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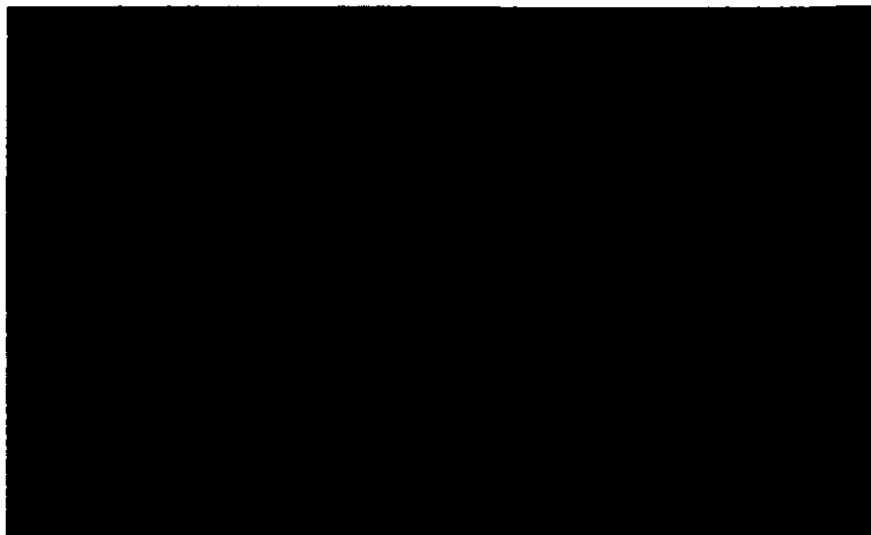
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International Foundation for Election Systems

1101 15th STREET, N.W. • THIRD FLOOR • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 • (202) 828-8507 • FAX (202) 452-0804

Technical Election Assistance Project

Romania

March 1-9, 1992

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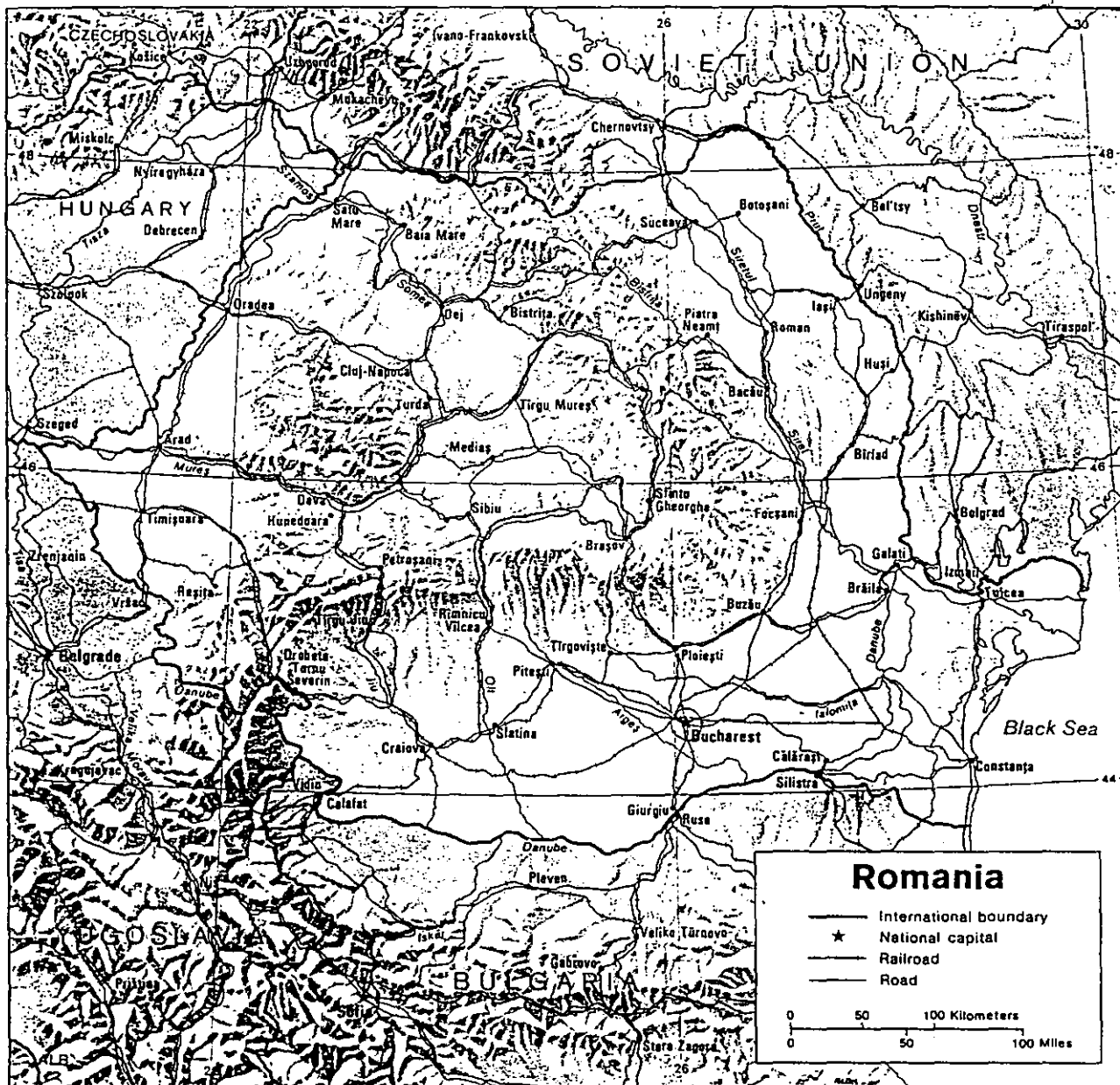
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Executive Summary | 1 |
| Section A: Introduction | 3 |
| Section B: Background | 4 |
| Section C: Scope of the Project | 5 |
| Section D: IFES Team Activities | 6 |
| Section E: Analysis of Draft Electoral Law | 7 |
| Section F: Detailed Considerations, Conclusions and Recommendations | 9 |
| Section G: Civic and Voter Education | 18 |
| Section H: National and International Observers | 19 |
| Appendices | |
| (a) Team details | |
| (b) Details of Meetings | |
| (c) Draft Electoral Law | |
| (d) Recommendations from ProDemocracy Roundtable | |
| (e) Sample ballot papers | |
| (f) Administrative map of Romania | |



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 1990 IFES sent a team to observe the first multi-party elections in over forty years. The IFES team concurred with the judgement expressed by other international observer teams that this election was the first stage in Romania's transition to democracy.

Following the approval of a new constitution by referendum in December 1991, the local elections in February 1992 represented another stage in this transition. Observers noted the disappearance of the atmosphere of fear and violence that had characterized the May 1990 elections. The united opposition, the Democratic Convention, succeeded in breaking the stranglehold of the National Salvation Front, which had won 66% of the vote in May 1990.

Despite the accelerating pace of Romania's transition to democracy a number of serious problems remain in the administration of multi-party elections. The IFES team, in analyzing the local electoral law and the draft electoral law for the forthcoming parliamentary elections in June 1992, made a number of recommendations for the improvement of the electoral administrative process.

The Central Electoral Bureau should become a permanent body to ensure professionalization of the administration of elections. Currently a new Central Electoral Commission is appointed for every election. Such a Central Electoral Bureau should be provided with adequate staffing and a permanent budgetary provision.

The Central Electoral Bureau should produce guidelines for the compilation of electoral lists. The responsibility for this currently rests with the Mayors who frequently resorted to obtaining lists from grocery stores where citizens register to obtain sugar. The Central Electoral Bureau should assume the responsibility of compiling and ultimately computerizing, these lists.

The lists should be compiled in alphabetical order of streets rather than names of the voters. This would facilitate the checking of the list for omissions. For the local elections, in many areas whole apartment blocks were left off the lists. These lists should be available prior to the election to political parties for canvassing purposes.

In order to assist with the standardization of election administration, the Central Electoral Bureau should produce a poll workers manual and administrative regulations supplementary to the Electoral Law should be adopted.

The current draft Electoral Law foresees the production of voter cards as the basis for identification of voters in future elections, rather than national identity cards. If this provision, considered by the IFES team to be an additional bureaucratic burden on an already overburdened election apparatus, is adopted, these cards should be produced and issued by the Central Electoral Bureau. The production of these cards should ultimately be fully computerized.

Ballot papers should be redesigned so that they are less cumbersome and easier for the voter to use (see examples in Appendix e). The team also recommends that the use of a stamp to mark the ballot paper be replaced by the use of a pen.

If the electoral administration is standardized according to the above recommendations, the problem of delays caused by too many voters being allocated to polling stations will be considerably alleviated. However the IFES team advocates that under the existing procedures no polling station should have more than 750 voters.

Finally IFES supports the addition of a provision for domestic, as well as international, observers to the draft parliamentary electoral law. These observers played a crucial role in reassuring the voter of the secrecy and security of the vote in the May local elections. Given the prevalent and enduring mistrust of political parties in Romania, political party observers cannot currently fulfil this function.

Should the concept of domestic observers be added to the draft electoral law, the accreditation of these observers should be delegated to the level of the Judet (district) to avoid additionally overburdening the Central Electoral Bureau apparatus.

As the February local elections underlined, Romania is now moving at a steady pace towards democratization. IFES is proud to be making a contribution to this transition, both by sending a ten-day Technical Election Assessment team which produced the above recommendations and additionally by leaving one of the team members for three months in Romania to work with the Central Electoral Bureau and non-governmental organizations on questions of voter and poll worker training.

INTRODUCTION

Section A

In January 1992 U.S.A.I.D. awarded a grant to the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) to initiate the Technical Election Assistance Project for Romania. A two-member assessment team was headed by Project Manager Ms. Marta Maria Villaveces and joined by election consultant Charles Lasham. The Commission on Security and Co-operation in Europe Office for Free Elections and Democratic Institutions acted as the IFES project partner. For further project team details see Appendix (a).

Following extensive pre-trip briefings in Washington, D.C. with the German Marshall Fund, International Republican Institute, National Democratic Institute, the CSCE, A.I.D. Europe and State Department, Romania Desk, the Team arrived in Bucharest on Sunday, March 1, 1992. Lasham departed on Monday March 9th and Villaveces will remain until June, 1992. Ms. Villaveces was joined by Susan Atwood, Senior Program Officer at IFES on March 12th for one week.

This report covers the period March 1 - 9 when numerous meetings were held with leaders of the Government of Romania, political parties and civic organizations. For minutes of the meetings, see Appendix (b).

BACKGROUND

Section B

Following the revolution and the execution of former President Nicolae Ceaucescu in December 1989, Romanians have been to the polls three times. The first time was in May 1990 when the National Salvation Front won a landslide victory. Then in December 1991 the voters endorsed a new constitution, establishing a multi-party presidential republic. The third time was in February 1992 at local elections for Mayors and County Councillors.

Each separate visit to the polls was met with a variety of problems. At the first elections more problems were reported by independent international observers than at the last, local elections. It is to the credit of the Romanian nation as a whole that this improvement has occurred. Notwithstanding this steady progress, a number of important improvements in the administration of elections are still to be made.

The IFES fact-finding mission to Romania in 1991 determined a pressing need for technical election assistance prior to the parliamentary elections. IFES, in cooperation with the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe Office for Democratic Institutions and Free Elections, proposed to act as an advisory body in the preparation of these elections.

The CSCE has considerable influence in Central-East Europe. The positive perception of the CSCE in Romania across the political spectrum and the mandate of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Free Elections made it an invaluable partner for this project.

At the end of the three month project IFES will have produced, in addition to this comprehensive technical assessment of the Romanian electoral system, two handbooks, one for use by the Central Electoral Bureau in training poll workers and one for use by the non-governmental organizations in the field of voter education.

IFES will have contributed to an expanded dialogue concerning the elections among the election officials, political party leaders, civic group leaders and other appropriate Romanian officials as well as training election officials on the national and local level. This training will be conducted in seminars to be organized in May for election officials from around the country. Such training was conspicuously lacking in previous elections.

IFES will thus enhance the ability of the Central Electoral Bureau to hold free, fair and credible elections by focussing on the areas of improvement and encouraging dialogue between the government and key political and civic players in Romania.

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

Section C

The Project Team was given the task of making recommendations for the continued development of the electoral process in Romania. In addition, the Team was required to recommend actions to A.I.D. and the Department of State for strengthening the overall movement toward the establishment of the democratic process in the country. Further, the Team was required to assess the Government of Romania's ability and willingness to conduct free, fair and open parliamentary elections.

This initial report concentrates on the work involved in undertaking a comprehensive analysis of the electoral system of Romania. In addition to the goals set out in the previous paragraph, this analysis includes a detailed review of the following:

- A. The role of the government, the parliament and the Central Electoral Bureau in the parliamentary elections;
- B. Review of the new electoral law, relevant laws and other codes and regulations, taking into account existing analyses in English and Romanian;
- C. Establishment and maintenance of voter registries;
- D. Ballot design;
- E. Role and duties of poll workers;
- F. Mechanics of the process and procedures at designated polling places;
- G. Distribution, collection and security of ballots;
- H. Level of training of election officials;
- I. Vote counting and certification of elections results;
- J. Civic/Voter education and motivation;
- K. Component groups of the electorate, including national minorities, women, the military and opposition groups, as applicable;
- L. Role of domestic and international election observers; and,
- M. Framework for adjudicating grievances before and after the election.

IFES TEAM ACTIVITIES

Section D

This report covers the activities of the two-member team between Sunday March 1 and Monday March 9. The team was impressed with the willingness of all individuals and organizations to discuss openly the problems and solutions of making the difficult transition towards establishing an efficient democratic system.

The co-operation of the USAID staff in Bucharest, particularly that of Nicholae Ivan, was invaluable in assisting the Team in its efforts to conduct high quality meetings.

The team used the services of Mrs. Mihaela Paraschivescu to undertake the translation of the Parliamentary and Presidential law. This interpreter had been used during the May 1990 election period by IFES.

A detailed list of the team's meetings is contained in Appendix (b). Lasham undertook to record each meeting and compile brief notes which can also be found in Appendix (b).

On Monday March 2, the team met at the USAID Office where they were briefed by the U.S. Embassy Political Counsellor Brian Flora. The briefing proved to be extremely useful as it supplemented the information supplied to the Team and provide insight into the current political situation.

In the afternoon there was a meeting with Government of Romania officials where important contacts were made. In addition there was a meeting with an editor of the independent daily, Romania Libera.

On Tuesday, March 3, the team met with the Minister of State for the Department of Socio-Political Structures and was able to set out in more detail the scope of the project as well as determine specific ways IFES and the Department could mutually benefit during the run-up to the elections in the development of a Civic/Voter Education programme. IFES was invited by the Department to attend and take part in an international seminar entitled "Free and Fair Elections in Romania" sponsored by the British Know-How Fund.

The team had separate meetings with two human rights groups: the Romanian Institute for Human Rights and the League for the Defense of Human Rights, and the Departmental Chief at the Ministry of Justice and the Head of the Central Electoral Commission.

On Wednesday March 4 there were useful meetings with representatives of Pro-Democracy, the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute and the Secretary of State for the Ministry of the Interior.

On Thursday, March 5 the team travelled North to Cluj where individual contacts and informal meetings with ordinary electors were held. A discussion took place with the Regional Organizer of Pro-Democracy regarding issues pertinent to Transylvania. A representative of the Washington-based International Human Rights Law Group was also present for the meeting.

On Friday, March 6 the team travelled to Baia Mare and met with representatives of the National Salvation Front, the Civic Alliance, and the Prefect for the Judet of Baia Mare.

On Saturday March 7 an informal meeting was held with NDI and IRI representatives, followed by an all-day round table meeting organized by Pro-Democracy. The roundtable was attended by representatives of the media, the Government of Romania, political parties, the Central Electoral Commission, civic organizations and international observers. The IFES recommendations presented at this meeting appear in Appendix (d).

The team spent Sunday to produce this report and develop conclusions and recommendations.

On Monday, March 9 there was a final debriefing at USAID where the team presented its findings, draft recommendations and conclusions.

ANALYSIS OF DRAFT ELECTORAL LAW

Section E

The IFES Team received a copy of the Draft Law for the Parliamentary Elections and for the Election for the President of Romania. These Draft Laws are, of course, subject to amendment. The drafts have the following chapter headings:

LAW
for the Election of Deputies' Chamber
and Senate - the Parliament of Romania
(See Appendix (c) for complete draft law)

| | | |
|---------|------|--|
| CHAPTER | I | General Dispositions |
| CHAPTER | II | The Electoral Lists and the Voter Card |
| CHAPTER | III | The Polling Sites |
| CHAPTER | IV | The Electoral Bureaus |
| CHAPTER | V | The Candidatships |
| CHAPTER | VI | The Ballots |
| CHAPTER | VII | The Electoral Campaign |
| CHAPTER | VIII | The Development of Elections |
| CHAPTER | IX | The Establishment of Results Obtained at Elections |
| CHAPTER | X | The Partial Elections |
| CHAPTER | XI | Contraventions and Infractions |
| CHAPTER | XII | The Final Transitory Dispositions |

LAW
for the Election of the President of Romania

| | |
|---------|--|
| CHAPTER | I General Dispositions |
| CHAPTER | II The Organization and Development of the Elections |
| | Section 1. Affiliations of Electoral Bureaus |
| | Section 2. The Candidationships |
| | Section 3. The Ballots |
| | Section 4. The Electoral Campaign and the Development of the Elections |
| CHAPTER | III Establishing the Result of the Elections |
| CHAPTER | IV Final and Transitory Dispositions |

The IFES team concentrated their efforts on Chapters II, III, IV, VI, VIII and IX of the Parliamentary Law, and Chapters II(1), II(3), II(4) and Chapter III of the Presidential Law.

It was apparent that the current electoral legislation in Romania is based on laws which have existed since the mid-1920s. It was not possible to undertake a complete review of electoral laws between the December 1989 revolution and the May 1990 elections. Since the May 1990 elections, the Parliament, which was elected as a constituent body, has been occupied with drafting of the Romanian Constitution and other laws related to the transition to a market economy.

While other democracies' election laws have evolved from the early part of this century to take account of social, cultural and other changes, Romania's has not benefited from this luxury. As the activities of Parliament and Ministries become more structured, there should be an opportunity to review the election law. This can only be accomplished through a comparative analysis of the election laws of other democracies worldwide. Such a review would enable the country to incorporate current attitudes towards the democratic process in its election law.

Recommendation: The draft general election law should be thoroughly reviewed through a comparative analysis.

In addition, the adoption of administrative regulations to complement the legislation is recommended. These regulations should provide the details concerning the application of the law and should include information on the practical aspects of the electoral process.

Recommendation: Regulations should be adopted on the administrative aspects of the electoral process.

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT, THE PARLIAMENT
AND THE CENTRAL ELECTORAL BUREAU

Parliament adopts constitutional laws, statutory laws and ordinary laws. This is set out in the constitution of Romania. Article 72.

Article 72(3)(a) of the Constitution states that "the electoral system is regulated by statutory laws";

Article 74(1) of the Constitution states that "statutory laws and decisions regarding the regulations of the chambers are approved by majority vote of the members of each Chamber";

Article 114(1) of the Constitution states that "Parliament can pass a special law to empower the government to issue rulings in areas which do not come under statutory laws."

The election date is set and made public by the Government. The number of Deputies and Senators to be elected in each electoral district is made public by the Government.

Article 26 of the Parliamentary law deals with the attributions of the Central Electoral Bureau.

DETAILED CONSIDERATIONS, CONCLUSIONS
AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Section F

The remainder of the report will concentrate on the draft laws and address the scope of the project. The order of the points for consideration follows the draft law for parliamentary elections, omitting those chapters not for consideration and including additional points of importance.

Detailed consideration, comments, conclusions and recommendations are offered regarding each of the following topics:

1. The Electoral Lists and Voter Cards.
2. Polling Sites
3. Electoral Bureaus/Central Electoral Bureau
4. The Design of Ballots
5. Distribution, Collection and Security of Ballots

6. Vote Counting and the Certification of Election Results
7. Framework for the Adjudications of Grievances
8. Civic and Voter Education
9. Observers
10. Summary of Recommendations

Appendices

- (a) Project Team Details
- (b) Details of Meetings
- (c) Draft Electoral Law
- (d) Round Table Information (March 7th 1992)
- (e) Sample Ballot Papers

1. ELECTORAL LISTS AND VOTER CARDS

(i) ELECTORAL LISTS (Articles 8-14)

The draft legislation provides that the lists should contain detailed information regarding all citizens who have the right to vote in a particular locality. The lists are compiled by the Mayors of villages, towns and the administrative territories of municipal towns. Electors are listed in alphabetical order of surname and include the age and address of the individual.

With regard to the military, the law refers to the compilation of special lists at the military bases by the commanding officer. Special lists are also drawn up by the Mayors for students and pupils from information provided by managers of educational units.

Once compiled, the lists are jointly signed by the Mayor and the Secretary of the Council.

A voter may only be registered on a single list and registration is compulsory. The lists are up-dated in January each year and also "not more than 15 days from the date when voting takes place." At this time, the names of the deceased are removed from the lists.

Romanian citizens abroad may register with their nearest Embassy. These names are added to the permanent lists drawn up by the Mayors.

Upon completion of the lists, copies are deposited with the

Secretary of the Council and the territorial Court. The military lists are held by the Military Unit.

Voters, parties and candidates have the right to check the lists. Anyone missing from the lists may claim to be included at the office of the authority where the list was drawn up. A decision on inclusion must be given within three days and any contestation must be decided upon by the Court within three days. Individuals abroad make their claim to the Head of the Mission of the individual Romanian embassy.

The compilers of the lists are required to send them to the electoral bureaus within 24 hours of the establishment of the bureau. Similarly, any changes to the lists should be notified within 24 hours.

There have been a number of concerns regarding the compilation of the lists. Civic groups and political party representatives complained bitterly about inaccuracies of the lists. Although they agreed that the lists have improved since the May 1990 election, many cited examples of the absence of individuals, families and whole blocks of apartment buildings from the lists at the polling stations.

The officials of the Central Electoral Commission realize that there are problems with the lists. However, the CEC has had to rely on the Mayors to compile the lists in accordance with the legislation. How, then, can the accuracy of the lists be improved?

Established as well developing democracies have problems of this nature. In the United Kingdom, for example, there is much controversy about the accuracy of electoral lists. One political party has alleged that there is an estimated 1 million electors missing from the lists published in February 1992.

The aforementioned summary of legislation states that the lists should be compiled, but nowhere is there any guidance as to how they should be compiled. It points out that an elector is entitled to a single registration. Nowhere does it say that this should be checked and, more importantly, how it should be checked. It states that registration is compulsory but does not state how such registration is cross-referenced. Neither does it describe what action is to be taken against citizens who fail or refuse to register.

Regulations that are subsidiary and complementary to the election law should be produced to address these points. These regulations should provide guidance on the method of compilation of the lists, adjudication of claims in detail as well as other procedures which will help achieve a more accurate list of electors for Romania.

Recommendation: Detailed regulations should be adopted pertaining to the compilation of electoral lists.

The fragmented responsibility for the compilation of the lists also hinders accuracy. The local Mayors have no guidelines for reference and, therefore, adopt different procedures for this process. The team heard of different approaches to list compilation, i.e. obtaining a copy of lists held by the local police and obtaining census information and lists from grocery stores held for the rationing of sugar in Romania.

One way to guarantee a consistent approach to the compilation of the lists is to leave the responsibility to one central body. The establishment of a permanent Central Electoral Bureau (CEB) with a permanent and appropriate staffing structure would achieve this aim. [The establishment of a permanent CEB is considered in detail later in this report.]

Recommendation: The compilation of the electoral lists should be the responsibility of the Central Electoral Bureau.

Regulations regarding the best method for the compilation of the lists should be produced by the permanent Central Electoral Bureau for use by local authorities. These regulations should take into account local factors and should have different guidelines for rural and urban areas.

Recommendation: The Central Electoral Bureau should produce "Guidelines for the Compilation of Electoral Lists."

The team found it difficult to understand the reasons why the law requires the lists to be drawn up in alphabetical order of names. Since housing is difficult to obtain in Romania, young married couples often live with parents or in-laws. Therefore, people with different names may be at the same address requiring polling staff to go to different parts of the lists to issue ballots and mark off names. This puts an additional burden on the staff and slows down the procedure at the polling station. The register should be compiled in alphabetical order of streets, then house number and names of electors within each household. This logical step would expedite the production of the lists and speed up the traffic of voters at polling stations.

Recommendation: Wherever possible lists should be compiled in alphabetical order of streets within the area, then house number and names of electors within each household.

There is a requirement for the electoral lists to be displayed and open for public inspection. This stipulation gives individuals, candidates and political parties the opportunity to inspect and make claims. In a further attempt to publicize the lists and

increase accuracy, each political party contesting the election in a particular area should be provided with a free copy of the electoral lists. The parties should be encouraged to use the lists not only for canvassing purposes, but also for checking for accuracy. Any errors or omissions could then be brought to the attention of the Mayor and then the Central Election Bureau for correction.

Recommendation: The political parties should be issued a copy of the electoral lists for those areas where they are contesting the election.

The compilation of the electoral register should be fully computerized and held on a database at Judet and national level by the CEB. Such computerization would facilitate cross-referencing allowing duplicate names to be screened out quickly. The system would serve a dual purpose if used in conjunction with records required for the production of voter cards. Computerization would also provide more efficient up-dating of the lists required each January.

In Chapter I, paragraph 3(2) it is noted that candidates for President proposed by parties, or political formations and independent candidatures may be nominated only if supported by at least 100,000 potential electors. It adds that an elector can only support one candidate. Due to the absence of computerized voter registration lists, the ability of the current system to ensure compliance with the above stipulations are hampered.

Recommendation: The electoral lists should be fully computerized.

(ii) VOTER CARDS (Article 15-18)

The draft legislation provides that the right to vote can only be exercised by use of a voter card. Each individual may only have one voter card. In the event that the card is either lost or destroyed a replacement card may be obtained. The cards are to be issued on the basis of electoral lists for national elections. The cards are issued by Mayors' offices after presentation of the elector's identity card. It is presumed that there will be a similar provision in any revised local election law.

The above is a brief summary of the existing voter card provisions. A number of questions remain unanswered in the law, similar to those identified in paragraph (i) Electoral Lists, above.

The IFES Team can see no valid reason for introducing an additional bureaucratic procedure into an already overburdened administrative process. However, the Government of Romania seems to be convinced that this addition is advisable and it is unlikely that this will be removed from the law by the Parliament. If, and it seems

inevitable, that voter cards are to be produced they should be under the control of the Central Electoral Bureau at National and Judet level in a manner similar to the production of the lists recommended above.

Recommendation: The Central Electoral Bureau should undertake responsibility for the production and issuance of voter cards.

The production of voter cards should also be computerized and undertaken only after a careful analysis of the costs and benefits, provided that the work involved will not prejudice the efficacious and timely organization of elections.

Recommendation: The production of the voter cards should be fully computerized.

2. THE POLLING SITES (Articles 19-23)

The draft election law details who establishes the polling sites and the number of voters that should be allocated to each bureau or station. The IFES Team received reports on numerous occasions of disparities between the allocation of voters at certain stations.

The inaccuracies in the electoral lists, highlighted earlier in this report, led to stations in the same building having 500 and 4,000 voters, respectively. The problems for the staff, let alone the voters waiting in line, are easy to imagine. No matter how patient electors are, and the Romanian people are used to waiting in line, the democratic process is hindered by this added burden.

If the IFES recommendations in this report concerning electoral lists and standardization of procedures etc. are adopted, then many more voters per station can be accommodated. However, no bureau or station should be expected to be responsible for more than 750 voters under the current arrangements.

Recommendation: Each bureau or station should be allocated no more than 750 voters.

The IFES Team was not convinced that the provision of bureaus or stations at railway stations, harbors and airports was necessary or desirable. There was no evidence that such stations were used to their full capabilities.

It is recommended that the provision of polling stations/bureaus at railway stations, harbors and airports as detailed in Article 20(2) be discontinued and removed from the legislation.

3. ELECTION BUREAUS (Article 24-31)

The Central Electoral Commission established for the local elections comprised seven Supreme Court Justices. For the parliamentary election, the participation of seven Supreme Court Justices and ten representatives of the parties and political formations that participate in the elections is foreseen.

The Central Electoral Commission's duty is to ensure strict observance of the rule of the electoral law. The Commission is also responsible for investigating any complaints about the election that cannot be resolved by local commissions and courts. The main problems the Commission addresses include:

- (a) fraud;
- (b) infringements relating to the financing of elections;
- (c) accreditation of national and international observers; and
- (d) publicizing results.

During the local elections in February 1992, the Commission received many complaints outside of their jurisdiction. Voters reported names missing from lists; parties and candidates asked for advice on the law; and local sectional bureaus asked for legal interpretations. Both the lack of understanding of the law and the hundreds of complaints and enquiries received by the Central Electoral Commission could have been eliminated by appropriate civic/voter education and by the establishment of a permanent Central Electoral Bureau.

At present, the seven Supreme Court judges are assisted by an administrative head and two assistants. Clearly, the staffing is inadequate to deal with the mass of work required to prepare for the elections. To make matters worse, the Central Electoral Commission has been dissolved after each election since May 1990, then reformed when new legislation was enacted for subsequent elections. This process destroys all institutional memory of the electoral process and the practical experience of administering an election.

Recommendation: A permanent Central Electoral Bureau should be established with an adequate, permanent staffing structure and permanent budgetary provision.

One of the major problems encountered at the last elections involved the accreditation of observers. A total over 10,000 national and international election observers were processed for accreditation by the CEC in Bucharest. This voluminous task should have been regionalized. The question of national observers has yet to be addressed by Parliament since there is no mention of domestic observers in the draft law. If there were no national observers

the problem would be less severe. Their accreditation should be delegated to the level of the Judet, under the direct control of the CEB. This change would also relieve the burden from the national observers of travelling to Bucharest for accreditation.

Recommendation: The accreditation of national observers should be delegated to the level of the Judet.

There may be some who will ask what duties the staff in the permanent Central Electoral Bureau will undertake when there are no elections. This question is asked of permanent elections officials throughout the world. In the case of Romania the answer is simple. The CEB staff could strive to achieve an efficient and effective process of administering elections. This process could be coordinated by the CEB and would require the determination of the individual elector, political parties, Government, Parliament and Civic Groups.

The Central Electoral Bureau should be responsible for the following:

- (a) compilation of electoral lists;
- (b) production of voter cards;
- (c) allocation of voters to polling stations;
- (d) appointment of staff to local bureaus/stations;
- (e) production of election manuals for staff;
- (f) compilation and declaration of results;
- (g) all challenges and appeals concerning the election process;
- (h) determination of candidates at elections;
- (i) production of ballot papers;
- (j) provision of ballot boxes and polling booths;
- (k) civic and voter education in conjunction with civic groups;
and
- (l) a standardization of procedures within the Romanian democratic process.

Recommendation: The Central Electoral Bureau should be made responsible for all points detailed in (a)-(l) above.

Regarding standardization (see (l) above), if electoral lists are alphabetized according to street order as recommended earlier in

this report the increased accuracy would allow a more exact number of electors per polling station. As a consequence, the allocation of voters per polling station could be nearly uniform. The ballot box could therefore be standardized thus enabling the Central Electoral Bureau to issue specifications to suppliers for mass production of the boxes at reduced cost. Another cost effective measure would be to adopt the recommendation regarding ballot papers outlined later in this report, so that ballot boxes could then be much smaller.

Recommendation: Appropriate steps should be taken to standardize the election process in Romania.

In respect of (e) above the CEB should produce a comprehensive manual which would provide staff with a uniform procedure to be adopted throughout the country. The manual should include information regarding the following issues:

- (i) Polling site organization, including the location of tables, ballot box, papers and booths etc;
- (ii) voting procedure;
- (iii) methods of opening and closing the station;
- (iv) vote-counting procedure;
- (v) completion of the protocol;
- (vi) secure transportation of protocol and other papers after close of polling;
- (vii) explanation of the election law and other relevant administrative laws; and
- (viii) procedure for addressing problems at the station.

Recommendation: The Central Electoral Bureau should produce a poll worker manual.

4. BALLOT PAPERS (Article 36-41)

In February, 1992, the ballot paper for the election of Mayor for the Municipality of Timisoara consisted of four sides of paper approximately 11" x 8" (slightly less than A4 size). The ballot papers for the election of Councillors consisted of eight pages of the same size. Examples of ballot papers are provided in Appendix (e).

This ballot is wasteful and should be redesigned to reduce both the amount of paper and the cost. The ballot paper may be so designed as to reduce it to only one page. The details of the candidates

on the party lists can be displayed in polling booths, thus reducing the content, size, costs and paper. An example of a suggested layout of the local councillors' 1992 ballot paper for Timisoara is reproduced in Appendix (e). This was designed by Brian Pearson and George Smith, members of the UK observer Team at the February elections. IFES is grateful to them for granting permission to reproduce the document here.

Upon receipt of the ballot paper, the voter is given a stamp to mark the paper against the name or party for which he or she wishes to vote. While it is accepted that a stamp implies "authority" the IFES Team feel that this is too bureaucratic and cumbersome. Romania has a highly educated population. Instead of stamping the paper the voter should use a pen. There would be no greater risk of voter fraud using this method.

Recommendation: The ballot papers should be redesigned to resemble the example in Appendix (d) and that pens should be provided for voters to mark papers with an "X".

Section G. CIVIC AND VOTER EDUCATION

At almost every meeting attended by the Team the subject of Civic Education was raised. The International Foundation for Electoral Systems is committed to the promotion of Civic Education. Therefore, in May IFES will begin a year-long civic education program in Romania.

In furthering the development of the democratic process, it is important to inform people of the issues concerning the basic elements and institutions of a democratic society. While members of civic and human rights organizations have started work in civic education, much remains to be done. IFES intends to provide specialized advice, support and assistance to Government, political parties, civic and human rights groups.

Romanian voter education must be provided through the media, booklets and posters. Appropriate organizations must then continue general civic education, particularly in schools. The citizens must learn how to listen to and understand different arguments and platforms, to take part in voting exercises and perhaps most important, to understand the purpose of the process is not simply to win but to learn also how to lose.

Civic Education was not within the scope of work for this Technical Election Assessment. It is a larger study which will culminate in a later report.

Section H. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS

The draft law provides for international observers but does not mention the presence of national (or domestic) observers at the polls.

The mobilization of the many thousands of observers reported to the Team by civic/human rights groups at the local elections, and confirmed by the Central Electoral Commission, was a remarkable achievement. The International observer teams were welcomed and also played an important part in the on-going democratic process in Romania.

There is a strong desire among pressure groups within Romania for the domestic observers to be included in the Parliamentary legislation. They believe it to be the only effective way to ensure free and fair elections at this stage in the Romanian democratic transition. This is a passionate belief.

If these groups are successful in applying pressure on Members of Parliament to bring about an amendment to the law, then the accreditation of all national observers needs to be relegated to the level of the Judet.

Recommendation: The accreditation of national observers should be delegated to the level of the Judet.

If the groups do not succeed in incorporating this change into the draft law an option would be to join political parties. This participation would enable individuals to have an important role in bringing about change, being involved in the consultation process necessary to effect any changes, to have a role near polling stations and in encouraging individuals - through the party - to register and vote. Perhaps, more importantly, they could develop in conjunction with the Central Electoral Bureau and others, an effective civic and voter education program designed to aid the continued democratization of the people of Romania.

However, under the current legislation there is no provision for politically affiliated observers in polling stations. In addition, there remains in many quarters, a mistrust of political parties. Until it is possible to eradicate this mistrust and establish a role for the parties in observing the polling it is recommended that National (or Domestic) observers be allowed at the forthcoming elections.

Recommendation: National, in addition to international observers, should be provided for in the electoral legislation.



Appendix (a): Team Details

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Marta Maria Villaveces de Ordonez ✓
Date and Place of Birth: September 21, 1943, Bogota, Colombia
Marital Status: Married
Address/Office: Apdo Postal 863-2050
San Pedro Montes de Oca
Costa Rica
Tel: 53-58-07 Office
Home: 53-00-72 Home

Education

High School Diploma, College of Nuestra Senora de la Paz, Bogota, Colombia, 1960.

Doctorate in Jurisprudence, Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Senora del Rosario, 1979. (Thesis Title: "The New International Order")

Postgraduate Training: Commercial Law, Universidad Externado de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia 1979. Administrative Procedural Law, Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Senora del Rosario and The Colombian Academy of Jurisprudence. Bogota, Colombia, 1980. Education and Human Rights, Interamerican Institute of Human Rights, San Jose, Costa Rica, 1985. Interdisciplinary Course on Human Rights, Interamerican Institute of Human Rights. San Jose, Costa Rica, 1985.

Professional Experience

Teaching Assistant ("General Theory of the State", "Colombian Constitutional Law"), Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Senora del Rosario. Bogota, Colombia 1979 - 1983.

Professor, Universidad de la Sabana, Bogota, Colombia (1983)
Courses Taught: Colombian Constitutional Law.

Professor, Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Senora del Rosario. Bogota, Colombia (1981-1983) Courses Taught: Colombian Constitutional Law.

Professional Activities

Counsel, Hernando Devis Echandia Associates 1978-1983. Bogota, Colombia.

Director "Foundation Colombia", Legal Office, Bogota, Colombia 1982.

Executive Coordinator: Commissions for the Celebrating of the Centenary of the Colombian Constitution. Bogota, Colombia 1983.

Member, Board Directors: Ana Restrepo del Corral Foundation.

Bogota, Colombia; Colombian Legal Foundation, Bogota, Colombia; Foundation for the Adoption of Children (CRAN), Ximena Lieras Puga. Bogota, Colombia; Colegio Foundation Colombia; Bogota, Colombia; Palmeras de la Costa, S.A. Bogota, Colombia.

General Manager: Probingo Costa Rica, S.A. (1986- 1987)

Executive Coordinator Educational and Promotional Activities, Interamerican Center for Electoral Promotion and Assistance, CAPEL, a permanent section of the Interamerican Institute of Human Rights, IIDH, 1988 - August 1989.

Current Activities

Consultant, IFES

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Charles Edward Lasham

Date and Place of Birth: July 30th, 1952
Liverpool, England

Marital Status: Married, wife Janet.
2 Children Matthew and Caroline

Address/Office: 1st Floor,
5 Crosshall Street
Liverpool L1 6DQ,
England.
Tel: 051 225 2361/2132 Office
051 726 0376 Home
Fax: 051 225 2365/2135 Office
051 726 0376 Home

Education

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY - Certificate in Public Administration

Relevant Professional Experience

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Elections Officer, Liverpool City Council | 1981 - 1989 |
| Returning Officer and Electoral Registration Officer, Liverpool City Council | 1989 - date |
| Lecturer in Electoral Administration | 1988 - date |

Professional Activities

Founder Member Association of Electoral Administrators (UK) 1987

Vice Chairman, AEA 1987 - 1990
Chairman AEA 1990 - 1992

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Namibia Elections | 1989 United Nations Observer |
| Bulgaria Elections | 1990 IFES Observer |
| Bulgaria Elections | 1991 UK Observer |
| Romania | 1992 IFES Technical Assessment |
| Venezuela | 1990 IFES InterAmerican Conference, Speaker |
| Hungary | 1991 IFES Central and Eastern European Symposium, Speaker |

In addition gave evidence to Parliamentary Home Affairs Committee on proposed introduction of Automated Counts Report January 1992.

Current Activities

IFES Consultant

Publications

Articles in Journals

Electoral Administrators Manual, A - Z of Elections 1992 Joint
Author with George Smith.

Appendix (b): Details of Team Meetings

INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ELECTORAL SYSTEMS -
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME ROMANIA

Details of Meetings attended by
Marta Maria Villaveces and Charles Lasham

MONDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1992

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 0900 - 1040 | OK Contact representatives |
| 1100 - 1140 | Aid representatives and U.S. Embassy Political Counsellor. |
| 1200 - 1400 | Meeting with Government Officials. |
| 1630 - 1730 | Meeting with Editor of <i>Romania Libera</i> newspaper. |
| 1800 - 1830 | OK Contact representatives. |

TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1992

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 0900 - 1010 | Meeting with Secretary of State, Dept of Political & Social Structures. |
| 1015 - 1100 | Romanian Institute for Human Rights. |
| 1200 - 1335 | Meeting with Lado representatives. |
| 1415 - 1515 | Meeting at Ministry of Justice. |
| 1530 - 1645 | Meeting with Head of Central Electoral Commission. |

WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1992

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 0915 - 0945 | Meeting with OK Contact. |
| 1000 - 1230 | Meeting with Pro Democracy, NDI and IRI. |
| 1415 - 1545 | Meeting with new interpreter. |
| 1615 - 1745 | Meeting with Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior. |

THURSDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1992

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 1600 - 1730 | Meeting with Regional Coordinator Pro Democracy, Cluj. |
|-------------|---|

DETAILS OF MEETINGS HELD ON MONDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1992

The IFES representatives went to the A.I.D. Office and met Nicolae Ivan and gave him our impressions of the time spent in Romania and the meetings held so far. The team briefly went through some of the conclusions and recommendations which will be included in the report and thanked the A.I.D. representative personally for his contribution to the success of the mission and assured him that a copy of the report would be issued to the A.I.D. Office in Bucharest as soon as it had been produced.

The IFES representatives then went to the American Embassy and gave a similar debriefing to the political counsellor Brian Flora. He indicated that he had mentioned the IFES visit in despatches to Washington and he personally had good reports of our activities since 1st March and hoped that IFES would continue to keep him informed of our involvement in the country and particularly let him have the copy of the report to be produced during March, 1992. Villaveces and Lasham assured him that this would be carried out.

FRIDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1992

1200 - 1330

Meeting with FSN, Baia Mare.

1400 - 1430
Mare

Meeting with Prefect, Judet of Baia.

1615 - 1710

Meeting with Civic Alliance
representatives.

SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1992

0830 - 0945
representatives

Meeting with NDI and IRI.

1000 - 1730

Pro Democracy Round Table Meeting.

MONDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1992

0830 - 0945

Debriefing A.I.D.

1000 - 1045

Debriefing U.S. Embassy.



BRIEF NOTE OF A MEETING HELD AT
11 A.M. ON MONDAY 2ND MARCH, 1992 AT THE OFFICES OF THE
U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PRESENT: Richard Hough, A.I.D.;
Nicole Ivan, A.I.D.;
Brian Flora, U.S. Embassy;
Marta Maria Villaveces and Charles Lasham.

Mr. Richard Hough opened the meeting by welcoming Villaveces and Lasham to Romania and expressing his pleasure that A.I.D. was able to fund IFES in this important project. He then introduced Brian Flora, the U.S. Embassy Political Counsellor, who appraised the team of the current political situation. He and Nicolae Ivan discussed the delays in the passing of the legislation for the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections. Reference was made to the suggestion that there should be a referendum on whether Romania should have a Monarchy or whether it should remain a Republic. It was reported that the local election results were as follows:-

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| N.S.F. | 33% (down from 66% May 20th 1990) |
| Democratic Convention | 34% |
| Others | 33% (includes extreme left and extreme right) |

The team was informed that 55% of the Mayors went to the N.S.F.

Mr. Flora raised the question regarding the financing of political parties, there being some 200 in Romania. The question related to the reduction of the number of parties by making the qualifications to form a party more stringent. For example, instead of the current 251 signatures needed to register a party, increase the number to 1,000 persons or more to reduce the proliferation of parties contesting the elections.

Media time allocated to each of the parties was then discussed. With such large numbers being given an equal amount of time, the ineffective use of television time for political purposes becomes pervasive.

Ends 11.40 hrs.

BRIEF NOTE OF MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT
HELD ON MONDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1992
AT NOON

PRESENT: Mircea Vaida, Secretary of State;
Doru Ursu, Secretary of State;
Dorel Sandor, Secretary of State;
Mr. Flebanu, Deputy Director, Department of Public Administration;
Mr. Diaconescu, Department of Public Administration;
Mr. Olteanu, Department of Social and Political Structures;
Ms. Ciobanu, Department of Social and Political Structures;
Ms. Barce, Department of Social and Political Structures;
Mr. Richard Hough, A.I.D.;
Brian Flora, U.S. Embassy;
Nicolae Ivan, A.I.D.;
Marta Maria Villaveces, IFES;
Charles Lasham, IFES; and
Johnathan Nussbaum, U.S. Embassy.

Richard Hough of A.I.D. opened the meeting by thanking the representatives of the Romanian Government for agreeing to meet with the IFES delegation. Mr. Hough referred to the numerous observer groups that had been present in Romania in recent years and he expressed his delight that A.I.D. was able to fund IFES in this Technical Election Assistance Project. He then asked Marta Maria Villaveces to explain the mission. Villaveces then set out the aims of the Project and the aims and history of IFES.

Mr. Vaida welcomed the delegation and made clear his pleasure at the interest IFES had shown in the electoral process of Romania. He went on to say that he was pleased to be present in Budapest when IFES held a Central European Electoral Systems Symposium in the summer of 1991, referring to the establishment of the Regional Association of Electoral Administrators for Central and Eastern Europe. Mr. Vaida indicated that he was particularly interested to discuss with IFES the procurement of specialist election equipment, the training of staff, the production of guidance notes for staff at the Polling Station and any other matters which the delegation felt appropriate. He indicated that one of the major concerns was the establishment of a permanent Election Commission as it was felt unsatisfactory that an Election Commission was set up for the purposes of a particular election and then disbanded only to be set up again when a new election was called. He then assessed the current status of legislation to enable the parliamentary elections to take place later this year. He

indicated that the election law was before the judicial commission and that it had been delayed due to other important business taking priority. He advised that there would be a meeting on March 2, to discuss the problems experienced during the local elections. A number of improvements have been recommended in order that the parliamentary legislation could be written to avoid similar problems. Charles Lasham explained that each of the points raised by Mr. Vaida were indeed within the brief IFES had given to Villaveces and Lasham. The fact that the government was discussing the establishment of a permanent Election Commission was welcomed. In addition to these points, Mr. Lasham indicated that the team would also be looking at ballot paper design, the hours of polling and the standardization of procedures in the Polling Station to reduce misinterpretation of the election law. The question of civic education was highlighted and discussed at this time. There followed a general discussion of problems associated with the registration of voters, the disruption of schools at election time and the voting problems experienced by some students, the production of voter cards to stop double voting and the general subject of civic education.

Mr. Sandor reported that the Prime Minister has agreed to the organization of two Seminars.

1. A seminar to discuss the problems of legislative elections to be held March 15-17, 1992 which would be primarily aimed at political parties, N.G.O.'s and the press. The Seminar would pay particular attention to local administration from the technical and legal point of view.
2. A Seminar in April/May to look at the technical and legal aspects of elections, covering four areas:
 - (i) Political parties;
 - (ii) Local public administration;
 - (iii) The press; and
 - (iv) N.G.O.'s (and the direct representation of citizens in the election process).

Mr. Sandor raised the subject of civic education and felt that the central and local television stations should be provided with videos which would illustrate the importance of voting, the procedure at the Polling Station and the relationship between civil rights and the election process. He emphasized the importance of educating the public. Villaveces agreed that this was particularly important but pointed out that because of cultural differences it was best that any videos be produced in Romania rather than elsewhere. Mr. Sandor then asked whether it was felt that a

separate Seminar on civic education could be held and it was agreed that this would be a worthwhile exercise. Villaveces said that she plans to hold at least two Seminars during her three month stay in Romania and she would be working in conjunction with IFES's project partner, the Commission on Security and Co-operation in Europe Office for Free Elections. It was agreed that there should be a separate meeting with Mr. Sandor and his staff to discuss civic education on March 2, 1992 at 9:00 a.m. During the meeting Lasham referred to the Articles of Association of the Regional Association of Electoral Administrators for Central and Eastern Europe. He pointed out that Mr. Richard Soudriette, Director of IFES, had asked whether the government was in a position to give a written commitment to the establishment of the Association and whether the Articles previously supplied to Mr. Vaida could be signed. Mr. Vaida indicated that although there had been some delays he envisaged no problems with this request and undertook to organize the signing of the document as soon as possible.

Ends 14.00 hrs.

BRIEF NOTE OF A MEETING AT A.R. PRESS AGENCY
HELD AT 4:30 P.M. ON MONDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1992

Villaveces and Lasham met with Uli Valureanu of the A.R. Press Agency, an editor of *Romania Libera*. The editor expressed his concerns regarding nationalist parties which have emerged since the revolution. Certain newspapers making racist comments sold a half-million copies daily; he was concerned that 8% of the vote was taken in Bucharest by the party representing such tendencies. It was a particular concern that one of the party's objectives was to install military control of the economy. He felt that this course of action would revert to the conditions of pre-revolution or worse.

Although there are problems with distribution, *Romania Libera*, sells 200,000 copies per day.

An English version of the newspaper selling 3,000 copies is also published. The distribution of the newspapers has become a problem. Prior to the revolution the 200 or so newspapers were distributed by the one government agency. Following the revolution over 1,000 newspapers have appeared and this has resulted in a breakdown of the distribution network. Consequently *Romania Libera* has started to organize their own distribution network, helping other independent newspapers as well, but this is now more difficult due to the rising costs of petroleum. In addition he felt that in some towns and villages there is a deliberate policy not to sell his newspaper.

In regard to television coverage of the elections, he stressed that the monotonous nature of pre-election programming due to the existence of 200 parties which were all given air time. It was nonetheless available, allowing the government to say that prime time was available to all. There are two television stations in Romania. The first major station, which goes off the air at 11:00 p.m. has no effective coverage of political matters. Between 11:00 p.m. and midnight the second T.V. channel does provide good coverage of political events and indeed of issues of the day affecting Romania in general and at election time. When asked whether the elections were free and fair, he said it was a difficult question to answer. He felt that overall they were but a number of isolated minor incidents put a question mark over the process in certain areas. He stressed the need for further civic education, realizing that the voter needs to be more aware of voting procedures, and whether election officials are acting in accordance with the law.

There have been changes: everyone can now have a passport, there is freedom of speech and there are free newspapers. Everything is better but ...

Ends 17.30 hrs.

BRIEF NOTE OF MEETING HELD AT 9:00 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1992

PRESENT:

Mr. Dorel Sandor, Minister of State, Department of Social and Political Structures.

Mr. Olteanu, Nicolae Ivan, Marta Maria Villaveces and Charles Lasham.

Mr. Sandor opened the meeting by stating that his department had only been formed in July 1990 and he presented Villaveces and Lasham with a copy of the Annual Report. He indicated that he reported directly to the Prime Minister and his role included acting as liaison with political parties, NGOs, trade unions, parliament, church and civic organizations. He felt it was important for his department to have such contacts for a government and country in transition. The DSPS, in conjunction with local and central election commissions and cooperation from human rights groups, invited some 40 to 50 students to observe local elections in February 1992, and a report has been prepared for the government which lists irregularities and makes certain recommendations in an attempt to stop similar problems at the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

The department has undertaken to organize a seminar which has been approved by the Prime Minister and is sponsored by the British Know How Fund. The seminar, entitled Free and Fair Elections in Romania, is to be held at Sinaia, March 15-17, and is organized by the Centre for Strategic Studies and Comparative Analysis. Mr. Sandor invited Villaveces and Lasham to participate. Villaveces accepted and indicated that in Lasham's absence another member of the IFES team would attend and would bring along videos and other material relating to IFES's involvement in elections throughout the world. This was welcomed by Mr. Sandor. Election experts and journalists from the United States and United Kingdom had been invited to attend. Only 10 of the Romanian political parties had invited because it was the department's view that there should be a major reduction in the number of political parties within Romania. Representatives of the Romanian Institute of Political and Social Science and other NGOs had also been invited and there will be in the region of 60-70 participants with 5 preliminary sessions and subsequent workshops.

It was proposed to hold a further small seminar concerned with interactive relations during transition at some future date concentrating in detail on ethnic problems within Romania. Mr. Sandor indicated that he would look to IFES to give assistance in

this matter. Villaveces discussed the need to identify relationships with political parties, how they are formed and how they are financed and she indicated that she would be willing to discuss this at, say, an additional workshop at the Sinaia Seminar. Mr. Sandor pointed out that the Romania Mare Party would not be attending as the Party would not agree to meet in the same venue as the other 10 political parties.

Mr. Sandor went on to discuss the percentage turnout at elections which he felt was too low. He indicated that it was of course better than Poland and Hungary. There was then some discussion about percentage turnouts at elections worldwide. It was concluded that there was a need for civic education which was accepted by the IFES representatives and Villaveces made the point that civic education should start in the schools, so that children from an early age could adjust to democratic principles. Nicolae Ivan indicated that he was looking into the possibility of arranging for a specific television programme to be produced which would illustrate the basic elements of democracy. He promised to take this up at governmental and ministerial level. Lasham indicated that he would be able to send Villaveces a copy of a video produced in London which had similar aims, although not specifically related to Romania, would be useful as a base from which any TV programme could perhaps begin.

Mr. Sandor then went on to talk about institutes involved in public opinion and research. He was particularly intent to recommend to the IFES delegation the Center for Social Studies and Screening of Social Dialogue Group headed by Professor Pavel Cimpeanu, which was currently looking for some form of sponsorship to arrange research into public opinion concerning elections. Villaveces indicated that it would be useful to have a paper from Professor Cimpeanu so that the matter may be considered in detail. It was agreed that Mr. Sandor should arrange a meeting with the Professor, Villaveces, the Director of Strategic Studies and the DSPS.

We discussed the passing of the various laws in advance of the elections, including laws relating to the Senate, the President, finance and constitutional matters. Because of the bicameral system there were difficulties with getting legislation through parliament in time and the debates were complex. There remained only 8 weeks to adopt the election law in order to give the 60 days' notice required in the timetable. The available dates appeared to be May 31*, June 7 or June 14. (*This date is unlikely as it coincides with "Blind Sunday" which is a National Holiday in Romania).

The meeting ended at 10:10 a.m.

BRIEF NOTE OF A MEETING HELD AT 10:15 A.M. ON
TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1992

at the Romanian Institute for Human Rights Building.

PRESENT:

Mrs. Irina Zlatescu, Deputy Director of the Institute and President of AROLID, (Romanian Association for Personal Freedom and Human Dignity)

Aura Anghel, Chief Editor IHR,

Aurelia Flokea, Chief of Public Relations IHR,

Carmen Banica, Chief of Secretarial Service IHR,

Villaveces and Lasham.

The Director of the Institute informed IFES representatives that the organization was founded in 1991 with the purpose of undertaking research and education into Human Rights. She then gave us her impressions, with regard to the elections of February 1992.

Because the law was issued very shortly before the elections, it was not possible for the elector to be fully aware of the processes to be introduced. The Institute issued a sheet of information as to what the elector should know and what election observers should know. In January 1992 they organized a seminar with the co-operation of the Electoral Commission, representatives of government, NGOs and the various embassies. The Institute had identified a number of problems, i.e., the status of foreign and domestic observers, military personnel voting, the problems associated with seamen who were away and therefore unable to vote and the issue of students. Members of the Institute staff were named as observers and some hundreds were mobilized throughout the large cities. A preliminary report had been prepared. AROLID membership includes jurists who wish to recommend various amendments.

The question of civic education was raised. It was pointed out that there had been little progress since 1990 on the question of civic education, but that the public were more tolerant than they were at the first elections.

Lasham then went into detail about the students' vote and AIHR said that there were differing views and that they could see both sides

of the argument. It was concluded that perhaps the best compromise would be that the students should be able to register twice and vote from their family home (domicile) or their campus address (residence). On the question of the military, it was confirmed that they should continue to vote in civil polling stations and not within their camps due to the possibility of intimidation.

It was announced that between March 19-21, 1992 there would be an international seminar "Democracy and the State of Human Rights", concentrating on two main areas: democratic principles in the Romanian constitution, and ethnic problems in elections. The presidents of the opposition parties, parliamentary representatives, human rights organizations from Europe, representatives of the Romanian Academy and other NGOs would be taking part in the Conference and an invitation was extended and accepted by Villaveces on behalf of two IFES representatives.

The meeting ended at 11:00 a.m.

BRIEF NOTE OF A MEETING HELD AT 12 NOON ON
TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1992

at the League for the Defense of Human Rights (LADO)

PRESENT:

Mr. Nicolae Stefanescu-Draganesti, President,

Mrs. Ina Bardan, Vice President,

Mr. Nistor Cristea, Secretary,

Villaveces and Lasham.

The President opened the meeting by saying that he was pleased to meet with representatives of IFES and indicated that the Romanian people were always pleased to see foreign observers at their elections for two prime reasons: the civilized world had not forgotten them, and that the voter has the guarantee that the elections are fair. He commented that after the two rounds of local elections held in February, it was no coincidence that there was less fraud when foreign and domestic observers were present. In his opinion the voters were still confused and the question of civic education was then discussed in detail. Although Romanians had gone to the polls three times since the revolution the technique of voting and the platform of the particular political parties were still a mystery to some people. The launching of a civic education programme should be the goal of IFES and others interested in Romanian democracy and it was indicated that he would welcome the assistance from IFES in the production of a brochure outlining information on voting rights procedures, political parties etc. He felt that this was much better than meetings or conferences because it would remain as a permanent reference. He stressed the point that young people must be aware of their human rights and certain political cultural and economic factors. He also commented that after the 1992 Parliamentary elections there would be a four year gap after which large numbers of individuals would be voting for the first time and organizations should act now to ensure that everyone is familiar with the system.

In February 1991 LADO started a programme for domestic election observers. He pointed out that some 6,000 domestic observers were involved in the recent local elections, and in conjunction with Pro-Democracy and other groups, 10,300 of the 14,000 polling stations in the country were covered on election day. Villaveces and Lasham indicated that this was a remarkable achievement. He went on to cite examples of the other matters in which the organization was involved, including homeless children, women's issues, a social programme for medical assistance, torture,

disappearing persons and police violence. The Vice President of the Association then made the point that human rights groups abroad have more power because they are able to apply great pressure to government and influence change. The Romanian Parliament has indicated its desire to discuss the position of LADO, and particularly its experience in observing the elections. She continued that in the draft of the local legislation there was originally no provision for election observers but this was changed subject to those observers being members of human rights organizations and not members of any political party. Following a reaction against these observers by NSF, the clause allowing domestic observers at the parliamentary elections was to be left out. This exclusion was, in her view, extremely troublesome. There should be provision for domestic observers within the election law. Villaveces and Lasham indicated that this had already come to their attention and it would be considered in detail in the IFES Report. She then went on to give examples of some minor infringements of the election law.

The IFES representatives were advised that at the next election it was LADO's intention to cover all polling stations, but that the staff would be sent on duty after they had received some training on election law. Each observer was equipped with a copy of the election law, polling station details, numbers of voters and a special formula for the calculation of the result. An impressive array of posters prepared by LADO were displayed to IFES: 100,000 posters giving details of their universal declaration of human rights; a second poster of which 40,000 copies were made, giving details on how to vote and encouraging people to vote; a mail box campaign leaflet on voting rights (10,000 copies); a poster on fair elections and the importance of the secrecy of the vote (100,000 copies); 10,000 mail box leaflets emphasizing fair legal free elections and 100,000 posters indicating that the electorate should inform themselves by noting the programmes of the political parties and emphasizing the secrecy of the vote. In addition the small manual with which each observer was provided with was reproduced and a copy taken. The IFES representatives indicated that they were extremely impressed with the work of LADO. The discussion continued on a variety of problems, including the fact that the lists were not up-to-date, the ballot papers sometimes were not stapled, becoming loose and on occasion were deemed void. There was no standardization of ballot box size, the mobile boxes were too large, and the method of cancelling ballots which was cumbersome and extremely time consuming. The design of the ballot paper was inadequate and there was no consistent equal division of the electorate within polling stations. Villaveces indicated that she would be willing to work with the group on the civic education points and on the possible production of a brochure. The meeting ended at 13:35.

BRIEF NOTE OF A MEETING HELD AT 14:15 HOURS ON
TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1992

at the Ministry of Justice with Dinu Ianculescu, two members of his staff, Villaveces and Lasham. ✓

Mr. Ianculescu, Chief of the Department for Foreign Legal Relations, explained the role of the Ministry of Justice within the election process. He gave the background to the organization of the Justice Department. In February 1991 a proposal was put to Parliament for a new law for the organization of Justice and the strengthening of the relationship between the Ministry of Justice and the Judges. The Ministry of Justice would not interfere in the various contests and challenges at election time, leaving it to the CEC to decide. We learned that of the 46 Supreme Court Judges, some 7 were selected by the Supreme Court to preside over the District Courts connected with the elections. He made the point that the latest election law needs to be drafted in a much better way than the previous statutes. He did recognize the role of foreign observers in looking closely at the elections and the possibility of fraud and he ended with the statement made originally by Stalin that - "there are no elections, merely the counting of the votes".

The meeting ended at 15:15

Brief note of a meeting at the Central Electoral Commission at 15:30 on Tuesday, 3rd March, 1992

PRESENT: Mr. Uglean, Head of Romanian Central Electoral Commission
Nicolae Ivan (A.I.D.), Villaveces, Lasham

After the usual introductions Mr. Uglean began by saying there had been a number of small technical problems at the local elections and this was in his opinion hardly surprising as elections at local level had not been held for 50 years. He expressed the opinion that it was necessary to conduct technical training at the Central and Judet level. He felt that the Government should provide rooms, offices etc. and the appropriate special equipment, conference room, press rooms, etc.

It was his wish to introduce personal voting cards for each person over the age of 18. This would solve the problem of inadequate voting lists as individuals would produce the voting card allowing them to vote anywhere in the country. He indicated that the current law deprived the people of the vote if they were travelling or if they were seamen or embassy staff.

He felt that at the problems over electoral lists should be lessened during the next round of elections due to an update of the register which had taken place immediately before the local elections but which had not reached all polling stations.

He indicated that there was a need to educate the electorate as to who they can vote for and the various platforms for each of the parties. Method of voting was also an important factor, but the Government was in need of finance for this type of programme due to budget constraints. Lasham raised the question of the hours of polling. While Mr. Uglean accepted that they were extremely long there was no real desire or intention to make any change at the next elections or at any future elections. He pointed out that the law does allow individuals to take a break during polling hours but accepted that very few individuals took any break because they were too dedicated to the election process.

Lasham then raised the question of the ballot papers, the fact that they were cumbersome, the fact that they were not stapled etc. but Uglean indicated that this was Government's province and he would make recommendations for change after the law had been enacted. When it was pointed out to him that this was too late he eventually acknowledged that there is not likely to be any change prior to the Parliamentary Elections.

Lasham then discussed the problem of standardization of ballot paper and box size. Uglean said that this was not possible due to the different sizes of the electorates. The point was pursued by

Lasham who indicated that it was possible to have a uniform size if the number of voters allocated to the various polling stations did not exceed a particular number. He made the point that there was a need to standardize the size of the polling booths.

He then complained about the proliferation of political parties but accepted that unless there was a change in the way political parties could be formed there was not much which could be done. Villaveces and Lasham then suggested one or two ways around this i.e., increasing the number of voters needed to accredit a political party from 251 to say 1000 or to only accept those parties at a particular election who had received over a specific and set number of votes at previous elections. He welcomed these suggestions and the IFES representatives said that in the report which would be produced during March a recommendation of this nature would be made.

Lasham then asked if Mr. Uglean could give details of the number of staff in his office and the IFES representatives were surprised to hear that apart from himself the only permanent staff were the 7 supreme court judges, a secretary and a typist. At election time there were temporary staff brought in to deal with the accreditation of observers. The IFES representatives emphasized the need for a permanent commission in order that an expertise could be developed within Romania and that they could learn from other countries by attending conferences and going on fact finding missions and indeed on observer missions. It was agreed that modern equipment was needed in the CEC, well qualified and trained staff should be taken on and that there should be a permanent budgetary provision made within Government to allow this important office to remain a permanent feature of Romanian society.

The meeting ended at 16:45.

Brief note of a meeting held at the Pro-Democracy Organizations
Offices at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 4th March, 1992

PRESENT: Cristina Stefanoiu, Special Projects Director
Doru Jiga, Senior Field Officer
Maura Brueger, National Democratic Institute
Nancy Olson, International Republican Institute
Villaveces and Lasham

Following the usual introductions Cristina Stefanoiu advised IFES that ProDemocracy is a non partisan, voter-education organization which was formed in August 1991 with a view to promoting voter-education particularly in the organization of observers for the February 9 and February 23, 1992 elections. Reference was made to some 200,000 leaflets which have been produced emphasizing to the electorate that 'your vote counts' and advising them to look out for any irregularities at the poll. In addition, we were shown a ProDemocracy recruitment leaflet of which some 30,000 copies were made. The leaflets were distributed by trade unions and other organizations within Romania. The discussion then went on to the placing of these domestic observers at the polling stations and reference should be made to the note of the LADO meeting of 3rd March, 1992.

The IFES team was told that ProDemocracy worked very closely with the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs. They organized training seminars in October and December 1991 and produced an additional leaflet which explained the role of the election observer and the law and had at the back a report which each observer was expected to complete and return to a central sector coordinator.

Reference was then made to some minor irregularities i.e., polling stations not receiving the full allocation of ballot papers; the non pre-stamping of ballot papers; the consistency of the paper used for ballots and the possible intimidation felt by voters due to the presence of police.

We were advised of the method of compiling the register. It was left to the City Hall i.e., the mayor to compile these lists. In actual fact, they used lists held by the local police and supplemented these lists with information obtained from grocery stores. The grocery stores held information as sugar is rationed in Romania and individuals need to 'register' with the grocery store to receive their allocation of sugar. The next stage was that the 'City Hall' was required to post the lists in conspicuous places some 30 days before the election and it was up to electors to check these lists and make appeals to be included. 3 days before the election lists were taken down and theoretically updated

in manuscript. The complete list was then supposed to go to the polling station but it is alleged in most cases they did not and the original list without the update was the one used at the station. This of course caused problems although there was a facility for individuals to be added to the list on election day. In many cases people were confused; they were told to go to different stations, when they arrived they were told to go elsewhere and of course some people became disinterested at this stage and did not vote.

The question of observers was then raised. In the new legislation for the parliamentary elections there is a provision for international observers but there is no mention of domestic or national observers within the legislation at present. The ProDemocracy movement has organized a petition and letters have been sent to all senators and deputies making the case for domestic observers. The ProDemocracy movement was confident that there would be a provision for domestic observers in the new legislation due to the pressure being brought by their group and other groups. The question of accreditation of domestic observers was then raised. Due to the lack of staffing in the Central Electoral Commission the accreditation had been delayed because in addition to poor staffing, all accreditation was done centrally in Bucharest. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THIS SHOULD BE A DEVOLUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCREDITATION OF DOMESTIC OBSERVERS TO THE REGIONAL COMMISSION should there be an amendment to the Draft Law.

The team was then told that the ProDemocracy movement had managed to secure a 2 minute spot on Romanian television immediately prior to the elections encouraging the voters to take part in the elections emphasizing the vote was secret and the election should be free and fair and encouraging individuals to assist with observation at the elections. This video proved to be extremely successful and Villaveces and Lasham viewed the production and were encouraged by the presentation as a contribution to voter education in Romania.

The team was also told that a parallel count was conducted and ProDemocracy were able to announce a provisional result at 4:20 a.m. on February 24, the morning following the second round of the election. These results proved to be extremely accurate.

Villaveces and Lasham raised a number of problems with regard to ballot papers, hours of poll, ballot boxes, students and the military and the fact that certain people who were hospitalized were unable to vote. All these points will be covered in the report of the IFES representatives and there was agreement between IFES and ProDemocracy on each of these issues.

We then discussed the formation of political parties and it was interesting to note that a party could be formed if they had the support of 251 individuals wishing to support a particular party.

That party was then registered in a court and provided it did not call itself fascist or use expressions supporting fascism it would be approved contingent on having an account for finances and an office address. An indication of the party president, their leadership breakdown was also required and a decision, in the affirmative, was usually given in a three day period. Villaveces and Lasham indicated that there were perhaps two solutions to reduce the proliferation of parties. The first being increase the numbers of supporters to a minimum of 1000 or only allow parties to be entered on the ballot paper if they obtained a certain percentage of a vote at previous elections i.e., 5% overall. (It is recognized that this would be a problematical when it came to the formation of new parties).

The IFES representatives were then formally invited to attend the Round Table discussions taking place on March 7. The invitation was accepted.

At the conclusion of this meeting Villaveces and Lasham met separately with NDI and IRI representatives and discussed future plans. It was agreed to have a breakfast meeting at 8:30 a.m. in the Intercontinental Hotel with these individuals together with 2 lawyers who would be arriving in time for the Round Table Conference.

Brief note of a meeting held at Ministry of the Interior at 4:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 4, 1992

PRESENT: Major General Gheorghe Carp, Secretary of State Villaveces and Lasham

The Secretary of State gave a resume of the duties of the Ministry of Interior in relation to the local election law. He emphasized on numerous occasions the impartiality of the police in respect of the conduct of the elections and indicated that their main aims continued to be impartiality, maintaining public order and peace. He advised us that he personally supervised the conduct of the police at the elections and introduced a number of good practices which he confirmed would continue at the parliamentary elections.

NOTE OF A MEETING HELD IN THE PRO-DEMOCRACY HEADQUARTERS
AT CLUJ ON TUESDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1992
AT 16:00 HRS

PRESENT: Carol Hirsham, Regional Co-ordinator;
Villaveces and Lasham

Lasham explained to the Regional Director the purposes behind IFES and particularly its mission to Romania at this time. He further explained that the IFES representatives had met with the national organizers of Pro-Democracy and therefore were familiar with its operation.

Mr. Hirsham then gave specific examples of problems within the Cluj, Transylvania area with particular reference to anti-Hungarian feeling by the P.U.N.R. party which concentrated its energy in the Cluj area. He indicated that their campaign was mainly connected with extreme views indicating that there was a danger that all commerce will be Hungarian in the area and Transylvania would be given back to Hungary should the electorate not vote their way. He indicated that their campaign was successful and managed to persuade the electorate.

The IFES representatives made no comment in respect of this and merely listened.

He then went on to give further examples of problems in the area which were known to the IFES representatives but he concluded by saying that the most important topic in Romania today was civic education. He was pleased to hear that as part of the continuing programme in Romania, IFES would be looking in detail at the question of civic education.

During the meeting we were joined by Jim Wilets, Project Attorney for the International Human Rights Law Group based in Washington who was interested to hear of the work of IFES. He invited IFES representatives to attend a Seminar on 19th March, 1992 entitled Legal Remedies for Election Fraud and this invitation was accepted by Villaveces.

Ends 17:30 hrs.

NOTE OF A MEETING HELD AT 12:30 P.M.
AT THE F.S.M. HEADQUARTERS BAIA MARE
ON FRIDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1992

PRESENT: Botis Augustin, Deputy in Parliament;
Ioan Moldovan, F.S.N. President, Baia Mare;
Marina Victor, Member F.S.N.;
Tars Adrian, Vice-President F.S.N. Baia Mare;
Villaveces and Lasham

The Deputy of Parliament discussed the political situation within Romania and particularly in Baia Mare. He felt it was difficult for outside observers to understand the social and psychological problems in the country. Indeed it was sometimes difficult for the electorate to understand the consequences of moving from a totalitarian system to a democratic system and a free market economy. He indicated that it was the responsibility of the political parties and government to ensure that the public understood fully the reasons for the problems being experienced in Romania at present and why they are likely to continue for some further time. The IFES team then asked the meeting whether they would be able to give an impression of the organization of the election process within the country. The President of the F.S.N. commented that the elections were well organized according to the financial means within the country. In respect of the continued speculation about election fraud, it was his opinion that these allegations were not true. There were certainly, insignificant errors in procedure etc. but they did not have any effect on the result. He then went on to talk about the F.S.N.'s political campaign which he felt was decent and informative and he indicated that the party was trying to be faithful to the voters. The F.S.N. were extremely upset about the "aggressiveness" of the Democratic Convention. However, he indicated that "political parties cannot live long if they continue to tell lies". It was his view that there needs to be better organization in the cities as well as in the country. He also expressed the opinion that there are too many political parties, that these need to be reduced and the ones that remain need to be more responsive to the electorate. He advised that F.S.N. was meeting at county level to discuss the party's programme for the parliamentary election in the near future and this will culminate in a national convention of the party which is likely to take place on 28th March, 1992.

The Vice-President also agreed that there should be better organization of the elections. One of the other issues he was concerned about was the equal access of all political parties to the media.

It was put to us that civic education commencing with voter education was particularly important to Romania and the F.S.N. would co-operate with IFES and any other groups in drawing up a voter/civic education programme for the country.

Ends 13:30 hrs.

NOTE OF A MEETING HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE PREFECT FOR
BAIA MARE AT 2 P.M. ON FRIDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1992

PRESENT: Prefect Dan Marinca, Prefect, Baia Mare;
Villaveces and Lasham

The IFES team explained the purpose of its mission in Romania and thanked the Prefect for sparing the time to meet the team during his busy schedule.

He indicated that in the legislation he had really three main roles and they are to print ballot papers, to provide the appropriate stamps, and to provide boxes and booths at the station. He emphasized that he was not involved in any political way. He indicated that there had been problems in the small town of Sapinta as result of which the election did not take place. He indicated that IFES would be able to monitor the elections in that town which are to be re-run on 19th April. We then discussed the technical nature of his involvement in the elections and the fact that certain election documents were delivered to him at the close of polling under the constitution it was for his Office to keep such documents for a six-month period and then to ensure that they are destroyed.

NOTE OF A MEETING HELD WITH MARINEL COVES,
ACTING PRESIDENT, CIVIC ALLIANCE PARTY, BAIA MARE
AT 16:15 HRS - 6TH MARCH, 1992
Villaveces and Lasham were both present

The Acting President advised the IFES representatives that the main purpose of the party is to promote civic education within Romania. He indicated that the Romanian people are not fully aware of their human rights or what democracy means and one major problem is that large numbers of the voters do not know how to cast their vote. He then went on to explain that the Civic Alliance Party had tried to ensure that the elections were well organized and carried out correctly. He did say that there were a number of discrepancies known to the party and these were brought to the attention of the public and the appropriate authorities but little had been done. It was the party's opinion that only lawyers or judges should head the election bureau as some Presidents had been inexperienced and not able to understand fully the legislation or indeed command the respect of the other members of the bureau.

He then highlighted a number of problems that occurred on election day which had previously been reported to the IFES team. He went on to discuss immediate improvements in the system which he felt could take place i.e., the electoral lists should be more accurate and set out in a better way, there were too few booths at certain stations and in the countryside mobile booths should be used, but only where people were sick and should not be taken to those areas where people merely did not wish to make the journey to the polling booth.

Ends 17:10 hrs.

BRIEF NOTE OF MEETING ORGANIZED BY PRO-DEMOCRACY
AT 10 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1992

The IFES representatives were privileged to take part in the Pro-Democracy Round Table discussions held at the Athenia Hotel in Bucharest. The meeting heard from Secretaries of State and representatives from the Central Electoral Commission, delegates from Political Parties, Civic Organizations, the media, and the government.

Following lunch there was a session on the media and political parties which was followed by discussions about the role of Prefectures, Bureaus and Commissions. The IFES team was asked to comment on a number of points. The team made the point that a permanent Central Electoral Bureau should be established. The reasons for this are set out in the report. In addition, the team expressed their concern about the production of voter cards and indicated that should they be introduced, their production and issue needs to be carefully organized to ensure that there is no further confusion and strain on the administrative process of elections.

In addition the IFES team and other international representatives were asked to give information about the election process within their own countries and our contribution was welcomed and valued.

At the conclusion of the meeting the IFES representatives individually thanked the organizers for the invitation and expressed their complete satisfaction with the contents of the meeting and the positive achievements which will come out of this unique meeting. Villaveces and Lasham also asked for a copy of the report on the Round Table and were assured that during March a copy would be made available both in Romanian and English.

The meeting concluded at 5:30 p.m.

TRANSLATION OF THE ROMANIA DRAFT PARLIAMENTARY AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION LAW

PROVIDED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE

AND

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Government of Romania

Resolution

regarding the presentation to be adopted for
the draft law for the election of the
President of Romania

The Government of Romania decides:

Sole article: It is presented to the Romanian Senate for
adoption, the draft law for the election of the President of
Romania.

Prime Minister,

Theodor Stolojan

Bucharest
January 16, 1992

Nr.E6

increase of the number of electoral offices and corresponding districts with the number of senator mandate, toilsome the possibility of having professionals (judges, attorneys, and lawyers) in offices, where even in present times, often, it is difficult to have professionals; the increase of the number of staff members which toilsome the papers circulation between the election section and electoral district, in this manner being increased the risk of errors, electoral fraud and amount of work in the polling, especially on the election day. All these issues demand also to double the electoral expenses which are supported by the State budget, from 1 - 1.5 billion lei to 2 - 3 billion lei. For the above mentioned reasons the two systems cannot be combined. Thus, if the elections take place based on proportional representation system for Chamber of Deputies and singular nomination ballot for Senate would be an original experience.

In addition, must be taken into consideration that the division of the country in electoral districts for senators must be done through legal means. The Government cannot make such a division without political implication, whereas the decision is of administrative nature. The establishment of the districts, however, has to keep account of the population spread on these territories and to modify whenever the division is changing, the risk otherwise is to infringe the norm of representation and parity of the votes. Therefore, it is a complicated procedure without any significant advantage for the future political composition of the Senate.

At the same time, has been analyzed the possibility of electing senators based on another method - ballot - as follows:

- setting up a single list of senators for the entire electoral district, containing all the parties and independent candidates;

- voting each candidate and distributing the senator mandate to the one who obtained the most of the votes within the limits for senator seats.

The targeted goal through application of this system is that the Senate will be an elite parliamentary body and the senators less dependent on the parties that proposed them, following to be elected dividually, not by lists (therefore, the vote is primarily for the candidate and secondly for the party, in opposition with the elections by list when the vote is given primarily to the parties and its program for governing, and secondly for the proposed candidate).

At the same time has been analyzed if the relative independence of the senators towards the parties that proposed them does not impeded the governing process, having in view that is a multi-party system. Also, it is not certain that the election of the senators by majority ballot will select the desired elite for the Senate, for this way, what it counts (singular ballot) is the reputation of the candidate, or fame does not represent always the capacity, and the capacity does not imply necessarily political quality, on the contrary, this way could impede the formation of a new category of politicians, without which a Parliament could not function properly. Another aspect refers to the representation of the senators, if this will be according to their legitimacy, for even if we exclude the possibility that a candidate will obtain all the votes (which would have as effect partial elections and the extension of election period) cannot be excluded the possibility that a candidate could obtain a large percentage of votes (90%) since others very small (5% if there are 2 of them, counting that there were 3 seats) but ultimately all to receive a senator mandate, which

The system of the most powerful average- votes and Hondt system have similar effects, securing the representation in Parliament of parties and political formations which have obtained the most votes, and then, which correspond to the majority of the electoral body option. Therefore, both systems of calculating the results of the ballot are to favor the formation of powerful parties, which reflect precisely and clearly the options of the electoral body.

However, viewing, the abstract and complicated system of the most powerful average - votes, which makes the correct understanding very difficult and lowers the confidence of the citizens in the electoral systems, it is recommended to adoption the Hondt system, which is much less complicated and easy to be understood and secures the coverage of all mandates according to the electoral majority option.

For simplifying the electoral operations and to clear away the complications and risk of errors or fraud, which results from country - wide centralization of the unutilized votes, it is proposed that the Hondt system be applied at the district electoral level. The accumulation of unutilized votes per county being of nature to favor the small parties, with all negative political consequences and in the activity of the Parliament. To prevent this phenomenon it would be necessary for a threshold of 5% or 7% of the expressed votes for a party to participate in the country - level mandate sharing. Setting up this threshold, the effects are similar to the Hondt system at district electoral level, and in addition creates an unjustified complication because it depletes some parties of some mandates otherwise deserved if the threshold would have not been instituted. The mandates will favor other parties which otherwise would not deserve them.

In essence, the Hondt system consists in the following operations:

- the division of all valid expressed votes for each list and independent candidate by 1,2,3,...etc, in reference to the number of mandates and the selection of the smallest result, in decreasing order of the results from the division; the result selected this way will become the electoral coefficient of the district;
- the division of the valid expressed votes for each list or independent candidate by the electoral coefficient and the allotment of the mandates in reference with the number resulted from the division between the number and the electoral coefficient.

Also analyzed was the possibility of a uninominal ballot because of the scarce number of the senators in most of the electoral districts. Concerning these effects, the uninominal ballot in the situation of a small number of mandates -under 5 - brings approximately the same consequences as the Hondt system, because for such a number, the proportional representation has similar consequences with the methods of majority ballot. Perhaps only the independent candidate will be favored, which is not in the favor of the political composition of the Senate, because the independent candidate is an unforeseeable factor and often destabilizing.

The possibility of electing the senate, based on uninominal ballot has been excluded due to grave implications of practicality. The creation of two kinds of electoral districts some for deputies - for the counties, another for the number of senators to be elected, for each mandate a district; the

between the district electoral offices and the voting sections is getting complicated, favoring errors and frauds.

-either to abandon the unique norm of representation for senate, establishing, like the elections of May 20, 1990, different representation norms in reference with the population of the counties; This way, however, will be an over representation in the Senate of the counties with a lesser population and a under representation of the ones with a larger population. Which is contradictory to the democratic principle of representation. If a population is quite large it should not be restricted in representation, and the counties with less population should be favorably represented, as long as it does not exist, a reason for social protection, which, evidently can not be the number of residents. In addition a denial between legitimately is reached, which is the same for all senators a result of their representative mandate, which is different, for it derives from unequal norms of representation.

2. Methods of ballot. The election of deputies and senators is propose to take place in electoral districts envisioned in the draft, based on list ballot and independent candidates, according to the proportional representation principle. It is not proposed, adopting the majority system, list or uninominal, because of its unbalanced character in the situation of multi-party appearanc. This permits with a majority of just 1 (one) vote to obtain all the mandates which from a political point of view can create political tension within the Parliament and the representation of the parties in the electoral body. For instance, a party with 20% of the votes, expressed either by the candidates list, or through its candidacy in the uninominal ballot, obtains all the mandates if the other parties have each under 20%, even though these parties represent the majority of 80% of the electoral votes. The majority system of list or uninominal is adequate for countries with 2 (two) parties system (England, USA).

Having viewed the post-revolutionary political phenomenon in our country, characterized especially by numerous parties and political tendencies, it is proposed that a ballot system as a result of applying the proportional representation., as well as the elections of May 20, 1990 be adopted

The basic system, which results from this principle of the largest category of "left over" groups and the most powerful group of votes, through which is secured the mandates in two methods, the first, the application of electoral coefficient, the second through repartition of the unutilized votes (left over) from the first stage and the Hondt system, through which is settled the repartition of all mandates, based on an electoral coefficient which explains the proportionality itself; the characteristics are provided in annexe nr.2

Having viewed the actual dissipation of the political phenomenon, in over 225 parties and the peril that they represent for Parliament, we consider inadequate the system of the largest "left over" votes which favored the smaller parties against the representatives ones, can have as effect the deformation of the electorate's choice. In the stucture of this system, two parties, in which one has obtained 2 -3 times fewer votes than the other, can receive each a mandate, because it compared only the "left over" votes (unutilized); even though their representation is significantly unequal.

STATEMENT OF MOTIVES (REASONS)

Based on the provisions of art. 80 subart.2 and art.99 of decree -Law nr. 92/1990 for the election of Parliament and President of Romania, has been drawn up herewith, the draft law for electing the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

In developing this project one had in view, both, the necessity of a permanent electoral system, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the regulations of the present electoral law, established by the decree- Law nr. 92/1990.

The main aspects of the new electoral law proposed for debate and adoption are as follows:

1. The settlement of the number of mandates. The deputies and senators mandates that must be elected in each electoral district is proposed to be determined based on the following representation norms:

- 70,000 residents for a deputy mandate
- 140,000 residents for a senator mandate

At the same time, it is proposed that, in any case, in every electoral district that there be elected at least 2 (two) deputies or 2 (two) senators, in order to avoid the underrepresentation of the population from the districts with a lesser number of residents.

As a consequence of the application of the representation norm, the number of mandates from each electoral district is the one envisioned in annexe. nr. 1, and the Chamber of Deputies will be formed of 312 elected deputies and the Senate of 148 senators. The proportion 1 to 2 of the senate, compared to the Chamber of Deputies, corresponds to the proportion between the number of deputies and the one of the senators for the advancement of the parliamentary procedures envisioned by art. 144 subart. b. of the Constitution, as well as the equal position of the two chambers. A smaller senate would be too powerful regarding the efficiency of its work and made too weak regarding the representation and the proportion that it would have in the joint meeting of the 2 (two) Chambers. The higher the number of deputies, the more difficult the parliamentary procedures of the chamber of Deputies are. It is well known from the experience of other countries how important the quality and efficiency of the Parliament and the influence it has in the society.

The possibility that the proportion of the Senate toward the Chamber of deputies should be one Senator to three Deputies or possibly one Senator to four Deputies, which would increase the efficiency of the activity of the Senate, easing debates and the formation of the majorities needed for making decisions. The matter presumes: either the Senate to be elected based on electoral districts larger than the ones of the Chamber of Deputies. This would permit the increase of the representation norm, thus insuring, in each of these districts, the election of at least 2 senators and, at the same time, the election of a lower number of senators. Such an alternative, however, complicates the electoral process (electoral offices of different districts, some for deputies, other for senators must be created, the number of the office staff increased accordingly, the relations

(5) The persons accredited to assist in the electoral operations for the first ballot, are righteously accredited for the second ballot as well.

CHAPTER IV

Final and transitory dispositions

Art.26 The sanctions and penalties provided by the law, for infringing the legal dispositions regarding the election of the Parliament, are to be applied for the election of the President, as well.

Art.27 (1) The legal provisions for Parliament election, referring to electoral expenses, legal fee, the government support for electoral offices and the trial for legal disputes or any other requests, are applied as well for the Presidential election.

(2) If both, the election for Parliament and the President of Romania take place at the same time, the expenses for electoral operations, including the subventions for parties and political formations from the state budget are supported from the funds allocated for Parliament election.

Art.28 The elections for the President of Romania in 1992 will take place at the same time as the ones for Chamber of Deputies and Senate.

Art.29 The Decree - Law nr.92/1990 for Parliament and President of Romania elections, is abrogated.

b) the total number of the voters presented at the ballot boxes;

c) the total number of null votes;

d) the total number of freely expressed votes, from throughout the country, for each candidate, and the statement of carrying out the conditions provided by art. 81 -Constitution-; in case these conditions are not met, the first and last name of the candidates that will participate in the second ballot;

e) the centralization of the results of the second ballot according to the provisions of the subarticle a - d, which are to be applied adequately, the first and last name of the elected candidate.

f) the way of solving the legal disputes;

(2) The provisions of the art.21 subart. 2 and 3 are applied adequately.

(3) The official report, for each ballot, together with the district electoral offices folders, received according to art.22 subart. 3, are handed over under military escort, to the Constitutional Court, within 24 hours from the registration of the last folder.

Art.24 (1) The Constitutional Court will publish the results of the elections in the press and MONITORUL OFICIAL of Romania for each ballot and validates the election result for the elected President.

(2) The validation document is made in 2 copies, one of which is handed to Parliament for the oath, as provided by art.82 subart. 2 -Constitution.

Art.25 (1) The second ballot takes place under the conditions provided by art. 81 subart. 3 -Constitution - in two weeks from the first ballot, in the same voting sections and electoral districts, under the leadership of the same electoral offices, based on the same electors lists from the first ballot.

(2) The first two candidates who have obtained the highest number of freely expressed votes all over the country in the first ballot will participate in the second ballot. The confirmation of this number is to be done by the Constitutional Court within 24 hours from the receipt of the official reports, provided by art.23 subart.3, through makes public the first and last name of both candidates among which will take place the second ballot and the established election day according to subart. 1.

(3) The electoral campaign for the second ballot starts from the date of bringing to public knowledge of the election day.

(4) The schedule for the public radio service, TV, and the allocation of antenna time, will be established according to art.16 and applied adequately within 2 days of the opening of the electoral campaign.

(2) The official reports are signed by the president and the office staff.

(3) The lack of some office staff signatures does not impede the validity of the official report. The president will mention the reasons which impeded the signature.

(4) The official report together with all the legal disputes regarding the electoral operations of the poll section, as well as the null ballots and the contested ones are to be sealed and stamped and will be handed to the district electoral office under military escort within 24 hours at the most.

(5) The district electoral office will send one of the official reports to the territorial Court; the parties or political formation candidates may obtain a notarized copy upon request.

Art.22 (1) Upon receipt of all official reports from the electoral offices of the sections and after the legal disputes have been solved, the district electoral office will conclude an official report containing;

a) the number of voters of the district according to the electoral permanent lists;

b) the number of voters present at the ballot boxes; the number will be broken down in reference to the voters from the permanent lists and those from the special lists;

c) the number of freely expressed votes;

d) the number of null votes;

e) the number of freely expressed votes for each candidate within the district electoral office;

f) a brief presentation of the legal disputes and the decisions taken by the district electoral office.

(2) The provisions of art.21 subparagraph 2 and 3 are to be applied adequately.

(3) The official report, together with the legal disputes, contestations, and the official reports received from the electoral offices of the voting sections, forming a folder, will be closed, sealed and signed by the electoral office staff and handed over to the Central Electoral office under military escort, within 48 hours, at the most, from the receipt of the last official report from the polling at the electoral office.

Art.23 (1) The Central Electoral Office solves the legal disputes and presented contestations, the final decision being definitive. Afterward an official report will be made, containing;

a) the total number of the voters according to the electoral; lists of the locality where the electors reside;

Art.19 (1) The voter will vote by applying the stamp "voted" within the square form printed with the first and last name of the candidate.

(2) If the elections for President of Romania take place simultaneously with the Parliament elections, the stamp is to be applied on one number ballot for both elections.

(3) If the elections for President of Romania take place on a different date than those for Parliament, then the stamp is to be applied on one numbered ballot made public by the government on the voting date.

CHAPTER III

The determination of the election results

Art.20 (1) The electoral procedure for determining the results of the elections at the election station as well as the handling of the legal disputes related to those and the opening of the ballot boxes are to be conducted in accordance with the legal provisions regarding the election of the Parliament.

(2) The result of the election at the election station is to be recorded on a chart.

(3) The candidates of the parties or political formations who have been proposed for both Parliament or the Presidency, have the right to put together a chart, as well. The delegates of the parties of political formations have a right to do so in such case where the election for President does not take place in the same time with the elections for Parliament.

(4) The charts will contain both the null votes, and valid ones, as well as the first and last name of the candidates.

Art.21 (1) After the opening of the ballot boxes and the count of the votes, the president of the electoral section will make 2 copies of an official report which contains:

- a) the number of voters according to the permanent lists;
- b) the number of voters present at the ballot boxes. The number will be broken down in reference to the electors from the permanent list and those from the special lists;
- c) the total number of freely expressed votes;
- d) the number of null votes;
- e) the number of freely expressed votes for each candidate;
- f) a brief presentation of the legal disputes and the way of solving them.

Art.13 (1) The electoral marks are declared to the Central Electoral Office with the candidature.

(2) If the elections for the President of Romania take place at the same time as the elections for Parliament, only the marks used for Parliament's section may be used. If the elections for the President of Romania takes place ulterior can be used only marks established in the last election for Parliament may be used.

SECTION 4

The electoral campaign and the development of the elections

Art.15 The electoral campaign and its development for the President of Romania are conducted according to the legal dispositions regarding the election of the Parliament, with the exceptions provided in this section.

Art.16 (1) For the candidates for President of Romania access to public radio and TV is free of charge.

(2) The schedule for electoral campaign and the designation of antenna space for free access of the candidates, is made after the registration of the candidates by the both Chambers of the Parliament, together with the representatives of public radio and TV and the participation of the candidates.

(3) If the election of the President takes place at the same time as the election of the Parliament, the schedule and repartition of antenna time for the electoral campaign of Parliament will be taken into consideration.

Art.17 The contestations, complaints against parties and political formations are to be resolved within 3 (three) days of registration.

Art.18 (1) If the elections for President take place simultaneously with the Parliament ones, persons accredited to observe the elections of deputies and senators can assist in the elections of the President as well.

(2) In case the elections for President take place after, the accreditation of press delegates, cinematography, radio, TV, Romanian or foreign, or representatives of international organizations, must be made by the Central Electoral Office.

(3) In the situation provided for by subparagraph 2, the parties or political formations who have nominated a candidate may send one delegate for each electing station or district electoral office to assist. The designation has to be made by communicating the first and last name and the address, and signed by the parties or the political formation. If a group of parties or political formation have proposed the same candidate they can designate one common representative.

(4) The Central Electoral Office may assist only the candidates.

c) are followed by the declaration of acceptance of the candidate, written, signed, and dated by the candidate, as well as the lists of supporters (at least 100,000); the list or lists of supporters must contain first and last names of the candidates, as well as the first and last name, address, the I.D. number and signature of those who support the candidature.

(3) The supporters list is a public right. The agreement of the supporters is their own responsibility.

(4) The proposal for candidacy is presented in 4 (four) copies, 2 (two) of them which are to be kept at the Central Electoral Office, another is registered at the Constitution Court, and the fourth, certified by the President of the Central Electoral Office and handed back.

Art.10 Persons who do not fulfill the conditions provided by art. 35 of the Constitution or have been elected President of Romania twice, may not qualify. The President of Romania incumbent, can qualify only if he has served one previous term.

Art.11 (1) Within 24 hours from the registration, the Central Electoral Office shall make public the candidates through the press and posting at its headquarters.

(2) Up to 20 days previous to the election date, citizens, parties and other political formations can contest the candidacy.

(3) The contestations regarding the admission or rejection of the candidacy is resolved by the Constitutional court in 24 hours. The decision of the court is final and published in MONITORUL OFICIAL of Romania.

(4) The next day after the dead line for resolving the disputes, provided for in sub paragraph 3, the Central Electoral Office communicates to the district electoral offices the final list of candidates, in order of registration.

SECTION 3

THE BALLOTS

Art.12 (1) The ballots are to be printed according to the model stipulated in the appendix.

(2) The dimensions of the ballots will be established by the Central Electoral Office, taking into consideration the number of candidates and space for printing and are to be transmitted to district voter offices, with the communication of the candidates.

(3) the printing of the ballots is ensured by the district electoral office, upholding the legal provisions referring to ballots printing for Parliament election. The prefects are held responsible that all ballots are printed at least one day before election day.

f) carries out other obligations according to the law;

Art.6 The district voter offices have the following responsibilities:

- a) within 2 (two) days from receipt of notice to publish and post those candidates registered with the Central Electoral Office, make the publications and posting;
- b) to resolve the contestations for its own activity and the contestations regarding the operations of the voter offices of the voter sections;
- c) to distribute the ballots, control stamps and stamps with imprinted "voted" on it, to the voter offices and sections;
- d) to centralize the election results for the voter district and forward them to the Central Electoral Office. The official reports containing these results, as well as the contestations, complaints and official reports received from the voter offices of polling;
- e) to carry out other obligations provided by law.

Art.7 The voter offices of the polling carry out, adequately, the prerogatives according to the law for electing the Parliament.

Art.8 The voter offices work with one half of the staff ,plus one, from the total number of staff and make decisions with majority of present members.

SECTION 2

CANDIDATES

Art.9 (1) The proposals for candidates for election of the President of Romania are to be deposited at the Central Voter Office no later than 30 (thirty) days previous to the election date.

(2) The proposals are to be made in writing and will be accepted only on the condition that they;

a) are signed by the leadership of the party or political formation or their leadership, which has nominated the candidate, or the independent candidate, as the case may be;

b) contain the first and last name, occupation and the profession of the candidate;

Art.3 (1) Party candidates, political formations, or independent candidates may participate in the elections for the President of Romania. The parties and political formations may nominate, either separately or together, only one candidate.

(2) Both, the nominated candidate by parties or political formations, and the independent candidates may be registered only if they are supported by at least 100,000 voters. Voters may vote for only one candidate.

Art.4 (1) The election date is established and made public by the Government, at least 60 (sixty) days previous to voting day, and within 5 (five) days from the expiration of the President in office mandate, or from the date when the term provided by art. 96 paragraph 2 of the Constitution begins.

(2) The elections are to take place in one day and will be only on Sunday.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ELECTIONS

SECTION I

The prerogatives of electoral offices

Art.5 The Central electoral Office has the following prerogatives:

a) Oversees up to date voter lists and ensures that the legal dispositions regarding the election of the President of Romania are upheld all over the country and ensures their uniform application;

b) assures that the provisions of the law are respected and records the candidates which meet the qualifications;

c) communicates to the district office and makes known through the press the candidates;

d) resolves the contestations for its own activity and the contestations sent by voter district office; the resolutions are definitive;

e) centralizes the election results, ascertains the elected candidate and presents to the Constitutional Court the necessary documentation for the validation of the mandate for the President of Romania;

THE PARLIAMENT OF ROMANIA

DEPUTIES ASSEMBLY

SENATE

LAW

for election of the President of Romania
The Parliament of Romania adopts the
following Law:

CHAPTER I General provisions

Art.1 (1) The President of Romania is elected through universal, equal, direct, secret and freely expressed vote, under the conditions of present law.

(2) The voter has the right to a single vote, on each ballot organized for the election of the President of Romania, according to art.81 paragraph 2 and 3 of the Constitution.

Art.2 (1) In administrative - territorial units, the electoral procedures for electing the President of Romania, are to be done in the electoral wards and election stations as well as under the leadership of the electoral offices provided by law for the election of Parliament, based on the same voters lists.

(2) The Constitutional Court, according to art. 144, paragraph d. from the Constitution, insures that the provisions of the present law are respected over all the country and confirms the results of the ballot.

STATEMENT OF REASONS

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, it has been elaborated, herewith, the draft Law for electing the President of Romania.

Since, according to art.81 subart. 1 of the Constitution, the President of Romania is elected through universal suffrage, equal, direct, secret and freely expressed vote, in the draft law was envisaged that, the electoral district, electoral sections, electoral offices and the lists of electorals for presidential election are the one envisaged by law for the Parliament election.

Simultaneously, have been established the specific attributions of the electoral offices and the content of the official reports to register the results per electoral sections, electoral districts, and over all the country.

The elections, as provided in art.81, subart.2 and 3 of the Constitution, will take place in two ballots, if one of the candidates does not have the necessary majority in the first ballot.

Taking into consideration the provisions of art.144, subarticle d. from the Constitution, the Constitutional Court shall insure over the electoral procedures to be carried out adequately, and confirms the results of the votes by bringing to the public knowledge, both, ballots and the validation of the President's mandate. The validation act is to be presented in a common meeting of both Chambers of the Parliament, in the event of taking the oath.

Regarding the candidacy, it could be proposed by the parties, political formations or independently, it was mentioned the request established by Decree - Law 92/1990 of 100,000 supporters, therefore in the electoral competition would participate only illustrative personalities, who have the significant support of the electorate, discouraging the candidacy for propagandistic reasons. Simultaneously, taking into account that to support a candidacy is a public right, and to assure that the supporters lists are made correctly and actively.

The electoral campaign and the development of the elections is proposed to be carried out in accordance to the same rules for Parliament elections, with some specific aspects related to presidential election.

Since the mandate of the President of Romania and the members of the Parliament is for 4 (four) years, and the beginning of their activities is concomitantly, it is recommended as a political resolution that the future presidential elections will take place with the general elections for Parliament.

If you agree with the presented draft law, please, adopt it with priority and submit it to be promulgated.

Prime - Minister
Theodor Stolojan

evidently it is not democratic; for the unoccupied seats could be organized a second ballot which will extend the electoral campaign with 2 weeks, increasing the electoral expenses, because the offices must function new ballots to be printed, continue the propaganda, including TV and radio, in the situation in which the majority of Parliament members have been already elected.

Another risk could be the necessity of partial election for a senator's vacant seat, because of the disparition of the alternate member represented by the candidates that were not elected. Such drawbacks could be corrected - like in other countries in uninominal ballots - the candidates for Senate would be able to have, each, an alternate, who, being voted once with the candidate, could be a replacement in certain situations (deceased, electoral rights loss, incompatibility).

Ultimately, there is a practical implication:

In the proposed system it means that the elector votes for more than 1 senator, separately, for how many seats are; for certain districts, such as Bucharest, this is a great number; therefore, having in view that the election of the deputies, senators, and president of Romania take place at the same time, it means that the electors will vote a list for deputies, a group of senators, each, and a candidate for presidency, all these creating a complicated situation and could increase the risk of: null votes, especially senators ballots (either too large or too small).

Therefore it is proposed that both the deputies and the senators be elected based on the same ballot system.

3. Representation of the national minorities

According to art.59 subart.2 -Constitution - the national minorities organizations who have not obtained in elections at least a mandate for deputy or senator don't have the right to a deputy mandate, according to the electoral law conditions.

In order to regulate these conditions it is proposed:

- to receive a deputy mandate only the organization which participated in elections and obtained, all over the country, a number of votes equal to at least 1/10 (one tenth) from the representation norm, established for the Chamber of Deputies; in this manner it is made sure that the participation of the organization in election is effective, being avoided the alternative of the organization to negotiate the given mandate with a political party; at the same time the received mandate has an electoral base;

- the national minorities organizations to be able to participate in elections on the common list of these organizations, the mandate will be given for all the organizations which have presented the list; it is facilitated this way the representation in Parliament by the organizations with a reduced number of members; at the same time, to be avoided the double representation, it is proposed that this benefit would not be given to any organization which has participated in elections on common lists with a party or other political formation. or both common lists and personal lists.

The mandates for national minorities organizations are extra to the number of deputies as a result of representation norm.

4. The electoral lists and the voter's card.

In view of the facts, according to the Constitution, the electorate could be called to the poll, both, for the expiration of the mandates of the Chambers of Parliament, and the election of the President of Romania, or consulting, through national referendum, it is proposed like in other democratic countries, the system of permanent lists drawn up by the mayors of the localities where the voters reside.

At the same time, to avoid the fraud or law infringement it is recommended to be introduced the voter's card, which proof to be useful in other democratic countries as well. Based on this document the voter could vote in other election section than the one where he resides, being registered on a special electoral list to avoid the possibility to use the card a second time, after voting the vote will be applied to the corresponding electoral ballot, the stamp of the election section.

5. Election sections. The norms for establishing an election section have been taken from the regulations regarding local elections, regarding special election sections, from the Decree -Law nr. 92/1990. At the same time, to avoid the possible confusions in establishing the result of the vote the election stations in a district will be numbered, regardless of locality, being easy to identify it.

6. The electoral offices. According to the system of electoral offices presented in the Decree-Law 92/1990. The Central Electoral Office, district electoral office, and section electoral office - provisions about the method of constituency (magistrates, representatives of the political parties participating in elections as well as their attributions). Staff members of the electoral offices have functions that implies state authority and impartiality as well as correct functioning is mandatory.

7. The candidatures. The candidates are to be registered on the lists by the parties or political formations. Regarding the independent candidates, they must be supported by at least 0.5% of the number of voters in the electoral district where they candidate, in order to make sure there is a correlation between the candidature and the representation of the candidate in the electorate. It has been stipulated the interdictions to candidate for persons who, according to the Constitution, can not be elected, as well as for the chief commissioner, deputy chief commissioner and the leaders of the non centralized services on the territory, because the administrative positions they occupy give them an ascending which viciates the freedom of elections and the equal opportunity for other candidates.

At the same time, to ensure the correctness of the elections was stipulated that one person candidate only in one electoral district, one list or only as an independent candidate.

8. The electoral campaign. Generally, regarding the electoral campaign was taken the regulations from the Decree - Law nr. 92/1990, being developed as well as in other countries, democratic regulations in particular related to services access to public TV and radio, including the repartition of the antenna time, free of charge, as well as the electoral posters, subordinated to the equal opportunity chances of the participants in the electoral campaign. In the same time, like in the electoral system of other countries, has been regulated the position of the financial authorized

agent, for managing the subventions from the parties, political formations and independent candidates taking into account the development of the electoral campaign.

For the purpose of electoral arbitration in the development of the electoral campaign has been envisaged the district offices competence to watch over the correct development of the campaign and to resolve the conflicts that may appear.

9. Regarding the development of the elections, the procedures of determining the results of the vote and the sanctions for infringing the electoral method, have been taken, in general aspects from the regulations of the actual electoral law of the Decree - Law 92/1990, with some necessary modifications in connection with the experience gained at the elections from May 20, 1990, and the implications of the new proposed electoral method.

10. The partial elections. In the system of ballot by list, partial elections are an exception. It is one of the advantages of this ballot system which otherwise offers a greater stability of the governing process, avoiding the short-term calls of the electors at the poll. which leads lately to a lack of interest in the election process and an increase in the electoral expenses. For that, was drawn up the possibility for the candidates from the lists, who were not elected to become substitutes of the elected ones, as well as, in addition, besides the number of the mandate for the election, on the lists to be possible to register between two - taking into account the small number of senators in some electoral districts - a quarter of these mandates.

If, still, under the circumstances a seat in the Parliament can not be occupied, because of the exhaustion of the substitute members from the list, it has been envisaged partial elections for that particular seat to ensure the adequate representation of the electorate. In case there are 12 months, still up to the closing of the mandate for the Chambers of the Parliament, has been taken into account, like other democratic countries, that, no partial elections will be organized, for the proximity of the general elections. Closing this statement of motives, it is mentioned that, taking into account the political agreement based on which was given the vote of confidence to the actual Government, it is proposed that the future elections for the new Parliament, to take place on May 3rd, 1992.

Taking into account the impossibility of printing and distributing the voter's cards because of the short time left over until the beginning of the electoral campaign, it is proposed that the electors that can not vote in the locality where they reside be permitted to vote presenting the identity card, like the elections from May 20, 1990.

If you agree with the presented draft law, please, adopt with priority and submit it for to be promulgated.

Prime Minister
Theodor Stolojan

| | County | Deputies and senators ct. G.D. 283/1990 | | Population on July 1. 1991 | Number of parliament members according to representation norms _{s,x}) | |
|-----|-----------------|--|----------|-------------------------------|---|----------|
| | | deputies | senators | | Deputies | Senators |
| | TOTAL | 387 xx) | 119 | 23.185.084 | 312 | 148 |
| 1. | Alba | 7 | 2 | 420.548 | 6 | 3 |
| 2. | Arad | 8 | 3 | 503.768 | 7 | 3 |
| 3. | Arges | 11 | 3 | 681.735 | 9 | 4 |
| 4. | Bacau | 12 | 3 | 743.328 | 10 | 5 |
| 5. | Bihor | 11 | 3 | 660.131 | 9 | 4 |
| 6. | Bistrita Nasaud | 6 | 2 | 329.124 | 4 | 2 |
| 7. | Botosani | 8 | 2 | 470.011 | 6 | 3 |
| 8. | Brasov | 12 | 3 | 685.117 | 10 | 4 |
| 9. | Braila | 7 | 2 | 403.856 | 5 | 2 |
| 10. | Buzau | 9 | 3 | 520.560 | 7 | 3 |
| 11. | Caras Severin | 7 | 2 | 399.788 | 5 | 2 |
| 12. | Calarasi | 6 | 2 | 340.320 | 4 | 2 |
| 13. | Cluj | 12 | 3 | 742.438 | 10 | 5 |
| 14. | Costanta | 12 | 3 | 757.941 | 10 | 5 |
| 15. | Covasna | 4 | 2 | 237.304 | 3 | 2 |
| 16. | Dimbovita | 10 | 3 | 568.134 | 8 | 4 |
| 17. | Dolj | 13 | 4 | 774.082 | 11 | 5 |
| 18. | Galati | 11 | 3 | 551.434 | 9 | 4 |
| 19. | Giurgiu | 5 | 2 | 314.688 | 4 | 2 |
| 20. | Gorj | 6 | 2 | 388.621 | 5 | 2 |
| 21. | Harghita | 6 | 2 | 368.779 | 5 | 2 |
| 22. | Hunedoara | 9 | 3 | 564.441 | 8 | 4 |
| 23. | Ialomita | 5 | 2 | 364.464 | 4 | 2 |
| 24. | Iasi | 14 | 4 | 821.801 | 11 | 5 |
| 25. | Maramures | 9 | 3 | 559.939 | 8 | 4 |
| 26. | Mehedinti | 5 | 2 | 327.239 | 4 | 2 |
| 27. | Mures | 10 | 3 | 621.493 | 8 | 4 |
| 28. | Neamt | 10 | 3 | 580.000 | 8 | 4 |
| 29. | Olt | 9 | 3 | 580.281 | 7 | 3 |
| 30. | Prahova | 15 | 4 | 878.989 | 12 | 6 |
| 31. | Satu-mare | 7 | 2 | 416.889 | 5 | 2 |
| 32. | Salaj | 5 | 2 | 269.566 | 3 | 2 |
| 33. | Sibiu | 8 | 3 | 490.446 | 7 | 3 |
| 34. | Suceava | 12 | 3 | 706.152 | 10 | 5 |
| 35. | Teleorman | 8 | 3 | 494.322 | 7 | 3 |
| 36. | Timis | 12 | 3 | 712.564 | 10 | 5 |
| 37. | Tulcea | 5 | 2 | 270.278 | 3 | 2 |

| | County | Deputies and senators ct. G.D. 283/1990 | | Population on July 1. 1991 | Number of parliament members according to representation norms x) | |
|-----|-------------|---|----------|-------------------------------|---|----------|
| | | deputies | senators | | Deputies | Senators |
| 38. | Vaslui | 8 | 2 | 468.921 | 6 | 3 |
| 39. | Vilcea | 7 | 2 | 432.959 | 6 | 3 |
| 40. | Vrancea | 7 | 2 | 394.901 | 5 | 2 |
| 41. | M.Bucuresti | 39 | 14 | 2.375.679 | 33 | 16 |

X) The representation norm for the future parliamentary elections, taken into consideration, is 1 deputy for 70,000 residents and 1 senator for 140,000 residents, but no fewer than 2 senators per county.

XX) As compared to 399 the total number of deputies, the difference represent the number of mandates given to the citizens of national minorities groups.

Annexe Nr.2

A. The system of the highest unutilized votes and the strongest average of votes.

1. First phase, commune elements: the allotment of the mandates in accordance with the electoral coefficient.

a) The determination of the electoral coefficient through dividing the total number of expressed votes by the number of the mandates.

Example, if there are 75,000 valid expressed votes and 5 mandates the electoral coefficient is:

$$\frac{75,000}{5} = 15,000$$

b) The repartition of the mandates in accordance with the electoral coefficient.

Example, if there are 4 lists from which list A with 35,000 votes, list B with 21,000, list C with 12,000 and list D with 7,000, then:

$$\text{List A} \quad \frac{35,000}{15,000} = 2 \text{ mandates}$$

$$\text{List B} \quad \frac{21,000}{15,000} = 1 \text{ mandate}$$

$$\text{List C} \quad \frac{12,000}{15,000} = 0 \text{ mandate}$$

$$\text{List D} \quad \frac{7,000}{15,000} = 0 \text{ mandate}$$

$$\text{TOTAL} = 3 \text{ assigned mandates}$$

Resulting that out of 5 remain 2 mandates to be assigned.

2. Second phase, specific elements: the repartition of the 2 unassigned mandates.

a) The method of the highest "left over" votes - the determination of the "left over" remnants from each list.

List A receiving 2 mandates has used, from the obtained 35,000 votes, 30,000: therefore, the rest is 5,000 unused votes.

List B receiving 1 mandate, has used, from 21,000 obtained votes, 15,000: therefore the rest is 6,000 unused votes.

List C not receiving a mandate all the obtained votes are rest - 12,000 unused votes.

List D not receiving a mandate all the obtained votes are rest - 7,000 unused votes.

The designation of the mandates in decreasing order of the size of the rest.

According to the largest remainder, lists C and D receive the 2 unassigned mandates.

Therefore: List A with 35,000 votes - 2 mandates (from first phase)
 List B with 21,000 votes - 1 mandate (from first phase)
 List C with 12,000 votes - 1 mandate (from second phase)
 List D with 7,000 votes - 1 mandate (from second phase)

It results that, the lists C and D are favored and the last list with only 7,000 has a mandate, as well as list B which has 3 times more votes (21,000). This over representation of the minorities may lead to a possible tension among the electorate and Parliament, which, at least, in one side does not reflect the nature of issues, the majority option.

b) The method of the strongest average votes: Simulating the distribution of one mandate remained from the first phase of each list, and the total number of obtained votes from each list is divided by the number of mandates resulting after the distribution, having in this manner the average votes.

List A = 2 assigned mandate + 1 fictitious mandate
 = 3 mandates; $\frac{35,000 \text{ votes}}{3 \text{ mandate}} = 11,666$ average votes
 List B = 1 assigned mandate + 1 fictitious mandate
 = 2 mandate; $\frac{21,000 \text{ votes}}{2 \text{ mandate}} = 10,500$ average votes
 List C = 0 assigned mandate + 1 fictitious mandate
 = 1 mandate; $\frac{12,000 \text{ votes}}{1 \text{ mandate}} = 12,000$ average votes
 List D = 0 assigned mandate + 1 fictitious mandate
 = 1 mandate; $\frac{7,000 \text{ votes}}{1 \text{ mandate}} = 7,000$ average votes

The designation of one mandate from two, to the list with the strongest average of votes.
 The repetition of the above operations for each mandate to be assigned (for 1 mandate)

List A = 2 assigned mandates (phase one) + 1 fictitious mandate
 = 3 mandates; $\frac{21,000 \text{ votes}}{3 \text{ mandates}} = 11,666$ average votes
 List B = 1 assigned mandate (phase one) + 1 fictitious mandate
 = 2 mandates; $\frac{21,000 \text{ votes}}{2 \text{ mandates}} = 10,500$ average votes
 List C = 1 assigned mandate (phase two) + 1 fictitious mandate
 = 2 mandate; $\frac{12,000 \text{ votes}}{2 \text{ mandates}} = 6,000$ average votes
 List D = 0 assigned mandates + 1 fictitious mandate
 = 1 mandate; $\frac{7,000 \text{ votes}}{1 \text{ mandate}} = 7,000$ average votes

List A having the strongest average receives the second mandate.

Therefore:

List A with 35,000 votes has 3 mandates (from phase 1 and 2)

List B with 21,000 votes has 1 mandate (from phase 1)

List C with 12,000 votes has 1 mandate (from phase 2)

List D with 7,000 votes has no mandate

It results that the second mandate will be obtained by the list A, while in the previous system it was assigned to list D, ensuring the representation in the Parliament of the political parties in connection with the majority of options expressed by the electoral body.

B. Hondt System

The division of the votes obtained by each list 1,2,3, up to the exhaustion of the figure that indicates the number of mandates that must be elected in the electoral district.

Example, if there are 5 mandates and 4 lists, from which list A has obtained 35,000 votes, list B 21,000 votes, list C 12,000 votes, and list D 7,000 votes the result of the division is such:

| <u>List</u> | <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>C</u> | <u>D</u> |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 35,000 | 21,000 | 12,000 | 7,000 |
| 2 | 17,500 | 10,500 | 6,000 | 3,500 |
| 3 | 11,666 | 7,000 | 4,000 | 2,330 |
| 4 | 8,750 | 5,200 | 3,000 | 1,750 |
| 5 | 7,000 | 4,200 | 2,400 | 1,400 |

2. The arrangement of the above figures in decreasing order up to the number of mandates (specifically of the 5 mandates)

35,000; 21,000; 17,500; 12,000; 11,666

The last figure (11,666) is the electoral coefficient of the electoral district.

3. The division of the number of votes of each list by the electoral coefficient (11,666); the rest represent the assigned mandates to each list.

List A = $\frac{35,000}{11,666} = 3$ mandate

List B = $\frac{21,000}{11,666} = 1$ mandate

List C = $\frac{12,000}{11,666} = 1$ mandate

List D = $\frac{7,000}{11,666} = 0$ mandate

The remnants do not matter because all the mandates have been assigned. It results that, the Hondt system, as well as the one of the strongest average of votes, ensure the representation of the political parties in Parliament in connection to the majority of the expressed options by the electoral body.

ROMANIA

BALLOT FOR ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF ROMANIA

X)

THE VOTER DISTRICT Number. _____

x) Fill in date of the election.

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- 1) Complete name of the party, political formation or specify "independent candidate"
- 2) The electoral mark; between the name of the party, political formation or "independent candidate" and electoral mark . Keep three spaces.
- 3) First and last name of the candidate.

Note: Print as many squares as the number of candidates in registration order. The paper for the ballots should be white and wide enough to cover the information inside. On the ballot pages will be enough squares to hold all candidates, the last page will be blank for the control stamp. All names and words will be inside the square with bold letters. The pages of the ballot will be numbered. On the electoral district territory will be used the same color ink for the stamps. The electoral logo will be printed in a 1.5 / 1.5 cm space

THE GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA

RESOLUTION

regarding the presentation to be adopted
draft- Law for the
election of Deputies Chamber and Senate

The Government of Romania decides:

Sole article - It is presented to the Romanian Senate for adoption, the draft Law
for the election of Chamber of Deputies and Senate.

Prime Minister

Theodor Stolojan
1/15/1992

Bucharest, 01/15/1992

Nr. E7

THE LAW
for election of the chamber of Deputies and the Senate

SUMMARY

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Chapter I | General provisions, art 1- 7 |
| Chapter II | Electoral lists and the voter's cards, art 8 - 18 |
| Section 1 - | Electoral lists, art. 8 - 14 |
| Section 2 - | Voter's cards, art. 15 - 18 |
| Chapter III | Polling places, art. 19 - 23 |
| Chapter IV | Electoral offices, art. 24 - 31 |
| Chapter V | Candidacies, art. 32 - 35 |
| Chapter VI | Ballot, art. 36 - 41 |
| Chapter VII | Electoral campaign, art. 42 - 46 |
| Chapter VIII | Development of election, art. 47 - 58 |
| Chapter IX | Determination of the results obtained in elections, art. 59 - 67 |
| Section 1 - | Establishment of the results of the votes at the election stations, art. 59 - 62 |
| Section 2 - | Establishment of the results of the votes at the electoral district, art. 63 - 67 |
| Chapter X | Partial elections, art. 68 - 69 |
| Chapter XI | Contraventions and infringements of the law, art. 68 - 69 |
| Chapter XII | Final provisions, art. 81 - 96 |

THE PARLIAMENT OF ROMANIA

THE DEPUTIES ASSEMBLY

SENATE

LAW

for the election of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate
The Parliament of Romania adopts the following law:

Chapter 1

General provisions

Art. 1 The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate are elected through universal, equal, direct, secret and freely expressed vote, in the conditions of the present law.

Art. 2 The voter has the right to one vote for the election of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

Art. 3 (1) Deputies and Senators are elected in the electoral - district, based on list ballots and independent candidates, according to the proportional representation principle.

(2) Each county and the Municipality of Bucharest constitutes an electoral district. The numbering of these districts are provided in annex 1.

Art. 4 (1) The representational norm for the election of the Chamber of Deputies is of one deputy to 70,000 residents.

(2) The representational norm for the election of the senate is of one senator for 140,000 residents.

(3) The number of deputies and senators to be elected is determined by the proportion of the representation norm, provided by subarticle 1 and 2, to the number of residents in each electoral district, not being smaller than two deputies or two senators, as the case may be.

Art. 5 (1) The organization of national minority citizens which has not obtained in the elections at least one mandate for deputy or senator, has the right, according to art. 59, subarticle 2 from the Constitution, to have a deputy mandate, if it has obtained, all over the country, a number of votes equal to at least 1/10 (one tenth) of the representation norm established for the Chamber of Deputies.

(2) the organization of the national minority citizens which participates in the election is assimilated, regarding electoral operations, by political formations.

(3) The organizations of the national minority which participated in elections on a common list of all organizations, benefits by the provisions of subarticle 1; in this case, if none

of the candidates from the common list has been elected, will be assigned a deputy mandate to all organizations which have proposed the list, with respect for provisions of subarticle 1.

(4) The provisions of subarticle 3 do not apply to citizens of the national minority group which has participated in elections on the common list with a party or political formation, or both the common lists, according to subarticle 3, and exclusive lists.

(5) The deputy mandate assigned according to subarticle 1 or 3 is assigned over the total number of deputies from the representation norm.

Art.6 (1) The candidatures for the Chamber of Deputies and Senate are proposed on separate candidates lists only by the parties and political formations, constituted according to the law.

(2) The number of the candidates from each list could be equal to the one of the mandates resulted from the representation norm. In addition, with two, to up to a quarter from this mandates; the fractions are rounded up to one.

(3) Within the same electoral district, a party or a political formation could propose for each of the Chambers of the Parliament only one list of candidates.

(4) The independent candidate can participate in elections only individually and if sustained by at least 0.5 from the electors of the electoral lists of the localities within the electoral district in which candidates. Independent candidatures are not admitted on the candidates lists, neither on the independent candidates lists.

(5) One person can candidate for both, deputy mandate, or senator mandate and only in one electoral district.

(6) The candidatures on more than one list either candidates, or independent are null

Art.7 (1) The election date is established and brought to the public attention by the government, with at least 60 days before the day of the election, and up to 5 days from the date of the terms provided by the article 60, subarticle 2 from the Constitution.

(2) The elections take place in one day which could include a Sunday.

(3) the number of deputies and senators that must be elected in each electoral district and the number of the ballot in the voter's card are established and brought to public knowledge by the Government, through MONITORUL OFICIAL of Romania, once with the date of elections.

CHAPTER II

The electoral lists and voter's cards

SECTION I

ELECTORAL LISTS

Art.8 The electoral lists are permanent and special.

Art.9 (1) The permanent electoral lists are made by localities and contain all citizens with voting rights who reside in the locality where the list was made. Romanian citizens who reside abroad, at their request, may be registered on lists at their place of birth or last residence in the country. The application is to be sent to the Romanian Diplomatic Mission in the state in which reside abroad.

(2) The permanent electoral lists are made by the mayors of communities, cities, municipalities, or administrative - territorial subdivisions of the municipalities.

(3) The permanent electoral lists are made in communities by villages, and in the cities, municipalities and administrative - territorial subdivisions of the municipalities, by the streets.

(4) the permanent electoral lists will contain, in order of the number of residences where the voters reside, the first and last name, the age from the date of registration on the lists, the domicile as well as the number of the electoral district.

(5) The permanent electoral lists are signed by the mayor and the secretary of the local Council, two official copies are made and kept in special registers with detachable pages, one with the local Council secretary, the other with the Court of the territory for which the lists were made.

(6) The mayor is obligated to communicate to the Court any change occurred on the electoral lists.

Art.10 (1) The permanent electoral lists are updated every year by the mayor, in January, as well as in 15 (fifteen) days from the established date for election.

(2) Deceased persons are to be erased from the electoral lists based on the announcement from the local public service where the deceased had been registered. The announcement will be done in 24 hours.

Art.11 (1) One voter is registered only on one permanent electoral list.

(2) The registration on permanent electoral lists is mandatory. Once the address is changed, the competent authority to do the change, is obligated, to communicate to the mayor the necessary data to register the citizen on the electoral list at the new address and for the old address to be erased from the old list.

Art.12 The special electoral lists are made in the situations envisaged by the present law, and will contain the first and last name, domicile, age and identity papers, id number of the voter. The lists are signed by the ones who made them.

Art.13 (1) The voters have the right to verify the registration on the lists. Objections against omissions, wrong registration and any other errors from the lists are made by the authorities that made the lists, these being mandatory to be pronounced at the most 3 (three) days from the registration.

(2) The contestations against the given decisions are taking care of within 3 (three) days from the registration, by the court where the elector resides, in the case of those registered on special lists, where they reside. The court decision is definitive and executory; the decision is communicated to the interested ones within 24 hours of the delivery.

(3) The objections regarding the lists of Romanian citizens residing abroad are solved by the head of the Diplomatic Mission. The contestations against decisions given by the head of the Diplomatic Mission are registered at the headquarters of the Mission and sent for resolution at the Court of the first sector of Bucharest Municipality, the provisions of the subarticle 2 being applied adequately.

Art.14 (1) The authorities who have drawn up the permanent electoral lists will send in, to the electoral offices of the election section one copy, within 24 hours from the setup.

(2) the alterations occurred after they were sent are to be announced to the Court and electoral office of the election section within 24 hours.

SECTION 2

Voter's cards

Art.15 (1) The right to exercise one's right to vote, has to be done based on voter's card issued under the conditions presented law with the exception of the Romanian citizens who vote abroad.

(2) The model for voter's card is provided in annexe number 2.

(3) one voter may receive only one card.

Art.16 The voter's cards are permanent and valid for all electoral consultations nation-wide according to the number of the ballot provided in their content and are issued to electors from the electoral lists where they reside.

Art.17 (1) the voter's card is drawn up only by the mayor of the locality where the elector resides.

(2) the issuance of the voter's card is made to the nominee, based on the identity number and voter's signature by the:

a) the mayor who prepared it;

b) the mayor of the locality where the voter resides, within 10 (ten) days from the voter's request, the mayor who received the request from the voter will demand from the mayor of the locality where the voter resides, the voter's card to be sent, once with the sending of the card, will be made as well the adequate mention on the electoral list of the locality;

c) The electoral office of the election section where the elector resides, for the cards that were not taken until the election day (included); in this regard, the undistributed cards are presented, 3 (three) days before the election day, to the electoral office of the election section, based on official report containing the number of voters card, first and last name and residence of the bearer.

(3) the domicile or residence are proven only with identity papers.

(4) After update of the lists according to art. 10 subart.1, the preparations of the voter's cards for citizens who have reached the age of 18 in January or will be 18 until the election day (included), are done according to the provisions of subarticles 1 and 2.

(5) the provisions of art.13 referring to objections and contestations regarding electoral lists, are to be applied adequately.

Art. 18 (1) In case of loss or destruction of the voter's card, a duplicate can be issued by the mayors mentioned in art. 17, subart.2 paragraphs a and b, who will notice this matter on the electoral list of the locality.

(2) the issuance of the duplicate is made upon the holder's request and responsibility. the lost or destroyed original is declared righteously null.

CHAPTER III

Election stations

Art.19 (1) The election stations are organized in the localities as follows:

a) in localities with a population over 2,000 residents, one election station for 1,000 - 2,000 voters;

b) in communities with a population under 2,000 residents, only one election station;

(2) in villages or groups of villages with a population up to 500 residents, situated over 5 kilometers from the headquarters of the election section, there could be an organized election stations.

Art.20 (1) Election stations could be organized near military units, hospitals, nurseries, sanatoriums, handicapped hospitals, retreat houses, having at least 50 voters.

(2) Election stations could be organized near railroad stations, bus stations, ports, airports, for those voters that travel on election day.

(3) For full time students with voting rights who do not reside in the locality where they study, election stations will be organized near dormitories for 500 - 2,000 electors.

(4) The election stations for military units will admit only military personnel, and the same for the ones organized for students.

Art.21 (1) Election stations are to be organized near diplomatic missions and consulate offices for the electors members and their families, as well as for Romanian citizens being abroad on the election day. These election stations belong to the electoral district of the Municipality of Bucharest.

(2) Election stations will be organized on ships under Romanian flag. These are part of the electoral district where they are registered.

Art.22 At the same election station the electors will vote for both Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

Art.23 (1) The limits of the election stations are to be established by the local councils of the communities, cities, municipalities or administrative territorial subdivisions of the municipalities.

(2) All election stations within an electoral district, regardless of the locality, are to be numbered starting with the county's capital, then municipalities, cities, communities, in alphabetical order; in municipalities with administrative territorial subdivisions the numbering is done by respecting the order of these subdivisions, provided by the law.

(3) The chief commissioners are obligated that within 10 (ten) days from the establishment of the election day, to number all the election stations and to bring to public knowledge the numbers, as well as the limits of each election station, indicating also the place where the election takes place.

(4) the mayors and secretaries of the local councils will ensure all data and information, as well as the support for the chief commissioners to fulfil the obligations envisaged by subarticle 3.

CHAPTER IV

Electoral offices

Art.24 (1) With the object of good development of the electoral operations, in accordance with the present law, for each election a Central Electoral Offices, electoral district offices and election station offices is to be created.

(2)The electoral offices are organized with only citizens who have the right to vote, candidates cannot be members.

(3) All the members have a position which imply State authority. It is important that the attributions they have, to be carried out correctly and impartially.

Art.25 (1) The Central Electoral Office is composed of judges of the Supreme Court and 10 (ten) representatives of the parties and political formations that participate in elections.

(2) The designation of the 7 (seven) judges is made in 5 (five) days from the decision about the date of the elections, through drawing of lots by the President of the Supreme Court, from among all the judges of the court. The result of the drawing is recorded in an official report, signed by the President (of the court) and constitutes the official nomination document.

(3) Within 24 hours from the designation, the judges elect, through a secret vote, a president who becomes the President of the Central Electoral office. In this organization, the Central Electoral Office will carry out all attributions charged with, according to the present law.

(4) In two days from the dead line until the candidacies could be filled in, the parties and political formations which participated in the elections will officially communicate to the Central Electoral Office, the number of the lists from all electoral districts as well as the names of the representatives. Tthe announcements transmitted after this date are not taken into consideration.

(5) The designation of three parties and political formations representatives in the Central Electoral office is made in decreasing order of the number of the candidates lists by each party or political formation, according to subarticle 4, in all electoral districts all over the country.

(6) Persons that represent a party or political formation in the central Electoral Office are established in the order provided by subarticle 4.

(7) In the case many parties or political formations have sent in the same number of lists, the designation of the representatives will be done by drawing by the President of the central Electoral Office in the presence of the respective representatives.

(8) The completion with the representatives, will be done in 24 hours from the expiration of the date provided by the subarticle 4, by the president of the central Electoral Office, assisted by 3 (three) judges in the presence of the persons delegated by the parties or political formations which have communicated the representatives; the official report, written by the president regarding the method of designation of representatives, which constitutes the attestation document as members of the Central Electoral Office.

Art.26 The Central Electoral Office has the following prerogatives:

a) Shall insure the up dating of the electoral lists and pursues the application of the legal dispositions regarding elections all, over the country and ensures an uniform interpretation of those;

b) resolves the objections to its own activity and contestations regarding the operations of the districts electoral offices;

c) verifies and records the results in elections and confirms, within 24 hours from receiving the documentation from the district offices, the designation of the mandates;

d) certifies the designation of a deputy mandate to the national minority organization, which has met the conditions provided by art. 5, and issues the official certificate of the designated deputy;

e) carries out other obligations assigned, according to the present law.

Art.27 (1) The district electoral office is constituted of 3 (three) judges and the most 6 (six) representatives of the parties and political formations which participate in the elections in the electoral district in which the office functions.

(2) The designation of the 3 (three) judges is made in 5 (five) days from the establishment of the date of the election, by the court president, through drawing, from among all judges on duty in the electoral district. The result of the drawing is mentioned in an official report, signed by the president (court) and constitutes the nomination document. In 24 hours from designation, the judges elect through secret vote a president who becomes the electoral district office president; the constituted office will activate according to the provisions of the article 25 subarticle 3, adequately applied.

(3) In two days from the completion of the date of accepting the candidatures, the parties and the political formation will communicate officially to the electoral district office the number of candidates from the lists presented to the electoral district, as well as the names of their representatives. The communications after this date are not accepted.

(4) The designation of the parties and political formations representatives in the electoral district office is done in decreasing order of the number of candidates communicated by each party or political formation, according to subarticle 3.

(5) the completion of the electoral district office with the party and political formation representatives is carried out according to provisions of art.25, subarticle 6 and 8, adequately applied.

In case many parties or political formations have presented the same number of candidates, the designation of the representatives is carried out through a drawing by the president of the office with the presence of the parties and political formations representatives.

Art.28 The district electoral offices have the following prerogatives:

a) pursues in application of the legal dispositions regarding the elections in the electoral district where functions; keep vigil in organizations of the election stations;

b) records the candidates and make sure they remain definitive;

c) carry out the publicity and advertisement regarding the candidates lists and independent candidates.

d) resolves the objections referring to its own activity and the contestations regarding the operations of the offices from election sections from the electoral district in which functions;

e) distributes to the electoral offices of the electoral sections the ballots, control stamps and the stamps with the mention "voted"

f) Totals the results of the elections in the election sections and states the results of the electoral district; issues the proof certificate to the deputies or senators (upon case) in 24 hours from the confirmation by the Central Electoral Office, and the designation method;

g) sends over to the central Electoral Office the official reports containing the results of the election as well as the objections and contestations and official reports received from the electoral offices from the electoral sections.

Art.29 (1)The electoral offices of the electoral sections are composed of a president, a substitute, and the most of 7 members.

(2) The president and the substitute are judges or other attorneys who do not belong to any party or political formation, designated by the county Court President or the municipality of Bucharest, within 15 days previous to the election date, through a drawing, from a list made up by the chief commissioners and communicated by those to the Court President with at least 5 days before the drawing.

(3) In case the number of jurists is too low the list will be completed with other persons with impeccable reputation who do not belong to any party or political formation.

(4) The grouping on the list will be organized having in mind that the persons reside closer to the election section office.

(5) The electoral offices of the electoral sections are formed on the date of the designation of the members.

(6) The 7 (seven) members of the electoral offices of the election section represent the parties and political formations designees, which participates in the election in decreasing order of the number of candidates proposed in the electoral district.

(7) In this regard, the president of the electoral district will communicate to the presidents of the election sections offices in 24 hours from the designation, according to subarticle 2, the number of candidates proposed by each party and political formation. Also, the parties and political formations are obligated to communicate, each, to the president of the election section, in the same amount of time, the first and last name of their representative.

(8) If two or more parties or political formations have the same number of candidates, their representative will qualify within the number of seats in the election section, according to subarticle 6; if through this procedure it is not possible that all representatives to be included in the electoral office body, its president will proceed to drawing, with regard for provisions of art.27 subart.5.

(9) In case the parties or political formations have not designated the representatives or the number of representatives is insufficient, the completion of the electoral offices of the election section will be carried out by the president of the electoral office of the district, from the list provided in subarticle 3.

(10) The designation of the members of the electoral office of the election section is carried out by its president, based on communications provided in subarticle 7 or, upon case, provisions of subarticle 8 with regard of art. 25, subarticle 8.

Art. 30(1) The electoral offices of the election section have the following prerogatives:

a) receive the copy of the electoral lists, communicated according to art. 14, subart. 1 and the unissued voter's cards, according to art.17, subart. c, and from the electoral offices of the districts, the ballots for the electors voting at the section, control stamp, and the stamps with the mention "voted";

b) lead the voting operations, make sure everything is in place in the section and around;

c) counts the votes and records the results of the vote;

d) solves the objections referring to its own activity;

e) send over to the district offices the official reports containing the results, together with the objections and the materials to which they refer.

f) hand over, by official report, to the court, the used and uncontested ballots, as well as the null ones, the stamps and other materials; the special electoral list from the election section constituted near by military units are transmitted under military escort to these units and are kept by the commander of the unit.

2. The electoral offices work in the presence of one half of the staff plus one from the total number of members and make decisions with the vote of majority.

Art. 31 (1) Parties, political formations and independent candidates may contest the organization method and the composition of the electoral offices, within (the most) 24 hours from the expiration of the constituency time or, upon case, of completion of these offices.

(2) contestations are solved by the electoral office of the district, if they are related to the electoral office of the election section, by the Central Electoral Office, if they are related to electoral office of the district or by the Supreme Court if they are related to the Central Electoral Office, within 2 days from registration. the decision is definitive.

CHAPTER V

Candidacies

Art. 32 (1) The candidates proposals are organized by electoral districts and are registered with electoral district offices, the latest 30 days before the election date.

(2) The candidates proposals are made in writing in 4 (four) copies, by the parties or political formations which participate in elections, under the signature of the executives or the persons designated to sign, in the case of an independent candidate who is obligated to certify the validity of the signatures through a legalized declaration.

(3) The proposal must contain the first and last name, residence, date of birth, occupation, and profession of the candidate and will be followed by the written acceptance declaration of the candidate, signed and dated by him.

(4) The acceptance declaration will contain first name, last name, political affiliation, profession and occupation of the candidate, the consent for candidating, as well as the specification that are met the conditions provided by law to candidate.

Art.33 (1) Persons who do not meet the conditions of art.35 -Constitution - cannot be a candidate.

(2) The chief commissioners, deputy chief commissioners and the executives of public services, cannot candidate in the electoral districts of the administrative territorial units, if they worked the last 6 (six) months previous to election date.

Art.34 (1) The district electoral office examines the legal requirements for a person to candidate and records the candidatures which meet the conditions.

(2) Two copies of the candidature proposal are kept at the district electoral office, another is registered with the territorial court, and the fourth certified by the office is returned to the sender.

Art.35 (1) The citizens, parties, and political formations may contest the candidacy within 20 days until election date.

(2) In this regard a copy of the candidature is posted at the district office within 24 hours from registration.

(3) Contestations regarding admission or rejection of candidacy is solved in 3 (three) days (the most) from registration by the territorial court. The decision is definitive and executory; the decision is communicated in 24 hours.

(4) After the expiration of the terms provided in subarticle 1 and 3, district electoral offices post the definitive candidacies and give dispositions to print the ballots.

CHAPTER VI

Ballots

Art.36 The ballots will be printed and the stamps for voting will be manufactured by the models provided in annexe. nr. 3

Art.37 (1) The dimensions of the ballot is set by the district electoral office taking into consideration the number of lists of candidates and independent candidates and the necessary space for printing.

(2) The paper for the ballot will be white and wide enough to protect the writing on the inside of the ballot.

(3) On the ballot pages will be printed sufficient number squares to cover all candidates except the last page which will remain white, for the control stamp; pages are numbered.

(4) the square will be printed in parallel lines 2 columns on each page.

(5) On the top left hand side of the square will be printed the name of the party or political formation, or upon case the "independent candidate:, and from the right hand side, the electoral mark.

(6) In the squares from the ballots will be printed the candidates lists in the order following the drawing, carried out by the district electoral office; the candidates are identified by first and last name.

(7) For each independent candidate is printed a distinct square in the final part of the ballot, in order of the registration.

Art.38 (1) The electoral marks are established by each party, the political formation or independent candidate, and are communicated to the Central Electoral Office in 3 (three) days from its establishment.

(2) In case the same electoral mark will be solicited by many parties, political formations or independent candidates, the designation will be carried out by a drawing by the Central Electoral Office, within 24 hours from the expiration of the term provided in subarticle 1.

(3) The electoral marks cannot be opposite to the righteous order.

(4) The Central Electoral Office will make sure to bring to the public knowledge the electoral marks on the second day after the expiration term provided by subarticle 1.

Art.39 (1) For the entire electoral district the ballots will be printed with the same size letters, same fonts, same ink for how many electors are in the district with an extra 10 for every 100.

2) The printing of the ballots is carried out by the district electoral offices, through chief commissioners. The chief commissioners are responsible that all ballots will, be printed 10 (ten) days before the election.

Art.40 (1) The ballots are handed over to the president of the district electoral office, who will distribute them to the presidents of the electoral offices of the election sections 2 (two) days before the election. the handing over and distribution are done by official report.

(2) Two copies of the ballots invalidated by the president will be posted one day before the election at the court headquarters and the election section.

Art.41 The district electoral office will issue 2 (two) invalidated copies of the ballot to parties, political formations, or independent candidates, upon request.

CHAPTER VII

Electoral Campaign

Art.42 (1) The electoral campaign starts on the date brought to the public attention of the election date, and ends 2 (two) days before the election day.

(2) In the electoral campaign every candidate, parties, political formation, all social organizations, and citizens have the right to use any means of expressing their opinions freely without discrimination through meetings, gatherings, TV, radio, press, and other means of mass information.

(3) The means used in the electoral campaign cannot contravene against the righteous order.

(4) It is prohibited to use commercial publicity procedures or means of audio-visual in pursuit of the electoral propaganda.

Art.43 (1) The parties and political formation could receive for electoral campaign, through special laws, financial support from the state budget. The categories of actions developed in the electoral campaign that could be financed are established through the law of subvention. The parties and political formation which have not obtained at least 5% of the votes will return the support in 2 (two) months from the election day.

(2) The support received, after the opening of the electoral campaign, from individuals or juridical persons in the country or abroad, with the exception of support envisaged by subarticle 1, could be used for electoral campaign of a party or political formation if they are previously declared in public.

(3) Receiving of financial support from the state budget, individuals or juridical persons is done only by a financial office designated for this purpose by the leadership of the party or political formation.

(4) The financial officer is responsible solidarity with the party or political formation about the expenses from the support, with respect for provisions of subarticle 2.

(5) The financial officer could be an individual or juridical person.

(6) One party or political formation could have more than one financial officer; in this case, when designation takes place will be as well the responsibilities for each.

(7) More than one party or political formation can use the same financial officer.

(8) The duty of a financial officer begins after the official registration with the Ministry of Finance and Economics and advertisement in the press.

(9) The provisions of this article are applied, as well, to the independent candidates who receive support.

Art.44 (1) The access to radio and television public services during the electoral campaign is guaranteed.

(2) For parties and political formations represented in Parliament the access to radio and television public services is free, in the conditions established by the special law envisaged in art.43 subart.1, the corresponding expenses being supported by the state budget.

(3) The parties and political formations participating in the election are obligated to request, from the executives of radio and TV, antenna time. The requests are to be made by the second day after the election day has been set. After this term requests are not taken into consideration.

(4) The schedule for the electoral campaign and the repartition of the antenna time is carried out by the United Offices of the two Chambers of the Parliament, together with the representatives of the radio and television public service, within the most 5 (five) days from the establishment of the election date. For repartition will be taken into consideration that the antenna time assigned to the parties or political formations represented in Parliament, to be twice as much, compared to parties and political formations which are not represented.

(5) After the closing of the period for registration of candidates, according to subarticle 4, a new repartition for the antenna time, proportional with the number of candidates lists registered throughout the country. The parties and political formations which did not register candidates lists in at least a quarter of the electoral districts lose the right for antenna time.

(6) Independent candidates could exercise the right for antenna time, one time, between 5 (five) minutes and 1 (one) hour, in reference with the schedule and their number.

(7) In the right for antenna time are not included the interviews, feature report, and others, carried out by radio and TV public service for informing the citizens.

Art.45 (1) The mayors are obligated, in 5 (five) days from the beginning of the electoral campaign, to establish special places for electoral posting, taking into consideration the number of the parties and political formations, which presents candidates lists, and the persons who will announce participation as independent candidates.

(2) The mayors will ensure that special places for electoral posting be situated in markets, streets, and other public places trafficked by citizens, without obstructing the circulation and other activities.

(3) usage of the posting places is permitted only to parties and political formations and independent candidates.

(4) Usage of the special electoral posting place is prohibited , by the parties or political formation in the manner that will obstruct the usage by other political formation, independent candidates, etc.

(5) In other places than the designated ones according to subarticle 1, posting is permitted with the owners agreement, or upon case, of the ones who administers such places.

(6) On a bill board only one poster will be displayed for each party, political formation or independent candidate.

(7) An electoral poster could not be bigger than the measurement: 500mm/300mm, and the one to advertise an electoral meeting 400mm/250mm.

(8) Prohibited are the electoral posters which combine colors to suggest the flag of Romania or other states.

(9) The police are obligated to ensure the integrity of the boards and electoral posters.

Art.46 (1) The electoral offices of the districts keeps vigil for a correct development of the electoral campaign in the district they activate, solving the complaints regarding the obstructions of a party toward another or political formation or independent candidate.

(2) If the district electoral office considers that, with the occasion of solving a complaint, necessary administrative corrections, or sanctions, or penal intervention, is recommended, the authorities will intervene.

(3) If the solution of the district electoral office is questioned a filed objection will be submitted to the Central Electoral Office; the resolution given about the contestation is definitive.

(4) 3 (three) days is necessary to solve the complaints and contestations from the registration and decisions are to be published in the press and posted visibly at the headquarter of the electoral office which issued them.

CHAPTER VIII

The development of the election

Art.47 (1) Each election section must have sufficient number of cabins (booths), ballot boxes and voting stamps, proportional with the number of voters from the list communicated by the mayors.

(2) The booths and ballot boxes must be placed in the same room in which the presidents desk is. The booths, ballot boxes, stamps and other materials needed for the electoral office of the election section will be provided by the mayors of communities, cities, municipalities, and administrative - territorial subdivisions, together with the chief commissioners.

(3) The president must be present at the office of the election section one day before the election at 6:00 PM, to carry out the measures to ensure the order and correctitude of the voting process.

(4) The president will disperse the guards around the section.

Art.48 (1) On the election day, at 5:00 AM, the president in the presence of other staff members will verify the ballot boxes, the existence of the lists, the ballots, and the stamps, after which he closes and seals the ballot boxes, applying the control stamps.

(2) His powers are not only in the election station but also around the station, in the courtyard, the entrances, streets, and public markets up to a distance of 500 meters.

(3) Besides the members of the electoral office of the section, candidates and accredited delegates, no other person is allowed to station on the public places of the election area or within the election section, more than necessary for voting.

(4) The accreditation of the delegates is carried out by the Central Electoral Office for press, film, radio, and Romanian television, as well as the Ministry for External Affairs for foreign press film, radio, and television, or the representatives of international organizations which requests this. The infringement of the accreditation agreement brings the invalidation of the accreditation.

(5) To maintain the order, the president will have at his disposition the means to maintain the order ensured by the chief commissioners, together with the Internal Affairs Ministry.,

Art.50 Voting begins at 6:00 AM until 9:00 PM when the section closes. Exceptionally, the president could extend the voting after 9:00PM but no later than midnight, with the approval of the district electoral office.

Art.51 (1) The voters will vote at the election section where they are registered.

(2) The voters who are away on the election day could exercise the right to vote based on voter's card at any election station, and will be registered on a special electoral list.

(3) the provisions of subarticle 2 are applied to Romanian citizens residing abroad, who are on the election day in the country, based on passport as well as for Romanian citizens who vote at the election stations envisaged by art. 21 subarticle 1.

Art.52 (1) The access of voters in the voting room is permitted in relationship to the number of the booth. Each will present the voter's card and the identity paper, after verification of registration on electoral list, or upon case, the registration on special list - art.51 subarticle 2, will be given the ballot and the stamp for voting based on the signature on the electoral list. If an voter comes with a duplicate of the voter's card this will be mentioned on the electoral list.

(2) The voters who will take the voter's card from the election section, according to art. 17 subarticle 2 paragraph c, will sign for receiving in the official report.

(3) If the voter, for reasons proven by the president, cannot sign on the electoral list, the confirmation will be made based on the signatures of two witness from among the present voters.

(4) The voters will vote separately in closed booths applying the stamp "voted" inside the square which contain the candidates list or the name of the independent candidate, whomever he voted for.

(5) The stamp with the mention "voted" must be smaller than the square.

(6) After voting the voter will fold the ballot in the way, that the white page that bears the control stamp remains inside, and will drop it in the ballot box making sure it is not opened.

(7) The wrong folding of the ballot will bring invalidation.

(8) If the ballot opens by mistake the voter will be issued another one with the mention in the official report.

(9) The stamp for voting is returned to the president, and he will apply it on the voter's card.

(10) The president supervises that the voter will not remain in the booth more than necessary.

Art.53 The presidents, staff members of the offices, as well as the persons in charge with keeping the order, will vote in the section they activate, after the registration on a special list.

Art.54 (1) The candidates and any other voter could contest the identity of the person coming to vote, in this case the president must establish the identity through other means.

(2) If the contestation is legitimate the president will stop the contested elector, mentioning the fact in an official report and will report the incident to the police authority.

Art.55 (1) The president of the electoral office of the electoral section may suspend the election for serious reasons only.

(2) The election process can not be stopped for more than 1 (one) hour and will be announced on the door of the building with at least 1 (one) hour previous to the event. The duration of all stops will be no more than 2 (two) hours.

(3) During the stop, the ballot boxes, stamp, the ballots, and everything else will remain under permanent watch, and the staff members will not be permitted to leave the office.

(4) The persons who are (based on article 49 subarticle 3) assisting the election process cannot be persuaded to leave the election area during this time.

Art.56 (1) The presence of any person in the booths beside the person who is voting is prohibited.

(2) In case of a handicapped voter, and stated as such by the president, the handicapped voter has the right to be helped out in the booth.

Art.57 For voters who are confined in bed, at their request, and the approval of the president, a team of election workers will go with all the election materials to the place where the voter is, to ensure the proper election.

Art. 58 At 9:00PM, or the appropriate hour for closing of the election section, under the condition of art. 50, the president of the office declares the election closed and closes the office.

CHAPTER IX

Establishing the results obtained in the election

Section 1

Establishment of the votes at the election station

Art.59 (1) After the closing of the election, the president of the electoral office of the election section will void out the unused ballots and will proceed to the opening of the ballot boxes, in the presence of the staff members, and upon case, candidates and accredited persons.

(2) The president will read out loud, at the opening of each ballot, the list of candidates which has been voted, or upon case, the name of the independent candidate, and will show the ballot to those present.

(3) The ballots which do not bear the control stamp of the election section are null, the ballots of a different appearance from the approved ones are also null, the ballots without the "voted" stamp and the ones stamped in more than one square, are also null. The vote is valid if the stamp goes over the limits of the square but the intent of the voter is clear.

(4) Voided ballots do not count for the number of freely expressed votes.

(5) The results of the election will be stated on two separate charts, one for the Chamber of Deputies, the other for the Senate. The charts are put together by a designated staff member. The candidates present at the polling have the right to make their own charts.

(6) The null votes(in accordance with subarticle 5)will be listed on a chart as well. The candidates lists, the names of the independent candidates and the number of freely expressed votes will be also listed on a chart format.

Art.60 (1) After the opening of the ballot boxes and counting of the ballots, the president will put together two copies of two separate official reports, one for the chamber of Deputies, the other for the Senate, which will contain:

- a) number of voters, according to the permanent lists;
- b) number of voters present at the ballot boxes on two separate lists; one for the number of voters from permanent lists, the other for the ones from special lists;
- c) total number of freely expressed votes;
- d) number of null votes;

e) number of freely expressed votes, obtained by each list of candidates or each independent candidate;

f) brief exposition of the content of the objections and contestations and the method of solving them, as well as the solution for the objections and contestations handed over to the district electoral office;

(2) The official reports are to be signed by the president and office staff members.

(3) Missing signatures of some staff members do not affect the validity of the official report. President will explain the reasons.

Art.61 (1) Any objections and contestations regarding the procedures may be filed during the voting operations and the opening of the ballot boxes, whether they are made by candidates, staff members or voters. The objections may be filed until the closing of the polling.

(2) the contestations must be in writing and presented to the president who will release a receipt.

(3) the president will decide immediately for urgent contestations.

Art.62 (1) At the closing of the election, two folders will be prepared. One for the Chamber of Deputies, the other for the Senate. The folders will contain: the official reports, the null ballots, the contested ballots and all objections regarding the electoral procedures. The folders will be sealed and sent under military escort to the district electoral office, within 24 hours from the closing time. The president of the polling and staff members will be responsible for this procedure.

(2) The district electoral office will send one copy of the official report to the territorial Court; the parties, political formations or independent candidates will be able to obtain a certified copy of this report, upon request.

Section 2

The establishment of the election results at the electoral district

Art.63 (1) Upon receiving of all official reports from the pollings, regarding the results of the elections, as well as the solving methods of the objections and contestations, the electoral district office proceeds to add up the number of freely expressed votes. The mandates for deputies and senators will be designated according to the total of freely expressed votes.

(2) The district electoral office will state over all district the number of freely expressed votes separate for each list of candidates or independent candidate.

(3) The candidates and the accredited persons may assist the counting of the votes procedures.

Art.64 (1) The mandates are designated separately, for the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, such as:

a) the number of freely expressed votes is divided for each list or independent candidate by 1,2,3,4, etc. up to the total number of mandates per electoral district;

b) the number resulting from division is recorded, regardless of the list or independent candidate, in decreasing order, up to the number of deputies or, upon case, senators who could be elected in the electoral district, the smallest number is considered as the electoral coefficient of the district.

c) the number of candidate lists and independent candidates are organized in decreasing order; the valid freely expressed votes for both categories and the mandates are designated also in such order; the number of the mandates to be designated is the number of the division of freely expressed votes by the number of the electoral coefficient; fractions do not count; if the electoral coefficient is smaller than the number of votes for an independent candidate, regardless of how many mandates will be as a result, the independent candidate will be granted just one mandate; in this situation the electoral coefficient is recalculated according to the number of mandates left over after the designation for the independent candidate. The electoral coefficient is recalculated also if the number of candidates from the list is smaller than the number of mandates; if the number of freely expressed votes, for two or more parties, political formation or independent candidate is equivalent with the electoral coefficient the mandate is designated by drawing. The mandates are designated by registration order.

(2) the certificates for the deputies or senators who have obtained mandates, are issued by the district electoral office, upon verification by the Central Electoral Office.

(3) the candidates who have not been elected are substitutes as long as they keep the political affiliation. In case of vacancy for a deputy seat or senator seat mandate, the substitute may occupy the vacancy, by order of list registration.

Art.65 (1) The district electoral office will draw up, separately, the official report regarding the electoral operations, consolidation of the votes, mandate designation and the election results, for both Chamber of deputies and Senate.

The official report must be drawn up as follow:

a) the number of voters from the electoral district, in compliance with permanent lists;

b) the total number of voters present at the ballot boxes; the number will be broken down by permanent and special lists.

c) total number of freely expressed votes;

d) total number of freely expressed votes for each independent candidate list;

e) number of null votes;

f) method of designation of mandates, in compliance with art.64, the name of the elected candidates, upon case, the party or political formations in opposition;

g) brief presentation of the solutions and decisions for the objections and contestations.

(2) the official reports, objections and contestations, as well as the official reports received from the polling forming a folder, will be signed and sealed by the staff members of the electoral office. The folder will be sent under military escort to the Central Electoral Office within 48 hours.

Art.66 (1) The Central Electoral Office solves the objections and contestations, confirms the methods of designation of the mandates and draw, separately, the official reports for the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, with the following content;

a) total number of voters in accordance with the permanent lists;

b) total number of voters present at the ballot boxes;

c) total number of freely expressed votes, throughout the country;

d) total number of null votes;

e) the method of repartition and designation of the mandates by district electoral office;

f) the organizations of the national minorities which have participated in elections but have not obtained deputy or senator mandat; the total number of freely expressed votes throughout country for each list of these organizations and the confirmation for the organization which qualifies for a mandate, in compliance with art.5; the first and last name of the first candidate registered on the list of the organization which qualifies for mandate; if the lists of the organization have obtained an equal number of votes, the designation is done by drawing;

g) methods of solving the objections and contestations.

2) The official reports and other documents are signed by the president and office staff members and send to the Chamber of Deputies and Senate for validation.

Art.67 The Central Electoral Office publishes the results in MONITORUL OFICIAL of Romania.

CHAPTER X

Partial elections

Art.68 (1) Partial elections are going to be held if a mandate (deputy - senator) becomes vacant and it is not occupied by the substitute. The elections are organized for the district with a vacant mandate.

2) Elections will not be organized the last months prior to the expiration date of the mandates for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, in accordance with the provisions of art.60, subarticle 1 from the Constitution.

Art.69 (1) Partial elections will take place in accordance with the present law within 3(three) months from the notification of the President of the Chamber of Deputies to the Government, in compliance with the conditions provided by art. 68.

(2) If the partial elections are held in one district only it is not necessary to form a Central Electoral Office. The procedures may be directed by the district electoral office.

(3) only voters of the district with a vacant mandate may participate in the partial election.

CHAPTER XI

Contraventions and offenses

Art.70 Contraventions which are not offenses in accordance with the the law are as follows:

a) if a voter, fully aware, registers for vote on several electoral lists, registration of fictitious persons who do not have the right to vote, as well as the infringement of the provisions of the law for posting the candidates list or independent candidates;

b) if the voter's card is not issued in due time and upon request, or the negligence of manufacturing it;

c) lack of organizational procedures regarding electoral meetings or the consumption of alcoholic beverages during the electoral meetings;

d) damaging by any means the lists, schedules, posters, or any other printed electoral materials;

e) posting of electoral materials in different places than designated ones;

- f) citizen's mutual agreement to be registered on several electoral lists;
- g) the failure to bring to public attention the proposals for candidacy;
- h) refusal to permit candidates or accredited persons to access voting area, or to assist the election procedures;
- i) refusal to submit to president's regulations, throughout voting area and surroundings;
- j) if the staff members refuse: to help the voter with registration on separate list(if necessary), to help the voters with the ballots and stamps for voting, to assist the voters adequately in any situation;
- k) failure to draw the official reports;
- l) the continuation of electoral propaganda after the electoral campaign is closed, as well as influencing the voters to vote for a certain party, political formation or independent candidate;
- m) receiving and managing of financial support for the electoral campaign by other means than provided by art.43, subarticle 4.

Art.71 Contraventions envisaged by art. 70, subarticle d, e, and h are sanctioned with fines, from 5,000 to 15,000 lei, subarticle f, g, k, l, m, fines from 15,000 to 45,000 lei, and subarticle a, b, c, i and j, with contraventional imprisonment from 1(one) month to 6 (six) months or fines from 45,000 to 1000,000 lei.

Art.72 (1) The findings of the contraventions envisaged by art. 70 are stated in an official report prepared by:

- a) officers and non-commissioned officers of the police, for acts envisaged by subarticles a, b, c, d, e, g, h, i, j, l, m;
- b) mayors and their commissioners, for acts listed in subarticles d and e;
- c) the president of the district electoral office, for acts envisaged by subarticle f and k.

(2) For contraventions envisaged by subarticle d, e, f, g, h, k, l, and m, the agent in charge will establish in the official report the fines applied, as well.

(3) The contraventions mentioned in the previous subarticles are under the provisions of the law number 32/1968 with the exception of art. 26 of the same law.

(4) The official report of contraventions envisaged by subarticles a, b, c, i, and j will be forwarded to the territorial Court which will apply the sanctions in accordance to the law 61/1991.

Art.73 (1) Impediments of any kind, to stop a person to exercise the right to vote, or to be voted is punished with a jail term from 6(six) months to 5(five) years and interdiction of certain rights.

(2) In case of inflicted personal injury, which requires medical care for more than 60 days, or loss of a sense or organ, a permanent injury or any other infirmity inflicted on a voter or jeopardizing the voter's life, will be punished with jail term from 3(three) to 10(ten) years

(3) The attempt of committing the offenses envisaged by subarticle 1 and 2 are punishable, too.

Art.74 (1) The violation of the secrecy of vote under any circumstances by the members of the election section or others, is punishable with jail term from 6 months to 3 years.

(2) The attempt is punishable, too.

Art.75 (1) The promise, offer, or giving money or gratuities to a voter in order to persuade him as well as receiving, is punishable with a jail term from 6 months to 5 years.

(2) The punishment envisaged by subarticle 1 is applicable to the person who votes without the right to vote, or voter who votes a second time or several times in the same election day. The attempt is punished as well.

Art.76 (1) The falsification of any document from the electoral office is punished with a jail term from 2 to 7 years.

(2) The attempt is punished as well.

Art.77 (1) The attacks, by any means, against the voting area, theft of the ballot box or electoral documents are punished with jail term from 2 to 7 years. In case of a greater offense the jail term will be accordingly.

(2) The attempt is punished also.

Art.78 The opening of the ballot box before due time is punished with jail term from 1 to 5 years.

Art.79 For offences envisaged by art. 73 - 78 the penal action starts ex officio.

Art.80 As a consequence of committing the contraventions mentioned by art. 70, or other offenses mentioned by art. 73 - 78, any used or involved goods will be confiscated.

CHAPTER XII

Final and transitory dispositions

Art.81 (1) The expenses for electoral operations are supported by the state budget.

(2) The headquarters and the endowment of the Central Electoral Office are ensured by the government, of the district by the chief commissioners, and the election section by the mayor and chief commissioners.

(3) Any documents for electoral purpose are legal fees exempt.

Art.82 (1) The Romanian Government will support the activity of the electoral offices with state qualified personnel.

(2) During the electoral operations the Government employees who help the operations are considered temporally attached to the electoral offices.

Art.83 The Court resolutions regarding the objections and contestations or any other legal procedures are to be done in accordance with the legal rules for the presidential ruling, with mandatory participation of the District Attorney.

Art.84 The terms provided by the present law are determined according to the calendar.

Art.85 (1) Persons who are in jail at the time of elections do not participate and will not be registered on the electoral lists.

(2) Persons in imprisonment before trial are eligible to vote under the provisions of art. 57 (regarding special ballot box).

Art.86 The chief commissioners verify if the mayors have carried out the obligations in accordance with the present law; in case of fraud eligible staff members will be notified.

At the same time, if the chief commissioners notice that a voter was not registered or erased on an electoral list, will formulate objections and contestations which are solved accordance with the present law.

Art.87 By identity document mentioned in the present law is understood the pictured identity card or the substitute, or passport; for enlisted and military academy personnel, the military id card.

Art.88 (1) The elections for the new Parliament will take place on May 3rd, 1992

(2) The terms for the elections mentioned by subarticle 1 in accordance with the present law, elapse from the election date, calculation begins March 3rd, 1992.

Art.89 For the type of elections mentioned by art. 88, the voting will be valid if based on identity documents stamped with the control stamp of the election section; the stamp will be applied above the date of the election written in ink.

Until December 31, 1992 the Government will be responsible for manufacturing, printing and providing the voter's cards.

Art.90 The provisions of the Decree - Law 92/1990, referring to the election of the Parliament and the President of Romania are abrogated.

Annex Nr.

THE NUMBERING
of the electoral districts

| <u>District number</u> | <u>Territorial Location</u> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Electoral district nr. 1 | Alba county |
| 2. Electoral district nr. 2 | Arad county |
| 3. Electoral district nr. 3 | Arges county |
| 4. Electoral district nr. 4 | Bacau county |
| 5. Electoral district nr. 5 | Bihor county |
| 6. Electoral district nr. 6 | Bistrita-Nasaud county |
| 7. Electoral district nr. 7 | Botosani county |
| 8. Electoral district nr. 8 | Brasov county |
| 9. Electoral district nr. 9 | Braila county |
| 10. Electoral district nr. 10 | Buzau county |
| 11. Electoral district nr. 11 | Caras-Severin county |
| 12. Electoral district nr. 12 | Calarasi county |
| 13. Electoral district nr. 13 | Cluj county |
| 14. Electoral district nr. 14 | Constanta county |
| 15. Electoral district nr. 15 | Covasna county |
| 16. Electoral district nr. 16 | Dimbovita county |
| 17. Electoral district nr. 17 | Dolj county |
| 18. Electoral district nr. 18 | Galati county |
| 19. Electoral district nr. 19 | Giurgiu county |
| 20. Electoral district nr. 20 | Gorj county |
| 21. Electoral district nr. 21 | Haraghita county |
| 22. Electoral district nr. 22 | Hunedoara county |
| 23. Electoral district nr. 23 | Ialomita county |
| 24. Electoral district nr. 24 | Iasi county |
| 25. Electoral district nr. 25 | Maramures county |
| 26. Electoral district nr. 26 | Mehedinti county |
| 27. Electoral district nr. 27 | Mures county |
| 28. Electoral district nr. 28 | Neamt county |
| 29. Electoral district nr. 29 | Olt county |
| 30. Electoral district nr. 30 | Prahova county |
| 31. Electoral district nr. 31 | Satu Mare county |
| 32. Electoral district nr. 32 | Salaj county |
| 33. Electoral district nr. 33 | Sibiu county |
| 34. Electoral district nr. 34 | Suceava county |
| 35. Electoral district nr. 35 | Teleorman county |
| 36. Electoral district nr. 36 | Timis county |
| 37. Electoral district nr. 37 | Tulcea county |
| 38. Electoral district nr. 38 | Vaslui county |
| 39. Electoral district nr. 39 | Vilcea county |
| 40. Electoral district nr. 40 | Vrancea county |
| 41. Electoral district nr. 41 | Bucharest |

III. Ballot model for election of the Chamber of Deputies

ROMANIA

BALLOT

for election of the Chamber of Deputies

Electoral district nr.....

Date of election.....

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 3 | |

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | 5 |
| 6 | |

Note:

- 1) Complete name of the party or political formation in established order according to the law.
- 2) The electoral mark; between the name of the party or political formation and the electoral mark will be 3 spaces distance. The electoral mark will be printed in a 1.5 X 1.5 cm graphic space
- 3) fill in first and last name of the candidates
- 4) fill in the mention "independent candidate", for each independent candidate will be printed a distinct square in the final part of the card.
- 5) Electoral mark if requested by the candidate
- 6) First and last name of the independent candidate
- 7) All the names and words are printed with straight letters 10.

M A S A R O T U N D A

"CUM AJUTAM PROCESUL ELECTORAL IN ROMANIA?"

CONCLUZII SI RECOMANDARI

NUMELE SI PRENUMELE PARTICIPANTULUI: Marta Maria Villaveces and Charles Lasham

DIN PARTEA: International Foundation for Electoral Systems

1. Establishment of Central Electoral Bureau
with permanent staffing and permanent budget.
2. Standardization
of number of electors per polling station, of ballot box and of procedures.
3. One Page Ballot Paper
with party lists being displayed and publicized.
4. Simplification of Count Procedures
5. Civic Education
6. Production of Election Manual
for staff at polling station.
7. Voters Cards
If produced, must be done so, very carefully.

V-am fi recunoscatori daca ati nota recomandarile si/sau concluziile dvs. privind problemele discutate precum si activitatea asociatiei noastre.
Va multumim.



2

3

4

5

II. Ballot model for election of the Senate

ROMANIA

BALLOT

for election of the senate

Electoral district nr.....

Date of election.....

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 3 | |

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | 5 |
| 6 | |

Note:

- 1) Complete name of the party or political formation in established order according to the law.
- 2) The electoral mark; between the name of the party or political formation and the electoral mark will be 3 spaces distance. The electoral mark will be printed in a 1.5 X 1.5 cm graphic space
- 3) fill in first and last name of the candidates
- 4) fill in the mention "independent candidate", for each independent candidate will be printed a distinct square in the final part of the card.
- 5) Electoral mark if requested by the candidate
- 6) First and last name of the independent candidate
- 7) All the names and words are printed with straight letters 10.

III. The model for the stamp of the election station



IV The model for the stamp "VOTED"



Note:

1. The dimensions of the voter's cards are: width= 11cm; length= 15cm; letters size 10. straight to fill out the card, black or blue ink; second side of the card is on the back of the first side.
2. The ballots of the partial elections are to be deducted from all voter's cards, therefore, even from the cards of the electors where partial elections did not take place.
3. If all the numbers are used up the government will issue new cards modifying just the year of the first ballot.
4. If a duplicate is issued it will be typed in the number of the duplicate.

| | | |
|--|--|----------------|
| ROMANIA VOTER'S CARD ISSUED BY.....x | BALLOT NR 1 | BALLOT NR 2 |
| SIGNATURE AND PLACE FOR STAMPxx FOR.....x.xx | BALLOT NR 3 | BALLOT NR 4 |
| SIGNATURE..... | counted for the begining with first ballot after election from 1992 | |
| ADDRESS..... | | |

| | | | |
|--|----------------|--|-----------------|
| BALLOT NR 5 | BALLOT NR 6 | BALLOT NR 9 | BALLOT NR 10 |
| BALLOT NR 7 | BALLOT NR 8 | BALLOT NR 11 | BALLOT NR 12 |
| counted for begining first ballot after election 1992 | | counted for begining with first ballot after election of 1992 | |

- X) Mayor of locality
 XX) Signature and stamp of the local council
 XXX) First and last name of the voter

ROMÂNIA
JUDEȚUL TIMIȘ

C

BULETIN DE VOT
PENTRU ALEGEREA CONSILIERILOR LOCALI

- 9 februarie 1992 -

Circumscripția electorală nr. 1
MUNICIPIUL TIMIȘOARA

UNIUNEA LIBERALĂ
BRĂTIANU



VARGA NICOLAE LUCIAN
SAMOILĂ AGNES-MELANIA
DUMITRIU TRAIAN

UNIUNEA CREȘTIN
DEMOCRATĂ
A ROMILOR DIN BANAT



MIHAI NICOLAE
NICOLA ION
CĂLDĂRAR LUCIAN
CĂLDĂRAȘ TEODOR

UNIUNEA UCRAINENILOR
DIN ROMÂNIA



CERNICICA VASILE
BUCIUTA ȘTEFAN
RUSNAC ANDREI
BILAN IOAN

UNIUNEA BULGARĂ DIN
BANAT-ROMÂNIA



STOIOV PETRU

PARTIDUL UNITĂȚII
NAȚIONALE ROMÂNE



CIȘMAȘU TRAIAN
DOROBANȚU PETRU
CIOTESCU EMILIAN
MOȚIU IANCU
POP CORNELIU DUMITRU
GHIRASIM TEOFIL
BURA MARIAN
DOP IOAN
BALINT COSTEL
SERBESCU ION
MITAR GEORGE
LĂZĂRESCU SANDA
BORZA STELIAN
MAN MARIA
STANCIU OCTAVIAN
CEUTA PAVEL
LĂCĂTUȘ NECHIT
JURCA TRAIAN
FĂNIȚĂ PETRE
JURAVLE P. ION
JICHERAN VICTOR
PĂTRĂSCOIU ION
ANDRIEȘ ION
TOMIȚĂ VIVIANA
IVAN ȘTEFAN
BONA EUGEN
VESA TRAIAN
BULZA VIOREL
CHIIAIA VASILE

FRONTUL DEMOCRAT
ROMÂN



CĂLIN EUGENIU
GRIGORAȘ IOAN
CRISTEA GHEORGHE
TUGUI IOAN
DUMITRU ADRIAN
CĂLDĂRARU LUCIAN
MORITZ PETRU
LAZAR DOREL
POPI VLADIMIR IOAN
ORĂVIȚAN EUGENIU
ȚIRNEA IOAN
ZABIK FRANCISC
BERCHI IOAN
POP STELA
MOGOȘANU VIOREL
CSEITEI ILEANA
DINULESCU D. ANDREI
NAIDIN MARIN
VIMAN VASILE VALERIU
CIȘMAȘ TEODOR
BARNA EUGENIA
MATEI MIRCEA PETRU
STRUGARIU ILIE
APETROAIE LIVIU
BACUEȚI VIOARA
TRALES IOAN
CUZMAN IOAN
POPA PETRU

UNIUNEA CREȘTIN
DEMOCRATĂ
DIN ROMÂNIA



STOICA ION
LĂZĂRESCU IOAN
CICEU MIRCEA
ILEA EMIL
KRUCKENBERGER FIRA
FLORESCU VIOREL
SORANDARU FELIX
LAZEA ION DINU
BLEDEA VASILE
VITEZ IULIU
NAGY ALEXANDRU
POPESCU ȘTEFAN
ȘUNTEA ELISABETA
NEGRU LILIANA
NOVAC IOAN
DIMA GABRIEL
POIANĂ GHEORGHE
SAVESCU DORINEL
LUGOJAN SIMION
DRAGHINESCU MIHAI
POPA VIOREL
RITIU OCTAVIAN
POP IONEL
VĂDUVA OCTAVIAN
ȘTIUCA CONSTANTIN
GĂRĂU MARCEL
BUCUR SOFIA
PETRESCU MARIA
TAMAȘ GHEORGHE
BLIDARU DOREL
STOIAN TIBERIU

PARTIDUL DEMOCRAT
AL UNITĂȚII SATULUI
ROMÂNESC



ALUPOAIE C. MIHAI
CRĂCIUN I. TEODOR

PARTIDUL DEMOCRAT
AGRAR DIN ROMÂNIA



ILIESCU RADU
ȘTEFAN VICTOR
MICORICI ELISABETA

FRONTUL SALVĂRII
NAȚIONALE



STROIE CONSTANTIN
PERJU DAN
MÜLLER KURT
BĂLTEANU NICOLAE
RADIAN NICOLAE
PETRE MARIN
CRISTIAN SPIRIDON
POPESCU VIOREL
TÂNASE MARIN
CRIȘAN GHEORGHE
BRÎNZEI IOAN
MARINESCU VASILE
NEDIN IOAN
PODEANU AUGUSTIN
OMETA IOAN
GRIGORIU EUGEN
SILAȘI GRIGORE
ILIE ALEXANDRU
BUNGESCU RADU
BALA GHEORGHE
VLAD AURELIAN
GAROIU MARIN
DRĂGOI PAULA
MADARAȘ LUCIAN
BUNI DOINA
TRANDAFIR NICU
GRIVEI SILVIUS
ILIN MILAN
MIHALCA ANA
ȚÂNDĂRICĂ OPREA
SOLOMEȘAN ORĂȘANU VASILE

MIȘCAREA ECOLOGISTĂ
DIN ROMÂNIA



BORHA LIVIU
DIMINESCU NICOLAE
MIHUȚ AUREL
ANGHEL ANDREI
LÖRINCZI EUGEN
MUIA TIBERIU
DEHELEAN PAVEL
BALINTONI PETRU
OLARU ION
SABĂU IOAN
ENĂȘESCU NICOLAE
DAMȘA LUCICA
SCHULTZ FRANCISCA
GHEORGHIU IOAN
FILIP ȘTEFAN GHEORGHE
TUDOR VASILE
BOIN ELISABETA
GHILEZAN DAN EMILIAN
DRĂGAN ION
SCHUCH GHEORGHE
BRATU OCTAVIAN
INDRIEȘ CORNEL
CHERAȘCU GABRIEL
BUCIUMAN METODE-DORU
ȘTEFAN IONEL
ILCĂU TITUS
CEIA TIBERIU
ȘÎRBU ILIE
SIMEDREA IOAN
MUNTEANU NICOLAE
ANTONIE NICOLAE

FORUMUL DEMOCRAT
GERMAN
DIN ROMÂNIA



SCHMIDT WALTER-ERNEST
POPESCU MARIA ANA
OSCHANITZKY PETER
FISCHER IGNAT

PARTIDUL ROMÂNIA
MARE



FLOREA ȘTEFAN
CHILOM TRAIAN
CIORTAN MIRCEA
TRIF ANTON

PARTIDUL DEMOCRAT
COOPERATIST



ELENA GEORGE
PROHOROV PETRU
DAGLA DANIELA
CÎRJEU DANIEL
CRIȘAN NEBOISA
GHIURCAN RODICA
CHERCHEZAN PETRU
GUJBA IOAN
HORVAT IOAN
ARDELEANU SEVER
HRENOVSCHI RĂZVAN
MARICAȘ IBOIA
LIESZ HORST
VATAMANU OCTAVIA
HOLDEANU ROMULUS
MUSTAȚĂ CONSTANTIN
WERT HORST
CLAICI VIORICA
FRĂTUȚ GHEORGHE
ULITA MIRA
CHIRIȚĂ IOAN
CHICESCU TRIFU
CIAUREANU VIORICA
DAN RODICA
IOSIF NICOLAE
STANCA IOAN
ȘIRBU IOAN
DUMITRESCU APOLONIA
MENGHER AURICA
BOCSAN GHEORGHE
HUSENIȚĂ VIRGIL

PARTIDUL REPUBLICAN



DRONCA NELU
BĂRBAT VASILE
MAGHEȚIU NICOLAE
FORTUNA LORIN
JURĂSCU VLADIMIR
CĂRȚIȘ IOAN
VĂLCĂNEANȚU GHEORGHE
COSOVAN CONSTANTIN
SILVĂȘAN CORNEL
GHIOCEL GABRIEL
NAGY IOSIF
TURCUȘ AUREL
COZMIUC CONSTANTIN
VUIȚA BOJIDAR
SUBA GHEORGHE
BRAD TEODOR
PRISTOLEANU DUMITRU
STOICA VICTOR
COTOȘMAN LUCIAN
BOGDAN MILAN
NICOLICIN RODICA SANDA
GRIOBER IOAN
DOGARU MARIN
ROPCEANU ROZALIA
DARĂU IOAN

CONVENȚIA
DEMOCRATICĂ



OLARIU MIHAI
TOMA FLORENTIN
MUȚIU CAIUS
STRĂIN RADU DAN
MARINA MARIUS
SCHVARCZ DUKASZ PETER
HURBEAN ILIE
ȚĂRAN NICOLAE
OBERST LADISLAU
GRIVU OVIDIU
GROZA ANA
SUSAN MLADIN LIVIU
NEMEȘ MIRCEA
HALASZ FERENC
POPOVICI DORIN
RADOSLAV DAN
CNEJEVICI FLORIN
GALAMBOȘ ȘTEFAN
POP MIHAI
OLTEANU VASILE
NEGOMIREANU LUCIA
MILOI ALEXANDRU
TUDORACHE HORĂȚIU
BARBU ANGHELINA
SASCA VIOREL
POPESCU LONGIN
MATES GHEORGHE
GHEORGHIU RADU
ROTARU STELIAN
CONSTANTINESCU DANIEL
RĂDULESCU OVIDIU

UNIUNEA DEMOCRATICĂ
A SÎRBILOR DIN ROMÂNIA



NICOLIN CRSTA

PARTIDUL NAȚIONAL
LIBERAL - ARIPA TÎNĂRĂ



DUȘOI ION EUGEN
ȚIT DANIELA
ȚECU CONSTANTIN
POPESCU I. SORIN
POIENAR SABIN
RĂUȚĂ VALERIU
DRAGOMAN EMILIAN
MIHĂIEȘ AUREL
DUDAȘ DORU PETRU
ARDELEAN VASILE PETRU
MIGHIU CONSTANTIN
IONESCU MIRCEA IOAN
GHETU ADRIANA
MOLDOVAN ALEXANDRU
TOMA CONSTANTIN
PETRAN IOAN
GROSU TRAIAN
DEMETROVICI MARIO
MOISE VIRGINIA
GILDE FRANCISC
GARAI EMERIC
CAPSALI SORIN
PAVELESCU MARIAN
ALBU ANA
BOROZAN PAVEL
MOISEANU IOAN
MIATOV RADIVOI
DRĂGHIESCU MARIAN AURELIU
NEAGU ELENA
POPA LIVIU

CANDIDAT INDEPENDENT

STOICA D. AURELIAN

CANDIDAT INDEPENDENT

MIHALACHE I. VASILE

ROMÂNIA
JUDEȚUL TIMIȘ

P

BULETIN DE VOT
PENTRU ALEGEREA PRIMARULUI

- 9 februarie 1992 -



Circumscripția electorală nr. 1
MUNICIPIUL TIMIȘOARA

MIȘCAREA ECOLOGISTĂ
DIN ROMÂNIA



BORHA LIVIU

UNIUNEA CREȘTIN DEMOCRATĂ
DIN ROMÂNIA



ALĂMOREAN POMPILIU

UNIUNEA UCRAINENILOR
DIN ROMÂNIA



CERNICICA VASILE

CONVENȚIA DEMOCRATICĂ



OANCEA VIOREL

UNIUNEA PENTRU
TIMIȘOARA



MARINESCU VASILE

FRONTUL DEMOCRAT
ROMÂN



CIURA ALEXANDRU

CANDIDAT INDEPENDENT

MIHALACHE I. VASILE

PARTIDUL
ROMÂNIA MARE

BUMBAR VASILE



PARTIDUL REPUBLICAN

MAGHEȚIU NICOLAE



PARTIDUL NAȚIONAL LIBERAL

- ARIPA TÎNĂRĂ










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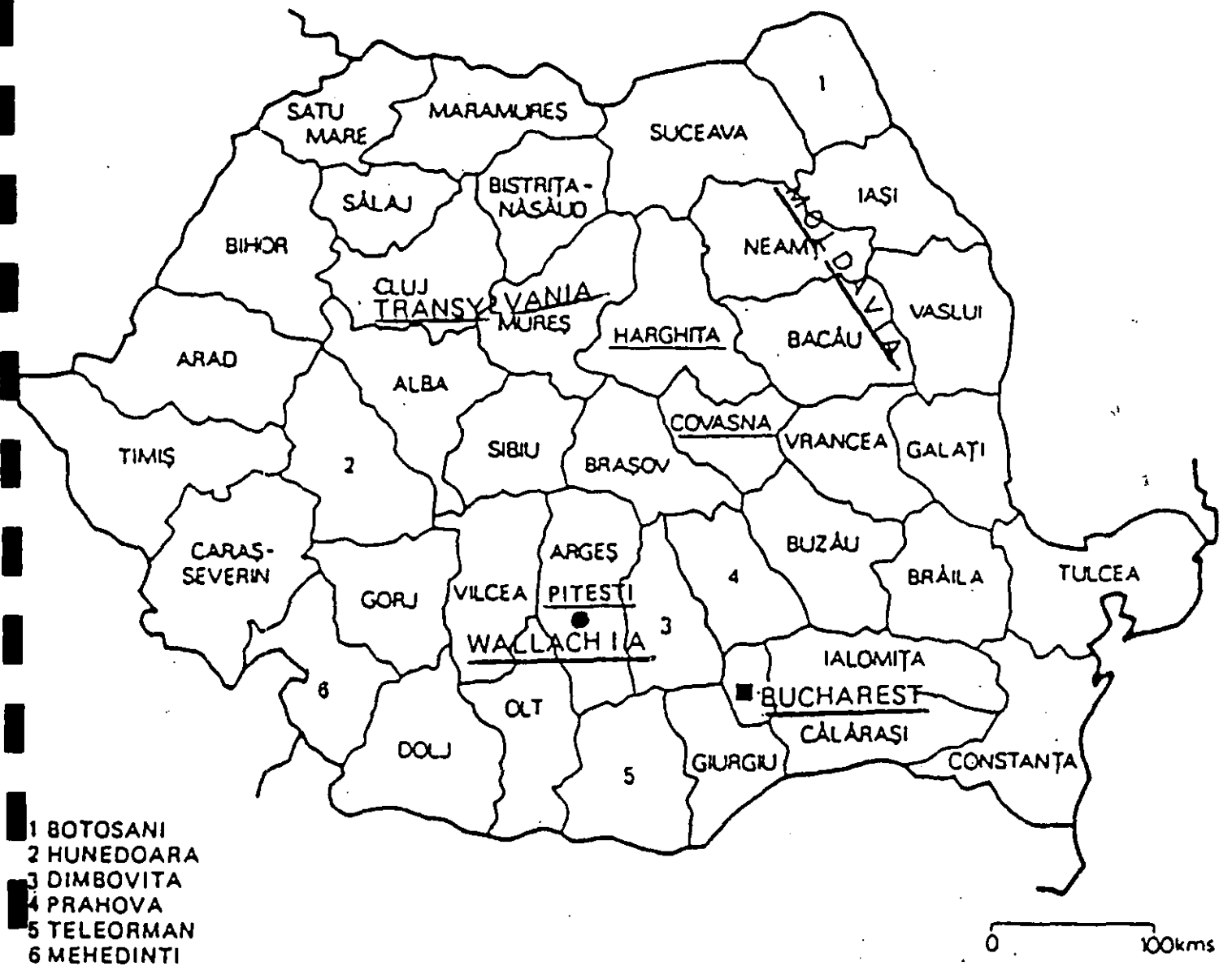
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| BORHA LIVIU | MIȘCAREA ECOLOGISTĂ DIN ROMÂNIA |  |
| ALĂMOREAN POMPILIU | UNIUNEA CREȘTEN DEMOCRATĂ DIN ROMÂNIA |  |
| CERNICICA VASILE | UNIUNEA UCRAINENILOR DIN ROMÂNIA |  |
| OANCEA VIOREL | CONVENȚIA DEMOCRATICĂ |  |
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| PATRICHÎ IONEL | PARTIDUL NAȚIONAL LIBERAL - ARIPIA TÎNĂRĂ |  |

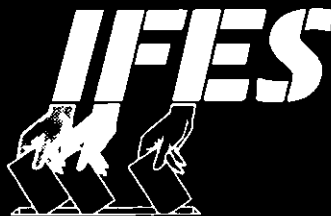
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| PARTIDUL DEMOCRAT AGRAR DIN ROMÂNIA | | CANDIDAT INDEPENDENT MIHALACHE I. VASILE | |
| CANDIDAT INDEPENDENT STOICA D. AURELIAN | | | |

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