

Appendices

ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE RECEIVED NDI ASSISTANCE TO CONDUCT QUICK COUNTS

COUNTRY/PLACE	ORGANIZATION
Albania	Society for a Democratic Culture (SDC)
Bangladesh	Fair Election Monitoring Alliance (FEMA)
Belarus	The Independent Observation Network
Bulgaria	Bulgarian Association for Fair Elections and Civil Rights (BAFECR)
Burundi	Ligue Burundaise des Droits de l'Homme "Iteka" (Burundian League for Human Rights "Iteka") Group of Independent Observers
Cambodia	Committee for Free and Fair Elections (COMFREL)
Chile	Comité para Elecciones Libres (Committee for Free Elections) Participa (Participate)/CIVITAS
Croatia	GONG (Citizens Organized to Monitor Elections)
Dominican Republic	Participación Ciudadana (Citizen Participation)
Georgia	Independent Society for Fair Elections and Democracy (ISFED)
Guyana	Electoral Assistance Bureau (EAB)
Indonesia	Forum Rektor Indonesia - YPSDM (Indonesian Rectors' Forum - Human Resources Development Foundation)
Kenya	Institute for Education in Democracy (IED) National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK) Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC)
Kosovo	Council for Defense of Human Rights and Freedoms (CDHRF)
Malawi	The Church/NGO Consortium
Mexico	Alianza Cívica (Civic Alliance)
Montenegro	Center for Democratic Transition (CDT)
Nicaragua	Etica y Transparencia (Ethics and Transparency)
Panama	Comisión Arquidiocesana de Coordinación Laical (Archdiocese Commission for the Coordination of Laity)
Paraguay	Centro de Estudios Democráticos de Paraguay (Center for Democratic Studies - CED) SAKA (Transparency)
Peru	Transparencia (Transparency)
Romania	Asociația Pro Democratia (Pro-Democracy Association - APD)
Fed. Rep. of Yugoslavia	CeSID (Serbian Center for Free Elections and Democracy)
Slovakia	Občianske Oko (Civic Eye)/Association for Fair Elections
Ukraine	Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU)

NONPARTISAN DOMESTIC ELECTION MONITORING ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH NDI HAS WORKED AROUND THE WORLD

AFRICA

Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association des Femmes Juristes (Association of Women Jurists) • GERDDES—Benin • Centre Afrika-Obota
Burundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ligue Burundaise des Droits de l’Homme “Iteka,” (Burundian League for Human Rights “Iteka”) • Group of Independent Observers
Central African Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GERDDES—Central African Republic • Ligue Centrafricaine des Droits de l’Homme (Central African League for Human Rights) • Association des Femmes Juristes (Association of Women Jurists)
Côte d’Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observatoire Nationale des Elections (National Observatory of Elections—ONE: a network of human rights and pro-democracy organizations including Association Syndicale de la Magistrature, Association Internationale pour la Démocratie—Côte d’Ivoire, GERDDES-CI, Association Ivoirienne de la Défense des Droits des Femmes, Mouvement International des Femmes Démocrates—Côte d’Ivoire) • Collective des Organisations Non-Gouvernementales (Collective of Nongovernmental Organizations) • Mouvement Ivoirien des Droits Humains (Ivorian Movement for Human Rights—MIDH)
Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A-Bu-Gi-Da (Ethiopian Congress for Democracy) • AD-NET Ethiopia

³ Many of the organizations listed below are coalitions, some of which have well over a hundred member organizations. All of the organizations developed structures reaching to the local level to recruit, train and deploy volunteers, which have numbered in the hundreds, thousands and in some cases hundreds of thousands of people. Several either dissolved after elections or evolved into a successor group; the vast majority, however, continue their work today. Almost all of these organizations have developed activities beyond elections that promote governmental accountability, public policy advocacy, civic education and/or citizen participation in governmental and political processes. In a few instances (e.g., the Dominican Republic, Pakistan and Tunisia), NDI has provided minimal assistance to the monitoring efforts but has gained valuable insight from cooperation with the organizations over the years. For a list of the organizations that have conducted quick counts, see Appendix 1A.

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|------------|---|
| Ghana | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of Domestic Election Observers (NEDEO) • Institute for Economic Affairs (IEA) • Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD) |
| Guinea | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GERDDES—Guinea |
| Kenya | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute for Education in Democracy (IED) • National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK) • Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC) • Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) • Bureau of Electoral Education Research and Monitoring (BEERAM) |
| Lesotho | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organizations (LCN) • Lesotho Federation of Women Lawyers • Lesotho Catholic Bishops' Conference/Justice and Peace Commission • Christian Council of Lesotho • Lesotho Trade Union Congress • Lesotho Youth Federation • Lesotho Young Christian Students |
| Liberia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberia Election Observers Network (LEON) |
| Malawi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Affairs Committee (PAC) • Church/NGO Consortium • Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation (CHRR) • Malawi Centre for Advice, Research and Education on Rights (Malawi CARER) • Malawi Catholic Commission of Justice and Peace (Malawi CCJP) • Malawi Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (MIDEA) |
| Mali | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appui au Processus Electoral au Mali (Network to Support the Electoral Process in Mali—APEM) |
| Mozambique | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associação Moçambicana para o Desenvolvimento da Democracia (Mozambican Association for the Development of Democracy—AMODE) |
| Namibia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namibian Council of Churches • Namibia Peace Plan 435 • Namibia Non-Governmental Forum (NANGOF) |

Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le Collectif (The Collective of NGOs for Election Monitoring) • GERDDES—Niger • Association des Femmes Juristes du Niger (Association of Women Jurists of Niger) • Ligue Nigérienne de Défense des Droits de l'Homme (Nigerien Human Rights Defense League) • Réseau d'Intégration et de Diffusion du Droit en Milieu Rural (Network for the Integration and Dissemination of Rural Citizens' Rights) • Association Nigérienne de Défense des Droits de l'Homme (Nigerien Association for the Defense of Human Rights) • Démocratie, Liberté, Développement (Democracy, Liberty, Development). • Association des Journalistes du Niger (Journalists Association of Niger) • Union des Syndicats des Travailleurs du Niger (Union of Labor Trade Unions of Niger)
Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition Monitoring Group (TMG) • Abuja NGO Coalition • Yakubu Gowan Center
Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ligue Congolaise des Droits de l'Homme (Congoese Human Rights League) • GERDDES-Congo
Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Election Watch (NEW—Coalition of Civic Groups, Labor Unions, Professional Associations and Religious Organizations in Sierra Leone)
Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GERDDES—Togo • PACED—TOGO
Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation for Democratic Progress (FODEP) • Committee for a Clean Campaign (CCC) • Coalition 2001 • Zambian Independent Monitoring Team (ZIMT) • Zambian Elections Monitoring Committee (ZEMCC)
Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)
Regional Network	GERDDES—Afrique (Groupe d'Etude et de Recherche sur la Démocratie et le Développement Economique et Social en Afrique—Research Group on Democracy and Economic and Social Develop-

ASIA

Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair Elections Monitoring Alliance (FEMA) • Study and Research Group on Democracy and Socio-Economic Development (SRG) • Coordinating Council for Human Rights in Bangladesh (CCHRB)
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee for Free and Fair Elections (COMFREL) • Coalition for Free and Fair Elections (COFFEL) • Neutral and Independent Committee for Fair Elections in Cambodia (NICFEC)
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum Rektor Indonesia—YPSDM (Indonesian Rectors' Forum—Human Resources Development Foundation) • University Network for Free Elections (UNFREL) • Komite Independen Pemantau Pemilu (Independent Election Monitoring Committee—KIPP)
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia Citizens Election Watch (MCEW)
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Election Observation Committee (NEOC)
Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCPP)
Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement for Free and Fair Elections (MFFE) • People's Action for Free and Fair Elections (PAFFREL) • Centre for the Monitoring of Election Violence (CMEV)
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PollWatch • People's Network for Elections in Thailand (PNET)
Regional Networks	Asia Monitoring Network (AMN), a network of 29 organizations that monitor elections in 11 Asian countries; NDI has worked with the network and with its member organizations on election monitoring efforts; many of the organizations are also

ment in Africa); GERDDES—Afrique maintains its headquarters in Benin and has established country chapters as well; NDI worked with the headquarters from 1992 until 1996 and continues to work with several country chapters on domestic election monitoring efforts.

part of the Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL), which together with the Thailand-based Forum-Asia provided technical resources to ANM with NDI's support; in addition, NAMFREL has co-sponsored regional election monitoring forums with NDI and has played a broader regional role in election monitoring.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society for Democratic Culture (SDC) • Albanian Human Rights Group • Albanian Helsinki Committee • Albanian Youth Council • National Forum for Albanian Youth • The Women's Center
Bosnia-Herzegovina	<p>NDI trained Bosnian trainers who worked with 43 Bosnian NGOs to prepare monitors in an informal effort for the 1996 elections, and NDI assisted NGOs in limited monitoring of the 1997 elections; in 1998, NDI assisted election monitoring coalitions of local NGOs in Sarajevo, Tuzla, Mostar and Banja Luka that included 110 organizations; more than 150 Bosnian organizations then coalesced under the auspices of Bosnia's Centers for Civic Initiatives (CCI), an organization with which NDI worked closely.</p>
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulgarian Association for Fair Elections (BAFE), which later became the Bulgarian Association for Fair Elections and Civil Rights
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GONG (Citizens Organized to Monitor Elections)
Fed. Rep. of Yugoslavia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CeSID (Serbian Center for Free Elections and Democracy)
Kosovo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council for Defense of Human Rights and Freedoms (CDHRF) • Kosovo Action for Civic Initiatives (KACI)
Macedonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most (Bridge) • Macedonia Association for Fair Elections • Association for Civic Initiative (ACI) • Association for Independent Initiatives (ANI) • Citizens for Citizens (C4C)

Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center for Democratic Transition (CDT) • Association of Young Journalists (AYJ) • Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) • Center for Monitoring (CEMI)
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asociația Pro Democratia (Pro-Democracy Association—APD) • League for the Defense of Human Rights (LADO)
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Občianske Oko (Civic Eye/Association for Fair Elections) • MEMO '98
Regional Network	European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations Initiative (ENEMO), an association of 11 organizations in Central and Eastern Europe that monitor elections; NDI has worked with the association and with its member groups.
EURASIA	
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's Your Choice (IYC) • Vote Armenia
Azerbaijan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the Sake of Civil Society (FSCS) • Election Monitoring Center (EMC)
Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Independent Observation Network • Central Coordinating Council (CCC) • Assembly of Democratic NGOs
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy (ISFED)
Kazakhstan	<p>Informal Monitoring Network, including, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center to Support Democracy (CSD) • DETAR (Organization for the Dissemination of Democracy in the Kazakh Language)
Kyrgyzstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voice Coalition
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comité para Elecciones Libre (CEL) • Participa/CIVITAS
Dominican Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participación Ciudadana (Citizen Participation)
Ecuador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participación Ciudadana Ecuador (Citizen Participation Ecuador)
Guyana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral Assistance Bureau (EAB)
Haiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conseil National d'Observation (National Observation Council—CNO)
Jamaica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens Action for Free and Fair Elections (CAFFE)
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alianza Cívica (Civic Alliance) • Consejo por la Democracia (Council for Democracy) • Convergencia (Convergence) • Fundación Rosenblueth (Rosenblueth Foundation)
Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Etica y Transparencia (Ethics and Transparency) • Consorcio Cívico Electoral (Civic Electoral Consortium)
Panama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comisión Arquidiocesana de Coordinación Laical (Archdiocese Commission for the Coordination of Laity) • Comisión de Justicia y Paz (Commission of Justice and Peace)
Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centro de Estudios Democráticos del Paraguay (Center for Democratic Studies—CED) • SAKA (Transparency) • Decidamos (Let's Decide)
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparencia (Transparency)
Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escuela de Vecinos de Venezuela (School of Neighbors—EVV) • Queremos Elegir (We Want to Choose) • Momento de la Gente (Moment of the People—MG)
Regional Network	Acuerdo de Lima (Lima Accord: Network of Latin American Observation), a network of 16 organizations that conduct election observation and civil society strengthening activities beyond elections;

NDI is part of the network and has worked with most of the other members on election observation efforts.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Commission for Electoral Review (ICER) • Ibn Khaldoun Center for Development (ICDS) • Egyptian Organization for Human Rights (EOHR) • Center for Human Rights Legal Aid (CHRLA) • Egyptian Center for Women’s Rights (ECWR)
Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections (LADE)
Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le Collectif Associatif pour l’Observation des Elections (Coalition of Associations for the Observation of Elections—CAOE) • Organisation Marocaine des Droits de l’Homme (OMDH) • Association Marocaine des Droits de l’Homme (Moroccan Association for Human Rights—AMDH)(OMDH and AMDH are founding members of CAO, formed in 2002, and they monitored previous elections)
Palestinian Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palestinian Domestic Monitoring Committee (PDMC)
Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ligue Tunisienne de Défense des Droits de l’Homme (Tunisian League for the Defense of Human Rights—LTDH)
Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Committee for Free and Fair Elections (NCFE – a project of Yemen’s Organization for the Defense of Rights and Liberties) • Arab Democratic Institute (ADI) • Election Monitoring Committee (EMC) • Yemen Institute for the Development of Democracy (YIDD)
Regional Network	<p>Arab Network for Democratic Development (ANDD), a network of 15 organizations from seven countries in the Middle East and North Africa that conduct or are interested in conducting election monitoring; NDI has worked with the network and with its member groups.</p>

8-MONTH TIMELINE ILLUSTRATING WORK PLAN FOR DOMESTIC MONITORS IN NICARAGUA, 1996

N°	ACTIVITIES	BOARD	STAFF	MONTHS																															
				MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC																								
				6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	7	14	21	27	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23
1	<i>Set up ET office</i>	ALL	ED			X	X	X	X	X	X																								
2	<i>Form board of directors and NGO board</i>	ALL	BD, ED			X	X	X	X	X	X																								
3	<i>Prepare to monitor voter registration</i>		VC, ED, NGO			X	X	X																											
4	<i>Train volunteers to monitor voter registration</i>		VC, NGO			X																													
5	<i>Observe voter registration</i>		VC, NGO					X	X																										
6	<i>Evaluate voter registration process</i>	ALL	BD, VC							X																									
7	<i>Obtain legal recognition</i>	PRC	ED			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													
8	<i>Obtain authorization from election commission</i>	PRC	ED																																
9	<i>Hire technical team</i>		ED			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													
10	<i>Develop budgets</i>		ED							X																									
11	<i>Sign pact with parties</i>		ED, BD									X																							
12	<i>First press conference</i>	PRC	MS, ED									X																							
13	<i>Train board and staff</i>	TC	LT																																
14	<i>Write manuals for staff</i>	VNC	VC																																
15	<i>Develop training materials</i>	TC	LT																																
16	<i>Identify regional coordinators</i>	VNC	VC																																
17	<i>Seminar for regional coordinators</i>	VNC	LT, VC																																
18	<i>Recruit municipal leaders</i>		RC, VC																																
19	<i>Second press conference</i>	PRC	MS																																
20	<i>Fundraise locally</i>	FC	ED, BD																																
21	<i>Seminar for municipal coordinators</i>		LT, RC																																
22	<i>Design communications system</i>	QCC	QCS																																
23	<i>Design computer network</i>	QCC	QCS																																
24	<i>Draw sample</i>		QCS																																
25	<i>Recruit observers</i>		RC, VC																																
26	<i>Train observers</i>		LT, RC																																
27	<i>QC training—volunteers</i>		RT, LT																																
28	<i>QC training—journalists</i>	PRC	MS, LT																																
29	<i>Simulation</i>	ALL	ALL																																
30	<i>Adjustments to sample and volumes</i>	ALL	ALL																																
31	<i>Election observation</i>	ALL	ALL																																
32	<i>Monitor complaint process</i>	ALL	ALL																																
33	<i>Third press conference</i>	PRC	BD, ED																																
34	<i>Report on election</i>	ALL	ED																																
35	<i>Prepare materials for second round</i>	VNC	VC, LT																																
36	<i>Observe second round</i>	ALL	ALL																																
37	<i>Fourth press conference</i>	PRC	BD, ED																																
38	<i>Report on second round</i>	ALL	ED																																
39	<i>Monitor pre-election process</i>	PRC	ED																																
40	<i>Monitor post-election process</i>	PRC	ED																																
41	<i>Final evaluation</i>	ALL	ALL																																

KEY

- BD: Board of Directors
- ED: Executive Director
- NGO: Advisory Board of NGO's
- TC: Training Committee
- LT: Lead Trainer
- RT: Regional Trainer
- VNC: Volunteer Network Committee
- VC: Volunteer Coordinator
- RC: Regional Coordinator
- MC: Municipal Coordinator
- QCC: Quick Count Committee
- QCS: Quick Count Staff
- FC: Finance Committee
- PRC: PR and Politics Committee
- MS: Media Specialist

Italics indicates activity completed

X Indicates progress

**WORK PLAN FOR FINAL MONTH BEFORE QUICK COUNT (PVT)
IN INDONESIA, 1999**

WEEK	TASK	DESCRIPTION	DATE	WHO TO INVOLVE?
1 (May 10-16)	Letter to Provinces (info on training plan)	Send out a letter requesting information on the training plan in the provinces – where, when, how will the volunteers know, etc.	May 12	Provincial organizers, Prof. Saphi'ie, others?
	Draw the sample	Draw the sample for the 27 villages and send, together with maps, to the provinces	May 16	Prof. Sembring, Provincial organizers, others?
	Letter to the Provinces (info on transp. costs)	Send out a letter, with the sample, instructing organizers on gathering transportation costs + the deadline for sending information back to Bandung (May 20)	May 16	Provincial organizers, Prof. Saphi'ie, others?
	Manual	Create a manual to instruct volunteers on filling in the checklist	May 16	??
	Data/communication system	Discuss and decide on a data/communication system that can be set up in 2 weeks, is affordable, fast, and easy to train on usage.	May 18	Bazuki, Lawrence, Prov. organizers. others?
	General coordination	Everything else!!		
2 (May 17-23)	Send Manual	Send the manual (on filling in the checklist) to the provinces. Via fax, courier, anything!!	May 17	??
	Send checklists	Send the checklist to the provinces. Via fax, courier, anything!!	May 17	??
	Finalize Data/communication system	Make a final decision on what the system will be and what the provinces must do to prepare for implementation, training, etc. Communicate this to the provinces (letter/fax + phone).	May 18	Bazuki, Lawrence, Prov. organizers. others?
	Transportation costs	Call up miscreant provinces that haven't yet sent in cost estimates for transportation	May 20	Accounting, Lawrence, others?
	General coordination	Everything else!!		
3 (May 24-30)	Train volunteers	Training for volunteers commences in the provinces	May 24	??
	Send transportation money	Transfer money for transportation to the provinces, based on estimates received	May 24	Accounting, provincial organizers, others?
	Monitoring/troubleshooting	Keep calling or visiting provinces to ensure all is well, resolve questions, etc.	Every day	??
4 (May 31- June 6)	Last day to communicate changes	This is the absolute last day on which any changes to the monitoring plan (training/deployment/reporting, etc) can be made.	May 31	
	Monitoring/troubleshooting	Keep calling or visiting provinces to ensure all is well, resolve questions, etc.	Every day	??
5 (June 7-13)	ELECTION DAY	Let's see how the KPU does!!	June 7	

**EXAMPLE OF AN ELECTION LAW REGARDING DOMESTIC ELECTION
MONITORS, ROMANIA, 1993**
(Please see Article 51.)

LAW ON LOCAL ELECTIONS*

CHAPTER 1

General Provisions

Art. 1. — The Local Councils and Mayors are elected by universal, equal, direct, secret and freely expressed suffrage. The County Councils are elected by indirect suffrage.

The Local and County Council are elected in the constituencies by expressed list suffrage.

Mayors of the communes and towns are elected in the constituencies by expressed uninominal suffrage.

Art. 2. — Romanian citizens, without any distinction of nationality, race, language, religion, sex, political belief or profession are entitled to the equal exercise of their electoral rights.

Art. 3. — Romanian citizens having attained the age of 18 by or on the election day, have a right to elect.

Each elector is entitled to one single vote for the election of the Local Council and of the Mayor.

The right to vote shall be exercised only in the commune, town or municipality of the voter's domicile.

Art. 4. — Citizens having attained the age of 23 with a right to vote have the right to be elected councillors or Mayors.

* The Law no. 70/1991 — Law on Local Elections — was published in the "MONITORUL OFICIAL" (Official Gazette) of Romania, no. 239, 28 November 1991.

It is prohibited to use the special places for the posting up of election notices in such a manner as to prevent the use of these places by another party, political organization, or independent candidate.

Art. 48. — The subsidizing of the electioneering campaign with funds received from abroad or not declared publicly is prohibited.

CHAPTER III

Conduct of Elections

Art. 49. — Each polling station shall be provided with a sufficient number of polling booths, ballot boxes and voting stamps, which shall be made available by the Mayors.

The polling booths and ballot boxes shall be located in the same room with the Chairman's desk.

The Chairman of the electoral bureau of the polling station shall be present at the polling station on the day prior to election day at six o'clock p.m. and it is his duty to take the measures deemed fit to secure order and fairness to the polling operations.

The Chairman shall decide on the location of guard posts outside the polling station.

Art. 50. — At five o'clock a.m. on election day the Chairman of the electoral bureau of the polling station, with the other members attending, shall check the ballot boxes, the existence of the electoral lists, ballot papers and stamps, after which he shall lock and seal the ballot boxes by applying the control stamp of the polling station.

It is the Chairman's duty to ensure that the control stamp is applied on the ballot papers.

Art. 51. — It is the duty of the Chairman of the electoral bureau of the polling station to take the necessary measures for the polling to take place in order.

His powers in this respect cover the polling station and the area outside within a radius of 500 metres.

The polling operations may be attended by foreign observers and Romanian observers, accredited for this purpose.

Accreditation as Romanian observers can be given to representatives of legally created non-governmental organizations whose only goal is to protect human rights.

Such organizations may nominate only persons who are not members of a party or political organization.

The accreditation of a Romanian observer can be questioned at the Central Electoral Commission.

Besides the members of the electoral bureau of the polling station, the persons accredited in keeping with the law and Romanian and foreign journalists, no other person shall be allowed to remain in the public places in the polling area or in the polling station longer than the time needed for the polling operations.

For the keeping of order, the Chairman of the electoral bureau of the polling station shall have at his disposal the necessary order keeping means, through the care of the prefect.

Art. 52. — The polling shall take place in a single day, between six o'clock a.m. and nine o'clock p.m. In case it has been found that there are still electors who have not cast their vote, the president of the electoral bureau of the polling district may, subject to the approval of the Chairman of the constituency electoral commission, extend the time of polling until midnight at the latest, when the polling shall be declared closed.

Art. 53. — The electors shall vote only at the polling station where they are registered in the electoral lists.

Admission of electors to the polling station shall be permitted in such numbers as to fit the number of polling booths. Each person shall show his identity card to the electoral bureau of the polling station, which, after checking the registration in the electoral list shall deliver to the respective voter the ballot papers and the polling stamp.

The electors shall, cast their vote individually in polling booth screened from observation, by applying the stamp with the mark "votet" in the box which comprises the list of candidates or the name of the candidate voted.

The stamp with the mark "votet" must be of round shape and of such size as to be smaller than the box in which it is stamped.

After having marked the paper, the elector shall fold it so as to show the blank page with the control stamp on the back and shall put it into the ballot box, taking care not to unfold the paper.

**EXAMPLE OF AN ELECTION REGULATION REGARDING DOMESTIC
ELECTION MONITORS, SOUTH AFRICA, 1993**

INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION

Code of Conduct for Observers in terms of
section 24(1)(b) of the Independent Electoral
Commission Act, 1993 (Act No. 150 of 1993)

PRELIMINARY

1. This Code shall be binding upon all Observers registered with the Commission.
2. The object of this Code shall be to ensure that the activities of Observers are facilitated by the Commission, conducted with integrity, and contribute to public confidence in the electoral process.

THE CODE

All registered Observers undertake that their observer activities throughout the election period shall be conducted in accordance with the following principles, viz:

- (a) Observers shall maintain strict impartiality in the conduct of their duties, and shall at no time indicate or express any bias, or preference with reference to any registered party or nominated candidate.
- (b) Observers shall when so requested immediately identify themselves to any interested person, and shall, during the conduct of their activities, at all times carry, wear or otherwise prominently display the prescribed identification badges or cards issued by the Commission to registered observers and their vehicles.
- (c) Observers shall refrain from carrying, wearing and displaying any electoral material or any article of clothing, emblem, colours, badges or other item denoting support for or opposition to any party or candidate, or with reference to any of the issues in contention in the elections.
- (d) Observers shall refrain from the carrying or displaying of arms during the conduct of their observer duties or while wearing the insignia issued by the Chief Director: Monitoring.
- (e) Observers shall ensure that their conduct strictly conforms to the laws and regulations, including the Electoral Code of Conduct pertaining to the elections, and they shall both acknowledge the overall authority, and abide by the decisions of the Commission, and its sub-structures, in relation to their conduct as Observers.
- (f) Observers shall immediately comply with any direction issued by or under the authority of the Commission with reference to the elections including any request to leave or refrain from entering a particular area or venue, or to depart from a voting or counting station, or any specified area thereof.

**EXAMPLE OF A CODE OF CONDUCT FOR ELECTION OBSERVERS,
SIERRA LEONE, 2002**

Code of Conduct

*Voluntary Standards
For Domestic Election Observation in Sierra Leone*

We members of Civic Organizations, aware of the role domestic election monitoring plays in ensuring free and fair elections; and concerned to safeguard the integrity, impartiality and effectiveness of monitoring efforts, have voluntarily come together and agreed upon a code of conduct for election monitoring. We hope that others interested in monitoring elections in Sierra Leone will adopt this code.

We have learned from experience the grave need for a spirit of non-violence, non-discrimination and the observance of human rights in the conduct of our democracy and it is in this spirit that we commit ourselves to this code.

WE WILL BE IMPARTIAL AND NON-PARTISAN

Monitors shall in all cases act, speak or write without prejudice or preference towards any political party or candidate, region, ethnic group or persons.

WE WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE ELECTORAL AUTHORITIES, POLITICAL PARTIES OR VOTERS

Monitors shall observe and report on election related activities and shall not interfere with the actions of authorities or any participant in the election. Monitors must not attempt to influence the voter, nor direct or obstruct the electoral process.

WE WILL OBSERVE ALL RELEVANT LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS

Monitors must know the laws, rules and regulations that guide the conduct of elections and must strictly adhere to these laws and regulations in the performance of their functions.

Monitors may bring irregularities to the attention of relevant authorities and to the public but will not give instructions to electoral officials.

WE WILL MAINTAIN A CONSTRUCTIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH ELECTION AUTHORITIES AND POLITICAL PARTIES

Monitors shall maintain a respectful and principled relationship with election authorities and with political parties.

Monitors must never receive any reward or favor from an election official or on behalf of a political party or candidate. This may influence their judgment.

WE WILL COOPERATE IN OBSERVING THE ELECTIONS

Organizations conducting domestic monitoring programs should endeavor to work together by sharing information, regularly interacting and developing common procedures for reporting.

Domestic Monitors should also cooperate and coordinate with international observers.

WE WILL REPORT IN A NEUTRAL, ACCURATE AND VERIFIABLE MANNER

Monitors must report events and issues impartially and objectively. The events and issues so reported must contain scene, incident, time and persons involved.

-
- o National Forum for Human Rights (Convening Organization)
 - o Civil Society Movement – Sierra Leone (Convening Organization)
 - o Inter-Religious Council of Sierra Leone
 - o Council of Churches of Sierra Leone
 - o Campaign for Good Governance
 - o Sierra Leone Bar Association
 - o Sierra Leone Teachers Union
 - o National Commission for Democracy and Human Rights
 - o Sierra Leone Labour Congress
 - o National Union of Sierra Leone Students
 - o Women's Forum – Sierra Leone
 - o Network Movement for Justice and Development
 - o Forum for Democratic Initiatives
 - o Academic Staff Association, University of Sierra Leone
 - o Center for Coordination of Youth Activities
 - o Independent Youth Forum

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**EXAMPLE OF A CODE OF CONDUCT FOR ELECTION OBSERVERS,
BANGLADESH, 1995**

FEMA

FAIR ELECTION MONITORING ALLIANCE
ফেয়ার ইলেকশন মনিটরিং এলায়েন্স

a citizens coalition for monitoring elections in Bangladesh

GUIDELINES OF NONPARTISAN ELECTION MONITORS

Proposed by Fair Election Monitoring Alliance (FEMA)

October 26 1995

Introduction

International standards and norms, as well as past practice in Bangladesh, have recognized the important role that domestic nonpartisan monitors can play in ensuring a free and fair election. The activities of monitors, both before and on election day, can enhance public confidence and involvement in the election process. The presence of monitors at polling stations, for instance, helps to identify election abuses, irregularities and innocent administrative mistakes. Pre-election activities -- such as issuing public statements and reports to improve the content and enforcement of election laws, as well as engaging in civic education -- also helps to build public support of the democratic process.

The following are guidelines established by FEMA for its monitors during the coming national elections. These guidelines are designed to emphasize the positive contribution domestic monitors can make, together with national and local election officials and the political parties, in promoting an election process that can widely be accepted as legitimate and fair.

Guidelines

01. Monitors will pledge to act in a nonpartisan manner. They will not exhibit any bias in favor or in opposition to any candidate or political party.
02. Monitors will recognize that election officials have the principal responsibility for ensuring the integrity and fairness of the election process. Monitors will strictly obey all laws and regulations.
03. Monitors will not interfere in any way in the voting process, nor will they violate the secrecy of the vote. When in the polling station monitors will not engage in any activity except as necessary to perform their duties as monitors.

04. Monitors may enter, reenter and remain in the polling station in order to perform their duties as nonpartisan domestic observers. They may make reasonable inquiries to election officials regarding any aspect of conducting the poll.
05. Monitors will observe and report during the pre-election period and on the conduct of the election. Monitors will not intervene when they witness problems or irregularities. They will, however, observe what is occurring, record their observations, and report their findings to FEMA headquarters.
06. Monitors will, when appropriate, report problems and irregularities on election day to election officials or other national and local officials.
07. Monitors will, where practicable, cooperate with the representatives of all political parties in investigating and confirming reports of election law violations and other abuses and irregularities in the election process.
08. Monitors will identify themselves to all interested persons as FEMA monitors and they shall prominently display identification badges or distinctive emblems.

HUMAN RIGHTS PROVISIONS CONCERNING DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS**Universal Declaration of Human Rights***Article 2*

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

...

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*Article 2*

1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

2. Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.

3. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes:

- a. To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity;
- b. To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;
- c. To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.

Article 25

Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:

- a. To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;
- b. To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;
- c. To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Article 5

In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in Article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights:

...

- c. Political rights, in particular the rights to participate in elections – to vote and to stand for election – on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service; ...

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

Article 7

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:

- (a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;
- (b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government;
- (c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

Convention on the Political Rights of Women*Article I*

Women shall be entitled to vote in all elections on equal terms with men without any discrimination.

Article II

Women shall be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies, established by national law, on equal terms with men, without any discrimination.

Article III

Women shall be entitled to hold public office and to exercise all public functions, established by national law, on equal terms with men, without any discrimination.

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights*Article 13*

1. Every citizen shall have the right to participate freely in the government of his country, either directly or through freely chosen representatives in accordance with the provisions of the law.

American Convention on Human Rights*Article 23 Right to Participate in Government*

1. Every citizen shall enjoy the following rights and opportunities:

- a. to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;
- b. to vote and to be elected in genuine periodic elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and by secret ballot that guarantees the free expression of the will of the voters; and
- c. to have access, under general conditions of equality, to the public service of his country.

2. The law may regulate the exercise of the rights and opportunities referred to in the preceding paragraph only on the basis of age, nationality, residence, language, education, civil and mental capacity, or sentencing by a competent court in criminal proceedings.

American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man*Article XX*

Every person having legal capacity is entitled to participate in the government of his country, directly or through his representatives, and to take part in popular elections, which shall be by secret ballot, and shall be honest, periodic and free.

Inter-American Democratic Charter*Article 1*

The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it.

...

Article 3

Essential elements of representative democracy include, inter alia, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law, the holding of periodic, free, and fair elections based on secret balloting and universal suffrage as an expression of the sovereignty of the people, the pluralistic system of political parties and organizations, and the separation of powers and independence of the branches of government.

Protocol (No. 1) to the [European] Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms*Article 3*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to hold free elections at reasonable intervals by secret ballot, under conditions which will ensure the free expression of the opinion of the people in the choice of the legislature.

Document of the 1990 Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension (Copenhagen Document of the OSCE)

...

[The participating States] recognize that pluralistic democracy and the rule of law are essential for ensuring respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, the development of human contacts and the resolution of other issues of a related humanitarian character. They therefore welcome the commitment expressed by all participating States to the ideals of democracy and political pluralism as well as their common determination to build democratic societies based on free elections and the rule of law.

...

In order to strengthen respect for, and enjoyment of, human rights and fundamental freedoms, to develop human contacts and to resolve issues of a related humanitarian character, the participating States agree on the following:

...

(3) They reaffirm that democracy is an inherent element of the rule of law. They recognize the importance of pluralism with regard to political organizations.

...

(5) They solemnly declare that among those elements of justice which are essential to the full expression of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all human beings are the following:

(5.1) - free elections that will be held at reasonable intervals by secret ballot or by equivalent free voting procedure, under conditions which ensure in practice the free expression of the opinion of the electors in the choice of their representatives;

...

(5.10) - everyone will have an effective means of redress against administrative decisions, so as to guarantee respect for fundamental rights and ensure legal integrity;

(6) The participating States declare that the will of the people, freely and fairly expressed through periodic and genuine elections, is the basis of the authority and legitimacy of all government. The participating States will accordingly respect the right of their citizens to take part in the governing of their country, either directly or through representatives freely chosen by them through fair electoral processes.

(7) To ensure that the will of the people serves as the basis of the authority of government, the participating States will:

(7.1) - hold free elections at reasonable intervals, as established by law;

(7.2) - permit all seats in at least one chamber of the national legislature to be freely contested in a popular vote;

(7.3) - guarantee universal and equal suffrage to adult citizens;

(7.4) - ensure that votes are cast by secret ballot or by equivalent free voting procedure, and that they are counted and reported honestly with the official results made public;

(7.5) - respect the right of citizens to seek political or public office, individually or as representatives of political parties or organizations, without discrimination;

(7.6) - respect the right of individuals and groups to establish, in full freedom, their own political parties or other political organizations and provide such political parties and organizations with the necessary legal guarantees to enable them to compete with each other on a basis of equal treatment before the law and by the authorities;

(7.7) - ensure that law and public policy work to permit political campaigning to be conducted in a fair and free atmosphere in which neither administrative action, violence nor intimidation bars the parties and the candidates from freely presenting their views and qualifications, or prevents the voters from learning and discussing them or from casting their vote free of fear of retribution;

(7.8) - provide that no legal or administrative obstacle stands in the way of unimpeded access to the media on a non-discriminatory basis for all political groupings and individuals wishing to participate in the electoral process;

(7.9) - ensure that candidates who obtain the necessary number of votes required by law are duly installed in office and are permitted to remain in office until their term expires or is otherwise brought to an end in a manner that is regulated by law in conformity with democratic parliamentary and constitutional procedures.

(8) The participating States consider that the presence of observers, both foreign and domestic, can enhance the electoral process for States in which elections are taking place. They therefore invite observers from any other CSCE [now OSCE] participating States and any appropriate private institutions and organizations who may wish to do so to observe the course of their national election proceedings, to the extent permitted by law. They will also endeavour to facilitate similar access for election proceedings held below the national level. Such observers will undertake not to interfere in the electoral proceedings.

(10) In reaffirming their commitment to ensure effectively the rights of the individual to know and act upon human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to contribute actively, individually or in association with others, to their promotion and protection, the participating States express their commitment to:

(10.1) - respect the right of everyone, individually or in association with others, to seek, receive and impart freely views and information on human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights to disseminate and publish such views and information;

...

(10.3) - ensure that individuals are permitted to exercise the right to association, including the right to form, join and participate effectively in non-governmental organizations which seek the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including trade unions and human rights monitoring groups;

(10.4) - allow members of such groups and organizations to have unhindered access to and communication with similar bodies within and outside their countries and with international organizations, to engage in exchanges, contacts and co-operation with such groups and organizations and to solicit, receive and utilize for the purpose of promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms voluntary financial contributions from national and international sources as provided for by law.

(24) The participating States will ensure that the exercise of all the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out above will not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law and are consistent with their obligations under international law, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and with their international commitments, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These restrictions have the character of exceptions. The participating States will ensure that these restric-

tions are not abused and are not applied in an arbitrary manner, but in such a way that the effective exercise of these rights is ensured.

Any restriction on rights and freedoms must, in a democratic society, relate to one of the objectives of the applicable law and be strictly proportionate to the aim of that law.

In addition to the provisions of these international human rights instruments, which create obligations for the states that are parties to them, there are a number of other significant declarations and documents of associations of states and of the associations of the legislative branches of governments. Included among those that are directly relevant to democratic elections are the following: The Harare Commonwealth Declaration (1991) of the Commonwealth of Nations; Documents of the Summit Meetings of the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe subsequent to the 1990 Copenhagen Document; the 2001 Norms and Standards for Elections in the SADC Region adopted by the Southern Africa Development Community Parliamentary Forum; and the 1994 Declaration on Criteria for Free and Fair Elections of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.