some areas.
4. The counting and tabulation process was slow, including the slow transmission of results protocols by the zonal authorities to the Central Election Commission.

The second-round elections were monitored by over 150 observers in 32 zones. Although voter turnout was lower than the first round, the observers noted many of the same findings as in the first round.

## **V. Recommendations Supporting the Democratic Process in Albania**

The IFES Technical Team, in support of their roles as technical advisors, identified several areas for improvement by the Albanian authorities who desire a democratic government. These recommendations, include several which have been made by previous IFES technical consultants.

In order to move forward in the democratic process, the IFES Technical Team recommended the following:

1. Establishment of a uniform or more consistent method of voter registration throughout the country;
- Serious consideration should be given to a computerized process;
  - An ultimate goal should be set that would institute and assist in the development of a permanent voter's list for periodic updating. This should be available in each zone on a timely and secure manner;
  - The establishment of a nation-wide training program for zonal and polling station members;
  - The development of a core instructional (election worker) training curriculum and Train-the Trainers (TOT) program;
  - Existing training materials and manuals should be reviewed and revised;
  - Training should be conducted in a timely manner;
  - Interested political parties and non-government organizations should be included in the program;
  - A full review and revision of the Albanian Electoral Law should be conducted;
  - All recent decisions by the Albanian Constitutional Court should be reviewed;
  - Existing election procedures should be replaced with easier election practices and procedures;
  - Transparent administrative procedures for the Central Election Commission should be established;
  - Consideration should be given to the use of meeting agendas, meeting minutes, and an official and consistent mechanism for meeting notification;
  - Consideration should be given to the development of administrative rules;
  - The development of a national voter and civic education program should be undertaken and coordinated;
  - Voter outreach and registration programs should be aimed specifically at women and young adults;

Revised election day procedures and voting requirements (identification, etc.) must be included;

Participation of voters, NGOs and political parties should be encouraged;

- The formal establishment of a professional, permanent election office which would:
- Coordinate the management and technical aspects of election administration; and
- Development and design of an electoral calendar noting key deadlines and players.

#### **VI. Technical Challenges Within the OSCE/ODIHR Mission**

While working within the OSCE/ODIHR Technical Assistance Mission, the IFES Technical Team was compelled to react to numerous internal challenges. These challenges have been outlined in order to better underscore the important role IFES played in the overall mission, but should underscore the dangers of working within an independent Mission.

- The Technical Assistance Mission was placed in a difficult situation with limited time to formally organize, staff up, and solidify spheres of responsibility (Government of Albania, OSCE, and international NGOs). This in itself made the development of proper lines of authority difficult to establish and placed a number of technical advisors in a position where they were unaware to whom to report or what specific tasks they were to undertake. This problem was especially acute with the IFES Technicians who had been selected based on their proven capabilities and experience conforming to a formal request from OSCE-ODIHR to the Department of State. In fact, only three of the thirteen individuals ultimately were placed in positions based on their selection;
- Upon arrival in Tirana, local staff hiring and reimbursement, for the most part, was uneven and based on a "who knows whom" basis of selection within the Mission rather than proven qualifications. Undoubtedly this was in part due to the fact that a large number of local positions had to be filled as soon as possible in an environment which included thousands of interested hirees. In the future, a more defined "needs assessment" should be undertaken to determine skills required of locally hired staff. The management and administration of the local staff and the office were unfortunately considered low priority due to the lack of time on the ground. In the end, IFES Connie Kaplan took over the role as one of the key office administrators and local personnel (Human Resources) personnel, filling a void that is key to the functioning of a mission of this size;

Beyond the control of the Tirana Mission as a unit, the sudden resignation of the original Election Coordinator less than three weeks before the election affected morale and organization within the structure. This resignation, was not clearly explained by the Mission to local staff and other technician, which in the end brought forth continuous rumors which at times may have hurt the

organization;

Both training and training supplies for Long Term Observers (LTOs) and Regional Technical Advisors (RTAs) were quite limited. As more advisers arrived, limited updates were provided, no additional training was afforded, and limited briefings (open to all RTA and LTOs) were available on the Albanian political situation. This is unfortunate because both of these sets of personnel were responsible for overseeing and managing the hundreds of international short term observers (STOs) during their one-week in-country. IFES took it upon itself to enhance the understanding of the STOs by developing, designing, and training members of the U.S. delegation (100 total) under IFES' Observation Facilitation Project with briefing books which included administrative guidelines, party information, rules and regulations associated with observers, and other background information.<sup>1</sup>

During the majority of the Technical Assistance Mission, a primary concern appeared to be aimed at the lodging and security of Short Term Observers (STOs). This amount of attention, and technical staff time took valuable time away from lending adequate technical assistance to the Albanian authorities. This in the view of many, was due to the position that the OSCE was not "responsible" for conducting the election - that was the Albanians' responsibility. Since the formal document outlining the cooperation between the OSCE and the Albanian government was (perhaps deliberately) vague, that relationship should have been better defined from the outset. In the future, technical assistance must be placed on at least "equal footing" with observation exercises with an obvious consideration toward the formal relationship between the partners.

## **VII. IFES Technical and Administrative Impact**

There is a strong sense by the IFES Technical Team that if they had not been present to assume many tasks, the Mission would have floundered. Most comments centered on the topics of organization and communication. It appeared as though the organizational needs of the Mission had been underestimated, and given the short time provided prior to the election, most technical advisors seemed to be underutilized. There was also an air of secrecy within the Mission, possibly a result of the varied backgrounds of some of the international technicians and military backgrounds of some of the other internationals.

It is difficult to provide recommendations to correct these shortcomings within the Mission, since had these problems been foreseen, the situation might have been different. Certainly had there been at least a uniform briefing on the operation of the Technical Assistance Mission upon arrival, some of these difficulties might not have surfaced.

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<sup>1</sup> IFES Observer Coordination to the OSCE Albanian Election Observation Mission (June/July 1997). DeGregorio, Barnes, Hofmann, & Lansell. The final report is available in the F. Clifton White Resource Center at IFES/W.

## VIII. Conclusions

The IFES Technical Team undertook major responsibilities and made significant contributions to the election process in the Republic of Albania. The June 29, 1997 Parliamentary Elections and the subsequent two rounds of run-off elections are considered a successful operation and a strong step toward democratization in Albania. The Albanian authorities benefited from a transatlantic team of very capable specialists with impressive election experience, including the IFES Technical Team, who consisted more than one-third of the advisers working in the Mission office.

The security condition in parts of the country made normal election preparations difficult, although the Multi-National Protection Force (FMP.) were of great assistance in this regard. The IFES Technical Team found the Albanian authorities receptive to their advice and cooperative, where possible. The election results clearly indicate a positive forward movement by the Albanian people, which should be commended and continued (Appendix 11).





**I. Albanian Political Contract:  
9. May 1997**

## **POLITICAL CONTRACT**

Two months after the 09 March agreement the situation has changed in Albania, as well as on the international scene. We recognise that the crucial moment has now arrived to take extraordinary steps to safeguard the future of our country. We are aware that if we do not use this opportunity now, with the assistance of the international community, we will take the responsibility of putting in jeopardy the peaceful, democratic and prosperous development of Albania and its future generations.

In the 09 March document, which we signed in the midst of the Albanian crisis, we pledged ourselves to co-operate in the Government of National Reconciliation. We started a process of confidence-building that would lead in turn to the restoration of the rule of law and to the establishment of basic conditions for the preparation of new elections. The time has now come to agree, as has been suggested by the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, on the following points:

1. Parliamentary elections should be held before the end of June 1997. Bearing in mind Albania's obligations as a member of the Council of Europe and the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, we welcome the support and the assistance of the international community and commit ourselves to the organisation and the proper conduct of the elections.

2. We accept as a basis for the administration of this election a law whereby the members of Parliament will be elected by a mixed electoral system:

- a) one member constituencies on a two round basis, and
- b) a national proportional system.

We keep in mind that however well thought out the law may be, the outcome of the election depends on the way it will be applied. In recognition that the election law will establish the rules and procedures for the administration and conduct of the election we agree that a decision on the law must be taken by Monday 12 May 1997.

3. The parties acknowledge that the elections should be credibly administered and should command the confidence of the participating parties and the electorate. The administration of the electoral process, starting with the voter's registration, should be undertaken by the election commissions and the public administration. We as political parties clearly understand that the so-called Committees of Public Salvation should be dissolved at the latest 46 days before the election date.

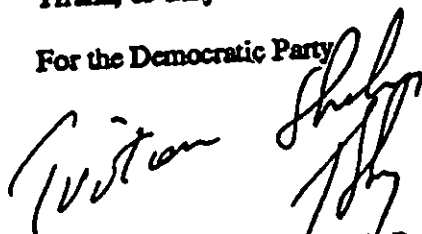
4. Likewise we agree that all parties will make every effort to ensure freedom of movement and free access for campaigning to all parties and individuals throughout the country. Furthermore we guarantee adequate and equitable access to media.

5. We agree that Article 3 of the Anti-Genocide law should be reformulated in such a way that, without changing its essence, the limitation of the right to stand as a candidate should be defined as to Political Bureau members, to the collaborators of the State Secret Service (Sigurimi i Shtetit) and to all persons convicted by the Court Decision for crimes against the humanity.

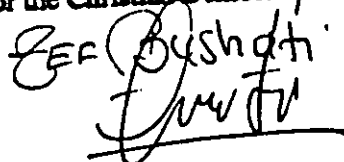
6. We welcome the presence of domestic and international observers who could enhance the integrity of the electoral process. The international monitoring will be a joint effort by OSCE, CoE, EU, among others, including their parliamentary bodies. We invite the international community to appoint a co-ordinator, who should be a political figure of international stature. He/she will make the final report which we will not contest.

Tirana, 09 May 1997

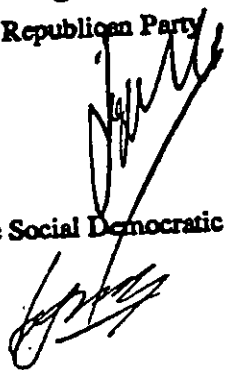
For the Democratic Party



For the Christian Democratic Party



For the Republican Party



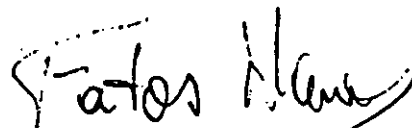
For the Social Democratic Party



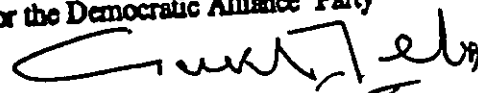
For the Social Democratic Union Party



For the Socialist Party



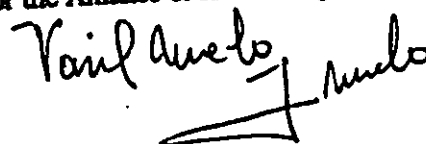
For the Democratic Alliance Party



A. Zemanj

For the National Front Party

X  
For the Alliance of Human Rights Party



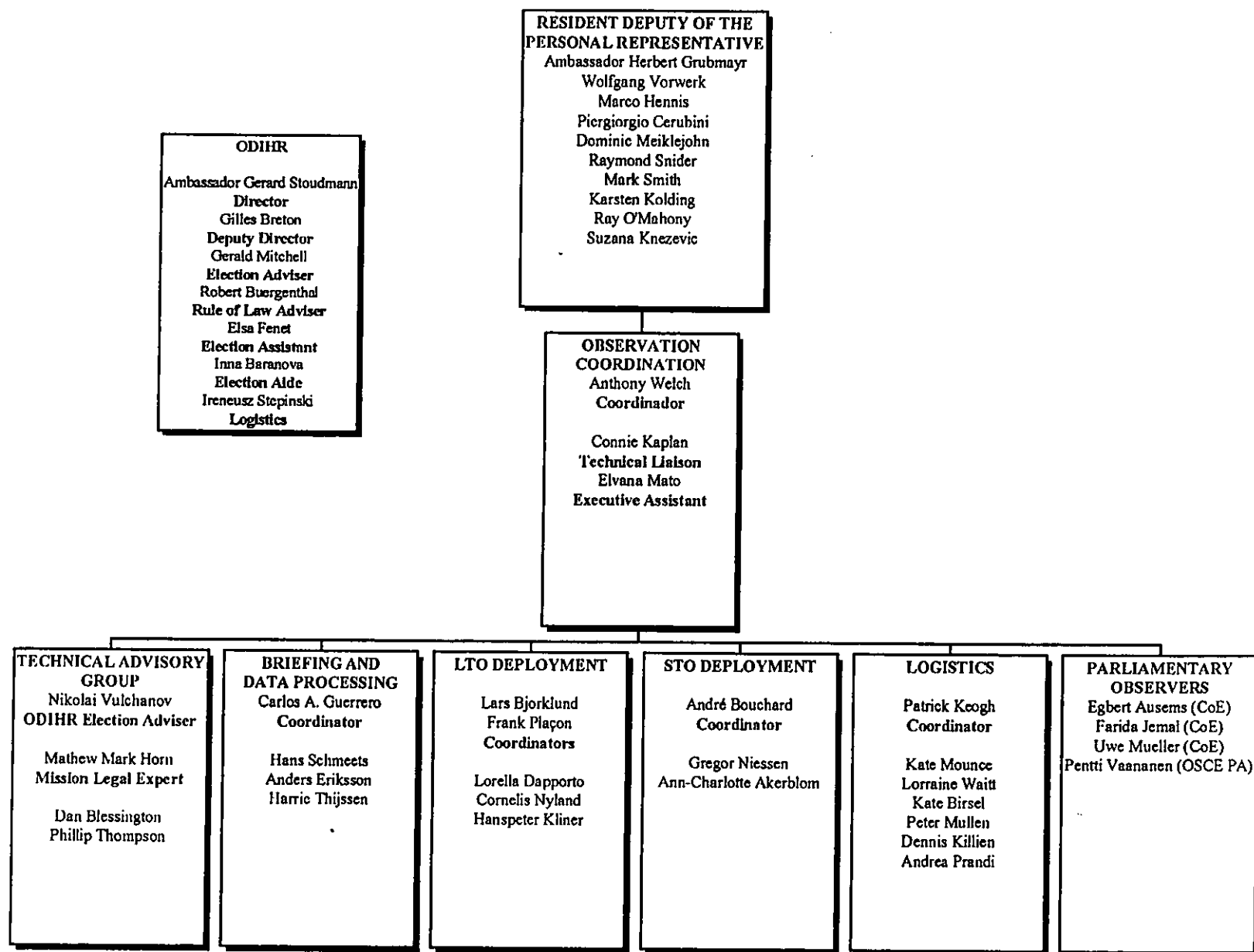
For the Legality Movement Party



## **II. OSCE/ODIHR Organizational Chart**

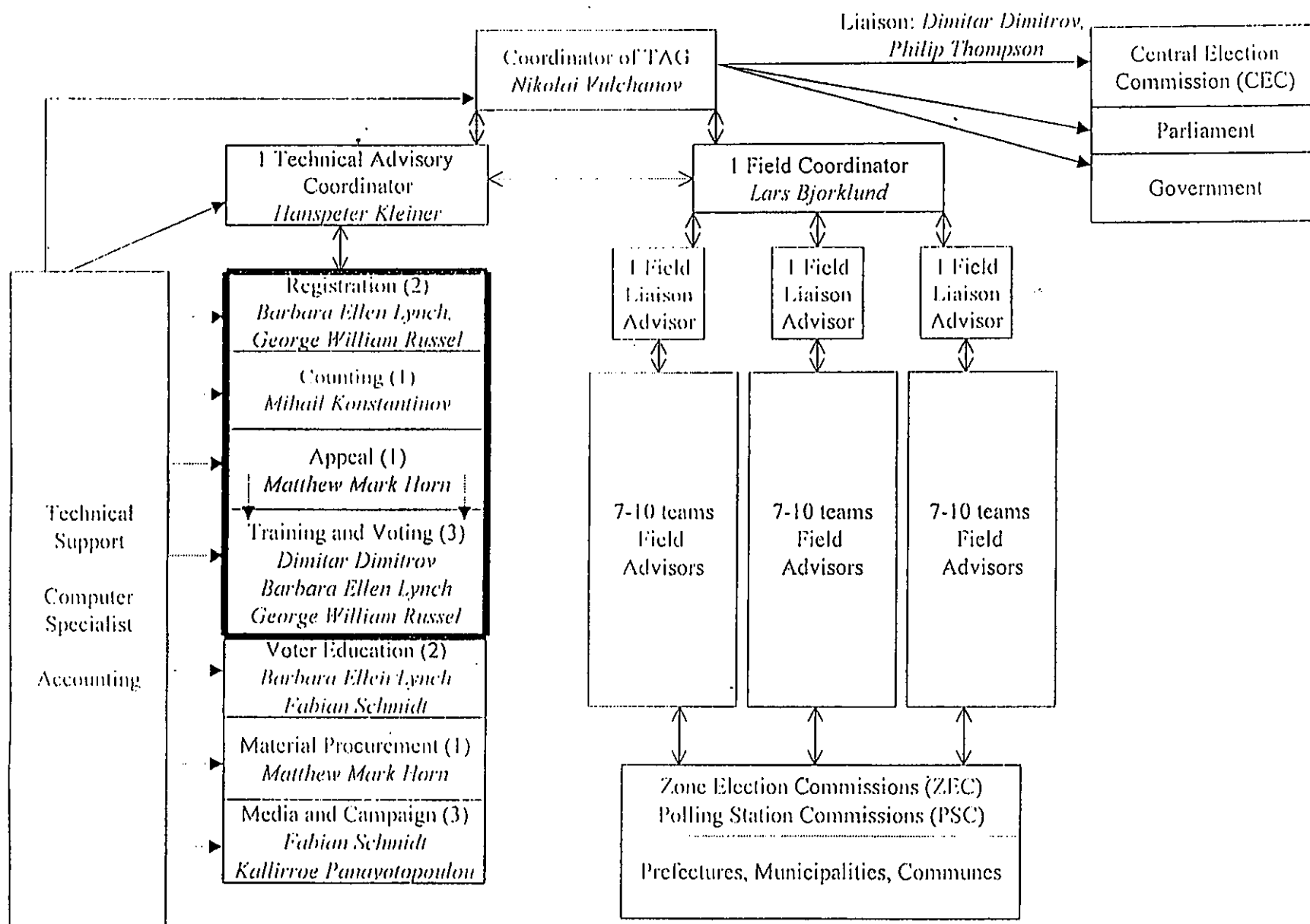
# OSCE/ODIHR ELECTORAL OBSERVATION MISSION

## ALBANIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS OF 1997



OSCE/ODIHR

## ODIHR/OSCE Technical Assistance Group (TAG)



### **III. Selected Voter Education Material**



# QYTETARË SHQIPTARË !

**MERRNI PJESË NË VOTIMET E 29 QERSHORIT !**

**VOTA JUAJ KA RËNDËSI DHE PESHË MË TEPËR SE KURRË.**

**NJË VOTË MUND TË DUKET PAK, POR AJO MUND TË JETË VENDIMTARE PËR TË ARDHMEN E FSHATIT, QYTETIT APO ZONËS SUAJ ELEKTORALE.**

**VETËM NËPËRMJET ZGJEDHJEVE TË LIRA DHE DEMOKRATIKE DO TË MUND T'I KTHEJMË SHQIPËRISË STABILITETIN.**

**TEK VOTA E LIRË E 29 QERSHORIT QËNDRON SHANSI I MADH I NDËRTIMIT TË NJË TË ARDHMEJE MË TË MIRË PËR FËMIJËT TANË.**

**MOS TA HUMBASIM KËTË SHANS.**

**JO PLUMBAVE! PO VOTAVE!**

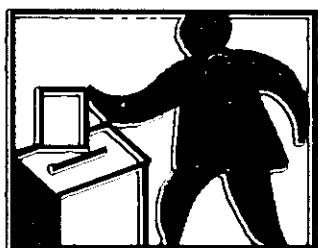
QENDRA SHQIPTARE PËR TË DREJTAT E NJERIUT  
FONDACIONI I PAJTIMIT TË MOSMARRËVESHJEVE  
GRUPI SHQIPTAR I TË DREJTAVE TË NJERIUT  
INSTITUTI SHQIPTAR I MEDIAS  
FORUMI SHQIPTAR I ORGANIZATAVE JOQEVERITARE

## KENI TE DREJTE:



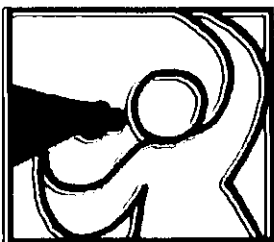
1 - Të votoni në mënyrë të fshehtë, të lirë dhe të drejt-përdrejtë.

2 - Të votoni në qoftë se mbushni moshën 18 vjeç deri në ditën e zgjedhjeve.



3 - Për të zgjedhur, këtë mund ta ushtroni personalisht dhe vetëm një herë.

4 - Gjatë fushatës së zgjedhjeve bëni propagandë lirisht, nëpërmjet mitingjeve, mbledhjeve, radios, televizionit, shtypit dhe mjeteve të tjera të informacionit masiv.



5 - Të rregjistroheni në listat e zgjedhësve, kur të gëzoni të drejtën e votës.

## NDALOHET:

■ Të votoni kur ju është hequr me vendim të Gjykatës zotësia për të vepruar, si dhe kur jeni të arrestuar ose duke ruatuar detyrën me burgim.



■ Të zbuloni çdo lloj propagande në kundërshtim me ligjet, me rëndin juridik ose që prek nderin personal të kandidatëve.

■ Të fyeni dhe të shpifni kundër kandidatëve për deputet dhe subjekteve elektorale.

■ Të prisni dhe të qregulloni mbledhjet apo mitingjet elektorale të ligjshme.

■ Të paraqiteni ushtarikisht në qendrën e votimit, si trup i rreshtuar dhe me armë.



■ Të votoni haptas ose jashtë ndarjeve të veçanta të dhomës së votimit. Në këtë rast vota quhet e pavleshme.

■ Të qëndroni më afër se tre metra nga ndarja e dhomës së votimit kur në të ka zgjedhës.



■ Ndalohe të futeni të armatosur në qendrën e votimit.

## KUJDES :

○ Listat e zgjedhësve hartohen për çdo qendër votimi.

○ Listat e zgjedhësve shpallen nga organet që i kanë hartuar (Bashkia ose Komuna) deri në datën 12 Qërshor.

○ Listat e zgjedhësve përmbajnë emrat e secilit zgjedhës, emrin e plotë dhe datëlindjen e zgjedhësit.

○ Zgjedhësit marrin pjesë në votim në atë qendër votimi, në listën e së cilës është regjistruar emri i tyre.

○ Kontrolloni listat për të qenë të sigurtë që emri juaj është në to.

○ Nëse emri juaj nuk është në listë, në ditën e zgjedhjeve ju nuk mund të votoni.

○ Nëse emri juaj është lënë jashtë ose është hequr, ju duhet të apelonit në organet që përpilojnë listat në zonën tuaj të regjistrimit. Për këtë, ju duhet të paraqiteni në zyrat e bashkisë ose të komunës me kartën tuaj të identifikimit që mund të jetë pashaportë, certifikatë lindjeje, vërtetim për vendbanim. Organet e bashkisë kanë dy ditë për të vepruar mbi apelin tuaj.

**Kur të votoni pranoni të vihet shenjë në dorën tuaj !**

● Kundër vendimit mund të ankoheni në gjykatën e rrethit, e cila brenda 3 ditëve e shqyrton atë në seancë gjyqësore me dyer të hapura dhe merr vendimin përkatës. Vendimi gjyqësor shpallet menjëherë, është i formës së prerë dhe zbatohet nga komisioni i qendrës së votimit.

● Mund të përfshiheni në listën e zgjedhësve, deri 2 ditë përpara ditës së votimit. Apeloni sa më shpejtë të jetë e mundur.

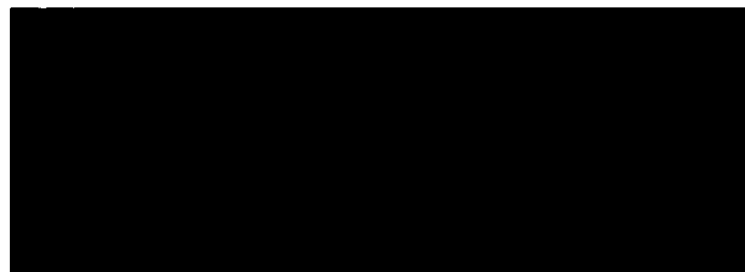
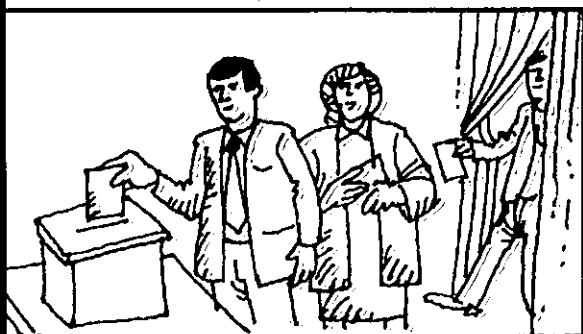
● Zgjedhësit votojnë sipas rradhës së paraqitjes.

● Qendrat e votimit hapen në orën 08:00 dhe mbyllen në orën 21:00.

● Çdo qytetar për të votuar mund të ketë njërin nga këto dokumenta identifikuese:

- Letërnjoftimin
- Pashaportën ndërkombëtare
- Librezën ushtarake
- Çertifikatë me fotografi

● Gishtat e çdo votuesi do të lyhen me bojë të padukshme për të sqaruar që askush nuk do të votojë dy herë. Kjo bojë mund të shihet vetëm me dritë ultraviolettë.



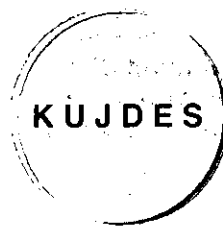
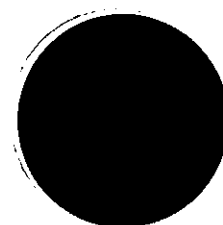
**NE RAST TE KUNDERT  
FLETA JUAJ E VOTIMIT  
QUHET E PAVLEFSHME**

Botim i Shoqatës për Kulturë Demokratike  
Tel: 042 276 74  
Konsultuar nga Këshilli i Evropës  
Sponsor: Fondacioni "Shoqëria e Hapur  
për Shqipërinë"

Sponsor:



**SHOQATA PER KULTURE  
DEMOKRATIKE**



#### **IV. Draft Election Timeline**

TIMETABLE 322 Version 27 May 1997

Article	Days/ hours	Date	Event
32	-30 days	30 May	Setting up of polling stations.
37	-30 days	30 May	Proposals for ZEC composition submitted to CEC
37	-28 days	1 June	Appointment of ZEC by CEC
13	-20 days	9 June	ZEC registers candidates for <u>single member</u> districts
15	-20 days	9 June <i>mon</i>	Deadline for <u>submission of the list with signature and stamp of the electoral subjects to the CEC.</u>
14	-18 days	11 June <i>wed</i>	Deadline for corrections to the lists of electoral subjects, suggested by the CEC.
16	-17 days	12 June <i>th</i>	Deadline for the ZEC to register and make public the names of registered candidates.
18	-17 days	12 June	Deadline for replacement of candidates.
21	-17 days	12 June	The list of voters is announced and posted publicly by the corresponding organ.
39	-17 days	12 June <i>th</i>	PSC composition submitted to ZEC.
17	-15 days	14 June <i>sat</i>	Deadline for ZEC to send the CEC a report with the declaration of the candidates, accepting to run and a copy of the announcement of the candidates in the zone.
35b, 35c	-15 days	14 June	Deadline for changes in CEC.
39	-10 days	19 June <i>th</i>	Appointment of PSC.
10	-8 days	21 June <i>sat</i>	Electoral subjects submit to ZEC the ratio of the distribution of joint votes.
52	-8 days	21 June	Deadline for publication of opinion polls.
26	-1 day	28 June <i>sat</i>	Deadline for changes in the voters lists.
51	-1 day	28 June	End of election campaign.
64	0 days	29 June <i>Sun</i>	Voting from 8:00 to 21:00 ( <i>th</i> )
76	24 hours	30 June <i>mon</i>	PSC submit to ZEC the copies of official reports.
78	48 hours	1 July <i>tu</i>	ZEC delivers reports and other materials to CEC.
78	144 hours	3 July <i>th</i>	CEC announces publicly the final results from the first round of voting.
8	7 days	6 July <i>Sun</i>	Second round of voting from 8:00 to 21:00.
79	17 days	16 July	CEC publishes the final results in the Official State Gazette (Fletorja Zyrtare).
79	17 days	16 July	CEC delivers all materials, collected by the prefectures to the Peoples' Assembly.
78	47 days	15 August	CEC publishes a bulletin, containing the voting results in all polling stations.
18	9 weeks	31 August	Deadline for separte elections in the case of the death of a candidate during the 17 days before the first round.

## **V. Legal Allocation of the 40 Supplementary Seats**

To: OSCE Staff

From: Aanund Hylland

June 10, 1997

## **THE ALBANIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS OF 1997: ALLOCATION OF THE 40 SUPPLEMENTARY SEATS**

### **1. Introduction**

As you may have heard, the Constitutional Court of Albania has invalidated some of the provisions of the electoral law for the distribution of the supplementary seats.

Below, I describe the system as it was envisioned in the law, and as it becomes after the Constitutional Court decision. I also explain, mainly by means of an example, the method used for proportional distribution of seats.

A more detailed analysis of the legal aspects of the Court decision is given in a memorandum by Matthew Mark Horn, JD, to which I refer.

### **2. Provisions not affected by the Court decision**

In addition to the 115 seats of the single-member zones (constituencies), 40 seats are distributed on the basis of votes cast for nation-wide lists put up by electoral subjects (political parties); see Article 6 of the electoral law.

In the first round of voting, the ballot is divided into two parts. On the left hand side are listed the candidates in the respective zone, and on the right-hand side are listed the parties that run nation-wide lists (Art. 68). The voter may vote for one candidate *and* one list (Art. 4, second paragraph). The voter is permitted to leave one of the sides of the ballot blank, thus voting only for a candidate or only for a list.

Only parties that run candidates in at least 25 of the 115 single-member zones and in at least 10 of the 36 districts (rrethi) of the country, have the right to submit lists. A list can contain up to 100 names (Art. 15). A person who is a candidate for a party in a single-member zone, can also be put on that party's list (Art. 12, third paragraph).

The distribution of the 40 supplementary seats is based on the votes cast on the right-hand side of the ballot during the first round of voting. (The second round of voting concerns only zone candidates.)

Only parties that have obtained at least 2% of the nation-wide vote, take part in the distribution of the supplementary seats (Art. 11, first paragraph). The remaining parties are simply ignored before the calculation starts. Below, the 2% limit is referred to as the *threshold*.

Distribution is carried out according to the so-called *method of the largest remainder*, which is described in Section 5 below.

When the seats have been allocated to the parties, persons to fill the seats must be

selected. For each party, this is done according to the order on the party's list (Art. 11, paragraph c). At this stage, candidates who have won a seat in a single-member zone, are ignored (Art. 12, third paragraph). If the list becomes exhausted before all the party's supplementary seats have been filled, one turns to the party's losing candidates in the zones and selects the ones who got the highest number of votes.

### 3. The system as envisioned in the law

According to Article 11, paragraphs a and b, 10 of the 40 seats are accorded to the two largest parties, while the remaining 30 seats are accorded to the other parties that meet the threshold. There was to be a separate, proportional distribution within each of these two groups of parties.

Concerning the distribution of the 40 seats, this system tends to discriminate against the two largest parties.

To illustrate this, we can look at the second largest party. If it has almost as many votes as the largest party, it gets 5 seats (half of the 10). This is the best it can hope for, but it may get even fewer than 5 seats. It is not unlikely that the second largest party gets 25 or 30% of the vote, or even more. Out of 40 seats, 25% is 10 seats and 30% is 12. Thus, the second largest party is likely to get half or less of the seats it would have been entitled to had the 40 seats been distributed proportionally.

Similarly, the largest party is disadvantaged when the 40 seats are seen in isolation. The largest party is, however, likely to get considerably more than its proportional share of the 115 seats elected in the single-member zones. Therefore, this party will probably be favoured rather than disadvantaged by the system as a whole. This does not apply to the second largest party.

### 4. The Court decision

The arguments put forward by the parties before the Constitutional Court, as well as the Court's reasoning and findings, are outlined in the above-mentioned memorandum by Matthew Mark Horn, JD.

The conclusion is that the 40 supplementary seats shall be proportionally distributed, in one unified operation, among all parties meeting the threshold. That is, the Court abolished the division of the seats into two groups of 10 and 30, but kept the rest of the system.

### 5. The method of the largest remainder

If seats are distributed among parties in exact proportion to their votes, each party is likely to end up with a number of seats which is not an integer, which is impossible. One needs a method for rounding off, so that each party gets a whole number of seats.

There are a few well-known methods that can be used for this purpose. One of these is the method of the largest remainder, which is used in this year's Albanian elections, and which is also used in several other countries. It should be noted that since 40 seats are distributed in one unified operation, it would not have made a big difference if some other of the well-known methods had been used. Alternative methods are not discussed here.



The method of the largest remainder is explained by means of an example. From an Albanian point of view, the votes in the table below shall be considered as purely fictitious. (Actually, they are the votes for the major parties in the 1994 elections for the German *Bundestag*. Many more votes are cast in Germany than in Albania.) The number of seats is the real one, namely 40.

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
A	17 141 319	15.100	15		15
B	16 089 491	14.174	14		14
C	3 427 128	3.019	3		3
D	3 423 091	3.016	3		3
E	3 257 864	2.870	2	1	3
F	2 067 391	1.821	1	1	2
	45 406 284	40.000	38	2	40

In Column I, the name of the parties are given. Only the parties that meet the threshold, that is, only the parties that have got at least 2% of the nation-wide vote, are included in the table. These are hereafter called the *eligible* parties.

In each of columns II - IV, the bottom line contains the sum of the numbers above it.

Column II contains the votes of the parties. The bottom line is the sum of the votes for the eligible parties. This is likely to be somewhat less than the total number of votes cast in the whole country (on the right-hand side of the ballot in the first round of voting), since some votes will probably be cast for parties that fall short of the threshold.

Column III contains the result of distributing the seats in exact proportion to the parties' votes, ignoring the fact that seats come in whole numbers. For each party, its vote is divided by the total number of votes cast for all eligible parties, and this fraction is multiplied by 40. For example, for party B we get

$$(16,089,491 / 45,406,284) * 40 = 14.174.$$

Column IV contains, for each party, the integer part (the whole number part) of the number in column III. The party is initially awarded this number of seats.

Since the numbers in column III are generally not integers, the sum in column IV will in all likelihood be lower than the total number of seats to be awarded. In the example, there are  $40 - 38 = 2$  seats still to be allocated. These are given one each to the parties with the highest numbers after the decimal point in column III (the largest remainders). In the example, we look for the two largest remainders. These are found for parties E (0.870) and F (0.821). Thus, each of these parties is allocated one additional seat. This is indicated in column V. Column VI is the sum of columns IV and V and gives the final distribution of the seats.

In the example, one could have achieved the same result by rounding the numbers in column III according to ordinary rules; that is, decimal parts greater than 0.5 are rounded up, while those smaller than 0.5 are stricken. This procedure cannot, however, be used in general, since it may lead to too few or too many seats being allocated. Examples which show this can easily be produced, but are not included here.

It should also be noted that from a mathematical point of view, the method of the largest

remainder has some strange properties that could be considered arguments against using the method. In practice, this is not an important issue. In any case, this is not the time and place for discussing which method should be used. The issue has been settled by the appropriate Albanian authorities, namely the Parliament and the Constitutional Court.

## 6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the consequence of the decision of the Constitutional Court is that the 40 supplementary seats are distributed proportionally among all parties that meet the 2% threshold, based on their nation-wide votes.

It should be noted that the 40 seats are distributed proportionally *in themselves*. They are *not* allocated in such a way as to compensate for any disproportionate distribution resulting from the elections in the single-member zones. Thus the present Albanian electoral system is very different from, for example, the system used for parliamentary elections in Germany. In the latter system, the supplementary seats are allocated in a compensatory way. That is, they are distributed among the parties that meet the threshold requirement so that these parties get a representation *in Parliament as a whole* which, as far as possible, is proportional to their nation-wide vote. (In the 1992 parliamentary elections, Albania used a system which, in principle, was equal to the German one, but this was changed ahead of the 1996 elections.)

Neither before nor after the Constitutional Court decision does the existence of the 40 supplementary seats imply that the present Albanian electoral system is a proportional one, not even approximately so. It is for the most part a majority-vote system.

## **VI. CEC Documentation and Results**

## **Appendix III to Final Report of Dan Blessington The Central Election Commission**

### **Foreword**

I attended my first session of the Central Electoral Commission (CEC) on June 9, 1997, in my capacity as liaison of the OSCE Presence in Albania. Until I left Tirana on July 24<sup>th</sup>, I spent at least a part of 42 days at CEC headquarters. On some days, I would spend several hours. On others, I would simply stop by to touch base. It was a fascinating experience - sometimes frustrating, but ultimately rewarding. My relationship with individual members of the Commission, from both the Left and Right, was both professional and friendly. It is from this perspective that I have attempted to briefly describe the Commission and its work; point out its strengths and weaknesses; and make recommendations with respect to its future.

### **Introduction**

The CEC was established by Article 35 of the Law on Elections for the People's Assembly of the Republic of Albania (Electoral Law), dated February of 1992, and amended through 16 May, 1997. The Electoral Law also provides that the CEC is to consist of 17 members, including three officers (Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary). Under the law, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman are proposed for membership in the Commission by the main and opposition parties. The Secretary, nominally unaffiliated, is the head of the Directorate of Elections and Referenda at the State Secretariat of Local Government. Seats for the remaining members of the CEC are distributed to representatives of political parties in the government and opposition coalitions. A list of the members of the CEC for the 1997 parliamentary elections, as well as their party affiliations, is included as Attachment A.

From the 9<sup>th</sup> of June until the first round of elections held on June 29<sup>th</sup>, the CEC was involved in virtually every aspect of election preparations, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Certification of candidates for the ballot and party lists;
- Establishment of lower level electoral commissions;
- Decisions on poll closing hours and the use of invisible ink;
- Coordination with the government on establishing office space for, and providing supplies to, zone and polling station commissions;

- The issuance of manuals, instructions and guidelines to lower level commissions;
- Plans for receiving and computerizing results from the zone election commissions; and
- Certification of international and domestic observers.

During this time, a pattern of highly flexible Commission activity was discernible. Generally, there would be Commission meetings in the morning and afternoon. The morning meeting could take place anytime from 9:00 a.m. until about noon or even later. The evening session would generally begin sometime after 6:00 p.m. but before the curfew (initially 9:00, but later 10:00 p.m.). The CEC membership was divided into four sub-committees: judicial; economic; observers and mass media. When the Commission was not in plenary session, these sub-committees would often meet to work on matters within their respective jurisdictions. The most dependable aspect of the Commission's schedule was that nothing much happened from late afternoon until early evening.

There was a noticeable change in the work environment once the first round of elections were held. The intense anxiety preceding the elections was replaced by an onslaught of new and different problems. During this time, the CEC members were divided into working groups, each responsible for a number of zones. Each working group was available to take delivery of the protocols from the zone election commissions (ZECs). All day and all night CEC offices were open to receive ZEC officials and to review the protocols. There were daily announcements of unofficial results, as the protocols trickled in. When plenary sessions were held, they most often focused on complaints from the parties and officials of polling station and zone commissions. Discussions were frequently acrimonious, and sometimes incomprehensible.

Run-off elections were scheduled to be held the following week, July 6<sup>th</sup>. By July 4<sup>th</sup>, it was still not clear how many run-offs there would be. Ballots were being printed in Rome for the second round. Deadlines were being missed. It was a time of tremendous confusion, frayed nerves, threats of resignation and great uncertainty. By noon of July 5<sup>th</sup>, the Commission had processed information from 107 of the 114 zones that voted on June 29<sup>th</sup>.

Somehow the second round was held on time. Thirty two zones held run-offs on July 6<sup>th</sup>. Another zone, which had not been able to hold elections the previous week, held its first round elections at the same time. The pattern of the previous week repeated itself, but to a lesser extent. By this time, the CEC had a functioning computer operation with equipment loaned by the OSCE. The results from the zones were fed into the computers, and presented in a variety of formats. Again there were continuous CEC updates of unofficial results. Again, it was an arduous and contentious week for Commission members. Subsequently, there were two more rounds of elections, but only for a handful of zones.

Ultimately the pace slowed. On July 18<sup>th</sup>, the CEC announced the final results and began to take care of the details.

#### Analysis of CEC Strengths and Weaknesses

At the outset, it must be observed that the CEC was in an impossible position. It was only organized a few weeks before the elections were to be held; the country was awash in weapons and falling apart at the seams; the law's deadlines were grossly unrealistic; the Commission's resources were meager; and its responsibilities were compromised by having to rely on other units of government to make key decisions with respect to the electoral process. Given these disadvantages, the CEC deserves a great deal of credit for presiding over elections deemed "adequate and acceptable" by the international community. However, the CEC was beset by a number of critical weaknesses that made its job all the more difficult. It simply did not operate in the efficient and professional manner demanded by the circumstances. Some examples are set forth below.

- The lack of a regular meeting schedule produced great inefficiencies. No one knew when a meeting would occur until it occurred. The waste of time that this occasioned was immense. Individual members would often sit in the meeting room waiting for a meeting to begin, only to leave when they finally tired of it. They would often be replaced by other members wandering in, and the pattern could repeat itself several times over.
- Meetings themselves were not well-ordered. Discussions roamed far afield, and were allowed to continue far beyond what was sensible and productive. In some cases the discussions became heated arguments where the participants would stand facing each other while hurling insults and shouting epithets. Such an atmosphere was hardly conducive to reasoned and efficient decision-making.
- There were no written agendas, and only rarely were there written proposals and recommendations on which to vote.
- Most decisions were arrived at without benefit of a formal recorded vote, resulting in frequent after-the-fact disagreements among Commission Members as to what decisions had actually been made.
- Minutes of the meetings, which could have been used to clarify points of dispute, were never formally presented to the membership for approval.
- Deadlines on critical issues often passed without decisions.

On the positive side, most of the members were extremely dedicated and totally engaged in their jobs. They worked long hours. For a two week period, many worked through the night and early morning hours to receive the protocols from the ZECs. Eighteen-hour days were not uncommon. Moreover, their hands-on approach was impressive, particularly in reviewing the zone protocols. Having only a small clerical staff to assist them, the members themselves did the type of work that would have normally been carried out by professional staff at a similar agency in a developed country. As a result, they knew first-hand the problems they faced. They actually saw the protocols, not simply read a report about them. Moreover, these were intelligent, well-educated individuals, who readily understood that they could be doing the job better. They realized that the CEC was far from an ideal institution, and that they could all profit from professional assistance provided by experienced and impartial outsiders with a different perspective on electoral, administrative and legal matters.

#### Future of the CEC

Under Article 35 of the Electoral Law, the Central Electoral Commission is "a permanent body that directs and supervises the electoral process in the Republic of Albania..." This article further provides that the mandate of the CEC members is seven years.

Now that the elections are over, the question arises as to what the CEC's role is likely to be in the future. I discussed this with a number of members of the Commission, and found rare unanimity in their views. All of the members with whom I spoke believed that the CEC should become the permanent body envisioned in the law, rather than a series of temporary ones each hastily established to administer a given election. Indeed all 17 members were in favor of a draft law prepared by the CEC's Judicial Sub-Committee that was to be presented to the new People's Assembly. In essence, the proposed law would establish a truly permanent Central Commission for Elections and Referenda and sets forth the rights and responsibilities of its members. While not wholly consistent as a legal matter, it reflects a desire to de-politicize such a body and to provide for a degree of continuity. It also attempts to address some of the problems associated with the unwieldy diffusion of responsibility among other governmental entities with respect to such issues as voter registration and the administration of lower level election commissions, which were glaring problems in the recently concluded elections. In sum, it is a good start although the draft law itself could benefit from outside assistance.

Several of the members from the various factions felt that international influence on this proposal would be welcome. There was significant concern expressed that this might not be high on the list of the new government's priorities.

I was informed by a number of CEC members that continued technical assistance to a permanent elections' body would be greatly desired. On the morning that I left Tirana, the CEC presented me with a formal written request for "further professional

assistance" in my capacity as a representative of the OSCE and IFES. I have submitted the original to IFES and a copy to the OSCE.

I have reviewed the Concept Paper for IFES Technical Support of the Albanian Election System, and believe that its focus on the CEC is both timely and well-founded. Clearly, time is of the essence. Whatever influence could be brought to bear on the creation of a permanent elections' body along the lines suggested in the CEC's draft law would be desirable. That would be a sensible first step to set the stage for meaningful future assistance.

#### Attachment

##### A. List of CEC Members



A

CEC composition:

- 1- Kristaq Kume - Chairman of the commission; DP.
- 2- Fatos Klosi - Deputy Chairman, SP.
- 3- Thimio Kondi - CEC Secretary, Head of the elections organization department in the state secretary office for the local government.
- 4- Pellumb ~~Cela~~ member, DP.
- 5- Arben Xhiku - member, DP.
- 6- Ylvi Kollari - member, DP.
- 7- Fotaq Nano - member SP.
- 8- Kujtim Puto - member, SP.
- 9- Taulant Dedja - member SP
- 10- Arben Voshtina - member Republican Party
- 11- Pajtim Bello - Member, Social Democratic Party
- 12- Sadik Shkembi - member, Democratic Alliance
- 13- Kosta Gazeli - member, Union for Human Rights
- 14- Klement Zguri - member. National Front Party.
- 15- Akil Basha - member, Legality Movement Party
- 16- Mati Pepa - member, Christian Democratic Party
- 17- Andrea Cino - member, Social Democratic Union

Juridical comission:

- 1- Kosta Gazeli
- 2- Kujtim Puto
- 3- Pellumb Cela
- 4- Klement Zguri

Economic Commission:

- 1- Thimjo Kondi
- 2- Sadik Shkembi
- 3- Fotaq Nano
- 4- Ylvi Kollari

Observers' commission:

- 1- Arben Xhiku
- 2- Taulant Dedja
- 3- Arben Voshtina
- 4- Pajtim Bello
- 5- Andrea Cino

Mass Media Commission:

- 1- Taulant Dedja
- 2- Pajtim Bello
- 3- Pellumb Cela
- 4- Mati Pepa

Secretaries:

- 1- Nini Ishani
- 2- Valbona Miho
- 3- Alma Habibi
- 4- Entela Struga
- 5- Lirika Kutrolli
- 6- Beunita Xhelilaj.

A1

**REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA  
CENTRAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
PROT. NO.**

**TIRANA, ON \_\_\_\_\_, 1997**

**ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS  
FOR THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY**

According to Law no. 7556, of 04\02\1992, for "Elections for the People's Assembly in the Republic of Albania" (with the latest amendments), elections for the People's Assembly in the Republic of Albania were held on 29\06\1997, 06\07\1997 and 13\07\1997 in the 115 electoral zones.

Based on the article 36, points "e" and "g" of the Law for the "Elections for the People's Assembly in the Republic of Albania", the Central Election Commission is making the announcement of the elections' results:

**A. The winners in the single candidate zones:**

1. Zona nr.1 SANDER NDUE ULDEDAJ	PDK
2. Zona nr.2 GJOVALIN MARTIN BZHETA	PD
3. Zona nr.3 VALENTIN TISH PALAJ	PD
4. Zona nr.4 LEKE GJETO ÇUKAJ	PS
5. Zona nr.5 NARD LAZER NDOKA	PD
6. Zona nr.6 PJETER FILIP ARBNORI	PD
7. Zona nr.7 JOZEFINA FILIP TOPALLI	PD
8. Zona nr.8 FERID RIZA HOTI	PD
9. Zona nr.9 MARK FILIP KRROQI	PD
10. Zona nr.10 NEXHAT XHEMAL KALAJ	DBSH
11. Zona nr.11 FRAN PJETER PJETRI	PS
12. Zona nr.12 XHEVDET ABDULLAH MEHMETAJ	PD
13. Zona nr.13 AZEM SHPEND HAJDARI	PD
14. Zona nr.14 GAFURR HALIM MAZREKU	PS
15. Zona nr.15 NAMIK HAMZA DOKLE	PS

16. Zona nr.16 JEMIN RAMADAN GJANA	PD
17. Zona nr.17 NIKOLL PAL LESAJ	I PAVARUR
18. Zona nr.18 AGUSTIN PASHK MARKU	PS
19. Zona nr.19 NDREC MARK PEMA	PS
20. Zona nr.20 NDRE ZEF LEGISI	PS
21. Zona nr.21 ALI ISMAIL DERVISHI	PD
22. Zona nr.22 PAL NDUE DAJÇI	PS
23. Zona nr.23 HALIL AHMET LALA	PS
24. Zona nr.24 ASTRIT IBRAHIM KOLA	PS
25. Zona nr.25 LUAN MERSIN RAMA	PSD
26. Zona nr.26 AFRIM BAFTJAR CENGA	PS
27. Zona nr.27 FEHMI HAZIZ ABDIU	PSD
28. Zona nr.28 PASKAL KOÇO MILO	PS
29. Zona nr.29 KADRI HASAN RRAPI	PS
30. Zona nr.30 PELLUMB MYFTAR SHULLAZI	PS
31. Zona nr.31 XHEMALI SABRI XHIXHA	PS
32. Zona nr.32 SPARTAK IBRAHIM BRAHO	PS
33. Zona nr.33 ALUSH FIQIRI XHIHANI	PD
34. Zona nr.34 FERDINAND MYNYR XHAFERRI	PS
35. Zona nr.35 ZIHNI MAHMUT BEQIRAJ	PS
36. Zona nr.36 ILIRJANA RAMAZAN KERÇUKU	PS
37. Zona nr.37 BARDHYL HASAN AGASI	PS
38. Zona nr.38 NATASHA SOTIR PAÇO	PS
39. Zona nr.39 HASAN GANI HOXHA	PS
40. Zona nr.40 SULEJMAN RAMAZAN KUQI	PS
41. Zona nr.41 LUSH MARTIN PERPALI	PS
42. Zona nr.42 ZYHDI BEQIR PEPA	PS
43. Zona nr.43 LEKE PANAJOT GJIKNURI	PS
44. Zona nr.44 ANASTAS MIHAL ANGJELI	PS
45. Zona nr.45 SPARTAK DILAVER POÇI	PS
46. Zona nr.46 AFERDITA STEFAN STEFANI	PS
47. Zona nr.47 LUAN RESHAT HAJDARAGA	PSD
48. Zona nr.48 LUFTIM HYSEN AHMETAJ	PSD
49. Zona nr.49 KIÇO STAVRI BLUSHI	PS
50. Zona nr.50 AGIM BESIM FAGU	PSD
51. Zona nr.51 PAVLI NIOKLI ZERI	PS
52. Zona nr.52 ERMELINDA AHMET MEKSI	PS
53. Zona nr.53 LESKO ALI GJATA	PS
54. Zona nr.54 MUSA REXHEP ULQINI	PS
55. Zona nr.55 ETHEM NOVBUZ RUKA	PS
56. Zona nr.56 LIMOS HULESI DIZDARI	PS
57. Zona nr.57 ENVER BEQIR REÇI	PS
58. Zona nr.58 EJUP ISUF TABAKU	PS

59. Zona nr.59 FATBARDH FETAH HUSHI	DBSH
60. Zona nr.60 ISMAIL XHAVIT TOGU	PS
61. Zona nr.61 MYSLIM NAZIF MURRIZI	PD
62. Zona nr.62 SHPETIM FERHAT KATESHI	PS
63. Zona nr.63 KETI NOS QOSJA	PS
64. Zona nr.64 NERITAN HASAN CEKA	PAD
65. Zona nr.65 SKENDER SULEJMAN KATANA	PS
66. Zona nr.66 AGRON DILAVER TATO	PS
67. Zona nr.67 DRITAN BEXHET ÇERMA	PS
68. Zona nr.68 REXHEP QEMAL MEJDANI	PS
69. Zona nr.69 NDRIÇIM QAMIL HYSA	PS
70. Zona nr.70 ELMAZ ABEN SHERIFI	PS
71. Zona nr.71 GAQO GURI APOSTOLI	PSD
72. Zona nr.72 ILIR GANI ZELA	PS
73. Zona nr.73 ILIR ANDREA BANO	PD
74. Zona nr.74 MAKSIM ZISA CIKULI	PD
75. Zona nr.75 SAMI SEIT SHARKA	PD
76. Zona nr.76 ARTA AGIM DADE	PS
77. Zona nr.77 FATMIR ALI MEDIU	DBSH
78. Zona nr.78 PETRO VASIL KOÇI	PS
79. Zona nr.79 FATMIR FASLLI XHINDI	PS
80. Zona nr.80 ENGJELL NIMET BEJTAJ	PSD
81. Zona nr.81 MAKSIM SPIRO SHULI	PS
82. Zona nr.82 YLLI SOKRAT BUFI	PS
83. Zona nr.83 JONUZ BAFTJAR BEGAJ	PUK
84. Zona nr.84 KASTRIOT SELMAN ISLAMI	PS
85. Zona nr.85 FLAMUR HYSEN ROGU (DINGO)	PS
86. Zona nr.86 MAKSIM HALIM HASANI	I PAVARUR
87. Zona nr.87 LUFTER NEXHIP XHUVELI	PA
88. Zona nr.88 ERION MIRDASH BRAÇE	PS
89. Zona nr.89 SOKOL NAZMI HAZIZI	PS
90. Zona nr.90 BASHKIM MUHAMET FINO	PS
91. Zona nr.91 ILIR REXHEP META	PS
92. Zona nr.92 NIKO STEFAN FABER	PS
93. Zona nr.93 KRISTO THOMA GOCI	PBDNJ
94. Zona nr.94 LIGORAQ JORGJI KARAMELO	PBDNJ
95. Zona nr.95 SERVET ISMAIL PELLUMBI	PS
96. Zona nr.96 RAHMI HEKURAN MEHMETLLARI	PS
97. Zona nr.97 PANDELI SOTIR MAJKO	PS
98. Zona nr.98 DASHAMIR NAZMI KARAFILI	PS
99. Zona nr.99 BANUSH TEFIK GOZHDARI	PS
100. Zona nr.100 MAQO LEFTER LAKRORI	PS
101. Zona nr.101 FATOS THANAS NANO	PS

102. Zona nr.102 DASHAMIR FAIK KAMBERI	PS
103. zona nr.103 ARBEN QAMIL MALAJ	PS
104. Zona nr.104 VLADIMIR TARE FEJZO	I PAVARUR
105. Zona nr.105 EDUART BAJRAM ALUSHI	PS
106. Zona nr.106 LUIZA MUSA HOXHAJ	PS
107. Zona nr.107 SKENDER ETHEM GJINUSHI	PSD
108. Zona nr.108 SABIT LAZE BROKAJ	PS
109. Zona nr.109 SOKOL HAJRO HAJRO	PS
110. Zona nr.110 SHERIF SERVET BUNDO	PS
111. Zona nr.111 FATRI XHEVIT SINANI	PS
112. Zona nr.112 VANGJEL LLAMBI TAVO	PS
113. Zona nr.113 ARBEN TARE QILIMI	PS
114. Zona nr.114 ZISO JANI LLUCI	PBDNJ
115. Zona nr.115 GRAMOZ KASO RUÇI	PS

B. Nga ndarja e 40 mandateve shtese fitojne :

#### **PARTIA SOCIALISTE 22 VENDE.**

1. DRITERO RIZA AGOLLI
2. SHAQIR BEJTO VUKAJ
3. HAMDİ HAKI JUPE
4. RAMADAN SELAMI HASANAJ
5. SADEDİN BRAHİM STANKAJ
6. THEODHORI APOSTOL BEJ
7. SHKELQIM ISLAM CANI
8. LEONTIEV SKENDER ÇUÇI
9. BASHKIM HALİL ZENELI
10. HAMIT SHAHİN GJONI
11. EDUART ANDON ANDONI
12. VLADIMIR PERIKLI METANI
13. İBRAHİM SALI BAÇI
14. LUAN TASİM MEMUSHI
15. STEFAN MARKO ÇİPA
16. MARK PRENG NIKOLLI
17. BİLAL NURİ DRAÇI
18. FLAMUR ADEM HOXHA
19. LUAN SKENDER SHAHOLLARI
20. MUHAMET HASAN BELA
21. ASTRIT SHEFQET LLANAJ
22. ZAMIRA BENİAMİN ÇAKA

**PARTIA DEMOKRATIKE 11 VENDE**

1. SALI RAME BERISHA
2. TRITAN MASAR SHEHU
3. GENC STEFANAQ POLLO
4. YLLI MEXHIT VEJSIU
5. LEONARD PETRIT DEMI
6. ALEKSANDER GABRIEL MEKSI
7. SHABAN REXHEP MEMIA
8. VILI SHEFKI MINAROLLI
9. TEODOR LAÇO
10. ZEF NDOC BUSHATI
11. REMZI NDREU

**PARTIA LEVIZJA E LEGALITETIT 2 VENDE**

1. GURI RAPUSH DUROLLARI
2. SPARTAK KIÇO NGJELA

**PARTIA BASHKIMI PER TE DREJTAT E NJERIUT 1 VEND**

1. VASIL THOMA MELO

**PARTIA ALEANCA DEMOKRATIKE 1 VEND**

1. ARBEN FARI IMAMI

**PARTIA SOCIAL-DEMOKRATE 1 VEND**

1. HAXHI ESAT ALIKO

PARTIA REPUBLIKANE 1 VEND

1. SABRI FEIM GODO

PARTIA BALLI KOMBETAR 1 VEND

1. HYSEN MASAR SELFO

PER KOMISIONIN QENDROR TE ZGJEDHJEVE

SEKRETARI  
THIMJO KONDI

ZV.KRYETARI  
Prof. Dr. FATOS KLOSI

KRYETARI  
Prof. Dr. KRISTAQ KUME

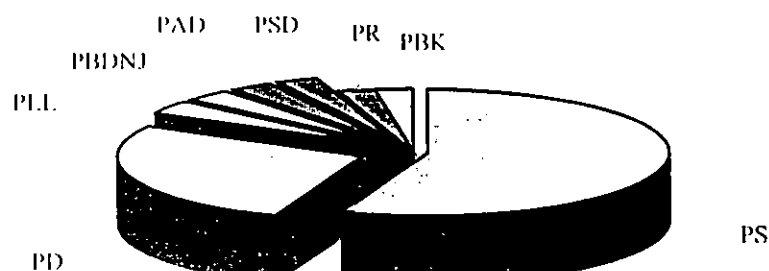


B

### CALCULATION OF PROPORTIONALY PLACES

SUBJECT	VOTES	%	SELECT	%	CALCUL	PLACES-1	RESIDUAL	PLACES-2	PLACES
PS	690,003	52.75%	690,003	55.81%	22.32	22	0.32		22
PD	336,167	25.70%	336,167	27.19%	10.88	10	0.88	1	11
PLL	42,567	3.25%	42,567	3.44%	1.38	1	0.38	1	2
PBDNJ	37,191	2.84%	37,191	3.01%	1.20	1	0.20		1
PAD	35,598	2.72%	35,598	2.88%	1.15	1	0.15		1
PSD	32,537	2.49%	32,537	2.63%	1.05	1	0.05		1
PR	31,573	2.41%	31,573	2.55%	1.02	1	0.02		1
PBK	30,693	2.35%	30,693	2.48%	0.99	0	0.99	1	1
PDK	12,728	0.97%	1236329	100.00%	40.00	37	3	3	40
PBDNJ	10,997	0.84%							
PBSD	10,457	0.80%							
PA	10,421	0.80%							
PDD	9,837	0.75%							
PLD	3,802	0.29%							
PUK	3,784	0.29%							
PBDK	3,734	0.29%							
PK	3,400	0.26%							
PLK	1,865	0.14%							
PPD	669	0.05%							
total	1,308,023	100.00%							

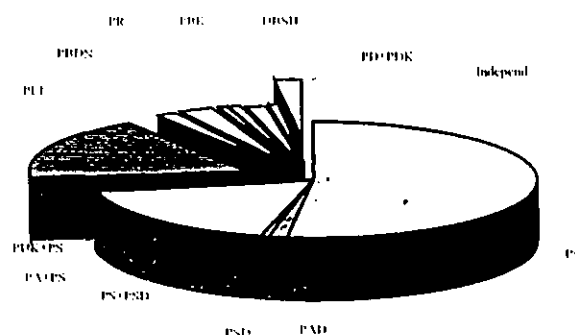
#### PROPORTIONALITY VOTES



### TOTAL OF PLACES IN PARLIAMENT

SUBJECT	PROP	MAJOR	TOTAL	%
PS	22	57	79	51.97%
PAD	1	1	2	1.32%
PSD	1		1	0.66%
PS+PSD		27	27	17.76%
PA+PS		1	1	0.66%
PUK+PS		1	1	0.66%
PD	11	16	27	17.76%
PLL	2		2	1.32%
PBDN	1	3	4	2.63%
PR	1		1	0.66%
PBK	1		1	0.66%
DBSH		2	2	1.32%
PD+PDK		1	1	0.66%
Independ.		3	3	1.97%
total	40	112	152	100%

#### TOTAL OF PLACES IN PARLIAMENT



LEFT	111	73.03%
RIGHT	38	25.00%
Independ.	3	1.97%
total	152	100.00%

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**THE LISTS OF THE PROPORTIONAL ACCORDING TO THE  
PERCENTAGES**

Nr.	SUBJEKTI	VOTAT	Vota %
1	Partia Socialiste	690,003	52.75%
2	Partia Demokratike	336,167	25.70%
3	Partia Levizja e Legalitetit	42,567	3.25%
4	Partia Bashkimi per te Drejtat e Njeriut	37,191	2.84%
5	Partia Aleanca Demokratike	35,598	2.72%
6	Partia SocialDemokrate	32,537	2.49%
7	Partia Republikane	31,573	2.41%
8	Partia Balli Kombetar	30,693	2.35%
9	Partia DemoKristiane	12,728	0.97%
10	Partia Bashkimi Demokrat	10,997	0.84%
11	Partia Bashkimi Social Demokrat	10,457	0.80%
12	Partia Agrare	10,421	0.80%
13	Partia Djathte Demokratike	9,837	0.75%
14	Partia Levizja per Demokraci	3,802	0.29%
15	Partia Unitetit Kombetar	3,784	0.29%
16	Partia Bashkimi DemoKristian	3,734	0.29%
17	Partia Konservatore	3,400	0.26%
18	Partia Lidhja Kombetare	1,865	0.14%
19	Partia Progresit Demokratik	669	0.05%

1,308,023

**Nr. i zonave**  
**Perqindja ne votime**

**115**  
**72.96%**

# THE TELLY SHEET OF THE PROTOCOLS FROM THE ZONAL ELECTION COMMISSIONS

Nr. Zones	Rrethi	PA 1	PAD 2	PBD 3	PBDK 4	PBDNJ 5	PBK 6	PBSD 7	PD 8	PDD 9	PDK 10	PKons 11
		0.80%	2.72%	0.84%	0.29%	2.84%	2.35%	0.80%	26.70%	0.76%	0.97%	0.26%
Total%		10,421	35,598	10,997	3,734	37,191	30,693	10,457	338,187	9,837	12,728	3,400
1	Malesi e Madhe	12	92	13	124	308	54	131	4,487	13	74	1
2	Malesi e Madhe	15	172	110	232	1,235	31	549	5,199	9	142	0
3	Shkoder	89	277	238	22	25	128	9	6,309	72	574	3
4	Shkoder	50	45	14	19	71	131	48	4,777	48	284	3
5	Shkoder	11	48	33	68	491	471	128	7,412	97	300	0
6	Shkoder	18	174	15	21	265	280	42	5,922	30	540	2
7	Shkoder	63	877	28	52	142	624	58	4,821	177	170	5
8	Shkoder	90	238	92	48	248	775	67	3,578	278	125	41
9	Shkoder	31	272	34	117	451	269	88	5,418	93	237	7
10	Shkoder	141	170	0	0	354	1,060	32	3,280	0	68	0
11	Puke	121	74	54	88	30	70	30	4,065	107	151	9
12	Tropoje	22	32	99	14	31	14	88	5,134	5	37	0
13	Tropoje	18	13	20	21	30	9	125	4,541	8	53	0
14	Has	33	198	40	65	129	60	32	4,857	12	49	21
15	Kukes	53	147	178	13	173	130	221	4,003	28	45	9
16	Kukes	55	93	122	34	210	31	43	5,449	284	29	2
17	Lezhe	73	392	48	27	59	62	30	2,885	63	120	1
18	Lezhe	80	943	139	72	158	101	50	3,681	135	127	5
19	Lezhe	74	74	332	68	129	65	53	2,228	41	424	11
20	Mirdite	74	281	48	35	247	29	213	3,897	57	184	88
21	Kurbin	41	291	59	5	201	75	70	2,881	40	185	8
22	Kurbin	41	274	118	70	38	10	10	5,340	28	103	3
23	Mat	137	274	159	52	32	17	49	3,156	34	181	1
24	Mat	111	84	32	8	39	7	15	1,651	18	282	1
25	Bulqize	72	97	223	28	18	22	129	3,048	24	222	28
26	Bulqize	72	164	57	23	28	115	188	2,230	97	58	4
27	Diber	118	208	247	17	49	90	103	4,493	71	55	8
28	Diber	112	148	45	33	9	45	43	3,407	14	27	7
29	Diber	155	100	305	35	61	20	168	3,940	38	50	2
30	Kruje	25	81	62	43	29	60	95	1,763	121	65	20
31	Kruje	39	78	40	35	22	37	28	2,570	19	79	2
32	Durres	97	152	40	22	51	112	54	2,559	647	38	53
33	Durres	137	530	87	23	32	209	187	4,224	50	47	14
34	Durres	55	225	22	11	18	309	308	5,059	48	64	102
35	Durres	42	332	43	19	105	81	81	4,399	340	55	7
36	Durres	43	475	58	31	122	174	63	2,851	158	60	81
37	Durres	85	343	165	97	163	149	72	3,205	151	31	85
38	Durres	78	313	51	25	169	118	87	3,117	15	32	58
39	Tirane	79	155	25	4	68	71		2,729			

18:15, 10-07-97

Nr. Zones	Rrethi	PLD 12	PLK 13	PLL 14	PPD 15	PR 16	PS 17	PSD 18	PUK 19	Total.Z. 20
		0.29%	0.14%	3.25%	0.05%	2.41%	52.75%	2.49%	0.29%	100.00%
Total%		3,802	1,865	42,567	669	31,573	690,003	32,537	3,784	1,308,023
TOTALI										
1	Malesi e Madhe	1	2	213	0	404	3,461	4	53	9,425
2	Malesi e Madhe	5	11	94	1	2,005	1,282	10	0	11,102
3	Shkoder	5	1	143	33	171	3,827	111	85	12,128
4	Shkoder	10	8	310	3	110	3,068	51	28	9,078
5	Shkoder	16	14	24	1	118	2,398	348	1	11,971
6	Shkoder	8	0	221	0	68	3,068	81	9	10,764
7	Shkoder	34	15	780	2	93	2,536	41	50	10,368
8	Shkoder	51	30	1,563	15	158	3,565	64	35	11,059
9	Shkoder	13	41	458	25	82	3,782	80	137	11,629
10	Shkoder	0	0	1,510	0	233	3,720	70	28	10,664
11	Puka	7	11	229	10	618	4,430	107	17	10,244
12	Tropoje	4	1	71	2	102	3,288	100	13	9,057
13	Tropoje	1	1	28	1	54	2,579	147	7	7,654
14	Has	2	8	62	2	163	4,195	250	57	10,235
15	Kukes	5	18	157	0	77	5,515	77	152	10,999
16	Kukes	6	3	121	3	218	4,291	110	53	11,137
17	Lezhe	21	5	309	6	112	3,887	182	18	8,300
18	Lezhe	9	13	293	5	80	4,836	224	9	10,938
19	Lezhe	36	17	1,080	9	400	3,973	227	20	9,259
20	Mirdite	7	9	123	3	138	5,597	291	31	11,330
21	Kurbin	27	4	975	6	91	4,514	213	28	9,712
22	Kurbin	2	1	947	1	40	3,983	157	8	11,168
23	Mat	23	11	2,028	6	187	6,518	247	11	13,119
24	Mat	33	15	3,734	3	719	5,548	288	43	12,609
25	Bulqize	6	18	415	22	201	5,300	91	5	9,961
26	Bulqize	11	5	155	3	119	6,185	355	8	9,875
27	Diber	12	3	458	10	200	6,298	324	8	12,768
28	Diber	14	9	435	6	245	3,397	344	7	8,347
29	Diber	17	2	538	12	151	5,109	147	15	10,863
30	Kruje	40	13	1,653	14	229	5,125	670	17	10,125
31	Kruje	11	22	305	1	358	7,204	94	10	11,639
32	Durres	13	7	588	8	304	6,978	250	20	11,355
33	Durres	28	16	389	9	287	4,493	61	13	11,443
34	Durres	18	281	385	1	80	4,530	258	21	11,692
35	Durres	20	40	533	3	197	5,121	149	15	11,347
36	Durres	52	21	673	10	265	4,006	124	39	9,405
37	Durres	59	13	541	4	244	4,574	84	58	10,124
38	Durres	81	40	498	27	585	4,129	127	82	9,777
39	Tirane	6	71	282	9	97	7,768	179	20	11,755

18:15, 10-07-97

TABELA E PROCESVERBALEVE TE KOMISIONEVE TE ZGJEDHJEVE TE ZONAVE

Zones	Rrethi	PA 1	PAD 2	PBD 3	PBDK 4	PBDNJ 5	PBK 6	PBSD 7	PD 8	PDD 9	PDK 10	PKons 11
		0.80%	2.72%	0.84%	0.29%	2.84%	2.35%	0.80%	25.70%	0.75%	0.97%	0.26%
		10,421	35,598	10,997	3,734	37,191	30,693	10,457	336,167	9,837	12,728	3,400
Total%		152	142	87	29	33	83	111	2,106	64	72	152
TOTALI		91	244	153	114	222	68	27	3,810	43	184	69
40	Tirane	32	179	37	13	72	143	64	2,062	79	59	145
41	Tirane	35	355	68	31	183	135	86	2,576	82	92	66
42	Tirane	57	448	73	35	158	200	48	1,850	106	25	7
43	Tirane	34	281	43	12	69	118	75	2,869	185	40	16
44	Tirane	57	324	95	34	162	628	77	2,178	164	59	59
45	Tirane	79	520	49	26	158	125	74	2,984	43	70	51
46	Tirane	50	181	88	37	70	114	48	2,491	198	57	70
47	Tirane	44	408	78	28	249	154	48	2,948	296	79	69
48	Tirane	66	520	103	59	192	377	68	3,118	207	143	34
49	Tirane	69	438	74	24	199	207	55	2,129	199	58	69
50	Tirane	69	438	74	24	132	154	55	2,129	40	38	6
51	Tirane	40	290	77	19	132	154	38	1,711	40	38	117
52	Tirane	30	257	26	30	2,107	119	62	2,138	57	43	96
53	Tirane	30	257	26	30	56	76	62	2,138	57	43	96
54	Tirane	20	186	263	69	56	76	70	2,873	205	67	24
55	Tirane	58	409	121	22	190	219	78	2,882	233	66	24
56	Tirane	66	391	88	36	117	194	74	3,229	328	90	65
57	Tirane	77	424	106	39	129	181	80	4,718	78	21	22
58	Tirane	32	59	112	17	235	205	80	4,718	78	24	630
59	Kavaje	29	101	32	14	91	1,020	207	6,292	10	6	1
60	Kavaje	29	101	32	14	91	1,020	207	6,292	10	6	1
61	Kavaje	59	88	18	0	104	13	41	4,866	21	4	1
62	Kavaje	59	88	18	0	104	13	41	4,866	21	4	1
63	Kavaje	33	251	50	0	0	0	480	1,961	0	0	194
64	Kavaje	33	251	50	0	0	0	480	1,961	0	0	194
65	Peqin	0	599	0	0	0	0	57	1,819	168	59	26
66	Peqin	0	599	0	0	0	0	57	1,819	168	59	26
67	Elbasan	54	838	62	34	105	374	34	1,872	178	65	10
68	Elbasan	44	1,534	64	42	118	224	34	1,872	178	65	10
69	Elbasan	39	938	62	20	74	180	64	2,235	91	21	31
70	Elbasan	159	326	44	19	36	101	38	1,680	106	58	18
71	Elbasan	323	468	33	47	41	143	38	1,384	46	20	2
72	Elbasan	83	669	55	22	54	214	191	969	247	66	0
73	Elbasan	83	669	55	22	54	214	191	969	247	66	0
74	Elbasan	117	595	31	19	25	319	112	1,298	89	20	13
75	Elbasan	117	595	31	19	25	319	112	1,298	89	20	13
76	Gramsh	88	278	35	41	201	445	151	1,094	179	259	49
77	Gramsh	88	278	35	41	201	445	151	1,094	179	259	49
78	Librazhd	98	281	30	23	202	84	92	1,426	31	27	8
79	Librazhd	98	281	30	23	202	84	92	1,426	31	27	8
80	Librazhd	116	222	59	1	205	115	40	1,275	104	36	4
81	Lushnje	59	193	217	11	251	161	138	1,275	104	36	4
82	Lushnje	16	97	3,000	0	0	1,000	0	10,200	0	58	10
83	Lushnje	0	0	3,000	0	0	1,000	0	10,200	0	58	10
84	Lushnje	226	135	22	13	100	23	44	2,520	16	154	8
85	Lushnje	226	135	22	13	100	23	44	2,520	16	154	8
86	Lushnje	52	497	22	14	343	282	34	9,248	79	40	15
87	Fier	52	497	22	14	343	282	34	9,248	79	40	15
88	Fier	47	530	15	15	162	124	5	2,011	19		

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Nr. Zones	Rrethi	PLD 12	PLK 13	PLL 14	PPD 15	PR 16	PS 17	PSD 18	PUK 19	Total.Z. 20
Total%		0.29%	0.14%	3.25%	0.05%	2.41%	52.75%	2.49%	0.29%	100.00%
TOTALI		3,802	1,865	42,567	669	31,573	690,003	32,537	3,784	1,308,023
40	Tirane	26	9	183	17	267	7,264	196	20	11,023
41	Tirane	93	23	745	12	285	5,425	165	9	11,782
42	Tirane	20	6	730	7	345	7,302	134	32	11,083
43	Tirane	43	21	366	0	230	4,317	122	31	8,268
44	Tirane	167	28	472	6	410	4,806	167	23	10,112
45	Tirane	89	13	173	3	133	2,338	81	32	5,465
46	Tirane	165	26	264	7	959	4,393	151	58	10,508
47	Tirane	74	22	438	6	248	4,698	93	20	9,089
48	Tirane	38	73	474	9	121	3,967	619	20	9,083
49	Tirane	114	34	519	10	372	4,240	218	26	9,358
50	Tirane	200	32	279	23	432	5,647	281	44	11,740
51	Tirane	137	37	301	8	504	5,479	392	62	11,501
52	Tirane	74	39	377	8	313	5,156	167	19	9,375
53	Tirane	29	7	178	0	103	4,205	52	40	9,014
54	Tirane	43	4	315	22	42	4,474	63	11	8,059
55	Tirane	122	28	398	8	385	5,148	169	18	10,606
56	Tirane	164	9	455	5	299	4,660	164	20	9,949
57	Tirane	127	68	594	7	333	4,155	143	22	10,191
58	Tirane	127	68	594	7	333	4,155	143	22	10,191
59	Kavaje	6	14	212	0	318	4,862	125	0	11,114
60	Kavaje	33	33	1,127	4	99	1,748	519	8	12,090
61	Kavaje	5	0	199	0	315	5,533	439	5	11,700
62	Kavaje	4	23	378	1	1,614	5,633	53	5	15,108
63	Peqin	0	0	223	0	612	8,253	630	0	12,952
64	Elbasan	23	36	481	3	161	6,187	237	19	10,741
65	Elbasan	12	17	372	0	205	5,990	447	34	11,260
66	Elbasan	20	10	609	5	335	5,154	284	67	10,239
67	Elbasan	4	4	268	7	312	8,045	105	23	11,351
68	Elbasan	8	3	137	8	177	10,783	528	26	14,215
69	Elbasan	16	0	142	3	252	9,313	289	8	12,593
70	Elbasan	9	1	93	3	78	10,763	350	180	14,113
71	Gramsh	68	12	188	4	99	9,826	459	101	13,577
72	Librazhd	8	4	215	7	215	7,017	704	46	11,018
73	Librazhd	16	5	219	14	129	7,139	90	19	9,819
74	Lushnje	0	0	192	0	260	3,439	129	10	14,362
75	Lushnje	0	64	158	4	1,510	3,860	111	0	13,196
76	Lushnje	0	0	800	0	0	4,000	0	0	19,000
77	Lushnje	21	54	88	1	136	11,907	350	30	15,754
78	Fier	32	8	118	0	2,388	1,047	366	21	14,713
79	Fier	233	15	199	16	314	7,433	147	48	11,386

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TABELA E PROCESVERBALEVE TE KOMISIONEVE TE ZGJEDHJEVE TE ZONAVE

r. Zones	Rrethi	PA 1	PAD 2	PBD 3	PBDK 4	PBDNJ 5	PBK 6	PBSD 7	PD 8	PDD 9	PDK 10	PKons 11
Total%		0.80%	2.72%	0.84%	0.29%	2.84%	2.35%	0.80%	25.70%	0.75%	0.97%	0.26%
TOTALI		10,421	35,598	10,997	3,734	37,191	30,693	10,457	336,167	9,837	12,728	3,400
79	Fier	53	80	31	2	150	350	31	2,560	14	54	94
80	Fier	46	265	9	13	278	738	10	5,263	14	23	26
81	Fier	40	134	5	32	163	86	8	1,119	5	31	33
82	Fier	57	514	22	8	767	383	16	1,292	15	5	25
83	Fier	79	177	22	7	283	607	81	2,186	23	17	107
84	Fier	107	142	26	28	99	170	29	1,612	30	20	2
85	Mallakaster	61	324	85	18	196	219	27	1,110	127	35	9
86	Berat	71	381	58	11	174	206	280	1,504	112	17	1
87	Berat	1,702	401	70	8	460	219	33	1,358	24	11	1
88	Berat	220	237	64	9	112	385	24	921	7	18	6
89	Berat	358	301	80	15	99	178	65	907	30	25	11
90	Berat	116	351	35	24	19	427	91	961	20	75	6
91	Kucove	325	938	41	39	309	178	205	932	31	68	6
92	Skrapar	61	344	37	44	860	131	242	1,428	41	70	9
93	Korce	38	493	208	18	1,628	115	57	1,898	96	50	13
94	Korce	32	379	69	11	831	221	117	1,818	168	10	0
95	Korce	103	107	34	14	521	661	11	2,789	31	103	4
96	Korce	99	145	44	34	533	374	117	2,992	32	49	2
97	Korce	82	209	23	23	374	198	81	1,786	112	196	4
98	Korce	65	337	28	40	167	320	206	2,573	46	347	1
99	Pogradec	89	268	40	41	402	453	172	1,224	13	56	3
100	Pogradec	81	279	43	38	79	319	95	3,467	165	22	3
101	Devoll	59	416	52	17	53	358	34	1,492	38	5	16
102	Tepelene	162	372	23	45	600	787	138	1,492	10	8	1
103	Tepelene	168	131	14	33	393	1,300	15	1,138	25	3	0
104	Vlore	101	192	52	18	206	1,340	19	1,018	39	10	15
105	Vlore	38	491	84	30	177	276	44	1,138	127	14	6
106	Vlore	50	418	35	24	167	622	19	931	104	27	8
107	Vlore	50	662	98	26	734	1,182	15	748	110	8	1
108	Vlore	139	925	43	53	583	555	94	1,192	37	35	1
109	Vlore	68	265	37	93	1,141	220	41	992	13	98	5
110	Kolonje	158	395	53	52	940	422	59	2,438	53	16	4
111	Permet	60	427	113	38	3,767	374	81	1,481	184	3	4
112	Gjirokaster	14	221	43	21	968	545	78	1,185	35	7	0
113	Gjirokaster	29	288	28	11	2,472	36	42	635	9	4	2
114	Sarande+Delvine	7	25	106	22	863	166	19	1,668	13	6	2
115	Sarande+Delvine	34	178					62	1,027	83		

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Zones	Rrethi	PLD 12	PLK 13	PLL 14	PPD 15	PR 16	PS 17	PS 18	PS 19	Z. 20
		0.29%	0.14%	3.25%	0.05%	2.41%	62.75%	2.49%	0.29%	100.00%
		3,802	1,865	42,567	669	31,573	690,003	32,637	3,784	1,308,023
Total%										
TOTALI		5	13	132	1	371	7,066	158	12	11,177
79	Fier	15	1	175	4	58	7,021	1,037	16	16,012
80	Fier	2	1	149	7	18	6,764	52	7	8,656
81	Fier	18	32	134	0	85	9,396	209	10	12,992
82	Fier	1	8	71	1	135	9,473	485	81	13,870
83	Fier	5	6	107	12	273	8,288	60	60	11,512
84	Mallakaster	18	4	133	2	108	5,723	545	56	8,737
85	Berat	21	17	194	2	170	7,264	348	73	10,950
86	Berat	3	1	22	4	208	8,158	549	109	13,337
87	Berat	11	9	58	8	82	10,825	192	64	13,071
88	Berat	4	6	58	4	108	11,072	302	97	13,905
89	Berat	11	4	72	0	148	14,151	255	43	16,796
90	Kucove	7	14	20	2	184	10,659	520	8	14,417
91	Skrapar	18	3	231	6	202	6,610	198	22	10,572
92	Korce	139	38	150	24	203	5,124	286	25	11,524
93	Korce	79	9	221	7	173	5,031	144	34	10,045
94	Korce	6	7	206	2	30	6,688	189	29	11,305
95	Korce	3	5	288	5	113	6,100	234	21	11,501
96	Korce	9	5	219	4	98	8,676	180	83	12,559
97	Korce	44	5	881	2	314	8,240	308	19	13,863
98	Pogradec	24	5	831	1	83	9,014	382	10	13,031
99	Pogradec	20	7	450	4	151	7,509	243	33	13,502
100	Dëvöll	12	1	47	6	158	8,594	415	72	11,857
101	Tepelene	15	4	61	3	272	11,917	558	110	15,230
102	Tepelene	5	2	30	1	177	10,203	516	40	13,786
103	Vlore	4	3	34	2	274	7,822	234	22	11,688
104	Vlore	73	13	71	6	275	6,283	1,738	62	11,810
105	Vlore	50	6	55	7	184	8,216	523	38	10,950
106	Vlore	85	12	87	12	202	6,888	1,091	32	11,461
107	Vlore	5	5	30	2	199	6,527	2,382	27	13,285
108	Vlore	11	10	75	2	65	6,649	240	4	11,161
109	Kolonje	22	8	110	3	273	9,059	548	13	13,814
110	Permet	83	1	33	2	119	7,581	227	10	11,537
111	Gjirokaster	10	0	20	2	48	7,171	188	10	12,625
112	Gjirokaster	2	13	49	1	60	5,816	90	14	8,755
113	Sarandë+Delvine	0	2	7	1	606	2,468	323	6	7,776
114	Sarandë+Delvine	7	7	56	3	57	6,279	124	28	9,022
115	Sarandë+Delvine									

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Tabela 1

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NZLZ	NUMBER OF VOTERS IN THE VOTERS LISTS
NZLS	THE NUMBER OF VOTERS IN THE ADDITIONAL LISTS
NVLS	THE NUMBER OF THE VOTERS ACCORDING TO THE NOTES
NFMD	THE NUMBER OF THE DELIVERED BALLOT PAPERS
NFJP	THE NUMBER OF THE BALLOT PAPERS OUT OF USE
NFJPPV	THE NUMBER OF THE DISTROYED BALLOT PAPERS BEFORE ELECTIONS
NFJPGV	THE NUMBER OF THE DISTROYED BALLOTS DURING THE ELECTIONS
NFVP	THE NUMBER OF THE BALLOT PAPERS NOT USED
NFGK	THE NUMBER OF THE BALLOTS FOUND IN THE BALLOT BOX
NFGKPR	THE NUMBER OF THE INVALID BALLOTS FOUND IN THE BALLOT BOX
NFGKRR	THE NUMBER OF THE VALID BALLOTS FOUND IN THE BALLOT BOX
NFPV	THE NUMBER OF THE REGULAR BUT INVALID BALLOTS
NFVL	THE NUMBER OF THE REGULAR VALID BALLOTS
NFVPV	THE NUMBER OF THE REGULAR BUT INVALID BALLOTS (FOR THE ELECTORAL SUBJECTS)
NFVV	THE NUMBER OF THE REGULAR AND VALID BALLOTS

LEGEND OF THE ABBREVIATIONSON THE TELLY SHEET OF THE PROTOCOLS FROM THE ZECs

## **VII. ODIHR Observers Briefing Books**



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe**

**OSCE Presence in Albania**

## **Welcome to Albania!**

The Albanian Army Cultural Center (ACC), located on Rruga Jean D'Ark, in Tirana, will serve as the principal meeting point, briefing, and registration center.

The OSCE Presence is located at Villa 6, Rruga Donika Kastrioti, Tirana. The telephone is (355-42) 35996, Fax: 40002.

This Welcome Kit contains maps, printed materials, and other items to assist observers during their stay.

A **national curfew** is enforced between the hours of 2200 and 0500. All international visitors are strongly urged to respect this curfew and to plan evening activities accordingly.

The Multinational Protection Force (FMP) will be providing military escorts where appropriate.

The European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) will also be assisting and produced the attached introduction to Albania.

It is not recommended to drink tap water while in Albania. Bottled water should be used as much as possible.

### **Key personnel within the Presence include:**

**Amb. Dr. Herbert Grubmayr**, Resident Deputy of the Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE

**Dr. Wolfgang Vorwerk**, Deputy for OSCE Matters

**Mr. Raymond Snider**, Deputy for Management Support

**Mr. Marco Hennis**, Senior Co-ordinator (EU, MPS)

**Ms. Melissa Fleming**, OSCE Spokesperson

**Amb. Gerard Stoudmann**, Director, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

**Mr. Anthony Welch**, Election Co-ordinator

**Mr. Patrick Keogh**, Chief Logistics Officer

# TIRANA

General Orientation for Briefings/Deployment

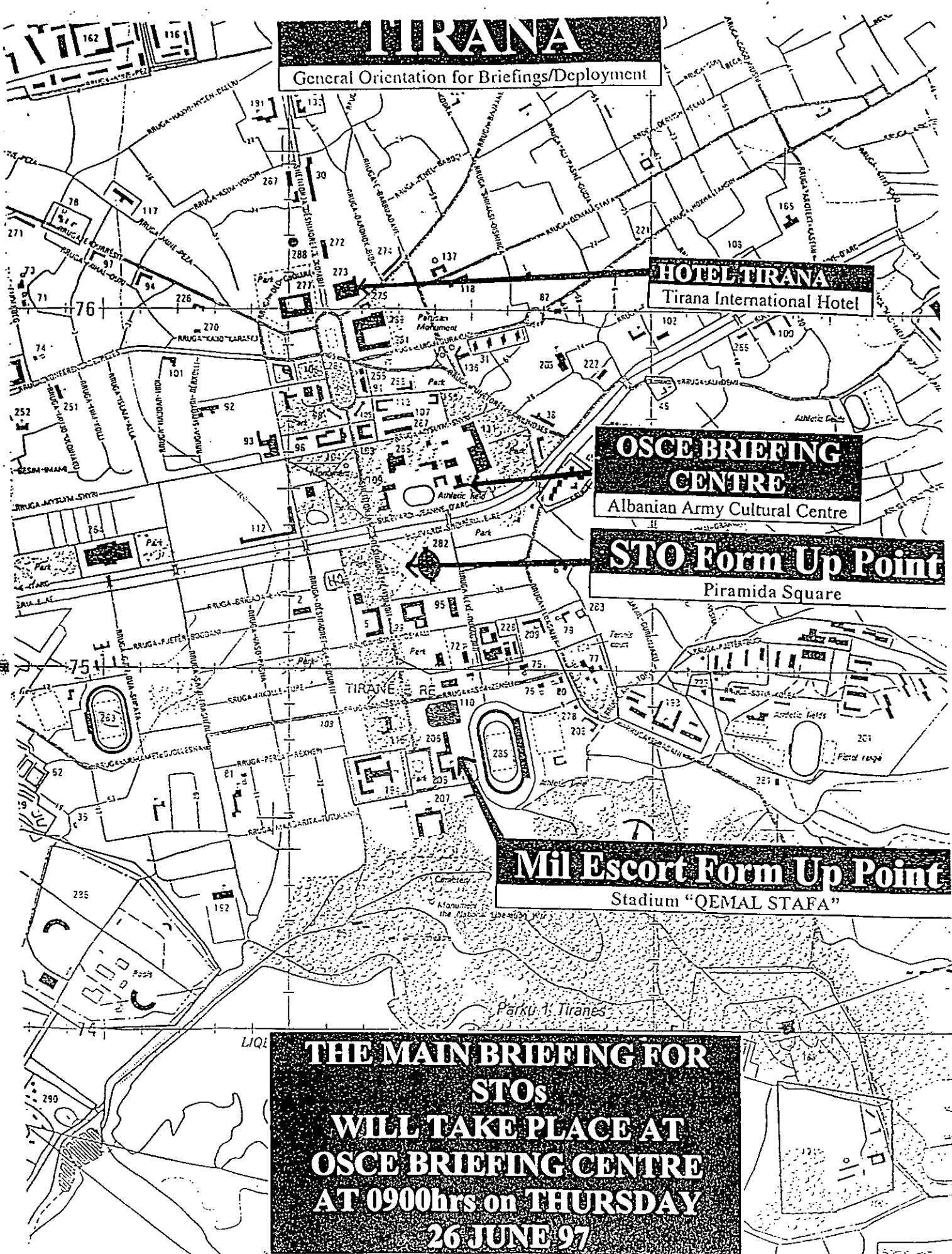
**HOTEL TIRANA**  
Tirana International Hotel

**OSCE BRIEFING CENTRE**  
Albanian Army Cultural Centre

**STO Form Up Point**  
Piramida Square

**Mil Escort Form Up Point**  
Stadium "QEMAL STAFI"

**THE MAIN BRIEFING FOR STOs WILL TAKE PLACE AT OSCE BRIEFING CENTRE AT 0900hrs on THURSDAY 26 JUNE 97**



RESTRICTED

WELCOME PACK

Updated 10 May 1997

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DISTANCES

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## Introduction.

This pack is designed as an introduction to life in Albania, to assist newcomers both operationally and socially in order to inform about life in general, a brief history and the present situation. No brief is better than first hand experience, so you will probably learn more in the first few days, weeks than anything that you read here. After having been here a little while a feed back would be appreciative as to any inclusions that could be possibly made to this pack. Albania has not been the most visited place in the past, so there are not that many people who are aware exactly what it has to offer. We hope you find the time here both rewarding, interesting and satisfying, so that when you leave, you promote the place internationally, thus helping to bring Albania into the twentieth century.

The first thing that must be appreciated is that the country has recently emerged from 40 years of severe communist repression, so that this new experience called democracy is something totally new to them. In 1991 when they held their near bloodless revolution, they vented their anger and frustration on anything to do with the former regime, both good and bad, without regard for the future.

This in turn led in 1991/2 to emaciated Albanians fleeing to Italy (an exodus overshadowed by operation Desert Storm in Kuwait). Subsequently an Italian led operation (Pelicano) was launched, where food aid was distributed, provided by the European Union. Seeing the present situation some may think things have gone full circle.

## Population.

The population consists of approximately 3.5 million people of which 365,000 reside legally in Tirana. However the actual population is estimated to be approximately 100,000 more than this, due to an exodus from the north (which is ongoing), illegally settling in the suburbs. The populous can be roughly divided into two parts, separated by the river SHKUMBIN, which is the natural division line between north and south. The TOSKS in the north and the GHEGS to the south. As religion was banned under the communist regime, the majority of the people are merely registered, not practising, to one faith or the other. The three main religions are Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Muslim. You will find mosques in most towns and villages, but predominately this is due to a precondition of any aid that was sent from Muslim countries. Religion however is not considered to be a factor at present.

The Albanians were originally organised into tribes, which migration has taken a toll on. Mixed marriages are now commonplace but tribal culture still dominates the way of thinking. In ethnic terms this means that a relative large number are condescending towards minorities such as gypsies and Negroes.

There is an ancient law of the KANUN which is still observed in some of the remoter districts especially in the north. This lays down rules and regulations about every facet of life in these tribal groups. It goes into great detail, for example, as to who should come to the (arranged) wedding, what each person shall bring, in what order, and even itemises the menu. A more sinister part of this law is the 'blood revenge' which legalises taking retribution in the case of murder. This can be taken out on any male member of the family, which is a problem for the police in some of these remote places trying to stop the 'tit for tat' slayings. Even now it is suggested that many males are in hiding in fear of these revenge killings.

Women for the most part, certainly in the north, are classed as second class citizens. Little has changed in recent times, although the veil is now no longer worn. To take a photograph of a woman you need the permission of a man who usually refuses. As a result few photographs of the real life in the north reach the outside world. Women do the work, and afterwards are found in or near the home, whereas the man spend their time walking or drinking raki in the cafes. In the countryside a visitor is still an object of interest and arouses curiosity particularly of the children and male population.

In Tirana and the south the situation is entirely different, women walk around in groups and are freely able to visit bars and discos. They are not totally emancipated but have much more freedom than their 'sisters' in the north. Due to the sexual equality that has been practised in the education system, a casual observer would be hard pressed to see a difference between the, as yet unmarried generation, and their contemporaries in Western Europe. The same would apply to the professions, where there is a high percentage of female doctors, managers, etc.

### Geography

Albania shares common borders with MONTENEGRO and KOSOVO to the north, with MACEDONIA to the east, and with GREECE to the south. To the west there is the Adriatic and Ionian sea, with ITALY a short boat trip away. The whole country covers 28,748 sq km, which is largely mountainous, many beautiful lakes, and fine sandy beaches.

### Employment.

Although the rate of unemployment officially stands at 10% there is little industrial activity to be seen in Albania. There are however many "entrepreneurs" who attempt to provide all manner of goods in small quantities, ranging from motor oil to bananas. The few factories in use are in shabby, dilapidated and woefully inefficient. They are in the main a legacy of the communist era, designed on outdated Russian or Chinese technology. They are at best running at 20% capacity, and in many cases in total ruin. With minor exceptions all mines have been closed, although the country is rich in chromium, copper and iron ore. There is very little investment, due to the inherent transport problem, falling ore prices and the present political situation, making any potential business very risky indeed.

In the past agriculture was a large employer, but since the state farms were broke up and collectives disbanded, most of the arable land was divided into small plots and issued to the local farming population. These people had little or no organisational ability of their own, which together with poor irrigation system meant that the land was very poorly husbanded, thus adding to the exodus, increasing unemployment and the national debt. The situation is slightly better in the south, as there is some investment by the government, the land is relatively flat, easier to cultivate and very fertile.

Approximately 15% of the population can be found working abroad. This activity brings into the country a large percentage of the national income, which for some extended families is the main source of income. The majority of these people can be found working as labourers or menial tasks, even though a lot have enjoyed a secondary education even placements at university. The illegal crossing of the Greek border, or via FYROM (Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia), takes place on a large scale. Italy is also a favourite destination for the illegal immigrant, but made more difficult by the Adriatic Sea. Desperate Albanians will pay large sums to unscrupulous gangs to transport them in disgusting and often dangerous conditions. The area around VLORE is a particular rife in this trade and a large "industry" has built up around it.

Until recently the people remained optimistic about the future. Despite this pessimistic account they were much better off, in material terms, than they were in 1991. The people are not lazy and work hard, especially the women, but have little regard for market research. This is

illustrated by the fact that bars, hotels and kiosks are being built everywhere, without planning permission, a total disregard to where the potential customers are to come from, and not considering any competition.

In short, there is sufficient reason to assume that the unemployment rate is higher than the official figures lead us to believe. A rough but cautious estimate would be 35 to 40%, but probably much higher in the north. This inevitably leads to many beggars on the street, as there is no social 'safety net' for the disadvantaged. These are a pitiful site, many carrying babes in their arms, to maximise the sympathy generated, but beware there are a lot of organised groups that are profiting nicely from these rackets.

### Health.

In brief health in the country is lamentably poor. The main streets of Tirana are swept at night by women, but one gets the impression it is only done for the benefit of the ministries located on those streets. Elsewhere rubbish lie around in piles, where dogs, cows and humans scratch around for what they can find. It is therefore not surprising that epidemics break out from time to time. Only last year (1996) there was an outbreak of polio, which spread across the country. The numbers of fatalities that occurred is very difficult to assess, but is thought to be in excess of 100. A vaccination programme was run by Medicines sans Frontiers, which was deemed to be successful, but severe difficulties was experienced educating the local health workers on the necessity of maintaining the cold chain. Fortunately it was carried out before the onset of the hottest weather which no doubt helped.

Untreated sewerage is cheerfully emptied into canals, lakes, rivers, and the sea, thus contaminating the major source of all the water. This coupled with the ancient and outmoded delivery and sewerage system leads to the recommendation that all drinking water is boiled before use, or better still use only bottled water. Stomachs therefore should be suitably prepared and all personal vaccinations strictly controlled.

Under the communist system there was a mandatory cleaning day once a week but as previously explained, as this was part of the old doctrine, was quickly discarded. There is no guidance or prorate given to this on behalf of the government, thus no processing scheme is existence. Thus the whole country is seen in a bad light, as most towns and villages have no organised refuse collection, and indeed where it does happen, there are heaps of decaying rubbish on the outskirts of these places.

Hygiene in the hospitals is also a worrying situation. There are no health inspectors, and the condition of the infrastructure and equipment has to be seen to be believed. Patients lie on grubby mattresses, often with a relative sleeping on the floor in the same room, children tied into cots in order to prevent them wandering. It is up to the relatives of the patient to care for the patient, which includes feeding and in some cases carrying to and from the treatment rooms and operating theatres. The concept of sterilisation has yet to be introduced - in one case a team was shown around the hospital including the operating theatre without any precautions whatsoever. For a Western visitor, a visit of these institutions invokes pity for the patients, and anger to the authorities for allowing these conditions to exist.

Although medical treatment is technically free in this country, in practice it is anything but this. A surgeon is paid in the region of USD 100 per month, the remainder of his wage is agreed for each treatment - no money - no treatment. There is no insurance against such a system, after all the service is technically free. The whole system needs a large injection of capital of which there is precious little. What little money does appear is frittered away through incompetence or corrupt officials.



### Education

A positive legacy of the communist era is the structure and organisation of the educational system. Naturally the schools and universities cannot be compared with what we are accustomed to in Western Europe, but it appears that inspectors and teachers know what they are doing. Of course money, as always is lacking and the infrastructure is generally in a sorry state. Heating, windows, chalk, and blackboards are typical of items that need investment, but books are the main concern. The majority of books date from the Stalinist period, which contains communist dogma and propaganda. Although the education budget amounts to 10% of the state budget (financed almost entirely by the EU), it is still only USD 96 million. Not everything can be completed at the same time, but it is felt that genuine improvements are being made. The present system is based on one of the first laws enacted by the democratic government, in order to raise standards to that of Europe. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 to 14. After 1992, secondary education collapsed, resulting in attendance dropping by 35%.

### Economy

In 1996 the official Albanian state budget spent amounted to only USD 960 million. Figures for income, particularly for those Albanians working abroad are difficult to quantify. Even more obscure is the revenue coming in through non-legal activities of which there seems a vast amount. Added to this are the governmental and non-governmental loans and donations, whose value is lost in the lack of reliable publications. As is common knowledge now, a vast proportion of the national wealth has disappeared in the 'pyramid schemes', a situation which is ongoing at present. Possibilities for the developing the economy lie in tourism, agriculture, and exploitation of the vast resources of the natural product. However these cannot begin without first, a stable and reliable government, and massive investment from outside.

### Natural Resources

Albania is rich in mineral and was the fourth largest producer of chromium in the world, with a production of two million tons per year. Sadly the figure has fallen dramatically to approximately 250,000 tons. Others minerals to be found include, oil, bitumen, nickel, copper, and iron. The land also offers up another rich commodity - water. The rivers are harnessed and are an important source of hydro-electricity, of which a lot is exported. Salt is extracted using salt pans along the coast near VLORE. Most of the forests in the mountainous areas, which contained, oak, chestnut, beech, and pine have been decimated during 1991/2. This was mainly due to the fuel shortages in that winter. Several projects had been started since in an attempt to rectify the damage caused.

### Industry

The conditions of the Albanian factories are very poor, as indicated, the former five year plan was not set up with the modern market in mind. Primarily the function was to create jobs, not the end product, and many have long since been abandoned or destroyed. Mining activities are also on the decline. Although hydro-electric is produced and exported, the condition of the whole industry is extremely poor, inefficient and a gross waste of a natural product. Due to these reasons the country is being forced backwards to an economy that is based on agriculture. There is no observable serious investment or research, it seems everybody wants to make a lot of money quickly with minimum of outlay. Some foreign interest was recently abandoned, mainly due to the recent troubles.

### Agriculture

In 1990 agriculture provided more than a third of the gross national income. In 1991 the government began to dismantle the former communist state-run system, farms and co-operatives. As

a result most of the land passed into private hands, by mid 1992. However these were small plots with production taking place manually rather than mechanically. The yield obviously fell, not helped by the irrigation system that had started to fall into disrepair having no co-ordinated effort to maintain it. A large proportion of the population leads a very poor existence which is another contributing factor into the migration from the rural areas to the cities.

### Tourism.

The scenery in the countryside is marred by the state of the infrastructure, but looking beyond this, the country has an enormous potential. It has 360 km of coastline, a large part of which consists of sandy beaches. Unfortunately these are, in the main, 'decorated' by concrete bunkers a legacy from the Hoxha regime. There are beautiful lakes, such as those at Shkodra and Pogradec, teeming with fresh water fish, vast areas of Alpine regions, and stunning landscapes that capture the imagination. Yet there are few tourists that have ventured into the country. There is a small industry in the south, mainly flying prospective visitors into CORFU and then sailing across the water gap to engage in some trekking. This only attracted the more hardy and adventurous of guests. This situation will not be resolved until better amenities are installed including communications, road, rail, airports and decent accommodation. Until then tourism will remain at a very low level relying on the internal market. This obviously will not contribute to the national income.

### Infrastructure.

The road system consists in its entirety of 7,450 km of highway, of which 38% is very badly maintained, and creates some very 'interesting' drives. It is dangerous to drive at night, if only that you cannot see all the hazards inherent in the surface. Added to the night time experience, is the number of cars, carts, and animals, that very rarely display a rear light! Driving on these surfaced roads can only be conducted at moderate speeds, and on non-surfaced, at low speeds, preferably with all terrain vehicles. Such are the problems, that whenever one is asked how far is a particular destination the reply is invariably given in hours, rather than kilometres. Generally the conditions in the north are worse than in the south.

Cars were not introduced into Albania on a large scale until after 1991. Now a Mercedes can be bought on the market in DURRES for a price ranging from USD 5,000 to 20,000. It would however stand a good chance of being registered on the Interpol tracing list. Driving is mainly a domain for men, a licence can be obtained through the normal channels, or by bribing officials. Driving is therefore very erratic to put it mildly, and the majority of drivers appear impatient and very aggressive. Road signs are very few in number and traffic lights are very prone to failure. Driving on these roads in these conditions is a major hazard, one which cannot be emphasised too much. The only advice that can be offered is take extreme care and expect the unexpected! There is a rail system which consists of approximately 750 kms of track. The majority of the engines are of an ancient Chinese variety, which have a top speed of about 40 kph. The crossings have poor if any safety measures. It has little traffic, both passenger or freight.

The only navigable waterway is the river DRIN, south of Shkodra which has seen some commercial traffic in the past. There are four ports, the main one being DURRES approximately 30 kms west of TIRANA, the others being VLORA and SARANDA in the south and LEZHA in the north.

The international airport is RINAS, on the outskirts of TIRANA. The single runway consists of hexagonal concrete slabs, and only suitable for small to medium aircraft. There is an ongoing project to improve the strip and the amenities, but it is a painfully slow process.

The chief concern is the improvement of the road system, which is the minimum criteria that any prospective investor would seek. To this end there are two projects currently in hand, one north to south to link SHKODRA and VLORE, and the other east to west linking FRYROM and DURRES

via TIRANA. Little evidence can be seen of these projects except for construction work being carried out on the TIRANA - DURRES section, this is mainly due to delay in external funding.

### Housing.

Tirana was built up in the Italian style of the thirties, the main boulevard and it's nearby housing still exude this ambience. The communist regime added uniformity building hideous flats, which do little more than provide a roof over the heads of the population. They are very cramped living conditions which are now in a neglected condition owing to a lack of money and will. In the north of the city, there has developed a 'shanty' town of illegally built dwelling, constructed by the migrants that come to the city in search of a better life. These are very poorly constructed and rarely have running water, electricity and not connected to any sewerage system. At times the police intervene to evict some of these families which invariably ensues into furious demonstrations. In the north a lot of the housing in the villages is of adobe construction (mud bricks). The interior of the average dwelling exude poverty, or is at best extremely shabby. Where electricity is available, the television - connected to the satellite antenna, takes centre stage.

### Crime.

Unsubstantiated sources state that eight out of every ten dollars that comes into the country disappears into the pockets of the authorities and 'businessmen' without going through the regular processes! This is the main reason the country is in the state it is in. The World Bank, the EU and USA are very reluctant to provide any funding under these conditions. On the 'free' market most things can be bought, and Albanian passport costs USD 150, and a university degree certificate USD 100. Naturally corruption is endemic when there is no relation between wages and the cost of living. For instance, a policeman earning USD 70 a month, will write out a few more tickets to supplant his income. Checks by the superiors are minimal, in fact this practice is almost accepted. This it is widely believed has contributed in no small way to the present situation.

On top of this there is the organised crime which manifests itself in many forms. One of the more sinister is the trafficking in humans. There are several "specialisations", including smuggling illegal workers out of the country, transiting immigrants from outside the EC into Europe itself, and supplying women for prostitution. Many of these activities are organised by Italian/Albanian crime organisations, and earn substantial amounts of money. It appears that this would have to involve corrupt officials. It is known that, to comply with criticism from Italy, all speedboats were confiscated in VLORA and moored centrally in a small harbour guarded by police. At night the boats would be taken out, under the noses of the bribed police, to transport illegal immigrants to Italy. The boats would then be returned back to the harbour, to be seen bobbing innocently in the water before sunrise. It is unknown the amount of casualties incurred in these operations.

The now notorious pyramid schemes were believed to be just a front for a lot of criminal activities, so as to legitimatise the profits from them. It is extremely difficult to obtain evidence, but there are strong rumours that the political parties also were involved in these schemes. The bigger company in this category is called VEFA, (an abbreviation for economic activities in the army), is officially a holding company involved in supermarkets, hotels, etc. This company has very high profile in the country sponsoring every major event that occurred. These included, international soccer matches, trade fairs and even the Miss Europe contest. Having this type of legitimacy it is easy to see why it attracted an enormous amount of speculators when it offered interest of 8% per month. The IMF ruled that as long as these schemes were operating, they would not release loans that had been granted. This left the government with a predicament. The profit being paid by these unscrupulous firms was very popular with the electorate, and to close them down would have not been received very well, but not to do so, would rule out the very much needed investment. As now is common knowledge the decision was taken out of the governments hands with the turn of events.

Although most of these pyramid schemes have now collapsed, VEFA is officially still in existence. It has however ceased paying interest and is concentrating on paying back capital. For the time it is said it will pay all amounts up to USD 5,000. To date these people are still waiting.

#### Police.

Many of the countless policemen are former political prisoners with little or no education. The professionalism of the force therefore leaves a lot to be desired. Even if they are good willed, they have little grasp of the normal routines associated with police procedure, let alone any detailed knowledge of the law and regulations they are supposed to maintain. Considering the fact that the average policeman's day starts off with a few rakis with his coffee, following the example of his superiors, it is hardly surprising that they are not the most efficient. The overall efficiency is not helped by the fact that the majority of the Chief of the Commissariats are political appointments. Invariably these posts are filled with non-professional people who have not had any background at all in police matters.

#### Army.

The army although now is in a situation of disarray, is based on nine divisions, five of which are partially active and the remaining four held in reserve. The five divisions are garrisoned in GIROKASTER, KORCA, KUKES, SHKODRA, AND LEZHA districts. The army was reorganised in 1995, although the actual structures are now not absolutely clear. It is mainly consisting of conscripts which have to serve a minimum period of one year. The funding for the military is limited and it is felt that a large proportion of goes simply into day to day administration, food, etc. This leaves very little for improvement of facilities and equipment. The capacity at the last known survey was 500 tanks, 700 artillery pieces, 95 attack aircraft, and 70 small ships. These are mainly old and out-dated, but durable none the less. They have signed up for the PFP, (partnership for peace), and have held several exercises last year under this concept, with Germany, USA and it's Balkan neighbours. Their uniforms are ill fitting and shabby which indicates the level of moral which is low.

#### Kosovo

Little is known here of the exact nature of the situation in KOSOVO, and that is best left to the people on the ground there. What is of importance here is the effect that the area has on this region. Late last year, the ECMM conducted a survey on all operations outside of Former Yugoslavia with a view to down sizing. As we know several missions have already closed since this study. The mission here was also put under the microscope and survived the "knife" due to some extent to it's common border line with Kosovo. The province was ceded to Serbia after the First World War, without much knowledge of the Balkans as a whole. It is generally accepted that it consists of 90% ethnic Albanians. This seventy year old ethnic question is still an active issue to the present date. It is generally felt that this could be the next 'tinder box' to erupt into flames in the Balkan region. However the experience of the mission here in Albania, is that in the country as a whole, it is not an issue. The Kosovars, are considered by most of the populous, criminals who come to this country to exploit the situation and are involved with the criminal fraternity. This being so there is not a great deal of sympathy for their problem, feeling that they have enough problems of their own without inviting more. On the other hand if the situation got out of control in Kosovo, it is considered unlikely that the resulting refugee exodus would come to Albania as there would be better places to head for i.e. Macedonia.

Having said this there is more support for the cause in the north, and as this is BERISHA'S stronghold any possible north/south conflict would have to consider the Kosovo problem.

### The Present situation.

A build up to the present situation is fully covered in an annex to this brief, so no attempt will be made to duplicate this. The immediate situation, although not satisfactory, is stable for the time being. There is in place a national curfew, from 2000hrs to 0600hrs, which is enforced to different levels around the country. In general the places are quiet and seemingly under control during the day, but at night the criminal element is evident by the sound of gunfire together with various felonious activities. As always there are some areas worse off than others. In VLORE and POGRADEEC, it transcends into anarchy as soon as the daylight disappears and sometimes sooner. It is suspected that the criminal element is making best use of the time before the multi national force enters their particular area. Although it has been publicly stated many times that public order is not in the force's mandate, it is generally considered otherwise by many locals.

The police has lost what little respect that they enjoyed a few months ago, and the citizens believe they cannot rely on them to protect them, or uphold the law. In their defence it is difficult to be loyal if your family has been intimidated, your own structure politically divided, and your wage amount to a pittance. All business feel they have to employ their own security, made up of citizens recently armed from the looted arsenals. The same goes for the individual, considering that he needs a weapon to protect himself, his family and his property, in the absence of law and order.

Quite where the country is going from here, is open to speculation. The 'rebels' are insisting that BERISHA steps down and elections are called, before they will release control of the towns in the south. The President is equally adamant that elections will not be held, until these people hand back control to the elected authorities. Quite how free and fair elections can be held in this environment is impossible to imagine. To retrieve all these weapons back from the country is not considered a feasible possibility, certainly not in the short term. Possibly the way forward is for people to register the fact that they are in possession of a firearm, that way the authorities could have a degree of control, without actual confiscation of weapons.

The final solution will rest with the politicians, but at the moment a solution that is considered fair and practicable to all sides seems a long way off. It is possible that abnormal circumstance will slowly become to be accepted as the norm.

## POLITICAL SPECTRUM

### I. PLURALISM

a. By the end of 1990 Albania was close to a major political upheaval. Students and intellectuals were the first to suggest the necessity of political change to follow the political developments in Eastern Europe and especially the breakdown of communism in Romania.

b. At the meeting of the political bureau of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Prime Secretary of the party, Ramiz Alia, presented to the political bureau the request to declare pluralism as part of the political life. After many objections by the political bureau he succeeded in declaring it. According to this, the Party of Labour of Albania would not be the only political party in the country.

c. Immediately after this decision, the Democratic Party was founded by the most distinguished intellectuals of Albania although the composition of this party is quite heterogeneous: intellectuals, students, ex-political prisoners, people who have been persecuted by the communist regime etc. The Party of Labour of Albania changed its name into Socialist Party and was divided into two factions i.e. the socialists and the communists. The last one founded the Communist Party and later at the request of the Democratic Party and the decision of the parliament, it was banned.

d. In 1992 the Democratic Party won the majority of the votes. When the DP came into power, its leaders declared that they favoured a coalition with the other political parties except the Socialist Party.

e. During these last years, 27 political parties and organizations have been founded. You will find a brief summary of the main ones in para. 2.

f. On 26 May 1996 the third pluralist political elections were held in Albania, where the Democratic Party won comfortably and secured 87% of the seats in the Parliament.

g. The Socialist Party withdrew its members from the electoral commissions. They also did not accept the result and refused to participate in the Parliament (and still do), although one member attends it independently.

### II THE MAIN ALBANIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

The main political groupings are the Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the Centre Pole ( a pre-election coalition between the Democratic Alliance and the Social-Democrats), the Forum for Democracy and Right Democratic Union.

a. Democratic Party: Chairman Tritan Shehu (right arm of Berisha, Minister of Foreign Affairs and deputy Prime Minister)

It is a right of centre party. Its political program excludes coalition with the main opposition party, the Socialists. Concerning the economic program, they stand for a major economic and social reform. Their foreign policy tends towards Europe tendency but there are preferences even for the Islamic countries. To the last point they have been criticized by the opposition for including Albania in the Islamic Conference

b. Socialist Party: Chairman Fatos NANO (jailed for four years ago, now pardoned). It is the main opposition party. Its political program accepts coalitions with other political parties and its economic program consists in more gradual economic and social reform and it favors a free market economy. Actually, it was undergoing a crisis after the severe defeat in the general and local elections. Recent events have galvanised the party, now they see a chance to regain power.. The Eurosocialist Youth Forum is trying to gain more independence and have its own influence in the Albanian politics.

c. Centre Pole parties (coalition):

(1) Democratic Alliance Party: President Neritan Ceka (one of the founders of DP). Came into life as a split from the Democratic Party, initiated as a faction within the DP. It is a liberal democratic party and West oriented. They have been consistently against Albanian membership in the Islamic Conference.

(2) Social-Democratic Party: Chairman Skender Gjinushi. Formerly supporting the DP, now in opposition and, alike the DA is against the polarization of Albanian politics, placing itself in the middle as a balancing force. Both parties have lost support and are financially facing bankruptcy because they won nothing in the elections. Actually they are at the crossroads of seeking alliances from left to right of the political specter.

d. Right Democratic Union (coalition)

It consist of the National Front Party and the Legality Party Initially it started as a pre-election coalition. Soon, the coalition proved to be successful politically in winning the post of the Mayor in the most important town of Albania, in Shkodra. Then both parties decided to create the Right Democratic Union of Shkodra in which they invited the Association of the ex-politically-prosecuted-prisoners. The coalition extended to the towns of Vlora and Berat and it is aiming to expand in all Albania. Despite the difficulties, they think that they will be the main political force in future. Recently, due to rapid developments in the aspects of economy (bankruptcy of the usury companies) and politics, times have become favorable for the coalition. Recently the coalition declared that a Right Democratic Union of Albania is now created and consolidated. The Coalition is extended to 12 main towns and districts of Albania.

(1) Balli Kombit (National Front)

Acting chairman: Hysen Selfo (deputy ) The real force of it is in the Albanian Diaspora. The Chairman Prof Abaz Ermenji left Albania soon after the general elections protesting against the manipulations with the votes and the collaborating attitude of the steering committee of his party. It is a very right wing and nationalist party. It fights for Great Ethnical Albania. It is the oldest Albanian party founded in 1942. It worked in exile till 1992, and it is very anti-Communist.

(2) Legality Party( Royalist)

Main chairman is Guri Durollari It consists of three factions namely: Legality Party, the Movement of the Legality party and the Democratic Union of the Legality Party). It fights for a democratic installation of Constitutional Monarchy headed by King Leka I (King Zog's son), who lives in South Africa. Having recently returned to his native country, this party is experiencing a revival, expected to be short lived.

e. The "Forum for Democracy" has been founded recently. It is headed by a group of three representatives, who will be in charge of the coordination of activities among the member parties. The actual chairman is Mr. Kurt Kola (chairman of the Association of the ex-politically prosecuted prisoners and formerly the main support and basis of the ruling DP. Trying to run as a "parallel" parliament, it aims at uniting all the political forces against the DP. Against all predictions and experience, the Forum consists of left wing parties (SP, SDP and centre DAP) as well as right wing ones like RDP (extreme right but minor), Right Republican Party, Democratic Ideal Party, Legality Movement Party, National Unity Party and Agrarian Party as well as the Association of the ex-politically prosecuted prisoners. The Forum aims at bringing all the political parties together and discuss in a round table the big issues the nation is faced with.

f. Republican Party: Chairman Sabri Godo. Is one of the first parties founded at the beginning of 1991. The main issue in its economic program is restitution of properties to former owners. It does not influence much the political life of Albania as it does not have much support.

g. Human Rights Union Party: Is a strong political force in the South of Albania. In theory this party was set up to defend the interests of all the minorities existing in Albania (Slav - Macedonians, Montenegrins and Greeks), but as a matter of fact, this party came into existence soon after the Albanian Parliament of 1992 passed a law, in which parties based on ethnic minorities were not allowed in Albania. So "Omonia", the political organization of the Greek minority population became the basis of the new party. This party is very Greek-oriented. It exploits the large number of refugees in Greece, in every election campaign, extremely well.

h. Other minor parties:

(1) Christian Democratic Party: is more influential in North Albania (otherwise it is called the party of the Catholics).

(2) National Unity Party: is operational in all the areas where Albanians live in the Balkans (Kosova, Southern Macedonia, Montenegro, Croatia and Turkey) as well as in U.S.A, Germany, Switzerland where the Albanian Diaspora lives. It is the only party that has a program for a peaceful historical reunification of "Greater Albania". It cooperates with political associations like "Kosova" and "Cameria". The latter is a political organization that fights for the rights and the restitution of the properties to the Albanians who lived in Northern Greece. Opened to coalitions with any party, except with ruling DP. Its chairman is in jail, at present.

(3) Agrarian Party: People refer to it as the party that fights for the farmers' interests. This party scored a small victory in the 1992 local elections, but now, it does not have much support. It tends to fall in coalitions with the Left wing parties.



### 3. PARLIAMENT IN RESIGNATION

The Albanian Parliament was set up according to the results of the last general election of May 26, 1996, when the Democratic Party won the majority of the seats in the parliament. There were 140 deputies in the Albanian Parliament. 122 seats belonged to DP, 10 to SP, 3 to Republican Party, 3 to HRUP, 2 to the National Front. 9 Socialist MP's and 2 HRUP MP's refused to participate in the parliament. Following is a comparative table of the results of the two last pluralist elections:

1992	1996
DP had 83 seats -59.3%	DP has 122 seats
SP had 38 seats -27.1%	SP has 10 seats
SDP had 7 seats -5 %	
RP had 1 seat -0.7%	RP has 3 seats
HRUP had 2 seats -1.4%	HRUP has 3 seats
Indep. had 9 seats -6.4%	Nat.Front has 2 seats

### PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

Presently there is an interim government holding office during the present crisis. It is headed by the Socialist Prime Minister, BASHKIM FINO. Elections are planned for the end of June. All parties have agreed on a consensus for the electoral law. The democratic party are suffering from internal arguments which has resulted in the formation of a breakaway union called Movement for Democracy. Quite how much following this will have is yet unknown. What can be certain is that it will weaken the DP party.

The next few weeks will determine the course of the country leading up to the millennium.

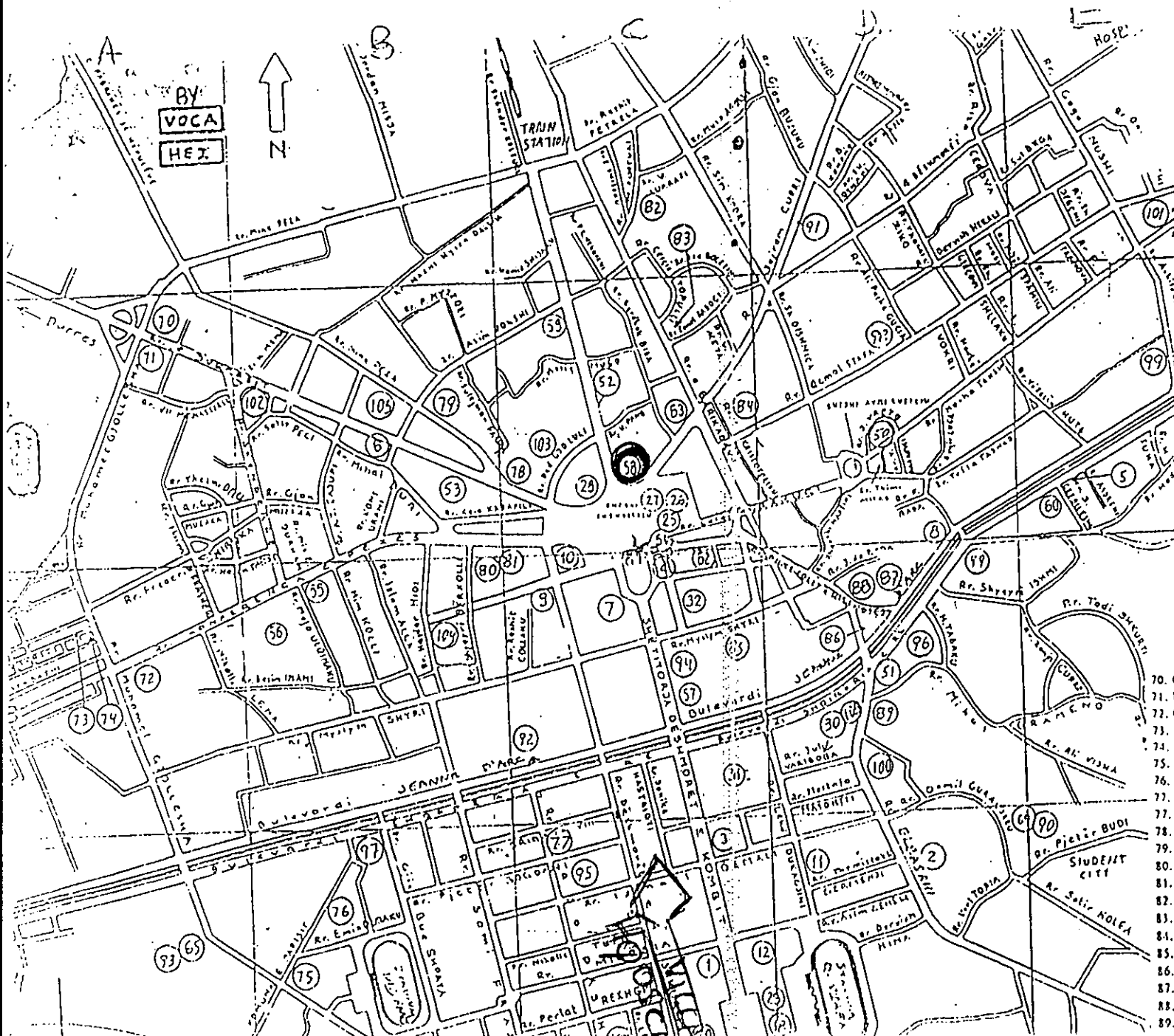
Some standard phrases in Albanian.

Good Morning	Mirëmëngjes
Good Day Good Afternoon	Mirëdita
Goodbye	Ditën e mirë
Good night	Natën e mirë
Good bye, So long	Mirëupafshim
Hello, how do you do	Tungatjeta
How are you?	Tungatjeta
I am fine	Shumë mirë
Thank-you	Faleminderit
How is your family?	Si jeni nga familja?
Pleased to meet you	Kam kënaqësi t'ju takoj
So so	çka (disi)
Yes	Po
No	Jo
Good (well)	Mirë
Bad	Keq
Please	Ju lutem
All right (OK)	Në rregull (dakord)
With pleasure	Me kënaqësi
Perhaps	Ndoshta
I see (I understand)	E marr vesh, e kuptoj
I don't understand	Nuk e kuptoj
I know	E di
I don't know	Nuk e di
Excuse me (I am sorry)	Më falni
Cheers!	Gëzuar
I am ready	Jam gati
Let's go, Come on	Eja, shkojmë
I must go	Duhet të shkoj
I am hungry	Kam uri
I want something to eat	Dua të ha dicka
I am thirsty	Kam etje
I want something to drink.	Dua të pi dicka
What is your address?	Cila është adresa juaj?
Don't forget	Mos harroni
Wait a moment please	Prisni një minutë, ju lutem
Come here please	Ejani këtu, ju lutem
As soon as possible -	Sa më shpejt të jetë e mundur
Would you like a cigarette (drink)	Dëshironi një cigare (ndonjë pijë)
Come and have breakfast with us	Urdhëroni të hamë mëngjesin bashkë
Lunch - Supper	Drekën - Darkën
How do you spell it?	Si shkruhet?
How much does it cost?	Sa kushton?
It's expensive!	është i shtrenjtë!
It's cheap!	është i lirë
I wish you good luck	Ju uroj fat të mbarë
Congratulations	Urime

Happy birthday  
Best wishes to you  
All the best  
Thank you very much  
I am very grateful to you  
It's very kind of you  
Where are you from?  
I am from .....  
How long are you going  
to stay in Albania?  
I shall stay for a few days  
weeks, months, year  
What is your nationality?  
I am .....  
What language do you speak?  
I speak English  
Do you speak Albanian/English?  
No I don't speak Shqip  
Just a little  
Do you understand me?  
I understand you  
I don't understand you

Gëzuar ditëlindjen  
Urimet më të mira  
Gjithë tëmirat  
Ju faleminderit shumë  
Ju jam mirënjohës  
Jeni shumë i sjellshëm  
Nga jeni ju?  
Jam nga .....  
Sa kohë do të qëndroni në Shqipëri?

Do të qëndroj disa ditë  
javë, muaj, vit  
ç'kombësi keni?  
Jam .....  
ç'gjuhë flisni?  
Flas anglisht  
Flishni Shqip/Anglisht?  
Jo, nuk flas shqip  
Fare pak  
A më kuptoni?  
Ju kuptoj  
Nuk ju kuptoj



1. U.S. Embassy D4
2. Council of Ministers C4
3. Municipality C3
4. Ministry of Health & Environment E2
5. Attorney General's Office B2
6. Ministry of Agric. & Food C3
7. Albanian Telecommunications D2
8. Post & Telecommunications C3
9. Bank of Albania C2
10. Television Albania D4
11. Palace of Congress C4
12. University Library C4
13. Polytechnic University C4
14. Academy of Arts C4
15. National Library C2
16. Palace of Culture C2
17. Theater of Opera & Ballet C2
18. National Museum of History C2
19. Archeological Museum C4
20. VOCA
21. Int'l Cultural Center - Pyramid C3
22. USAID C3
23. National Theater C3
24. Open 'Industrial' Market D3
25. Grand Food Market D2
26. Open Food Market D3
27. Hiss Greek Market C2
28. American Express B2
29. Mosque
30. Catholic Church
31. Orthodox Church
32. HOTEL S
33. Dajti C3
34. Tirana C2
35. Arberia C2
36. Arbana E2
37. Dajti C3
38. Valbona C2
39. Made in Italy B3
40. Diplomat A4
41. Ardis D1
42. Shatri (Armenian) C3
43. Diplomat A4
44. Las Vegas Fun Town C3
45. Restaurant Tirana C4
46. Kua e Madhe (Chinese)
47. Hong Kong (Chinese) B2
48. Lasko D2
49. Prelude D2
50. Budget D2
51. Mello F1
52. Napoli (Italian) B2
53. Piazza (Italian) C2
54. Rugova B3
55. Krupa B2
56. Chateau du Bois C4
57. Carlsberg C4
58. Egi D3
59. Golden A2
60. Unioni A2
61. Chinese A3
62. Private A3
63. Mondial A3
64. Pepi B4
65. Romano B4
66. Berliner C4
67. Lussanar C4
68. Alfa C2
69. Taverna Tafaj B2
70. Chez Laurant (Fr) B3
71. Pasty Rinis C3
72. Black Eagle (Fr) C1
73. Pelikon C2
74. La Perle (It) C2
75. Kalaja C3
76. Mona Lisa (Pizza) D3
77. Uta e Tabshere (Pizza) D3
78. Berliner Kintle D3
79. Il Galleso D3

## EMERGENCY

POST-OFFICE	Tel. 13/142 44/342 09/220 99/230 99.321 2-
AMBULANCE	Tel. 17
FIRE-BRIGADE	Tel. 18
POLICE	Tel. 19/233 22/244 45/248 19/245 29
ELECTRICAL EMERGENCY	Tel. 264 92/226 16
INFORMATION	Tel. 14

### PHYSICIANS

Gjergj THEODHOSI	Tel. 240 S2
Mihail TASE	Tel. 336 44
Viktor QERESHNIKU	Tel. 326 45

## DEPLOYMENTLIST

26/06/97

Last Name	First Name	Nationality	Team Number
Lukits	Christoph	Austria	KO17
Muhlbock	Dietmar	Austria	VL7
Kankashian	Nora	Austria	EL7
Fend	Walter	Austria	EL3
Plitzner	Klaus	Austria	FI7
Lang	Michael	Austria	FI12
Heim	Thomas	Austria	PE3
Frech	Renate	Austria	KO5
Worm	Josef	Austria	KO13
Pschikal	Alexander	Austria	KO14
Duraku	Durak	Belgium	EL4
Petrov	Olga	Canada	DU13
Olexiuk	Eileen	Canada	EL10
Bergman	Douglas	Canada	EL8
Colleo	Anna Lucia	Central European Initiative	PE6
Plencovic	Andrej	Central European Initiative	VL13
Koch	Klaus	Central European Initiative	KO11
Vyslonzil	Elisabeth	Central European Initiative	SH2
Bakran	Maja	Central European Initiative	KO20
Bergant	Damjan	Central European Initiative	PE9
Calabro	Nadja	Central European Initiative	KO23
Carlotto	Paolo	Central European Initiative	EL1
Fabro	Barbara	Central European Initiative	DU3
Lodato	Federica	Central European Initiative	DU10
Meardi	Guglielmo	Central European Initiative	VL1
Melan	Andreas	Central European Initiative	KO7
Gianniti	Maria Rosa	Central European Initiative	DU14
Schnopfhagen	Klaus	Central European Initiative	FI6
Santner-Schriebl	Silvia	Central European Initiative	DU18
Sporrer	Wolfgang	Central European Initiative	DU17
Somogyi	Andreas	Central European Initiative	TI7
Neuwirth	Hubert	Central European Initiative	FI2
Gazzini	Tarcisco	Central European Initiative	FI14
Lipari	Paolo	Central European Initiative	FI9
Brunnbauer	Karl	Central European Initiative	EL10
Gostentschnigg	Kurt	Central European Initiative	TI16
Stauder	Harald	Central European Initiative	SH4
Joergensen	Erika	Denmark	FI4
Teusch	Peter	Denmark	EL2
Feier	Svend Aage	Denmark	FI1
Steffensen	Torben	Denmark	BE2
Lind	Kirsten	Denmark	FI10
Engberg	Terkel	Denmark	GJ8
Rahikkala	Jukka	Finland	GJ12
Vaattanen	Lauri	Finland	DU1
Tuhkanen	Markku	Finland	DU2
Tolvanen	Matti	Finland	EL11
Tieksola	Anna Liisa	Finland	FI2
Tauro	Tantja	Finland	FI9
Raunio	Aino	Finland	KO3
Ojanen	Saara	Finland	FI3
Lampinen	Markku	Finland	KO15

## DEPLOYMENTLIST

26/06/97

Last Name	First Name	Nationality	Team Number
Toivonen	Kyosti	Finland	VL4
Kantanen	Auvo	Finland	VL2
Happonen	Heikki	Finland	VL11
Keloneva	Jouko	Finland	DU3
Seipajarvi	Irmeli	Finland	PE5
Braun	Siegfried	Germany	EL13
von Wittke	Albrecht	Germany	DU5
Wedel	Tjalda	Germany	TI1
Suchanek	Klaus	Germany	KO22
Schwandner-Siever	Stephanie	Germany	SH3
Schubert	Peter	Germany	VL5
Schoedel	Susanne	Germany	KO18
Salber	Herbert	Germany	DU4
Reuer	Bruno	Germany	EL5
Nefferdorf	Ulrike	Germany	KO16
Jaenicke	Axel	Germany	KO3
von Dombois	Achim	Germany	BE1
Ziogas	Nikolaos	Greece	GJ11
Klisakis	Ioannis	Greece	VL13
Lambiris	Panayotis	Greece	EL5
Marouda	Maria	Greece	LE1
Mavridis	Ioannis	Greece	KO4
Moschos	Ioannis	Greece	KO1
Noula	Chrysanthi	Greece	FI11
Papathanasiou	Demitrios	Greece	EL9
Rigas	Constantinous	Greece	KO5
Samidis	Pavlos	Greece	GJ11
Sklavounos	Konstantinous	Greece	KO19
Spathana	Heleni	Greece	KO8
Thoma	Kalliope	Greece	KO9
Tonchev	Plamen	Greece	KO10
Tousis	Konstantinous	Greece	GJ2
Tseregounis	Ilias	Greece	KO2
Koutsogianniaki	Ekalenni	Greece	TI5
Tzotzis	Dimitrios	Greece	GJ10
Georgopoulos	Dimosthenis	Greece	LU3
Tsimbos	Christos	Greece	LU1
Kotakis	Nikolaos	Greece	GJ4
Kostakis	Marios	Greece	SH7
Konsolakis	Stefanos	Greece	GJ6
Karvounis	Evangelos	Greece	GJ7
Karagiannis	Ioannis	Greece	LU2
Kalliviotou	Maria	Greece	GJ5
Giatra	Maria	Greece	GJ8
Dalias	Odysseas	Greece	GJ9
Armakolas	Ioannis	Greece	VL3
Tsaoussis	Iannis	Greece	VL4
Solomou	Maria	Greece	TI16
Mikecz	Tamas	Hungary	TI6
Nagy	Jorzef Ferenc	Hungary	TI2
Ducci	Aldo	Italy	PE8
Tarquini	Gianni	Italy	LU4

## DEPLOYMENTLIST

26/06/97

Last Name	First Name	Nationality	Team Number
Nicosia	Perluca	Italy	DU5
Spadi	Fabio	Italy	FI4
Scotto	Giovanni	Italy	FI10
Scinto	Paolo	Italy	PE4
Schunk	Javier	Italy	KO8
Schmidt Di Friedbe	Edmondo	Italy	KO12
Morgantini	Luisa	Italy	KO15
Napoleone	Matilde	Italy	DU16
Poli	Sara	Italy	KO7
Savi	Irene	Italy	DU2
Onorato	Benedetto	Italy	KO23
Manzi	Barbara	Italy	DU9
Nardi	Luisa	Italy	EL3
Lovicu	Maria Luisa	Italy	SH5
Lo Verso	Livio	Italy	SH1
Hart	Laurence	Italy	DU6
Inzaghi	Alessio	Italy	EL12
Destefanis	Celso	Italy	KO18
Castellani	Aldo	Italy	PE10
Cangiano	Massimo	Italy	PE11
Malnis Bogna	Elisa	Italy	KO16
Bellu	Magda	Italy	KO19
Arcadu	Gabriella	Italy	LE12
Porcasi	Vincenzo	Italy	DU12
Riggio	Daniele	Italy	DU11
Laura	Maria Christina	Italy	SH7
Lococo	Giuseppe	Italy	LE1
Tabachi	Carlo Alberto	Italy	DU15
Testi	Silvia	Italy	LU1
Sciotto	Angelo	Italy	LU3
Ressa	Alessandra	Italy	LE4
Pasini	Alberto	Italy	LU5
Nicoletti	Alfredo	Italy	LU2
Esposito	Claudio	Italy	LU7
Polastro	Riccardo	Italy	LU6
Dusatti	Livia	Italy	LE7
Romano	Onofrio	Italy	SH6
Loprato	Laura	Italy	KO2
Losito	Vincenzo	Italy	LE2
Ciabatti	Fernando	Italy	LE9
Anfossi	Claudia	Italy	LE6
Marzano	Arturo	Italy	LU8
Cucchi	Guglielmo	Italy	LE7
Dubini	Renata	Italy	LE9
Calvi Di Bergolo	Vittorio	Italy	LE10
Bolsi	Fabrizio	Italy	LE12
Blais	Valerio	Italy	KO21
Ginzburg	Simone	Italy	LE5
Bonardi	Pietro	Italy	LE11
Catozzi	Giampiero	Italy	LE3
Del Re	Emanuela	Italy	LE8
Bellaci	Francesca	Italy, CRIC	SH4



## DEPLOYMENTLIST

26/06/97

Last Name	First Name	Nationality	Team Number
Baglioni	Simone	Italy, CRIC	DU1
Surachi	Paola	Italy, CRIC	DU4
Restifo	Giuseppe	Italy, CRIC	VL2
Ricci	Luciano	Italy, CRIC	DU8
Legil	Serge	Luxembourg	TI2
Snel	John	Luxembourg	TI3
Oberweis	Marcel	Luxembourg	TI4
Devaja	Senol	Macedonia	PE2
Popovski	Igor	Macedonia	FI15
Janssen	A	Netherlands	EL2
Kersteman	P	Netherlands	KO14
Smeets	H	Netherlands	VL1
van den Heuvel	M	Netherlands	FI5
Westerink	A	Netherlands	FI11
Vossestein	J	Netherlands	FI6
Theuws	W	Netherlands	KO1
Eelman	M	Netherlands	EL8
Van Derburg	M	Netherlands	TI17
Wacko	Tomasz	Norway	BE2
Lincoln-Lewis	Jennifer	Norway	FI5
Brynsrud	Espen	Norway	GJ1
Halsaa	Beatrice	Norway	FI13
Stronen	Frode	Norway	VL12
Borchgrevink	Aage	Norway	BE1
Palasz	Mirosław	Poland	VL10
Penalva Esteves	Maria Leonor	Portugal	EL1
Feronha Martins	Sara	Portugal	EL12
Zorine	Vladimir	Russian Federation	FI13
Schaklein	Nikolai	Russian Federation	FI7
Raikov	Gennadi	Russian Federation	FI1
Cigoj	Stefan	Slovenia	EL6
Ferrero Turrion	Ruth	Spain	EL13
De Toledo	Blanca	Spain	DU7
Chacon Piqueras	Carmen Marta	Spain	EL6
Regazzi Gonzalez-	Vasco	Spain	FI8
Ruiz Molero	Gonzalo	Spain	FI14
Calvo Alfonsin	Emilio	Spain	PE7
Santos Gallego	Fernando	Spain	VL12
Moran Blanco	Sagario	Spain	KO9
Martinez Llopis	Jose Luis	Spain	VL9
Fernandez De Cord	Susana	Spain	DU13
Gil-Bazo	Maria-Teresa	Spain	KO10
Garcia Del Soto	Araceli	Spain	KO20
Garcia Campa	Susanna	Spain	KO13
Gonzalex-Adanez	Noelia	Spain	DU12
Hermansson	Sture	Sweden	EL7
Hall	Bertil	Sweden	BE3
Carlsson	Bert	Sweden	VL8
Nareskog	Hans	Sweden	VL6
Niord	Leif	Sweden	SH2
Nyberg	Anita	Sweden	PE1
Nyman	Per	Sweden	SH3

## DEPLOYMENTLIST

26/06/97

Last Name	First Name	Nationality	Team Number
Renstrom	Svante	Sweden	GJ6
Widergren	Karin	Sweden	LE3
Rosenqvist	Monica	Sweden	EL4
Cox	Rebecka	United Kingdom	PE2
Rady	Marlyn	United Kingdom	PE7
Bruce	Andrew	United Kingdom	GJ3
Cunningham	George	United Kingdom	GJ5
Bagshaw	Simon	United Kingdom	PE6
House	Leslie	United Kingdom	PE5
Aarvold	Gavin	United Kingdom	PE4
Currie	Gordon Sommer	United Kingdom	PE3
Buttler	Nigel Paul	United Kingdom	PE1
Solomon	Valerie Diana	United Kingdom	GJ11
Young	Antonia	USA	LU6
Woodward	Charles	USA	LU7
Winchester	Jaqueline	USA	LE2
Weatherill	James	USA	VL3
Ward	Melissa	USA	GJ7
Walker	John	USA	VL6
Tin-Aung	Isabelle	USA	KO22
Tucker	John	USA	LE4
Zimmers	Craig	USA	LU8
Salen Ramirez	Nhelly	USA	FI8
Tipps	Anthony	USA	VL10
Weil	Leon	USA	TI1
Edwards	Sharon	USA	TI3
Hopper	Marilyn	USA	PE9
Struckhoff	Richard	USA	DU7
Helwig	Janice	USA	GJ3
Hand	Bob	USA	EL9
Barnes	Nancy	USA	TI6
Duggan	Frances	USA	DU6
Goldin	Nicole	USA	GJ1
Schramm	May Lou	USA	TI17
Meyer	Margaret	USA	LU5
Green	Pamela	USA	KO21
Hofmann	Gwenn	USA	GJ2
Levaditis	Alexandra	USA	KO12
Wilson	Vivian	USA	FI15
Parkins	Janet	USA	KO17
Kraemer	Carol	USA	FI12
Abraham	Alexandra	USA	DU8
Burke	Robert	USA	GJ12
Ivory	Hugh	USA	DU14
Israel	Lesley	USA	PE8
Hinde	Patricia	USA	PE10
Gibson	Gerald	USA	VL11
Durant	Thomas	USA	DU18
Chang	Elise	USA	DU11
Cash	Barbara	USA	EL11
Konturas	Konstantin	USA	GJ9
Calingaert	Daniel	USA	DU9

## DEPLOYMENTLIST

26/06/97

Last Name	First Name	Nationality	Team Number
Lawrence	Shelia	USA	TI7
Brock	Laura Lizabeth	USA	KO11
Belay	Timothy	USA	VL7
Bauer	Richard	USA	SH5
Fisher	Jefferey	USA	LU4
White	Nellie	USA	TI4
Lecuona	Rafael	USA	VL9
Stem	Charles	USA	FI3
Carlsson	Richard	USA	GJ4
Ravenscraft	Robert	USA	LE8
Slocum	Warren	USA	DU16
Sirvello	Tony	USA	LE6
Siber	Dina	USA	GJ10
Schildhaus	Aaron	USA	VL8
Sanderson	John	USA	VL5
Ruggles	Dorothy	USA	KO6
Ross	Kimberley	USA	LE11
Kingsley	Ginny	USA	SH6
Rickenbach	Maryanne	USA	TI5
Stawnycha	Marta	USA	LE10
Penhollow	Mary Sue	USA	PE11
Parten	Robert	USA	LE5
Noren	Wendy	USA	KO4
McCarroll	Matthew	USA	SH1
Mau	Ann	USA	DU15
Manusco	Bethany	USA	DU17
Lutz	Robert	USA	DU10
Robbins	Peggy	USA	BE3

# DEPLOYMENT PLAN 23 June 1997

TEAM No	LOCATION	SHORT TERM OBSERVERS TEAMS	BEDS AVAILABLE	ESCORT CAPACITY
1	TIRANA (KRUJE)	50 + 5= 55	360	
2	BERAT	5	20	5
3	DURRES (KAVAJE)	25+10=35	200	5
4	ELBASAN	16	64	10
5	FIER	18	72	8
6	GJITROKASTER (SARANDE)	13+2=15	60	12
7	KORCE (POGRADEEC)	20+5=25	100	15
8	KUKES	1(3)		
9	LEZHE	13	52	
10	LUSHNJE	11	44	8
11	PESHKOPI	14	56	10
12	SHKODER	15	60	10
13	VLORA	15	60	5
	TOTAL	238		88

**VIII. Deployment Plan:  
Regional Technical Advisors**

Tirana 17 June 1997

## Deployment plan - Regional Technical Advisors 16 - 20 Jun

TEAM N.	NAME	NATIONALITY	SEX	WORKING AREA	INTERPRETER
1.	a) Van Keulen Joof b) Santini Tullio	NL ITA	M M	FIER	Besnik Sinani
2.	a) Pinchler Heinrich b) Welch Johan	AUS UK	M M	VLORE	Armir Shijaku
3.	a) Parziale Alessandro b) Stam Peter	ITA NL	M M	ELBASAN	Pandeli Theodohori
4.	a) Jyrkinen Anna Riita b) Anastasios Fakiolas	FIN GRE	F M	KRUJE	Iris Batalli
5.	a) Sciarra Lino b) Lohri Bernard	ITA AUS	M M	ELBASAN	Gelanda Shkurti
6.	a) Mette Jacobsgaard b) Blanka Mokrzcka c) Kamen Ivanov	DN POL BUL	F F M	LUSHNJE	Elvana Zhezha
7.	a) Huttunen Kaisu b) Baghdassarian Sarmen	FIN ARM	F M	KAVALJE	Evis Baholli
8.	a) Accame Carlo Ferruccio b) Vaczi Pal	ITA HUN	M M	FIER	Astrit Hoxha
9.	a) Lepretre Jean Pierre c) De'Ath Patricia Frances	FRA UK	M F	LEZHA	Agim Kopani
10.	a) Cardettini Onelia b) Pronio Massimo	ITA ITA	F M	TIRANA	Emona Gjika
11.	a) Murezi Michael b) Perna Laura	SWI ITA	M F	LUSHNJE	Silva Batalli
12.	a) Vecchiato Diego b) Doktor Zoltan	ITA HUN	M M	FIER	Elio Mazreku
13.	a) Donati Federica b) Hofreiter Jorg	ITA AUS	F M	TIRANA SOUTH	Matilda Hoxha
14.	a) Atanassian Konstantin b) Reichel Sarah	ARM GER	M F	TIRANA	Suela Burda
15.	a) Ambrogetti Agostino b) Engelhardt Marcus	ITA AUS	M M	KAVAJE	Sonila Hasa
16.	a) Sancho Paloma b) Vassil Tzanov	SPA BUL	F M	SKODER	Ledia Plaku
17.	a) Fabretti Lorenza b) Kinast Kurt	ITA AUS	F M	TIRANA	Eneida Dede
18.	a) Ala-Hannula Esco b) Pfaff Hans J.	FIN SWI	M M	GJIROKASTER	Esmeralda Peri
19.	a) Hommes Johan b) Conny Jensen	NL DK	M M	VLORE	Skerdi Dafa
20.	a) Chiodi Luisa b) Kostis Kostantinos	ITA GRE	F M	DURRES	Arjola Mitre
21.	a) Reda Giovanna b) Haralambos Kundonis	ITA GRE	F M	LUSHNJE	Blendi Leskoviku
22.	a) Wojtezak Piotr b) D'Avala Valva Lorena	PL ITA	M F	TIRANA NORTH	Ardian Takaci
23.	a) Zbignev Czech b) Staley Carol	PL USA	M F	TIRANA	Sokol Sinani
24.	a) Klinger Michael b) Pake Jens	PL DN	M M	GJIROKASTER	
25.	c) Leguete Georges d) Stamatis Georgoulis	FRA GRE	M M	BERAT	
26.	c) Zafer Lalic f) Commelin Michel	MAC FRA	M M	SKODER	
27.	a) Robinot Jean-Michel b) Schemmer Jean	FRA CAN	M F	DURRES	
28.	a) Hove Rikke b) Batsiotis Lampros	DN GRE	F M	LEZHA	Besnik Mustin

**IX. ODIHR/CEC Technical  
Communications**

A. 1-1

**OSCE**  
**Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights**

Tirana, July 11, 1997

Dr. K. Kume  
Chairman  
Central Election Commission

**VIA HAND DELIVERY**

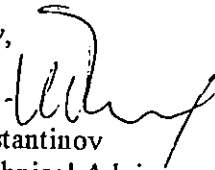
Dear Chairman Kume,

I am in possession of the letter dated July 7, 1997, also stated as the Central Election Commission's Protocol Number 1251/1, signed and sealed by the Chairmanship of the CEC.

Please find annexed hereto a 14 (fourteen) days extension to the Loan Agreement: for computers, printers and monitors executed on June 27, 1997.

This extension is given to input the complete set of data from the polling station commissions protocols and zone election commissions protocols in order to publish the post-election Bulletin containing the election results as required by Article 78 of the Law on Elections for the People's Assembly of the Republic of Albania dated February 4, 1992, with later amendments, the latest of which took effect on May 16, 1997.

Respectfully,



Mihail Konstantinov  
Mission Technical Advisor

CC: H.E. Ambassador Grubmayr  
H.E. Ambassador Stoudmann  
Mr. Raymond Snider  
Mr. Anthony Welch  
Mr. Nikolai Vulchanov



A. 1-2

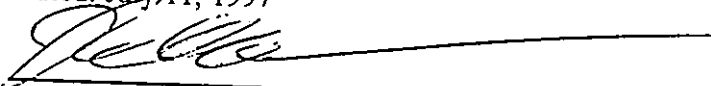
**OSCE**  
**Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights**

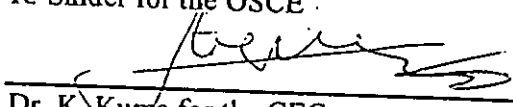
**LOAN AGREEMENT (extension)**  
**For COMPUTERS, MONITORS and PRINTERS**

This extension for the above mentioned items (A annexed hereto) is for a period of 14 (fourteen) days and is concurrent with the original agreement executed by and between the Central Electoral Commission (CEC) and the OSCE.

- (1) This extension is an addendum to the original agreement executed on June 27, 1997, which sets forth the controlling language and is the controlling agreement between the parties.
- (2) Pursuant to the terms of Paragraph Number 1 of the June 27, 1997, agreement, the extension for the above mentioned computers, monitors and printers expires 14 (fourteen) days from July 11, 1997, at which time the OSCE will contact CEC pursuant Paragraph 2 of the June 27, 1997 agreement annexed hereto.
- (3) All terms, agreements, liabilities and so forth established in the June 27, 1997 agreement remain in force.

Dated: July 11, 1997

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
R. Snider for the OSCE

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. K. Kume for the CEC

A. 2

REPUBLIC of ALBANIA  
CENTRAL ELECTION COMMISSION

6/17/97

From : Central Election Commission  
To : OSCE/ODHIR (Mission in Tirana)

Dear Sir

The Central Election Commission has decided to process the results of the protocols from the Polling Station Commissions. For this reason we demand your help for establishing a processing computer center. The following list is a request for technical support.

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. PC computers (PENTIUM), 16 Mb RAM ,850 Mb Hard Disc with Microsoft Office installed | 30 pieces |
| 2. HP LaserJet Postscript Printers   | 30 pieces |
| 3. Tables for placing the computers  | 30 pieces |
| 4. Scanner   | 2 pieces  |
| 5. Photocopy Machine   | 2 pieces  |
| 6. Fax Machine   | 2 pieces  |

Also we ask to be foreseen a fund that will cover the labor cost for the processing of the results.

With respect

Secretary  
Thimjo Kondi

Vice-Chairman  
Prof.Doc. Fatos Klosi

Chairman  
Prof.Doc. Kristaq Kume

A.3



**Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights**

Address: ul. Krucza 36/ Wspolna 6, 00-522 Warsaw 53 Poland  
Tel: 48 22 625 7040, 48 39 123 018 Fax: 48 22 625 4357, 48 22 625 4293  
Telex: 815045 odiwa pl  
E-mail ( INTERNET ): gerald@odihr.osce.waw.pl

*cc to ODIHR*

To: Mr Ray Snider  
Organization: OSCE Office Tirana  
Country/City: Albania/Tirana  
Fax: 355-42-40002  
  
Cc: John Sandrock, CPC (fax: 43-1-514 36 567)  
  
From: Gerald Mitchell, ODIHR Election Adviser  
National on 1 ages. 10 July 1997  
Re: POST-ELECTION BULLETIN  
Ref: EF/337/97

Ambassador Stoudmann would like to approve the preparation of 500 copies of the final Post-election Bulletin at your estimated cost of USD 5,000-6,000.

We hope that this can proceed without any delay.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Gerald Mitchell  
Election Adviser

A. 4-1

**REPUBLIKA E SHQIPERISE**  
**KOMISIONI QENDROR I ZGJEDHJEVE**

Nr. 1257/prot  
11

Tirane, me 2.7.1997

**To : OSCE , ODIHR**

**Mr. Mathew Mark Horn, JD**

**Mission legal Expert**

**Via hand Delivery**

Po ju dergojme bashkangjitur nje draft per projektin e perpunimit te te dhenave te Zgjedhjeve te 29 Qershorit per deputete ne Kuvendin Popullor. Mendojme qe duke filluar nga data 10.07.1997 te fillojme te hedhim te dhenat e procesverbaleve te qendrave te votimit per te pergatitur buletinin perkates. Ju lutemi na ktheni pergjigje brenda dates 09.07.1997.

**PER KOMISIONIN QENDROR TE ZGJEDHJEVE**

**SEKRETARI**

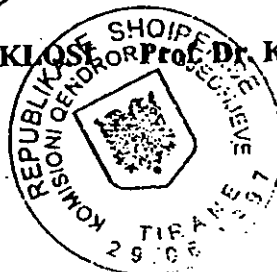
  
**THIMJO KONDI**

**ZVAKRYETARI**

  
**Prof. Dr. FATOS KLOSI**

**KRYETARI**

  
**Prof. Dr. KRISTAQ KUME**



A. 4-2

**PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS'97  
FUNDS NECESSARY FOR DATA PROCESSING**



**Data Entry & Processing of Zone Procesverbals.**

The team will be in disposition of Central Commission  
for a period of two full weeks (14 days) 27.06-10.07.1997

TASK	Persons	Days	Fee usd	Total usd
Commission Analysis of Data	17	7	600	71,400

**Processing Team**

Specialist	5	14	500	35,000
Specialist & Operator	3	14	400	16,800
Operator	4	14	300	16,800
Subtotal				68,600

Cost of daily work of the team 4,900

**TOTAL WORKING PHASE 1 140,000 usd**

**PHASE 2 Data Processing of Polling Centers procesverbals**

**DATA PROCESSING**

Procesverbals of Poling Centers	4,000
Quantity of numbers/procesverbal	45
Quantity of signs/procesverbal	100
Total of signs	400,000
Signs per day	10,000
Working man-days for Data Entry	40
Working man-days for Data Correction	40
Working man-days for Pagation	40
Total man-days for Data Processing	120
Calendaric days	30

**CHECKING OF PROCESVERBALS**

Number of Procesverbals	4,000
Procesverbals-per-Day-per-Team	40
Working team-days for the Commission	100
Person-per-team (Commission)	4
Total man-days (Commission)	400
Number of teams (Commission)	4
Calendaric days (Commission)	25

**COST OF WORK FOR PHASE 2 in USD**

Data Entry & Pagation		Processing Team	
Days	Cost/Day	Days	Total usd
30	4,900		147,000
Procesverbal Checking		Commission	
Days	Cost/Day	Days	Total usd
400	600		240,000

**Total Working Cost for Phase 2 in USD 387,000 usd**

**TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT**

Total Working Cost of Phase 1+2	527,000
Ordinary paper sheets 50,000	500
Calc paper sheets 10,000	1,200
Toner for LaserJets pieces 10	1,300
Other Consumables (Floppies, etc.)	3,000

**TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES 533,000 usd**

A. 5

**REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA  
CENTRAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
PROT. NO. 1360**

**TIRANA, ON 15/07/1997**

**TO: THE OSCE PRESENCE  
IN TIRANA**

Following the negotiations related to the publication of the bulletin on the elections for the People's Assembly in the Republic of Albania, please take into consideration and cover a part of the expenses required for this purpose:

- a) Expenses for the pre-printing preparations of the documentation and the inputting of the data in the computers (4,000\$)
- b) Expenses for the paging, pre- printing and printing of the Bulletin (6,000\$)

Expressing our highest respect for your cooperation, thank you for the understanding.

**FOR THE CENTRAL ELECTION COMMISSION**

**SECRETARY      DEPUTY CHAIRMAN      CHAIRMAN  
THIMIO KONDI   PROF. DR. FATOS KLOSI   PROF. DR. KRISTAQ KUME**

Translated by: Valbona Myftarai

**X. Final Report:  
Parliamentary Elections in Albania**



ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

CATHERINE LALUMIERE  
OSCE SPECIAL CO-ORDINATOR FOR THE ALBANIAN  
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS  
MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SIR RUSSELL JOHNSTON  
HEAD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

JAVIER RUPEREZ  
PRESIDENT OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

FINAL REPORT  
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN ALBANIA  
29 JUNE - 6 JULY 1997

This final report was foreseen in the Political Contract of 9 May 1997 signed by the main political parties. Based on the findings of international observers, we are confident to say that, in our judgement, these elections can be deemed as acceptable given the prevailing circumstances. They should constitute the foundation for a strong, democratic system that the Albanians want and deserve.

During the first and second round, irregularities were observed which were, in a few cases, serious ones. A final technical assessment containing a more detailed analysis of the whole electoral process and recommendations will be released by the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the OSCE after the final round has been completed<sup>1</sup>. It is up to the Albania judicial system to process complaints in accordance with the domestic legislation.

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<sup>1</sup> The election process could not be completed after the second round, due to some of the problems identified in this report. However, the few expected run-offs can neither change the overall outcome of the election, nor the main conclusions drawn from the observation.



### Pre-election Period

The pre-election period was marred by a number of problems, mainly stemming from the overall situation in the country. The security conditions, in particular, made normal technical preparations and observations difficult in the extreme. The presence of the Multinational Protection Force helped to improve the security situation, thereby allowing the elections to take place.

These problems were mainly of a procedural nature, relating to the inability to strictly observe the timetable set forth in the Electoral Law. As a result, the necessary flow of information to the electorate was uneven throughout the country. In some cases, voters were not sufficiently informed to be able to objectively select among the candidates.

This, coupled with the serious hindrances in campaigning, particularly in the South, brought about by the security situation, made normal preparations for the elections extremely difficult.

However, the Albanian authorities responsible for the administration of the election, particularly the Central Election Commission, displayed a high degree of commitment and responsibility in seeking to overcome the very real problems facing them.

In particular, the following significant difficulties were observed:

- The Electoral Commissions, both in the electoral zones and in the polling stations, became operational at a very late stage in most areas.
- The voters' lists were not completed on time. In several polling stations, no voters' lists at all were available for the first round.
- The list of candidates was established at a very late stage in several electoral zones, and was forwarded to the Central Election Commission at the very last moment.
- The late printing of the ballot papers and the distribution of election material also caused serious delays, resulting in several polling stations not receiving them in time for the first round.
- The opening and closing hours of the polling stations were changed only the day before the first round by a ruling of the Constitutional Court. This change had been held up for some time, seemingly for political reasons.

## Media

The State TV and Radio followed the election law and the media guidelines issued by the Central Election Commission on 31 May 1997. The monitoring presented to the OSCE by the Osservatorio di Pavia, an Italian media research institute, indicated an overall fair coverage of the campaign by the State TV in terms of airtime. There have, however, been reports that indicate footage of rallies by one party were taken from last year where crowds were significantly larger.

Compared to the State TV, the influence of print media on public opinion is relatively limited. It remains split into the two major political camps. The largest dailies are still either political party publications or nominally independent papers that demonstrate strong political bias. It has to be noted, however, that in the aftermath of the recent political crisis, the independent print media became more diversified. However, technical difficulties and distribution problems prevented circulation to a large part of the population.

Coverage of the campaign in many parts of the country was limited by crime-related thefts of reporters' cars and equipment.

## First Round

Although great difficulties in the weeks before the election caused many observers to doubt the ability of the Albanian authorities to conduct a successful election, the large turnout of voters (73%) demonstrated that Albania, in close co-operation with the OSCE, was able to organize the voting day in a reasonably orderly fashion. On the same day, a referendum on the question of Constitutional Monarchy took place. This referendum, which the OSCE had recommended should be held on a separate date, did not fall within the OSCE's mandate.

Despite the logistical difficulties reported above, a vast majority of the 4,500 polling stations were in operation on election day, although in some cases opening late. Diaspora voters were allowed to return home to cast their ballots.

Over 500 short-term observers, including 112 parliamentarians from the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the North Atlantic Assembly and various national parliaments, were deployed in more than 250 teams, covering a high percentage of the voting population. They were able to visit polling stations, witness the counting of ballots and freely interview voters. The co-operation of the polling stations commissions with observers was on the whole excellent. Although observers' findings will be presented in a more systematic manner in the final technical assessment, one may draw some conclusions at this stage:

- The vast majority of the observation reports indicate that the voting procedures were being followed in a good or very good manner.
- In areas where there were difficulties, the majority of the problems were ballots not stamped or signed, family voting and ballot box seals not properly affixed. These cannot be considered as serious violations. It was only in a small percentage of cases that the difficulties could be described as acute.
- The quality of the security at polling stations was generally described as good. However, there were incidents, including the seemingly election-related murder of one polling station official, which is to be condemned.
- The counting and tabulation process was very slow and problematic. There were instances of manipulation and intimidation at the Zonal Electoral Commission level; these serious irregularities, although of no implication on the overall results, are to be deplored and, eventually, corrected through the normal judicial procedures. The Central Election Commission was hampered in its work by the, in some instances, deliberately slow transmission of result protocols from the Zones. Serious lack of transparency and missed deadlines made the timely preparation for the second round difficult.

### Second Round

On 6 July, a second round took place in 32 zones. In addition, one zone held a first round election. This followed a week of some tension, including a serious shooting incident during a rally. One person was killed and a number of people injured.

The second round was monitored by over 150 short-term observers, including parliamentarians from the Council of Europe and the Italian Parliament, who covered all contested zones. Over 600 polling stations were visited during the day and many were returned to in the evening for observation of the vote count.

The hours of polling went calmly with a voter turnout below that of the previous week. A number of minor incidents were reported but generally there was no deterioration in the situation reported during the first round. Again, we have to condemn the killing of two election officials during this round. Overall, observers indicated that there were no serious technical violations of the voting process.

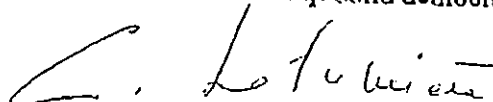
### Conclusions

We believe, therefore, that we can say that the elections can be deemed as acceptable, given the prevailing circumstances, because:

- of the large participation of voters, in particular during the first round
- voters were generally able to cast their ballot without fear or intimidation
- the conduct of the electoral commissions appears to have been, apart from a relatively small number of incidents, correct and impartial. Domestic and international observers were, for the most part, granted access to all stages of the voting and counting without interference or intimidation.

The results of these elections should be the foundation for a strong, democratic system, which Albanians want and deserve. It is, however, essential that all Albanian political parties observe the commitments they have made to respect the results of the elections. We recall that the international community expects a major effort towards national reconciliation after the elections. Without such reconciliation, there will be no basis for defining the terms of international aid, and the continued support of the international community.

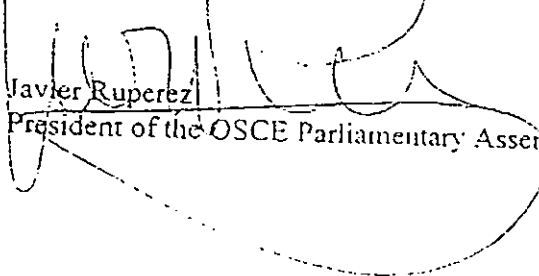
We should like to commend the OSCE, and in particular the efforts of Dr. Franz Vranitzky, the Multinational Protection Force, as well as the Council of Europe and the European Union for the tremendous contribution that they have made to the international effort to help build democracy in Albania.



Catherine Lalumiere  
OSCE Special Coordinator for the Albanian Parliamentary Elections  
Member of the European Parliament



Sir Russell Johnston  
Head of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Delegation



Javier Ruperez  
President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

**XI. Overview:  
IFES Activities in Albania**



## **International Foundation for Election Systems**

1101 15th Street, N.W. • 3rd Floor • Washington, D.C. 20005 • (202) 828-8507

FAX (202) 452-0804 • SLANSELL@IFES.ORG

### **IFES IN ALBANIA**

#### **1997: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSION**

Beginning in May 1997, IFES worked with the *Organization for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights* (ODIHR) of the *Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe* (OSCE) to provide technical assistance for the ODIHR Mission to Albania. IFES assisted in on-site technical assistance prior to the Parliamentary Elections held on June 29, and run off elections in July 6 and 13. IFES provided thirteen (13) senior-level election experts to serve within ODIHR Mission structure in the following key roles:

- Voter Registration/Verification Specialist
- Voter Education and Media Relations
- Election Official Training Specialist
- Commodities Procurement Management
- Central Election Commission (CEC) Senior Liaison
- Short Term Observer (STO) Deployment Coordinator
- Short Term Observer (STO) Briefing Coordinators and Trainers
- Mission Legal Analyst and Contract Specialist
- ODIHR Election Office Administrator (IFES Chief of Party)

#### **1997: AMERICAN OBSERVATION DELEGATION**

On 5 June, IFES was contacted by the Department of State requesting that IFES select, train, and deploy 100 American election observers to Albania prior to the parliamentary elections and the referendum on form of government, held on June 29. On 6 July, a second round took place in a number of constituencies which required runoff elections. This mission consisted of two waves including 62 short-term observers (STOs) for the first round (29 June) and 38 STOs for runoff elections scheduled on 6 July. In Albania, the Americans joined other international observers participating in briefings coordinated by the OSCE<sup>1</sup>. IFES prepared its cadre by preparing instructive material for the delegation which outlined the following: the Election Law, an IFES-prepared "rights and responsibilities of observers", the Memorandum of Understanding between the

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<sup>1</sup> The OSCE Presence in Albania was directly supported by 13 IFES selected and contracted technical election specialists.

OSCE and the Government of Albania as it applies to this observation, specific observation targets based on potential inadequacies in the Election Law, and appropriate country-specific background.<sup>2</sup> IFES recruited the 100-person American delegation assuring that each member exhibited skills and experience in election observation, election administration, civic and political organizing, and/or regional and language exposure. The American Delegation to the OSCE Observation Mission includes people from as many as 25 States. These American observers became a part of the larger OSCE Observation Mission to assure that a single OSCE observation report and voice after election day was released.

## **PREVIOUS IFES ACTIVITY IN ALBANIA**

### ***General Technical and Commodity Assistance - 1991-1992***

IFES worked in Albania from late 1991 until the election period in early 1992 when Albania held its first post-Communist elections. This IFES mission included technical and commodity assistance aimed at enhancing the technical capability of the Albanian Election Commission.

### ***Pre-Election Technical Assessment - Spring 1996***

In early March 1996, IFES sent a two-person team to Albania tasked with preparing a comprehensive Pre-Election Technical Assessment as Albania prepared for May 1996 parliamentary elections. IFES was not afforded the opportunity to send technical assistance in support of these elections based on a number of key findings outlined in the assessment report. Insufficient skills, training, ballot security, and other inadequacies were cited as problems with the Parliamentary Elections of 1996 and these inadequacies set the stage for a negative international assessment.

### ***On-Site Technical Advisors - Fall 1996***

Less than one month prior to the October 20, 1996 Municipal Elections, IFES was asked by USAID and the U.S. Embassy in Tirana to send a two-person advisory team to Albania to assess the Albanian Election Commission's capabilities as it administered the October 20 elections and subsequent October 27 run-offs. The short-term two-person team focused on assisting the Central Election Commission's administrative capabilities, its coordination and responsiveness on Election Day, and its ability to properly administer run-off elections held one week later. The two IFES election specialists provided a clear assessment of election procedures and, within the very limited time frame available, provided relevant experience to address the many questions of Commissioners. As a result of their observations of the election process, the team issued a series of recommendations that can serve as the basis for the further enhancement of the process in Albania

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<sup>2</sup> All IFES briefing material and supporting documentation and legislation was made available on the World Wide Web so it might be accessed by potential observers, members of the media and other interested organizations and the U.S. Government.

## **XII. Parlیمانetry Election Results**



# ZGJEDHJET PARLAMENTARE '97

## FITUESIT SIPAS ZONAVE

Zona	Rrethi	Emri	Atësia	Mbiemri	Sigla	Vota	%
1	M.Madhe	SANDER	NDUE	ULDEDAJ	PD + PDK	5004	55.26%
2	M.Madhe	GJOVALIN	MARTIN	BZHETA	PD	7754	69.73%
3	Shkoder	VALENTIN	TISH	PALAJ	PD	8299	63.23%
4	Shkoder	LEKE	GJETO	CUKAJ	PS	4426	51.14%
5	Shkoder	NARD	LAZER	NDOKA	PD	7847	64.73%
6	Shkoder	PJETER	FILIP	ARBNO RI	PD	5754	53.51%
7	Shkoder	JOZEFINA	FILIP	TOPALLI	PD	6698	67.77%
8	Shkoder	FERID	RIZA	HOTI	PD	4953	56.20%
9	Shkoder	MARK	FILIP	KRROQI	PD	6944	57.43%
10	Shkoder	NEXHAT	XHEMAL	KALI	DBSH	5269	59.08%
12	Tropoje	XHEVDET	ABDULLAH	MEHMETAJ	PD	4811	52.96%
13	Tropoje	AZEM	SHPEND	HAJDARI	PD	4690	60.04%
14	Has	GAFURR	HALIM	MAZREKU	PS	5647	53.56%
15	Kukes	NAMIK	HAMZA	DOKLE	PS	5639	52.30%
16	Kukes	JEMIN	RAMADAN	GJANA	PD	6092	53.22%
17	Lezhe	NIKOLLE	PAL	LESAJ	Pavarur	4691	56.63%
18	Lezhe	AGUSTIN	PASHK	MARKU	PS	5181	51.67%
19	Lezhe	NDREC	MARK	PEMA	PS	5443	61.09%
20	Mirdite	NDRE	ZEF	LEGJISAJ	PS+PSD	5987	51.67%
21	Kurbin	ALI	ISMAIL	DERVISHI	PS	5090	50.35%
22	Kurbin	PAL	NDUE	DAJCI	PD	5628	50.54%
23	Mat	HALIL	AHMET	LALA	PS	6633	50.11%
24	Mat	ASTRIT	IBRAHIM	KOLA	PS	6625	51.83%
25	Bulqize	LUAN	MERSIN	RAMA	PS+PSD	5286	51.36%
26	Bulqize	AFRIM	BAFTJAR	CENGA	PS+PSD	6151	60.36%
27	Diber	FEHMI	HAZIZ	ABDIU	PS+PSD	6514	50.32%
28	Diber	PASKAL	KOCO	MILO	PS+PSD	5484	53.25%
29	Diber	KADRI	HASAN	RRAPI	PS+PSD	5486	55.43%
30	Kruje	PELLUMB	MYFTAR	SHULLAZI	PS	5590	64.04%
31	Kruje	XHEMALI	SABRI	XHIXHA	PS	7466	63.62%
32	Durres	SPARTAK	IBRAHIM	BRAHO	PS	7271	63.31%
33	Durres	ALUSH	FIQIRI	XHIHANI	PS	5760	51.59%
34	Durres	FERDINAND	MYNYR	XHAFERRI	PD	5980	50.83%
35	Durres	ZIHNI	MAHMUT	BEQIRAJ	PS	5996	59.17%
36	Durres	ILIRIANA	RAMAZAN	KERCUKU	PS	4655	55.66%
37	Durres	BARDHYL	HASAN	AGASI	PS+PSD	5285	54.54%
38	Durres	NATASHA	SOTIR	PACO	PS	4420	56.18%
39	Tirane	HASAN	GANI	HOXHA	PS	7957	67.10%
40	Tirane	SULEJMAN	RAMAZAN	KUQI	PS	7394	66.43%

# ZGJEDHJET PARLAMENTARE '97

## FITUESIT SIPAS ZONAVE

Zona	Rrethi	Emri	Atësia	Mbiemri	Sigla	Vota	%
41	Tirane	LUSH	MARTIN	PERPALI	PS+PSD	5827	62.65%
42	Tirane	ZYHDI	BEQIR	PEPA	PS	6512	55.99%
43	Tirane	LEKE	PANAJOT	GJIKNURI	PS+PSD	4763	55.88%
44	Tirane	ANASTAS	MIHAL	ANGJELI	PS	5311	51.43%
45	Tirane	SPARTAK	DILAVER	POCI	PS	2696	63.71%
46	Tirane	AFERDITA	STEFAN	STEFANI	PS	5032	58.42%
47	Tirane	LUAN	RESHAT	HAJDARAGA	PS	4878	52.68%
48	Tirane	LUFTIM	HYSEN	AHMETAJ	PS+PSD	4548	50.40%
49	Tirane	KICO	STAVRI	BLUSHI	PS+PSD	4794	65.64%
50	Tirane	AGIM	BESIM	FAGU	PS+PSD	6861	56.26%
51	Tirane	PAVLI	NIOKLI	ZERI	PS+PSD	6447	54.35%
52	Tirane	ERMELINDA	AHMET	MEKSI	PS	5582	58.19%
53	Tirane	LESKO	ALI	GJATA	PS	5505	60.34%
54	Tirane	MUSA	REXHEP	ULQINI	PS	4737	57.36%
55	Tirane	ETHEM	NOVRUZ	RUKA	PS+PSD	5612	51.22%
56	Tirane	LIMOS	HULESI	DIZDARI	PS	5237	62.70%
57	Tirane	ENVER	BEQIR	RECI	PS	4918	61.24%
58	Kavaje	EJUP	ISUF	TABAKU	PS	5979	61.88%
59	Kavaje	FATBARDH	FETAH	HUSHI	DBSH	6888	72.88%
60	Kavaje	ISMAIL	XHAVIT	TOGU	PS	7165	69.27%
61	Kavaje	MYSLIM	NAZIF	MURRIZI	PD	8495	56.13%
62	Peqin	SHPETIM	FERHAT	KATESHI	PS	8179	63.15%
63	Elbasan	KETI	NOS	QOSJA	PS	6258	58.03%
64	Elbasan	NERITAN	HASAN	CEKA	PAD	6181	70.98%
65	Elbasan	SKEDNER	SULEJMAN	KATANA	PS	5217	50.76%
66	Elbasan	AGRON	DILAVER	TATO	PS+PSD	8037	70.31%
67	Elbasan	DRITAN	BEXHET	CERMA	PS	10479	74.36%
68	Elbasan	REXHEP	QEMAL	MEIDANI	PS+PSD	10309	82.56%
69	Elbasan	NDRIÇIM	QAMIL	HYSA	PS	10846	75.37%
70	Gramsh	ELMAZ	ABEN	SHERIFI	PS	10161	73.63%
71	Librazhd	GAQO	GURI	APOSTOLI	PS+PSD	7853	69.15%
72	Librazhd	ILIR	GANI	ZELA	PS	7070	71.30%
73	Lushnje	ILIR	ANDREA	BANO	PD	9066	61.11%
74	Lushnje	MAKSIM	ZISA	CIKULI	PD	7183	54.11%
75	Lushnje	SAMI	SEIT	SHARKA	PD	10200	56.67%
76	Lushnje	ARTA	AGIM	DADE	PS+PSD	13047	78.70%
78	Fier	PETRO	VASIL	KOÇI	PS+PSD	7892	69.91%
79	Fier	FATMIR	FASLLI	XHINDI	PS	7482	66.41%
80	Fier	ENGJELL	NIMET	BEJTAJ	PS	8157	53.96%

# ZGJEDHJET PARLAMENTARE '97

## FITUESIT SIPAS ZONAVE

Zona	Rrethi	Emri	Atësia	Mbiemri	Sigla	Vota	%
81	Fier	MAKSIM	SPIRO	SHULI	PS	6968	79.64%
82	Fier	YLLI	SOKRAT	BUFI	PS	9733	73.89%
83	Fier	JONUZ	BAFTJAR	BEGAJ	PUK + PS	9106	65.09%
84	Mallakaster	KASTRIOT	SELMAN	ISLAMI	PS+PSD	8500	73.88%
85	Berat	FLAMUR	HYSEN	DINGO	PS	5414	60.32%
86	Berat	MAKSIM	HALIM	HASANI	Pavarur	8150	86.40%
87	Berat	LUFTER	NEXHIP	XHUVELI	PA + PS	10875	81.34%
88	Berat	ERION	MIRDASH	BRACE	PS	11428	85.87%
89	Berat	SOKOL	NAZMI	HAZIZI	PS+PSD	11527	83.19%
90	Kucove	BASHKIM	MUHAMET	FINO	PS+PSD	15245	90.35%
91	Skrapar	ILIR	REXHEP	META	PS	10683	73.20%
92	Korce	NIKO	STEFAN	FABERI	PS	7070	67.67%
93	Korce	KRISTO	THOMA	GOCI	PBDNJ	6436	55.86%
94	Korce	LIGORAQ	JORGJI	KARAMELO	PBDNJ	4490	52.51%
95	Korce	SERVET	ISMAIL	PELLUMBI	PS	6990	58.81%
96	Korce	RAHMI	HEKURAN	MEHMETLLARI	PS	6167	52.86%
97	Korce	PANDELI	SOTIR	MAJKO	PS+PSD	9098	71.79%
98	Pogradec	DASHAMIR	NAZMI	KARAFILI	PS	8254	58.63%
99	Pogradec	BANUSH	TEFIK	GOZHDARI	PS	9300	70.88%
100	Devoll	MAQO	LEFTER	LAKRORI	PS+PSD	8249	59.00%
101	Tepelene	FATOS	THANAS	NANO	PS+PSD	9302	79.17%
102	Tepelene	DASHAMIR	FAIK	KAMBERI	PS	12028	79.30%
103	Vlore	ARBEN	QAMIL	MALAJ	PS+PSD	10862	78.60%
104	Vlore	VLADIMIR	TARE	FEJZO	Pavarur	5983	61.64%
105	Vlore	EDUART	BAJRAM	ALUSHI	PS	8536	71.71%
106	Vlore	LUIZA	MUSA	HOXHAJ	PS	8079	73.86%
107	Vlore	SKENDER	ETHEM	GJINUSHI	PS+PSD	4715	57.17%
108	Vlore	SABIT	LAZE	BROKAJ	PS	9338	67.59%
109	Kolonje	SOKOL	HAJRO	HAJRO	PS	6590	59.21%
110	Permet	SHERIF	SERVET	BUNDO	PS	9158	65.94%
111	Gjirokaster	FATRI	XHEVIT	SINANI	PS	7531	66.10%
112	Gjirokaster	VANGJEL	LLAMBI	TAVO	PS	7144	56.47%
113	Sarande+Delvine	ARBEN	TARE	QILIMI	PS	5701	65.08%
114	Sarande+Delvine	ZISO	JANI	LLUCI	PBDNJ	4036	54.04%
115	Sarande+Delvine	GRAMOZ	KASO	RUÇI	PS+PSD	6292	69.79%

**XIII. Constitutional Laws of the  
Republic of Albania**

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS**  
**OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA**

#### Article 7

The Republic of Albania is a secular state.  
The state respects the freedom of religious faith and creates conditions to exercise it.

#### Article 8

The legislation of the Republic of Albania takes into consideration, recognizes, and respects generally accepted principles and norms of international law.  
The strict and equal application of legal norms is compulsory for all state bodies, political parties, other organizations and employees, as well as for other physical and juridical persons.  
All citizens are equal before the law.

#### Article 9

In its foreign policy, the Republic of Albania protects its independence and national interests, pursues a policy of cooperation and good neighborliness, international peace and security.  
The Republic of Albania is attentive to the recognition and respect of the national and democratic rights of Albanians residing outside the state borders of the Republic.

#### Article 10

The country's economy is based on the diversity of ownership, the free initiative of all economic subjects and the regulatory role of the state.  
Economic initiative of physical and juridical persons can not run against the social interest and must not encroach security, freedom and the dignity of man.

#### Article 11

Entities enjoying the right to ownership are the state, physical and juridical persons.  
All forms of ownership enjoy equal protection by law.  
The assets comprising state property are defined by law.

#### Article 12

Foreign physical and juridical person may acquire the right to ownership under the conditions foreseen and guaranteed by law.  
Foreign physical and juridical person is guaranteed the right to carry out independent economic activity, to invest in Albania, to set up joint ventures or sole partnerships under the conditions provided for by law. They are also guaranteed the right to transfer profits to their home country.

#### Article 13

Physical and juridical persons are required to contribute to meeting state expenditures in proportion to their income.  
No tax or levy can be imposed except by law.

#### Article 14

The trade unions recognized by law are juridical persons.

scheduled term, until the war or the state of emergency ceases to exist.

The activity of the People's Assembly ends on the same day the new People's Assembly holds its first session.

#### Article 18

The People's Assembly elects its presidency, which consists of the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen.

The activity of the People's Assembly and its Presidency is conducted in accordance with the regulations adopted by the People's Assembly.

#### Article 19

The People's Assembly holds its sessions no less than 4 times a year.

The sessions of the People's Assembly are convened upon the decision of its Presidency. The Presidency also convenes the session of the People's Assembly when requested by the President of the Republic, the Council of Ministers or by one fourth of the deputies.

Meetings of the People's Assembly start when the majority of the deputies is present.

Meetings of the People's Assembly are open, except in special cases when the People's Assembly decides otherwise.

#### Article 20

The People's Assembly elects from its ranks permanent and temporary commissions.

In its first session the People's Assembly elects a commission to examine the mandates of the deputies. At the proposal of the commission, the People's Assembly confirms or annuls the mandates of the deputies.

The permanent commissions are required to examine the draft laws and normative decrees of the President of the Republic, monitor and control the activity of the ministries and other state bodies in accordance with their respective areas and submit issues to the People's Assembly or the Council of Ministers. The temporary commissions are set up for specific matters.

#### Article 21

It is the duty of a deputy to the People's Assembly to serve the people and the homeland conscientiously. The rights and duties of deputies are defined by law.

#### Article 22

The deputy to the People's Assembly enjoys immunity.

The deputy cannot be prevented from accomplishing his duties, nor from obtaining information which is not a state secret.

The deputy cannot be checked, arrested, detained or penally prosecuted without the consent of the People's Assembly. The deputy may be arrested without the consent of the People's Assembly only in cases when he commits an obvious and serious crime.

The deputy bears no legal responsibility for the activities he carries out and the stands he adopts while performing his duty as deputy or for the vote he casts.

### CHAPTER III

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

#### Article 24

The President of the Republic of Albania is the Head of State and represents all the people.

#### Article 25

The President of the Republic of Albania is elected by the People's Assembly for a five-year term, without debate, by secret ballot, and a majority of votes equal to two third of all deputies. In the event the required majority is not achieved in the first ballot, a second ballot is held in which the President is elected by the absolute majority of the votes of all the deputies.

The candidate for President is proposed by a group of no less than 20 deputies.

A deputy cannot take part in more than one group of deputies who propose a candidate for President.

In the event there are more than two candidates for the post of the President of the Republic, the two candidates who have won the greatest number of votes on the first ballot are eligible for the second ballot. The candidate who wins the absolute majority of the votes of all the deputies is declared elected.

#### Article 26

Every Albanian national who has reached the age of 40 and meets the requirements to be elected as deputy may be elected President.

After being elected by the People's Assembly, the President of the Republic takes an oath before it.

The election of the President of the Republic is held no later than 30 days before the mandate of the outgoing President of the Republic expires.

The same person cannot be elected President of the Republic more than twice successively.

In the event the President is elected from among the ranks of the deputies, he gives up the mandate of the deputy.

The function of the President of the Republic is irreconcilable with any other function, with the exception of those foreseen by this law, and with the function of the President of the Party.

#### Article 27

The President of the Republic is discharged or dismissed before the expiry of his mandate only when:

- a) he has committed the crime of high treason or has violated this Law.
- b) health conditions prevent him from performing his duties.
- c) he has resigned of his own free will.

#### Article 28

The President of the Republic has these main powers:

1. He guarantees the due observance of this law, of other laws as well as the respect of rights and freedoms of citizens.



### Article 30

When the seat of the President of the Republic is vacant for any reason whatsoever, his powers are exercised temporarily by the Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, those stated in items 5, 6, 7, 9 and 19 of Article 28 of this law excluded.

The election of the President of the Republic takes place no later than 15 days from the day when the seat of the President has become vacant.

### Article 31

The President of the Republic is not responsible for the acts undertaken during his office with the exception of the cases of high treason or violation of this law.

In such cases, the question of responsibility may be discussed in the People's Assembly upon the request of no less than one fourth of the deputies. The respective decision is adopted by secret ballot with a majority equal to two third of deputies.

### Article 32

The President of the Republic is the General Commander of the Armed Forces and Chairman of the Council of Defence.

The Council of Defence is set up to direct, organize and mobilize all the country's forces and resources for the defense of the Homeland.

The composition of the Council of Defense is assigned by the People's Assembly on the proposal of the Chairman of the Council of Defence.

### Article 32/a

The President of the Republic can set up advisory bodies of assisting character which will be attached to his office.

2. Issues decisions, orders and instructions in compliance with the Constitution and laws and for their implementation; they are signed by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and, if having a normative character, are published in the Official Gazette, except in specific cases foreseen by law.

3. Directs and controls the activity of ministries and other central bodies of state administration.

Coordinates and monitors the activity of local bodies of administration ensuring the compulsory and fair implementation of the laws and acts of the Government.

4. Directs activities related to the fulfillment of tasks in the field of national defence in conformity with the decisions of the Council of Defence.

5. Adopts measures for the security, preservation and strengthening of legal order and of citizens' rights.

6. Makes international agreements, adopts and denounces those that are not subject to ratification.

7. Prepares economic and social programmes for the country's development and the synthetic economic indices, the state budget, pursues and controls public finances and the monetary and credit system.

8. Determines the division or unification of administrative territorial units.

9. Adopts measures to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, suitable working conditions and the protection of citizens' health.

#### Article 37

The Council of Ministers abrogates illegitimate acts of the Ministries and other central bodies of state administration.

#### Article 38

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers constitute the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

By decision of the Council of Ministers, the Presidency may be charged to examine and solve various questions under its responsibility.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers represents the Council of Ministers, presides over its meetings, directs its general activity and is responsible for it, ensures the unity of political and administrative management of the Government, coordinating the affairs of the other Ministries and central institutions.

#### Article 39

The ministers and other persons of equal rank with them, direct the ministries and the other central institutions in specific branches of the respective ministries.

The ministers bear responsibility for the activity of the respective ministries.

On questions within their powers the ministers issue orders, regulations and instructions based on the laws, ordinances and decisions of the Council of Ministers as well as on their implementation. The acts of Ministers of normative character are published in the Official Gazette, except in specific cases foreseen by law.

#### Article 40

The ministers abrogate unlawful orders and instructions of subordinate bodies, enterprises and institutions.

## CHAPTER V

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### Article 1

The territory of the Republic of Albania is divided in communities, municipalities and districts.

In every community, municipality and district local government is organized and functions

#### Article 2

Local government bodies are elected directly by the people through free, general, equal and secret vote.

The way in which the local government bodies are elected is defined by law.

#### Article 3

The organization and functioning of the local government is based on the principles of self-government, independence, local autonomy and decentralization.

In their activity, the local government bodies are based on the constitutional provisions and on the laws and acts issued according to them and for their implementation.

The principles of the organization and functioning of the local government cannot affect the unified national character of the Albanian state.

The powers of local government bodies are defined by law.

#### Article 4

The community and the municipality are the smallest units in the organization of local government.

The community is composed of a number of villages or of a small town with some villages.

The community's bodies are: the council of the community and the chairman of the community.

Change of the community's borders is made with the prior consent of its inhabitants who have the right to vote.

#### Article 5

The municipalities are set up in towns which have not been included in communities.

The bodies of the municipalities are: the council of the municipality and the mayor.

The organization and the functioning of the municipality in the capital is defined by law.

#### Article 6

Administrative-territorial subdivisions are set up in communities and municipalities. The way their bodies are set up and function is defined by law.

## CHAPTER VI

### THE ORGANIZATION OF JUDICIARY AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

#### I. THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

##### Article 1

The judicial power is separate and independent from other powers. It is exercised only by the bodies recognized by the law "On the Major Constitutional Provisions"

##### Article 2

Courts are the sole authorities to resolve cases and disputes concerning the law "On the Major Constitutional Provisions" and other laws by imposing criminal punishment, civil liability, and by recognizing the rights and obligations of the parties, as well as by ordering the measures to protect and establish the above mentioned rights after a fair and equitable legal process and in conformity with international standards.

##### Article 3

Justice shall be granted in the name of the people.

The instances and the manner in which the people may participate in the granting of justice shall be defined by law.

##### Article 4

Justice abides by the principles of legality and equality before the law on the basis of the due observance of law.

##### Article 5

The judiciary consists of the Court of the Cassation, the Courts of Appeals, the Courts of the First Instance and Military Courts.

The establishment of extraordinary courts is prohibited.

The organization and the powers of the courts are regulated by law.

##### Article 6

The Court of Cassation is the highest judicial authority. A member must be an Albanian citizens, holding a degree in law, distinguished by his/her the professional capabilities and with no less than seven years of experience in legal institution or as lecturer at the Faculty of Law.

The President and the Vice Presidents of the Court of Cassation are elected by the People's Assembly on the proposal of the President of the Republic. The Judges of the Court of Cassation are elected by the People's Assembly.

The President and the Members of the Court of Cassation are elected for a term of seven years and may be reelected. They cannot be arrested, detained or punished for actions connected with the fulfillment of their duties as member of the Court of Cassation.

The Judge of the Court of Cassation may be removed from his office only on the basis of a reasoned decision of the People's Assembly when proved that he has committed a serious criminal act, specifically provided for by law.

In exercising their powers, prosecutors are subject to the law, to the orders of superior prosecutors, and to the decisions of the respective judicial authorities.  
Prosecutors enjoy immunity.

#### Article 14

The General Prosecutor and his assistants are elected by the People's Assembly on the proposal of the President of the Republic. They enjoy immunity as well as rights foreseen by Article 6 of this constitutional law for the judges of the Court of Cassation.

The organization and other powers of the General Prosecutor's office are regulated by law.

#### Article 15

The Supreme Council of Justice is headed by the President of the Republic and is composed of the President of the Court of Cassation, the Minister of Justice, the General Prosecutor and nine lawyers distinguished by their capabilities, who are elected once in five years at the general meeting of the Court of Cassation and General Prosecutor's office without enjoying the right of immediate reelection.

The Supreme Council of Justice is the sole body that determines the nomination, replacement and disciplinary responsibility of judges of the Courts of the First Instance and of the Courts of Appeal as well as the Prosecutors.

The manner in which the Supreme Council of Justice functions and acts is defined by a statute approved by the Supreme Council of Justice.

#### Article 16

The legal profession is exercised as a free profession. Its activity is regulated by a special law.  
The task of lawyers is to give to clients necessary legal assistance and advice in conformity with the law and norms of professional ethics.

### Article 23

The functions of the Constitutional Court Judge cease when:

- a) he does not exercise his duty for justified reasons for more than six months;
- b) he presents his resignation;
- c) he is appointed to another position which is not compatible with his function;
- d) his term ends. In this case the judge may continue to perform his functions beyond this term only if a case that has begun cannot be concluded within this term;

When, for one of the above mentioned reasons, the function of the Constitutional Court Judge ends before the end of his term, either the People's Assembly or the President of the Republic, depending on the means by which the judge was initially elevated to the Court, elects a new judge who will remain in this office until the end of the term of the replaced judge.

### Article 24

The Constitutional Court has the following powers:

- 1) It interprets the Constitution and the Constitutional laws.
- 2) It judges whether laws and acts that have the force of law are compatible with the Constitution.
- 3) It judges whether acts and regulatory provisions are compatible with the Constitution and with the law.
- 4) It decides on the compatibility with the constitution of international agreements concluded in the name of the Republic of Albania, as well as before their ratification, as well as on the compliance of the laws with generally accepted norms of international law and with agreements to which Albania is a party.
- 5) It resolves disagreements of competency between the executive, legislative, and judicial powers as well as those between local authorities and the central powers.
- 6) It decides questions connected with the constitutionality of parties and other political and social organizations and can prohibit their activity.
- 7) It resolves questions concerning the lawfulness of the election of the President of the Republic and of the members of Parliament, and questions concerning the people's referenda, proclaiming the final results.
- 8) It investigates criminal accusations raised against the President of the Republic.
- 9) It resolves conclusively complaints of persons presented by way of constitutional control for violation of their basic rights by illegal acts.
- 10) It decides on the suspension of the implementation of a law if such a law is incompatible with the law "On the Major Constitutional Provisions", and on the suspension or repeal of acts and other provisions when it observes that they are not compatible with the law "On the Major Constitutional Provisions" or with law, as well as taking measures it deems appropriate for the question it is adjudicating.

When the Court determines that there has been a violation of a right protected by constitutional law, it decides the recognition of this right and guarantees it and, if necessary, takes action to remedy the consequences and to make appropriate compensation.

The Constitutional Court can also request that state bodies, social organizations or juridical persons abrogate, cancel or change the individual decision that caused the infringement of the constitutional right of the person.

### Article 25

The Constitutional Court may initiate constitutional...

## CHAPTER VII

### "FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS"

#### Article 1

##### The right to life

The right to life of any individual shall be protected by law.

No one shall be deprived of his life, except where a judgement is to be enforced because of an extremely grave crime committed deliberately, where the law provides for the death penalty.

The death penalty shall not apply to juveniles under the age of 18 at the time the crime was committed, or to women.

#### Article 2

##### Freedom of expression

The freedom of expression may not be violated.

Any prior censorship is prohibited.

No law may be enacted to restrict the freedom of speech, press or any other mass media, except in those cases where the protection of children's interests or the lives of people are concerned.

Everyone enjoys the right to freely express his opinions by speaking, writing or any other means of dissemination.

The right to information may not be denied to anyone.

The exercise of these freedoms and rights may not be restricted, except in those cases prescribed by law, which constitute necessary means in a democratic society in the interests of national security, territorial integrity, public safety and order, or for the prevention of crime, for the protection of health or morals, the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

#### Article 3

##### The abolition of torture

No one shall be subjected to torture, or to degrading or inhuman treatment or punishment

#### Article 4

##### The prohibition of forced labour

No one may be compelled to undertake any forced labour, except for cases where a judgement is to be enforced, or during military service or any other service deemed necessary in a situation of emergency, or where any natural calamity threatens the life or the health of people.

#### Article 5

##### An individual's freedom and personal security

An individual's freedom and personal security

### Article 11

#### The right to speech during a trial

No one may be denied the right to speech prior to being sentenced.

### Article 12

#### Prohibition to judge a single offence twice

No one shall be judged or sentenced more than once for a single offence unless a higher court has ruled that the case be judged again.

### Article 13

#### The right to appeal

Everyone shall have the right of appeal against a judgement, to a higher court established by law.

### Article 14

#### The right to rehabilitation and compensation

Anyone being punished due to a misjudgment or due to encroachment by an unlawful administrative act shall have the right to rehabilitation and compensation in compliance with the law.

Anyone suffering damage due to the act of another shall have the right to be compensated in accordance with the law.

No prisoner may be denied humane treatment or moral rehabilitation.

### Article 15

#### Prohibition against encroaching on the private life and dignity of the individual

The private life and dignity of an individual may not be encroached upon.

Information concerning the private life of an individual may be collected only with his permission, or where this is indispensable in carrying out investigations for an offence, or by the approval of a competent governmental body, assigned by law, for reasons of national security.

The collection, handling and final use of personal data, as well as the supervision and secrecy thereof are governed by law.

No one may be denied the right to know the content of information collected about him, except where the interests of criminal proceedings or national security are involved.

It is prohibited to use personal data for purposes other than those for which they were collected.



Article 21**The right to assembly**

Peaceful assembly, without weapons, may not be restricted.

Assemblies in squares and public passages may be organized with the prior permission only of competent bodies, who may refuse permission only when there is sufficient ground to believe that security and public order are seriously threatened.

Article 22**The right to free movement**

Everyone has the right to choose his dwelling and to freely move around the territory of the country, except in the cases where the law provides restrictions, for reasons of health and public security.

Everyone shall be free to travel abroad and return.

Article 23**Prohibition of deportation and extradition**

No Albanian citizen may be deported from the territory of the state.

Extradition of a citizen may be allowed only where it is provided for explicitly in International Conventions to which the Republic of Albania is a party.

Mass deportation of foreigners is prohibited. Foreign individuals may be deported in cases prescribed by law.

Article 24**Citizenship**

No one may be deprived of his Albanian citizenship without his consent, or of the right to renounce his citizenship.

The terms for gaining and giving up citizenship are governed by law.

All Albanian citizens residing abroad enjoy the protection of the state.

Article 25**Equality before the law**

All persons are equal in law and before the law.

No one may be discriminated against on account of sex, race, ethnicity, language, religion, economic and financial, educational and social conditions, political opinions, parentage, or any other personal circumstances.

Article 32**Marriage and the family**

Everyone of marriageable age shall have the right to freely choose his/her partner and found a family.

Marriage and the family shall enjoy special protection by the state.  
Contracting and dissolving of a marriage shall be governed by law.

Article 33**Protection of children and women**

Children, juveniles, pregnant women and young mothers shall enjoy the right to special protection provided by law.

Children born out of wedlock shall have equal rights as those born within wedlock.

Article 34**Health care by the state**

Everyone shall have the equal right to health care provided by the state.

Compulsory medication shall be conducted only to the benefit of the patient in those cases envisaged by law.

No one shall be subject to a medical or scientific experiment without his consent.

Article 35**The right to education**

Everyone shall have the right to a free education which lasts no less than 8 years.

General secondary education shall be open to everyone.

Secondary and higher vocational training shall be conditioned only on professional criteria.

Pupils and students shall have the right to acquire education in private schools, too.

University autonomy shall be guaranteed.

Article 36**The freedom of creation and the intellectual property rights**

Everyone shall enjoy the freedom of creation in science, technology, literature and arts.  
Copyright shall be protected by law.

Article 37**The right to petition**

Everyone, alone or jointly with others, shall have the right to address the state.

## CHAPTER VIII

THE FLAG, EMBLEM, NATIONAL ANTHEM, NATIONAL DAY, AND CAPITAL OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIAArticle 2

National flag of the Republic of Albania shows a double-headed black eagle with open wings situated in the heart of a red field in accordance with the traditional type of this century.

Article 3

Emblem of the Republic of Albania shows a double-headed black eagle placed on a shield of "variaz" type and red colour. The shield shall have a straight black line above which grows narrow at the bottom. The words "Republic of Albania" are inscribed on it in black.

Article 4

National Anthem of the Republic of Albania is the Anthem of the National Flag.

Article 5

National Day of the Republic of Albania is November 28.

Article 6

Capital of the Republic of Albania is Tirana

## **XIV. Albanian Election Law**

June 6, 1997

**LAW**  
**ON ELECTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY**  
**OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA**

(Dated 4 February 1992, with later amendments,  
the latest of which took effect 16 May 1997.)

On the basis of Articles 16 and 17 of law no. 7491, dated 29 April 1991, "On the Main Constitutional Provisions", the People's Assembly of the Republic of Albania resolves:

**CHAPTER I**  
**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 1**

Elections for People's Assembly deputies will take place in the territory of the Republic of Albania on the basis of a general, direct, free and secret vote.

**Article 2**

All Albania citizens who have reached the age of 18 as of the date of the elections have the right to vote.

The right to vote and to be elected as deputies in the People's Assembly belong to ## all Albanian citizens who have reached the age of 18 as of the date of the elections, have Albanian citizenship, have had permanent residence in the Republic of Albanian for a period of time no less than six months and meet the requirements of law no. 8001, dated 22 September 1995, "On genocide and crimes against humanity committed in Albania during the communist rule for political, ideological or religious motifs", amended by law no 8215, dated 13 May 1997, as well as law no 8043, dated 30 November 1995, "On the control of the figure of officials and other persons related to the protection of the democratic state", amended by law no. 8220, dated 13 May 1997.

**Article 3**

Citizens who by a court decision have been deprived of the capability to act, and those citizens who are in detention or suffering a sentence in jail, are deprived of their electoral rights.

## Article 4

The right to vote is exercised on the basis of lists of voters. Voters vote at that polling station in the voters' list of which their names are registered.

The right to vote must be exercised personally by the voter and can only be exercised once, by casting one's vote for only one of the candidates presented in the single-member zone and for only one of the electoral subjects that participate in the election for the supplementary mandates on a national basis.

## Article 5

A People's Assembly deputy cannot at the same time be appointed as a member of bodies of local government.

## CHAPTER II

## ELECTORAL SYSTEM

## Article 6

The People's Assembly consists of 155 deputies, 115 deputies are directly selected in single-member zones, whereas the other 40 supplementary mandates are awarded to candidates on the nation-wide list, according to votes obtained during the first round of voting, as provided by Article 11.

## Article 7

A candidate is declared a deputy in the People's Assembly for a single-member zone if he wins more than half of the valid votes in the zone.

## Article 8

If in the first round of voting none of the candidates nominated gets more than 50% of the valid votes, then a week later a second round of voting is held in the respective zone. July 6

The two candidates who won the greatest number of votes in the first round, run in the second round.

In case three or more candidates obtain the same number of votes in the first round, the two candidates who will participate in the second round are chosen by lot; in case one candidate has obtained the highest number of votes and after him two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes in the first round, the second candidate is chosen by lot. [Here a long sentence is missing. If an electoral subject withdraws its candidate in the second

round of voting, he is substituted by the candidate who won the greatest number of votes from the remaining candidates in the first round.

The candidates for the second round of voting are announced by the zone electoral commission.

#### Article 9

In the second round of voting, the candidate that obtains the largest number of votes is elected deputy in the People's Assembly. If the candidates obtain an equal number of votes, then the deputy is selected by lot.

#### Article 10

Subjects that have fielded joint candidates in a zone, at the same time they submit the candidate, send to the zone electoral commission the ratio according to which votes won nation-wide should be distributed. A copy of this document is sent to the Central Electoral Commission.

#### Article 11 - *out*

Only the subjects that have obtain no less than 2% of the votes nationwide, benefit from the distribution of the 40 supplementary mandates.

After the count of valid votes that each subject has obtained nation-wide during the first round, the following procedure is carried out:

Xa) The number of valid votes obtained by each of the two parties with the highest number of votes, is divided by the sum of their valid votes and the fraction is multiplied by 10. Each of these parties shall initially obtain as many seats as the full number that is obtained from the above-mentioned operation. The remaining seats up to 10 are given to the political subject with the highest decimal number. In case this number is equal, lots shall be drawn.

Xb) The number of valid votes for every other subject meeting the condition in paragraph (a) is divided by the sum of valid votes they have obtained and the fraction is multiplied by 30. Each of these subjects shall initially obtain as many seats as the full number that is obtained from the above-mentioned operation. The remaining seats up to 30 are given to the subjects with the highest decimal number. In case this number is equal, lots shall be drawn.

c) Winners of seats from the party lists are determined by the order on the list. If the number of candidates on the list is smaller than the number of seats obtained, the winner shall be the candidate put forward by the subject in the single-member zones who, among all the candidates of this subject that have not won, has obtained the highest number of votes. If there are two such candidates, the winner is selected by lot.

### CHAPTER III

### ELECTORAL SUBJECTS

#### Article 12

Any Albania citizen who has the right to be elected on the basis of this law, can be a candidate for People's Assembly deputy as a representative of a party or a group of parties, or as an independent candidate.

No candidate can run in more than one single-member zone.

Any candidate in a single-member zone can simultaneously run as a candidate on the list of his respective subject. A candidate who wins in a single-member zone is a deputy of that zone and his name is deleted from the nation-wide list of his subject.

#### Article 13

A candidate for deputy in the People's Assembly must register with the zone electoral commission no later than 20 days before election day. To effect the registration, the following documents are submitted:

a) a written application from the respective electoral subject, requesting the registration of the candidate nominated for deputy; the application must contain the first name, father's first name, last name, birthday and residence of the candidate (2 copies);

b) a statement from candidate accepting to run as candidate in the specific single-member zone (2 copies);

c) copy of the decision by the State Commission on the basis of Article 9 of law no 8043, dated 30 November 1995, "On the control of the figure of officials and other persons related to the protection of the democratic state", amended by law no. 8220, dated 13 May 1997;

ç) a list signed by no less than 400 voters of the respective zone, who support the candidate in that zone.

#### Article 14

The specified list with the voters' signatures must contain the name and symbol of the electoral subject nominating the candidate, or indicate that the candidate is independent, if this is the case. The list must also contain the first name, father's first name, last name, address, the number of the identification card or the number of the birth certificate with a photo and the signature of the voter, who must be resident in the zone where the candidate is nominated.

A voter has no right to sign more than one list. The lists are deposited with the Central Electoral Commission and can be inspected with its appropriate authorisation.

If the zone electoral commission notices irregularities in the application and documents submitted for the registration of candidates, it requests that the electoral subjects make the necessary corrections within two days. Should this not happen, ## the electoral commission takes the appropriate decision.



## Article 15

Only electoral subjects that run candidates in no less than 25 electoral zones and in no less than 10 districts of the country, have the right to submit lists for supplementary mandates. These lists can contain up to 100 names. When groups of electoral subjects meet the above-mentioned condition, then each of the political parties of this group can present a separate electoral list. The list shall have attached a copy of the decision by the State Commission on the basis of Article 9 of law no 8043, dated 30 November 1995, "On the control of the figure of officials and other persons related to the protection of the democratic state", amended by law no. 8220, dated 13 May 1997, as well as the candidate's statement accepting to run as a candidate.

The list with the signature and stamp of the respective electoral subjects is submitted to the Central Electoral Commission no later than 20 days before election day.

## Article 16

When the conditions of the law are fulfilled, the zone electoral commissions are obliged to register all candidates for deputy in the People's Assembly and to announce their names no later than 17 days before election day, giving the name of the subject that nominated the candidate. They send a copy of the certification to all candidates of electoral subjects.

## Article 17

For each candidate for deputy, the zone electoral commission keeps an official registration record according to an established form. A copy of this record, with the declaration of the candidate accepting to run as candidate in that zone and a copy of the announcement of the candidates in this zone, should be sent to the Central Electoral Commission no later than 2 days from the announcement.

## Article 18

Electoral subject have the right to replace candidates proposed by them and make changes in the party list they submitted no later than 17 days before election day. Otherwise, they are not allowed to make changes. If a candidate for deputy in a single-member zone dies after this period has expired, a separate election will be held in that zone no later than 9 weeks after election day. The date for this election is determined by the President of the Republic.

## Article 19

If members of the armed forces, judges and prosecutors run as candidates, they should resign and be released from duty.

## CHAPTER IV

### VOTERS' LISTS

#### Article 20

The elections for People's Assembly deputies take place on the basis of voters' lists. In the voters' lists are included all citizens who have the right to vote. When the body empowered (by this law) to compile the voters' lists, registers voters with temporary residence in its territory, it is obliged to inform the respective body of the district of the voters' permanent residence, so that they do not register in two places of residence.

Each citizen is registered in only one voters' list.

#### Article 21

The voters' lists are compiled for each polling station.

In the voters' lists is included the first name, father's first name, and the last name of the voter, his date of birth and the registration number.

In the cities and the rural communes the voters' lists are compiled under the responsibility of the mayor or the head of the commune and the secretary of the respective council. After they are signed by the above-mentioned persons, the voters' lists are sent to the respective prefecture. After having controlled the lists, the prefect solves any kind of conflict that may occur in connection with them. He is obliged to submit to the State Secretariat for Local Government the number of voters for each electoral zone no later than two days after the announcement of the voters' lists.

The voters' lists are announced by the body that has compiled them no later than 17 days before election day.

The voters' lists remain permanently in the offices of civic status.

The Council of Ministers issues the necessary legal acts on the exact and timely compilation of the lists, as well as on procedures for their protection and administration.

#### Article 22

Lists of voters who serve and live in military units and detachments are compiled and announced no later than 17 days before election day, in co-operation with the respective commanders, by the bodies mentioned in Article 21 in the territory of which the military unit or detachment is located.

All other military personnel are registered in the voters' lists of their place of residence.

ALBANIAN ELECTORAL LAW

Article 23

Albanian citizens who live permanently outside the country, and who intend to stay in the territory of the Republic of Albania until election day, are registered on the voters' lists of their former residence, provided that they request this. For these persons, participation in the election is marked in their international passport.

Article 24

In hospitals, sanatoriums and other health and rehabilitation institutions, in re-education camps and pre-detention places, voters' lists are compiled by the directors of these institutions, on the basis of the voters' identification documents. The directors are required to inform the competent body of local government in these voters' residence, so that corrections can be made in the voters' lists in which they were originally registered.

Article 25

When a voter is nominated as a member of an electoral commission or as an observer in a zone or polling station, and because of this has to go away from his residence after voters' lists have been announced and before election day, the competent body, upon written request from the electoral subject, issues him a certificate to vote in the place where he will go, and writes the word "moved" on the voters' list. This voter is registered in the supplementary voters' list of the polling station located in the place where he goes by presenting the voting certificate together with his identification card or any other document that replaces this.

Article 26

If a citizen has died, is registered twice, is not registered, does not have the right to vote or is a resident outside the territory of the Republic of Albania, the body that has announced the voters' lists, at the request of the interested person, can take a decision to make changes in these lists no later than 24 hours before election day.

Article 27

Each voter has the right to request in writing the correction of errors or omissions in voters' list such as lack of registration, removal from the list, changes in the first name, father's first name or last name, registration of persons who have lost the right to vote, etc. The request is made to the body that announced the lists, which is obliged to review it within 2 days and issue the appropriate motivated decision.

The decision can be appealed to the district court, which within three days reviews the appeal in open judicial session and issues the appropriate decision. The court decision is announced immediately and is final, and is implemented by the polling station commission.

At the request of citizens, the zone electoral commission may intervene with the bodies

that have announced the voters' lists, in order to correct mistakes and shortcomings in these lists.

Any change made in the voters' lists is announced immediately.

#### Article 28

The bodies that have announced the voters' lists will make them available to electoral subjects upon request and the payment of a fee.

### CHAPTER V

#### ELECTORAL ZONES AND POLLING STATIONS

#### Article 29

For the elections of the deputies of the People's Assembly, 115 zones are created, with an approximately equal number of voters. Zones should be compact and with geographical continuity, and in setting them up, communes should not be broken up. The electoral zones, their borders and order are decided by the President of the Republic, upon proposal from the Council of Ministers, no later than 45 days before election day.

#### Article 30

Voting and counting of votes take place in polling stations, which are set up in the territory of each city, city quarter, and village.

#### Article 31

In the villages, a polling station is set up for every 100 to 1000 voters.

In cities and city quarters, a polling station is set up for every 800-1200 voters.

In cities and city quarters with less than 800 voters, a separate polling station is set up. If there is a surplus of more than 400 voters, a separate polling station is set up, whereas smaller surplus number of voters join the nearest polling station within the commune or municipality.

If a dwelling centre is farther than 3 km from the nearest polling station, a separate polling station is set up if there are at least 50 voters.

## Article 32

Polling stations are set up no later than 30 days before the election day. They are set up by decision of the bodies that announced the voters' lists, in accordance with procedures for announcing voters' lists.

## Article 33

In hospitals, sanatoriums, maternity wards, rest homes, and other similar institutions, in re-education camps and in pre-detention places, polling stations are set up if there are more than 15 voters.

In health institutions that have many wards, polling stations are set up in each ward if there are more than 15 voters in each one.

## CHAPTER VI

## ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS

## Article 34

The following electoral commissions are established for directing the People's Assembly elections:

- a) the Central Electoral Commission (CEC);
- b) the Zone Electoral Commissions (ZEC);
- c) the Polling Station Commissions (PSC).

Electoral commissions are independent bodies that in their activity respond only before the law. Commission member's activity is considered a state one, not political. Commission members enjoy immunity during exercise of their activity. Political parties, in accordance with rules stipulated in this law, have the right to request the replacement of their representatives in the electoral commissions, but they do not have the right to order them to leave the commissions.

ZEC secretaries should be lawyers.

## Article 35

The Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Albania is a permanent body that directs and supervises the electoral process in the Republic of Albania in accordance with the provisions of the electoral law of the Albanian State. It is composed of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Secretary and 14 members.

Political parties submit proposals on the composition of the CEC to the President of the Republic.

The CEC mandate is for a 7-year period. Its members have the right to be re-appointed.

Political parties with no representatives in the CEC have the right to send observers.

#### Article 35a

The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the permanent CEC, selected among the scientific university staff, are proposed, respectively, by the main position and opposition parties. The Deputy Chairman has equal juridical position as the Chairman. In case one of these parties does not propose any candidate for the position of Chairman or Deputy Chairman, this position is given to the second larger party within the position or opposition grouping.

The CEC Secretary is the Director of the Directorate of Elections and Referenda at the State Secretariat for Local Government.

Seats in the CEC are equally distributed between the political parties in the governmental and opposition coalition. Within these divisions, seats in the CEC are distributed to representatives of political parties in proportion with their results in the election for local government.

#### Article 35b

If a political party, part of the governmental or opposition coalitions, withdraws from this group, the seat or seats belonging to it in the CEC are re-distributed within the respective grouping in accordance with the criteria defined in Article 35a, paragraph 3. If this party has higher results in the elections for local government than any of the other parties of its group that have representatives in the CEC, then to the withdrawing party is guaranteed the CEC seat held by the party with the lowest result in the local elections.

After the end of elections for local government, the proportion of parties' representation in the CEC changes according to their results in these elections.

Changes in the CEC can be done no later than 15 days before election day.

#### Article 35c

If a political party, to which seats in the CEC have been allocated, does not present candidates to these seats, the seats are attributed to candidates proposed by other political parties according to the order defined on the basis of the criteria in Article 35a, paragraph 3, no later than 15 days before election day.

#### Article 36

The CEC carries out the following duties:

- a) It sees to the strict and equal implementation of this law during the election period in the entire territory of the Republic of Albania.
- b) It determines the methodology and inspects the activity of zone electoral commissions.
- c) It reviews complaints against irregular and illegal acts and activities of a ZEC.

ç) It registers and announces the participation in the election of parties, groups of parties and independent candidates, as well as their symbols and logos. After registration, no party or group of parties has the right to use the symbols of another party or group of parties.

d) It controls the registration of candidates for People's Assembly deputies in single-member zones.

dh) It sets the rules for the participation in the election of domestic and foreign observers and issues them the identification document.

e) When necessary, after the elections, it examines the voters' lists and reports to the competent body if it discovers that a person has voted more than once.

ë) It announces the results of the elections and registers the People's Assembly deputies.

g) It issues the certificate of election to the elected deputy according to the nation-wide party list..

#### Article 37

A ZEC is set up in every electoral zone, composed of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Secretary and a representative from each subject or electoral grouping that has presented a candidate in that zone. The Secretary is selected among the ZEC members. The President of the Republic appoints the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the ZEC.

Proposals on the ZEC composition are submitted to the CEC no later than 30 days before election day. The CEC approves the ZEC composition no later than 28 days before election day.

#### Article 38

The ZEC carries out the following duties:

a) It sees to the precise and equal implementation of this law during the election period in the entire territory of the zone.

b) It supervises the activity of the polling station commissions during the election period.

c) It supervises the setting up of polling stations in compliance with the law.

ç) It requests, as the case may be, that bodies that have announced the voters' lists, correct mistakes and omissions on the lists.

d) It registers and announces the candidates for deputies nominated in accordance with this law.

dh) It registers the representatives of the candidates for deputies from different parties, groups of parties, or independent candidates and supplies them with appropriate certificates.

e) It counts the votes on the basis of the polling station protocols and announces the results of the elections in the zone.

ë) It reviews complaints against illegal or irregular acts and activities of polling station commissions

f) It issues the certificate of election to the deputies who are elected.

g) It sends to the CEC the election records, as stipulated in this law.

## Article 39

In each polling station is set up a Polling Station Commission composed of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Secretary and one representative from each subject or electoral grouping that has presented candidates in the respective zone. The ZEC decides on the composition of the PSC in accordance with the defined regulations on the ZEC.

Proposals on the PSC composition are submitted to the ZEC no later than 15 days before election day. The ZEC chairmanship announces the composition of the PSC no later than 10 days before election day.

## Article 40

The PSC carries out the following duties:

- a) It ensures the free and peaceful conduct of elections in the polling station in accordance with regulations defined in this law.
- b) It sees to the strict implementation of voting procedures.
- c) It registers the voters who have come to vote with a voting certificate or with a court decision.
- d) It counts the votes that have been cast for each candidate and party list.
- dh) It prepares voting protocols, as defined in this law, and sends them to the ZEC.
- e) It records the complaints and request from commission members and voters, examines them and takes the appropriate decision.

## Article 41

During the elections the instructions of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the PSC are binding for all citizens in the polling station. These instructions can be annulled only by a decision of the PSC.

## Article 42

Electoral commission members can be relieved of their duties in these commissions by the body which approved the composition of the commission, upon request of the members themselves or with the proposal of the electoral subjects they represent.

## Article 43

Members of the military, employees of public order institutions and the National Information Service (SHIK), as well as candidates for People's Assembly deputies cannot serve as members of electoral commissions.



## Article 44

Electoral commissions' meetings are considered valid when more than half of the members are present. Decisions at these meetings are made by 2/3-majority vote of present members and are signed by the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman. Electoral commissions' meetings are public. Observers participating in these meetings can make remarks. At their request, remarks can be included in the official protocol of the commission's meeting.

## Article 45

Electoral subjects with representation in electoral commissions have the right to submit a list with substitutes for their representatives. Substitution takes place if the actual representatives are unable to carry out their functions.

The replacement procedure is the following:

- a) In the case of the PSC, at the request of the respective subject and by decision of the ZEC.
- b) In the case of the ZEC, by decision of the CEC.

## Article 46

Members of the ZEC are released from their jobs, in exchange of payment, from the day they are assigned this duty, whereas PSC members have the right to be released from their jobs, in exchange of payment, five days before election day and two days after election day. The above-mentioned persons are compensated from the state budget, at the amount determined by the CEC. For members of the CEC, the President of the Republic determines the compensation.

## Article 47

All electoral commission members are considered, during the exercise of their duty, as "persons assigned with a state assignment", in the sense of the Penal Code.

Persons, who against the electoral commission members, during the exercise of their duty, commit a crime that comes under the provisions of the Penal Code as a crime against state authority, are sentenced to imprisonment as defined in these provisions.

Electoral commission members are legally responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this law.

## Article 48

While performing their assigned duties, members of the electoral commissions and observers are not allowed to wear any distinguishing sign or symbol of a party or group of parties to which they belong or to make or take part in election propaganda activities.

## CHAPTER VII

### COMPLAINTS AGAINST DECISIONS OF ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS

#### Article 49

ZEC decisions can be appealed to the CEC within 3 days from their announcement. The CEC examines the complaints and takes the respective decision within 3 days.

#### Article 50

CEC decisions can be appealed to the Constitutional Court within 3 days from their announcement.

The Constitutional Court examines the complaint and within 3 days issues a final decision, which is made public immediately.

Decisions of the Constitutional Court on complaints regarding election results are made known to the Commission of the Mandates of the People's Assembly.

## CHAPTER VIII

### ELECTION CAMPAIGN

#### Article 51

The election campaign begins with the announcement of the election day and ends 24 hours before this day.

#### Article 52

During the election campaign, every electoral subject as well as citizens, have the right to freely make propaganda through rallies, meetings, radio, TV, press and other media.

Any kind of propaganda violating the law or public order or which attacks candidates' personal dignity, is prohibited.

Publication of public opinion polls should be interrupted 8 days before election day.

## Article 53

The electoral campaign in the State Radio Television is done through special programs. Parties, which in the last election for district councils obtained more than 0.50% of the votes, shall have in their disposal a total broadcasting time of 4 hours, half of which is allocated to governmental coalition parties and half to opposition parties. This time shall be distributed according to the percentage of the votes obtained in the above-mentioned elections, but no less than 15 minutes for each subject. All other political parties participating in the elections, shall have at their disposal only 10 minutes.

The electoral broadcasting programme and platform in disposal of the political parties' electoral campaign shall be subject to approval by the CEC. Every additional time that the State RTV may make available for electoral debate or for parties' electoral campaign is distributed according to proportions defined in the above paragraph.

For the second round, the time at the disposal of electoral subject, as stipulated in the above rule, shall be halved.

To strictly oversee the time limits, the Electronic Media Supervising Commission is established, which is responsible for all programmes, not only those related to the electoral campaign, but also news programmes and political information, etc. The commission is composed of a representative from each party with representation in the National Reconciliation Government. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman represent, respectively, the largest party of the position and the opposition. They direct the activity of the commission. The commission shall establish an office in the state TV building, enjoys the right to attend meetings of different departments and, for its activity, responds directly to the CEC.

The CEC organises broadcasting, on the Albanian RTV, on electoral education of the population, excluding political statements.

## Article 54

Candidates, as well as electoral subjects, have the right to use various propagandistic materials such as slogans, announcements, pamphlets, etc., in which the name of the electoral subject that has prepared such materials should appears. Damaging such materials is prohibited until the end of the campaign.

Propaganda material can be posted in public places defined by the local government bodies, giving equal propaganda possibilities to each electoral subject.

## Article 55

Election campaigning is prohibited in military units and detachments as well as in de-politicized institutions. The commanders of military units and detachments must permit the use of mass media during their free time as well as participation in the electoral campaign within the territory of the electoral zone, but outside the military unit or detachments.

Article 56

[Repealed]

Article 57

Local governments as well as any other state body have no right to distribute propagandistic electoral materials or take part in propaganda conducted.

Article 58

The Council of Ministers allocates state funds to the electoral campaign of political parties.

The allocated sum from the state budget to the political parties that participate in elections, is distributed according to the percentage of votes they will obtain in the elections. Political parties that do obtain 2% of the votes nation-wide, are excluded from this rule.

The Council of Ministers allocates a certain cash advance to parties that in the last local government elections obtained more than 1% of the votes for the district councils. After the end of the elections, if parties that have received such an amount do not meet the conditions of the above paragraph, they are obliged to return the cash advance or the rest of this amount.

Article 59

It is prohibited to slander or offend a candidate for deputy and the electoral subject.

A newspaper or any other type of mass media that has published material violating the rights of a candidate for People's Assembly deputy or has in any way attacked his dignity, is obliged to publish free of charge a response in the next issue or broadcast, designating to it the same place, space and time as to the original material which caused the response.

Article 60

The disruption and interruption of legal electoral meetings and rallies is prohibited.

Article 61

Candidates for People's Assembly deputy keep their jobs when released from duty and receive their full pay during the election campaign, if they work for the state and from the CEC in other cases.

Judges, prosecutors and members of the armed forces shall have no guarantee of returning to their previous positions.

## Article 62

Candidates for deputy cannot be charged with crimes, arrested or held in detention, except when they commit an obviously serious crime.

## CHAPTER IX

## VOTING

## Article 63

Voting for People's Assembly deputies takes place in places specified by the local government executive bodies. No electoral propaganda or party campaign is allowed in polling stations.

Buildings of political parties, other electoral subjects, or de-politicised state institutions, apart from schools, cannot be used as polling stations.

## Article 64

Voting for People's Assembly deputies takes place on a day which is a holiday throughout the country.

Voting begins at 08.00 and ends at 21.00. If after 21.00 there are still people waiting to vote, the voting continues until all those present have voted.

On election day, the PSC starts work at 07.00 by checking the ballot box. After this, the ballot box is closed and sealed with the stamp of the polling station, which is kept safe.

The Chairman of the PSC, in the presence of the commission, stamps all the ballots, the number of which is recorded in the protocol, which is signed by all the present members of the commission.

After stamping, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary, in the presence of the commission members, sign the ballots.

After completing all the above-mentioned procedures in the mentioned order, the Chairman of the PSC declares the voting open.

## Article 65

Voters vote according to the order of their appearance at the polling station.

The PSC is obliged to certify the identify of voters participating in voting. For this purpose, it has the right to request that the voters present, according to circumstances, the identify card, the passport, the military certificate or a birth certificate with a photo.

Militaries are not permitted to appear at the polling station in lined units or armed. Only army men on duty are permitted to appear in uniform.

After the information on the identification document has been compared with the voters'

list, the voter signs in the voters' list. After the number of the identification document has been written down, the voter takes the ballot and votes. After voting, the last page of the identification document is stamped. If it has been noticed that the ballot is not regular, the ballot is separated, marked and signed as invalid, and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman replace it with another one.

#### Article 66

The voting room may have a certain numbers of booths in order to speed up the voting process. There should be no ballots in the booths of the voting room.

The commission desk is placed in such a way as to permit members of the commission and the observers representing electoral subjects to move around it. The ballot boxes are placed visible to all persons present.

No one, including members of the PSC, can enter the booth, except for cases when the voter is unable to follow the necessary voting procedure and requests assistance from a person he himself selects. The selected person has the right to accompany only one voter. In these cases, permission is requested from the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the PSC and this is recorded in the voters' list.

Voting in the open or outside the booths is prohibited. In such a case, the vote is considered invalid and the ballot will be torn by the commission and is not cast into the ballot box, giving the voter a new possibility to vote. A protocol is prepared on torn ballots.

If there are still voters in the booth, no one is allowed to stand closer than 3 metres from the booth.

If necessary to keep order in the polling station and to ensure free and fair elections, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the PSC, by unanimous, recorded decision, may request the help of the police, which in this case is obliged to take only the measures requested. If no unanimity is possible and the commissions thinks that police presence is necessary, the decision is taken by 2/3 majority voting of all present members of the commission.

Armed persons are not allowed to enter in the polling station.

Electoral subjects have the right to send one observer to each polling station, who is authorised by the ZEC.

#### Article 67

Voting is done with ballot models defined by the Council of Ministers. Ballots shall be of the same form, size, colour and paper quality. The Zone Election Commissions are delivered 10% ballots more than the number of voters registered in the respective voters' lists on the day of their announcement.

## Article 68

The ballot is clearly divided in two parts. On the left side are the single-member zone candidates, and on the right are the electoral subjects. On the left side, next to each candidate, is printed the sign of the subject, the first name, father's first name and the last name of the candidate and also the name of the subject he represents. For independent candidates, "independent candidate" is written. The sign and the name of the subjects listed for the additional mandates, are put on the right side, in alphabetic order. In both parts of the ballot, electoral subjects are listed in alphabetic order.

In both sides of the ballot, at the beginning of each line that contains the above-mentioned data, there is a separate area on which the voter makes remarks on the candidate or the electoral subject he is voting for. In this area the voter may put the sign (+), (x) or (-).

## Article 69

During ballot counting and checking, as according to Article 64 of this law, if irregularities in colour, form, contents, etc. of the ballots delivered to the commission are noticed, the PSC considers them invalid and marks them with the word "unusable".

This rule applies also to ballots that before or during voting have been damaged, torn or filled in wrong.

The commission sets these ballots aside and their number is recorded in the final protocol.

Ballots found in the ballot box after voting is over, are considered invalid if they do not meet the requirement on the shape, size, colour, paper quality and composition and do not bear the stamp and signatures according to Article 46. Their number is recorded in the final protocol and these ballots are kept separately.

## Article 70

When there are serious violations of the voting process, the PSC can decide to suspend voting until the violations are corrected. The CEC is immediately notified of this decision.

## Article 71

The ballots with the names of the candidates for deputies in the zone and the lists of nation-wide candidates are posted outside the voting room or in any other obvious place.

## CHAPTER X

### VOTING RESULTS

#### Article 72

Immediately after voting has ended, the PSC Chairman, in the presence of the commission and accredited observers:

- a) declares the voting closed;
- b) counts voters that have participated in the voting according to the lists, which must be signed by the PSC Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary and by any representative of the electoral subjects that may desire to do so.

The lists are placed in an envelope that is sealed with the same stamp of the polling station. The envelope itself is signed by the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the commission and by the representatives of the electoral subjects that may desire to do so. The envelope is sent to the ZEC from which is taken the respective certification.

- c) He counts the unused ballots, which are treated in the same way as indicated above in the second paragraph of section "b".

These actions must be completed in the above-mentioned order, and recorded in the final protocol.

#### Article 73

Following the completion of the above-mentioned activities;

- a) The ballot box is opened and a member of the commission, selected by lot, takes out one ballot and gives it to the chairman who in a loud voice declares whether the ballot is valid and which candidate and subject it is in favour of. The ballot is shown to all members of the commission as well as present observers. Only after the results have been recorded and the ballot has been placed at the specified place, the next ballot can be taken out of the box.
- b) Ballots found in the ballot box are counted. Ballots found irregular are counted; ballots found regular but not valid are counted and in the end, regular ballots, valid for each of the candidates or subjects are counted.
- c) The number of votes is compared with the number of voters in the voters' list and counting is repeated, if necessary.

These actions are completed in the above-mentioned order and are recorded in the protocol.

#### Article 74

Regular ballots found in the ballot box are valid and are counted as votes to the candidates or subjects participating in elections for People's Assembly, only if voters have marked only one of the candidates or electoral subjects presented in the ballot.

In every other case, regular ballots are considered invalid, regular ballots. Ballots are



considered as such even in the cases when the voter, although marking one of the candidates or the subjects, has made additional marks on the ballot.

The PSC does vote evaluation. Disputable votes are initially examined and then evaluated. Any objection from commission members is recorded in the protocol and these ballots are kept separately.

#### Article 75

When voting, counting and evaluation of ballots is over, the PSC chairmanship compiles the respective protocol.

The protocol shall contain:

1. Zone and polling station number.
2. Starting and finishing time of voting.
3. Number of voters on the voter's list.
4. Number of voters in the supplementary list.
5. Number of voters according to notes on the voter's list.
6. Number of ballots delivered to the polling station.
7. Number of ballots destroyed before and during the voting process.
8. Number of unused ballots.
9. Number of ballots found in the ballot box.
10. Number of irregular ballots.
11. Number of regular ballots.
12. Number of regular ballots considered invalid.
13. Number of regular ballots considered valid for each of the candidates or electoral subjects.
14. Number of copies of the protocol prepared.
15. Different motivated remarks by commission members and specific observers and the decision taken in connection with them.

Data in items "3" to "14" is presented in figures and words.

The protocol is signed by the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the PSC and bears the appropriate stamp.

Each PSC member is obliged to sign the copies of the protocol. He has the right to include in the protocol all his remarks and next to his signature write the word "remarks". The absence of one member's signature in the protocol does not make it invalid. This rule also applies to the ZEC.

Each of the commission members that have signed the protocol has the right to take a copy of it.

The count being over, the PSC posts the results on an obvious place outside the polling station.

#### Article 76

The PSC submits to the ZEC the copies of the protocol with the voting results (at least in two copies, one of which is for the CEC), as well as the ballots, stamps, ballot boxes and every other material.

All these documents are delivered personally by the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman

and the Secretary of the PSC accompanied by any representative of the electoral subjects no later than 24 hours from voting closure.

#### Article 77

The ZEC calculates the voting results based on the data from the PSC protocols and announces the results in the form of a protocol which should contain:

1. Number of zone and polling station.
2. Number of voters in voter's lists.
3. Number of voters in the supplementary lists.
4. Number of voters according to notes on the lists.
5. Number of ballots delivered to the PSC.
6. Number of ballots destroyed before and during the voting process.
7. Number of unused ballots.
8. Number of ballots found in the ballot box.
9. Number of irregular ballots.
10. Number of regular ballots.
11. Number of regular ballots considered invalid.
12. Number of regular ballots considered valid for each of the candidates or subjects.
13. Number of copies of the protocol prepared.
14. Different motivated remarks by commission members and specific observers and decisions taken in connection with them.
15. The protocol with the voting results in one-member constituencies includes the first name, father's first name and the last name of the winning candidate; if a second round is to take place, first name, father's first name and last name of the two first candidates are included.

Data in items "2" to "13" is presented figures and words.

As soon as calculation of voting results is over, the ZEC posts them on an obvious place outside the ZEC building.

#### Article 78

The ZEC delivers all protocols and other election materials to the CEC no later than 24 hours from receiving the results from all polling stations. Copies of the protocol with the voting results from the in polling stations are sent back to the polling station.

The Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Secretary and any electoral subject representative who desires to do so, deliver the above-mentioned materials.

The CEC announces publicly the results from electoral zones no later than 72 hours from the final report of the ZEC.

The CEC also publishes a bulletin containing all voting results in the polling stations no later than 30 days from the official announcement of the results.

## Article 79

The CEC announces the results no later than 10 days from the end of second round and publishes them in the Official Gazette.

No later than 10 days from the end of the elections and solution of all possible conflicts, all materials of the CEC, as well as ballots and stamps collected by the prefectures are sent to the Peoples Assembly archive.

After the verification of the mandates by the Commission of the Mandates and Immunity of the People's Assembly new legislature, its chairmanship, after taking the opinion of this commission, decides on the deadline within which ballots are to be preserved and which should not be longer than 4 years.

## CHAPTER XI

### TERMINATION OF THE MANDATE OF A PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DEPUTY

## Article 80

The mandate of the People's Assembly deputy is four years long, except when the assembly is dissolved before its mandate on the bases of the Main Constitutional Dispositions. It begins on the day of the first People's Assembly meeting and ends the day when the new assembly convenes. After the dissolution of the People's Assembly, until the meeting of the new People's Assembly, it can be re-called by a presidential decree with the proposal of the Council of Ministers.

The mandate of the People's Assembly deputy terminates prematurely in these cases:

- a) When the deputy resigns.
- b) When the deputy is declared guilty of having committed a crime by a final verdict of a court.
- c) When the deputy refuses to take the oath of the office as foreseen in the regulation of the People's Assembly.
- ç) When the deputy loses the right to be elected for one of the above-mentioned reasons of this law.
- d) When the deputy dies.

## Article 81

When the mandate of a deputy terminated prematurely, the Commission of Mandates of the People's Assembly replaces the deputy whose mandate has terminated, choosing the following candidate among the candidates of the respective party list who have not benefitted from the distribution of supplementary mandates. If no such candidate exists, this mandate is given to the candidate presented by the electoral subjects in one of the single-member zones, who among all other candidates of this electoral subject in the zones who have not won in this zone and do not appear in the party list of the respective subject, has collected the largest number of votes. When two such candidates exist, then the lot is drawn.

When a deputy gets another job that is incompatible with his mandate, his replacement is done according to the first paragraph of this article.

## CHAPTER XII

## PENAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

## Article 82

[Repealed]

## Article 83

[Repealed]

## Article 84

Anyone who violates the provisions of this law must pay a fine of 10 000 to 50 000 leks, except for the cases when the violation is a penal offense.

## Article 85

In cases of the violation of the provisions regarding the safekeeping and proper administration of ballots, voters' lists, ballot boxes and voting protocols, the fine increases to 50 000 to 100 000 leks, except for the cases when the violation is a penal offense.

## Article 86

Persons performing duties on the basis of this law, who do not implement provisions of Articles 84 and 85, must pay a fine of 100.000 to 150.000 leks, except for the cases when the violation is a penal offence.

## Article 87

Decisions regarding the payment of the fines for administrative violations are made by the ZEC or the CEC.

Final decisions regarding the payment of fines must be carried out and cannot be appealed.

## CHAPTER XIII

## TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

## Article 88

The CEC issues special instructions for the implementation of this law.

## Article 89

For the purposes of this law, the following are considered as foreign observers:

Representatives of the OSCE member states, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the European Parliament and other organisations that are concerned with the human rights issues.

Representatives of foreign political parties and movements as well as individuals invited by parties or groups of parties.

Representatives authorised by local and foreign organisations specialised in the field of elections

## Article 90

The CEC issues necessary accreditation to election observers, reporters and representatives of the mass media.

Election observers have the right to move freely in the territory of the Republic of Albania, follow and observe the course of the activities carried out both during the election campaign and on election day. They have the right to ask, gather information and give their opinions publicly, always remaining impartial.

## Article 91

Albanian citizens who live permanently outside the country or have lived abroad for more than a year and request to participate in voting, prove their identity with the international passport they bear. They have to issue a statement, declaring that they do not possess a valid identification card within the territory of the Republic of Albania.

## Article 92

The Council of Ministers is appointed to provide the material and the financial means necessary to the organisational measures for the implementation of this law.

The CEC appoints a representative to the Directorate of Elections and Referenda at the State Secretariat of Local Government.

State administration institutions are obliged to take all preparative, administrative and logistic measures necessary to the election process, in accordance with the CEC and ZEC requests.

## Article 93

Law no. 7423, dated 13 November 1990, "On People's Assembly Elections", as well as any other provision incompatible with this law, are abrogated.

## Article 93a

Dispositions of law no. 8218, dated 16 May 1997

For the implementation of the dispositions of this law in the first elections after its entering into force, the proportion position-opposition shall be defined on the basis of the political standings before 9 March 1997. Also, the division of the electoral zones will remain the same as in the last elections for People's Assembly.

The CEC, whose composition and function has been defined in law no. 8144, dated 11 September 1996, "On the approval, with some additions and amendments, of the decree no. 1579, dated 13 August 1996, 'On the composition of the CEC of the Republic of Albania', which shall be re-created and continue functioning in accordance with the dispositions of this law".

## Article 93b

Dispositions of law no. 8144, dated 11 September 1996, "On the approval, with some additions and amendments, of the decree no. 1579, dated 13 August 1996, 'On the composition of the CEC of the Republic of Albania', which defined the modalities of the CEC composition, are abrogated.

Article 94

This law comes into force immediately.

(Law no. 8218, dated 16 May 1997, which entered into force on 16 May 1997 - Article 47.)

**XV. Manual for Polling Station  
Commissions**



**CENTRAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION**

**MANUAL**

**FOR**

**POLLING STATION COMMISSION MEMBERS**

(OSCE informal translation)

**Parliamentary Elections  
June 29 – July 6, 1997**

The Central Election Commission of the Republic of Albania highly appreciates the assistance of the Technical Advisory Group of ODIHR, OSCE and the financial support of OSCE for the preparation and publication of this Manual.

**Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume**  
Chairman of the Commission

Komisioni Qendror I Zgjedhjeve I Republikes se Shqiperise e vlereson shume asistencen e dhene nga Grupi I Asistences Teknike I ODIHR -it, OSBE dhe ndihmen financiare te dhene nga OSBE-ja per pergatitjen dhe botimin e ketij manuali.

**Prof. Dr. Kristaq Kume**  
Kryetar I Komisionit Qendror te Zgjedhjeve

## **I Polling station commission**

### **1. Composition**

The Polling Station Commission (PSC) consists of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman, a Secretary (elected by and among the PSC members) and one representative from each electoral subject or electoral grouping that has presented candidates in the respective zone. The Zone Electoral Commission (ZEC) decides on the composition of the PSC.

Each electoral subject with representation in the PSC has the right to submit a list with substitutes for its representative. Substitution takes place if the actual representative is unable to carry out his functions. Substitution takes place at the request of the respective subject, by decision of the ZEC.

A PSC member can be relieved of his duties by the ZEC, upon request of the member himself or at the proposal of the electoral subjects he represents.

### **2. Exclusion from PSC membership**

Members of the military, employees of public order institutions and the National Information Service (SHIK), as well as candidates for People's Assembly deputies cannot serve as members of the PSC.

### 3. Status and appearance of PSC members

The PSC is an independent body whose activities must comply with the law. Commission members' activities are considered state activities, not political ones. Commission members enjoy immunity during the exercise of their activities.

PSC members are considered, during the exercise of their duty, as "persons assigned with a state assignment". Persons, who commit crimes that fall within the Penal Code against PSC members carrying out their official duties, are crimes against the state and are sentenced to imprisonment as set forth in the Penal Code.

PSC members are legally responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the electoral law.

While performing their assigned duties, members of the PSC are not allowed to wear any distinguishing sign or symbol of a party or group of parties to which they belong or to make or take part in election propaganda activities.

## II Observers

### 1. Domestic observers

An electoral subject has the right to send one observer, authorized by the Zone Electoral Commission (ZEC), to each polling station.

The election observers, that are accredited by CEC, have the right to move freely in the territory of the Republic of Albania, follow and observe the course of the activities carried out both during the election campaign and on election day. They have the right to ask questions, gather information and give their opinions publicly, always remaining impartial.

(see Appendix 2)

### 2. Foreign observers

The foreign election observers are accredited by CEC. They have the right to move freely in the territory of the Republic of Albania, follow and observe the course of the activities carried out both during the election campaign and on election day. They have the right to ask questions, gather information and give their opinions publicly\*, always remaining impartial.

**\*N. B. Refer to OSCE Code of Conduct.**

(see Appendix 2)

### 3. Signs or symbols

While performing their assigned duties, observers are not allowed to wear any distinguishing sign or symbol of a party or group of parties to which they belong or to make or take part in election propaganda activities.

### 4. Mass media

Reporters and representatives of the mass media are accredited by the CEC.

## III Duties of the PSC

The PSC shall carry out the following duties:

- 1) It shall ensure the free and peaceful conduct of elections in the polling station in accordance with regulations defined in the election law.
- 2) It shall see to the strict implementation of voting procedures.
- 3) It shall register the voters who have come to vote with a voting

certificate or with a court decision.

4) It shall count the votes that have been cast for each candidate and party list.

5) It shall prepare voting protocols, as described in Section XIV below, and send them to the ZEC.

6) It shall record complaints and request from commission members and voters, the right to examine them and take the appropriate decision.

#### IV PSC decision-making procedures

During the elections, the instructions of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the PSC are binding on all persons in the polling station. These instructions can be nullified only by a decision of the PSC.

PSC meetings are considered valid when more than half of the members are present. Decisions at these meetings are made by a 2/3 majority vote of members present and are signed by the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman. PSC meetings are public. Observers participating in these meetings can make remarks\*. At their request, remarks are included in the official protocol of the meeting.

**\*N. B. Refer to OSCE Code of Conduct.**

Concerning decisions to request assistance from the police to insure public order in the polling station, see Section X below.

#### Decisions by a 2/3 Majority

Members present	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2/3 Majority	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14

#### V Election materials

The ZEC delivers to the PSC the following materials:

- The registered voters' list
- The supplementary list model
- Voting booths
- Ballot boxes
- Ballots
- Protocols
- A stamp
- Two ultraviolet lamps with batteries
- Two spray bottles with invisible ink
- The election law
- Manual for PSC
- Other materials, including paper, pens, string, wax, etc.

The Chairman, the Deputy-Chairman and the Secretary receive from the ZEC the materials, check them and prepare a protocol describing the materials received. This protocol should be signed by the three above mentioned persons. After this procedure the materials are stored at a defined place (polling station) guarded by the state bodies.

#### VI Polling station

The room in which voting takes place, may have a certain numbers of booths in order to expedite the voting process.

The commission desk is placed in such a way as to permit members of the commission and observers representing electoral subjects to move around it. The ballot boxes are placed in an area visible to all persons present.

## VII Timetable on election day

On election day, the PSC starts work at 07.00.

Voting begins at 08.00 and ends at 21.00 (or as the law prescribes).

If at the closing time there are still people waiting to vote, the voting continues until all those present have voted.

Thereafter, the PSC conducts control and counting, as described in Sections XI – XIII below.

## VIII Preparations on election day, before voting starts

### 1. Ballot box

The first duty of the PSC is to assemble and check the ballot box. Thereafter, the ballot box is sealed and stamped with the stamp of the polling station, which is kept safe.

### 2. Ballots

The Chairman of the PSC, in the presence of the commission, then stamps all the ballots. The number of ballots received by the polling station is recorded in box 4 of the protocol.

After stamping the ballots, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary, in the presence of the commission members, sign the ballots.

The number of stamped and signed ballots is recorded in the first box on the protocol which is the unnumbered box.

If irregularities in color, form, contents, etc. of the ballots delivered to the polling station are noticed, the PSC shall consider them invalid and mark them with the word "UNUSABLE". This rule also applies to

ballots that have been damaged or torn. These ballots are set aside and their number is recorded in box 5.a of the protocol.

There should be no ballots in the booths of the voting room.

## IX Voting

### 1. Opening

After the procedures of Section VIII above have been completed with, the Chairman of the PSC declares the voting opened.

### 2. Order of voting

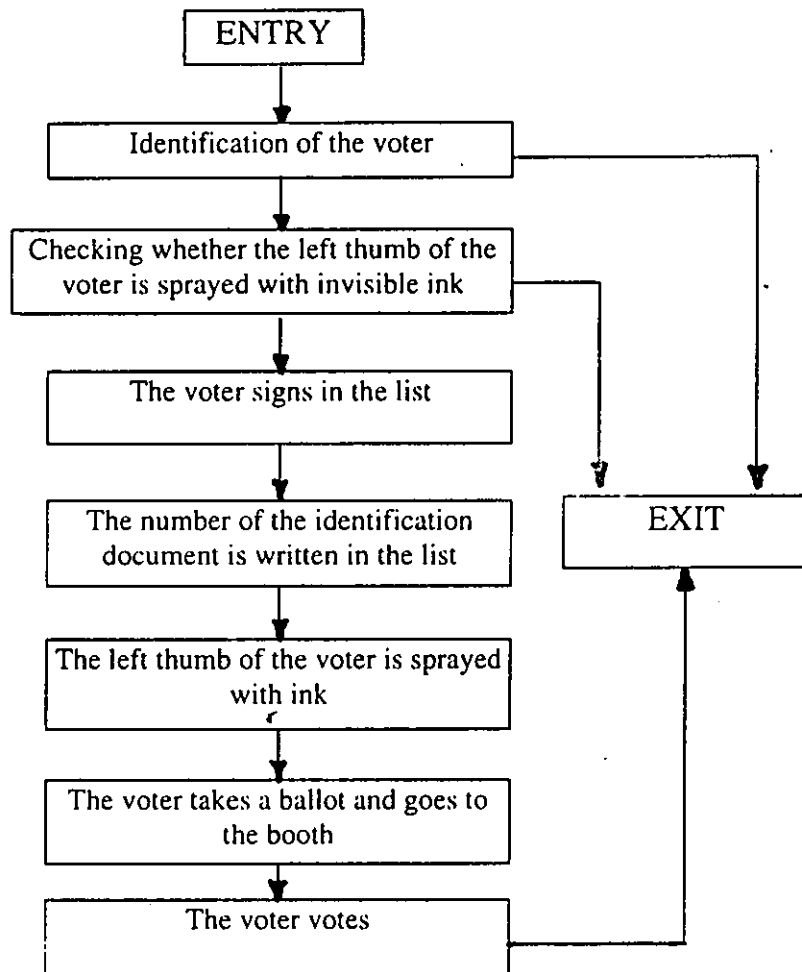
Voters vote according to the order of their appearance at the polling station.

### 3. Identification of voters

The PSC is obliged to certify the identity of voters participating in voting. For this purpose, it has the right to request that the voters present, according to circumstances, an identity card, a passport, their military certificate or an identity certificate with a photo (birth certificate). Also, the thumb of the voter's left hand is checked with an ultraviolet reader for a mark with invisible ink. If there is no such mark, the voter is permitted to vote.

After the information on the identification document has been compared with the voters' list, the voter signs in the voters' list. The number of the identification document is written down. The thumb of the voter's left hand is then sprayed with invisible ink. If this is impossible, some other finger of the left hand is sprayed. The voter takes the ballot and votes. After voting, the last page of the identification document is stamped.

### Actions during the voting



### 4. Unusable ballots

If ballots during voting have been damaged, torn or filled in wrong, the PSC shall consider them invalid and mark them with the word "UNUSABLE". The commission sets these ballots aside and their number is recorded in the final protocol.

If it has been noticed that a ballot is not regular, this ballot is separated, marked and signed as invalid.

In both these cases, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman shall give the voter another ballot.

### 5. Secrecy

No one, including members of the PSC, can enter the booth, except for cases when the voter is unable to follow the necessary voting procedure and requests assistance from a person he or she selects. The selected person has the right to accompany only one voter.

In these cases, permission is requested from the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the PSC and this is recorded on the voters' list.

Voting in the open or outside the booths is prohibited. If this rule is violated, the vote is considered invalid and the ballot will be torn by the commission and is not cast into the ballot box. The voter is given a new possibility to vote. The number of torn ballots is recorded on the protocol.

As long as there are voters in the booth, no one is allowed to stand closer than 3 meters from the booth.

## X Public order at polling station

If necessary to keep order in the polling station and to ensure free and fair elections, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the PSC,

oy unanimous, recorded decision, may request the help of the police, which in this case is obliged to take only the measures requested. If no unanimity is possible and the commissions thinks that police presence is necessary, the decision is taken by a 2/3 majority vote of all members of the commission present.

Armed persons are not allowed to enter the polling station.

Members of the military are not permitted to appear at the polling station in lined units or armed. Only army men on duty are permitted to appear in uniform.

When there are serious violations of the voting process, the PSC can decide to suspend voting until the violations are corrected. The CEC and the ZEC are immediately notified of this decision.

## **XI Closing and preparations for counting**

### **1. Closing**

Immediately after voting has ended, the PSC Chairman, in the presence of the commission and accredited observers, declares the voting closed.

### **2. Verifying the number of voters who have voted**

The PSC Chairman counts voters that have participated in the voting according to the lists, which must be signed by the PSC Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary and by any representatives of electoral subjects who may desire to do so.

The lists are placed in an envelope that is sealed with the stamp of the polling station. The envelope itself is signed by the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the commission and by any

representatives of electoral subjects who may desire to do so. The envelope is then sent to the ZEC for control and certification.

The number of voters according to the voter's list is written in box 1 of the protocol, the number of voters in the supplementary list is written in box 2, and the number of voters signatures from both lists is written in box 3.

### **3. Unused ballots**

Thereafter, the PSC Chairman counts the unused ballots, which are treated in the same way as the lists of voters (see the second paragraph of subsection 2 above).

The number of unused ballots is written in box 6 of the protocol. The number of ballots destroyed during the voting is written in box 5.b of the protocol. The number in box 5 should be equal to the sum of the numbers in boxes 5.a and 5.b.

## **XII Start of counting**

### **1. Opening of the ballot box**

After the completion of the procedures described in Section XI, the ballot box shall be opened.

### **2. Regular and irregular ballots**

Any ballots found in the ballot box after voting is over, are considered irregular if they do not meet the specified requirements in shape, size, color, paper quality and composition and do not bear the stamp and signatures as described in Section VIII.2 above.

### 3. Valid and invalid votes

The ballot is clearly divided in two parts. On both sides of the ballot, at the beginning of each line, there is a separate area on which the voter shall mark the candidate or the party list he is voting for. In this area the voter may put the sign (+), (x) or (-). Regular ballots found in the ballot box are valid and are counted as votes to the candidates or party lists participating in the elections, only if voters have marked only one of the candidates or party lists presented in the ballot with one of the permitted signs.

In every other case, ballots are considered invalid. Ballots are considered invalid even in the cases when the voter, although marking one of the candidates or party lists, has made additional marks on the ballot.

The validity of the two votes on the ballot is evaluated separately. Thus, it is possible that the vote for a candidate is valid and that for a party list invalid, or vice versa.

#### Cases of validity of the parts of the ballot sheet

Left side (for candidates)	Right side (for political subjects)
Valid	Valid
Valid	Invalid
Invalid	Valid
Invalid	Invalid

## XIII Practical procedures for counting

### 1. Organizing the work

The place where the counting is to be performed is cleared of all objects except the ballot box, copies of the protocol and the accounting sheets. Only the members of the PSC, who are to fill in the accounting sheets, should carry a pen during counting.

Two or more members of the PSC, who work independently of each other, are charged with recording the votes for zone candidates. Each has an accounting sheet with one line for each candidate and one line for regular ballots with an invalid part for candidates.

Two or more members of the PSC, who work independently of each other, are charged with recording the votes for political subjects. Each has an accounting sheet with one line for each political subject and one line for regular ballots with an invalid part for political subjects.

One or more members – different from the ones mentioned above – are charged with the special duty to check that the Chairman reads the ballots correctly (see subsection 2 below).

### 2. Treatment of individual ballots

After the ballot box has been opened (see Section XII.1), a member of the commission, selected by lot, takes out one ballot and gives it to the chairman who in a loud voice shall declare whether the ballot is regular. If it is regular, he shall then declare:

- for which candidate the vote is cast or that it is invalid for candidates, and
- for which political subject the vote is cast or that it is invalid for political subjects.



The ballot is shown to all members of the PSC, as well as, to the observers present\*. The members who fill in the accounting sheets (see the second and third paragraph of subsection 1), record the results from the ballot. Then the next ballot is taken out of the ballot box.

**\*N. B. Refer to OSCE Code of Conduct.**

The regular and irregular ballots (see Section XII.2) are put into two separate piles.

### 3. Counting of regular and irregular ballots

The PSC counts the number of regular and irregular ballots from the corresponding piles. The total number of ballots in the ballot box is written in box 7, the number of irregular ballots is written in box 7.a and the number of regular ballots is written in box 7.b of the protocol. After that the irregular ballots are packed and removed from the table. The number in box 7 should be equal to the sum of the numbers in boxes 7.a and 7.b.

### 4. Counting of votes for zone candidates

The PSC determines the number of votes for each candidate and the number of ballots with an invalid part for candidates. For this purpose, the marks on the accounting sheets for candidates are counted and compared. If there are differences between the accounting sheets, the procedure described in subsection 2 above is repeated for the regular ballots. In this case, the ballots are put in piles: one pile for each candidate and one pile for ballots with invalid part for candidates. The number of invalid votes for candidates is written in box 8.a of the protocol. The total number of valid ballots for candidates is written in box 8.b of the protocol. The number of votes for each candidate is then written in the respective box of the corresponding table of the protocol. The number in box 7.b should be equal to the sum of the numbers in boxes 8.a and 8.b. The sum of the votes for candidates should be equal to the number in box 8.b.

### 5. Counting of votes for political subjects

The PSC determines the number of votes for each political subject and the number of ballots with an invalid part for political subjects. For this purpose, the marks on the accounting sheets for political subjects are counted and compared. If there are differences between the accounting sheets, the procedure described in subsection 2 above is repeated for the regular ballots. In this case the ballots are put in piles: one pile for each political subject and one pile for ballots with invalid part for political subjects. The number of invalid votes for political subjects is written in box 9.a of the protocol. The total number of valid ballots for political subjects is written in box 9.b of the protocol. The number of votes for each political subject is then written in the respective box of the corresponding table of the protocol. The number in box 7.b should be equal to the sum of the numbers in boxes 9.a and 9.b. The sum of the votes for political subjects should be equal to the number in box 9.b.

## XIV Protocol

### 1. Contents of the protocol

When the voting, the counting and the evaluation of the ballots is over, the PSC Chairman and Deputy Chairman compile the protocol according to an established form, a copy of which is attached.

The protocol shall be signed by the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the PSC and bears the stamp of the polling station.

Each PSC member is obliged to sign the copies of the protocol. He has the right to include in the protocol all his remarks and next to his signature write the word "remarks". Observers participating in the meeting of PSC have the right to make remarks and to request that the

remarks are included in the protocol\*. The absence of one member's signature in the protocol does not make it invalid.

**\*N. B. Refer to OSCE Code of Conduct.**

Each of the commission members that have signed the protocol has the right to take a copy of it.

## 2. Procedures for checking the numbers in the protocol

The following control equations should be satisfied concerning for the numbers in the corresponding boxes of the protocol:

$$4 = 5 + 6 + 7$$

$$3 = 7$$

$$5 = 5.a + 5.b$$

$$7 = 7.a + 7.b$$

$$7.b = 8.a + 8.b$$

$$7.b = 9.a + 9.b$$

The sum of votes for candidates should be equal to the number in box 8.b.

The sum of votes for political subjects should be equal to the number in box 9.b.

If one or more of the above equations are not satisfied, the protocol contains errors. According to the electoral law, it falls within the duties

of ZEC to supervise the activities of the PSC, including the protocol. When there are errors in the protocol, the ZEC may not accept it and send it back to PSC in order that corrections are made.

## 3. Posting of results

When the count is over, the PSC shall post the results on a clearly visible place outside the polling station.

## 4. Submission of the protocol and other materials to the ZEC

The PSC shall submit to the ZEC two copies of the protocol with the voting results – one for the ZEC and one for the CEC – as well as the ballots, stamps, ballot boxes and all other material.

All these documents and all the materials are delivered personally by the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the PSC accompanied by any representative of the electoral subjects no later than 24 hours from voting closure.

Approved (in Albanian)  
by the Central Electoral Commission  
in a meeting on 19 of June, 1997

# APENDIX 1

**Republic of Albania**

**Election Zone No. ....**

**Polling Station No. ....**

## **Model 1**

### **Polling Station Protocol**

**for**

**the Result of the Parliamentary Elections on June 29, 1997**

Polling station commission No. .... from Electoral Zone No. .... according to Articles 64, 72, 73, 75 of Law No. 7556, dated 04/02/1992, amended by Laws No. 8055, dated 01/02/1996, No. 8143, dated 11/09/1996 and No. 8218, dated 16/05/1997, gathered today on the 29 of June, 1997, declares as follows:

The Chairman of the Commission of the Polling Station in the presence of the members of the commission and observers opens the voting procedures at 7 a.m.:

- Assembles and seals the ballot box

- Stamps the ballot papers. The number of stamped ballot papers is:

(.....)

- In the presence of the members of the commission and observers, the chairman, vice chairman and secretary sign the stamped ballot papers.

- The chairman of the commission: - At 8 a.m. declares the beginning of the voting.

- At ..... declares the closure of the voting.

**After the poll is closed the results are as follows:**

1. Number of voters on the electors list:

(.....)

2. Number of voters on the supplementary list:

(.....)

3. Number of voters according to the signatures on the electors list:

(.....)

4. Total number of the received ballot papers:

(.....)

5. Total number of the ballot papers set out of order:

(.....)

Of them:

5.a) before the voting process:

(.....)

5.b) during the voting process:

(.....)

6. Number of the unused ballot papers:

(.....)

7. Number of the ballot papers found in the ballot box:

(.....)

which are evaluated as:

7.a) irregular ballot papers:

(.....)

7.b) regular ballot papers:

(.....)

### **For candidates:**

8. From the regular ballot papers (7.b):

8.a) invalid are:

(.....)

8.b) valid are:

(.....)

### **NUMBER OF VALID VOTES FOR EACH CANDIDATE** (with the abbreviation of the political parties he/she represents)

Zone No. ....

No.	Abbr.	Name, Father name, Surname	Number of votes	
			digits	in words
1				
2				
...				
Sum:				

Remarks:

The order of the candidates should be the same as in the ballot paper  
The number of votes in this table must be the same as in the 8.b).

## FOR ELECTORAL SUBJECTS

9. From the regular ballot papers (7.b):

9.a) invalid are:

( )

9.b) valid are:

( )

NUMBER OF VALID VOTES FOR EACH ELECTORAL SUBJECT  
(with the abbreviation of the political parties they represent)

Zone No. ....

No.	Electoral Subject	Abbr.	Number of votes	
			digits	in words
1				
2				
...				
Sum:				

Remarks: The order of the electoral subjects is the same as in the ballot paper  
The number of votes in this table must be the same as in the 9.b).

10. This protocol was compiled in ( ) ( ) copies.

11. Remarks of members of the commission or observers and corresponding decisions:

No.	Remark	Decision

FOR THE COMMISSION OF THE POLLING STATION No. ....

VICE CHAIRMAN      SECRETARY      CHAIRMAN  
( ) ( ) ( )

SEAL

## MEMBERS

Name, Father name, Surname	Signature	Name, Father name, Surname	Signature
1. _____	_____	9. _____	_____
2. _____	_____	10. _____	_____
3. _____	_____	11. _____	_____
4. _____	_____	12. _____	_____
5. _____	_____	13. _____	_____
6. _____	_____	14. _____	_____
7. _____	_____	15. _____	_____
8. _____	_____	16. _____	_____

## GUIDELINES FOR FILLING OF THE PROTOCOL

1. The protocol must be completed with a readable writing and without over-writings. Over-writings make the protocol invalid. In such case it should be labeled as invalid and preserved.

2. All the data on the protocol has to be written with digits and in words. It is required that the following control equations are fulfilled:

- $p.4 = p.5 + p.6 + p.7$ ;
- the number in p.5 is equal to the sums of sub-points 5.a and 5.b,  
e.g.  $p.5 = p.5.a + p.5.b$ ;
- the number in p.7 is equal to the sums of sub-points 7.a and 7.b,  
e.g.  $p.7 = p.7.a + p.7.b$ ;
- the sum of the numbers in p.8.a and p.8.b is equal to the number in p.7.b,  
e.g.  $p.7.b = p.8.a + p.8.b$ ;
- the sum of the numbers in p.9.a and p.9.b is equal to the number in p.7.b,  
e.g.  $p.7.b = p.9.a + p.9.b$ .

3. The completed protocol has to be signed by the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and each member of the commission. If a member of the commission has remarks, he writes them in the protocol. He writes then near his signature the words "with remarks". The lack of a signature of a commission member does not invalidate the protocol. Each member of the commission, who has signed the protocol, has the right to obtain a copy.

4. Immediately after the announcement of the voting results, the PSC fills in the corresponding form for the results and posts it at a public place outside the commission room.

4. Two copies of this protocol are delivered to the Zone Election Commission by the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary and by every member of the commission that wishes accompany them.

## APENDIX 2

### REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA CENTRAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Tirana, 01.06.1997

#### REGULATION FOR THE OBSERVERS

The Central Election Commission based on the Elections law of the People's Assembly of the Republic of Albania, issues the following regulation:

##### ARTICLE 1

Domestic observers will be considered:

- a- representatives of the electoral subjects or grouping of the electoral subjects appointed to election commission at all levels.
- b- representative of the electoral subjects or grouping of electoral subjects, mobile, across the whole territory of the Republic of Albania, on the election day only.
- c- representatives of institutions, foundations, NGO-s, specialized in election field and in Human Rights issues.

##### ARTICLE 2

Foreign observers will be considered:

- a- representatives of the OSCE member countries, Parliamentary

Assembly of the European Council, European Parliament and other institutions related to Human Rights issues.

- b- representatives of foreign parties and political movements, as well as individuals invited from parties and parties groupings.
- c- representatives authorized by domestic and foreign institutions specialized in election questions.

##### ARTICLE 3

Electoral subjects or groupings of electoral subjects and the competent organs should send to the Central Elections Commission:

- a- the lists domestic observers from electoral subjects or grouping of electoral subjects, which should be presented to the Central Elections Commission and Zones Elections Commissions, by 21.00 hrs. of June 20 1997.
- b- the lists of domestic mobile observers of electoral subjects or grouping of electoral subjects, containing not more than 37 representatives, by 21.00 hrs. of June 25 1997.  
This observers category, is supposed to make observations only on the elections day without interfering with the election process. Their mission ends with the time of the polling process. These observers will be provided with accreditation from the Central Elections Commission.
- c- the lists of domestic representatives of institutions, foundations, NGO-s specialized in election field and Human Rights issues, by 21.00 hrs. of June 20 1997.
- d- the lists of foreign observers, and respective confirmations by 21.00 hrs. of June 22 1997.

#### ARTICLE 4

Electoral subjects or groupings of the electoral subjects should send to the Zones Elections Commissions, the respective lists of observers to be present in the polling stations by 21.00 hrs of June 25 1997.

#### ARTICLE 5

Observers defined in the article 1, letter c and article 2 will be provided with accreditation from the Central Elections Commission. They have the right to move across the whole territory of the Republic of Albania, to follow and observe the activities during the electoral campaign and election day, to gather information and give publicly opinions always remaining impartial.

#### ARTICLE 6

The foreign observers receiving organs should take all the necessary measures for their reception and ensure the completion of the observing mission.

#### ARTICLE 7

Observers, defined by the article 1 letter a, will be provided with the respective accreditation from:

- a- The Central Elections Commission in case they are attached to this commission.
- b- The Central Elections Commission in case they are attached to the Zones Election Commissions.
- c- The Zone Elections Commission in case they are attached to the Polling Stations.

This category of observers can participate in the voting process in

accordance with the articles 44, 66, 73, 75, of the Election Law.

#### ARTICLE 8

While carrying out their assignment, all observers, are not allowed to hold any symbol or distinguishing mark of the respective party or grouping neither to run or to take part in elections propagandistic activities.

#### ARTICLE 9

Is recommended that observers have observing experience at least in one previous voting process.

#### ARTICLE 10

Persons accompanying foreign observers will be provided with a special authorization from the Central Election Commission.

#### ARTICLE 11

The institutions, organizations, foundations, associations, domestic or foreign individuals or groupings which wish to have their own observers, apart from the lists should present to the Central Elections Commission also:

- a- the certificate of their legal registration.
- b- The platform of their activity of observation, monitoring or electoral education.

SECRETARY  
Thimjo KONDI

VICE SECRETARY  
Prof. Dr. Fatos KLOSI

CHAIRMAN  
Prof. Dr. Kristaq KUME

**CENTRAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION**

**MANUAL**

**FOR**

**POLLING STATION COMMISSION MEMBERS**

(OSCE informal translation)

**Parliamentary Elections  
June 29 – July 6, 1997**

## **XVI. Glossary of Election Terms**



## **Glossary of Election Terms**

**Central Election Commission (CEC)** - The permanent body which directs and supervises the electoral process in the Republic of Albania, as set forth in the election law, promulgated by the Parliament..

**Domestic Observer** - A representative from a local party, candidate, or non-partisan civic group who is observing the conduct of the election and is authorized by the ZEC.

**Long Term Observer (LTO)** - Person who arrives a month or two in advance of the election and to observe and report on the condition of the election preparations.

**Short Term Observer (STO)** - Person who arrives shortly before the election to observe the election, who is deployed to provide a broad presence throughout the country on election day.

**OSCE Observer Code of Conduct** - Located on page 5 of the blue OSCE handbook; provides the general principles and rules which all observers are to follow.

**Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)** - International expression for civic organizations.

**Polling Station Commission (PSC)** - Includes at least a Chairman, deputy chairman, and secretary; is responsible for the conduct of the election and count of the vote at the local level.

**Protocols** - The form used for recording information such as number of ballots, voting results, etc. Refer to the Code of Conduct for Observers present at voting counting.

**Zone Electoral Commission (ZEC)** - Created by the Albanian Parliament and set forth in the Electoral Law; 115 in number; decides on the composition of the PSC; implements election law throughout the zone.

### Political Parties in Albania and abbreviations

1	PD	Democratic Party	Partia Demokratike
2	SP	Socialist Party	Partia Socialiste
3	PR	Republica Party	Partia Republikane
4	PSD	Social-Democratic Party	Partia Social-Demokrate
5	PUDNJ	Human Rights Union Party	Partia Unioni I te drejave te njrit
6	PAA	grarian Party	Partia Agrare
7	PUD	Democratic Union Party	Partia e Unionit Demokratik
8	PUK	National Unity Party	Partia e Unitetit Kombetar
9	PDK	Demo-Christian Party	Partia Demo-Kristiane
10	PUSD	Social-Democratic Union Party	Partia e Unionit Social-Demokratik
11	PAD	Democratic Alliance Party	Partia Aleance Demokratike
12	PBK	National Front Party	Partia Ballit Kombetar
13	PNK	National Conservative Party	Partia National-Konservatore
14	PLL	Legality Movement Party	Partia e Levizjes se Legalitetit
15	PUDK	Demo-Christian Union Party	Partia Unioni Demo-Kristian

### Zone numbers, District and Prefecture

Zone number	District name	Prefecture	Zone number	District name	Prefecture
1	Rrethi Malesi e Madhe	Shkodër	59	Rrethi Kavajë	Tiranë
2	Rrethi Malesi e Madhe	Shkodër	60	Rrethi Kavajë	Tiranë
3	Rrethi Shkodër	Shkodër	61	Rrethi Kavajë	Tiranë
4	Rrethi Shkodër	Shkodër	62	Rrethi Peqin	Elbasan
5	Rrethi Shkodër	Shkodër	63	Rrethi Peqin	Elbasan
6	Rrethi Shkodër	Shkodër	64	Rrethi Peqin	Elbasan
7	Rrethi Shkodër	Shkodër	65	Rrethi Peqin	Elbasan
8	Rrethi Shkodër	Shkodër	66	Rrethi Peqin	Elbasan
9	Rrethi Shkodër	Shkodër	67	Rrethi Peqin	Elbasan
10	Rrethi Shkodër	Shkodër	68	Rrethi Peqin	Elbasan
11	Rr			rethi Peqin	Elbasan
12	Rr			rethi Gramsh	Elbasan
13	Rr			rethi Librazhd	Elbasan
14	Rr			rethi Librazhd	Elbasan
15	Rr			rethi Lushnje	Fier
16	Rr			rethi Lushnje	Fier
17	Rr			rethi Lushnje	Fier
18	Rr			rethi Lushnje	Fier
19	Rr			rethi Fier	Fier
20	Rr			rethi Fier	Fier
21	Rr			rethi Fier	Fier
22	Rr			rethi Fier	Fier
23	Rr			rethi Fier	Fier
24	Rr			rethi Fier	Fier
25	Rr			rethi Fier	Fier
26	Rr			rethi Fier	Fier
27	Rr			rethi Mallakastër	Fier
28	Rr			rethi Berat	Berat
29	Rr			rethi Berat	Berat
30	Rr			rethi Berat	Berat
31	Rr			rethi Berat	Berat
32	Rr			rethi Berat	Berat
33	Rr			rethi Kuçovë	Berat
34	Rr			rethi Skrapar	Berat
35	Rrethi Durrës	Durrës		rethi Korçë	Korçë
36	Rrethi Durrës	Durrës	93	Rrethi Korçë	Korçë
37	Rrethi Durrës	Durrës	94	Rrethi Korçë	Korçë
38	Rrethi Durrës	Durrës	95	Rrethi Korçë	Korçë
39	Rrethi Tiranë	Tiranë	96	Rrethi Korçë	Korçë
40	Rrethi Kruje	Durrës	97	Rrethi Korçë	Korçë
41	Rrethi Tiranë	Tiranë	98	Rrethi Progradec	Korçë
42	Rrethi Tiranë	Tiranë	99	Rrethi Progradec	Korçë
43	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	100	Rrethi Devoll	Korçë
44	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	101	Rrethi Tepelenë	Gjirokastrë
45	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	102	Rrethi Tepelenë	Gjirokastrë
46	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	103	Rrethi Vlorë	Vlorë
47	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	104	Rrethi Vlorë	Vlorë
48	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	105	Rrethi Vlorë	Vlorë
49	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	106	Rrethi Vlorë	Vlorë
50	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	107	Rrethi Vlorë	Vlorë
51	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	108	Rrethi Vlorë	Vlorë
52	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	109	Rrethi Kolonjë	Korçë
53	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	110	Rrethi Rrethi Përmet	Gjirokastrë
54	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	111	Rrethi Gjirokastrë	Gjirokastrë
55	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	112	Rrethi Gjirokastrë	Gjirokastrë
56	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	113	Rrethi Sarandë+Delvinë	Vlorë
57	Bashkia Tiranë	Tiranë	114	Rrethi Sarandë+Delvinë	Vlorë
58	Rrethi Kavajë	Tiranë	115	Rrethi Sarandë+Delvinë	Vlorë



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