

**Promo - LEX**

*Promovarea democrației și a drepturilor omului*

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# **REPORT No. 4**

## **Observation Mission of the General Local Elections and New Parliamentary Elections of 20 October 2019**

Monitored period: 25 September – 16 October 2019

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*The report is drafted within the Observation Mission of the General Local Elections and New Parliamentary Elections of 20 October 2019, carried out by the Promo-LEX Association with the financial support of the US Agency for International Development (USAID) through the „Democracy, Transparency and Responsibility” Program, while the „Hate Speech and Incitement to Discrimination” compartment is supported by the Soros Foundation-Moldova through the project „Strengthening the platform for development of activism and education of Human Rights in the Republic of Moldova”.*

*The responsibility for the opinions expressed in this report lies with the Promo-LEX Association and does not necessarily reflect the position of the donors.*

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Legal Framework.** The Promo-LEX Observation Mission (OM) stated the erroneous application of legal rules as regards check on the validity of signatures collected therein, which wrongly has led to the refusal of registration of some electoral competitors. This is determined by the application of the general rules contrary to the principle *lex specialis derogat legi generali*, by the CEC's approval, in the Regulation on the manner of drafting, presenting and checking the subscription lists, of new grounds for invalidity regarding the collected signatures, although the Electoral Code does not provide for it, as well as for the omission of the repeal of the rule from art. 47, para. (3) of the Electoral Code (collecting signatures in a single settlement), ensuring the implementation of the procedure for the authentication of the subscription lists, a procedure, which was repealed since 2017 by Law no. 154.

We consider that the legal rule allows observers sufficiently explicit access to the electoral rolls without any strings, while the provisions of CEC's Regulations cannot limit the rights of observers laid down by the Electoral Code. Also, the Promo-LEX OM believes that the rules of the Electoral Code allow the exit polls to be conducted on election day.

**Electoral Bodies.** The decisions approved by the CEC ensured for the implementation of the provisions of the calendar plan, as well as aimed at resolving appeals and referrals. The CEC continued the accreditation of both national and international observers. In total, for the elections of 20 October 2019, the CEC has accredited 1600 national observers, of whom 1110 were national observers accredited from the Promo-LEX Association. The CEC also accredited 135 international observers.

At DEC II level, the electoral competitors requested the accreditation of at least 1350 observers: PSRM (415), ACUM bloc (376), PDM (320), etc. Promo-LEX observers visited 788 DEC I during the institution's working hours, of which 707 (90%) were open, while 81 (10%) of DEC I were closed. At the same time, we further note a large number (307 cases) of changes to the composition of DEC I.

Of the total of 1702 PEBs visited, 420 (25%) of these were closed. 5% (71 PEBs) did not comply with the deadline for the election of the leadership, while 2% (27 PEBs) did not comply with the procedure for the election through open vote. Only 423 (25%) PEBs are accessible to people with special needs. From the perspective of gender, the PEB composition includes 14% men and 86% women. Incompatibilities were found therein: for reasons of kinship between PEB members and candidates (at least 4 cases) as well as registration of candidates as representatives entitled to consultative vote (2). We also report a case of involvement of PEB members in campaign activities.

**In the context of new parliamentary elections,** 11 of 25 PEBs in the UC no. 48 were made up of an even number of members. For UC no. 17 and UC no. 33, the decisions on establishing the PEB have not been published. In the case of UC no. 50, the addresses of the headquarters of the polling stations have been published with delay.

32 appeals have been lodged with CEC. Contrary to the principle of transparency, CEC did not publish the appeals lodged therein nor the solutions on them as from 3 October 2019. According to Promo-LEX observers, 61 appeals have been lodged with DEC II, while 14 have been lodged with DEC I. The topic thereof (DEC I, II) covers: the registration/non-registration of electoral competitors (35); the use of administrative resources (21); financing of the election campaign (9) etc.

**Actions to intimidate the activity of Promo-LEX observers.** The Promo-LEX observers have been intimidated during their activity in the following circumstances: a) by the members of electoral bodies: limiting their access to the electoral rolls (at least 21 cases); limiting their access to the subscription electoral rolls (five cases); obstructing the access to appeals (two cases); limiting the access to financial reports of independent candidates (one case); b) by the representatives of public institutions – one case; c) by the electoral competitors – one case.

**Designation and registration of candidates. General Local Elections.** At least 3 746 candidates for the post of mayor of whom only 338 (10%) are independent, and 3 408 (90%) represent the parties/electoral blocs were registered in the existing 896 DEC I. The number of refusals to grant registration is at least 12, of which 10 are for independent candidates. Most registered candidates

were nominated by the PSRM (753), ACUM Electoral Bloc (681), the PDM (646) and the PPS (473). From the perspective of gender, 27% of candidates registered therein are women, while 73% – men.

For the post of mayor of Balti municipality and Chisinau municipality there have been registered 11, and 19 candidates respectively (two of whom have submitted a request to withdraw from the election campaign with DEC, being accepted only the request submitted by the candidate of MPSN). No independent candidate has been registered. From the perspective of gender, only two (7%) female candidates have been registered therein.

The registration of 5 351 files of candidates for the post of counsellor, of which, 1 026 (19%) submitted by independent candidates have been reported within DEC II and I. From parties/blocs, most of the registered files were submitted by the PSRM (872), the PDM (795) and ACUM Bloc (790).

The Promo-LEX OM still considers that certain candidates have been registered in violation of legal provisions on gender quotas (at least 62 cases – DEC II, 1127 – DEC I), as well as based on the designation minutes adopted ahead of the legally established deadline (minimum 5 registered files).

We also note uneven practices of application by the electoral bodies of the legal rule, when verifying the correctness of completing the subscription lists, regarding the obligation for a list to include only signatures of the supporters residing in a single settlement. In at least four DEC II, subscription lists of six independent candidates registered for the post of district counsellor were identified, in verification of which the provisions thereof were not taken into account.

**New Parliamentary Elections.** A total of 29 candidates were registered, most of them – 11 – in the UC no. 50.

**Electoral Rolls.** We also recall that in the context of elections of 20 October 2019, the Promo-LEX OM has identified at least two situations that can be described as an example of “artificial migration” of voters. These cover Topala village (Cimislia district), where at least seven notification letters regarding permanent residence/home address registration were drafted in one day, and Radulenii Vechi village (Floresti district), where the Promo-LEX observer reported that a candidate for the post of village mayor requested the registration at the residence address of his son of other nine persons.

The Promo-LEX OM also found at least three cases that can be qualified as deviations from legal rules when setting up the PSs. In two cases the number of voters exceeds the margin of 10%: PS 23/38 Nisporeni (3534) and PS 35/2 Ungheni (3402). In another case – PEB 26/15 Rezina – only 27 voters being on the lists received.

Regarding the quality of the electoral rolls, the following deficiencies were noted: erroneous assignment of the voter to the existing PS in the village/district (39 cases); erroneous assignment of the voter to the other PS in the same village/district (36 cases); presence of deceased persons on the lists (171 cases); lack of voters in the main lists (22 cases); address errors (22 cases), etc.

**Electoral Competitors.** At the end of the campaign, the number of electoral activities increased substantially, being almost seven times higher than in the previous observation period. At least 1 014 electoral campaign activities have been reported therein. Most activities were carried out by the PSRM (28%), ACUM Bloc (20%) and PN (13%). The most used types of activities remain to be the electoral meetings (33%) and distribution of information materials (29%).

At least seven cases that can be described as gift-giving have been reported during the electoral period; of these, five cases include the PSRM (bags containing food products, bicycles, tree planting, etc.), in one case – the PDM (excursions), and in another case – the PL (sports competition).

At least 88 cases that can be interpreted as using administrative resource have been identified therein, of which 84 refer to the organization of electoral meetings within the state institutions during working hours. In most cases the following are being targeted: the PSRM (33 cases), ACUM Bloc (18) and PN (10).

Other campaign activities that can be qualified as deviation from the legal rule refer to: the use of the image of public authorities/institutions and national symbol (8); promotion of candidates with the use of the image of personalities from abroad (3); the use of electoral advertising in violation of the applicable legal provisions (72); assumption of merits for projects implemented on public money (10).

**Financing of the Election Campaign.** Over the period from 21 September to 11 October 2019, out of 27 political formations registered in the electoral campaign, 22 have submitted reports on financing of the election campaign: of the 1 364 IC in the mayor's office and local council of level I and II, 61 IC (5%) have submitted financial reports, 250 (18%) IC have submitted requests for non-execution of expenses, while the other 1 053 IC (77%) did not submit any financial reports or requests, although the legal provisions stipulate this obligation.

The total volume of incomes declared by 22 competitors registered for the general local elections is MDL 11 605 251, with an initial balance of MDL 2 029 507 and the amount of the expenses reported by 21 of them is MDL 12 857 002, final balance being – MDL 777 756. These consist of financial donations of 574 natural persons amounting to MDL 4 703 395; financial donations made by 7 legal persons amounting to MDL 92 440; own funds from the current account of eight formations (subsidies from the state budget) amounting to MDL 5 224 012; an interest-free loan amounting to MDL 50 000 as well as material donations totaling an amount of MDL 335 387.

The major proportion of expenditures declared by CEC is as follows: advertising – 57%; promotional materials – 30%; meetings and events – 4%; the use of means of transport – 3%; rental of permanent premises – 2%; remuneration of the personnel from the electoral staff – 2%; media/strategy consultants – 2%; additional maintenance costs – 1%; other expenditures – 1%.

The Promo-LEX OM notes an improvement in the degree of expense reporting for the period from 21 September to 11 October, as opposed to the beginning of the election campaign; however, according to the estimates, 24 electoral competitors did not report an amount of at least MDL 763 759, these being the PSRM, the PUN, the PDM, the PPS, ACUM Bloc, the USB, the PPEM, the PPR, the IC Natalia Turturica, the IC Nicolae Balaur, the IC Dumitru Moruz, the IC Vasile Rusu, the IC Nicolae, the IC Valeriu Dragan, the PL, the PVP, the PVE, the PPDA, the MPA, the PAD, the PNL, the PPR, the PPRM, the PSE.

**Hate and Discriminatory Speech.** According to the information reported by the observers, at least 16 cases were identified in which the electoral competitors generated discriminatory messages or other forms of intolerance in the public space, of which: the PL – 8 cases, the PN – 6 cases, while the USB and the PPDA one case each.

At the same time, among the competitors targeted in the hate speech, two cases identified therein included the representatives of both PL and PSRM, while one case included the ACUM Bloc, the PN and the independent candidate Valentina Casian.

Considering the case from the perspective of the criteria underlying the hate speech, we note that in 11 cases gender prejudices and stereotypes were used, in five cases the prejudices related to disability were used, and in four other cases there was incitement to violence. Similarly, two cases of incitement to discrimination on ethnic and national issues were identified as well as one case in which intolerance towards LGBT people have been exploited.

**Voter Education Campaign.** In the context of general local elections of 20 October 2019, the Promo-LEX Association carried out the Campaign “I vote for.....” aimed at information, electoral education and apolitical mobilization of the citizens of the Republic of Moldova holding voting rights. The overall aim of the Campaign is to increase the participation of Moldovan citizens in the general local elections of 20 October 2019.

The CEC and CICDE continued to conduct trainings for electoral officials and information of voters. The categories of beneficiaries of the trainings conducted therein were: treasurers, SAISE operators, PEB members, representatives entitled to consultative vote, etc. The CEC and CICDE launched the voter information and education campaign “I choose to vote! Indifference DOES NOT bring any changes”.

## INTRODUCTION

Report no. 4 has been developed within the framework of the Promo-LEX Observation Mission (OM) of the general local elections and new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019. This includes the results of monitoring the pre-election period with an emphasis on the period from 25 September to 16 October 2019. The period of observation of the financing of the election campaign of competitors is 21 September – 11 October 2019. The content of this document may be subject to editorial review.

The Promo-LEX OM will present 5 intermediate observation reports and a final report on the conduct of the general local elections/new parliamentary elections. Additionally, on the Election Day, (for the I and II rounds in the case of local elections) the Association will issue press releases on the conduct of the elections, results of parallel vote-counting and the correctness of protocols filled in. The mission of the reports published by the Promo-LEX OM is to diagnose, in real time, the quality of the organization and conduct of elections for a predetermined period of time; to bring to accountability electoral actors; to identify positive and negative trends in electoral processes. The final report of the OM will be submitted on 13 December 2019.

The Promo-LEX election observation methodology has been developed in line with the international standards in the field and involves both long-term and short-term observation (election day). Monitoring reports are prepared by the central team of the Promo-LEX OM, based on the findings reported by the long-term observers (LTO) within the Mission on the activity of all the actors involved in the process of organizing and conducting the elections: electoral competitors, public authorities, electoral bodies, political parties, citizens submitting their own candidacy, as well as civil society.

Monitoring of the electoral process will be carried out during the electoral period by 41 LTOs. On the election day, Promo-LEX OM will delegate a short-term observer (STO) to the polling stations (PSS) selected by the Promo-LEX OM based on a sample identified by a sociological company.

All the observers involved in the monitoring process are trained in the seminars organized by the Promo-LEX Mission and sign the Code of Conduct<sup>1</sup> of the Promo-LEX Independent National Observatory, committing to act in good faith and in a non-partisan way. The activity of all observers is coordinated by the central team of the Association.

The report is drawn up based on the observation reports and the findings of LTOs introduced into the thematic templates, as well as on official public information reported by Promo-LEX OM observers. Carrying out some planned visits, the observers analyze the information that results from discussions, meetings with officials and consultation of official documents.

The Promo-LEX OM for the general local elections and the new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019 is a project carried out by the Promo-LEX Association within the Civic Coalition for Free and Fair Elections. The Promo-LEX OM is not a political opponent of the competitors involved in the electoral process, it is not an investigative body and does not assume the express obligation to prove the observed findings. However, observers' reports are accompanied, as far as possible, by photographic and video evidence, which can only be made available to law enforcement bodies, on the basis of appropriate requests, and in no case, shall it be provided to electoral competitors. At the same time, the violations, including the alleged ones, which are found in this report, must be treated by the electoral authorities in the light of the provisions of art. 22, para. (1), letter q) and art. 68, para. (5) of the Electoral Code, including as notifications filed by observers and be examined by the competent authorities.

The Promo-LEX mission manages the [www.monitor.md](http://www.monitor.md) web platform, where any citizen can report activities with electoral overtones, the information from observers' reports being stored on the same platform. Citizens' notifications are verified by the Mission Observers' during the next scheduled visit to the settlement, where the alert was recorded.

Promo-LEX is a public association that aims at developing democracy in the Republic of Moldova, including in the Transnistrian region, by promoting and protecting human rights, monitoring democratic processes and strengthening the civil society. The Association organizes Election Observation Missions in the Republic of Moldova since 2009, the current mission being the 18th.

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<sup>1</sup> Code of conduct for Promo-LEX election observers. <http://bit.ly/2lsadtv>

Additionally, the employees and members of the Association have extensive international experience and participated in election observations in the International Missions of Armenia, Germany, Georgia, Estonia, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Ukraine, etc.

The international standards referred to in this report are those developed by the UN, OSCE, the European Commission for Democracy through Law, the European Union and the Council of Europe. At the end of this report, we formulated preliminary recommendations for public authorities, electoral bodies, electoral candidates/participants in the referendums and other stakeholders to ensure the optimization of the electoral process.

The Mission is financially supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the “Democracy, Transparency and Accountability” Program and co-funded by the Soros-Moldova Foundation through the project “Strengthening a Human Rights Education and Activism Development Platform in the Republic of Moldova”, focused exclusively on monitoring hate speech.

The opinions expressed in the public reports and press releases of the Promo-LEX MO belong to the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the financiers.

## I. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

*The Promo-LEX Observation Mission (OM) stated the erroneous application of legal rules as regards check on the validity of signatures collected therein, which wrongly has led to the refusal of registration of some electoral competitors. This is determined by the application of the general rules contrary to the principle *lex specialis derogat legi generali*, by the CEC's approval, in the Regulation on the manner of drafting, presenting and checking the subscription lists, of new grounds for invalidity regarding the collected signatures, although the Electoral Code does not provide for it, as well as for the omission of the repeal of the rule from art. 47, para. (3) of the Electoral Code (collecting signatures in a single settlement), ensuring the implementation of the procedure for the authentication of the subscription lists, a procedure, which was repealed since 2017 by Law no. 154.*

*We consider that the legal rule allows observers sufficiently explicit access to the electoral rolls without any strings, while the provisions of CEC's Regulations cannot limit the rights of observers laid down by the Electoral Code.*

*Also, the Promo-LEX OM believes that the rules of the Electoral Code allow the exit polls to be conducted on election day.*

### **1.1. The obligation for the subscription list to contain only signatures of supporters residing in a single settlement**

The large number of appeals regarding the registration/non-registration of electoral competitors lodged against electoral bodies, given that only 10% of the electoral competitors are independent candidates and, respectively, have the obligation to collect signatures to be registered, indicates the absence of a clear and transparent procedure for the verification and validation of signatures.

In addition to the fact that persons nominating their candidacy independently in Chisinau municipality and Balti municipality must collect a number of signatures, which has to be disproportionately high in order to enter the electoral campaign, contrary to the Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters<sup>2</sup>, the signature verification procedure developed by the CEC<sup>3</sup> is disproportionately complicated and contains many grounds for invalidation and failure of subscription lists (7 grounds), but also for declaring the supporters' signatures as void and inauthentic (13 grounds).

It is worth mentioning that according to the Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters, the verification of signatures **must be regulated by clear rules**, especially those covering the deadlines thereof, while the rules governing the collection of signatures should not be used to prevent candidates from exercising their right to be elected. *Thus, being a procedure for the admission in the electoral campaign, both the collection of signatures and verification thereof must be determined by simple terms and conditions: 1) the right to vote of the person registered therein and 2) home address or place of residence of the supporter in the constituency for which he/she is running to.*

As a result of the electoral disputes<sup>4</sup>, it has been found the existence of a rule fallen into desuetude, but which continues to determine the nullity of signatures, namely the provision of art. 47, para. (3) of the Electoral Code "The subscription list shall contain only signatures of the supporters residing in a single settlement". It should be mentioned that until July 2017, the Electoral Code provided for the procedure of authenticating the subscription lists by applying, on each sheet, the stamp of the respective local public administration authority, while the rule regarding the origin of the signatures of the supporters in a single subscription list came to ensure the efficient conduct of the procedure of authenticating the lists thereof.

Subsequently, by Law no. 154 of 20.07.2017, the article in the Electoral Code providing for the collection of signatures has been amended, the procedure of authenticating the subscription lists

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<sup>2</sup> According to the Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters, the proposal from independent candidates or list of candidates may be made conditional upon the collection of a **minimum** number of signatures, while the law should not impose collecting signatures of more than **1% of voters in the respective constituency**.

<sup>3</sup> Regulation on the manner of drafting, presenting and checking the subscription lists.

<sup>4</sup> Ruslan Codreanu vs CECEM no. 1 Chisinau.

being excluded under para. (6) of the Code thereof. However, the reference on the subscription lists containing only signatures of supporters residing in a single settlement remained in place. Although the procedure has been modified, the rule that ensures the effective implementation of the procedure has since remained. Thus, we qualify **this obligation as being obsolete**.

More serious, art. 48, para. (4) of the Electoral Code does not provide for sanctions of nullity of the lists/signatures collected in violation of art. 47, para. (3) of the Electoral Code (collecting signatures in a single settlement). Only the Regulation on the manner of drafting, presenting and checking the subscription lists, approved by the CEC, contrary to the aforementioned provisions of the Electoral Code, provides for the sanction of declaring the signatures of supporters residing in other settlement that the one in which the signatures have been collected, as null and void.

## 1.2. The access of observers to the electoral rolls

According to art. 44, paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Electoral Code, electoral rolls, prepared on the basis of the State Registry of Voters, are the rolls containing all citizens entitled to vote residing or having their place of residence on the territory of a polling station. The electoral roll shall state: the settlement and number of the polling station; the voter's first name and last name, year of birth; home address/place of residence of the voter; ID Code (IDNP); series and number of the Identity Card.

Pursuant to the provisions of art. 45, para. (1) and para. (2) of the Electoral Code, with a view to familiarizing with, verifying the accuracy of the electoral rolls and lodging appeals in respect thereof, on the part of voters and representatives of the electoral competitors, these shall be made accessible in the premises of the polling stations, as well as placed on the CEC's website no later than 20 days before the election day, this stating the first name, last name and year of birth of each voter.

At the same time, according to art. 68, para. (5) of the Electoral Code, observers shall have access to all the voter information, to **electoral rolls**, to minutes drawn up by electoral bodies (...). Hence, in light of the rule provided for in art. 68, para. (5) of the Electoral Code, the access of observers to the electoral rolls, cannot be interpreted as being the access enabling them to verify the electoral rolls and lodge appeals in respect thereof. Therefore, the access of observers to the electoral rolls must be ensured in the light of the general rule provided for in art. 44, para. (1) of the Electoral Code.

It is important to note that following the changes made, the Regulation on the preparation, administration, dissemination and update of the electoral rolls namely section 16 thereof, provides for cases of granting the access of voters or representative of the electoral competitor to the electoral rolls containing complete data only **by signing a Confidentiality Declaration**, while **free access** to complete data contained in the electoral roll is being granted **only to members of the electoral bureau as well as free access of the voter to his/her personal data**.

We are of the opinion that the establishment of such a restrictive rule, in the absence of a provision in the Electoral Code, is likely to create dangerous precedents for refusing to enable the free access of observers to the electoral rolls containing complete data. We need to point out that in order to get access to the electoral rolls, **signing a Confidentiality Declaration by the observers is useless**, because, once they are accredited, along with rights granted to them, *observers under applicable legal rules shall have the obligation to ensure, in accordance with the provisions of Law no. 133 of 8 July 2011, confidentiality and compliance of processing the data to which they have access as well as not to use/process such data for purposes other than those provided therein, nor to disclose the data that became known to them during their activity neither upon termination of his/her position of observer.*

## 1.3. Differentiated application of the legal provisions by the CEC

### 1.3.1. The CEC's response to the Promo-LEX request of 12 September 2019

By its request of 12 September 2019, Promo-LEX requested CEC to provide clarifications on some aspects, which in the opinion of the Mission are important<sup>5</sup>. Even if it was specified that the

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<sup>5</sup> Report no. 3 of the Promo-LEX OM Observation Mission of general local elections and new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019, p. 13. <http://bit.ly/31khquj>

information transmitted in a timely manner would have helped the Promo-LEX observers to get training in a more fairly way, the electoral authority provided its response exactly to the end of the legally admissible deadline.

*On removing campaigning materials, posters, electoral displays from the precinct of the polling station.* Even if CEC considers that PEB has no authority to remove the electoral displays within 100 m of the polling station (this in the context of the prohibition of the electoral agitation on the election day and the day preceding it), Promo-LEX further insists that the electoral authority shall provide in its instruments for the explicit obligation of officials in PEB to remove electoral displays within 100 m of the polling station on the election day and the day preceding it.

*On unjustified presence of unauthorized persons in the precinct of the polling station.* In its response, CEC makes reference only to the prohibition laid down by the applicable legislation for the inside of the polling station and openly disregards the fact that the question specifically covered the radius of 100 m.

*On the right to vote in the local elections of citizens without a place of residence and domicile.* By making reference to the CEC instruction relating to the exercise of the right to vote in the local elections, we are to deduce that this large category of voters are deprived of their right to vote, despite the fact that previously there have been provided for the legal mechanisms ensuring the participation thereof<sup>6</sup>.

### **1.3.2. The CEC's response to the request submitted by "Date Inteligente" (Smart Data) Limited Liability Company**

On the 23rd of August 2019, "Date Inteligente" SRL (Smart Data) Limited Liability Company requested CEC to conduct the exit-poll exercise in the general local elections of 20 October 2019. In its response provided on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of September 2019, the electoral authority refused to conduct the exercise thereof on the ground that "Date Inteligente" SRL (Smart Data) Limited Liability Company is not a public association entitled to register observers for the elections, but also because unauthorized persons are not allowed to be out within 100 m of the polling station<sup>7</sup>.

### **1.3.3. The Promo-LEX findings on the differentiated approach of the CEC in the context of the application of electoral legislation**

*Unjustified presence of unauthorized persons within 100 m of the polling station.* Even though, Promo-LEX in its request of 12 September 2019 sent to CEC expressly requested the authority to rule on the presence of unauthorized persons within 100 m of the polling station on the election day, the Commission in its response stated that only the provision regarding the unjustified presence inside the polling station is applicable in respect thereof.

Different is the approach in the response provided to "Date Inteligente" SRL (Smart Data) Limited Liability Company, where one of the reasons invoked for the refusal to allow for the conduct of an exit-poll would namely be the interdiction of being out within 100 m of the polling station for other persons than those provided for in the Electoral Code: members and representatives of the hierarchically superior electoral bodies; representatives of electoral competitors in electoral bodies; national and international observers accredited by the respective electoral bodies, as well as their interpreters; representatives of the mass media. In addition, we would stress that the legal rule does not provide anything as regards, for example, the presence of SAIS "Elections" operators in the PSs as authorized persons, but they are allowed to carry out its activity directly inside the polling station.

*The right to vote in the local elections of citizens without a place of residence and domicile.* Even though the legal provisions on completing the additional lists have not been amended since 2015 until now, the Promo-LEX OM points out that in the general local elections of 2015, the Commission has identified

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<sup>6</sup> Report no. 2 of the Promo-LEX OM Observation Mission of general local elections and new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019, p. 26. <http://bit.ly/35CPN0W>

<sup>7</sup> <http://bit.ly/2M0rszo>

voting mechanisms that would allow for the application of the legal rule for the respective category of voters, while in 2019 citizens without a place of residence and domicile seem to have no right to vote.

*Organization of exit-poll surveys.* From 2005 to 2011 CEC had satisfied the requests regarding the conduct of public opinion surveys (exit-polls) when leaving the polling stations. Within the period from 2015 to 2019, according to public sources, such requests were no longer addressed. For the general local elections of 20 October 2019, “Date Inteligente” SRL (Smart Data) Limited Liability Company requested CEC to conduct an exit-poll, but its request has been rejected. It must be pointed out that the provisions of the Electoral Code have not been amended in the given chapter (art. 70, para. (10)), but in the period 2005 – 2011, the Commission approved decisions on conducting public opinion surveys (exit-polls) when leaving the polling stations<sup>8</sup> as well as on the accreditation of the interview operators<sup>9</sup>, and now the applicants have been refused on the grounds that they would not comply with the legal provisions<sup>10</sup>. It is necessary to recall that conducting public opinion surveys when leaving the polling stations is a well-known international practice. In addition, it is incomprehensible to the CEC’s view that the conduct of exit-polls lies in the obligation of public associations only.

In this context, the Mission recommends the completion of the legal framework regarding the list of persons that might have access and authorization to permanently be present inside the polling station as well as within 100 metres of the polling station, rights and obligations thereof.

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<sup>8</sup> E.g.: CEC’s Decision no. 230 of 25 May 2011 on conducting on the 5th of June 2011 of a public opinion survey (exit-poll) when leaving the polling station. <http://bit.ly/2B9YWmj>

<sup>9</sup> E.g.: CEC’s Decision no. 250 of 30 May 2011 on the accreditation of the interview operators from the CBS-AXA SRL-Center of Sociological Investigations and Marketing Research to conduct on the 5th of June 2011 a public opinion survey (exit-poll) when leaving the polling station. <http://bit.ly/2VHOPhW>

<sup>10</sup> <http://bit.ly/2MOrszo>

## II. ELECTORAL BODIES

*The decisions approved by the CEC ensured for the implementation of the provisions of the calendar plan, as well as aimed at resolving appeals and referrals. The CEC continued the accreditation of both national and international observers. In total, for the elections of 20 October 2019, the CEC has accredited 1600 national observers, of whom 1110 were national observers accredited from the Promo-LEX Association. The CEC also accredited 135 international observers.*

*At DEC II level, the electoral competitors requested the accreditation of at least 1350 observers: PSRM (415), ACUM bloc (376), PDM (320), etc.*

*Promo-LEX observers visited 788 DEC I during the institution's working hours, of which 707 (90%) were open, while 81 (10%) of DEC I were closed. At the same time, we further note a large number (307 cases) of changes to the composition of DEC I.*

*Of the total of 1702 PEBs visited, 420 (25%) of these were closed. 5% (71 PEBs) did not comply with the deadline for the election of the leadership, while 2% (27 PEBs) did not comply with the procedure for the election through open vote. Only 423 (25%) PEBs are accessible to people with special needs. From the perspective of gender, the PEB composition includes 14% men and 86% women. Incompatibilities were found therein: for reasons of kinship between PEB members and candidates (at least 4 cases) as well as registration of candidates as representatives entitled to consultative vote (2). We also report a case of involvement of PEB members in campaign activities.*

*In the context of new parliamentary elections, 11 of 25 PEBs in the UC no. 48 were made up of an even number of members. For UC no. 17 and UC no. 33, the decisions on establishing the PEB have not been published. In the case of UC no. 50, the addresses of the headquarters of the polling stations have been published with delay.*

*32 appeals have been lodged with CEC. Contrary to the principle of transparency, CEC did not publish the appeals lodged therein nor the solutions on them as from 3 October 2019. According to Promo-LEX observers, 61 appeals have been lodged with DEC II, while 14 have been lodged with DEC I. The topic thereof (DEC I, II) covers: the registration/non-registration of electoral competitors (35); the use of administrative resources (21); financing of the election campaign (9) etc.*

### 2.1. Activity of the Central Electoral Commission (CEC)

#### 2.1.1. CEC's decisions

**In order to organize the general local elections**, the CEC adopted 25 decisions: on the approval of the Instruction regarding the particularities of exercising the right to vote in local elections; on confirmation of the person responsible for the finances (treasurer) from the PPRM, the PCRPM, the MPA, the PPDA, the PPR, the PAD, the PL, the PLD, the MPSN, the PSE, the PPVP; on examining 7 appeals; on examining certain notices submitted with regard to the financing of the electoral campaign of the PSRM; on the approval of the electoral symbols of parties registered as electoral competitors in the general local elections; on confirmation of the representative entitled to a consultative vote in CEC from the PSE and the PVP; on amending the Decision on the approval of ballot paper samples for the general local elections of 20 October 2019; on the approval of ballot paper samples for the election of counsellors in Comrat Municipal Council and Congaz village council, ATU Gagauzia, which shall be printed in booklet format; the procedure for participation of citizens from Chitcani, Cremenciug and Gisca in the election of counsellors in Causeni district council; on the approval of the models for the permits of the mayor and counsellor in the local council. At the same time, CEC approved 12 decisions to modify the composition of several of DEC II level and 42 decisions on the accreditation of national and international observers to perform the monitoring of general local elections and new parliamentary elections.

**In order to organize new parliamentary elections**, the CEC adopted five decisions: on financial reports of the initiative groups formed by political parties, electoral bloc and independent candidates for collecting signatures in support of the candidates for the position of MP in the uninominal

constituencies in the new parliamentary elections; on confirmation of the person responsible for the finances (treasurer) from the IC Alexei Nicolae (Uninominal Electoral District Council no. 33) and IC Teodor Turta (Uninominal Electoral District Council no. 48); the reports on the incomes and expenses of the electoral competitors in the electoral campaign for the new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019, as of 20, 27 September and 4 October 2019. At the same time, the CEC adopted a decision to modify the composition of UEDC no. 50 as well as four decisions on the accreditation of national and international observers to perform the monitoring of new parliamentary elections.

### **2.1.2. Accreditation of Observers**

According to the Calendar Program, the submission of documents for the accreditation of observers on the part of qualified public associations from the Republic of Moldova and electoral competitors, representatives of international organizations, governments of foreign states and non-governmental organizations from abroad shall take place no later than seven days before the election day, respectively until 12<sup>th</sup> of October 2019.

**Accreditation of national observers.** *To observe the general local elections and new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019*, during the monitoring period, the CEC accredited 365 persons nominated by the “Promo-LEX” Association, 14 persons nominated by the Association “Representation of the National Democratic Institute of the USA in Moldova”, and two persons nominated by the The Delegation of the European Union (DEU) to the Republic of Moldova.

*Accreditation of national election experts.* *To observe the general local elections and new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019*, the CEC accredited five persons nominated by CICDE.

*To observe the general local elections*, the CEC accredited seven persons nominated by the Embassy of the United Kingdom, 291 persons nominated by “MIRAD” Nongovernmental Organisation, two persons nominated by the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in the Republic of Moldova, one person nominated by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, 30 persons nominated by the Nongovernmental organization The Moldovan Institute for Human Rights, 17 persons nominated by the Nongovernmental Organization “Democracy, Equality, Cooperation, Accessibility and Support”, three persons nominated by the Association for Participatory Democracy “ADEPT”, eight persons nominated by the U.S. Embassy.

*To observe the new parliamentary elections*, the CEC accredited 14 persons nominated by the “Promo-LEX” Association (UEDC no. 50) and 92 persons nominated by the Nongovernmental organization the Representative Office in Moldova of the Public Association “HILFSWERK AUSTRIA”.

In total, 1110 national observers accredited therein have been nominated by the Promo-LEX Association.

**Accreditation of international observers.** *To observe the general local elections and new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019*, the CEC accredited one person nominated by the CEC of Georgia and seven persons nominated by the DUE in the Republic of Moldova.

*To observe the general local elections*, the CEC accredited: three persons nominated by the Embassy of Sweden; three persons nominated by the Embassy of Hungary; two persons nominated by the Council of the Interparliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States; four persons nominated by the Embassy of Lithuania; five persons nominated by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation; two persons nominated by the Embassy of the Russian Federation; four persons nominated by the Embassy of the Republic of Italy; three persons nominated by the Embassy of the United Kingdom; three persons nominated by the Embassy of the Republic of Poland; seven persons nominated by the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey; one person nominated by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; 13 persons nominated by ENEMO; 25 persons nominated by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities; nine persons nominated by the U.S. Embassy.

*Accreditation of international election experts.* To observe the general local elections and new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019, the CEC accredited one person nominated by the CEC of the Republic of Kazakhstan, one person nominated by the CEC of the Russian Federation and one person nominated by the Federal Ministry of the Interior in Austria; two persons each nominated by the CEC of the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Turkey and Romania; three persons nominated by the CEC of Georgia.

To observe the general local elections, the CEC accredited two persons nominated by the CEC of India. To observe the new parliamentary elections, the CEC accredited three persons nominated by the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In total, for the elections of 20 October 2019, the CEC accredited 1600 national observers, of whom 1110 national observers were nominated by the Promo-LEX Association and other 135 international observers.

### **2.1.3. Circular Letters**

On 2<sup>nd</sup> of October, the CEC issued the ***Circular Letter regarding the application of the provisions of art. 44, para. (1) of the Electoral Code in the general local elections of 20 October 2019***, reminding the electoral bureaus about the obligation to make accessible the electoral rolls in the polling station headquarters, bearing the mention “the copy of the basic electoral rolls in which only the first and last name, and the year of birth of each voter shall be indicated”.

At the same time, referring to section 16 of the Regulation on the preparation, administration, dissemination and update of the electoral rolls, the CEC mentions that the free access to “complete data contained in the basic electoral roll” is being granted only to members of the electoral bureau as well as free access of the voter to his/her personal data. **The other subjects** have access to the complete version of the roll thereof only after signing a confidentiality declaration. *In this connection we need to point out that the CEC has failed to reiterate the provisions of the Electoral Code within the Regulation thereof as well as to mention in the circulars about the observers’ access to the electoral rolls, which must be a free one when referring to “complete data contained in the electoral roll”.*

In addition, we find that the formulation of such restrictive rules regarding the circle of people who have free access to the electoral rolls is likely to contravene the provisions of the Electoral Code that are permissive, or, until being transmitted to the PEB members, the electoral rolls are transmitted by the CEC to the local public administration authorities/diplomatic missions or consular offices, and anyone interacting with the “complete data contained in the electoral roll” should sign a confidentiality declaration in respect thereof.

It is underlined that the Commission did not mention anything about granting access to electoral rolls to the candidates for the MP position in the new parliamentary elections, or, according to the transitional provisions, the electoral rolls in the new parliamentary elections shall not be made public, whilst the candidates for the MP position are not permitted to have access to them. Polling stations established in the constituencies no. 17 and no. 33 are also polling stations for the local elections.

On 4<sup>th</sup> of October, the CEC issued the ***Circular regarding the application of the provisions of art. 68, paragraphs (1) and (4) of the Electoral Code in the general local elections of 20 October 2019***, establishing the place for submission of the accreditation applications by public associations (DEC II level) as well as by the electoral competitors (DEC I level or DEC II level). It is welcomed to unify the practice of accreditation of observers by the district electoral councils.

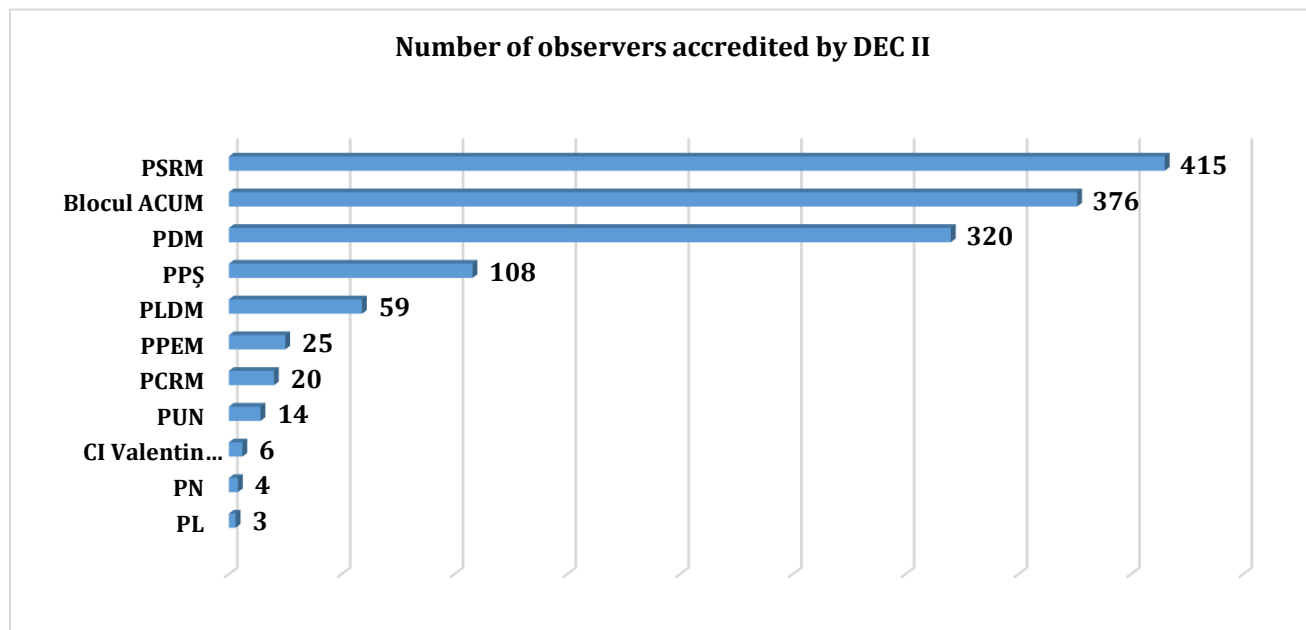
## **2.2. The Activity of DEC II**

### **2.2.1. Accreditation of observers nominated by electoral competitors by DEC II**

At the DEC II level, according to the reports of the Promo-LEX observers, accreditation applications were submitted for at least 1350 national observers nominated by the electoral competitors,

according to the Chart no. 1 below. Most observers requesting to be accredited were those from the PSRM (415), ACUM Bloc (376) and the PDM (320).

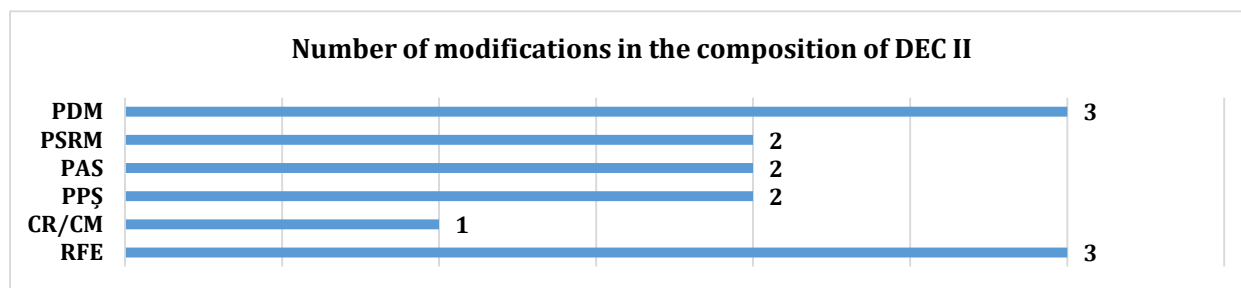
Chart no. 1



### 2.2.2. Modification of the Composition

During the observation period, the process for modification of the composition of DEC II continued, but in a smaller number than in the previous observation period.

Chart no. 2



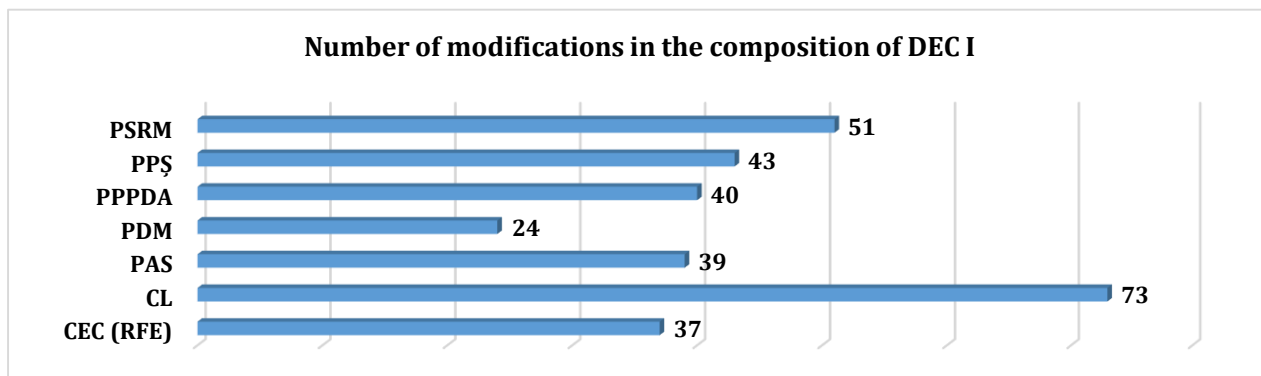
## 2.3. The Activity of DEC I

### 2.3.1. Compliance with the Working Program

During the reporting period, the Promo-LEX observers visited 788 DEC I. Visits were made during the working hours of DEC I, and on-site was established that 707 (90%) were open, while 81 (10%) DEC I were closed.

### 2.3.2. Modification of the Composition

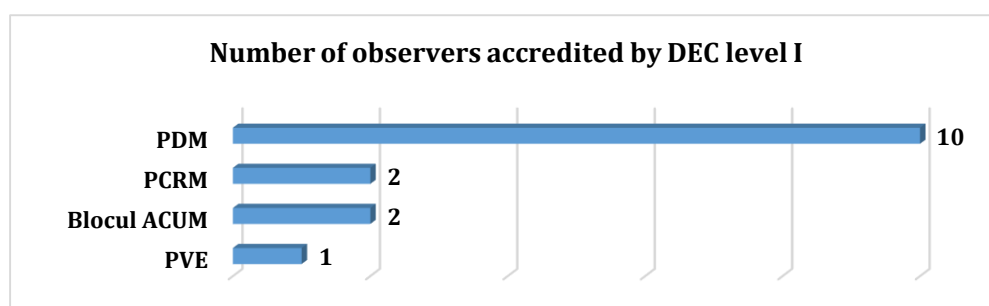
According to the Promo-LEX reports, at the level of DEC I, the composition of DEC I has been modified in 307 cases, most (73) being done in local councils. From the perspective of the parties, we note that the PSRM has submitted the greatest number of applications for modification of the composition of DEC I (51).



### 2.3.3. Accreditation of observers nominated by electoral competitors

At the time of the visits, the Promo-LEX observers have also identified the observers nominated by the electoral competitors and registered by DEC I.

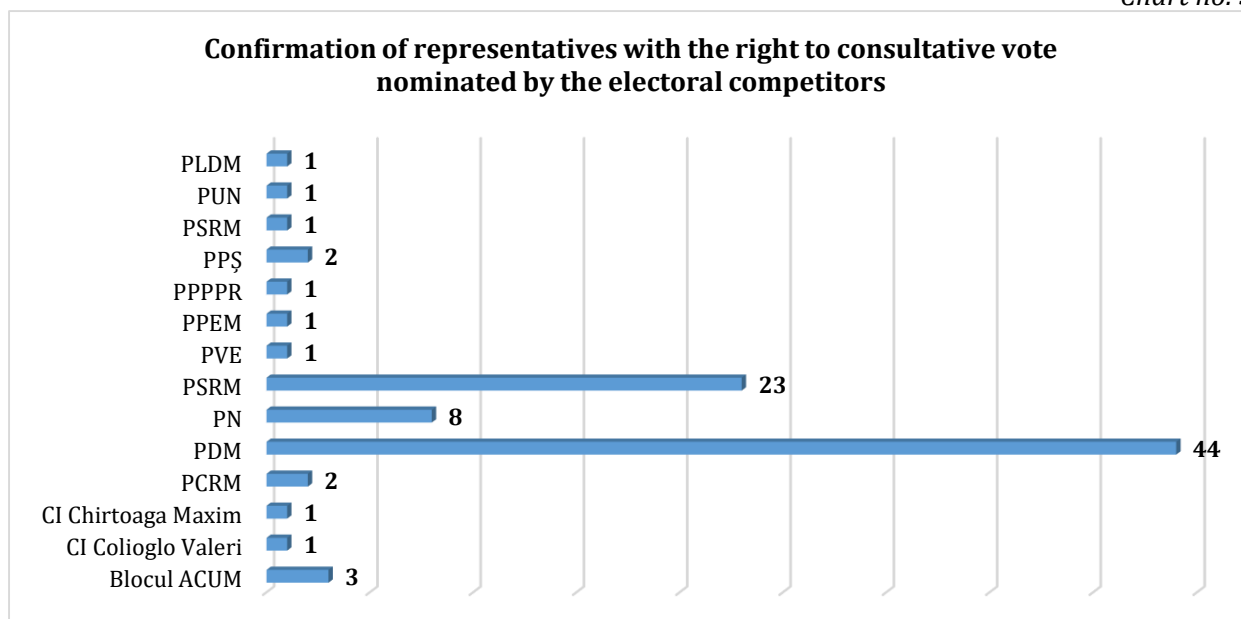
Chart no. 4



### 2.3.4. Confirmation of representatives with the right to consultative vote and registration of trusted persons

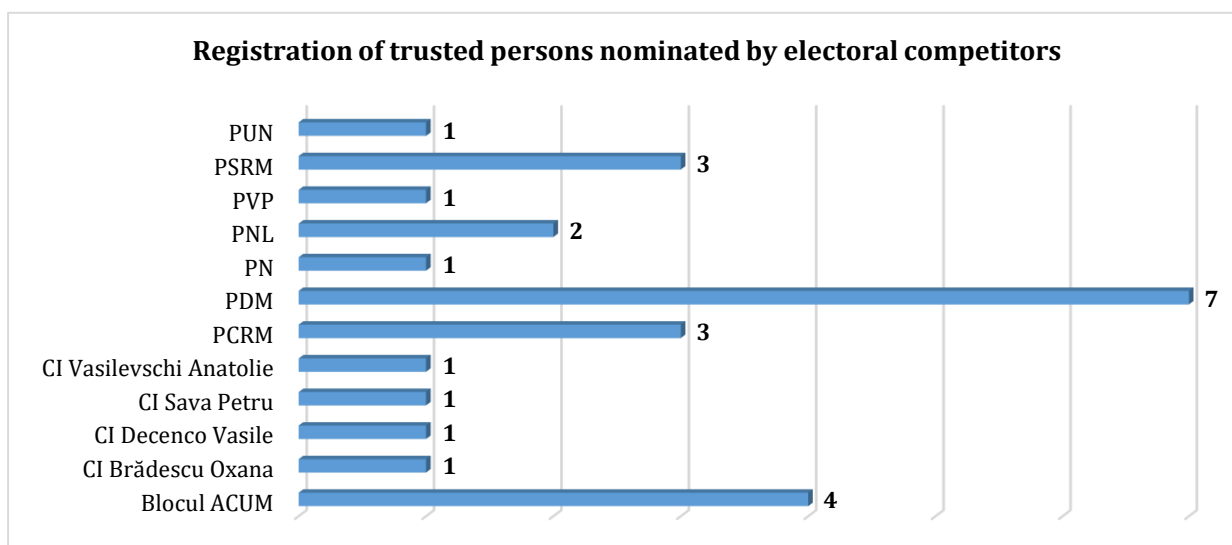
According to observers, at the level of DEC I, at least 90 persons nominated by the electoral competitors have been confirmed as representatives with the right to consultative vote. The most representatives confirmed therein were those nominated by the PDM (44), followed by the PSRM (23) (please see the chart no. 5 below).

Chart no. 5



At the same time, 26 trusted persons have also been registered. Most trusted persons registered therein were those nominated by the PDM (7), followed by the ACUM Bloc (4) (please see the chart no. 6 below).

Chart no. 6



## 2.4. The Activity of PEBs

According to the CEC Calendar Program and the legal provisions laid down in respect thereof<sup>11</sup>, the DEC level II has established the electoral bureaus of the polling stations (PEBs) until the 24<sup>th</sup> of September 2019 inclusive. According to the information published on the CEC's official website, a total number of 1969 PEBs have been established therein. We appreciate the fact that the deadlines for setting up the PEBs were respected in all cases.

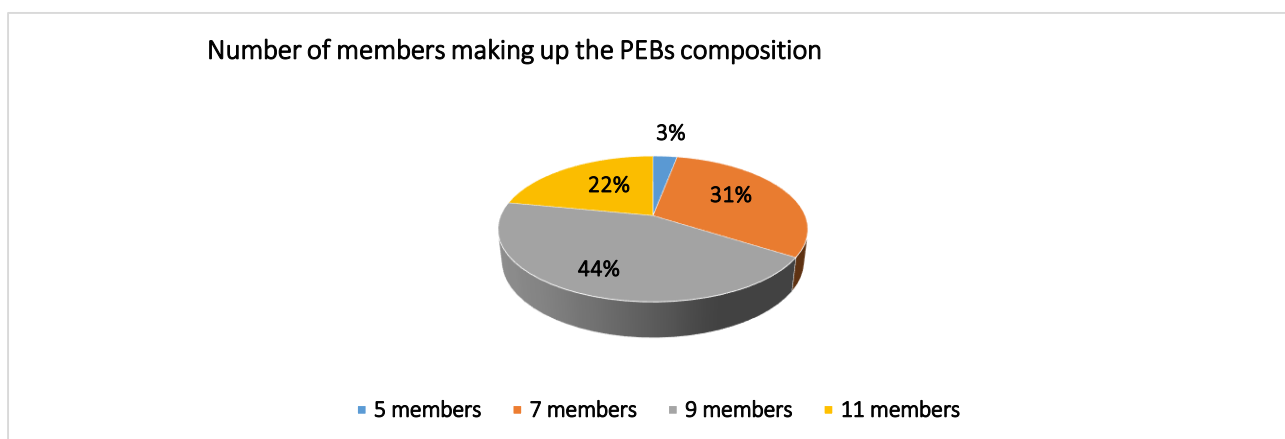
### 2.4.1. PEB Membership

Art. 30, paragraphs (9) and (10) of the Electoral Code establishes that the PEB shall comprise an uneven number of members, at least 5 and at most 11 persons. The Promo-LEX observers have visited 1702 PSs. The information on the composition thereof was possible to be established only in the case of 1559 PEBs<sup>12</sup>. On the basis of reports, we find compliance with legal provisions as to the number of the members making up the PEB's composition, as well as to the chapter on the designation of the members in the PEB's composition by authorities having such competency. The chart no. 7 below shows the ratio of PEBs according to the number of members in their composition. Thus, most PEBs comprise a number of 9 members, whilst the fewest comprise a number of 5 members each.

<sup>11</sup> The calendar program for carrying out the actions for organizing and conducting the general local elections of 20.10.2019/ The calendar program for carrying out the actions for organizing and conducting the new parliamentary elections of 20.10.2019 and art. 29, letter b), 30, para. (9), (10), 31, para. (5), 32, para. (4), 81, para. (5) and 131, para. (3) of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Moldova.

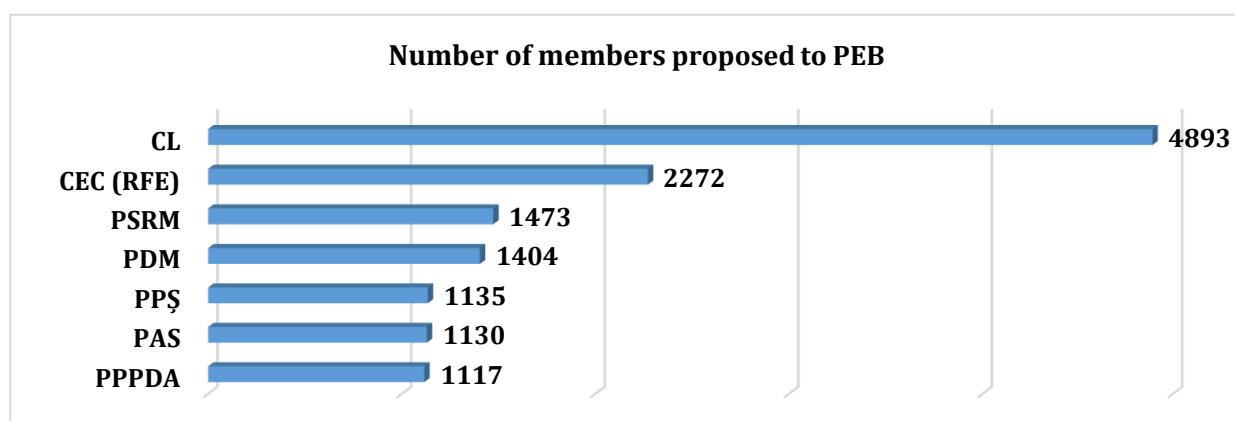
<sup>12</sup> 143 PEBs were closed or members could not provide complete information.

Chart no. 7



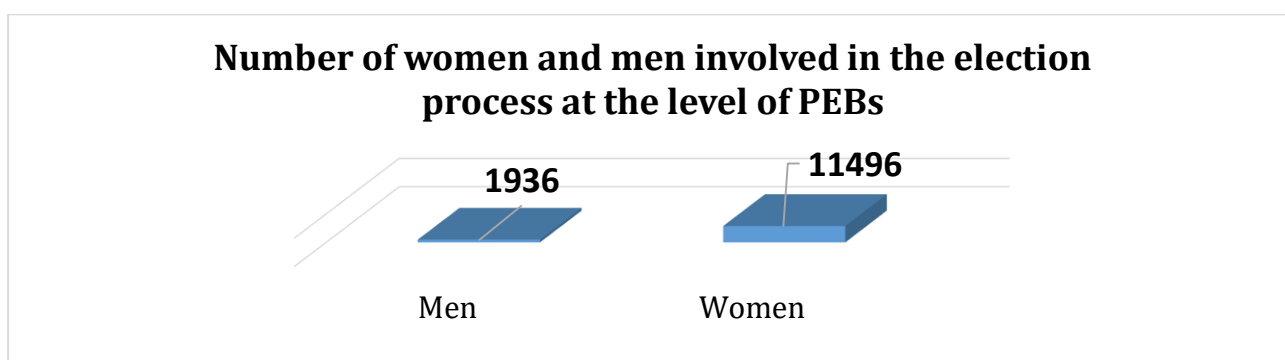
PEB’s composition has been completed in accordance with the applicable legal provisions. Most members were appointed by political parties – 6259, by local councils – 4893, followed by the CEC (RFE) – 2272. The parties nominating the most members in the PEB’s composition were the PSRM with at least 4893 members and the PDM with at least 1404 members (please see the chart no. 8 below).

Chart no. 8



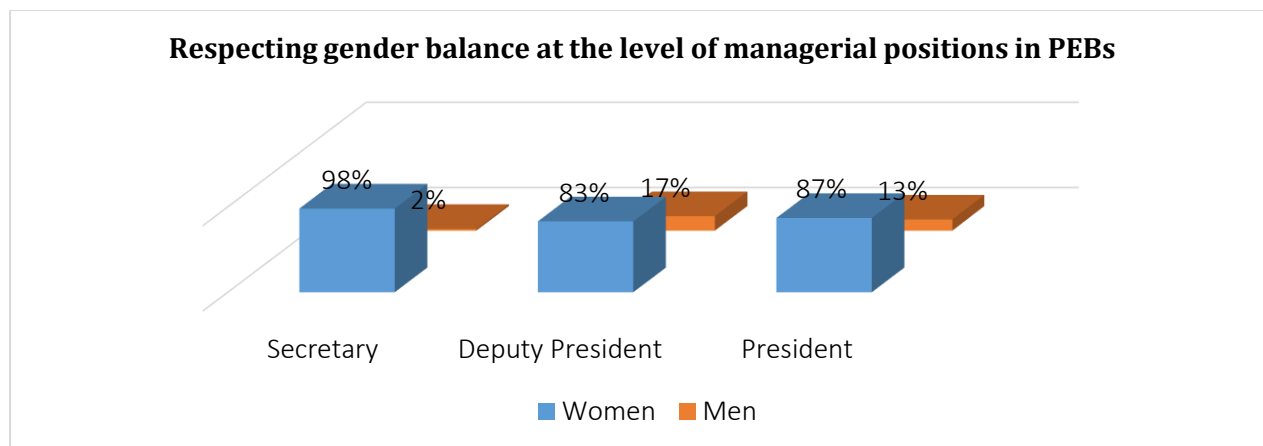
**Respecting Gender Balance.** Chart no. 9 reflects the involvement of men and women in the electoral processes carried out at the level of PEBs. According to the data taken from the reports of the PromoLEX observers, there is a major difference in the level of involvement, the number of women exceeding that of men by 9 560.

Chart no. 9



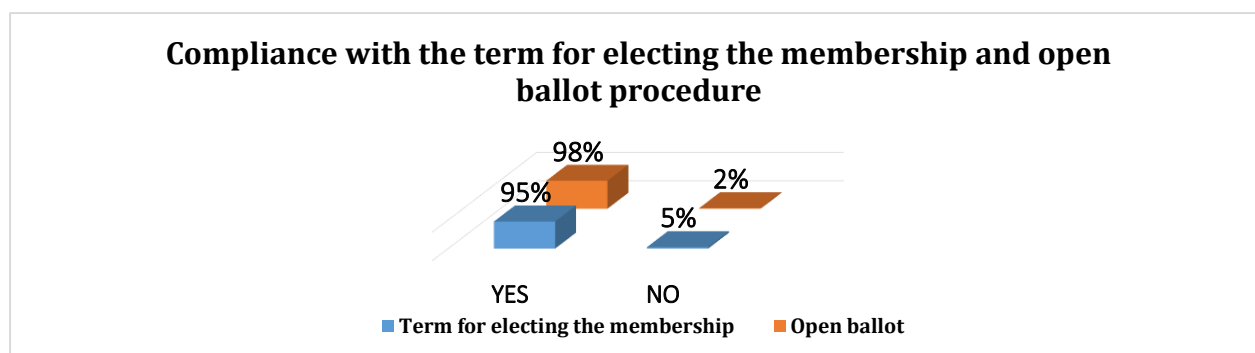
As for the gender balance at the level of managerial positions in PEBs, we found that women are exceeding the number of men involved in the management of electoral councils, the latter being positioned in the minority. The position of secretary, which has only executive powers, is also occupied in most cases by women (see chart no. 10 below).

Chart no. 10



**Compliance with the term for electing the management of electoral councils and voting procedure.** Within two days of the establishment of the PEB, the representative of the electoral council or the representative of the local public authority shall convene the PEBs' members who shall elect, by an open ballot the president, the deputy president and the secretary of the PEB and also adopt a decision in respect thereof. According to the Calendar Program, the management bodies of the PEB were to be elected until the 26<sup>th</sup> of September. According to the reports of the Promo-LEX observers, 5% (71 PEBs) failed to comply with the term for electing the management thereof, whilst 2% (27 PEBs) failed to comply with the electing procedure set in this regard (see the chart no. 11 below).

Chart no. 11

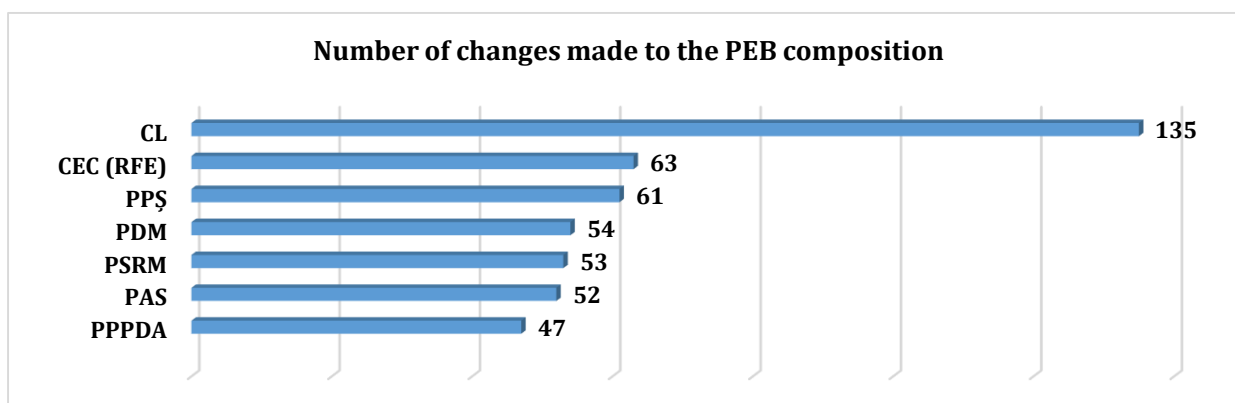


**Modification of the PEB membership.** According to the reports of the Promo-LEX observers and information published on the official webpage of the CEC, over the monitored period, 465 changes have been made in the composition of PEBs. The chart no. 12 below shows that the PPS, the PDM and the PSRM are the political parties that have made most attempts to change the composition of the PEB.

A state of uncertainty<sup>13</sup> has been found in the DEC no. 1 Chisinau with regard to the membership of an electoral bureau located in Buiucani city district of Chisinau municipality, following a technical error, declared by the CEC<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> Press Conference held by the members of DEC no. 1 Chisinau. <https://bit.ly/2oP500t>

<sup>14</sup> CEC's Press Release. <https://bit.ly/2MnBKaB>



### 2.4.2. Incompatibilities of PEB's members

According to the applicable legal provisions<sup>15</sup>, in the case of local elections, the husband (the wife), affinities and first and second-degree relatives of the candidate for elections cannot be a PEB member.

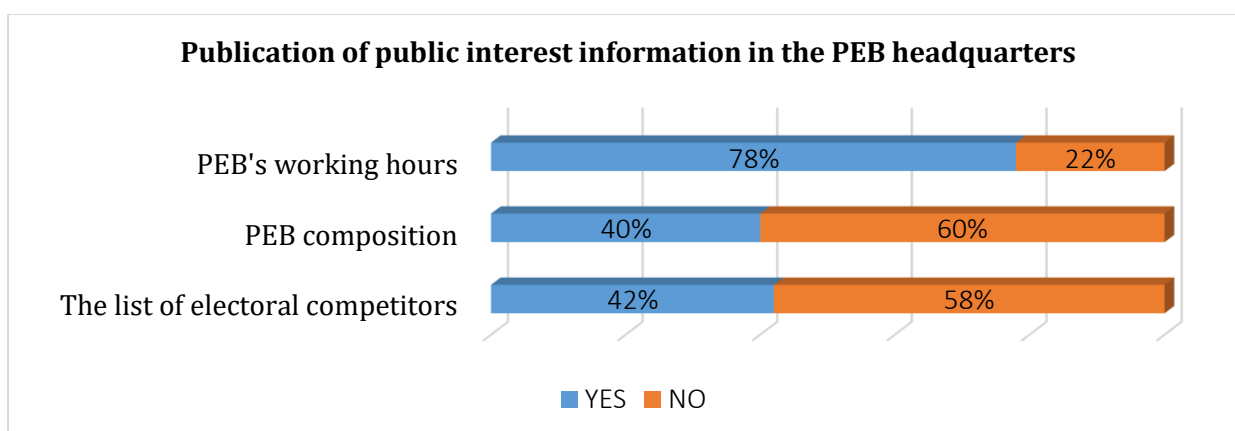
The Promo-LEX observers identified at least four cases of incompatibilities of PEB members with the position held by them (PEB 12/26, PEB 18/9, PEB 26/18 and PEB 8/7), namely the existence of the degree of relatedness of certain PEB members with the electoral candidates in the respective constituencies. No changes occurred with respect to these members during the reporting period.

### 2.4.3. Compliance with the Working Program

**Public information on PEB membership and working program thereof.** According to the Calendar Program, the PEB membership, PEB location address and working program shall be made public immediately after the election of PEB membership.

According to the applicable legal provisions<sup>16</sup>, after the expiry of the period set out for the registration of the candidates, PEB shall fully publish the list of the candidates registered therein, indicating the first name, the last name, year of birth, domicile, political membership, profession (occupation) of candidates, as well as name of the party, another social-political organization or electoral bloc that nominated him/her. The lists of candidates will be available for consultation at each polling station.

Chart no. 13



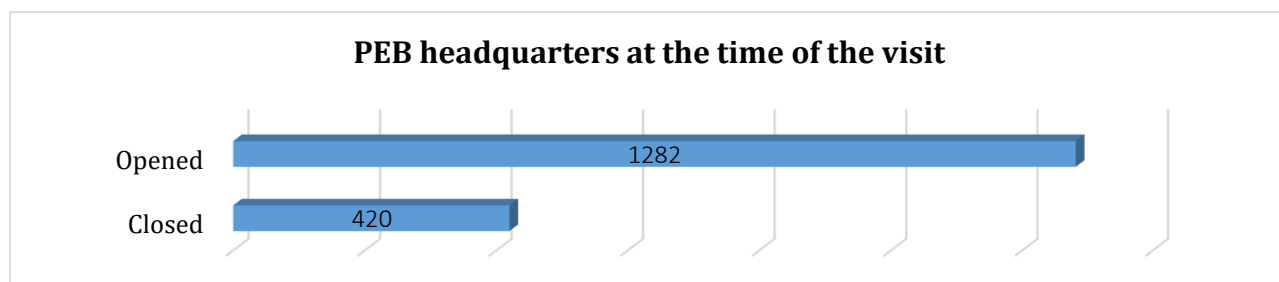
<sup>15</sup> Section 23 of the Regulation on the activity of electoral bureaus of the polling stations.

<sup>16</sup> Art. 49, para. (8) of the Electoral Code and section 49 of the Regulation on the activity of electoral bureaus of the polling stations.

Following the visits of the Promo-LEX observers to the PEB headquarters, the working program of the PEB was displayed in a proportion of 78%, the information on PEB membership was displayed in proportion of 40%, and as regards the display of the list of electoral competitors, such obligation has been complied with by only 42%.

**The status of PEB headquarters.** Obtaining information was difficult for the Promo-LEX observers, due to the fact that a number of PEB headquarters was closed at the time of their visit. It is important to note that the visits have been made during working hours. Thus 420 (25%) of all 1702 PEB visited were closed (see the chart no. 14 below).

Chart no. 14

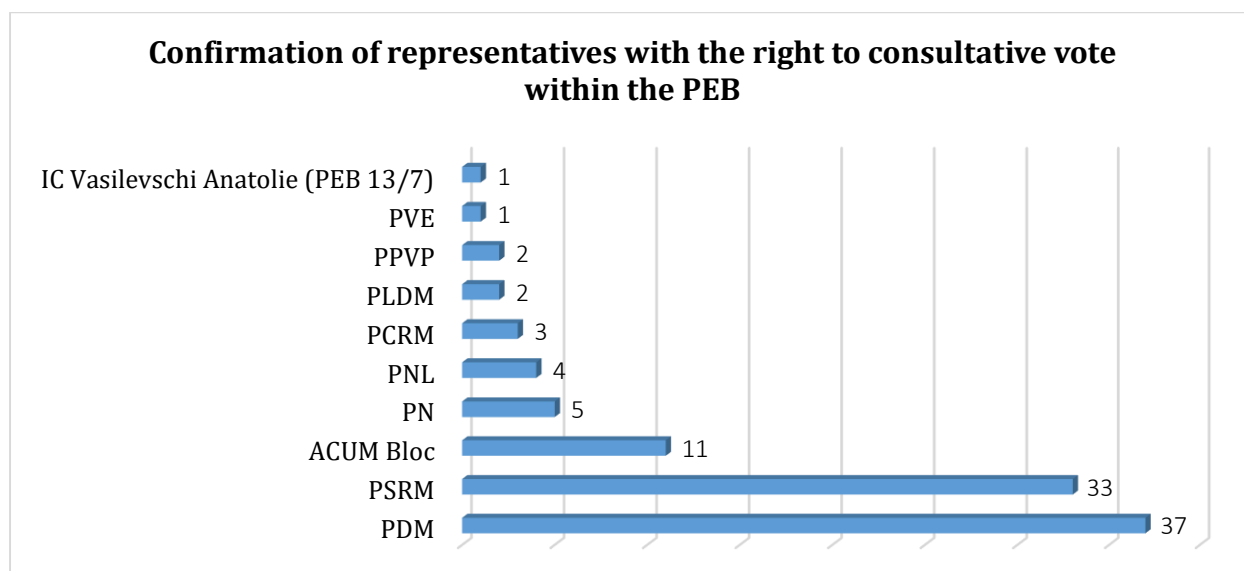


#### 2.4.4. Confirmation of representatives with the right to consultative vote within the PEB

The electoral competitors are entitled to nominate a representative with the right to consultative vote in PEB, whose candidacy shall be confirmed by the bureau within three days after an application is lodged in this respect.

According to the information obtained by the Promo-LEX observers, over the monitored period, the largest number of representatives with the right to consultative vote confirmed within PEB, are registered by the PDM, followed by the PSRM: at least 37 and, respectively, 33 persons (see the chart no. 15 below).

Chart no. 15



The Promo-LEX Mission found two situations that need to be elucidated by the CEC in the context of the general local elections, when referring to the incompatibility of candidates for the position of mayor and counsellor requesting at the same time to be confirmed as representatives with the right to consultative vote.

The Promo-LEX observers identified at least two cases when a candidate registered for the post of mayor in PEB no. 23/10 of Cioresti as well as a candidate registered for the post of local councillor in PEB no. 23/29 of Milesti are confirmed also as representatives with the right to consultative vote by the DEC I no. 23/10, respectively DEC I no. 23/16. However, according to art. 49, para. (5) of the Electoral Code, candidates nominated in the elections cannot be employed and cannot carry out any activities within any of the councils or electoral bureaus during the course of the aforementioned elections.

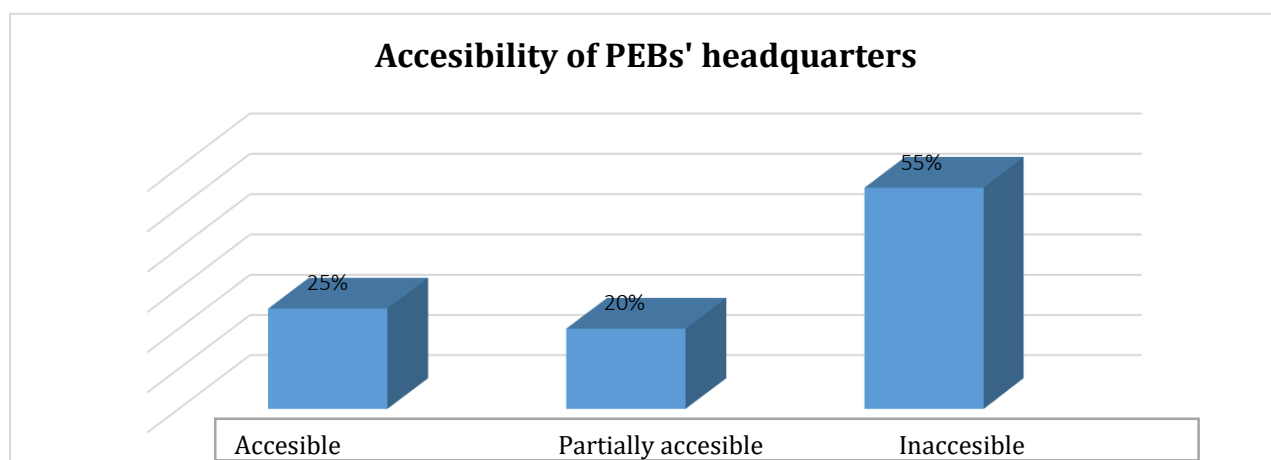
Thus, in order to ensure an equidistant process of the general local elections, the rules regarding the registration of the representatives with the right to consultative vote must be elucidated.

#### 2.4.5. Accessibility of PEBs' headquarters

While visiting the headquarters of PEBs, the Promo-LEX observers also evaluated the accessibility of their headquarters, based on three criteria: *accessible* (availability of a ramp and support bar with the dimensions provided in the regulation<sup>17</sup>), *partially accessible* (only the ramp is available without the support bar) and *inaccessible* (both elements are missing). According to the reports of the Promo-LEX observers out of 1690 PEBs that could be evaluated<sup>18</sup>, only 423 (25%) are accessible to persons with disabilities, parents with strollers and elderly people, 930 (55%) are inaccessible, while 337 (20%) – partially accessible (see the chart no. 16 below).

It is regrettable that the local authorities do not provide an infrastructure accessible to all categories of voters, given the fact that out of 1690 PEBs evaluated therein, the headquarters of 1380 (82%) of PEBs will also be the headquarters for PSs. Moreover, 275 (16%) of PEBs are located on the second floor or above, which makes it more difficult for voters to move.

Chart no. 16



#### 2.4.6. Involvement of PEB members in electoral agitation activities

In accordance with art. 35, para. (7) of the Electoral Code, members of electoral councils and bureaus cannot campaign for or against persons standing for an eligible public office; cannot engage in political activities in support of any of the electoral competitors; neither of them can affiliate; cannot offer financial support nor by any other means, neither directly or indirectly, to any electoral competitor involved therein.

According to the Promo-LEX observer, while visiting the headquarters of PEBs no. 14, 15 and 18 in Balti municipality, located within the "M. Gorki" Lyceum, in the room where PEB operates, there also

<sup>17</sup> Section 17 of the CEC Regulation on the accessibility of the electoral process for persons with disabilities. <https://bit.ly/2iYJpkX>

<sup>18</sup> Many PEBs are located on the second or higher floors of the building. Since there were cases when the premises of PEBs were closed, the Promo-LEX observers did not have access to the premises for evaluation.

were held the meeting of the employees of the institution thereof – during working hours – with the independent candidate Pavel Buceatchi. The meeting was moderated by the headmaster of the institution in the presence of PEB members. There were electoral documentation on the desk.

We must also point out that the headmaster of the institution tried to prevent the visit of the Promo-LEX observer, attacking the latter verbally and requesting him/her to leave the headquarters of the institution on the ground that the observer has no right to be inside the institution, nor to visit the PEB located there, without her consent.

## 2.5. Establishment of PEBs for the new parliamentary elections

The Promo-LEX Mission monitored the PEBs established in the UEDC no. 48 (Slobozia town, Tiraspol municipality and Bender). The calendar program stipulates that UEDC shall establish the PEB until the 24<sup>th</sup> of September inclusive, at least 25 days before the election day. According to the decisions taken by the UEDC no. 48, 25 PEBs have been established within the time limit set forth therein.

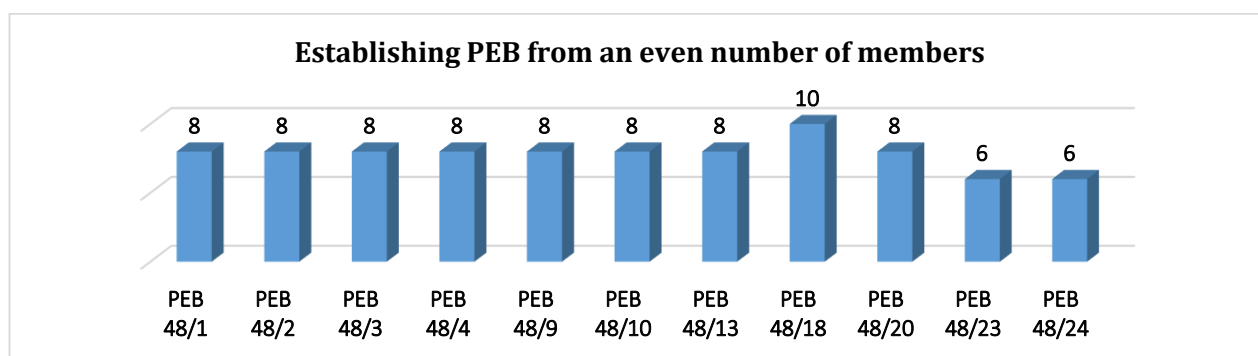
As for the PEB in the UC no. 17 and UC no. 33 the Promo-LEX Mission finds that for UC no. 17 and UC no. 33, no decisions on the establishment of PEBs were published therein. In order to ensure clarity in the conduct of the new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019, in these UCs, the UEDC should have had to approve decisions on the establishment of both the PS<sup>19</sup>, and the PEB.

In the case of UC no. 50, we find that the addresses of the polling stations were published on the 10<sup>th</sup> of October 2019, however, according to the Calendar Program, the information on membership, headquarters and means of contacting the polling stations shall be made public until the 26<sup>th</sup> of September 2019 inclusive.

In addition, we note that on the date the report was prepared, no circulars, which would regulate certain problem situations, which might arise when conducting different ballots such as general local elections and new parliamentary elections in the same polling station with the participation of the same membership of PEB, were published on the CEC’s website.

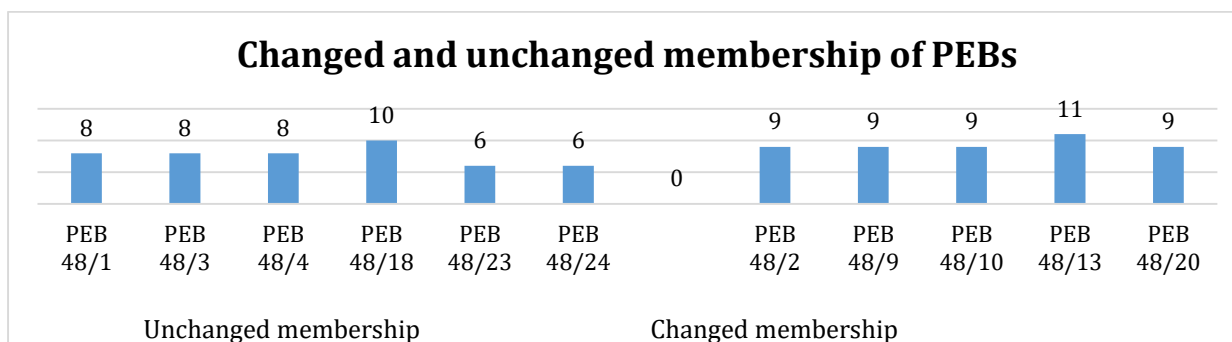
**PEB Membership.** 11 cases when the PEBs comprising an even number of members have been identified in the decisions of the UEDC no. 48 on the establishment of the PEB issued on the 24 September 2019 (see the chart no. 17 below).

Chart no. 17



Subsequently, according to the data available, the membership of only six PEBs has been changed in compliance with the applicable legal provisions (see the chart no. 18).

<sup>19</sup> Report no. 3 of the Promo-LEX Observation Mission of general local elections and new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019, pages 15-17. <https://bit.ly/20JqQxs>



**The status of PEB headquarters.** Only eight (38%) PEBs were open out of 21 PEBs visited during the working hours.

## 2.6. Examination of appeals by the electoral bodies

### 2.6.1. Examination of appeals lodged in the context of the general local elections

**The Central Electoral Commission.** According to the register of appeals, 32 appeals were lodged with the CEC during the reference period. As regards only five appeals, the Commission approved decisions to reject them, and as regards an appeal, the CEC took note of the appeal filed and found the expenses reflected in the financial reports. We mention that, according to the Regulation regarding the examination of the appeals, the electoral body, after examining the appeal, adopts a decision of admission (in whole or in part) and finding of the violations of the electoral provisions or of rejecting the appeal in its entirety. In this respect, we draw attention to the fact that the solution for taking note of the appeal filed is not provided by the legal framework in force. Of all decisions issued therein, four appeals referred to the registration or non-registration of the electoral competitors, and two of them to the financing of the electoral campaign.

Pursuant to art. 73, para. (2) of the Electoral Code, the appeals regarding the actions and the decisions of the constituency electoral councils and of the polling station bureaus shall be examined within three calendar days from the submission thereof, while the appeals regarding the actions/inactions of the electoral competitors shall be examined within five calendar days from the date on which such appeals have been lodged. At the same time, according to art. 71, para. (6) of the Electoral Code, the examination of the appeals regarding the financing of the electoral campaigns of the political parties is not subject to the limitation periods stipulated in arts. 72–74.

However, according to art. 18, para. (5), the decisions of the CEC shall be published, within 24 hours after its adoption, on its website, whilst the normative decisions, the decisions adopted during the electoral period and the decisions on financial reporting shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova. The decisions of the Central Election Commission shall enter into force from the moment of their adoption or on the date indicated in the text of the decision.

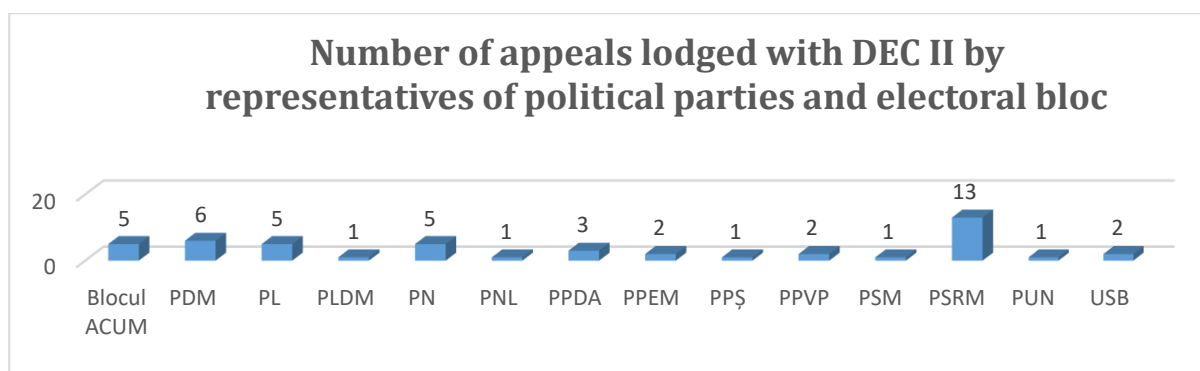
In this respect, we believe that the letters of remission to the jurisdiction thereof or return of the applicants' appeal during the electoral period, by analogy, must be published on the CEC website within 24 hours.

*It is important to note that, contrary to the principle of transparency of the electoral process, starting with the 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 2019, the CEC did not publish any of the appeals lodged therein nor solutions issued on them. We believe that this omission seriously jeopardizes the electoral process, free observation of the electoral dispute and determines the reduction of the information of the voters.*

**Level-Two Electoral Constituency Councils.** According to the Promo-LEX observers, during the reference period, **61 appeals** were lodged with the **DEC II** and decisions/letters were issued in respect of 56 appeals lodged therein.

Regarding contesting parties, the candidates of the political parties and electoral bloc have lodged 48 appeals, the independent candidates – 8 appeals, the voters – 3 appeals. At the same time, an appeal has been lodged by a PEB secretary, while another – by the permanent bureau of a political party.

Chart no. 19



39 appeals were lodged against the actions/inactions of the lower electoral bodies (PEB and DEC) and members thereof, 19 against the candidates nominated by political parties and the electoral bloc (8 – the PSRM, 6 – ACUM Bloc, 4 – the PDM, 1 – the PPS), 4 against the independent candidates<sup>20</sup>.

**The registration or non-registration of the electoral competitors** was the reason for contesting for most of the appeals lodged therein – 31. Most challenges refer to the registration or cancellation of the registration in connection with the non-compliance of the gender quota, laid down in art. 46, para. (3) of the Electoral Code, and non-registration of the independent candidates due to invalidation of the signatures collected therein or the cancellation of the subscription lists.

**The misuse of the administrative resources**, contrary to the provisions of art. 52, para. (7) of the Electoral Code has been challenged in 15 cases, 9 of them being rejected, 3 – remitted to the competent authority and, respectively, 3 returned. **The conduct of the electoral agitation contrary to legal rules** has been challenged in 4 cases, all the appeals being returned to the contesting parties. **The financing of the election campaign and the failure to declare the financial means** has been challenged in 9 cases, whilst regarding one of them, the DEC level II decided to submit the appeal to competent authorities.

Other appeals covered the election advertising, the involvement of DEC members in the activities of the election campaign, incompatibility of a DEC member, failure to suspend the electoral competitors from office, procedure for entering the electoral competitors in the ballot paper.

**Level-One Electoral Constituency Councils.** According to the Promo-LEX observers, during the reference period, **14 appeals** have been lodged with DEC I, most of them being lodged by the electoral district no. 19 Glodeni (4).

Two appeals have been submitted by voters, two by independent candidates, nine by candidates nominated by political parties (the PSRM – 3, the PDM – 2, the PN – 2) and by the electoral bloc (2), one by a representative of the initiative group for providing support to a person running for mayor.

The appeals thereof cover issues such as registration/non-registration of the electoral competitors (4), the misuse of the administrative resources (6), failure to suspend the competitors from their office (1), election advertising (1) and so forth.

DEC I have submitted four appeals to competent authorities, have issued decisions to reject three appeals and have provided warnings to electoral competitors as relates to three appeals.

<sup>20</sup> Some appeals have several heads of claim and refer both to the actions/decisions of the electoral bodies, as well as to the actions/inactions of the electoral competitors.

## 2.6.2. The case of Codreanu

**A. Examination of the appeal on refusal of registration of the independent candidate Ruslan Codreanu.** On the 26<sup>th</sup> of September 2019, by the Decision no. 95 issued by the MEDC no. 1 Chisinau, the registration of Ruslan Codreanu as an independent candidate running for general mayor of Chisinau municipality has been rejected, given that the subscription lists do not contain the minimum number of signatures declared valid. According to the decision thereof, out of 118 subscription lists processed and verified therein<sup>21</sup>, 1959 signatures have been declared valid, while the other 1199 signatures have been declared invalid following the identification and cataloguing them this way by the SAIS “Elections” system. At the same time, Chisinau MEDC mentioned that approximately 815 signatures identified therein create a reasonable suspicion that such signatures have been affixed by other persons than the supporters indicated in the subscription lists, without specifying in the “Note” section an objective reason that would allow them to be affixed by another person, concluding that it gives rise to the nullity of signatures thereof. According to the statistics of the errors found in the process of checking the subscription lists, most of the supporters’ signatures were invalidated due to errors such as “incorrect home district” – 797 and “incorrect identity card” – 177.

The refusal of registration has been challenged in the CEC, and the Commission decided to reject the appeal submitted therein. In its reasoning, the CEC shows that according to art. 47, para. (3) of the Electoral Code, the subscription list shall contain only signatures of supporters residing in a single settlement, and the argument of the the challenging Party that the signatures thereof have been collected in a single settlement – i.e. Chisinau municipality<sup>22</sup>, claiming that Chisinau municipality is a settlement cannot be preserved. By contrast, the Commission made no observations on those 815 supporters whose data were “apparently” entered by the same person, because the reason why the challenging Party has been refused to be registered as candidate was due to those 1199 signatures invalidated through SAISE application – Verification of Subscription Lists, whereas according to section 43, subsection 2), letter f) of the Regulation on the manner of drafting, presenting and checking the subscription lists, **“the signatures of the supporters having their domicile in a settlement other than the one on whose territory the signatures were collected are considered null and void.”**

It is worth mentioning that art. 48, para. (3) of the Electoral Code does not provide for sanctions of nullity of lists/signatures collected in violation of art. 47 of the Electoral Code, para. (3) (collection of signatures in a single settlement). In this context, we believe that the CEC has unlawfully applied penalizing rules in respect thereof, which is contrary to the provisions of the Electoral Code.

Moreover, we need to point out that the art. 138 of the Electoral Code provides for **specific conditions** for the submission of applications by independent candidates, thus the article hereof containing **special rules** in relation to those referred to in arts. 47-48. In this regard, the application of the aforementioned specific rules would lead to another conclusion regarding Ruslan Codreanu:

1) according to para. (1), the citizen of the Republic of Moldova may submit an application as an independent candidate to be elected as mayor if he/she is supported by 5% of the number of voters in the **constituency**, but not less than 150 persons and no more than 10000 persons. Hence, the legislature refers to the **constituency** rather than to the domicile, while the error “incorrect home district” is inapplicable in the local elections if the supporters have their domicile in the constituency in which the applicant is running for mayor, for which reason the refusal of registration of the electoral candidate was determined unlawfully. Moreover, the rule regarding the collection of signatures in a single settlement (see art. 47, para. (3)) is a formal requirement for the subscription lists rather than a substantive one for cancelling the signatures of the supporters therein;

2) according to paragraphs (2) and (3), in circumstances where upon verification done by the constituency council, **false signatures or repeated signatures** are being detected in several lists of the subscription lists thereof, **the latter shall be excluded**. If the verification shows that the required number of signatures is not presented or, following the exclusion of invalid signatures, their number

<sup>21</sup> In total, 386 lists containing approximately 10454 signatures have been submitted to Chisinau MEDC.

<sup>22</sup> Referring to art. 7 of the Law no. 764/2001 on territorial administrative organisation of the Republic of Moldova.

has been reduced below the minimum ceiling provided in para. (1), the independent candidate is not registered. As such, grounds for canceling signatures are only the falsification or repetition of signatures thereof, while for the refusal of registration, the competitor shall not:

a) present the required number of signatures;

b) following the exclusion of invalid signatures, the number of signatures should be reduced below the minimum ceiling provided therein.

Applying these rules, we conclude that Ruslan Codreanu presented the necessary number of signatures (10 454), while the cancelled ones (1199) were not invalid neither within the meaning of art. 138, para. (2), nor in light of art. 48, para. (3).

Hence, in the absence of other grounds for invalidity of this claimant, we believe that **the refusal of registration of the electoral candidate is unfounded, abusive and violates the right to be elected.**

**B. Judicial examination of the Codreanu case.** As a result of the appeal lodged with the court, Chisinau Court, **rejected the application** submitted by Ruslan Codreanu by the Decision of 4 October 2019<sup>23</sup>. Chisinau Court mentioned that the provisions of the Law on the status of Chisinau municipality shall be applied in respect of the definition of settlement on the grounds that it constitutes an organic law of special regime in relation to both the Law no. 764/2001 and the Electoral Code, which are general organic laws and from a chronological point of view this is a new law, and in the event of a competition between an old law and a new law, the provisions of the new one shall prevail, in which case is namely the Law no. 136/2016. Thus, the court concluded that “the signatures of the 797 supporters, which were collected in an incorrect home district, **was done without taking into consideration the provisions of art. 47, para. 3 of the Electoral Code, which attracts the nullity thereof** as well as the lowering of the candidate below the minimum threshold of 10 000 signatures of the supporters, circumstance that lead to the issuance of the decision no. 95 to refuse the registration of Ruslan Codreanu as an independent candidate in the general local elections of 20.10.2019”.

At the same time, Chisinau Court mentioned that both integrity and accuracy of the data generated by the automated information system SAIS Elections “Mayor/Municipal/district councillor (ELECTIONS 2019)” shall be excluded. We should mention that Promo-LEX also pointed out, in the parliamentary elections, the lack of a regulatory instrument stipulating the functioning of this automated system, the data with which it operates and the way in which the results provided by the system thereof can be challenged. We reiterate that in its absence, the results offered by the application cannot have legal effects, even more to refuse the registration in the electoral campaign.

By Decision of 8 October 2019<sup>24</sup>, the Chisinau Court of Appeal granted the appeal partially and decided to cancel the decision of MEDC no. 1 Chisinau on the refusal of registration of Ruslan Codreanu as independent candidate running for general mayor.

With regard to the 815 signatures, where there is a reasonable suspicion that they were affixed by other persons other than the supporters indicated in the subscription lists, the Court of Appeal noted that no relevant and admissible evidence was presented that would prove the statements thereof, while **the aforementioned suspicion does not constitute a legal basis for excluding the signatures affixed therein.**

With reference to the finding of the MEDC no. 1 that 797 supporters on the list have an incorrect home district, the Court of Appeal pointed out that the Electoral Code does not provide such a basis for declaring signatures as being invalid as “incorrect home district” is, although after the verification it was established that the domicile has been correctly filled in by the supporters, including the name of the settlement in the suburbs as well as that all supporters are inhabitants of Chisinau municipality, being part of the MEDC no. 1 constituency. The allegations that the name of the suburb was filled in with a different pen color as well as to not being filled in in the corresponding part of the list cannot be preserved, however in light of the applicable law this does not constitute grounds for nullity of the

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<sup>23</sup> [https://jc.instante.justice.md/ro/pigd\\_integrare/pdf/fe11aeed-acfc-444d-a4d7-76efc47329a4](https://jc.instante.justice.md/ro/pigd_integrare/pdf/fe11aeed-acfc-444d-a4d7-76efc47329a4)

<sup>24</sup> [https://cac.instante.justice.md/ro/pigd\\_integrare/pdf/1e9a7388-9b69-47d6-80b5-e44999cc7843](https://cac.instante.justice.md/ro/pigd_integrare/pdf/1e9a7388-9b69-47d6-80b5-e44999cc7843)

subscription list. The Court of Appeal notes that the application of the sanction for nullity of the subscription lists, for the alleged violations mentioned above, **represents a disproportionate interference with the rights of the appellant**. Therefore, having analyzed the **proportionality of the sanction** in relation to the alleged violations, the court finds that it **does not meet the requirements of the triple test** in order to motivate the interference thereof. Thus, although formally some requirements have not been complied with (such as filling in in the right or left part of the list, etc.), **the court considers the sanction** applied by the MEDC no. 1 and the restriction of the applicant's rights in the manner performed, however, it does not satisfy the condition of the requirement thereof, as being **disproportionate**.

As to the existence of errors in the content of the extract from the program and reflecting them in the informative note, the latter are not considered errors of law, which would require cancellation thereof, **but rather errors of an informational nature**, which, being challenged by the court, were given the proper appreciation and conclusive force.

Being challenged with appeals lodged by CEC, MEDC no. 1 and Ruslan Codreanu, the Supreme Court of Justice have fully cancelled the Decision of Chisinau Court of Appeal, issuing a new one preserving the Decision of 4 October 2019 issued by the Court of Chisinau. By the Decision of 11 October 2019<sup>25</sup>, the Supreme Court of Justice found that the court of appeal misinterpreted the material law pertaining to the case thereof, and as a consequence have issued a wrong decision, with the erroneous assessment of the probative support administered therein.

To a large extent, by this Decision, the findings made by the Court of Chisinau were resumed, the main findings being the following:

- Given that both integrity and accuracy of the data were generated by the automated information system SAIS Elections "Mayor/Municipal/district councillor (ELECTIONS 2019)", the Supreme Court of Justice mentioned that the automated program SAIS "Elections" was accepted to be used in the course of general local elections planned for 20 October 2019 by the CEC and no one has challenged its implementation. The program processes the information included on the basis of the data of the Public Institution "Public Services Agency" and this **fact excludes the ground of questioning the accuracy thereof**.
- With regard to the error on the **incorrect home district**, the Supreme Court of Justice revealed that, although the settlements in the suburbs belong to Chisinau municipality, the members of the initiative group were to fill in the subscription lists separately for each settlement concerned. This hypothesis results from the provisions of art. 2, para. (2) of the Law no. 136 of 17 June 2016 on the status of Chisinau municipality, stipulating that Chisinau municipality is a second-level administrative-territorial unit, which includes in its composition first-level administrative-territorial units laid down in the Law no. 764-XV of 27 December 2001 on territorial administrative organisation of the Republic of Moldova. Under a combined reading of the article 48, para. (3) of the Electoral Code and article 43, section 2, letter f) of the Regulation no. 1730, **the signatures of the supporters who can be found in the same subscription lists**, but who are domiciled in different settlements (suburbs), **cannot be validated**. However, although they are part of Chisinau municipality, these settlements as a whole are level two administrative-territorial units, similar to the districts. Therefore, it is allowed to collect signatures only from the same first-level administrative-territorial units, the signatures thereof being delimited in subscription lists separately according to the settlement where they were collected.
- **Referring to the filling in of the name of the suburb with a different pen color** as well as to not being filled in in the corresponding part of the list, this is a ground for nullity. However, no rectification or addition is permitted in the subscription lists which would distort the originality of the subscription lists thereof.
- **As for signatures** creating a reasonable suspicion that the latter have been affixed by other persons than the supporters entered on the subscription lists, the court of appeal considered the conclusions of the first instance as well as those regarding the 815 signatures mentioned by the DEC no. 1 Chisinau in the Decision no. 95 of 26 September 2019 as being founded. The

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<sup>25</sup> [http://jurisprudenta.csj.md/search\\_col\\_civil.php?id=53262](http://jurisprudenta.csj.md/search_col_civil.php?id=53262)

subscription lists submitted by the initiative group do not contain the “Note” section, as provided in the Decision of DEC no. 1 Chisinau under the no. 95 of 26 September 2019, this being the “objective reason” that led to the completion of the data of supporters by persons collecting the signatures instead of the supporters who are to personally fill in the lists thereof namely 815 signatures out of 3 158 signatures verified therein.

### **2.6.3. Examination of the appeals lodged in the context of the new parliamentary elections**

An appeal has been lodged with the **UEDC no. 17 Nisporeni** by the candidate nominated by the ACUM electoral bloc for the MP office against the candidate nominated by the PDM for the same office. The subject of the challenge thereof were the actions of the electoral competitor for the misuse of administrative resources, holding an electoral speech during the festive session dedicated to the National Teacher Day organized by the Division of Education. The appeal was rejected by the UEDC no. 17 as being unfounded and belated, concluding that the *actions of the candidate nominated by the PDM cannot be classified as violations of the electoral legislation.*

During the reference period four appeals have been registered by the **Central Electoral Commission**, two of which refer to the refusal of registration of the candidate nominated by the PUN by the UEDC no. 33, and, respectively, the candidate nominated by the PSE. Both appeals have been rejected by the CEC.

It is important to emphasise that an appeal was settled within the legal time limit prescribed by the Electoral Code, the second one being settled exceeding an insignificant term of 1 (one) day of the deadline set forth in respect thereof.

*We note that **contrary to the principle of transparency of the electoral process**, starting with 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2019, the CEC **did not publish** any of the appeals lodged therein nor solutions issued on them. We believe that this omission seriously jeopardizes the electoral process, free observation of the electoral dispute and determines the reduction of the information of the voters.*

### **2.6.4. Obstruction of the Observers’ Activity**

The Promo-LEX observers were denied access to the appeals lodged therein, the decisions/letters issued regarding them and to the register of appeals within the **DEC no. 23 Nisporeni and DEC no. 29 Soroca**. Representatives of the DEC no. 23 Nisporeni invoked the Law on the protection of personal data, while the representatives of the DEC no. 29 Soroca only answered the observer’s questions regarding the appeals lodged, without making available the materials requested therein. We qualify these facts as **obstruction of the activity of the observer**, in the context in which the electoral bodies are obliged to publish the decisions issued by them, and according to art. 68, para. (5) of the Electoral Code, observers shall have access to all the electoral information.

Moreover, according to section 19, letter g) and section 35 of the CEC’s Regulation on the activity of the electoral constituency council<sup>26</sup>, the secretary of the electoral constituency council shall “ensure the transparency in the activity of the council by making public the decisions of the council as well as other materials in respect thereof”; “decisions of the electoral constituency council shall be made public, (...) within 3 (three) days following their adoption by any means”.

At the same time, it is worth mentioning that the obligations on ensuring the observance of the protection of personal data are expressly mentioned in sections 19 and 27 of the Regulation on status of observers and their accreditation procedure, this being an inherent part of the observers activity. Thus we find **the refusal** of DEC’s representatives to grant access to electoral information to the Promo-LEX observers **as unfounded**.

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<sup>26</sup> Regulation on the activity of the electoral constituency council, approved by the CEC’s Decision no. 1702 of 19.06.2018.

### III. REGISTRATION OF ELECTORAL COMPETITORS

**General Local Elections.** At least 3 746 candidates for the post of mayor of whom only 338 (10%) are independent, and 3 408 (90%) represent the parties/electoral blocs were registered in the existing 896 DEC I. The number of refusals to grant registration is at least 12, of which 10 are for independent candidates. Most registered candidates were nominated by the PSRM (753), ACUM Electoral Bloc (681), the PDM (646) and the PPS (473). From the perspective of gender, 27% of candidates registered therein are women, while 73% – men.

For the post of mayor of Balti municipality and Chisinau municipality there have been registered 11, and 19 candidates respectively (two of whom have submitted a request to withdraw from the election campaign with DEC, being accepted only the request submitted by the candidate of MPSN). No independent candidate has been registered. From the perspective of gender, only two (7%) female candidates have been registered therein.

The registration of 5 351 files of candidates for the post of counsellor, of which, 1 026 (19%) submitted by independent candidates have been reported within DEC II and I. From parties/blocs, most of the registered files were submitted by the PSRM (872), the PDM (795) and ACUM Bloc (790).

The Promo-LEX OM still considers that certain candidates have been registered in violation of legal provisions on gender quotas (at least 62 cases – DEC II, 1127 – DEC I), as well as based on the designation minutes adopted ahead of the legally established deadline (minimum 5 registered files).

We also note uneven practices of application by the electoral bodies of the legal rule, when verifying the correctness of completing the subscription lists, regarding the obligation for a list to include only signatures of the supporters residing in a single settlement. In at least four DEC II, subscription lists of six independent candidates registered for the post of district counsellor were identified, in verification of which the provisions thereof were not taken into account.

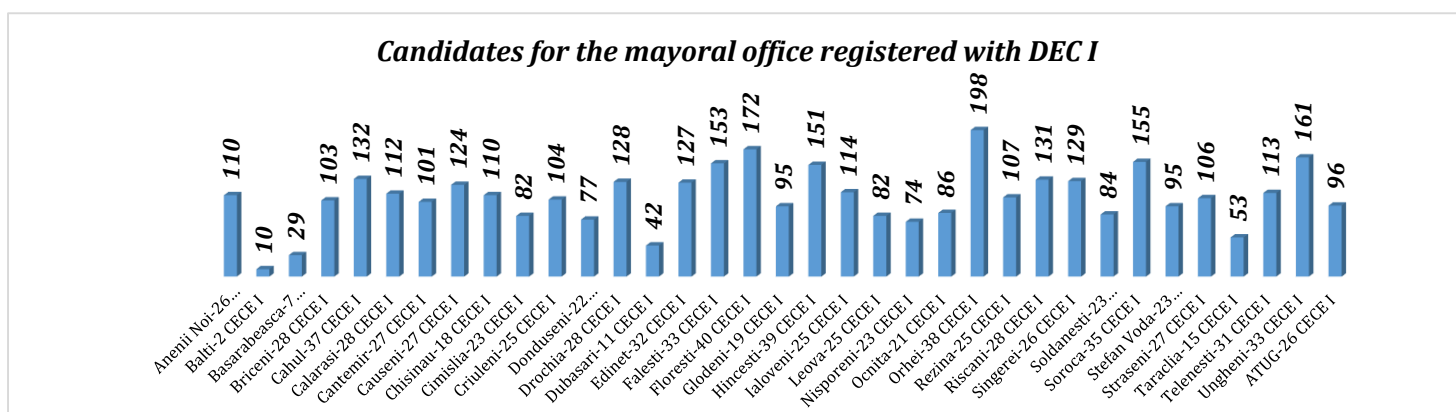
**New Parliamentary Elections.** A total of 29 candidates were registered, most of them – 11 – in the UC no. 50.

#### 3.1. Registration of Candidates for the New Local Elections

##### 3.1.1. Registration of Electoral Competitors for the position of mayor

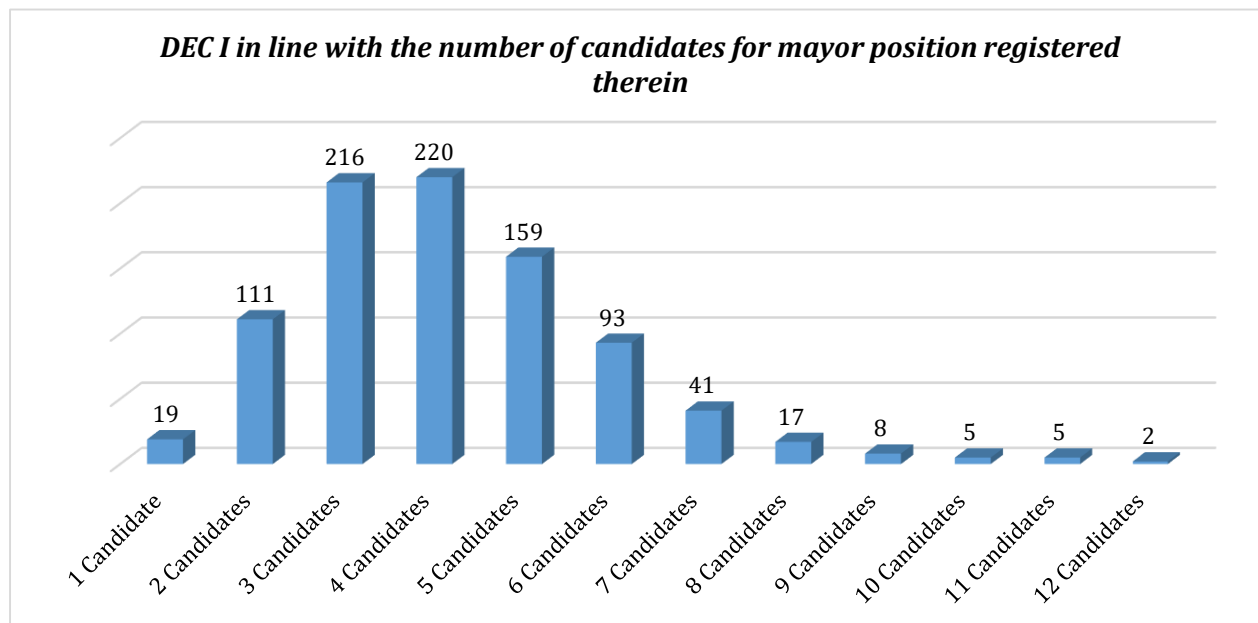
During the observed period, at least **3 746 candidates** running for the position of mayor have been registered with those 896 DEC I (see the chart no. 20 below). Most candidates were registered in the districts of Orhei (198 files for 38 DECs I), Floresti (172 files for 40 DECs I) and Ungheni (161 files for 33 DECs I). Only 27% of the nominated candidates are women, and 73% – men.

Chart no. 20



According to the number of candidates for the position of mayor for each DEC I, we find that on average, 3-5 candidates were registered therein (see the chart no. 21 below).

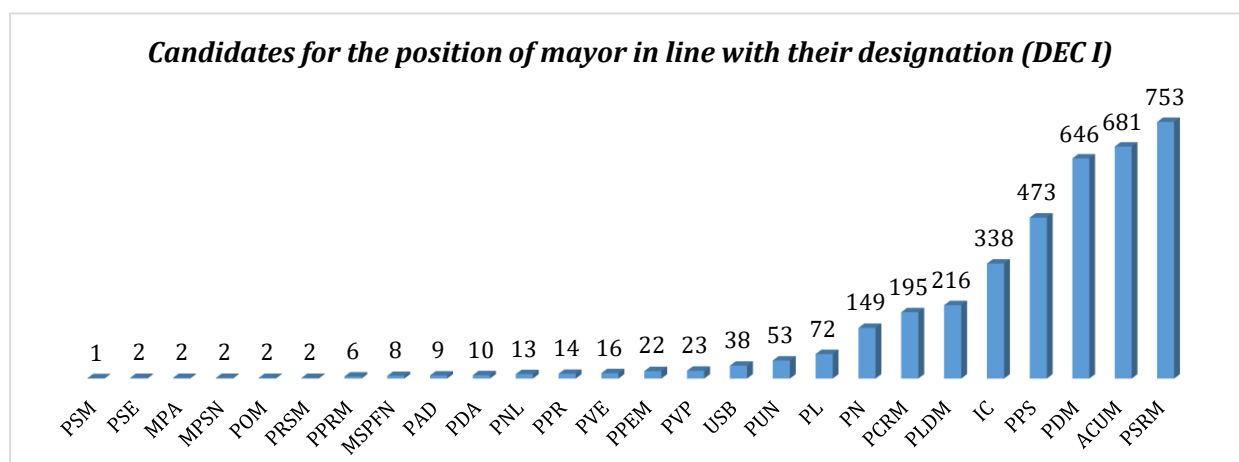
Chart no. 21



Only 12 DEC I have 10 and more candidates registered therein, as follows: Orhei and Soroca – 12 candidates, Causeni, Criuleni, Calarasi, Rezina, Ghidighici (Chisinau municipality) – 11 candidates, Falesti, Bubuieci (Chisinau municipality), Drochia, Cuhnesti (Glodeni) – 10 candidates. In the case of the majority of DEC I, 3 – 5 candidates were registered for the position of mayor. At the opposite end, 19 DEC I that registered one candidate for the position of mayor have been reported therein (7 – candidates nominated by the PSRM, 2 – candidates nominated by the ACUM Bloc, 4 – candidates nominated by the PDM, 6 – independent candidates)<sup>27</sup>.

Chart no. 22 below presents the number of candidates and the designating entity. Out of the 3 746 candidates registered therein, 338 (10%) are independent, while 3 408 (90%) are nominated by parties/blocs. From the perspective of the collective applicants, we find that most candidates were nominated by the PSRM (753), the ACUM Electoral Bloc (681), the PDM (646) and the PPS (473).

Chart no. 22



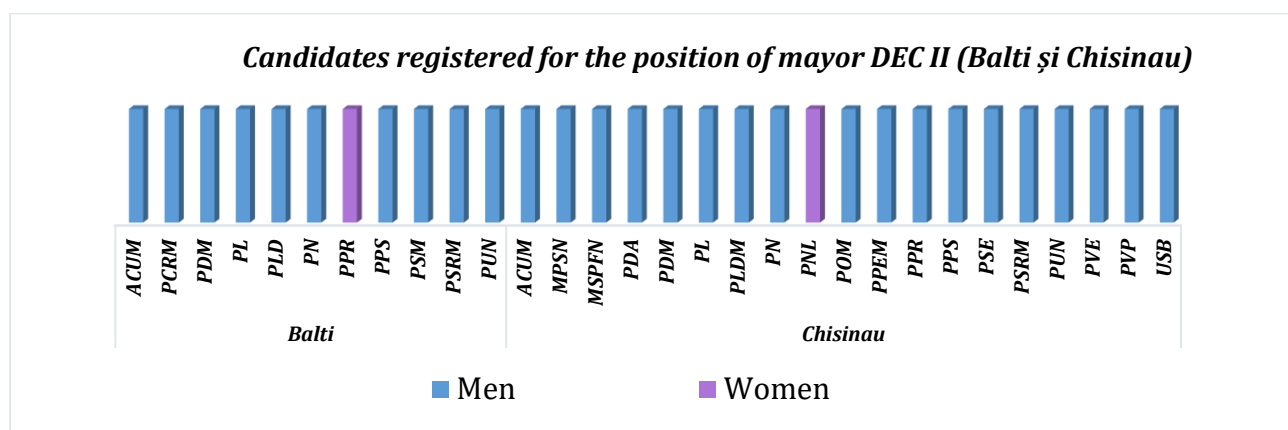
<sup>27</sup> Corbu, Arionesti (Donduseni), Dolinnoe (Criuleni), Corpaci, Viisoara (Edinet), Ustia (Glodeni), Hasnasenii Noi (Leova), Negrea (Hincesti), Septelici (Soroca), Horodiste (Rezina), Cotovscoe (ATUG), Porumbesti, Casla (Cantemir), Corjeuti (Briceni), Casla (Telenesti), Huluboaia, Iujnoe (Cahul), Valea Perjei (Taraclia), Cornova (Ungheni).

As in the previous elections, we find the registration within the same DEC of candidates for the position of mayor bearing identical names or very similar ones, which could create confusion among voters. We note that in the case of 82 DECs (see the Annex no. 1), the last name of at least two of the registered candidates is identical, while in the case of four DECs, at least two of the candidates registered therein bear both similar first and last names (Ialoveni, Nimoreni – two candidates bearing the name of Andrei Covali nominated by the PLDM and by the PDM, Calarasi – two candidates bearing the name of Gheorghe Stratan, nominated by the PSRM and by the PDM, Telenesti, Suhuluceni – two candidates bearing the name of Iacob Stegarescu, nominated by the PPS and by the PDM, Ungheni, Boghenii Noi – two candidates bearing the name of Gheorghe Margarint, nominated by the PSRM and ACUM).

The Promo-LEX observers have reported at least 12 cases in which the application for registration of the candidates for the position of mayor has been rejected by the DEC I. Two cases targeted the candidates belonging to two political parties (the PPRM and the PVP)<sup>28</sup>, while the other 10 cases covered the independent candidates (due to non-compliance of signatures collected and affixed in the subscription lists with the applicable legal provisions).

In the same context, we note that 11 candidates have been registered therein for the position of mayor of Balti municipality, and 19 candidates for the position of mayor of Chisinau municipality (see the chart no. 23 below). We note that no independent candidate has been registered. Although the initiative group formed to support the independent candidate running for the mayor of Chisinau municipality, Ruslan Codreanu collected at least 10 000 signatures, the DEC II Chisinau rejected his registration due to non-compliance of all signatures collected therein with the applicable legal provisions (see the section *Electoral Bodies. Appeals*).

Chart no. 23



Two candidates nominated by the MPSN (Andrei Donica) and the PDA (Boris Volosatii) have announced their intention to withdraw their candidacy for the position of mayor of Chisinau municipality from the electoral campaign until the 16<sup>th</sup> of October 2019. By the Decision no. 117 of 8 October 2019, based on the candidate's request, the DEC no. 1 Chisinau repealed the decision of registration of the candidate nominated by the MPSN (Andrei Donica).

As for the second candidate, Boris Volosatii (nominated by the PDA), his application to withdraw his candidacy from the electoral campaign was lodged with DEC I on 15.10.2019, which is contradictory to the provisions of art. 51, para. 5)<sup>29</sup>. Hence, by Decision no. 148 of 16 October 2019, the DEC no. 1

<sup>28</sup> In the case of the PPRM candidate, contrary to art. 49, para. (1), the declaration of assets and personal interests of the candidate for the last two years prior to the year in which the elections are carried out has not been submitted therein, in accordance with the provisions of Law on declaring the assets and personal interests. As for the PVP candidate, contrary to art. 49, para. (1), the minutes of the meeting of the central or territorial body of the party, another social-political organization or electoral bloc on the designation of the candidate has not been submitted therein.

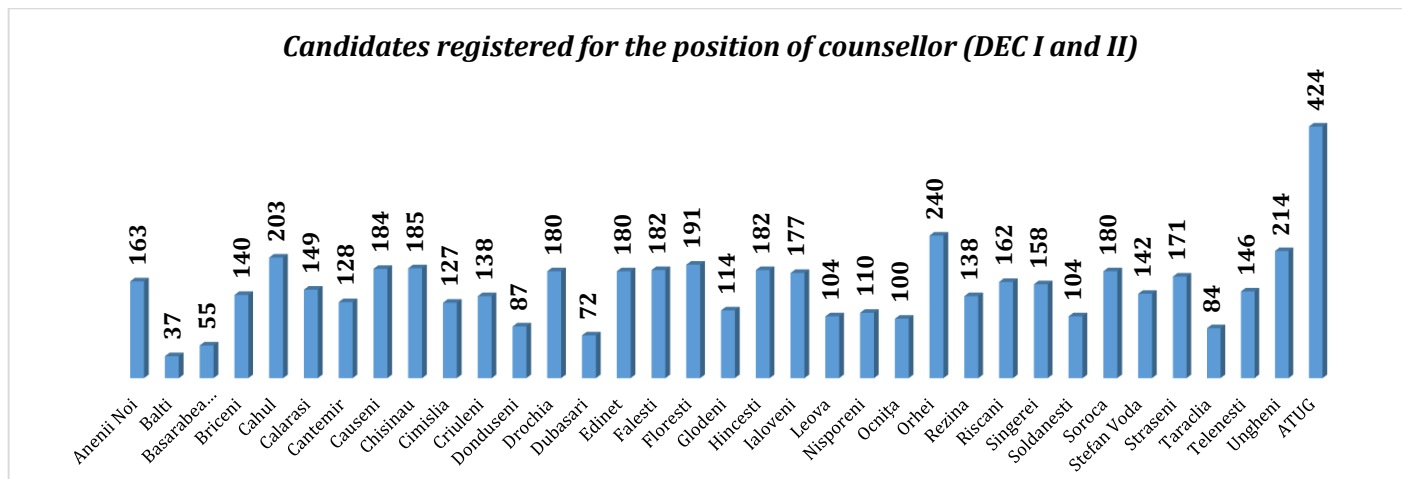
<sup>29</sup> Art. 51, para. (5): the electoral competitor may withdraw his/her candidacy by a written declaration addressed to the electoral body registering him/her, but no later than 7 days before the election day. Parties, social-political organizations and electoral blocs can make any changes in the registered lists, in compliance with this term and the provisions of articles

Chisinau has rejected the application submitted by the PDA candidate to withdraw his candidacy for the position of mayor of Chisinau municipality from the electoral campaign.

### 3.1.2. Registration of electoral competitors for the position of local councillor

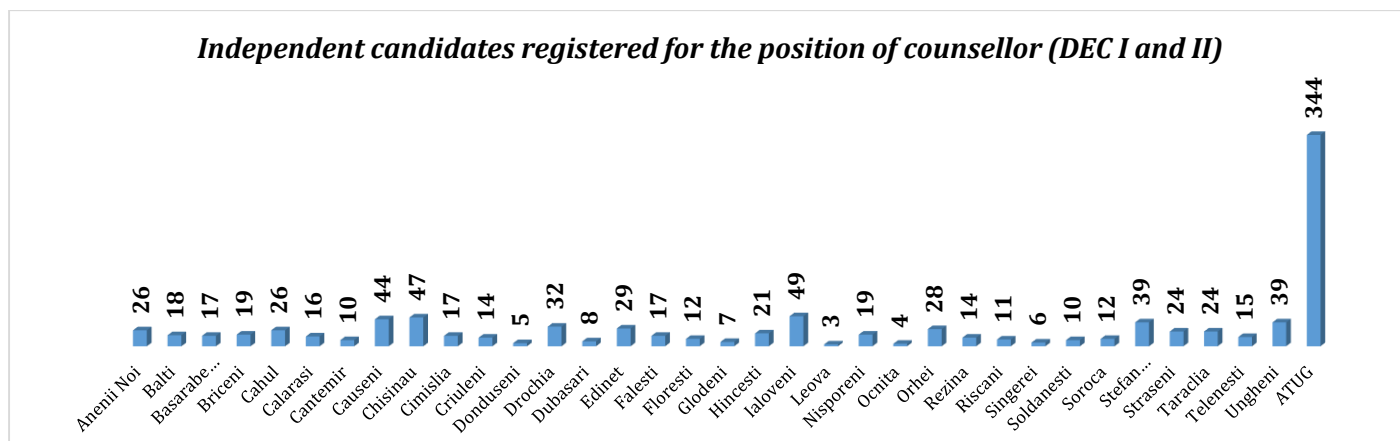
5 351 files of candidates for the position of councillor have been submitted to DEC II and I (see the chart no. 24 below). Most files were registered in the ATUG (424), Orhei (240), Ungheni (214) and Cahul (203).

Chart no. 24



Of these, 1 026 files were submitted by independent candidates (see the chart no. 25). Most independent candidates have been registered in ATUG (344), Ialoveni (49), Chisinau (47) and Causeni (44). Of all the independent candidates registered therein, only 17% are women, while 83% – men.

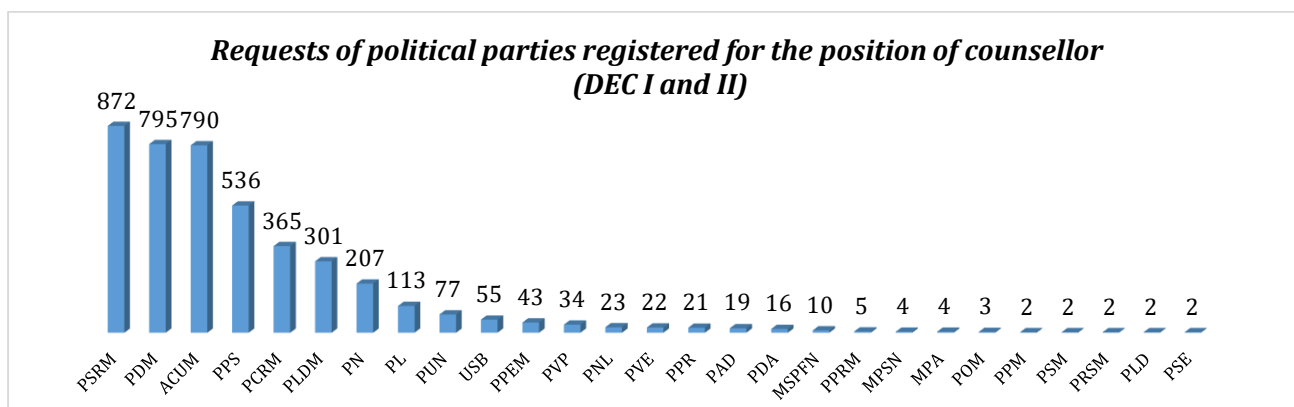
Chart no. 25



The other 4 325 files were submitted by 27 political parties, according to the chart no. 26 below. Thus, it has to be concluded that during the monitored period, most files were submitted by the PSRM (872), the PDM (795) and by the ACUM Electoral Bloc (790).

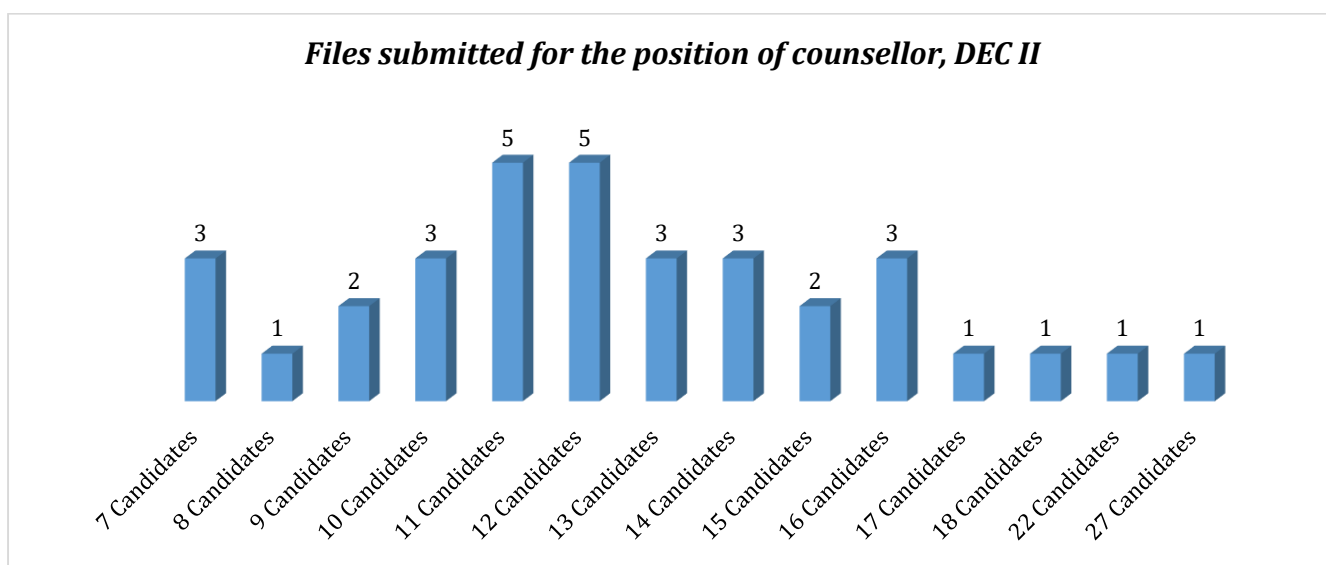
87 and 137. After the expiry of the aforementioned term, the registration of the electoral competitor can be canceled only by the electoral body registering him/her, based on the decision of the court, as well as in case of his/her death or the conditions established in art. 13, para. (2).

Chart no. 26



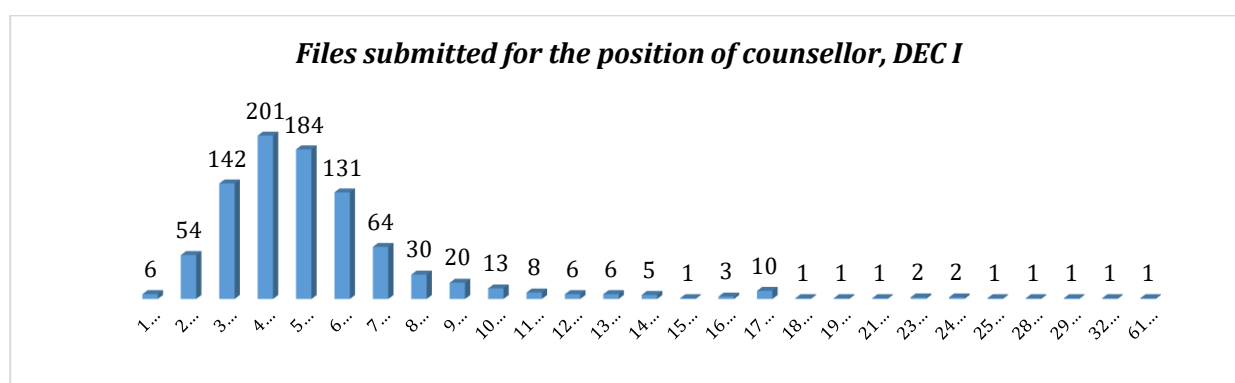
We note that in case of DEC II, from 7 to 27 candidates have been registered depending on the number of candidates that were included in the ballot papers (see the chart no. 27 below). Most candidates were registered in DECs II Balti (27), Chisinau (22) and Drochia (18).

Chart no. 27



In the same context, we note that in case of DEC I, the registration of 1 candidate up to 61 candidates was reported (see the chart no. 28 below). Most candidates have been registered in ATUG (Comrat – 61, Congaz – 32, Tomai – 29). As for the rest of DECs I, 3 to 6 candidates were registered on average.

Chart no. 28



At the same time, we note that the Promo-LEX observers have reported at least six cases concerning DEC II and, respectively, 14 cases concerning the DEC I where registration of competitors has been rejected due to non-compliance of the documents submitted therein with the applicable legal provisions, as follows:

- DEC II Chisinau – 4 cases, of which one case targeting the PPM (minutes on the designation of candidates issued before the establishment of electoral bodies, contrary to the applicable legal provisions), while the other three cases covering the independent candidates: Oleg Brega (insufficient number of valid signatures), Stefan Gatcan (signatures collected by unauthorized persons), Cristian Bolotnicov (insufficient number of valid signatures);
- DEC II Orhei – one case: independent candidate Leonid Golub (signatures collected in different settlements, contrary to the legal provisions);
- DEC II Riscani – one case: the PSM (minutes on the designation of candidates issued before the establishment of electoral bodies, contrary to the applicable legal provisions);
- DEC I – 14 cases: the PCRM – 3 candidates (Ghidighici, Chisinau; Vanatori, Nisporeni; Zubresti, Straseni); the PDM – 2 candidates (Codru and Ghidighici, Chisinau); the PPRM – one candidate (Rosietici, Floresti); the PN – one case (Troitcoe, Cimislia) and 7 independent candidates (Ciorescu (2) and Codru, Chisinau municipality (1); Drochia (2); Cioresti (2), Nisporeni district).

### 3.1.3. Non-compliant registrations of electoral competitors for the position of councillor

According to art. 46, para. 3) of the Electoral Code, the lists of candidates for the local elections are to be drawn up respecting the minimum representation quota of 40% for both genders. The candidates shall be listed according to the formula: at least four candidates for every ten seats. However, by way of derogation from the aforementioned provisions<sup>30</sup>, in the general local elections of 20 October 2019, the rule of at least three candidates for every ten seats was established.

As in Report no. 3<sup>31</sup>, in the reference period were reported other cases of registration of the lists of candidates for the position of councillor with the admission of deviations from the legal provisions regarding the gender quota. Thus, at the level of DEC II, 62 cases were identified (see the chart no. 29 below and Annex no. 2 thereto).

Chart no. 29

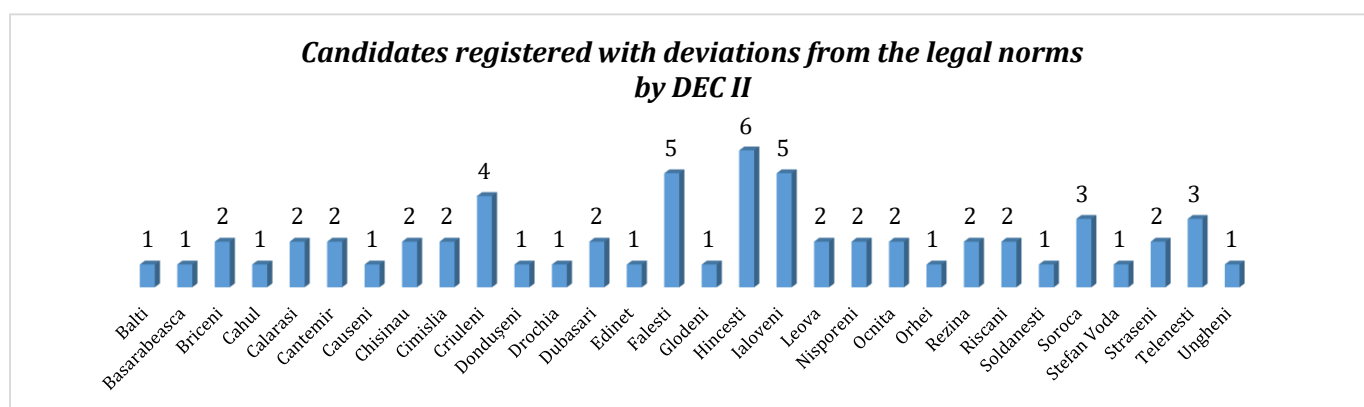
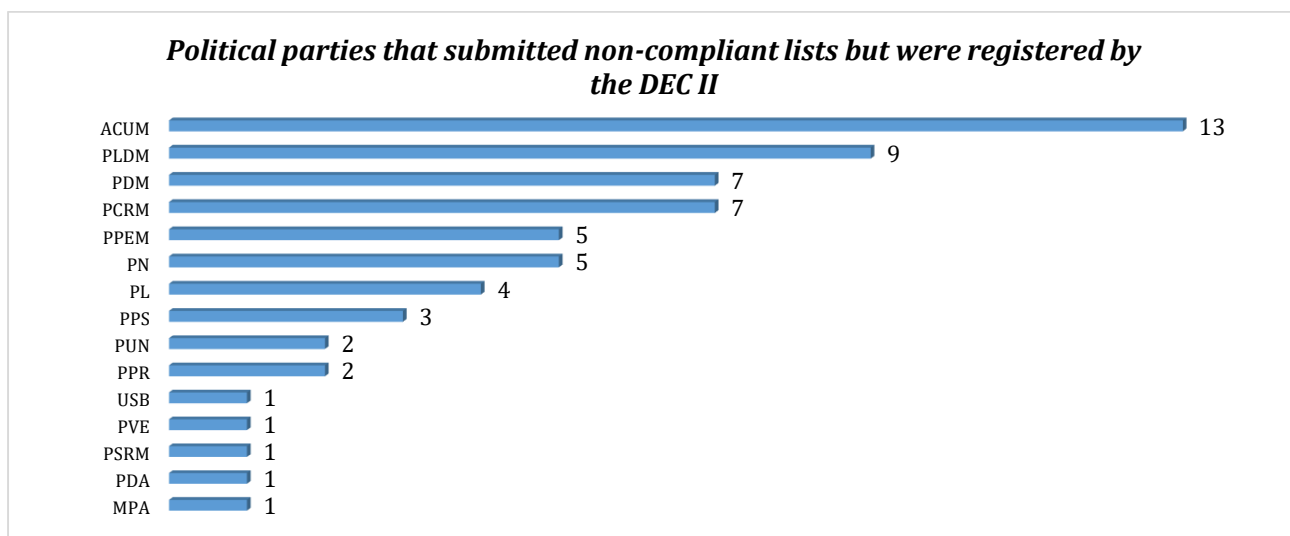


Chart no. 30 reflects the political parties that presented non-compliant lists, while DEC II registered the lists thereof. Thus, most of the cases involved the ACUM Electoral Bloc (13), the PLDM (9), the PCRM (7) and the PDM (7).

<sup>30</sup> Exception made by art. VII of Law 113/2019.

<sup>31</sup> Report no. 3 of the Promo-LEX Observation Mission of general local elections and new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019 page 28. <https://bit.ly/20JqQxs>

Chart no. 30



At the level of DEC I, at least 1 127 cases were reported in which the lists presented by the political parties did not correspond to the legal provisions on the gender quota and entering of competitors on the lists thereof, but still registered with 561 DEC I (see the chart no. 31 below).

Chart no. 31

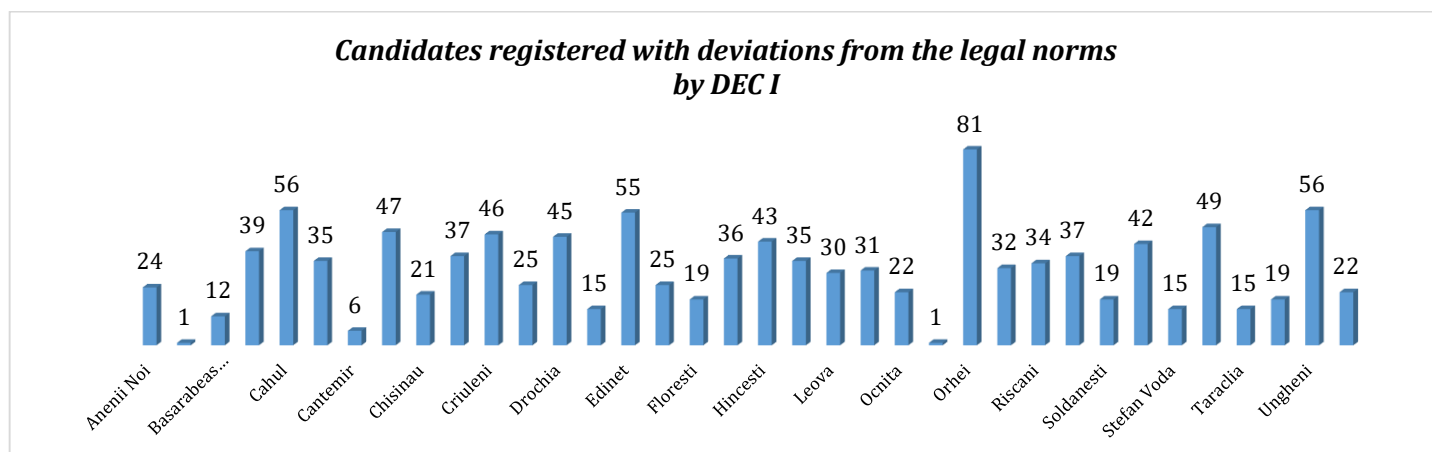
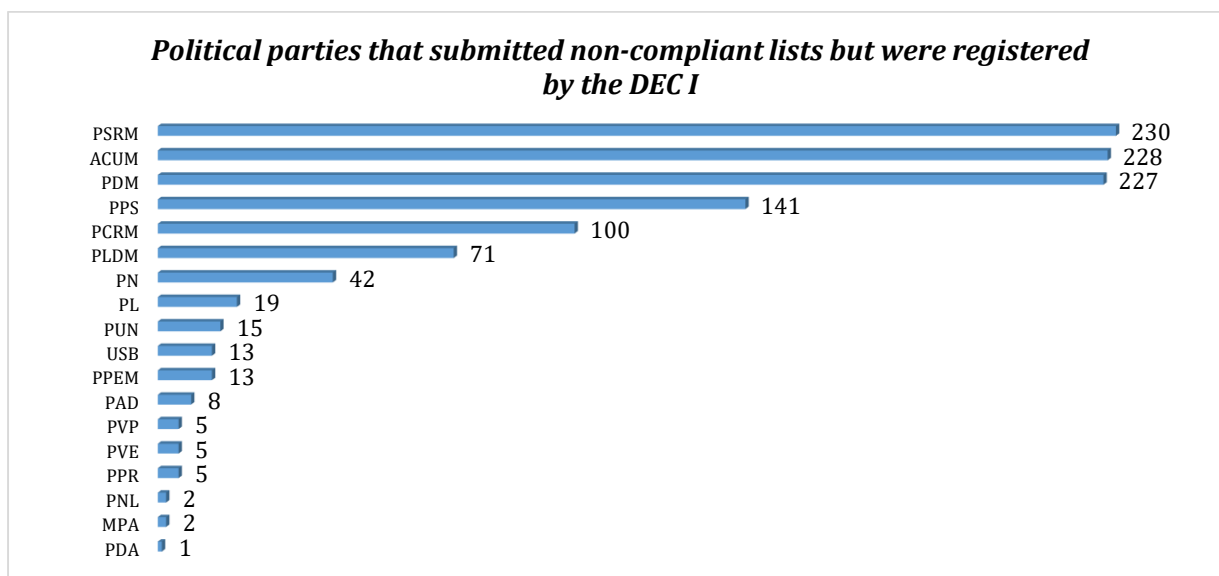


Chart no. 32 reflects the political parties whose lists of candidates for the position of counsellor have been registered with deviations within the DEC I. Thus, we note that most of the cases involved the PSRM (230), the ACUM (228) and the PDM (227).



We reiterate that according to art. 49, para. (9) of the Electoral Code, if an electoral candidate presents the list of candidates nominated in the elections, which does not meet the requirements of art. 46, para. (3), the electoral body shall refuse to register his/her candidacy. It is important to note that there were at least two cases (the PDM – Codru, Chisinau and the PCRM – Zubresti, Straseni) where the DEC I rejected the registration of electoral competitors due to non-compliance with the gender quotas on the lists of candidates.

#### **3.1.4. Registration of candidates based on the designation minutes adopted before the established legal term**

In accordance with art. 46 of the Electoral Code, the designation of potential electoral competitors is made after the establishment of constituencies and electoral councils within them, and the right to designate them is held by parties, electoral blocs and citizens (independent candidates). At the same time, according to art. 49, para. (1) of the Electoral Code, when submitting the file for candidate's registration, the minutes of the meeting of the central or territorial body of the party or electoral bloc on the nomination of the candidate (the list of candidates) shall be submitted therein.

According to the Calendar Program of the CEC<sup>32</sup>, the deadline for setting up the level I electoral constituencies was 4.09.2019, while for the DEC I – 9.09.2019. Therefore, designation of candidates for the position of mayor or local councillor was not possible earlier than 9.09.2019.

Nevertheless, as in the Report no. 3<sup>33</sup>, another five cases were reported in which the candidates have been registered on the basis of the minutes of the meeting of the central body on the nomination of candidates in the local elections of 20 October 2019 adopted before the established legal deadlines:

- PCRM District Committee (DC) in Briceni: when submitting the files for registration of candidates to the positions of district and local councillors, as well as to the position of local mayors (DEC I), the minutes of the territorial organization dated 6.09.2019;
- PDM Executive Office in Donduseni: when submitting the files for registration of candidates to the positions of mayor and councillors of Donduseni district (DEC II and I) the minutes of the territorial organization dated 1.09.2019;

<sup>32</sup> <https://bit.ly/2ISG1b6>

<sup>33</sup> Report no. 3 of the Promo-LEX Observation Mission of general local elections and new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019, page 30. <https://bit.ly/2OjqQxs>

- PDM Executive Office in Edinet: when submitting the files for registration of candidates to the positions of mayor and counsellors of Edinet district (DEC II and I) the minutes of the territorial organization dated 2.09.2019;
- PDM Territorial Office (TO) in Riscani: when submitting the files for registration of candidates to the positions of mayor and counsellors of Riscani district (DEC II and I) the minutes of the territorial organization dated 31.08.2019;
- PL TO in Drochia: when submitting the files for registration of candidates to the positions of mayor and district counsellors as well as counsellor for Drochia town (DEC II and I) the minutes of the territorial organization dated 3.09.2019.

Despite the observed irregularities, we mention that electoral bodies registered the respective competitors in the elections. At the same time, there are precedents when electoral councils did not register competitors, who were appointed outside the legal term, for example, the refusal of the DEC no. 1 Chisinau to register the list and the candidate nominated by the PPM for the position of general mayor as well as the refusal of the DEC no. 27 Riscani to register the list of PSM for the same reason.

### ***3.1.5. The non-uniform application of the provisions of art. 47, para. (3) of the Electoral Code for the registration of independent candidates***

According to art. 47, para. (3) of the Electoral Code, the subscription list shall contain only signatures of the supporters residing in a single settlement. The violation of the provisions thereof was one of the reasons invoked in the case of the refusal of the registration of the independent candidate Ruslan Codreanu for the position of general mayor of Chisinau municipality. Art. 138, para. (1) establishes that an independent candidate, in order to be elected in the local council, must be supported by 2% of the number of voters in the respective constituency, divided by the number of mandates for the respective council, but not less than 50 persons.

In this context, the Promo-LEX OM has requested access to the subscription lists, as well as to the decisions on the registration of the independent candidates for the position of district counsellor. Of the total of 32 DEC II addressed therein, five – Briceni, Ialoveni, Nisporeni, Riscani and Soroca – offered access only to the electoral documentation regarding registration, and not to the subscription lists, which made it impossible to verify the legal condition specified above.

In at least four DEC II (Basarabasca, Cantemir, Donduseni and Soldanesti) subscription lists of at least six independent candidates registered for the position of district counsellor were identified, and following the verification thereof, the Mission believes that the provisions of art. 47, para. (3) had not been taken into account.

For example, DEC II in Cantemir, according to the Informative Note on the results of the verification of subscription lists, on 17 September 2019 received five subscription lists of the independent candidate Vasile Onica, containing 61 signatures. According to the document thereof, all signatures are valid. The analysis of subscription lists the Promo-LEX observer had access to, allows us to conclude that in at least three lists, signatures were identified as being collected from several settlements (we mention that the lists offered to the observer contain more than 61 signatures), as follows:

- in a list with a total of 22 signatures, there are signatories from 10 settlements, of which 5 are residing in the same settlement. Hence, 17 signatures should be excluded;
- in another list, out of 30 signatures 22 are from one settlement and 8 from another;
- in the third one, there are 30 signatures from 6 settlements, 12 being the most of them, respectively, 18 should be excluded.

Only from the analysis of these three lists would it appear that 43 signatures should have been excluded.

Another example would be the registration of the independent candidate Leonid Corcimari by the DEC II in Donduseni. According to the automated calculation of the number of signatures, out of 58, 50

were accepted, all being of a different kind than signatures from different settlements in the same list. List analysis allows us to deduce that from two lists presented therein:

- a list contains signatures (30) of voters from 7 settlements, 18 being the most referring to one. Respectively, 12 could be excluded;
- in the second list (28) are signatures from 8 settlements, 18 being from one, and the other 11 could be excluded.

Therefore, by relying on infringement of the provisions of art. 47, para. (3) about 23 out of 58 signatures should be declared void.

In addition, during the procedure for checking the subscription lists submitted by independent candidates other issues were identified:

- differences between the data regarding the number of signatures submitted in the Informative Note on the results of the verification of the subscription lists verified therein and in the DEC Decision on the registration of the candidate. For example, in the case of the registration by the DEC II Cantemir of the candidate Aurel Babilev, the Informative Note shows that DEC II received 79 signatures, all of them being declared valid, while according to the Decision on the registration of the candidate 104 signatures have been submitted therein, of which 56 declared valid;
- different formulations in the Registration Decisions on the number of signatures in the subscription lists. Decisions issued by several DEC II include the total number of signatures received as well as the number of the valid ones (Cantemir), others show only the total number of lists submitted therein (DEC Basarabasca), while other DEC II use the wording “sufficient number of signatures” (DEC Donduseni).

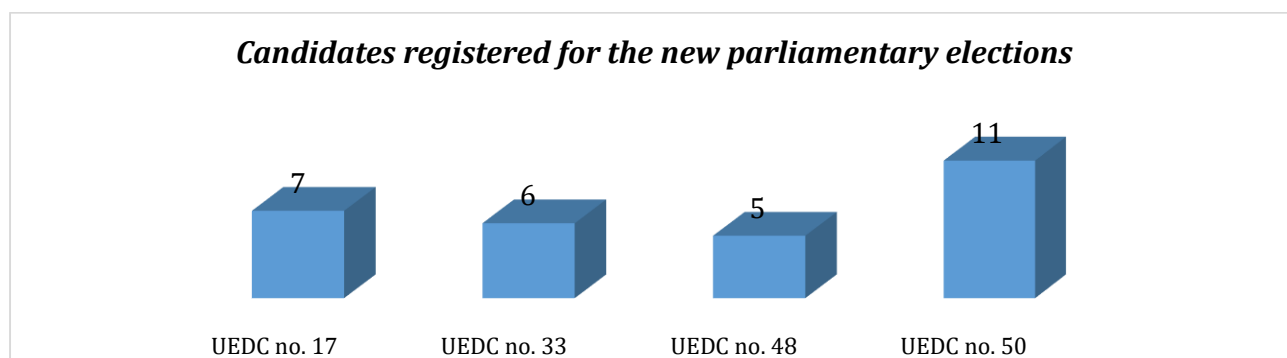
The Promo-LEX Mission did not have access nor resources to check the subscription lists of the registered/unregistered independent candidates at the level of the DEC I, but we assume that in this chapter there may be different approaches at the level of the settlements, which are component parts of the communes. In view of this, we reiterate the need for review of the legal rules thereof so that the latter could be more accurate.

However, the Promo-LEX Mission cannot overlook the fact that no potential electoral competitor has challenged the provisions of the CEC Regulation which establishes harsher conditions compared to those set forth in the legal rules thereof.

### 3.2. Registration of competitors for the new parliamentary elections

29 candidates have been registered for the new parliamentary elections (see the chart no. 33 below).

*Chart no. 33*



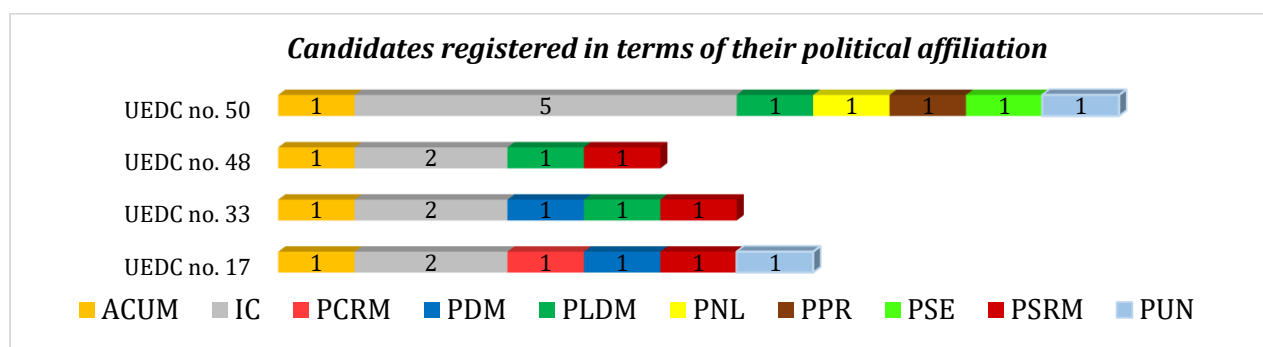
Most of the candidates are registered with the UEDC no. 50 (situated to the west of the Republic of Moldova). We note that UEDC no. 50 is the only constituency in which the number of registered

candidates is equivalent to the initiative groups registered in support of the electoral competitors (all the nominated candidates have been registered).

Unlike the UEDC no. 50, the other three constituencies have refused to register eight candidates. Thus, the UEDC no. 17 has refused to register the candidate nominated by the PPR due to the insufficient number of valid signatures on the subscription lists. The UEDC no. 33, has refused to register five candidates (nominated by the PVE, the PUN, the PPR, the PSE as well as one independent candidate) due to the insufficient number of valid signatures on the subscription lists. As for the UEDC no. 48 it refused to register four competitors (nominated by the PVE, the PPR, the PAD as well as one independent candidate) for the same reason (insufficient number of valid signatures).

Chart no. 34 below shows the electoral competitors registered according to the entity that designated them. Thus, we note that only the ACUM Electoral Bloc has candidates registered with all four UEDCs, being followed by the PSRM (3) and the PLDM (3).

Chart no. 34



## IV. ELECTORAL ROLLS

We also recall that in the context of elections of 20 October 2019, the Promo-LEX OM has identified at least two situations that can be described as an example of “artificial migration” of voters. These cover Topala village, Cimislia district, where at least seven notification letters regarding permanent residence/home address registration were drafted in one day, and Radulenii Vechi village, Floresti district, where the Promo-LEX observer reported that a candidate for the post of village mayor requested the registration at the residence address of his son of other nine persons.

The Promo-LEX OM also found at least three cases that can be qualified as deviations from legal rules when setting up the PSs. In two cases the number of voters exceeds the margin of 10%: PS 23/38 Nisporeni (3534) and PS 35/2 Ungheni (3402). In another case – PEB 26/15 Rezina – only 27 voters being on the lists received.

Regarding the quality of the electoral rolls, the following deficiencies were noted: erroneous assignment of the voter to the existing PS in the village/district (39 cases); erroneous assignment of the voter to the other PS in the same village/district (36 cases); presence of deceased persons on the lists (171 cases); lack of voters in the main lists (22 cases); address errors (22 cases), etc.

### 4.1. Accessibility of electoral rolls for voters and electoral competitors

In accordance with the changes made to the Electoral Code by the Law no. 113 amending some legislative acts, as well as on the basis of the amended procedures of the CEC’s Regulation on the preparation, administration, dissemination and update of the electoral rolls, the local public authorities, as well as the polling stations via them have received the electoral rolls in a completely new format. Of the three copies sent to the LPAs, two copies of the rolls thereof, of which *one shall contain only the first name, last name and year of birth of each voter*, are sent immediately to the PEB, while the other copy is kept in the archive of the mayor’s office.

The Promo-LEX OM points out that this is a unique practice, in the context of the policies of the electoral authority for the protection of personal data, when 20 days before the day of the elections, the copy of the basic electoral rolls, stating only the first and last names, and the year of birth of each voter, is made accessible both on the official website of the CEC, as well as in the premises of the polling stations.

We consider it a step in the direction of increasing the accessibility of the electoral rolls for voters and electoral competitors, respectively of the confidence in the electoral process as a whole. However, the measure in question will not have the necessary efficiency in the absence of an active involvement of the actors of the electoral process and of the voters in the process of checking the content of the lists thereof, as well as of other stakeholders.

### 4.2. Suspicions regarding artificial migration of voters

In the Report no. 1 for the observation of general local elections and new parliamentary elections, the Promo-LEX OM pointed out that the phenomenon of “artificial migration” of voters during the electoral period remains an unresolved issue from a legal point of view<sup>34</sup>, including also the general local elections of 20 October 2019. We should remember that, according to Promo-LEX, this phenomenon refers to the situation in which voters change their residence around the elections, as a rule, in an orderly manner.

In the current elections, the Promo-LEX OM has also identified at least two cases that fall into the phenomenon of “artificial migration” of voters. During its visit, the Promo-LEX observer found that in Topala village, Cimislia district, at least seven notification letters regarding permanent

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<sup>34</sup> Report no. 1. Promo-LEX Observation Mission. General Local Elections and New Parliamentary Elections of 20 October 2019, pages 15, 20. <http://bit.ly/2kpYRpL>

residence/home address registration of seven citizens residing in four different settlements were drafted in one day – i.e. 17.09.2019.

In this context, we note that in the general local elections of 2015 the voting procedure in the PS located in Topala village has been suspended, and subsequently the station was closed. According to the Promo-LEX OM, one of the reasons that caused voters to vandalize the polling station, namely the cessation of voting, was the participation of voters with residence/domicile registered during the electoral period (45 voters)<sup>35</sup>.

By comparing the list of the settlements from which the citizens were removed, we notice that two of them – Chisinau municipality and Dimitrovca village, Cimislia district – are present in both notifications from 2015, as well as in those from 2019.

The second case refer to the Radulenii Vechi village, Floresti district. The Promo-LEX observer, from the discussion with the representatives of the mayor's office found out that the PLDM candidate for the position of the village mayor requested the registration at the residence address of his son of other nine persons.

In order to clarify the respective suspicions, we mention that the Promo-LEX OM has sent a letter of access to the electoral information to the Public Services Agency regarding the population fluctuations during the election period. We believe that this request should be treated as a priority, because it is not a simple request for access to information, but one requested in an electoral context.

### **4.3. Issues identified in the management of electoral rolls**

#### ***4.3.1. Limiting the access of observers to the electoral rolls***

The Promo-LEX observers had no access to the basic electoral rolls in A3 format in at least 21 PSs. Among the reasons invoked by the PEB members are as follows: the indications given by the superior electoral bodies, namely of the CEC's person in charge; the fact that the lists in A3 format have not yet been received, being available only those in A4 format; lack of keys that would ensure access to the safe boxes where the lists are kept, etc.

#### ***4.3.2. Establishment of polling stations in violation of the legal rule***

Art. 30, para. (2) of the Electoral Code stipulates that the PSs shall be established by DEC's in settlements on the basis of the proposals of the mayors and shall comprise at least 30 and at most 3000 voters. In addition, the ceiling of 3000 voters can be exceeded by up to 10%.

Contrary to the aforementioned, the Promo-LEX observers found at least four cases that can be qualified as deviations from legal rules when setting up the PSs. In two cases the number of voters exceeds the margin of 10%: PS 23/38 Nisporeni (3534) and PS 35/2 Ungheni (3402). In another case – PEB 26/15 Rezina – only 27 voters being on the lists received.

Also, in the case of at least one section – PS 1/273 Singera, Chisinau municipality, which is also part of the uninominal constituency no. 33, in which the establishment of the PS should be done in accordance with the provisions of the „old” legislation, without an additional 10% margin, 3025 voters are included in the lists thereof.

#### ***4.3.3. Errors detected in the electoral rolls***

According to the data provided by the observers of the Promo-LEX OM, based on discussions with the members of the bureaus and other stakeholders, some deficiencies were found regarding the quality and content of the electoral rolls:

- erroneous assignment of the voter to the PS located in another settlement (39 cases);
- erroneous assignment of the voter to the other PS in the same settlement (36 cases);

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<sup>35</sup> Final Report. Monitoring of general local elections of 14 (28) June 2015.

- presence of deceased persons on the lists (171 cases);
- lack of voters in the main lists (22 cases);
- address errors (22 cases);
- foreign people registered at the voter's domicile (3 cases).

Moreover, the issues in the lists can generate and other likely deviations from the regulatory framework. For example, whereas an erroneous assignment of voters to another PS or even to another settlement takes place, there arises the question on the possibility of voters that were wrongly assigned to vote on the basis of voting applications existing at the place of their stay, when domicile/residence is in another settlement/PS, but according to the list thereof the voter is in another settlement/PS. We should remember that according to section 1<sup>1</sup> of the Instruction on the voting procedure using the mobile ballot box<sup>36</sup>, voting at the place of stay may be requested only within the radius of the polling station where the voter has his/her domicile/residence. For example, according to the Promo-LEX observer, about 230 voters from Rosieticii Vechi village have been included in the electoral rolls of the PS located in Rosietici village (the village of residence of the commune thereof), Floresti district. When holding a discussion with the PEB representatives from Rosietici village, the observer was assured that DEC II is aware of the situation created and after consulting with the CEC it allowed to accept the voting requests at the place of stay from voters residing in the radius of another PS, but who are being entered in the basic lists of their stations.

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<sup>36</sup> CEC's Instruction on the voting procedure using the mobile ballot box. <http://bit.ly/2B1znUj>

## V. ELECTORAL COMPETITORS

At the end of the campaign, the number of electoral activities increased substantially, being almost seven times higher than in the previous observation period. At least 1 014 electoral campaign activities have been reported therein. Most activities were carried out by the PSRM (28%), ACUM Bloc (20%) and PN (13%). The most used types of activities remain to be the electoral meetings (33%) and distribution of information materials (29%).

At least seven cases that can be described as gift-giving have been reported during the electoral period; of these, five cases include the PSRM (bags containing food products, bicycles, tree planting, etc.), in one case – the PDM (excursions), and in another case – the PL (sports competition).

At least 88 cases that can be interpreted as using administrative resource have been identified therein, of which 84 refer to the organization of electoral meetings within the state institutions during working hours. In most cases the following are being targeted: the PSRM (33 cases), ACUM Bloc (18) and PN (10).

Other campaign activities that can be qualified as deviation from the legal rule refer to: the use of the image of public authorities/institutions and national symbol (8); promotion of candidates with the use of the image of personalities from abroad (3); the use of electoral advertising in violation of the applicable legal provisions (72); assumption of merits for projects implemented on public money (10).

### 5.1. Electoral Activities

#### 5.1.1. Activities to promote candidates in the general local elections

According to the observers of the Promo-LEX OM, during the observed period at least 1 014 electoral campaign activities have been carried out. Most of the activities were reported in the case of the PSRM (28%), ACUM Bloc (20%) and the PN (13%) (see the table no. 1 below).

Table no. 1. Activities with electoral tint

No.	Activities to promote candidates	The PSRM	ACUM	The PN	The PDM	The PPS	The PUN	The PLDM	The PCRM	The USB	The PL	The PPEM	The PVP	The PPR	IC	Other parties	Total
1	Meetings with voters	95	77	44	43	21	22	6	1	3	1	2	3	2	9	1	330
2	Distribution of informative materials	111	63	58	15	23	4		3	2	4	3	3	2	2	1	294
3	Electoral displays	39	24	15	13	16	1	6	3	1	4	3	5	1	13	3	147
4	Electoral debates	6	12	6	10	10	8	5	8	2	2	1	2	4	6	7	89
5	Campaign launch activities	1	20	2	9		3	5				1			1		42
6	Door to door activities	11	2	4	4	2	2	5	1	1		1			6		39
7	Press conferences	9	2		2	3	1		1	6	2	2		3		5	36
8	Concerts	5	2		1	1	3	1									13
9	Children's/cultural events	4			1	2											6
10	Gifts	4			1												5
11	Flash mobs/car marches		1		3												4
12	Mobile social store					2											2
13	Sporting events	1									1						2
14	Inaugurations/ ribbon cutting events	1			1												2
15	Sanitation events				1												1
16	Telephone surveys	1															1
<b>Total</b>		<b>288</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1 014</b>

The favourite types of activities were: meetings with voters (33%) and distribution of informative materials (29%). Most electoral campaign activities were conducted in Chisinau (31%), Balti (7%), Cahul, Edinet and Floresti (5% each).

#### 5.1.2. Activities to promote candidates in the new parliamentary elections

Considering the new parliamentary elections, there have been reported the conduct of electoral meetings by the candidates of the PLDM (2), the PUN (2), the IC Vasile Calmatui (2), ACUM (1) and the PDM (1). Activities as placement of the electoral display and distribution of informative materials have been reported in the case of the PLDM (3), the PSRM (2), the PDM (1) and the ACUM Electoral Bloc (1).

## 5.2. Street/promotional/online advertising to promote candidates

The observers of the Promo-LEX OM have identified at least 2 128 cases proving the existence of electoral advertising, of which 32% involve the PSRM, 20% – the ACUM Electoral Bloc, and 17% – the PN. The most used advertising tools were: polygraphic materials (newspapers, magazines, leaflets, posters) – 42%, banners – 13% and billboards – 12%.

Table no. 2. Types of electoral advertising

No.	Type of advertising	The PSRM	The ACUM	The PN	The PDM	The PPS	The PUN	The PLDM	The PCRM	The USB	The PL	The PPEM	The PVP	The PPR	IC	Other parties	Total
1.	Leaflets, posters, calendars	115	132	84	34	48	22	15	6	7	8	6	8	4	26	5	520
2.	Newspapers, magazines, brochures	168	61	77	30	32		1	4						1		374
3.	Street banners/roll up banners	67	79	29	14	20	10	11	3	9	6	4		4	30	1	287
4.	Billboards	87	8	52	7	36	12	1	3	3	1	4	2	6	30		252
5.	Visibility materials	105	41	53	13	10	5	2	1			3		1	2		236
6.	Tents	94	78	35		18				1				1			227
7.	Sponsored advertising	13	14	3	1		4	3		3	4	6	1	1	5	4	62
8.	Video spots	5	10	2	19	1	1	7			1			2	5	5	58
9.	Written / online press/ TV	5	4	4	20		1	4	4					1	9		52
10.	Mobile / LED panel	10		7	15	1		1	1		2	1		2	4	1	45
11.	Online banners	2	1	8	1			2			1						15
<b>Total</b>		<b>671</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2 128</b>

## 5.3. Activities that can be qualified as gift offering in electoral period

During the monitored period, at least seven cases have been reported that can be qualified as offering of goods during electoral period in order to gain electoral capital. Of these, the PSRM is targeted in five cases, in one case – the PDM, and in another case – the PL, as follows:

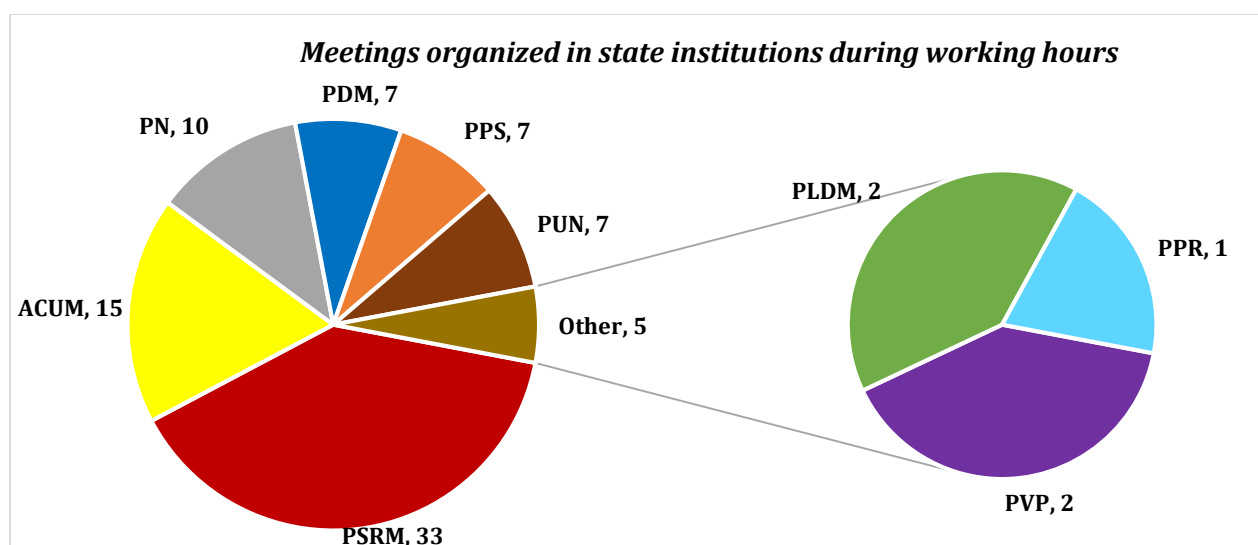
- the PDM (one case): on the 2nd of October 2019, the PDM candidate for the position of mayor of Hincesti town, Alexandru Botnari provided a means of transport for the students of the 12 forms of the TL “M. Eminescu” (Hincesti) for the purpose of visiting the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova;
- the PL (one case): on the 29th of September 2019, the PL candidate for the position of mayor of Colonita village, Constantin Ursu, together with the PL candidates for the position of counsellor have organized a sports competition in which eight football teams participated. The winners of the competition were awarded with three balls, cups and medals;
- the PSRM (five cases): **1)** On the 29th of September 2019, in Budei village, Taraclia town, the administration of the village hall organized the event named the Day of the Elderly (Cultural Centre). At this event, the PSRM offered bags with foodstuffs to the elderly attending it. **2)** On the 1st of October 2019, in Basarabeasca town, on the occasion of the Day of the Elderly, the PSRM, namely the party’s representatives offered bags with foodstuffs to the elderly, by bringing them to the home of the elderly ones (door to door activities). **3)** On the 6th of October

2019, in Floresti, the PSRM has organized the Car Free Day. During this event, two bicycles were offered as gifts, the organizers together with the candidate for the post of mayor Iurie Gangan mentioning that they are from the PSRM. Later, the candidate spoke to the participants about his electoral platform. **4)** On the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2019, the representatives of the PSRM (some wore visibility items from Ion Ceban's campaign - red vests) have planted 200 trees in Cricova, Chisinau. **5)** At the beginning of October, in Blesteni village, Edinet district, the PSRM contributed to the renovation of a spring in the settlement. The inauguration event was attended by the PSRM candidate for the position of village mayor who took a photograph on the background of the renovated site, publishing it on social networks accompanied by the following message: *Thank you PSRM for the renewed spring.*

#### 5.4. Activities that can be qualified as misuse of administrative resources for electoral purposes

During the monitored period, the Promo-LEX observers reported that electoral competitors have organized **84 meetings with voters in public institutions during working hours** (see the chart no. 35 below and Annex no. 4). Of these, 83 meetings have been organized for the general local elections, while one for the new parliamentary elections (the PLDM). Most cases reported involved the PSRM (33 cases), ACUM Electoral Bloc (15) and the PN (10).

Chart no. 35



At the same time, at least three other cases have been identified therein (1 – the PDM, 1 – the PSRM; 2 – the ACUM) in which the electoral competitors misused the administrative resources as follows:

- on the 4<sup>th</sup> of October 2019, it was reported that the official car of the village hall was seen in the personal yard of the ACUM candidate for the position of the mayor of Crocmaz village, Stefan Voda, relieved of her post of mayor of the same settlement. It is important to note that the village hall has a garage, therefore, there lacks motivation for keeping the car elsewhere. The employees of the village hall, when necessary, may ask for the car keys from the mayor that has been relieved of her post;
- on the 5<sup>th</sup> of October 2019, Floresti Division of Education organized an event on the occasion of the Teacher's Day, attended by the leadership of the PDM TO in Floresti, who introduced the PDM candidate for the post of mayor Gheorghe Gancear;
- Between 1 – 4 October 2019, the PSRM candidate to the position of mayor of Comrat town, Serghei Anastasov, relieved of his post of mayor of the same town, organized working sessions in the town hall, the reason invoked therein being the need to address the issue created by the swine fever.

- on the 8<sup>th</sup> of October 2019, the ACUM Electoral Bloc candidate for the post of mayor of Suhuluceni village, Telenesti, Mihail Curchi, although being relieved of his post of mayor of the same village, organized a working session inside the village hall.

#### **5.5. Activities that can be qualified as claiming merits for projects implemented at public expense**

Similar to previous reports, this time again we found that electoral candidates did not cease claiming merits for activities performed at public expense. At least ten cases (all of them targeting the PSRM) were reported during the reference period, as follows:

- on 28.09.2019, at the inauguration of a playground in Codru town, Chisinau (arranged at public expense), the PSRM candidate for the post of town mayor, Iurie Dimitriu organized an event for children. The event was attended by representatives of the PSRM, wearing jackets with the party's symbols;
- on 11.10.2019, referring to the repair of the building of the Social Insurance Department of Botanica city district as well as to the location of an access ramp for people with disabilities, the PSRM candidate for the post of counsellor in the Chisinau municipal council, Iurii Vitneanschi has published on social networks the following message: *we finished the works on the installation of an access ramp for people with disabilities in the Social Insurance Department (...) We proceeded to the repair of the façade of the respective building. Previously, at the initiative of socialist counsellors, the capital repair of the building was carried out;*
- on 11.10.2019, referring to the arrangement of the courtyards of the residential buildings (at public expense), the PSRM candidate for the post of counsellor in the Chisinau municipal council, Iurii Vitneanschi has published on social networks the following message: *The socialist program on improving the courtyards of the residential buildings continues to operate. A sports area is rebuilt at 5 Cetatea Alba Street. This is the third stadium in Botanica city district, which will be renovated this year. In total, in 2019 we will provide the inhabitants with 19 similar sports areas;*
- on 10.10.2019, referring to the construction of a road in Botanica city district, the PSRM candidate for the post of counsellor in the Chisinau municipal council, Iurii Vitneanschi has published on social networks the following message: *the repair costs 6 million lei, which were allocated from the municipal budget at the initiative of the socialist faction from Chisinau;*
- on 9.10.2019, referring to the construction of a road in Codru town, the PSRM candidate for the post of mayor of town hall in the same town, Iurie Dimitriu has published on social networks the following message: *thanks to our candidate Ion Ceban and also thanks to the candidate Svetlana Popa road construction works are carried out in UEDC no. 33;*
- on 6.10.2019, referring to playgrounds arranged in Botanica city district (at public expense), the PSRM candidate for the post of counsellor in the Chisinau municipal council, Iurii Vitneanschi has published on social networks the following message: *the works on the installation of playgrounds have been carried out within the program launched by socialists, who established 112 playgrounds in 2018, while this year 115 more, as well as over one hundred fitness facilities as well as facilities of other types;*
- on 3.10.2019, referring to the installation of public benches in Botanica city district, the PSRM candidate for the post of counsellor in the Chisinau municipal council, Iurii Vitneanschi has published on social networks the following message: *we continue to work on the installation of benches. The work is carried out within a program launched by socialists. We plan to install 50 public benches more until the end of the month (...). The addresses are already set and approved according to the citizens' requests;*
- on 3.10.2019, referring to the installation of pedestrian sidewalks in Botanica city district (at public expense), the PSRM candidate for the post of counsellor in the Chisinau municipal council, Iurii Vitneanschi has published on social networks the following message: *the cost of the works carried out will be more than half a million lei. We thank Iv Ceban for the opportunity to meet people's demands!*
- on 2.10.2019, referring to the installation of public benches in Botanica city district, the PSRM candidate for the post of counsellor in the Chisinau municipal council, Iurii Vitneanschi has published on social networks the following message: *as part of the program for the improvement of courtyards, today we've installed benches in four courtyards of residential buildings. All the works are carried out on the basis of the requests from Chisinau inhabitants addressed to socialist counsellors;*

- on 29.09.2019, at the commissioning of a multifunctional stadium in Buiucani city district, the event was attended by PSRM representatives wearing t-shirts with the party's logo. Also on that day the team of the residents from the neighbouring houses played a football match with the team of the PSRM. The PSRM candidate for the post of counsellor in the Chisinau municipal council, Dinari Cojocaru has published on social networks the following message: *the construction of the stadium was carried out within the program of courtyards' planning. Today, at the opening, together with the inhabitants of the neighboring houses, we played football and basketball. Friendship won.*

#### **5.6. Events that can be qualified as promotion in breach of the provisions of art. 52, para. (8) of the Electoral Code**

According to art. 52, para. (8) of the Electoral Code, images representing state institutions or public authorities, as well as the combination of colors and/or sounds that invoke the national symbols of the Republic of Moldova or of another state, cannot be used for electoral advertising purposes. It is also forbidden to use materials in which historical personalities of the Republic of Moldova appear.

*According to the Promo-LEX OM, the prohibitions set out in paragraph (8) can be interpreted in a very extensive manner, for which reason the legislator should establish provisions as nuanced as possible, that could comply with the provisions governing the freedom of expression.*

Contrary to the above, at least eight cases (3 – the PDM, 1 – the PL, 1 – the ACUM, 2 – the PPR and 1 – the PSRM) were reported during the observed period, which, apparently, contravene the mentioned provisions, as follows:

- the PDM (three cases): **1)** On 6.10.2019, the launch event in the campaign of the candidate for the position of mayor of Calinesti village, Falesti district, was organized in front of the village hall building. **2)** On 27.09.2019, the launch event in the campaign of the PDM team in Ungheni was organized in front of the headquarters of the district council. **3)** On 29.09.2019, the launch event in the campaign of the PDM team in Criuleni was organized in front of the headquarters of the district council.

- the PL (one case): on 22.10.2019, the launch event in the campaign of the PL team in Chisinau was organized in front of the monument of the Stephen the Great.

- ACUM (one case): thousand leaflets were printed that had the image of Stefan cel Mare (Stephen the Great) inserted (promoting the candidate Andrei Nastase for the position of mayor of Chisinau municipality).

- the PSRM (one case): all the electoral materials distributed by the PSRM to promote the candidate for the position of mayor Ion Ceban contained the image of Stefan cel Mare (Stephen the Great).

- the PPR (two cases): leaflets for the promotion of the candidate for the position of mayor of Stefan Voda town, Valeriu Beril had inserted on them the flag of the Republic of Moldova and EU. The billboards promoting the candidate for the post of general mayor of Chisinau municipality contain color combinations that invoke national symbols of the Republic of Moldova.

#### **5.7. Events that can be qualified as promoting candidates using the image of personalities from abroad**

According to art. 52, para. (3) of the Electoral Code, in the activities of electoral agitation is prohibited the involvement in any form of the persons who are not citizens of the Republic of Moldova, and according to para. (8), the image of foreign official persons cannot be used for electoral advertising purposes.

Contrary to these provisions, in the observed period at least three cases (2 – ACUM, 1 – the PUN) were found in which the image of personalities from abroad is used to promote the candidates, as follows:

- ACUM (2 cases): **1)** On 19.09.2019, newspapers of the ACUM Electoral Bloc were printed, in which the candidate for the post of mayor, Andrei Nastase appears in a photo with the president of the European People’s Party, Joseph Daul, at the Press Conference from 6.09.2019. The article promotes the message of Mr. Joseph Daul regarding the support of Andrei Nastase for the position of mayor of Chisinau municipality. **2)** On 5.10.2019, the candidate for the post of mayor Andrei Nastase had a meeting with the president of Romania, Klaus Iohannis, in the context of the National Council of Rectors of Romania. The information was made public on the media networks, in the article referring to *a statement of the political party*<sup>37</sup>. In addition, some media networks in Romania have promoted information about the mutual support of Klaus Iohannis and Andrei Nastase<sup>38</sup>.

- the PUN (1 case): on 29.09.2019, in the speech delivered at the launch event in the campaign, the PPR candidate for the position of mayor of Chisinau municipality, Octavian Ticu, used the image of the mayor of Kiev city, Vitalie Kliciko.

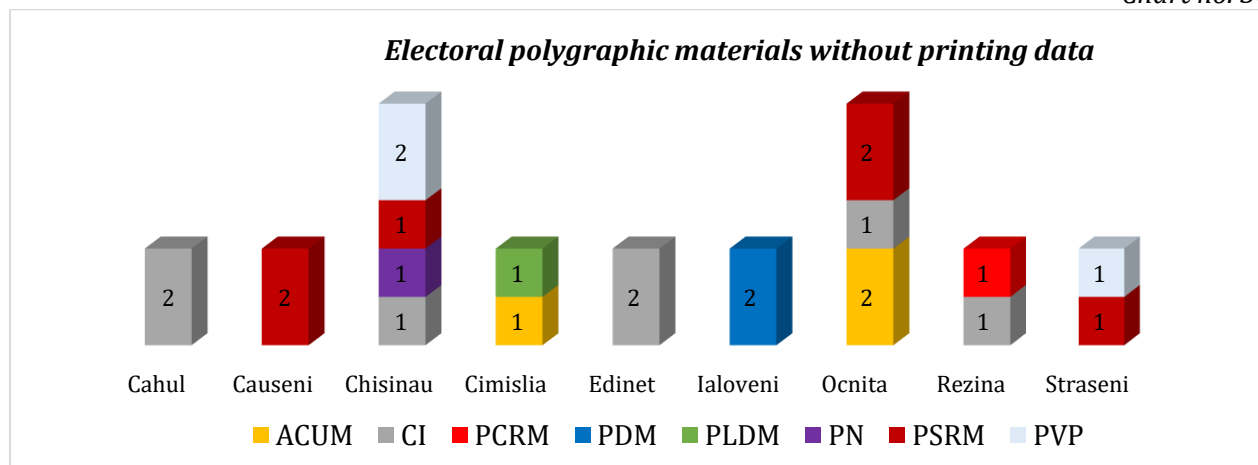
### 5.8. Events that can be qualified as using electoral advertising in breach of legal provisions

According to reports drafted by Promo-LEX observers, *there have been at least 24 cases when electoral advertising was used without complying with the requirements set for advertising materials and at least 48 cases of placing the advertising thereof in unauthorized places.*

Thus, according to art. 70, para. (6) of the Electoral Code, the responsibility for the content of the electoral materials advertising, broadcast or published, is borne by the electoral competitor. Each advertising material must include the name of the electoral competitor, the date of printing, the circulation of the material and the name of the printing company. The electoral advertising in return for payment will be accompanied by the generic “Electoral”.

However, contrary to the aforementioned provisions, the Promo-LEX observers reported at least 24 cases on the distribution of electoral materials not accompanied by the information regarding the date of printing, the circulation of the material and the name of the printing company. Of these, seven cases are covered by independent candidates, while six cases are covered by – the PSRM, three cases – by the ACUM Electoral Bloc, three cases – by the PVP, two cases – by the PDM, one case – by the PCRM, the PLDM, the PN (see the chart no. 36).

Chart no. 36



In accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the *Regulation on the placement of electoral advertising and political promotion materials on advertising panels*<sup>39</sup>, it is forbidden to place electoral displays in places other than those established by the legislation.

Contrary to the aforementioned provisions, the Promo-LEX observers found 48 cases of placing electoral advertising in unauthorized places - on fences, pillars, buildings, etc. (see chart no. 37

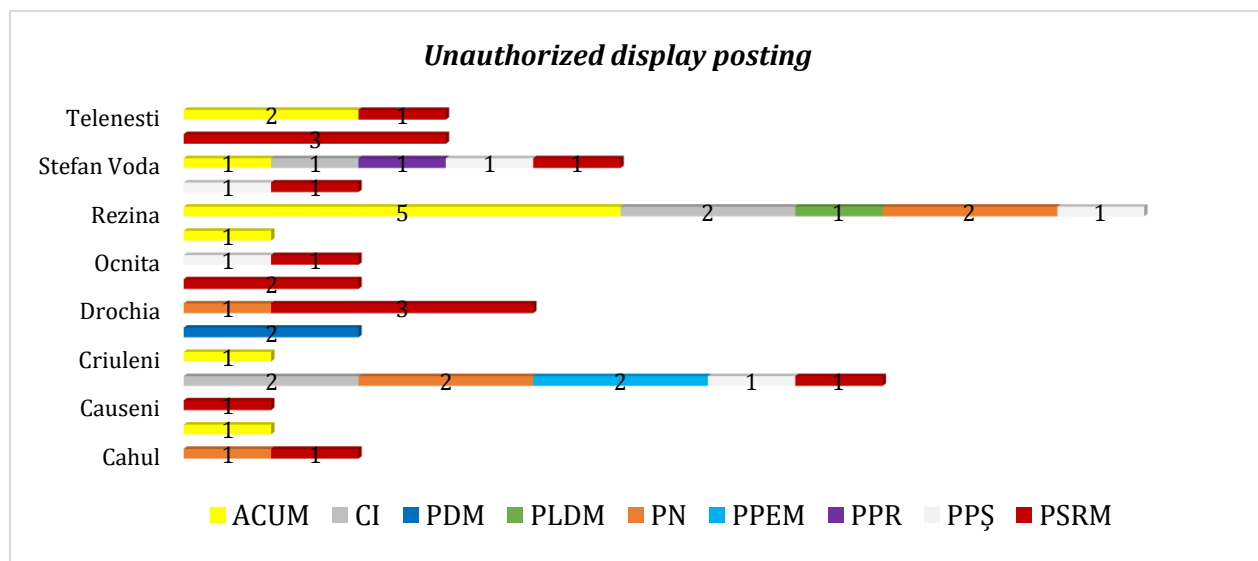
<sup>37</sup> <https://cotidianul.md/2019/10/05/75717/>

<sup>38</sup> <https://bit.ly/33z2JWr>

<sup>39</sup> CEC’s Decision no. 3 328 of 28.04.2015. <https://bit.ly/2W2zkkx>

below). Most cases were reported regarding the PSRM (15), the ACUM Electoral Bloc (11), the PN (6), the PPS (5), IC (5), the PLDM (2) and the PPEM (2).

Chart no. 37



### 5.9. Situations that can be qualified as acts of violence in the electoral campaign

Over the monitored period, the Promo-LEX observers reported at least two cases which can be categorised as acts of violence, as follows:

- on 27.09.2019, in Colonita village, Chisinau municipality, a billboard of the PSRM candidate for the position of mayor of Colonita village, Angela Zaporozjan was vandalized;
- on 8.10.2019, in Pepeni village, Singerei district, the candidate of the ACUM Electoral Bloc for the post of village mayor Oleg Cernei physically and verbally assaulted the director of the kindergarten of the village (he struck her and hit her over the hand, as a result of which her mobile phone was broken, too). The reason for the conflict was the director's refusal to allow the candidate to hold an electoral meeting with the institution's employees (around 1 pm, during the working hours). Based on the situation described above, Singerei PI opened a criminal case (hooliganism).

### 5.10. Obstruction of the Promo-LEX observers' activity by the electoral competitors

On the 28<sup>th</sup> of September 2019, at 12:00, in the Cultural Centre of Donduseni district took place the meeting of the PSRM president, Zinaida Greceanii with the voters. The Promo-LEX observer was banned from entering the meeting by the employees of the State Guard Service, who where at the entrance of the Cultural Centre, despite the latter was accredited and even presented the ID Card.

## VI. FINANCING OF THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

*Over the period from 21 September to 11 October 2019, out of 27 political formations registered in the electoral campaign, 22 have submitted reports on financing of the election campaign: of the 1 364 IC in the mayor's office and local council of level I and II, 61 IC (5%) have submitted financial reports, 250 (18%) IC have submitted requests for non-execution of expenses, while the other 1 053 IC (77%) did not submit any financial reports or requests, although the legal provisions stipulate this obligation.*

*The total volume of incomes declared by 22 competitors registered for the general local elections is MDL 11 605 251, with an initial balance of MDL 2 029 507 and the amount of the expenses reported by 21 of them is MDL 12 857 002, final balance being – MDL 777 756. These consist of financial donations of 574 natural persons amounting to MDL 4 703 395; financial donations made by 7 legal persons amounting to MDL 92 440; own funds from the current account of eight formations (subsidies from the state budget) amounting to MDL 5 224 012; an interest-free loan amounting to MDL 50 000 as well as material donations totaling an amount of MDL 335 387.*

*The major proportion of expenditures declared by CEC is as follows: advertising – 57%; promotional materials – 30%; meetings and events – 4%; the use of means of transport – 3%; rental of permanent premises – 2%; remuneration of the personnel from the electoral staff – 2%; media/strategy consultants – 2%; additional maintenance costs – 1%; other expenditures – 1%.*

*The Promo-LEX OM notes an improvement in the degree of expense reporting for the period from 21 September to 11 October, as opposed to the beginning of the election campaign; however, according to the estimates, 24 electoral competitors did not report an amount of at least MDL 763 759, these being the PSRM, the PUN, the PDM, the PPS, ACUM Bloc, the USB, the PPEM, the PPR, the IC Natalia Turturica, the IC Nicolae Balaur, the IC Dumitru Moruz, the IC Vasile Rusu, the IC Nicolae, the IC Valeriu Dragan, the PL, the PVP, the PVE, the PPDA, the MPA, the PAD, the PNL, the PPR, the PPRM, the PSE.*

### 6.1. Financing of electoral campaigns for general local elections

#### 6.1.1. Electoral funds and treasurers

According to the data published on the official page of the CEC, the Promo-LEX OM found that, by September 16, 2019, out of 27 registered parties and electoral blocs **only 23 have confirmed their treasurers to the CEC** (the PSRM, the PPVP, the USB, the PPS, the MSPFN, the PSE, the PN, the PPEM, the PDM, the PPDA, the ACUM, the PLDM, the PVE, the PUN, the PPR, the PNL, the PL, the MPSN, the PCRM, the MPA, the PAD, the PPRM, the PLD). Additionally, according to the information published by the CEC, **22 political formations opened the “Electoral Fund” accounts, 20 political formations complied with the legal provision to submit the initial financial report, three days after opening the “Electoral Fund” accounts**, as provided by art. 43, para. (1) of the Electoral Code (see table no. 3).

#### 6.1.2. Electoral competitors' financial reporting to the Central Electoral Commission

According to the Electoral Code, political parties and electoral blocs shall submit to the Central Electoral Commission, within three days from the opening of the account with the mention “Electoral fund” and, subsequently, on a weekly basis, a report on the accumulated financial means and the expenses incurred in the electoral campaign, both electronically, as well as on paper, signed by the responsible persons. The electoral candidate who does not open an “Electoral Fund” account at the bank shall inform the Central Electoral Commission about it and shall conduct campaign or promotion activities that do not involve financial expenses.

According to the data published on the official page of the CEC, the Mission found that, between **21 September–11 October 2019**, 22 political parties submitted reports on the financing of electoral campaign: five for weeks I and II (the PAD, the PNL, the PPR, the PPRM, the PSE); seven for weeks I, II and III (the PCRM, the MPSN, the PL, the PPDA, the PPEM, the MPA, the USB); eight for weeks III, IV, V (the ACUM Bloc, the MSPFN, the PUN, the PN, the PVE, the PPVP, the PDM, the PLDM) and other two political parties for weeks IV, V, VI (the PSRM, the PPS). Other five political parties registered in the

electoral campaign (the PRSM, the POM, the PSM, the PLD, the PPM) did not submit any financial report to the CEC, nor any request for non-opening the “Electoral Fund” account.

In addition it should be noted that only 11 political parties have submitted the current reports at the beginning of the election campaign, therefore, according to the Electoral Code, only those 11 parties are entitled to transfer funds to the party’s account opened in the “Electoral Fund”. These are as follows: the PPS, the PDM, the PVE, the PSRM, the PPPDA, the PAS, the PN, the PVP, the PCRM, the MPA, the PPEM. According to our findings, the CEC has published in due time the reports submitted on the 27<sup>th</sup> of September, 4<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> of October 2019 (see the table no. 3).

With respect to electoral competitors, who are independent candidates, the Electoral Code stipulates that the latter must submit to the appropriate constituency council, every two weeks, the reports on the accumulated revenues and expenses incurred in the electoral campaign. Within 48 hours of the receipt, the district electoral councils will send the respective reports for their publication on the webpages of the corresponding local public administrations.

According to the data obtained by the Promo-LEX observers from the DECs (I and II), as well as from those **1 364 ICs** from the mayor’s offices and level I and II local councils, until the 11<sup>th</sup> of October 2019, **61 ICs (5%)** have submitted financial reports with DECs I and II, **250 (18%) ICs** have submitted requests for non-payment of expenses, while the other **1 053 ICs (77%)** did not submit any financial reports nor requests, although the legal provisions stipulate for the obligation thereof (see charts no. 38 and 39 below).

In the case of DEC II Nisporeni, unlike the other electoral councils, the Promo-LEX observer was not allowed to make photocopies from the financial reports of the independent candidates.

Chart no. 38

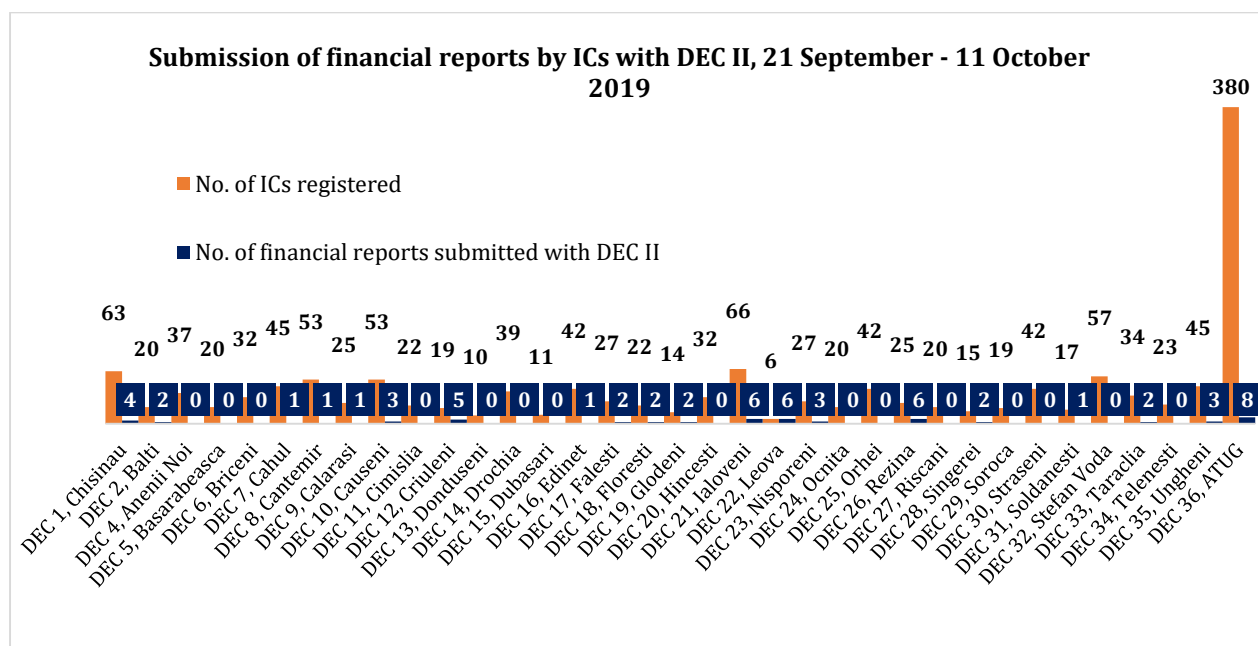


Table no. 3. Presentation of the information related to the financing of election campaigns at the CEC by political parties

No.	Political affiliation of candidates	The first candidate registered by the party / electoral bloc / political movement	Submission of reports at the beginning of electoral period <sup>40</sup>	Date of confirmation of the treasurers by the CEC <sup>41</sup>	Date of opening of the "Electoral Fund" account	Submission of financial reports within 3 days of opening the "Electoral Fund" account <sup>42</sup>	Submission of financial statements for week I <sup>43</sup>	Submission of financial reports for week II <sup>44</sup>	Submission of financial reports for week III <sup>45</sup>	Submission of financial reports for week IV <sup>46</sup>	Submission of financial reports for week V <sup>47</sup>	Submission of financial reports for week VI <sup>48</sup>
1.	PSRM	04.09.2019	05.09.2019	05.09.2019	06.09.2019	09.09.2019	13.09.2019	13.09.2019	20.09.2019	27.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019
2.	PPVP	11.09.2019	20.09.2019 <sup>49</sup>	27.09.2019	12.09.2019	20.09.2019	21.09.2019	27.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.11.2019	-	-
3.	USB	11.09.2019	18.09.2019	13.09.2019	20.09.2019	25.09.2019	27.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-	-
4.	PPS	06.09.2019	09.09.2019	05.09.2019	04.09.2019	06.09.2019	06.09.2019	13.09.2019	20.09.2019	27.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019
5.	MSPFN	13.09.2019	-	24.09.2019	16.09.2019	21.09.2019	21.09.2019	28.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-
6.	PSE	18.09.2019	-	27.09.2019	27.09.2019	30.09.2019	30.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-	-
7.	PN	12.09.2019	17.09.2019	13.09.2019	17.09.2019	20.09.2019	20.09.2019	27.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-
8.	PPEM	12.09.2019	28.09.2019	17.09.2019	24.09.2019	24.09.2019	28.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-	-
9.	PDM	10.09.2019	02.09.2019	10.09.2019	11.09.2019	13.09.2019	13.09.2019	20.09.2019	27.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-
10.	PPDA	18.09.2019	-	01.10.2019	25.09.2019	27.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-	-	-
11.	ACUM	PAS	02.10.2019	17.09.2019	18.09.2019	23.09.2019	23.09.2019	28.09.2019	07.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-
		PPDA	12.09.2019									
12.	PLDM	06.09.2019	-	24.09.2019	06.09.2019	10.09.2019	17.09.2019	20.09.2019	27.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-
13.	PVE	14.09.2019	04.09.2019	24.09.2019	19.09.2019	25.09.2019	25.09.2019	27.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-
14.	PUN	11.09.2019	-	24.09.2019	17.09.2019	19.09.2019	20.09.2019	27.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-
15.	PPR	18.09.2019	-	01.10.2019	25.09.2019	02.10.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-	-	-
16.	PPM	16.09.2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	PNL	13.09.2019	-	24.09.2019	26.09.2019	29.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-	-	-
18.	PL	13.09.2019	-	01.10.2019	23.09.2019	27.09.2019	27.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-	-
19.	POM	24.09.2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	MPSN	07.09.2019	-	08.10.2019	20.09.2019	-	28.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-	-
21.	PCRM	06.09.2019	25.09.2019	27.09.2019	24.09.2019	26.09.2019	27.09.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-	-
22.	MPA	18.09.2019	26.09.2019	01.10.2019	26.09.2019	27.09.2019	27.09.2019	04.10.2019	-	-	-	-
23.	PAD	18.09.2019	-	01.10.2019	30.09.2019	02.10.2019	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-	-	-
24.	PSM	18.09.2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	PPRM	16.09.2019	-	27.09.2019	02.10.2019	-	04.10.2019	11.10.2019	-	-	-	-
26.	PRSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	PLD	18.09.2019	-	08.10.2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>		11	23	22	20	22	22	16	10	4	2

<sup>40</sup> Official website of the CEC, reports as of the beginning of the electoral period. <https://bit.ly/2m4cUC0>

<sup>41</sup> Official website of the CEC, Decisions. <https://bit.ly/2kxaOKs>, <https://bit.ly/2m4XM76>, <https://bit.ly/2lStEvU>, <https://bit.ly/2lP97Z9>, <https://bit.ly/2klWowD>, <https://bit.ly/2k0w12z>, <https://bit.ly/2kaV9jB>, <https://bit.ly/2lBs4hF>, <https://bit.ly/2k65MnY>,

<sup>42</sup> Official website of the CEC, reports submitted within 3 days from the opening of "Electoral Fund" account. <https://bit.ly/2kKYaaS>

<sup>43</sup> *Ibidem*, <https://bit.ly/2kKYaaS>

<sup>44</sup> *Ibidem*, <https://bit.ly/2kKYaaS>

<sup>45</sup> *Ibidem*, <https://bit.ly/2kKYaaS>

<sup>46</sup> *Ibidem*, <https://bit.ly/2kKYaaS>

<sup>47</sup> *Ibidem*, <https://bit.ly/2kKYaaS>

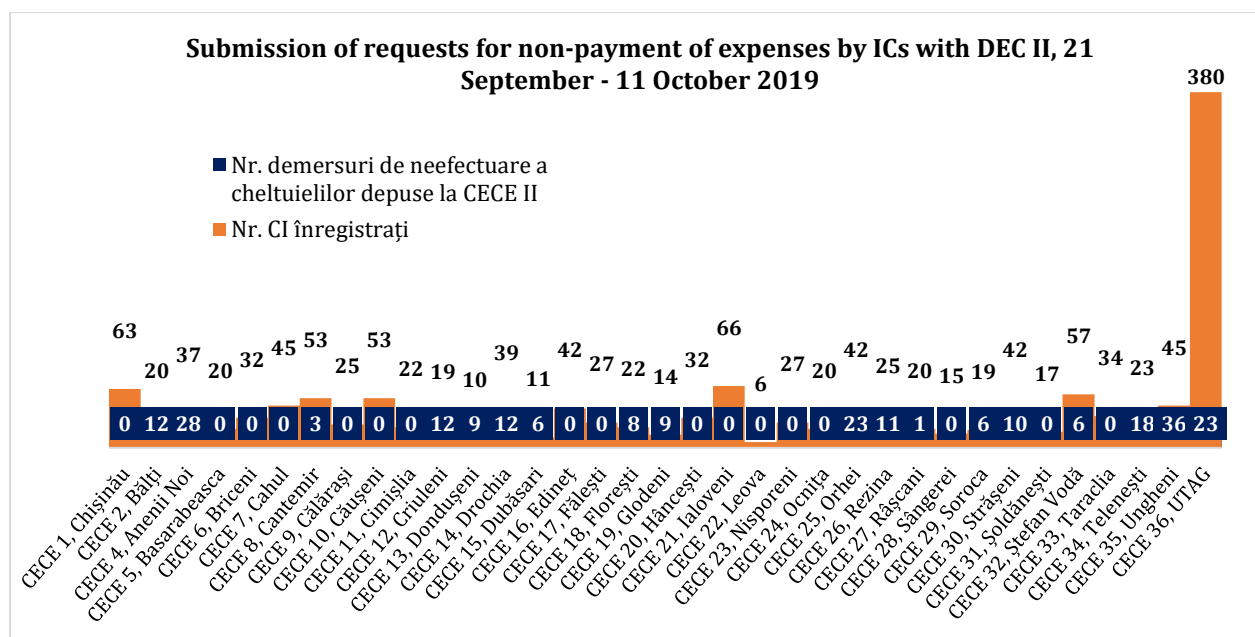
<sup>48</sup> *Ibidem*, <https://bit.ly/2kKYaaS>

<sup>49</sup> The information obtained during the reporting period is highlighted in red.

A shortcoming that has been previously mentioned by the Mission is the format of the report template published on the official page of the CEC. The published reports are not in *open data* format, as provided in the strategic plan of the CEC, but in a scanned pdf format, which make difficult not only the visual, but also the digital access to the data presented in the reports.

*The Promo-LEX OM requests the CEC to amend the Regulation on the financing of electoral campaign by introducing the obligation to fill out the reports in Excel format and subsequently publish them on the official page of the CEC, so that the data could be used for analysis purposes by the associate experts, media and academic environment.*

Chart no. 39



### 6.1.3. Revenues and expenses of electoral competitors reflected in the reports on financing of electoral campaigns

According to the reports presented to the CEC, the amount of revenues declared by the seven registered competitors for the period of **21 September–11 October 2019**, is MDL 11 605 251 with an opening balance of MDL 2 029 507 and the amount of expenses reported by 21 of them is MDL 12 857 002; final balance being MDL 777 756.

Thus, the PSRM reported 0 revenues, the opening remaining balance being MDL 5 781 789 and expenses of MDL 2 646 044; the PPS reported revenues of MDL 507 000, the opening remaining balance being MDL 5 867 and expenses of MDL 3 349 450; the PLDM reported revenues of MDL 1 000 000, the opening remaining balance being MDL 91 918 and expenses of MDL 1 757 615; ACUM reported revenues of MDL 1 436 817, the opening remaining balance being MDL 320 507 and expenses of MDL 1 686 746; the MSPFN reported revenues of MDL 86 150 and expenses of MDL 60 148, the PUN reported revenues of MDL 199 910, the opening remaining balance being MDL 28 000 and expenses of MDL 209 181; the PN reported revenues of MDL 2 874 302, the opening remaining balance being MDL 726 520 and expenses of MDL 3 297 650; the PVE reported revenues of MDL 33 600 and expenses of MDL 25 899; the PVP reported revenues of MDL 65 270, the opening remaining balance being MDL 8 932 and expenses of MDL 67 254; the MPSN reported revenues of MDL 2 500 and expenses of MDL 2 407; the PCRM reported revenues of MDL 437 388 and expenses of MDL 328 659; the PL reported revenues of MDL 400 000 and expenses of MDL 298 655; the PPDA reported revenues of MDL 15 000 and expenses of MDL 12 620; the PPEM reported revenues of MDL 211 850 and expenses of MDL 204 964; the MPA reported revenues of MDL 1 765 and expenses of MDL 0; the USB reported revenues of MDL 70 000, the opening remaining balance being MDL 67 759 and expenses of MDL 125 458; the PAD reported revenues of MDL 7 320 and expenses of MDL 6 917; the

PNL reported revenues of MDL 134 400 and expenses of MDL 117 211; the PPR reported revenues of MDL 42 500 and expenses of MDL 39 090; the PPRM reported revenues of MDL 28 815 and expenses of MDL 28 811; the PSE reported revenues of MDL 2 214 and expenses of MDL 2 103.

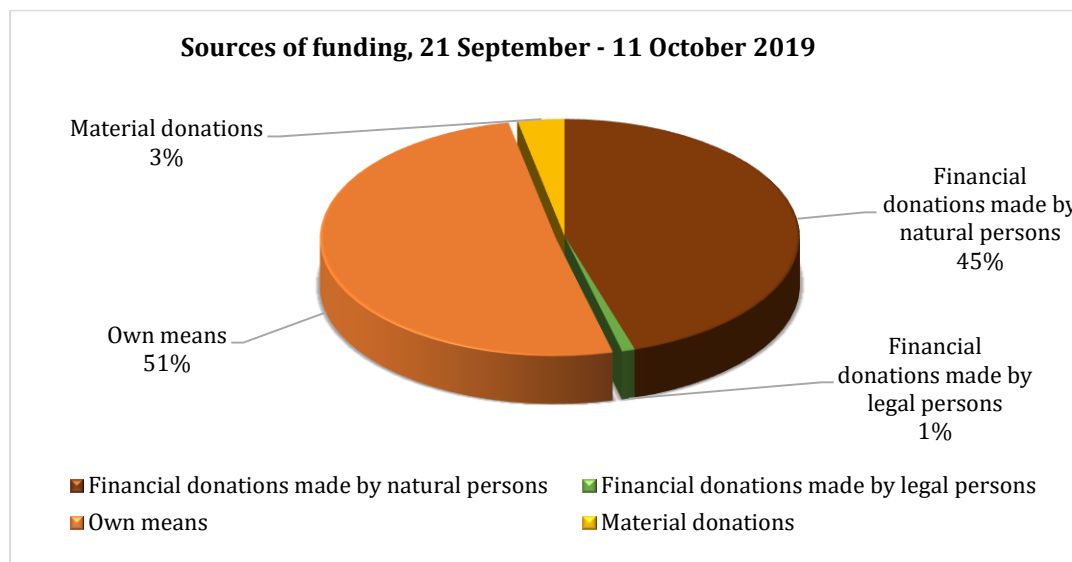
As for independent candidates, the Promo-LEX OM notes that the total volume of revenues reflected in the financial reports submitted by 61 independent candidates<sup>50</sup> is MDL 230 054 while the amount of expenses is MDL 106 835 within the period from the 21<sup>st</sup> of September until the 11<sup>th</sup> of October. It should be pointed out that, according to the Electoral Code, independent candidates have the obligation to submit the financial reports/ requests for non-payment of expenses with DEC I or II on a two weeks basis.

**Sources of financing of electoral competitors consist of:**

- financial donations made by 574 natural persons amounting to MDL 4 703 395 for 20 competitors (the PPS, the PDM, the PLDM, the ACUM, the MSPFN, the PUN, the PN, the PVE, the PVP, the MPSN, the PCRM, the PPDA, the PPEM, the MPA, the USB, the PAD, the PNL, the PPR, the PPRM, the PSE);
- financial donations made by seven legal persons amounting to MDL 92 440 for two electoral competitors (the ACUM, the PVP);
- own resources in the current account of eight political parties (subsidies from the state budget) amounting to MDL 5 224 012 (the PDM, the PLDM, the PPPDA, the PAS, the PVE, the PVP, the PCRM, the PL);
- interest-free loans amounting to MDL 50 000 (the PNL)<sup>51</sup>;
- material donations totaling MDL 335 387, for four political parties<sup>52</sup> (the PPS, the MSPFN, the PUN, the PVP) (see the chart no. 40 below).

The Mission notes that two political parties (the PL and the PLDM) who have transferred resources from the party’s account to the “Electoral Fund” account did not comply with the obligation to present their financial reports at the beginning of the election campaign. Similarly, we find, for the first time, the declaration of three donations from two natural persons from abroad for the ACUM Bloc amounting to MDL 16 800.

*Chart no. 40*



*Data obtained on the basis of the reports submitted with the CEC*

<sup>50</sup> The targeted independent candidates are competing in mayors and councils.

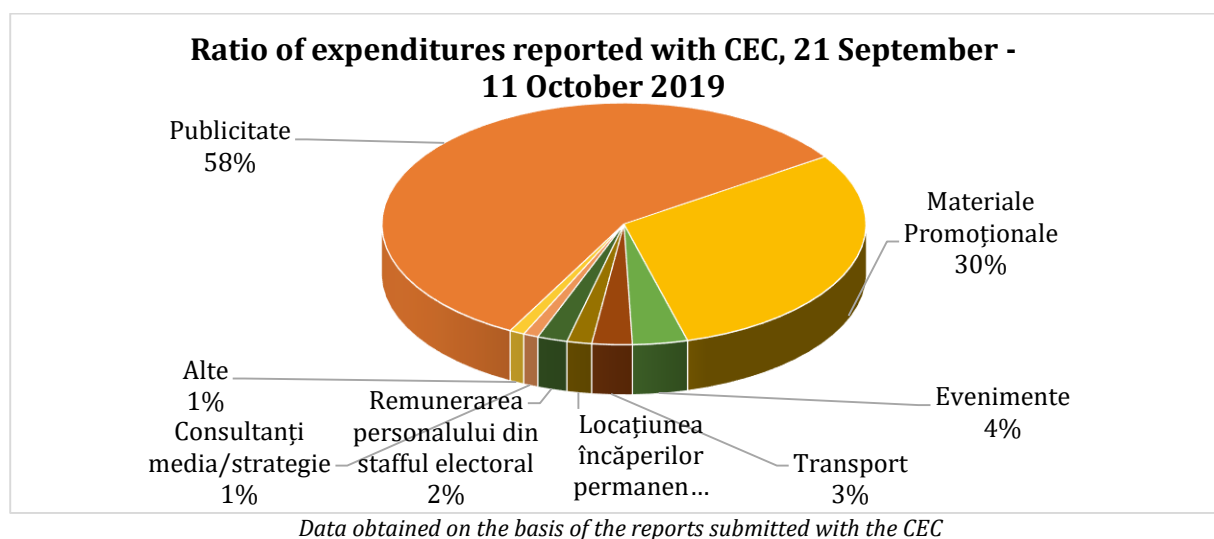
<sup>51</sup> The amount of the interest-free loan granted to the electoral competitors at the local elections of 20 October 2019 amounts to MDL 50 000 for each political party, social-political organization and electoral bloc. At the same time, the CEC has established that the Ministry of Finance will elaborate and approve the Regulation on the granting of interest-free loans to the electoral competitors for the conduct of the electoral campaign.

<sup>52</sup> Material donations are not included in the balance sheet of the financial report, in the compartment of revenue of financial means.

According to the financial reports submitted and made public by the CEC, the Promo-LEX OM notes the breach of the upper limit of donations received by an electoral competitor – the ACUM Bloc, from legal persons, especially from the Limited Liability Company “Edit Prom” SRL, which on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2019 transferred to the “Electoral Fund” account of the ACUM Bloc the amount of MDL 200 000. The aforementioned electoral competitor received a referral from the Body of Supervision and Control and on 8.10.2019 the latter reimbursed to the donor the amount of MDL 116 300, that is the surplus, according to the provisions of the Electoral Code.

As for the expenses reported to the CEC, the major share of expenses declared therein is: for advertising – 57%, for promotional materials – 30%, for meetings and events – 4%, for the use of transportation – 3%, for the rental of permanent premises – 2%, for the remuneration of the electoral staff – 2%, for media/ strategy consultants – 2%, additional maintenance costs – 1%, other expenses – 1% (see chart no. 41 below).

Chart no. 41



## 6.2. Financing of electoral campaigns for the new parliamentary elections

### 6.2.1. Financial reporting of electoral competitors to the Central Electoral Commission

By 11 October 2019, eight political parties registered as electoral competitors (the PUN, the PDM, the PSRM, ACUM, the PCR, the PLDM, the PNL) have submitted financial reports to the CEC (the PDM - weeks IV, V, VI; the PUN, ACUM – weeks II, III, IV; the PSRM, the PCR - weeks I, II, III; the PNL, the PSE, the PLDM – weeks I, II, III).

Only to ICs (Ion Dron and Teodor Turta) of 12 registered with the CEC have presented financial reports for the weeks I, II and III, other two ICs (Lidia Grozav and Carolina Panico) notified the CEC that they will not have any expenses. The other eight independent candidates (Emilia Ristic, Ion Angheluta, Alexei Nicolae, Petru Ursu, Mihail Boicu, Ilie Rotaru, Vasile Calmatui, Valentin Haraz) did not submit any financial reports nor requests for non-payment of expenses.

### 6.3. Expenses of electoral competitors in the general local elections found by Promo-LEX observers and not reflected in the financial reports

#### a) Expenses for electoral meetings and events

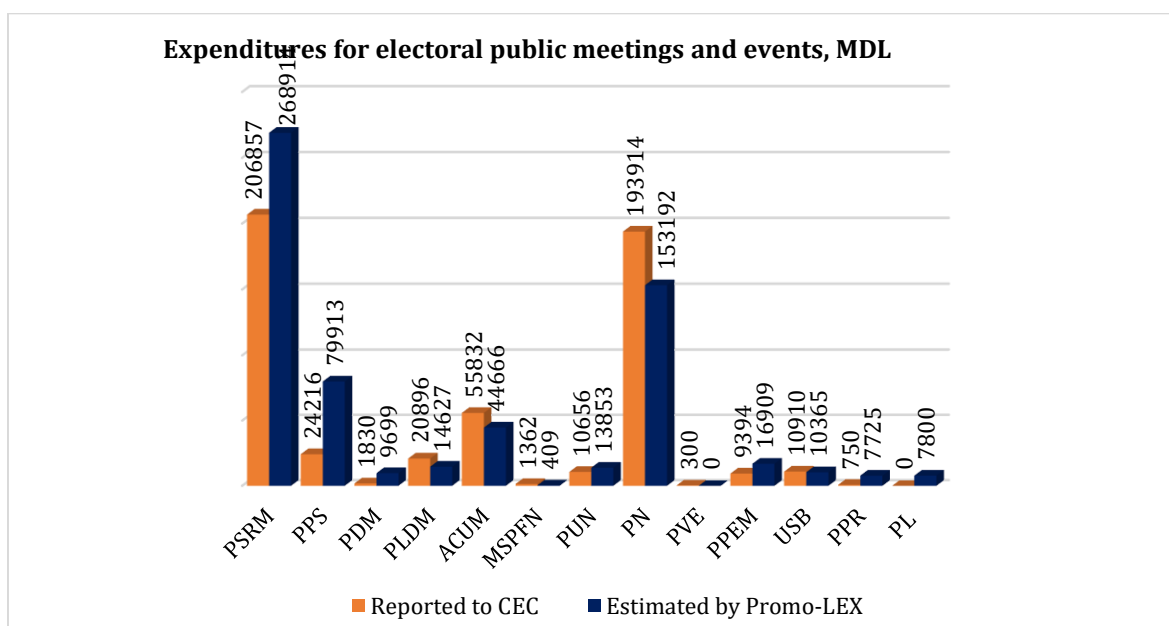
During the observation period, 12 electoral competitors organized 408 electoral meetings, eight concerts and festivities, two car marches and two sports competitions, electoral celebrations. The aforementioned concerts included the following artists: Olia Tira, Adriana Ochisanu, Ionel Istrati, “Tharmis”, “Zdob si Zdub” as well as local artists. The concerts ended with fireworks. Six electoral competitors (the PSRM, the PPS, the PDM, the PUN, the PPEM, the PPR, the PL) reported expenses

lower than the Promo-LEX's assessments, the total estimated sum amounting to MDL 144 135 (see chart no. 42 below).

Expenses for public events include media advertising and artists' fees, rent of premises, stage, sound equipment, etc. When calculating expenses for electoral events / concerts, we multiplied each artist's fee (market rate) that performed for a certain potential competitor by the de facto time worked.

According to the observers, the PSRM organized 132 electoral meetings and four concerts in Chisinau and Balti municipalities, of which one has been funded by the "Echitate" (Equity) Foundation, associated with the PSRM; ACUM carried out 87 electoral meetings; the PDM – 55 electoral meetings, the PPS – 33 electoral meetings and two celebrations for the elderly under the name "Golden Age"<sup>53</sup> providing festive meals; the PN – 46 electoral meetings, two concerts and an automotive march; the PL – one automotive march, one sports competition and one electoral meeting; the PUN – 28 electoral meetings; the USB – 9, the PLDM – 8, the PPEM – 4, the PVP and the PPR –3, the PCRM and MSPFN – 1.

Chart no. 42



## b) Advertising expenses

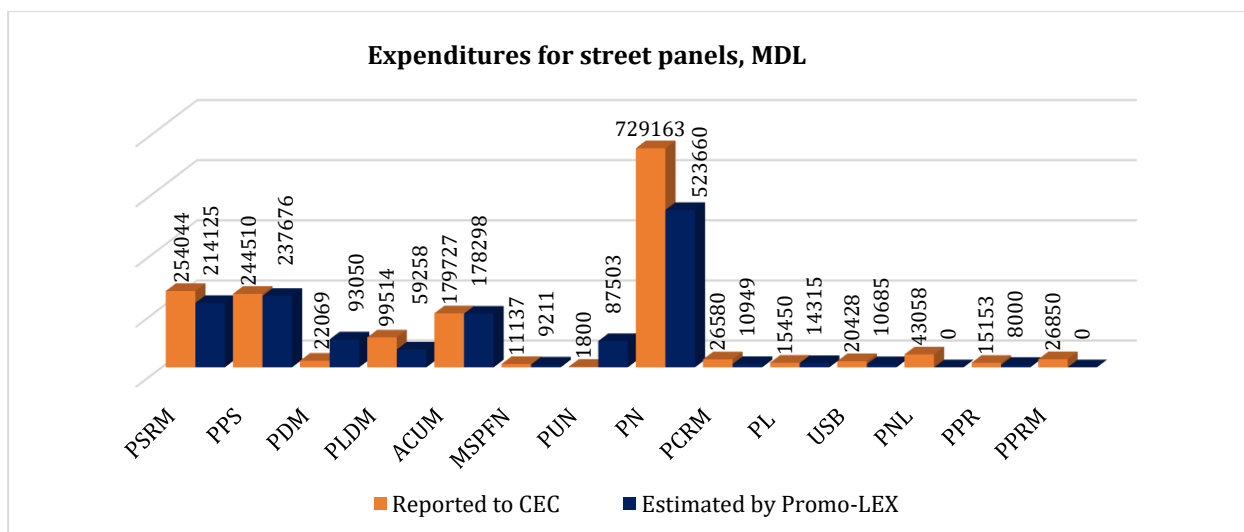
### Expenditure for street and mobile advertising

According to the findings of the Promo-LEX OM, at least two competitors (the PDM, the PUN) incurred expenses for street panels higher than our estimates. Thus, two of them failed to report at least MDL 156 684 (see chart no. 43 below). To view the expenses reported to CEC and estimated by Promo-LEX in each constituency for the PSRM, the PPS and the PN<sup>54</sup>.

To estimate the expenses for street panels, the OM verified the market prices for various panel samples. Thus, the minimum monthly price for placing a 6×9 sq. m. street panel is at least MDL 6 660, for one street panel of 9×12 sq.m. – MDL 10 100, for an LED panel – MDL 7 770, for a street panel of 3×6 sq.m. – at least MDL 5 441, for a banner of 1.5×2 sq.m. – at least MDL 2 000, for a tent – MDL 800.

<sup>53</sup> In Edinet, Cimislia and Taraclia districts.

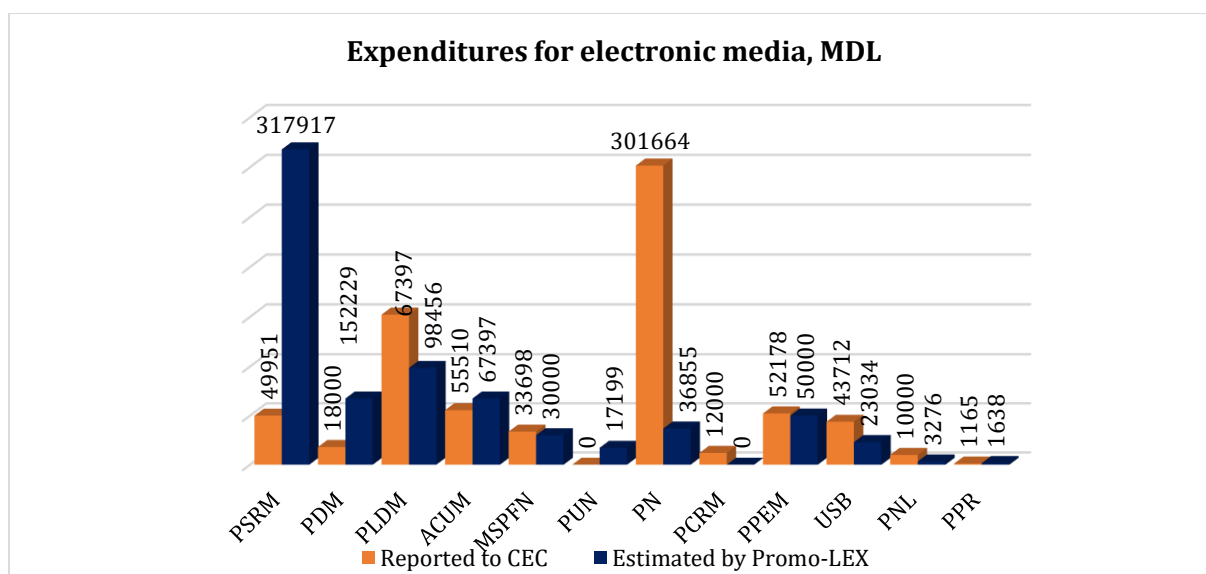
<sup>54</sup> Expenses for public events were segregated only for the PSRM, because only this competitor reported expenses incurred in each constituency.



*Expenses for online advertising*

By 20 September 2019, the Promo-LEX OM found cases of online advertising - official pages of candidates, sponsored pages on Facebook, online banners on multiple portals, video spots in the case of 12 electoral competitors (the PSRM, the PDM, the PLDM, ACUM, the MSPFN, the PUN, the PN, the PCRM, the PPEM, the USB, the PNL, the PPR). Five electoral competitors (the PSRM, the PDM, ACUM, the PUN, the PPR) indicated expenses in this category, which, however, are lower than the estimates of Promo-LEX. Expenses estimated as unreported amount to at least MDL 346 992.

To estimate the cost of sponsored publications on Facebook we multiplied the number of sponsored publications by the price of EUR 6 (MDL 117) and the number of days when the publication was observed. In order to estimate the cost of online banners, the number of online advertising houses that have the platforms mentioned below has been multiplied by the price of EUR 3 500 per month (MDL 68 007) (see chart no. 44 below).



*Expenses for promotional and print in media advertising*

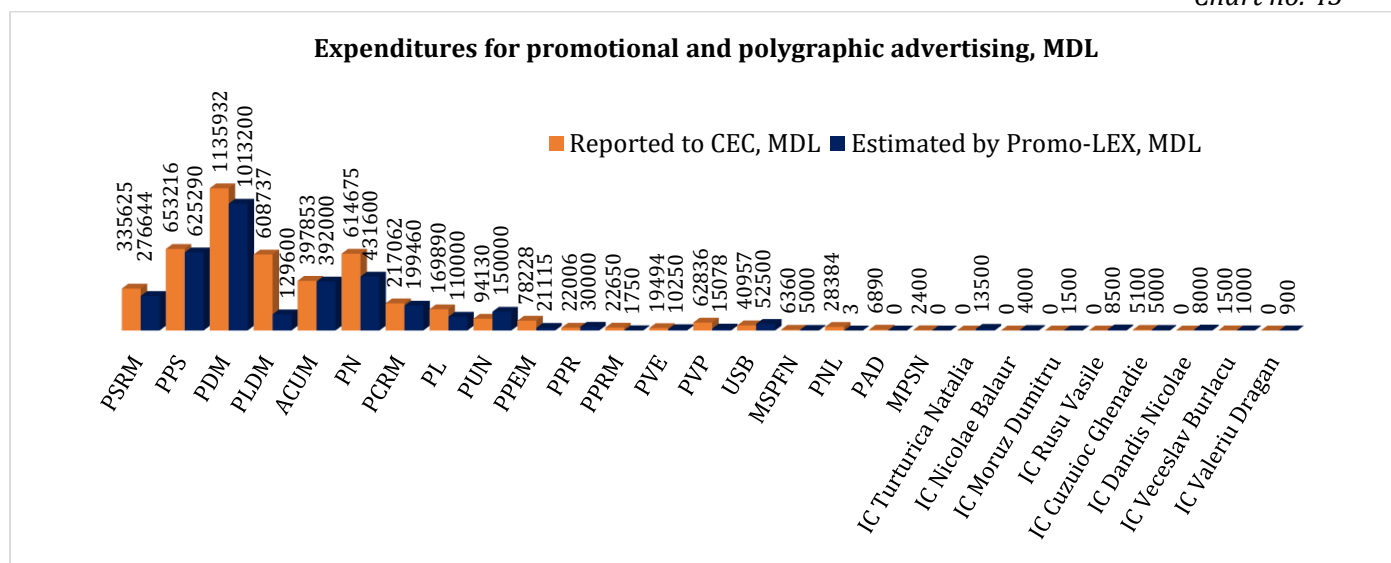
According to the findings of the Promo-LEX OM, at least 26 electoral competitors reported expenses for promotional and print in media advertising. According to Promo-LEX OM, the amount of estimated

expenditures (MDL 3 463 490) is lower than the amount of those reported during 21 September–11 October 2019 (MDL 4 508 035). However, in the case of nine competitors taken separately, we found complete non-reporting of the expenses amounting to MDL 111 807: the PUN – MDL 55 870, the PPR – MDL 7 994, the USB – MDL 11 543, the IC Natalia Turturica – MDL 13 500, the IC Nicolae Dandis – MDL 8 000, the IC Nicolae Balaur – MDL 4 000, the IC Dumitru Moruz – MDL 1 500, the IC Vasile Rusu – MDL 8 500, the IC Valeriu Dragan – MDL 900.

The Promo-LEX observers reported three cases of use of polygraphic advertising materials with outdated typographic data, in particular, by the PL (DEC Balti – 12.05.2019) and the PVE (DEC Soldanesti and Telenesti – 14.02.2019). The concern lies with the non-reporting of the respective materials in the list of material donations - these constituting financial values.

*To estimate the expenses for promotional and polygraphic advertising materials, each polygraphic/promotional material reported by the Promo-LEX observers served as a basis for calculation multiplied to the minimum prices identified on the market. According to checks done therein, the minimum estimated price for a format A3 poster, glossy paper, is MDL 2.0 for a print run of 50 000 and MDL 3.0 for a print run of up to 5 000 copies; for a format 10 x 7 cm.p. calendar, coloured paperboard – MDL 3.5; for A4 poster, matte paper – MDL 1 for a print run of 15 000 copies; cost of a copy of a A3 newspaper, in color, 4 pages – MDL 2.99 for a print run of 10 000 – 50 000 copies; cost of a leaflet 15 x 15 cm.p., in color, on 6 pages for a print run of 50 000 copies – MDL 3.25; cost for a A3 newspaper, in color, 12 pages – MDL 0.48 for a print run of 100 000 copies; cost for a leaflet 21 x 20 cm.p. – MDL 3; for a leaflet 15 x 15 cm.p. for a print run of 100 000 copies – MDL 1.5; 1 flyer format A5, glossy paper, for a print run of 50 000 copies – MDL 1.5; a ballon printed with message and logo – MDL 1.5; a magnet with message and logo – MDL 5; a flyer A5, matte paper – MDL 1.*

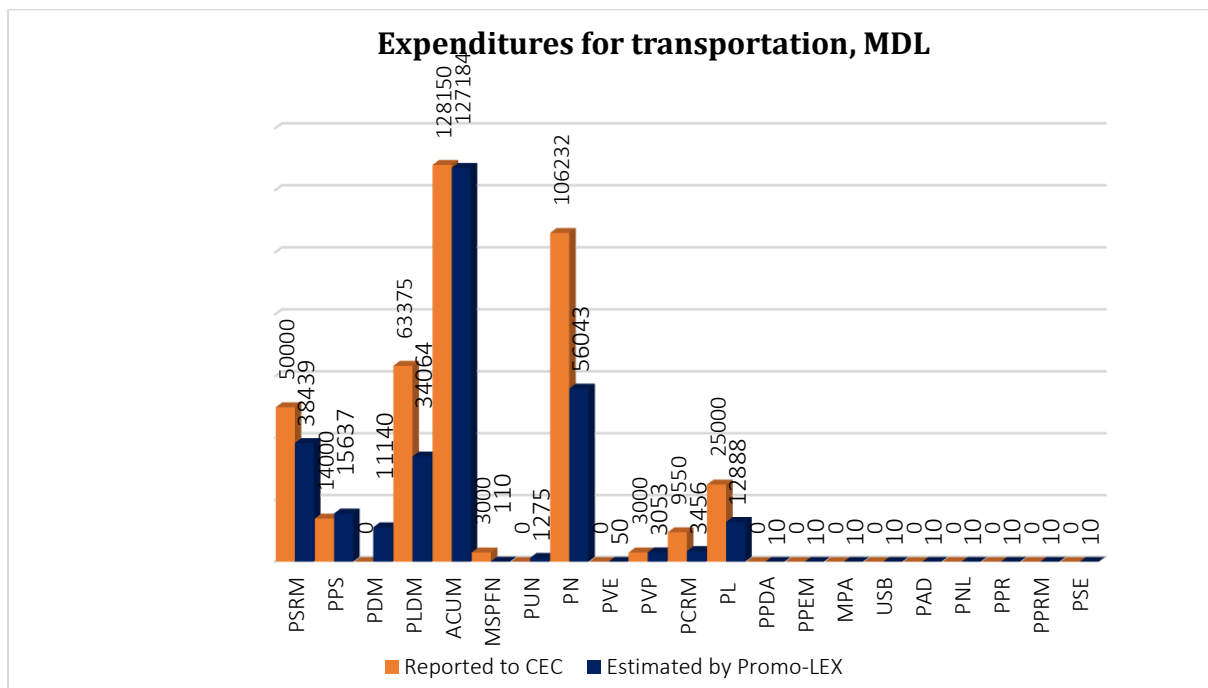
Chart no. 45



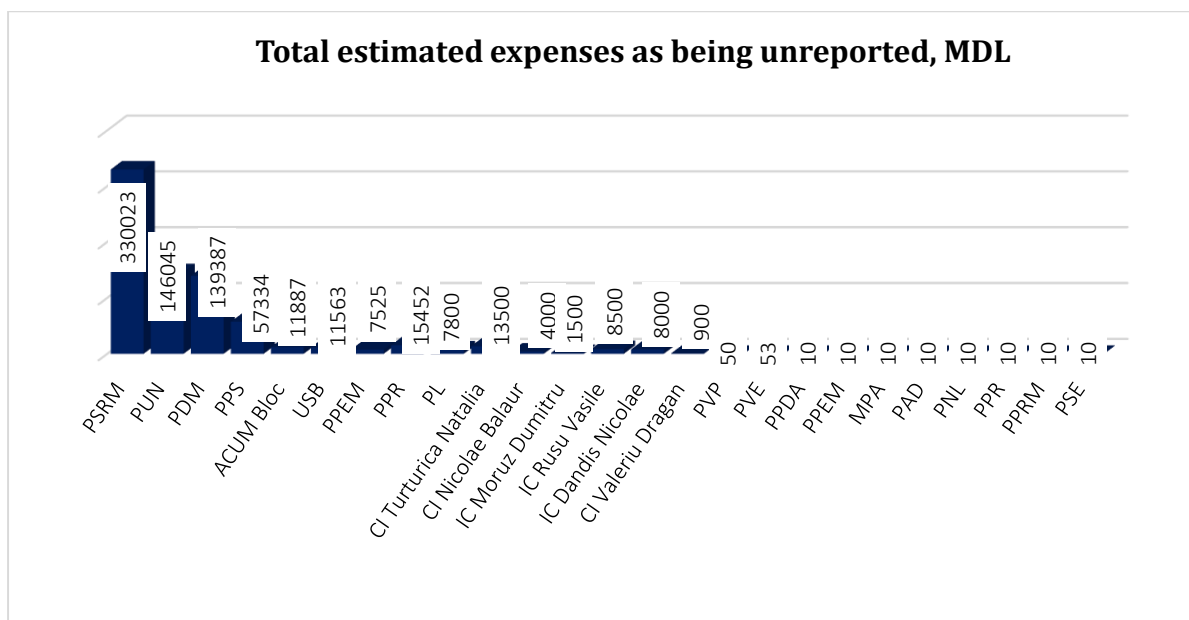
*c) Expenses for the transportation of people and goods*

Promo-LEX observers have reported the use of cars on the territory of the Republic of Moldova for electoral purposes by at least 21 electoral candidates. Only seven of them indicated such expenses in the reports submitted to the CEC. Of the 21 electoral competitors, two competitors (the PPS and the PVP) reported to the CEC “less” expenses compared with the estimates therein, while other 12 competitors reported to the CEC “0” expenses in this regard. The estimates of Promo-LEX OM show that they failed to report an amount of at least MDL 14 245.

The calculation formula used by the OM reflects the multiplication of an average consumption of 9 l / 100 km (car), 10 l / 100 km (minibus), 35 l / 100 km (bus) by the distance traveled and by the fuel price of MDL 18.78 (see chart no. 46 below).



The Promo-LEX OM notes that 25 electoral competitors have omitted to fully reflect their expenses incurred in the period of 21 September–11 October 2019: the PSRM, the PUN, the PDM, the PPS, ACUM Bloc, the USB, the PPEM, the PPR, the IC Natalia Turturica, the IC Nicolae Balaur, the IC Dumitru Moruz, the IC Vasile Rusu, the IC Nicolae Dandis, the IC Valeriu Dragan, the PVP, the PVE, the PPDA, the PPEM, the MPA, the PAD, the PNL, the PPR, the P the PRM, the PSE. The total unreported amount is estimated at MDL 763 599.



## VII. HATE AND DISCRIMINATORY SPEECH

*According to the information reported by the observers, at least 16 cases were identified in which the electoral competitors generated discriminatory messages or other forms of intolerance in the public space, of which: the PL – 8 cases, the PN – 6 cases, while the USB and the PPDA one case each.*

*At the same time, among the competitors targeted in the hate speech, two cases identified therein included the representatives of both PL and PSRM, while one case included the ACUM Bloc, the PN and the independent candidate Valentina Casian.*

*Considering the case from the perspective of the criteria underlying the hate speech, we note that in 11 cases gender prejudices and stereotypes were used, in five cases the prejudices related to disability were used, and in four other cases there was incitement to violence. Similarly, two cases of incitement to discrimination on ethnic and national issues were identified as well as one case in which intolerance towards LGBT people have been exploited.*

### 7.1. Candidates that resorted to hate speech

During the monitored period, there were at least 16 situations, where candidates generated hate speech or incitement to discrimination, causing intolerance in the society by inciting discrimination, denigration, incitement to violence, promoting stereotypes and prejudices in the public space. Eight of the 16 identified situations were generated by the PL representative – Dorin Chirtoaca, while the other six by the PN representative – Renato Usatii.

1. During the monitored period, Dorin Chirtoaca made several statements on social networks based on prejudice, promoting intolerance and instigating violence against his political opponents. Thus, in a series of addresses to his electoral opponent Ion Ceban, Dorin Chirtoaca uses the word “princess” for purposes of humiliation and ridicule.

a) “I’ve lodged an appeal with the MEDC to put the “princess” Ivan Ceban out of his ivory tower improvised in the Water Tower of the city, in the Museum of the city of Chisinau.” (25.09.2019)<sup>55</sup>

b) “A princess appeared in Chisinau, if you haven’t noticed before. So we have a princess now, her name is Ion Ceban. And she closed herself for a while in the Water Tower, in the museum of the city... That the princess Ceban took the room from the last level under a lease contract concluded for one month...” “That the princess Ion Ceban, a bubble soap actually. He is a bubble soap, nobody...” (25.09.2019)<sup>56</sup>

c) “This is the reality, not the lies told by the “princess” Ivan Ceban from the ivory tower, the Museum of the city of Chisinau, illegally occupied.” (26.09.2019)<sup>57</sup>

d) “And in our city Ceban entered as a princess the water tower in the museum of the city and shows us cartoons from there.” (06.10.2019)<sup>58</sup>.

e) “(...) Ivan Ceban’s bosses, whom he defends and promotes everywhere and after Mrs. Grecean’s back are hiding... what does we prepare for? For the Miss and Princess contest at Chisinau City Hall, or for a hard management of what Plahotniuc and Dodon left in the last two years after the disaster?” (07.10.2019)<sup>59</sup>

f) During a meeting with the voters that took place on 6.10.2019, Dorin Chirtoaca commented on a road accident that occurred in Chisinau a few days earlier, again using gender biases:

“How come that in 2019, at noon time, a woman, mother of a 5 y.o. child driving a jeep – a luxury car, at a speed of 130 km/h, collided with a trolleybus? What’s wrong with us, what are we thinking of,

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<sup>55</sup> <http://bit.ly/31j1Orp>

<sup>56</sup> <http://bit.ly/33D9Vkg>

<sup>57</sup> <http://bit.ly/2OUNB1E>

<sup>58</sup> <http://bit.ly/2nVwNfM>

<sup>59</sup> <http://bit.ly/31qtJ9f>

how is that possible? Impossibly drunk at noon time. A woman. And it doesn't matter if it's a woman or man; the saddest thing is that she's a mother"<sup>60</sup>.

Thus, in order to defeat his political opponent, Dorin Chirtoaca appealed at least six times to gender biases in his speeches, promoting intolerance and stereotypes in the public space.

g) During the press briefing of 27.09.2019, Dorin Chirtoaca stated:

"Let us not forget that we are still strong. I have personally beaten Mr. Dodon in 2011 as well as Mrs. Greceanii in 2015."

Moderator: "you mean figuratively?"

D. Chirtoaca: "And literally if there will be the need to. I have nothing with women, but with Dodon, Robu, Morari, and Plahotniuc I might be able to have a man talk. I am ready to throw punches..."<sup>61</sup>

h) Also on 27.09.2019, in a broadcast from the "Voice of Bessarabia" station, Dorin Chirtoaca stated:

"The whole political class must be burned at the stake!"; "All of them must be swept away, this way we will burn them at the stake!"<sup>62</sup>

Thus, through both statements, Dorin Chirtoaca promotes aggressive messages towards his political opponents, urging violence against them.

2. Renato Usatii has used several expressions based on gender prejudices, homophobia and stereotypes related to people with mental disabilities. Most often Renato Usatii targeted Maia Sandu in his speeches satirizing her with sexist statements, which exploit prejudices against women.

a) "I think Maia Sandu is a good woman but she is able to be a mayor somewhere in Geneva, where everything is done already, I personally would like to see her wearing rubber boots in our villages." (27.09.2019)<sup>63</sup>

b) "Maia is very short, knee-high to a grasshopper, but she is able to tap even the two-meter Dodon in place (...) I said that earlier children used to be scared of the evil witch Baba Yaga, now they are scared of Maia Sandu, because she closed schools around the country, I was personally against this." (05.10.2019)<sup>64</sup>

c) At several meetings with voters, but also through live interventions on social networks, Renato Usatii made derogatory statements against his political opponents, mostly representatives of the PSRM, using most of the prejudices and intolerance towards people with mental disabilities and homosexual persons:

"I already mentioned in the yesterday's live that they (the socialists) are the most deceitful, the most vile party organization in the country. Pure propagandists, many of whom, unfortunately, are morons (...)

And since the territory in Condrita is large, I'm sure that in a year Dodon will move out of there, but they need to build some kind of facilities for the brain-sick, starting with the main villain Tirdea, I can't call him differently, ending with those who portray themselves as one of them, our candidate in Balti Mr. Nesterovschi (...)

I want you to understand that the word morons is not just reasoned, after it you can put three exclamation marks, because one is not going to be enough (...)

Do you understand Tirdea that you are not even a moron? You are simply a pathetic loser (...)

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<sup>60</sup> <http://bit.ly/2nVwNfM>

<sup>61</sup> <http://bit.ly/20ThuPH>

<sup>62</sup> <http://bit.ly/2Mp4RdH>

<sup>63</sup> <http://bit.ly/2pqI3Fv>

<sup>64</sup> <http://bit.ly/31k1FUW>

You are a party of gays who can not live without a photo shoot (...)

There are all kinds of creams, lipsticks, in general resembling socialists, you can't use them (...)

I am calling out to the Minister of Healthcare, please invite..., no, better do not invite, but demand Tirdea to receive a clean bill of health in Costiujeni, and Nesterovschi in Balti.» (09.10.2019)<sup>65</sup>

d) "If you'll see him (about Bogdan Tirdea), call Costiujeni immediately. The staff from Costiujeni will arrive, will put him in the car and take him to the nut hospital (...) He is a sick person, such a feeling they went to Kashpirovsky when they were little and nobody removed the evil eye of them, there is only one version, maybe their food was kind of poisoned and this may be the reason for their insanity." (10.10.2019)<sup>66</sup>

e) "And what about Ceapa? Is he today in the list of the red ones? He's been in the list of the blue ones, and now he's in the list of the red ones. And when you mix red with blue, you get the light blue (...)"

If I'll catch Tirdea and the candidate from Balti, I've already bought strait jackets for them from Costiujeni; I'll send them there and I am not going to talk to them until they will not bring me a certificate from the doctor..." (12.10.2019)<sup>67</sup>

f) "I appeal to all citizens of the country, and this is not a joke, I can't do much in all areas, but I will start distributing one or two strait jackets from Costiujeni, or from a psychiatric hospital in Balti. No matter where you will catch the socialists – Tirdea and others, simply tie them and take them to the doctor, because the nonsense that they advocate about how some people have pulled me out of the trunk in Rublyovka residential area, Moscow, according to their sources (...)

Today we need a mayor-prosecutor Diacov, who, I'm sure that at least if you don't have a wireless soldering-iron, there's already a modern wireless soldering-iron that I will give you on the first day you become the Chisinau mayor." (12.10.2019)<sup>68</sup>

Thus, in most of the cases identified therein, Renato Usatii tries to denigrate and ridicule his political opponents, by associating them with people with mental disabilities and by mentioning the psychiatric hospital in Costiujeni, hinting at the need to invest strait jackets on them. Such labels, although addressed to the electoral competitors, affect at the same time persons with disabilities, perpetuate prejudices in society and increase the degree of intolerance towards these people.

3. On 3.10.2019, Vasile Costiuc, the PPDA president, during a public event, declared the following:

"Truly brain washed socialists, sheep... to initiate the fight with the oligarch no. 1, the bandit and the country traitor... (...) We will come with a fork, with a rake to remove these imposters."<sup>69</sup>

These statements incite violence against political opponents and can provoke hostility and social tensions.

4. On 12.10.2019, Valeriu Munteanu posted on his Facebook page a message suggesting that PSRM representatives have mental deficiencies:

"I have nothing to say regarding this, but I gently advise them to return to Costiujeni, there are people who will do their best and take care of them."<sup>70</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> <http://bit.ly/35EW274>

<sup>66</sup> <http://bit.ly/31pp6ff>

<sup>67</sup> <http://bit.ly/31k6KfK>

<sup>68</sup> <http://bit.ly/2OSFLFv>

<sup>69</sup> <http://bit.ly/2nVxeqq>

<sup>70</sup> <http://bit.ly/2MLNmDk>

Such messages of ironization of political opponents resort to prejudices and the negative image of people with mental disabilities in society, perpetuating intolerance towards them.

## 7.2. Candidates targeted by messages inciting hatred or discrimination

1. During a public event that took place on 25.09.2019, conducted by the organization “Unirea-ODIP” with the objective of inviting the PSRM to watch the movie “Siberia from the bones”, several xenophobic statements were made. Thus, one participant emphasizes:

“Russians are not used to work. Why do they come here to hold offices, why aren’t they going back home? Russia is a large country, it covers two continents. I’ll tell you why. Because they have to work there, but here they just give orders”.

Later, Vlad Biletschi, one of the leaders of the organization, mentioned:

“If these devils (socialists) don’t come, then we go to the movie.”<sup>71</sup>.

Such xenophobic statements promote intolerance, prejudice and hostility towards Russians and Russian speakers in the Republic of Moldova.

2. In an article published on the Bloknot-Moldova portal, on 28.09.2019, entitled “Chirtoaca swaggering: I am ready to have a man talk with everybody”, Dorin Chirtoaca is being laughed out, referring to derogatory and sexist expressions. The authors of the article mention that Dorin Chirtoaca is trying hard to get along, though he was left by his ex-wife just a few months after the marriage.

Through such insinuations, the aim is to ridicule Dorin Chirtoaca, suggesting that a man can not give up hard if he was left by his wife.

To the end there arises a provocative question: “Is Chirtoaca able to take male actions?”<sup>72</sup>

Such media articles perpetuate gender biases towards both women and men, by promoting sexist attitudes, clichés and stereotypes that only increase gender inequality in society.

3. On 4.10.2019, on the Facebook page named Mercury Detox, a discriminatory image was posted about the PSRM representative Ion Ceban, in which he is associated with the monkeys<sup>73</sup>.

4. On 8.10.2019, on Vedomosti.md portal an article entitled «The Romanian rat sneaked through the Red Square. A new lie from Usatii» was published.

The author of the article calls Renato Usatii a Romanian rat:

“To the end Usatii overreached himself. The “rat” cowardly slipping through the Red Square did not become pro-Russian. The weighty Romanian tail and criminal stink have to be blamed for. How is he welcomed in Bucharest – this is impossible to understand.”<sup>74</sup>

The dehumanization obtained by comparison with animals is one of the processes used to denigrate politicians. At the same time, the association with the Romanian nationality exploits the fears, tensions and intolerance of the society towards the Romanians, shared by some of the Russian-speaking people in the Republic of Moldova.

5. In a public message on his Facebook page, on 9.10.2019, Mihai Ghimpu made derogatory and humiliating statements against Andrei Nastase:

“I think he was not only the “fool of the village” but also the laziest one in the city”<sup>75</sup>.

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<sup>71</sup> <http://bit.ly/2BivpXK>

<sup>72</sup> <http://bit.ly/2VOqzKU>

<sup>73</sup> <http://bit.ly/2pqjNKN>

<sup>74</sup> <http://bit.ly/32n1glU>

<sup>75</sup> <http://bit.ly/2pnpUnV>

The statement is based on intolerance and hostility related to the political activity of his opponent, which Mihai Ghimpu tries to satirize through offensive expressions.

6. On 8.10.2019, in Straseni town, several posters were displayed in various public places that targeted the independent candidate for the position of mayor Valentina Casian<sup>76</sup>.

The posters feature a photo of Mrs. Casian and a slanderous message, based on gender biases and the candidate's association with prostitutes. In connection with this incident, the Platform for Gender Equality and the National Coalition "Life without violence in the family" published a public statement expressing their concern regarding the promotion in public spaces of the defamatory messages, which incite hatred and discrimination, to the women candidates<sup>77</sup>.

7. On 12.10.2019, the KP.md portal published an article entitled "Sexual scandal in Moldova: liberal candidate wants to star in porn by posting intimate photos on sex sites online".

The authors of the article refer to the information published by blogger Eugen Luchianiuc about some intimate photographs of the PL representative Ecaterina Babina.

"Moldovan liberals know a lot not only about political perversions; sometimes it seems that Ecaterina is able to satisfy the most demanding sexual taste of a man of any race, size and age; girls from the province have no inhibitions and often are without complexes."<sup>78</sup>.

The article contains allusions and defamatory expressions to the PL representative, based on gender prejudices and the portrayal of the woman as a sexual object.

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<sup>76</sup> <http://bit.ly/2IWhBWK>

<sup>77</sup> <http://bit.ly/2IXiJJO>

<sup>78</sup> <http://bit.ly/35ES7XH>

## VIII. VOTER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

*In the context of general local elections of 20 October 2019, the Promo-LEX Association carried out the Campaign “I vote for.....” aimed at information, electoral education and apolitical mobilization of the citizens of the Republic of Moldova holding voting rights. The overall aim of the Campaign is to increase the participation of Moldovan citizens in the general local elections of 20 October 2019.*

*The CEC and CICDE continued to conduct trainings for electoral officials and information of voters. The categories of beneficiaries of the trainings conducted therein were: treasurers, SAISE operators, PEB members, representatives entitled to consultative vote, etc. The CEC and CICDE launched the voter information and education campaign “I choose to vote! Indifference DOES NOT bring any changes”.*

### 8.1. Information activities conducted by the Promo-LEX Association

***Promo-LEX campaign under the heading “I vote for...” intended for information, education and apolitical mobilization of the citizens of the Republic of Moldova holding the right to vote***

In the context of the general local elections of 20 October 2019, the Promo-LEX Association carries out the Campaign under the heading “**I vote for...**”.

The overall objective of the campaign is to increase the level of Moldovan citizens’ participation in the general local elections of 20 October 2019.

***First tour of elections included the following activities:***

- Between 4-17 October, “door to door” information activities were carried out in 70 settlements (towns and villages) involving 34 teams consisting of 34 local campaign coordinators and 170 volunteers. In total, about 27 thousand voters were informed about the election day, the voting procedures and the importance of an informed and conscious vote.
- Between 4–13 October, the Promo-LEX Association organized nine public electoral debates with the candidates for the post of mayor in the following towns/villages: Ungheni municipality; Hincesti municipality; Drasliceni village, Criuleni district; Sipoteni village, Calarasi district; Soroca municipality; Falesti town; Braviceni village, Orhei district; Peresecina village, Orhei town; Lozova village, Straseni district.  
Out of 59 candidates for the position of mayor registered in the electoral campaign in the respective settlements, only 35 participated in the debates, representing 12 political parties, an electoral bloc and an independent candidate.  
645 voters also took part in the debates. The debates were broadcast live on [www.privesc.eu](http://www.privesc.eu) and are available on the Promo-LEX web page.
- In the context of the electoral campaign for the general local elections of 20 October 2019, during the period from 30 September to 18 October, the Promo-LEX Association in partnership with the public television broadcaster “Moldova 1” and public service radio channel “Radio Moldova”, organized 23 TV and radio debates with candidates for the position of mayor of Chisinau, Cahul, Comrat and Balti municipalities.  
Also, two thematic debates were organized with the participation of representatives of CEC, CICDE, Promo-LEX and the Civic Coalition for Free and Fair Elections. During the debates the electoral procedures, the running of the election campaigns, the activities of mobilizing voters as well as other issues were discussed.
- On the 8<sup>th</sup> of October, launched the first spot to promote conscious voting and apolitical mobilization of voters<sup>79</sup>. The spot was broadcast on social networks and on seven TV broadcasters with national and regional coverage.

Also, in the context of the electoral campaign for the new parliamentary elections of 20 October 2019, during the period from 30 September to 18 October, the Promo-LEX Association in partnership with the public television broadcaster “Moldova 1” and public service radio channel “Radio Moldova”,

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<sup>79</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2sA9uJk-G9g>

organized 17 TV and radio debates with the candidates for MP position in the uninominal constituencies 17, 33, 48 and 50, where the new parliamentary elections took place.

## **8.2. CEC and CICDE activities**

*Election Information Campaign.* On the 3rd of October 2019, CICDE representatives participated in a workshop to inform people with special needs about the specific feature of the general local elections and new parliamentary elections of 20 October this year. About 60 persons suffering from hearing disability in Chisinau have been informed about the inclusion in the electoral processes and the participation in the ballot of the people with hearing impairments, as well as about the practical methods that are applied in the national elections. The communication was facilitated by a sign language interpreter<sup>80</sup>.

On the 3rd of October 2019, CEC launched the voter education and information campaign via mobile teams “I choose to vote! Indifference DOES NOT bring any changes”. Up to the election day, two mobile teams are moving across the country to inform voters about the general local elections of 20 October 2019 as well as to promote the informed and conscious voting among citizens entitled to vote<sup>81</sup>. The campaign also includes a series of video spots<sup>82</sup> aiming at voter education in the general local elections and new parliamentary elections, which are broadcast both online and on TV.

*Training of lower electoral bodies and actors involved in the election process.* On the 26th of September 2019, the treasurers of the electoral competitors were trained by the representatives of the CEC’s financial-economic directorate. They were presented with the methods and tools for examining data and reports on the incomes and expenses of the election campaign in the general local elections of 20 October 2019<sup>83</sup>.

On the 6th of October 2019, CICDE launched<sup>84</sup> training seminars for operators responsible for the insertion of the information on voter participation in the SAIS “ELECTIONS”, who will work in PEBs during the general local elections of 20 October 2019.

Between 7–11 October 2019, CICDE conducted trainings for the representatives entitled to consultative vote, observers nominated by electoral competitors and representatives of civil society.

During the reporting period, CICDE representatives provided training for the police employees regarding the legal provisions aimed at conducting the general local elections and new parliamentary elections in the Republic of Moldova, changes made to the electoral legislation, the competences of the police employees in the polling stations and the criminal and contraventional responsibility for the failure to comply with the electoral legislation.

On the 11th of October 2019, in partnership with the National Institute of Justice, CICDE organized a seminar with a view to familiarising the judges with the legal framework, judicial practice and best practices in resolving election disputes<sup>85</sup>.

At the same time, another training for presidents of precinct electoral bureaus of the polling stations established outside the country for the new parliamentary elections of 20 October this year took place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Moldova<sup>86</sup>.

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<sup>80</sup> CICDE press release. <https://bit.ly/33qutME>

<sup>81</sup> <https://bit.ly/35ypPyk>

<sup>82</sup> Video spots on voter education. <https://bit.ly/2ONoxcS>, <https://bit.ly/2B8yZDp>

<sup>83</sup> <https://bit.ly/2pjuROx>

<sup>84</sup> CICDE press release. <https://bit.ly/2peX9cR>

<sup>85</sup> CICDE press release. <https://bit.ly/2Bbh4MI>

<sup>86</sup> <https://bit.ly/2MfgY6H>

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **To the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova**

1. The exclusion from art. 47, para. (3) of the Electoral Code of the phrase “The subscription list shall contain only signatures of supporters residing in a single settlement”.
2. Modification of the Electoral Code by introducing the obligation to complete the reports in Excel format and subsequently publishing them on the official website of the CEC, so that the data can be analyzed by the associative sector, the media, the academic environment.

### **To the Central Electoral Commission and lower electoral bodies**

3. Revising the Regulation on the manner of drafting, presenting and checking the subscription lists in the sense of strict adjustment to the provisions of the Electoral Code on the respective subject. Take into account the specificity of each type of ballot.
4. Placing information regarding the submitted appeals and handling thereof on the institution’s website in terms that would allow the electoral process to be observed in a timely manner.
5. Elucidation of cases in which DEC registers electoral competitors without respecting the gender quota, and subsequently, after the deadline for the registration of the competitors already has expired, it issues a repealing decision in respect thereof.
6. Regulation of the procedure for submitting the request regarding the modification of the lists of counsellors, the acceptance or the refusal of the request, and subsequently the adoption of a decision to cancel the registration of the electoral competitor.
7. Modification of the Regulation on the financing of electoral campaign by introducing the obligation to fill out the financial reports for electoral campaigns in accessible formats, for example, Excel and subsequently publishing them on the official website of the CEC, so that the data can be used for analysis by the experts in the field, media and academic environment.
8. Finding a way to introduce the market value of the material donations reported by the competitors to the balance of the report on the financing of the election campaign - section II. Cash turnover.

### **Electoral Competitors**

9. Failure to accept donations above the ceilings established by the Electoral Code.
10. Plenary reflection of all incomes and expenses in the reports regarding the financing of the election campaign, without committing any falsifications in the documents thereof.

## ABBREVIATIONS

para. – paragraph  
LPA – local public administration  
art. – article  
PSA – Public Services Agency  
PEB – precinct electoral bureau  
ACUM Bloc – “ACUM: DA and PAS Platform” electoral Bloc  
com. – commune  
CEC – Central Electoral Commission  
DEC I – level I district electoral council  
DEC II – level II district electoral council  
CECEU – electoral council of the uninominal electoral constituency  
IC – independent candidate  
CICDE – Center of Continuous Electoral Training under the CEC  
CMC – Chisinau municipal council  
UC – uninominal circumscription  
DUE – the Delegation of the European Union to Moldova  
IG – initiative group  
let. – letter  
OM – observation mission  
MPA – Antimafia Popular Movement, Political Party  
MPSN – “Speranta – Nadejda” Professional Movement, Political Party  
MSPFN – “New Force” Social-Political Movement, Political Party  
mun. – municipality  
no. – number  
city – city  
OSCE – Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe  
OSCE / ODIHR - OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights  
TO – territorial organization  
LTO – long-term observer  
STO – short-term observer  
PAD – Party of Democratic Action  
PAS – Political Party of Action and Solidarity  
PCRM – Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova  
p. – point  
PDM – Democratic Party of Moldova  
PL – Liberal Party  
PLDM – Liberal Democratic Party of Moldova  
PN – Our Party, Political Party  
PNL – National Liberal Party  
UNDP – United Nations Development Program  
POM – Political Party of Working People  
PPDA – Democracy at Home, Political Party  
PEEM – European People’s Party of Moldova, Political Party  
PPM – Patriots of Moldova, Political Party  
PPDA – Dignity and Truth Platform, Political Party  
PPR – Romanian People’s Political Party  
PPRM – People’s Party of the Republic of Moldova, Political Party  
PPS – Political Party of Sor  
PPVP – The Will of the People, Political Party  
PSE – European Left Political Party  
PSM – Socialist Party of Moldova  
PSRM – Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova Political Party  
PUN – The Party of National Unity

PVE – Green Ecologist Party  
REO – Registry of Electoral Officials  
SRV – State Registry of Voters  
SRP – State Registry of Population  
v. – village  
F.B. – final balance  
I.B. – initial balance  
SAISE – the state automated information system “Elections”  
PS – polling station  
ATU – administrative-territorial unit  
USAID – United States Agency for International Development  
USB – Union Save Bessarabia, Political Party  
ATUG – Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia

## Annexes

### Annex no. 1. DEC I: candidates registered therein bearing similar or identical names

No.	DEC I	Name of the city, district, village	Mayors	Political Party
1	1/10	Chisinau, Ciorescu	Scripnic Constantin	PSRM
			Scripnic Ivan	ACUM
2	1/18	Chisinau, Truseni	Madan Vladimir	PSRM
			Madan Iurie	ACUM
3	4/9	Anenii Noi, Cobusca Veche	Perju Laurentiu	PDM
			Perju Ruslan	USB
4	4/14	Anenii Noi, Hirbovat	Curbet Ion	PN
			Curbet Igor	PCRM
5	4/19	Anenii Noi, Puhaceni	Plamadeala Angelica	ACUM
			Plamadeala Veaceslav	PLDM
6	5/5	Basarabasca, Carabetovca	Catana Dorina	PPS
			Catana Ana	ACUM
			Catana Ion	PSRM
7	5/6	Basarabasca, Iordanovca	Mereanu Anatoli	PDM
			Mereanu Mihail	PSRM
8	6/17	Briceni, Halahora de Sus	Michitiuc Alexandru	PSRM
			Michitiuc Aliona	PDM
9	6/18	Briceni, Hlina	Golban Alla	PSRM
			Golban Galina	POM
10	6/27	Briceni, Tetcani	Scutelnic Alexei	IC
			Scutelnic Andrei	IC
11	6/28	Briceni, Trebisauti	Cojocari Dumitru	PDM
			Cojocaru Alexandru	ACUM
12	8/21	Cantemir, Sadac	Porumbescu Ilie	PSRM
			Porumbescu Ștefan	PDM
13	9/1	Calarasi	Stratan Gheorghe	PSRM
			Stratan Grigore	PLDM
			Stratan Gheorghe	PDM
14	9/19	Calarasi, Răciula	David Pavel	PUN
			David Maria	ACUM
15	9/26	Calarasi, Tibirica	Bordei Marin	PLDM
			Bordei Svetlana	PPS
16	9/27	Calarasi, Valcinet	Curmei Gheorghe	PSRM
			Curmei Alexandru	PUN
17	10/19	Causeni, Saiti	Musteata Valeriu	PDM
			Musteata Petru	PCRM
18	11/20	Cimislia, Suric	Ghenciu Alexandru	ACUM
			Ghenciu Efim	PLDM
19	12/2	Criuleni, Balabanesti	Cotoman Mihail	PSRM
			Cotoman Ion	ACUM
20	12/6	Criuleni, Corjova	Padurean Simion	ACUM
			Padurean Tudor	PSRM
21	12/13	Criuleni, Hrusova	Cotovici Simion	PSRM
			Cotovici Parascovia	PVE
22	12/16	Criuleni, Jevreni	Rotari Igor	PLDM
			Rotari Valeriu	PPS
23	13/18	Dondușeni, Scaiieni	Racu Rita	ACUM
			Racu Lucian	PLDM
24	14/3	Drochia, Baroncea	Rotari Valeriu	PPS
			Rotari Ana	PN
			Rotaru Galina	ACUM

25	14/15	Drochia, Moara de Piatra	Copacinschi Grigore	PSRM
			Copacinschi Veronica	PN
26	15/7	Dubasari, Molovata	Popa Ion	PSRM
			Popa Ina	PPS
27	15/9	Dubasari, Oxentea	Rusu Pavel	PDM
			Rusu Valeriu	PSRM
28	16/16	Edinet, Gaspar	Gutu Ala	PDM
			Gutu Oleg	PPS
			Pulber Gheorghe	IC
			Pulber Ruslan	PN
29	16/25	Edinet, Ruseni	Rusanovschi Anatolie	PCRM
			Rusanovschi Vladimir	PDM
30	17/2	Falesti, Albinetul Vechi	Taranu Alla	PSRM
			Taranu Leonid	PLDM
31	17/15	Falesti, Ilenuta	Moroi Ruslan	ACUM
			Moroi Alexandr	PDM
32	17/16	Falesti, Iscalau	Procopciuc Vasile	PCRM
			Procopciuc Maria	ACUM
33	18/17	Floresti, Gura Camencii	Chislari Nina	PPS
			Chislari Ion	ACUM
34	18/21	Floresti, Japca	Pascaru Iurie	PDM
			Pascari Leonid	PSRM
35	18/24	Floresti, Napadova	Moroi Pantilimon	PPS
			Moroi Maria	PSRM
36	18/25	Floresti, Nicolaevca	Ribacioc Iurii	PCRM
			Ribacioc Ecaterina	PDM
37	18/36	Floresti, Trifanesti	Snegur Ion	ACUM
			Snegur Dumitru	USB
38	18/39	Floresti, Vertiujeni	Istratuc Ivan	PSRM
			Istratuc Petru	PLDM
39	18/40	Floresti, Zaluceni	Pascaru Viorica	PDM
			Prisacari Stepan	PSRM
40	20/17	Hincesti, Dragusenii Noi	Gonta Petru	PDM
			Gonta Daria	ACUM
41	20/22	Hincesti, Leuseni	Vasilache Victor	PSRM
			Vasilache Genovieva	PDM
42	20/23	Hincesti, Loganesti	Danu Natalia	IC
			Danu Valentin	ACUM
43	20/25	Hincesti, Mingir	Chisanu Ilie	ACUM
			Chisanu Andrei	PPS
44	20/28	Hincesti, Nemteni	Mardare Galina	PDM
			Mardare Maia	ACUM
45	20/31	Hincesti, Pascani	Stropsa Dumitru	PPS
			Stropsa Eugen	PSRM
46	20/37	Hincesti, Stolniceni	Manic Maria	PDM
			Manic Nina	IC
47	21/2	Ialoveni, Bardar	Tonu Galina	PLDM
			Tonu Mihail	ACUM
			Tonu Grigore	PDM
48	21/14	Ialoveni, Nimoreni	Eremia Andrei	ACUM
			Covali Andrei	PLDM
			Eremia Natalia	IC
			Covali Andrei	PDM
49	22/17	Leova, Sarata-Razesii	Bostan Serghei	ACUM
			Bostan Angela	PLDM
50	25/5	Orhei, Braviceni	Cociorva Andrei	PDM
			Cociorva Anatol	IC

51	25/10	Orhei, Crihana	Josan Alexandru	ACUM
			Josan Serghei	PDM
52	25/14	Orhei, Isacova	Morozan Mircea	PN
			Morozan Taisia	PPEM
53	25/22	Orhei, Pelivan	Railean Elena	PSRM
			Railean Mariana	PDM
54	25/23	Orhei, Peresecina	Buzu Nicolae	PDM
			Buzu Valentina	ACUM
55	26/5	Rezina, Cuizauca	Rusu Alexandru	PLDM
			Rusu Gheorghe	ACUM
56	26/21	Rezina, Saharna Noua	MACRII Victor	PSRM
			MACRII Elena	PCRM
57	27/7	Riscani, Corlateni	Baciu Victor	PLDM
			Baciu Anatolie	PSRM
58	27/11	Riscani, Hiliuti	Matei Ana	PDM
			Matei Serghei	PLDM
59	27/23	Riscani, Sturzeni	Scripluc Veaceslav	PSRM
			Scripluc Rita	PL
			Scripluc Dumitru	PDM
60	27/24	Riscani, Saptebani	Panico Nicolae	PSRM
			Panico Galina	PPS
61	28/16	Singerei, Dumbravita	Porcescu Ion	PSRM
			Porcescu Iurie	PDM
62	28/24	Singerei, Taura Veche	Ivaschiv Iraida	PSRM
			Ivaschiv Ina	PPS
63	28/25	Singerei, Singereii Noi	Gutu Galina	PSRM
			Gutu Lilia	PDM
64	29/16	Soroca, Ocolina	Ceban Anatolie	PPS
			Ceban Valentina	PDM
65	29/22	Soroca, Rublenita	Ursachi Cozma	PDM
			Ursachi Ana	PSRM
66	29/31	Soroca, Varancau	Lesco Lilia	PSRM
			Lesco Gheorghe	PCRM
67	29/34	Soroca, Volovita	Nitrean Vasile	PCRM
			Nitrean Ghenadie	PDM
68	29/35	Soroca, Zastanca	Covalciuc Valeriu	PSRM
			Covalciuc Pavel	PDM
69	30/10	Straseni, Greblesti	Chircu Vasile	PL
			Chircu Aliona	PDM
70	30/15	Straseni, Onesti	Cotelea Oleg	PDM
			Cotelea Tatiana	ACUM
71	31/13	Soldanesti, Oliscani	POPA VIOLETA	PDM
			POPA ALEXEI	PCRM
72	32/3	Stefan Voda, Antonesti	Morari Ion	IC
			Morari Nadejda	IC
73	32/15	Stefan Voda, Popeasca	Cazacu Vladimir	PSRM
			Cazacu Chiril	ACUM
			Cazacu Ion	IC
74	32/19	Stefan Voda, Slobozia	Zavalisca Anatolie	PDM
			Zavalisca Nicolae	PPR
75	33/11	Taraclia, Musaitu	Iachimenco Axenia	ACUM
			Iachimenco Alexandr	IC
76	34/2	Telenesti, Banesti	Popovici Vasile	PLDM
			Popovici Olesea	ACUM
77	34/16	Telenesti, Inesti	Bunescu Vladimir	PSRM
			Bunescu Ghenadie	IC
78	34/26	Telenesti, Suhuluceni	Stegarescu Iacob	PPS

			Stegarescu Iacob	PDM
79	35/5	Ungheni, Boghenii Noi	Margarint Gheorghe	PSRM
			Margarint Gheorghe	ACUM
80	35/16	Ungheni, Floritoaia Veche	Cucu Ruslan	PCRM
			Cucu Nicolae	PLDM
81	35/24	Ungheni, Petresti	Gorea Serghei	PDM
			Gorea Marin	ACUM
82	35/28	Ungheni, Sinesti	Sirbu Lidia	PPS
			Sirbu Sidor	PDM

**Annex no. 2. DEC II registering the lists of candidates with deviations from art. 46, para. (3)**

<b>DEC II</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Quota 40%</b>	<b>Minimum from 3 to 10</b>	<b>DEC II</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Quota 40%</b>	<b>Minimum from 3 to 10</b>
Chisinau	1	PPEM	39.29%		Leova	22	PLDM	38.46%	
	1	PLDM	39.29%			22	ACUM	33.33%	
Balti	2	PPR	61.11%		Nisporeni	23	PPEM	38.89%	
Basarabeasca	5	ACUM	36.84%			23	MPA	36.84%	
Briceni	6	PN	38.10%		Ocnita	24	PPS	38.89%	
	6	PDM	40.63%	No		24	PN	38.10%	
Cahul	7	PLDM	36.36%		Orhei	25	ACUM	43.33%	No
Cantemir	8	PN	39.29%		Rezina	26	PPEM	37.50%	
	8	PL	28.57%			26	ACUM	38.46%	
Calarasi	9	PPS	60.71%		Riscani	27	PCRM	35.29%	
	9	PCRM	38.10%			27	PL	34.62%	
Causeni	10	PDA	38.89%		Soroca	29	PN	38.89%	
Cimislia	11	ACUM	39.39%			29	PPR	38.89%	
	11	PPEM	38.46%			29	ACUM	38.71%	
Criuleni	12	PLDM	38.10%		Straseni	30	PCRM	38.46%	
	12	ACUM	35.29%			30	PDM	42.42%	No
	12	PVE	59.46%	No	Soldanesti	31	ACUM	38.46%	
	12	PUN	39.13%		Stefan Vodă	32	PCRM	39.29%	
Donduseni	13	ACUM	30.77%		Telenesti	34	PCRM	38.10%	
Drochia	14	PLDM	38.89%			34	PLDM	38.46%	
Dubasari	15	PDM	36.00%			34	PDM	40.00%	No
	15	ACUM	34.78%		Ungheni	35	PLDM	38.89%	
Edinet	16	ACUM	25.00%						
Falesti	17	PN	39.39%						
	17	ACUM	40.63%	No					
	17	USB	35.00%						
	17	PL	60.00%	No					
	17	PDM	30.30%						
Glodeni	19	PCRM	38.89%						
Hincesti	20	PSRM	39.39%						
	20	PPS	37.14%	No					
	20	ACUM	35.29%						
	20	PDM	38.89%						
	20	PPEM	77.78%						
Ialoveni	21	PLDM	36.36%						
	21	PCRM	36.84%						
	21	PUN	38.89%						
	21	PDM	39.39%						
	21	PL	38.89%						

**Annex no. 3. DEC I registering the lists of candidates with deviations from art. 46, para. (3)**

<i>DEC II</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>DEC I</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>% gender quota</i>	<i>Minimum from 3 to 10</i>
Chisinau	1	Codru	no. 1/1	ACUM	60.87%	
Chisinau	1	Codru	no. 1/1	PL	61.54%	
Chisinau	1	Colonita	no. 1/11	ACUM	53.33%	No
Chisinau	1	Condrita	no. 1/12	PSRM	37.50%	
Chisinau	1	Cruzesti	no. 1/13	PSRM	33.33%	
Chisinau	1	Ghidighici	no. 1/14	PSRM	62.50%	
Chisinau	1	Ghidighici	no. 1/14	PL	36.36%	
Chisinau	1	Tohatin	no. 1/17	PLDM	61.54%	
Chisinau	1	Tohatin	no. 1/17	PNL	37.50%	
Chisinau	1	Tohatin	no. 1/17	PDM	37.50%	
Chisinau	1	Tohatin	no. 1/17	PL	62.50%	
Chisinau	1	Tohatin	no. 1/17	PSRM	63.64%	
Chisinau	1	Singera	no. 1/4	PL	62.50%	
Chisinau	1	Vadul lui Voda	no. 1/5	ACUM	62.50%	
Chisinau	1	Bacioi	no. 1/7	ACUM	60.87%	
Chisinau	1	Bacioi	no. 1/7	PSRM	57.69%	No
Chisinau	1	Bubuieci	no. 1/8	PVE	38.46%	
Chisinau	1	Bubuieci	no. 1/8	PDM	63.64%	
Chisinau	1	Bubuieci	no. 1/8	PPEM	63.64%	
Chisinau	1	Bubuieci	no. 1/8	PCRM	63.64%	
Chisinau	1	Budesti	no. 1/9	PSRM	61.54%	
Causeni	10	Causeni	no. 10/1	PDM	62.50%	
Causeni	10	Causeni	no. 10/1	PPS	25.00%	
Causeni	10	Causeni	no. 10/1	PLDM	60.87%	
Causeni	10	Copanca	no. 10/10	PDM	64.29%	
Causeni	10	Copanca	no. 10/10	PPR	62.50%	
Causeni	10	Gradinita	no. 10/13	PPS	30.00%	
Causeni	10	Gradinita	no.10/13	PSRM	61.54%	
Causeni	10	Grigorievca	no.10/14	PSRM	36.36%	
Causeni	10	Grigorievca	no. 10/14	PDM	37.50%	
Causeni	10	Grigorievca	no.10/14	PCRM	30.77%	
Causeni	10	Hagimus	no. 10/15	PLDM	63.64%	
Causeni	10	Hagimus	no. 10/15	PDM	38.46%	
Causeni	10	Pervomaisc	no. 10/17	PCRM	63.64%	
Causeni	10	Plop-Stiubei	no. 10/18	PCRM	69.23%	
Causeni	10	Plop-Stiubei	no. 10/18	PSRM	61.54%	
Causeni	10	Saiti	no. 10/19	PSRM	62.50%	
Causeni	10	Saiti	no. 10/19	PCRM	66.67%	
Causeni	10	Saiti	no. 10/19	PDM	37.50%	
Causeni	10	Salcuta	no.10/20	PDM	37.50%	
Causeni	10	Salcuta	no.10/20	PLDM	62.50%	
Causeni	10	Salcuta	no.10/20	PSRM	63.64%	
Causeni	10	Salcuta	no. 10/20	PPS	20.00%	
Causeni	10	Taraclia	no.10/21	PDM	71.43%	
Causeni	10	Taraclia	no. 10/21	PCRM	66.67%	
Causeni	10	Taraclia	no. 10/21	ACUM	61.54%	
Causeni	10	Taraclia	no. 10/21	PPS	30.00%	
Causeni	10	Tanatarii Noi	no. 10/23	PLDM	37.50%	
Causeni	10	Tanatarii Noi	no. 10/23	PCRM	62.50%	

Causeni	10	Tocuz	no. 10/24	PSRM	37.50%	
Causeni	10	Tocuz	no. 10/24	PDM	61.54%	
Causeni	10	Tocuz	no. 10/24	PCRM	37.50%	
Causeni	10	Tocuz	no. 10/24	PPS	61.54%	
Causeni	10	Ursoaia	no. 10/26	ACUM	61.54%	
Causeni	10	Zaim	no. 10/27	PCRM	25.00%	
Causeni	10	Baccealia	no. 10/3	PDM	36.36%	
Causeni	10	Baimaclia	no. 10/4	PLDM	66.67%	
Causeni	10	Chircaiesti	no. 10/5	PDM	38.46%	
Causeni	10	Chircaiesti	no. 10/5	PSRM	61.54%	
Causeni	10	Chircaiesti	no. 10/5	PCRM	63.64%	
Causeni	10	Chircaiesti	no. 10/5	PLDM	61.54%	
Causeni	10	Chircaiesti	no. 10/5	ACUM	61.54%	
Causeni	10	Ciuflesti	no. 10/6	PSRM	66.67%	
Causeni	10	Chircaiestii Noi	no. 10/7	PDM	63.64%	
Causeni	10	Carnateni	no. 10/8	PSRM	63.64%	
Causeni	10	Carnateni	no. 10/8	ACUM	40.00%	No
Causeni	10	Carnateni	no. 10/8	PCRM	37.50%	
Causeni	10	Carnateni Noi	no. 10/9	PPS	36.36%	
Cimislia	11	Cimislia	no. 11/1	PCRM	61.54%	
Cimislia	11	Cimislia	no. 11/1	PPS	35.00%	
Cimislia	11	Cimislia	no. 11/1	PLDM	61.54%	
Cimislia	11	Ialpujeni	no.11/11	PDM	63.64%	
Cimislia	11	Ialpujeni	no.11/11	ACUM	63.64%	
Cimislia	11	Javgur	no. 11/13	ACUM	61.54%	
Cimislia	11	Javgur	no. 11/13	PSRM	66.67%	
Cimislia	11	Javgur	no.11/13	PDM	71.43%	
Cimislia	11	Javgur	no.11/13	PLDM	61.54%	
Cimislia	11	Lipoveni	no.11/14	ACUM	63.64%	
Cimislia	11	Mihailovca	no.11/15	PSRM	61.54%	
Cimislia	11	Mihailovca	no.11/15	PDM	66.67%	
Cimislia	11	Mihailovca	no.11/15	PLDM	62.50%	
Cimislia	11	Porumbrei	no.11/16	ACUM	66.67%	
Cimislia	11	Porumbrei	no. 11/16	PPEM	33.33%	
Cimislia	11	Sagaidac	no. 11/17	ACUM	63.64%	
Cimislia	11	Sagaidac	no. 11/17	PPEM	62.50%	
Cimislia	11	Satul Nou	no. 11/18	PDM	63.64%	
Cimislia	11	Satul Nou	no. 11/18	PPEM	36.36%	
Cimislia	11	Satul Nou	no. 11/18	ACUM	66.67%	
Cimislia	11	Selemet	no. 11/19	PDM	85.71%	
Cimislia	11	Selemet	no. 11/19	PPS	62.50%	
Cimislia	11	Suric	no. 11/20	PPS	66.67%	
Cimislia	11	Suric	no. 11/20	PLDM	75.00%	
Cimislia	11	Troitcoe	no. 11/22	PSRM	63.64%	
Cimislia	11	Batar	no. 11/3	PSRM	66.67%	
Cimislia	11	Batar	no.11/3	PCRM	66.67%	
Cimislia	11	Batar	no. 11/3	PN	37.50%	
Cimislia	11	Cenac	no. 11/4	PSRM	62.50%	
Cimislia	11	Cenac	no.11/4	PPEM	66.67%	
Cimislia	11	Cenac	no. 11/4	PDM	16.67%	
Cimislia	11	Ciucur-Mingir	no. 11/5	ACUM	69.23%	
Cimislia	11	Ciucur-Mingir	no. 11/5	PDM	66.67%	
Cimislia	11	Ciucur-Mingir	no.11/5	PSRM	66.67%	
Cimislia	11	Codreni	no. 11/6	PPS	28.57%	

Cimislia	11	Codreni	no. 11/6	PSRM	71.43%	
Cimislia	11	Gradiste	no. 11/8	PPEM	66.67%	
Criuleni	12	Criuleni	no. 12/1	PSRM	61.11%	
Criuleni	12	Criuleni	no. 12/1	ACUM	63.16%	
Criuleni	12	Criuleni	no. 12/1	PUN	61.54%	
Criuleni	12	Drasliceni	no. 12/10	PSRM	63.64%	
Criuleni	12	Drasliceni	no. 12/10	ACUM	64.71%	
Criuleni	12	Drasliceni	no. 12/10	USB	75.00%	No
Criuleni	12	Dubasarii Vechi	no. 12/11	PDM	62.50%	
Criuleni	12	Dubasarii Vechi	no. 12/11	PVP	62.50%	
Criuleni	12	Dubasarii Vechi	no. 12/11	PSRM	69.23%	
Criuleni	12	Hartopul Mare	no. 12/12	ACUM	38.46%	
Criuleni	12	Hartopul Mare	no. 12/12	PCRM	63.64%	
Criuleni	12	Hrusova	no. 12/13	PSRM	63.64%	
Criuleni	12	Hrusova	no.12/13	PVE	38.89%	
Criuleni	12	Jevreni	no. 12/16	PSRM	63.64%	
Criuleni	12	Jevreni	no. 12/16	PDM	36.36%	
Criuleni	12	Jevreni	no. 12/16	PLDM	62.50%	
Criuleni	12	Magdacesti	no. 12/17	PSRM	62.50%	
Criuleni	12	Mascauti	no. 12/18	ACUM	62.50%	
Criuleni	12	Balabanesti	no. 12/2	PDM	61.54%	
Criuleni	12	Balabanesti	no. 12/2	PLDM	62.50%	
Criuleni	12	Balabanesti	no. 12/2	PSRM	61.54%	
Criuleni	12	Balabanesti	no. 12/2	ACUM	70.00%	
Criuleni	12	Onitcani	no. 12/20	PSRM	63.64%	
Criuleni	12	Onitcani	no. 12/20	PVE	36.36%	
Criuleni	12	Onitcani	no. 12/20	PLDM	63.64%	
Criuleni	12	Pascani	no. 12/21	ACUM	70.00%	
Criuleni	12	Pascani	no. 12/21	USB	71.43%	
Criuleni	12	Raculesti	no. 12/22	PSRM	36.36%	
Criuleni	12	Raculesti	no. 12/22	PPS	37.50%	
Criuleni	12	Raculesti	no. 12/22	PLDM	33.33%	
Criuleni	12	Raculesti	no. 12/22	ACUM	63.64%	
Criuleni	12	Rascova	no. 12/23	PSRM	63.64%	
Criuleni	12	Rascova	no. 12/23	PDM	63.64%	
Criuleni	12	Slobozia-Dusca	no.12/24	ACUM	61.54%	
Criuleni	12	Zaicana	no. 12/25	PSRM	63.64%	
Criuleni	12	Baltata	no. 12/3	PPŞ	36.36%	
Criuleni	12	Baltata	no. 12/3	PLDM	66.67%	
Criuleni	12	Boscana	no. 12/4	PDM	28.57%	
Criuleni	12	Cimiseni	no. 12/5	ACUM	71.43%	
Criuleni	12	Corjova	no.12/6	PUN	62.50%	
Criuleni	12	Corjova	no. 12/6	ACUM	61.54%	
Criuleni	12	Corjova	no.12/6	PSRM	63.64%	
Criuleni	12	Cosernita	no. 12/7	PSRM	63.64%	
Criuleni	12	Cosernita	no. 12/7	PLDM	62.50%	
Criuleni	12	Cosernita	no. 12/7	PDM	37.50%	
Criuleni	12	Cruglic	no. 12/8	PSRM	63.64%	
Donduseni	13	Donduseni	no. 13/1	ACUM	71.43%	
Donduseni	13	Elizavetovca	no. 13/10	PCRM	33.33%	
Donduseni	13	Frasin	no. 13/11	PSRM	63.64%	
Donduseni	13	Frasin	no. 13/11	PDM	62.50%	
Donduseni	13	Horodiste	no. 13/12	ACUM	63.64%	
Donduseni	13	Mosana	no. 13/13	PN	61.54%	

Donduseni	13	Pivniceni	no. 13/14	PDM	62.50%	
Donduseni	13	Pivniceni	no. 13/14	ACUM	66.67%	
Donduseni	13	Plop	no. 13/15	PDM	66.67%	
Donduseni	13	Scaieni	no. 13/18	PSRM	63.64%	
Donduseni	13	Sudarca	no. 13/19	PSRM	61.54%	
Donduseni	13	Sudarca	no. 13/19	PPS	71.43%	
Donduseni	13	Sudarca	no. 13/19	ACUM	63.64%	
Donduseni	13	Teleseuca	no. 13/20	ACUM	70.00%	
Donduseni	13	Tarnova	no. 13/21	PPS	36.36%	
Donduseni	13	Baraboi	no. 13/3	PSRM	61.54%	
Donduseni	13	Baraboi	no. 13/3	PN	63.64%	
Donduseni	13	Baraboi	no. 13/3	PPS	33.33%	
Donduseni	13	Briceni	no. 13/4	PSRM	63.64%	
Donduseni	13	Briceni	no. 13/4	ACUM	66.67%	
Donduseni	13	Cernoleuca	no. 13/5	ACUM	70.00%	
Donduseni	13	Corbu	no. 13/6	PDM	71.43%	
Donduseni	13	Climauti	no. 13/7	PSRM	66.67%	
Donduseni	13	Criscauti	no. 13/8	ACUM	37.50%	
Donduseni	13	Criscauti	no. 13/8	PCRM	62.50%	
Drochia	14	Hasnasenii Mari	no. 14/10	ACUM	63.64%	
Drochia	14	Hasnasenii Mari	no. 14/10	PSRM	63.64%	
Drochia	14	Hasnasenii Noi	no. 14/11	PSRM	63.64%	
Drochia	14	Hasnasenii Noi	no. 14/11	PDM	63.64%	
Drochia	14	Maramonovca	no. 14/12	PSRM	63.64%	
Drochia	14	Mandac	no. 14/14	PDM	69.23%	
Drochia	14	Mandac	no. 14/14	PSRM	61.54%	
Drochia	14	Moara de Piatra	no. 14/15	PDA	33.33%	
Drochia	14	Moara de Piatra	no. 14/15	PCRM	33.33%	
Drochia	14	Moara de Piatra	no. 14/15	PN	16.67%	
Drochia	14	Nicoreni	no. 14/16	ACUM	66.67%	
Drochia	14	Nicoreni	no. 14/16	PSRM	61.54%	
Drochia	14	Nicoreni	no. 14/16	PDM	66.67%	
Drochia	14	Ochiul Alb	no. 14/17	PN	61.54%	
Drochia	14	Ochiul Alb	no. 14/17	PDM	28.57%	
Drochia	14	Ochiul Alb	no. 14/17	ACUM	71.43%	
Drochia	14	Pelinia	no. 14/19	PCRM	70.00%	
Drochia	14	Pelinia	no. 14/19	PSRM	63.64%	
Drochia	14	Petreni	no. 14/21	PSRM	18.18%	
Drochia	14	Petreni	no. 14/21	PDM	66.67%	
Drochia	14	Popestii de Jos	no. 14/22	PSRM	38.46%	
Drochia	14	Popestii de Sus	no. 14/23	ACUM	66.67%	
Drochia	14	Popestii de Sus	no. 14/23	PLDM	37.50%	
Drochia	14	Sofia	no. 14/24	ACUM	66.67%	
Drochia	14	Sofia	no. 14/24	PSRM	63.64%	
Drochia	14	Sofia	no. 14/24	PCRM	62.50%	
Drochia	14	Suri	no. 14/26	PSRM	61.54%	
Drochia	14	Suri	no. 14/26	PL	37.50%	
Drochia	14	Suri	no. 14/26	ACUM	64.29%	
Drochia	14	Tarigrad	no. 14/27	PSRM	28.57%	
Drochia	14	Zgurita	no. 14/28	ACUM	66.67%	
Drochia	14	Zgurita	no. 14/28	PSRM	36.36%	
Drochia	14	Zgurita	no. 14/28	PN	36.36%	
Drochia	14	Baroncea	no. 14/3	PSRM	63.64%	
Drochia	14	Baroncea	no. 14/3	PCRM	72.73%	

Drochia	14	Baroncea	no. 14/3	PN	33.33%	
Drochia	14	Chetrosu	no. 14/4	PDM	69.23%	
Drochia	14	Chetrosu	no. 14/4	PL	36.36%	
Drochia	14	Chetrosu	no. 14/4	ACUM	69.23%	
Drochia	14	Cotova	no. 14/5	PN	62.50%	
Drochia	14	Cotova	no. 14/5	ACUM	62.50%	
Drochia	14	Dominteni	no. 14/6	PSRM	63.64%	
Drochia	14	Drochia	no. 14/7	PDM	64.29%	
Drochia	14	Gribova	no. 14/9	ACUM	37.50%	
Drochia	14	Gribova	no. 14/9	PSRM	27.27%	No
Dubasari	15	Cocieri	no. 15/1	PPS	64.29%	
Dubasari	15	Parata	no. 15/10	ACUM	63.64%	
Dubasari	15	Parata	no. 15/10	PPS	66.67%	
Dubasari	15	Ustia	no. 15/11	PPS	30.00%	
Dubasari	15	Corjova	no. 15/2	ACUM	62.50%	
Dubasari	15	Corjova	no. 15/2	PLDM	70.00%	
Dubasari	15	Dorotcaia	no. 15/4	PPS	63.64%	
Dubasari	15	Dorotcaia	no. 15/4	ACUM	38.46%	
Dubasari	15	Marcauti	no. 15/6	ACUM	70.00%	
Dubasari	15	Molovata	no. 15/7	ACUM	61.54%	
Dubasari	15	Molovata	no. 15/7	PCRM	16.67%	
Dubasari	15	Molovata	no. 15/7	PDM	70.00%	
Dubasari	15	Molovata Noua	no. 15/8	ACUM	71.43%	
Dubasari	15	Molovata Noua	no. 15/8	PCRM	66.67%	
Dubasari	15	Molovata Noua	no. 15/8	PDM	66.67%	
Edinet	16	Edinet	no. 16/1	PUN	75.00%	
Edinet	16	Edinet	no. 16/1	PN	61.11%	
Edinet	16	Edinet	no. 16/1	ACUM	76.92%	
Edinet	16	Cepeleuti	no. 16/10	PDM	62.50%	
Edinet	16	Cepeleuti	no. 16/10	PLDM	62.50%	
Edinet	16	Cepeleuti	no. 16/10	PPS	30.00%	
Edinet	16	Cepeleuti	no. 16/10	PSRM	36.36%	
Edinet	16	Chetrosica Noua	no. 16/11	PLDM	71.43%	
Edinet	16	Chetrosica Noua	no. 16/11	PDM	27.27%	No
Edinet	16	Constantinovca	no. 16/12	PPS	36.36%	
Edinet	16	Constantinovca	no. 16/12	PDM	20.00%	
Edinet	16	Corpaci	no. 16/13	PDM	61.54%	
Edinet	16	Cuconestii Noi	no. 16/14	PDM	0.00%	
Edinet	16	Cuconestii Noi	no. 16/14	PN	33.33%	
Edinet	16	Fetesti	no. 16/15	PDM	61.54%	
Edinet	16	Fetesti	no. 16/15	ACUM	69.23%	
Edinet	16	Gaspar	no. 16/16	PDM	62.50%	
Edinet	16	Gaspar	no. 16/16	PLDM	66.67%	
Edinet	16	Gaspar	no. 16/16	PPS	71.43%	
Edinet	16	Gordinesti	no. 16/18	PDM	66.67%	
Edinet	16	Gordinesti	no. 16/18	PN	66.67%	
Edinet	16	Gordinesti	no. 16/18	ACUM	75.00%	
Edinet	16	Hancauti	no. 16/19	PLDM	30.00%	
Edinet	16	Hancauti	no. 16/19	PPS	36.36%	
Edinet	16	Cupcini	no. 16/2	ACUM	72.73%	No
Edinet	16	Cupcini	no. 16/2	PPS	35.71%	
Edinet	16	Hincauti	no. 16/20	PDM	30.00%	
Edinet	16	Hincauti	no. 16/20	PSRM	36.36%	
Edinet	16	Lopatnic	no. 16/22	PDM	63.64%	

Edinet	16	Lopatnic	no. 16/22	PLDM	28.57%	
Edinet	16	Lopatnic	no. 16/22	PCRM	71.43%	
Edinet	16	Parcova	no. 16/23	PDM	61.54%	
Edinet	16	Rotunda	no. 16/24	PSRM	63.64%	
Edinet	16	Rotunda	no. 16/24	ACUM	20.00%	
Edinet	16	Ruseni	no. 16/25	PDM	66.67%	
Edinet	16	Ruseni	no. 16/25	PSRM	64.29%	
Edinet	16	Ruseni	no. 16/25	ACUM	71.43%	
Edinet	16	Stolniceni	no. 16/26	PDM	80.00%	
Edinet	16	Stolniceni	no. 16/26	PCRM	0.00%	
Edinet	16	Sofrancani	no. 16/27	PPS	30.00%	
Edinet	16	Terebna	no. 16/28	PN	66.67%	
Edinet	16	Terebna	no. 16/28	PSRM	63.64%	
Edinet	16	Alexeevca	no. 16/3	PDM	33.33%	
Edinet	16	Alexeevca	no. 16/3	PCRM	33.33%	
Edinet	16	Trinca	no. 16/30	PPS	38.46%	
Edinet	16	Trinca	no. 16/31	PLDM	40.00%	No
Edinet	16	Badragii Noi	no. 16/4	PPS	37.50%	
Edinet	16	Badragii Vechi	no. 16/5	PDM	30.00%	
Edinet	16	Badragii Vechi	no. 16/5	ACUM	62.50%	
Edinet	16	Blesteni	no. 16/6	PL	66.67%	
Edinet	16	Blesteni	no. 16/6	ACUM	71.43%	
Edinet	16	Bratuseni	no. 16/7	PSRM	62.50%	
Edinet	16	Branzeni	no. 16/8	PSRM	36.36%	
Edinet	16	Burlanesti	no. 16/9	PPS	37.50%	
Edinet	16	Burlanesti	no. 16/9	ACUM	63.64%	
Falesti	17	Falesti	no. 17/1	USB	66.67%	
Falesti	17	Falesti	no. 17/1	PCRM	61.11%	
Falesti	17	Falesti	no. 17/1	PLDM	61.54%	
Falesti	17	Hiliuti	no. 17/12	PPS	66.67%	
Falesti	17	Hiliuti	no. 17/12	PDM	37.50%	
Falesti	17	Hiliuti	no. 17/12	PSRM	63.64%	
Falesti	17	Hiliuti	no. 17/12	PCRM	66.67%	
Falesti	17	Hincesti	no. 17/13	ACUM	33.33%	
Falesti	17	Ilenuta	no. 17/15	PSRM	36.36%	
Falesti	17	Ilenuta	no. 17/15	ACUM	70.00%	
Falesti	17	Ilenuta	no. 17/15	PPS	33.33%	
Falesti	17	Logofteni	no. 17/18	PDM	33.33%	
Falesti	17	Marandeni	no. 17/19	ACUM	30.77%	
Falesti	17	Marandeni	no. 17/19	PSRM	63.64%	
Falesti	17	Musteata	no. 17/20	ACUM	37.50%	
Falesti	17	Navarnet	no. 17/22	PCRM	37.50%	
Falesti	17	Navarnet	no. 17/22	PDM	61.54%	
Falesti	17	Panzareni	no. 17/25	PDM	66.67%	
Falesti	17	Parlita	no. 17/26	PSRM	63.64%	
Falesti	17	Catranic	no. 17/4	PDM	66.67%	
Falesti	17	Catranic	no. 17/4	PCRM	20.00%	
Falesti	17	Catranic	no. 17/4	PSRM	33.33%	
Falesti	17	Calinesti	no. 17/5	PSRM	28.57%	
Falesti	17	Calinesti	no. 17/5	PPS	25.00%	
Falesti	17	Calinesti	no. 17/5	PDM	37.50%	
Floresti	18	Gura Camencii	no. 18/17	PDM	61.54%	
Floresti	18	Gura Camencii	no. 18/17	PSRM	61.54%	
Floresti	18	Gura Cainarului	no. 18/18	PSRM	63.64%	

Floresti	18	Iliciovca	no. 18/19	PSRM	70.00%
Floresti	18	Marculesti	no. 18/23	PPS	37.50%
Floresti	18	Prajila	no. 18/26	PCRM	62.50%
Floresti	18	Putinesti	no. 18/28	PDM	35.71%
Floresti	18	Putinesti	no. 18/28	PSRM	62.50%
Floresti	18	Marculesti	no. 18/3	ACUM	38.46%
Floresti	18	Sevirova	no. 18/32	PSRM	62.50%
Floresti	18	Sevirova	no. 18/32	PPS	33.33%
Floresti	18	Stefanesti	no. 18/33	PSRM	36.36%
Floresti	18	Trifanesti	no. 18/36	PLDM	62.50%
Floresti	18	Trifanesti	no. 18/36	ACUM	37.50%
Floresti	18	Varvareuca	no. 18/37	PSRM	61.54%
Floresti	18	Varvareuca	no. 18/37	PDM	64.29%
Floresti	18	Casunca	no. 18/6	PPS	63.64%
Floresti	18	Casunca	no. 18/6	ACUM	63.64%
Floresti	18	Ciripcău	no. 18/8	PCRM	66.67%
Glodeni	19	Glodeni	no. 19/1	PCRM	61.11%
Glodeni	19	Glodeni	no. 19/1	PSRM	60.87%
Glodeni	19	Glodeni	no. 19/1	ACUM	62.50%
Glodeni	19	Fundurii Noi	no. 19/10	PSRM	63.64%
Glodeni	19	Hajdieni	no. 19/12	PPS	37.50%
Glodeni	19	Hajdieni	no. 19/12	ACUM	61.54%
Glodeni	19	Hajdieni	no. 19/12	PSRM	61.54%
Glodeni	19	Hajdieni	no. 19/12	PDM	61.54%
Glodeni	19	Iabloana	no. 19/13	PDM	66.67%
Glodeni	19	Iabloana	no. 19/13	ACUM	62.50%
Glodeni	19	Limbenii Noi	no. 19/14	PDM	63.64%
Glodeni	19	Limbenii Noi	no. 19/14	PPS	36.36%
Glodeni	19	Limbenii Noi	no. 19/14	PSRM	61.54%
Glodeni	19	Limbenii Vechi	no. 19/15	PLDM	62.50%
Glodeni	19	Limbenii Vechi	no. 19/15	PDM	63.64%
Glodeni	19	Petrunea	no. 19/16	PPS	30.00%
Glodeni	19	Petrunea	no. 19/16	PSRM	63.64%
Glodeni	19	Sturzovca	no. 19/17	PPS	61.54%
Glodeni	19	Sturzovca	no. 19/17	PDM	66.67%
Glodeni	19	Ustia	no. 19/18	PDM	62.50%
Glodeni	19	Ustia	no. 19/18	PN	37.50%
Glodeni	19	Viisoara	no. 19/19	ACUM	62.50%
Glodeni	19	Balatina	no. 19/2	ACUM	63.64%
Glodeni	19	Balatina	no. 19/2	PLDM	62.50%
Glodeni	19	Cajba	no. 19/3	PSRM	63.64%
Glodeni	19	Cajba	no. 19/3	PDM	61.54%
Glodeni	19	Cajba	no. 19/3	PPS	36.36%
Glodeni	19	Cajba	no. 19/3	ACUM	37.50%
Glodeni	19	Camenca	no. 19/4	PPS	33.33%
Glodeni	19	Camenca	no. 19/4	ACUM	63.64%
Glodeni	19	Ciuciulea	no. 19/5	ACUM	63.64%
Glodeni	19	Cobani	no. 19/6	PL	63.64%
Glodeni	19	Danu	no. 19/8	PPS	36.36%
Glodeni	19	Danu	no. 19/8	PSRM	38.46%
Glodeni	19	Danu	no. 19/8	ACUM	62.50%
Glodeni	19	Dusmani	no. 19/9	PDM	37.50%
Balti	2	Elizavetovca	no. 2/1	PDM	63.64%
Hancești	20	Hancești	no. 20/1	ACUM	63.64%

Hincesti	20	Hincesti	no. 20/1	PPEM	25.00%	
Hincesti	20	Hincesti	no. 20/1	PPS	55.00%	No
Hincesti	20	Ciuciuleni	no. 20/13	PLDM	62.50%	
Hincesti	20	Ciuciuleni	no. 20/13	PSRM	61.54%	
Hincesti	20	Draguseni Noi	no. 20/17	PDM	61.54%	
Hincesti	20	Draguseni Noi	no. 20/17	ACUM	69.23%	
Hincesti	20	Draguseni Noi	no. 20/17	PSRM	66.67%	
Hincesti	20	Draguseni Noi	no. 20/17	PPS	33.33%	
Hincesti	20	Fundul Galbenei	no. 20/19	PSRM	63.64%	
Hincesti	20	Fundul Galbenei	no. 20/19	PPR	62.50%	
Hincesti	20	Ivanovca	no. 20/20	PSRM	63.64%	
Hincesti	20	Lapusna	no. 20/21	PDM	70.59%	
Hincesti	20	Lapusna	no. 20/21	ACUM	70.59%	
Hincesti	20	Lapusna	no. 20/21	PPS	62.50%	
Hincesti	20	Loganesti	no. 20/23	PDM	38.46%	
Hincesti	20	Loganesti	no. 20/23	ACUM	62.50%	
Hincesti	20	Mereseni	no. 20/24	PSRM	63.64%	
Hincesti	20	Miresti	no. 20/26	PDM	63.64%	
Hincesti	20	Miresti	no. 20/26	ACUM	63.64%	
Hincesti	20	Obileni	no. 20/29	PSRM	63.64%	
Hincesti	20	Bobeica	no. 20/3	PDM	61.54%	
Hincesti	20	Bobeica	no. 20/3	ACUM	64.29%	
Hincesti	20	Onesti	no. 20/30	PSRM	63.64%	
Hincesti	20	Onesti	no. 20/30	PLDM	63.64%	
Hincesti	20	Onesti	no. 20/30	PPS	20.00%	
Hincesti	20	Pascani	no. 20/31	ACUM	62.50%	
Hincesti	20	Pervomaiscoe	no. 20/32	PSRM	62.50%	
Hincesti	20	Pervomaiscoe	no. 20/32	ACUM	63.64%	
Hincesti	20	Sarata Galbenei	no. 20/34	PDM	62.50%	
Hincesti	20	Sarata Galbenei	no. 20/34	ACUM	71.43%	
Hincesti	20	Sarata Galbenei	no. 20/34	PSRM	61.54%	
Hincesti	20	Stolniceni	no. 20/37	PSRM	61.54%	
Hincesti	20	Stolniceni	no. 20/37	ACUM	63.64%	
Hincesti	20	Boghiceni	no. 20/4	USB	62.50%	
Hincesti	20	Boghiceni	no. 20/4	PDM	62.50%	
Hincesti	20	Buteni	no. 20/7	PDM	70.00%	
Hincesti	20	Caracui	no. 20/8	PDM	66.67%	
Hincesti	20	Caracui	no. 20/8	PSRM	63.64%	
Hincesti	20	Caracui	no. 20/8	PCRMR	63.64%	
Hincesti	20	Calmatui	no. 20/9	PDM	61.54%	
Hincesti	20	Calmatui	no. 20/9	PPS	22.22%	
Hincesti	20	Calmatui	no. 20/9	PSRM	62.50%	
Ialoveni	21	IALOVENI	no. 21/1	PPS	31.82%	
Ialoveni	21	Horodca	no. 21/10	ACUM	70.00%	
Ialoveni	21	Malcoci	no. 21/11	PPS	30.00%	
Ialoveni	21	Malcoci	no. 21/11	ACUM	33.33%	
Ialoveni	21	Milestii Mici	no. 21/12	PUN	66.67%	
Ialoveni	21	Milestii Mici	no. 21/12	PDM	62.50%	
Ialoveni	21	Milestii Mici	no. 21/12	PPS	66.67%	
Ialoveni	21	Molesti	no. 21/13	PDM	61.54%	
Ialoveni	21	Molesti	no. 21/13	ACUM	62.50%	
Ialoveni	21	Nimoreni	no. 21/14	PLDM	61.54%	
Ialoveni	21	Nimoreni	no. 21/14	ACUM	63.64%	
Ialoveni	21	Pojareni	no. 21/15	PSRM	20.00%	

Ialoveni	21	Puhoi	no. 21/16	PDM	38.46%	
Ialoveni	21	Razeni	no. 21/17	PLDM	66.67%	
Ialoveni	21	Razeni	no. 21/17	PCRM	66.67%	
Ialoveni	21	Razeni	no. 21/17	ACUM	62.50%	
Ialoveni	21	Razeni	no. 21/17	PPR	66.67%	
Ialoveni	21	Sociteni	no. 21/19	PDM	66.67%	
Ialoveni	21	Bardar	no. 21/2	PDM	69.23%	
Ialoveni	21	Bardar	no. 21/2	PL	28.57%	
Ialoveni	21	Suruceni	no. 21/20	PAD	66.67%	
Ialoveni	21	Tipala	no. 21/21	PSRM	63.64%	
Ialoveni	21	Văratice	no. 21/23	PSRM	70.00%	
Ialoveni	21	Carbuna	no. 21/3	PDM	66.67%	
Ialoveni	21	Carbuna	no. 21/3	PSRM	72.73%	
Ialoveni	21	Carbuna	no. 21/3	ACUM	72.73%	
Ialoveni	21	Costesti	no. 21/5	PSRM	61.54%	
Ialoveni	21	Costesti	no. 21/5	USB	63.16%	
Ialoveni	21	Costesti	no. 21/5	PCRM	61.54%	
Ialoveni	21	Dancenii	no. 21/6	ACUM	61.54%	
Ialoveni	21	Dancenii	no. 21/6	PDM	66.67%	
Ialoveni	21	Gangura	no. 21/7	PDM	66.67%	
Ialoveni	21	Gangura	no. 21/7	PSRM	70.00%	
Ialoveni	21	Gangura	no. 21/7	PPS	62.50%	
Ialoveni	21	Horești	no. 21/9	PSRM	66.67%	
Leova	22	Leova	no. 22/1	PCRM	63.64%	
Leova	22	Covurlui	no. 22/10	PLDM	63.64%	
Leova	22	Filipeni	no. 22/12	PDM	37.50%	
Leova	22	Filipeni	no. 22/12	PLDM	63.64%	
Leova	22	Filipeni	no. 22/12	ACUM	76.92%	
Leova	22	Romanovca	no. 22/15	PDM	66.67%	
Leova	22	Sarata Noua	no. 22/16	PCRM	66.67%	
Leova	22	Sarata Noua	no. 22/16	PN	61.54%	
Leova	22	Sarata-Razesi	no. 22/17	ACUM	81.82%	
Leova	22	Sarata-Razesi	no. 22/17	PPS	66.67%	
Leova	22	Saratica Noua	no. 22/19	PDM	33.33%	
Leova	22	Saratica Noua	no. 22/19	PPS	33.33%	
Leova	22	Iargara	no. 22/2	PDM	37.50%	
Leova	22	Iargara	no. 22/2	PN	61.54%	
Leova	22	Iargara	no. 22/2	PSRM	61.54%	
Leova	22	Iargara	no. 22/2	ACUM	62.50%	
Leova	22	Tochile-Raducani	no. 22/22	ACUM	30.00%	
Leova	22	Tochile-Raducani	no. 22/22	PLDM	62.50%	
Leova	22	Tomai	no. 22/23	ACUM	61.54%	
Leova	22	Tomaiul Nou	no. 22/24	PDM	33.33%	
Leova	22	Vozneseni	no. 22/25	PN	62.50%	
Leova	22	Borogani	no. 22/5	PDM	35.71%	
Leova	22	Borogani	no. 22/5	ACUM	66.67%	
Leova	22	Cazangic	no. 22/6	PDM	66.67%	
Leova	22	Cazangic	no. 22/6	PSRM	36.36%	
Leova	22	Cazangic	no. 22/6	ACUM	66.67%	
Leova	22	Cazangic	no. 22/6	PCRM	25.00%	
Leova	22	Cneazevca	no. 22/8	PSRM	33.33%	
Leova	22	Cneazevca	no. 22/8	PCRM	33.33%	
Leova	22	Cneazevca	no. 22/8	PLDM	66.67%	
Nisporeni	23	Nisporeni	no. 23/1	PLDM	66.67%	

Nisporeni	23	Nisporeni	no. 23/1	ACUM	60.87%	
Nisporeni	23	Nisporeni	no. 23/1	PSRM	61.11%	
Nisporeni	23	Nisporeni	no. 23/1	MPA	62.50%	
Nisporeni	23	Nisporeni	no. 23/1	PPEM	64.29%	
Nisporeni	23	Cioresti	no. 23/10	PDM	64.29%	
Nisporeni	23	Ciutesti	no. 23/11	ACUM	61.54%	
Nisporeni	23	Grozesti	no. 23/13	ACUM	36.36%	
Nisporeni	23	Grozesti	no. 23/13	PCRM	71.43%	
Nisporeni	23	Iurceni	no. 23/14	ACUM	71.43%	
Nisporeni	23	Marinici	no. 23/15	ACUM	66.67%	
Nisporeni	23	Marinici	no. 23/15	PDM	61.54%	
Nisporeni	23	Milesti	no. 23/16	PN	63.64%	
Nisporeni	23	Milesti	no. 23/16	ACUM	64.71%	
Nisporeni	23	Seliste	no. 23/17	PDM	64.29%	
Nisporeni	23	Seliste	no. 23/17	PSRM	63.64%	
Nisporeni	23	Seliste	no. 23/17	ACUM	69.23%	
Nisporeni	23	Balanesti	no. 23/2	PDM	66.67%	
Nisporeni	23	Balanesti	no. 23/2	PCRM	71.43%	
Nisporeni	23	Balanesti	no. 23/2	ACUM	63.64%	
Nisporeni	23	Varzaresti	no. 23/21	PVE	62.50%	
Nisporeni	23	Varzaresti	no. 23/21	PDM	38.46%	
Nisporeni	23	Varzaresti	no. 23/21	PCRM	62.50%	
Nisporeni	23	Varzaresti	no. 23/21	PPEM	62.50%	
Nisporeni	23	Vanatori	no. 23/22	PDM	30.77%	
Nisporeni	23	Barboieni	no. 23/4	PSRM	63.64%	
Nisporeni	23	Bolduresti	no. 23/5	ACUM	72.73%	
Nisporeni	23	Boltun	no. 23/6	ACUM	66.67%	
Nisporeni	23	Bursuc	no. 23/8	PSRM	61.54%	
Nisporeni	23	Calimanesti	no. 23/9	ACUM	70.00%	
Nisporeni	23	Calimanesti	no. 23/9	PDM	66.67%	
Ocnita	24	OCNITA	no. 24/1	PPS	38.89%	
Ocnita	24	Garbova	no. 24/10	PSRM	63.64%	
Ocnita	24	Garbova	no. 24/10	ACUM	63.64%	
Ocnita	24	Grinauti-Moldova	no. 24/11	PSRM	38.46%	
Ocnita	24	Grinauti-Moldova	no. 24/11	PPS	36.36%	
Ocnita	24	Grinauti-Moldova	no. 24/11	PN	63.64%	
Ocnita	24	Hadarauti	no. 24/12	PLDM	62.50%	
Ocnita	24	Hadarauti	no. 24/12	ACUM	62.50%	
Ocnita	24	Lencauti	no. 24/13	PSRM	63.64%	
Ocnita	24	Lencauti	no. 24/13	ACUM	61.54%	
Ocnita	24	Lencauti	no. 24/13	PDM	66.67%	
Ocnita	24	Lipnic	no. 24/14	ACUM	69.23%	
Ocnita	24	Mereseuca	no. 24/15	PDM	18.18%	
Ocnita	24	Mereseuca	no. 24/15	ACUM	37.50%	
Ocnita	24	Mihalaseni	no. 24/16	PPS	66.67%	
Ocnita	24	Naslavcea	no. 24/17	PPS	66.67%	
Ocnita	24	Naslavcea	no. 24/17	PCRM	33.33%	
Ocnita	24	Naslavcea	no. 24/17	ACUM	66.67%	
Ocnita	24	Naslavcea	no. 24/17	PDM	66.67%	
Ocnita	24	Otaci	no. 24/2	PDM	66.67%	
Ocnita	24	Valcinet	no. 24/21	PN	63.64%	
Ocnita	24	Valcinet	no. 24/21	ACUM	66.67%	
Ocnita	24	Frunza	no. 24/3	PN	36.36%	
Orhei	25	Crihana	no. 25/10	PVP	66.67%	

Orhei	25	Crihana	no. 25/10	PDM	66.67%	
Orhei	25	Crihana	no. 25/10	ACUM	71.43%	
Orhei	25	Cucuruzeni	no. 25/11	PSRM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Cucuruzeni	no. 25/11	PPS	37.50%	
Orhei	25	Donici	no. 25/12	PPS	66.67%	
Orhei	25	Donici	no. 25/12	PSRM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Donici	no. 25/12	PDM	33.33%	
Orhei	25	Donici	no. 25/12	ACUM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Ghetlova	no. 25/13	PDM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Ghetlova	no. 25/13	PPS	38.89%	
Orhei	25	Ghetlova	no. 25/13	PLDM	37.50%	
Orhei	25	Isacova	no. 25/14	PN	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Isacova	no. 25/14	PLDM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Isacova	no. 25/14	PDM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Isacova	no. 25/14	ACUM	72.73%	
Orhei	25	Ivanca	no. 25/15	PSRM	37.50%	
Orhei	25	Jora de Mijloc	no. 25/16	PSRM	37.50%	
Orhei	25	Jora de Mijloc	no. 25/16	ACUM	66.67%	
Orhei	25	Malaiesti	no. 25/17	PSRM	62.50%	
Orhei	25	Mitoc	no. 25/18	PSRM	61.54%	
Orhei	25	Mitoc	no. 25/18	PPS	61.54%	
Orhei	25	Marzesti	no. 25/19	PPS	35.71%	
Orhei	25	Marzesti	no. 25/19	PPEM	33.33%	
Orhei	25	Berezlogi	no. 25/2	PPEM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Berezlogi	no. 25/2	PDM	66.67%	
Orhei	25	Berezlogi	no. 25/2	ACUM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Berezlogi	no. 25/2	PSRM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Morozeni	no. 25/20	PSRM	62.50%	
Orhei	25	Morozeni	no. 25/20	ACUM	66.67%	
Orhei	25	Morozeni	no. 25/20	PDM	72.73%	
Orhei	25	Neculaieuca	no. 25/21	PSRM	66.67%	
Orhei	25	Neculaieuca	no. 25/21	PVE	33.33%	
Orhei	25	Neculaieuca	no. 25/21	ACUM	61.54%	
Orhei	25	Pelivan	no. 25/22	PPEM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Pelivan	no. 25/22	PL	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Pelivan	no. 25/22	PPS	36.84%	
Orhei	25	Piatra	no. 25/24	PPS	38.89%	
Orhei	25	Podgoreni	no. 25/25	PSRM	62.50%	
Orhei	25	Podgoreni	no. 25/25	ACUM	37.50%	
Orhei	25	Pohorniceni	no. 25/26	PPS	35.71%	
Orhei	25	Pohorniceni	no. 25/26	PN	37.50%	
Orhei	25	Pohorniceni	no. 25/26	ACUM	36.36%	
Orhei	25	Pohorniceni	no. 25/26	PDM	33.33%	
Orhei	25	Pohrebeni	no. 25/27	PDM	62.50%	
Orhei	25	Pohrebeni	no. 25/27	PSRM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Pohrebeni	no. 25/27	PN	69.23%	
Orhei	25	Pohrebeni	no. 25/27	ACUM	61.54%	
Orhei	25	Putintei	no. 25/28	USB	61.54%	
Orhei	25	Samananca	no. 25/29	ACUM	62.50%	
Orhei	25	Biesti	no. 25/3	ACUM	62.50%	
Orhei	25	Seliste	no. 25/30	PUN	71.43%	
Orhei	25	Seliste	no. 25/30	PSRM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Seliste	no. 25/30	PDM	31.25%	
Orhei	25	Step-Soci	no. 25/31	PPEM	33.33%	

Orhei	25	Step-Soci	no. 25/31	PPS	38.89%	
Orhei	25	Step-Soci	no. 25/31	PN	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Step-Soci	no. 25/31	PL	33.33%	
Orhei	25	Susleni	no. 25/32	PSRM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Susleni	no. 25/32	ACUM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Susleni	no. 25/32	PPS	38.89%	
Orhei	25	Susleni	no. 25/32	PL	64.29%	
Orhei	25	Teleseu	no. 25/33	PPS	38.46%	
Orhei	25	Teleseu	no. 25/33	PDM	66.67%	
Orhei	25	Teleseu	no. 25/33	ACUM	62.50%	
Orhei	25	Trebujeni	no. 25/34	PN	62.50%	
Orhei	25	Vatici	no. 25/35	PSRM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Vatici	no. 25/35	PL	66.67%	
Orhei	25	Vatici	no. 25/35	ACUM	36.36%	
Orhei	25	Zahoreni	no. 25/37	PPS	35.71%	
Orhei	25	Zahoreni	no. 25/37	PSRM	63.64%	
Orhei	25	Zorile	no. 25/38	PSRM	62.50%	
Orhei	25	Bolohan	no. 25/4	PPS	64.29%	
Orhei	25	Bolohan	no. 25/4	PDM	20.00%	
Orhei	25	Bulaiesti	no. 25/6	PUN	33.33%	
Orhei	25	Chiperceni	no. 25/7	PPS	38.89%	
Orhei	25	Chiperceni	no. 25/7	PDM	66.67%	
Orhei	25	Chiperceni	no. 25/7	ACUM	75.00%	
Orhei	25	Chiperceni	no. 25/7	PSRM	66.67%	
Orhei	25	Clisova	no. 25/9	PPS	30.77%	
Orhei	25	Clisova	no. 25/9	ACUM	66.67%	
Rezina	26	Ignatei	no. 26/10	PN	37.50%	
Rezina	26	Lalova	no. 26/11	PDM	70.00%	
Rezina	26	Lalova	no. 26/11	ACUM	66.67%	
Rezina	26	Mateuti	no. 26/13	PPS	37.50%	
Rezina	26	Mateuti	no. 26/13	PDM	66.67%	
Rezina	26	Mateuti	no. 26/13	ACUM	66.67%	
Rezina	26	Meșeni	no. 26/14	PDM	33.33%	
Rezina	26	Peciște	no. 26/18	PN	63.64%	
Rezina	26	Pereni	no. 26/19	PCRM	33.33%	
Rezina	26	Pereni	no. 26/19	ACUM	66.67%	
Rezina	26	Bușăuca	no. 26/2	PSRM	33.33%	
Rezina	26	Pripiceni-Răzeși	no. 26/20	PCRM	62.50%	
Rezina	26	Pripiceni-Răzeși	no. 26/20	ACUM	33.33%	
Rezina	26	Saharna Noua	no. 26/21	PSRM	66.67%	
Rezina	26	Saharna Noua	no. 26/21	PCRM	38.46%	
Rezina	26	Sârcova	no. 26/22	PDM	36.36%	
Rezina	26	Solonceni	no. 26/23	PDM	70.00%	
Rezina	26	Solonceni	no. 26/23	PSRM	63.64%	
Rezina	26	Solonceni	no. 26/23	PN	36.36%	
Rezina	26	Solonceni	no. 26/23	ACUM	63.64%	
Rezina	26	Solonceni	no. 26/23	PCRM	36.36%	
Rezina	26	Trifești	no. 26/24	PDM	36.36%	
Rezina	26	Țareuca	no. 26/25	PPS	37.50%	
Rezina	26	Cogâlniceni	no. 26/4	PSRM	37.50%	
Rezina	26	Cogâlniceni	no. 26/4	ACUM	66.67%	
Rezina	26	Cogâlniceni	no. 26/4	PDM	37.50%	
Rezina	26	Echimăuți	no. 26/6	PDM	66.67%	
Rezina	26	Echimăuți	no. 26/6	PPS	33.33%	

Rezina	26	Echimăuți	no. 26/6	PSRM	66.67%	
Rezina	26	Echimăuți	no. 26/6	PCRM	37.50%	
Rezina	26	Ghiduleni	no. 26/7	PPS	63.64%	
Rezina	26	Horodiște	no. 26/9	ACUM	63.64%	
Râșcani	27	Râșcani	no. 27/1	PDM	61.54%	
Râșcani	27	Râșcani	no. 27/1	PSRM	60.87%	
Râșcani	27	Râșcani	no. 27/1	PCRM	61.54%	
Râșcani	27	Grinăuți	no. 27/10	PPS	25.00%	
Râșcani	27	Grinăuți	no. 27/10	PDM	28.57%	
Râșcani	27	Mihăileni	no. 27/14	PCRM	66.67%	
Râșcani	27	Mihăileni	no. 27/14	PN	62.50%	
Râșcani	27	Nihoreni	no. 27/15	PDM	36.36%	
Râșcani	27	Petrușeni	no. 27/16	PLDM	20.00%	
Râșcani	27	Costești	no. 27/2	PPS	16.67%	No
Râșcani	27	Recea	no. 27/21	PSRM	62.50%	
Râșcani	27	Recea	no. 27/21	ACUM	38.46%	
Râșcani	27	Singureni	no. 27/22	PSRM	62.50%	
Râșcani	27	Singureni	no. 27/22	PDM	33.33%	
Râșcani	27	Sturzeni	no. 27/23	PSRM	62.50%	
Râșcani	27	Sturzeni	no. 27/23	PL	33.33%	
Râșcani	27	Sturzeni	no. 27/23	PCRM	33.33%	
Râșcani	27	Sturzeni	no. 27/23	PPS	40.00%	No
Râșcani	27	Șaptebani	no. 27/24	PPS	37.50%	
Râșcani	27	Șumna	no. 27/25	PPS	12.50%	
Râșcani	27	Șumna	no. 27/25	PDM	12.50%	
Râșcani	27	Șumna	no. 27/25	PCRM	80.00%	
Râșcani	27	Vasileuți	no. 27/26	PSRM	63.64%	
Râșcani	27	Alexandrești	no. 27/3	PSRM	62.50%	
Râșcani	27	Aluniș	no. 27/4	PSRM	36.36%	
Râșcani	27	Aluniș	no. 27/4	PDM	66.67%	
Râșcani	27	Aluniș	no. 27/4	ACUM	70.00%	
Râșcani	27	Braniște	no. 27/6	PSRM	37.50%	
Râșcani	27	Corlăteni	no. 27/7	PUN	62.50%	
Râșcani	27	Corlăteni	no. 27/7	PDM	63.64%	
Râșcani	27	Corlăteni	no. 27/7	PCRM	62.50%	
Râșcani	27	Gălășeni	no. 27/9	PDM	63.64%	
Râșcani	27	Gălășeni	no. 27/9	PSRM	37.50%	
Râșcani	27	Gălășeni	no. 27/9	PLDM	66.67%	
Sângerei	28	Copăceni	no. 28/10	PPS	33.33%	
Sângerei	28	Coșcodeni	no. 28/11	PPS	62.50%	
Sângerei	28	Cotiușeni Mici	no. 28/12	PPS	37.50%	
Sângerei	28	Cotiușeni Mici	no. 28/12	PLDM	64.29%	
Sângerei	28	Drăgănești	no. 28/15	PLDM	33.33%	
Sângerei	28	Drăgănești	no. 28/15	PAD	66.67%	
Sângerei	28	Drăgănești	no. 28/15	PCRM	66.67%	
Sângerei	28	Dumbrăvița	no. 28/16	PSRM	66.67%	
Sângerei	28	Dumbrăvița	no. 28/16	ACUM	66.67%	
Sângerei	28	Dumbrăvița	no. 28/16	PAD	36.36%	
Sângerei	28	Grigorăuca	no. 28/17	PPS	33.33%	
Sângerei	28	Grigorăuca	no. 28/17	USB	66.67%	
Sângerei	28	Heciul Nou	no. 28/18	PAD	33.33%	
Sângerei	28	Heciul Nou	no. 28/18	PDM	62.50%	
Sângerei	28	Heciul Nou	no. 28/18	PSRM	61.54%	
Sângerei	28	Heciul Nou	no. 28/18	PPS	37.50%	

Sângerei	28	Iezărenii Vechi	no. 28/19	PSRM	63.64%
Sângerei	28	Biruința	no. 28/2	ACUM	63.64%
Sângerei	28	Biruința	no. 28/2	PCRM	33.33%
Sângerei	28	Biruința	no. 28/2	USB	62.50%
Sângerei	28	Pepeni	no. 28/21	PCRM	61.54%
Sângerei	28	Prepețița	no. 28/22	PLDM	35.71%
Sângerei	28	Prepețița	no. 28/22	ACUM	33.33%
Sângerei	28	Prepețița	no. 28/22	PAD	27.27%
Sângerei	28	Rădoia	no. 28/23	PDM	69.23%
Sângerei	28	Sângerei Noi	no. 28/25	PPS	36.36%
Sângerei	28	Alexăndreni	no. 28/3	PDM	38.46%
Sângerei	28	Alexăndreni	no. 28/3	ACUM	69.23%
Sângerei	28	Alexăndreni	no. 28/3	PAD	33.33%
Sângerei	28	Alexăndreni	no. 28/3	PPS	28.57%
Sângerei	28	Biliceni Noi	no. 28/5	PAD	33.33%
Sângerei	28	Biliceni Vechi	no. 28/6	PPS	33.33%
Sângerei	28	Biliceni Vechi	no. 28/6	PSRM	38.46%
Sângerei	28	Biliceni Vechi	no. 28/6	PLDM	36.36%
Sângerei	28	Biliceni Vechi	no. 28/6	PCRM	61.54%
Sângerei	28	Chișcăreni	no. 28/8	PCRM	37.50%
Sângerei	28	Chișcăreni	no. 28/8	PAD	62.50%
Soroca	29	Soroca	no. 29/1	PVP	66.67%
Soroca	29	Soroca	no. 29/1	PN	61.11%
Soroca	29	Soroca	no. 29/1	ACUM	61.29%
Soroca	29	Hristici	no. 29/12	PLDM	62.50%
Soroca	29	Hristici	no. 29/12	ACUM	62.50%
Soroca	29	Iarova	no. 29/13	PCRM	66.67%
Soroca	29	Nimereuca	no. 29/14	PDM	66.67%
Soroca	29	Nimereuca	no. 29/14	ACUM	66.67%
Soroca	29	Oclanda	no. 29/15	ACUM	62.50%
Soroca	29	Ocolina	no. 29/16	PSRM	62.50%
Soroca	29	Parcani	no. 29/17	PSRM	63.64%
Soroca	29	Parcani	no. 29/17	ACUM	63.64%
Soroca	29	Bădiceni	no. 29/2	PDM	61.54%
Soroca	29	Bădiceni	no. 29/2	ACUM	63.64%
Soroca	29	Regina Maria	no. 29/21	ACUM	33.33%
Soroca	29	Rublenița	no. 29/22	PCRM	70.00%
Soroca	29	Rudi	no. 29/23	ACUM	62.50%
Soroca	29	Schineni	no. 29/24	PSRM	62.50%
Soroca	29	Șolcani	no. 29/27	ACUM	30.77%
Soroca	29	Tătărauca Veche	no. 29/28	PLDM	63.64%
Soroca	29	Trifăuți	no. 29/29	PSRM	62.50%
Soroca	29	Vărăncău	no. 29/31	PSRM	61.54%
Soroca	29	Vărăncău	no. 29/31	PDM	61.54%
Soroca	29	Vărăncău	no. 29/31	PLDM	66.67%
Soroca	29	Vărăncău	no. 29/31	PCRM	63.64%
Soroca	29	Vădeni	no. 29/32	PL	71.43%
Soroca	29	Vădeni	no. 29/32	PSRM	66.67%
Soroca	29	Vădeni	no. 29/32	PLDM	63.64%
Soroca	29	Vădeni	no. 29/32	ACUM	63.64%
Soroca	29	Vădeni	no. 29/32	PPS	66.67%
Soroca	29	Visoca	no. 29/33	PDM	63.64%
Soroca	29	Volovița	no. 29/34	PSRM	70.00%
Soroca	29	Volovița	no. 29/34	PCRM	63.64%

Soroca	29	Zastâncă	no. 29/35	PLDM	63.64%	
Soroca	29	Bulboci	no. 29/4	PL	66.67%	
Soroca	29	Bulboci	no. 29/4	PSRM	63.64%	
Soroca	29	Bulboci	no. 29/4	PDM	66.67%	
Soroca	29	Bulboci	no. 29/4	PPS	66.67%	
Soroca	29	Cosăuți	no. 29/6	PSRM	61.54%	
Soroca	29	Cosăuți	no. 29/6	PCRM	62.50%	
Soroca	29	Cosăuți	no. 29/6	PDM	70.00%	
Soroca	29	Dubna	no. 29/9	PSRM	62.50%	
Strășeni	30	Lozova	no. 30/11	PCRM	70.00%	
Strășeni	30	Lozova	no. 30/11	PLDM	61.11%	
Strășeni	30	Lozova	no. 30/11	ACUM	61.54%	
Strășeni	30	Micăuți	no. 30/12	PDM	61.54%	
Strășeni	30	Micăuți	no. 30/12	PLDM	66.67%	
Strășeni	30	Micăuți	no. 30/12	PSRM	61.54%	
Strășeni	30	Micăuți	no. 30/12	PCRM	66.67%	
Strășeni	30	Micleușeni	no. 30/13	PLDM	72.73%	
Strășeni	30	Micleușeni	no. 30/13	PSRM	62.50%	
Strășeni	30	Micleușeni	no. 30/13	PCRM	66.67%	
Strășeni	30	Micleușeni	no. 30/13	ACUM	37.50%	
Strășeni	30	Negrești	no. 30/14	PSRM	66.67%	
Strășeni	30	Onești	no. 30/15	PCRM	66.67%	
Strășeni	30	Rădeni	no. 30/17	ACUM	61.54%	
Strășeni	30	Recea	no. 30/18	PVP	64.29%	
Strășeni	30	Recea	no. 30/18	PNL	66.67%	
Strășeni	30	Recea	no. 30/18	PDM	36.36%	
Strășeni	30	Românești	no. 30/19	PSRM	63.64%	
Strășeni	30	Românești	no. 30/19	PPS	33.33%	
Strășeni	30	Românești	no. 30/19	ACUM	33.33%	
Strășeni	30	Bucovăț	no. 30/2	PPS	33.33%	
Strășeni	30	Bucovăț	no. 30/2	ACUM	66.67%	
Strășeni	30	Roșcani	no. 30/20	PLDM	33.33%	
Strășeni	30	Roșcani	no. 30/20	PPS	33.33%	
Strășeni	30	Scoreni	no. 30/21	PL	62.50%	
Strășeni	30	Scoreni	no. 30/21	PLDM	64.71%	
Strășeni	30	Scoreni	no. 30/21	PPS	71.43%	
Strășeni	30	Scoreni	no. 30/21	PSRM	63.64%	
Strășeni	30	Scoreni	no. 30/21	ACUM	64.71%	
Strășeni	30	Scoreni	no. 30/21	PDM	36.36%	
Strășeni	30	Sireți	no. 30/22	ACUM	63.64%	
Strășeni	30	Sireți	no. 30/22	PCRM	62.50%	
Strășeni	30	Sireți	no. 30/22	PUN	75.00%	
Strășeni	30	Tătărești	no. 30/23	PUN	70.00%	
Strășeni	30	Țigănești	no. 30/24	PDM	35.71%	
Strășeni	30	Vorniceni	no. 30/26	PCRM	62.50%	
Strășeni	30	Vorniceni	no. 30/26	PDM	63.64%	
Strășeni	30	Vorniceni	no. 30/26	ACUM	63.16%	
Strășeni	30	Chirianca	no. 30/4	PLDM	66.67%	
Strășeni	30	Codreanca	no. 30/5	PPS	33.33%	
Strășeni	30	Codreanca	no. 30/5	PDM	63.64%	
Strășeni	30	Codreanca	no. 30/5	PSRM	62.50%	
Strășeni	30	Codreanca	no. 30/5	PCRM	71.43%	
Strășeni	30	Codreanca	no. 30/5	ACUM	63.64%	
Strășeni	30	Dolna	no. 30/7	PCRM	33.33%	

Strășeni	30	Dolna	no. 30/7	PLDM	66.67%	
Strășeni	30	Dolna	no. 30/7	PDM	62.50%	
Strășeni	30	Ghelăuza	no. 30/9	PUN	66.67%	
Strășeni	30	Ghelăuza	no. 30/9	ACUM	63.64%	
Șoldănești	31	Șoldănești	no. 31/1	PDM	73.33%	
Șoldănești	31	Șoldănești	no. 31/1	PCRM	66.67%	
Șoldănești	31	Glinjeni	no. 31/11	PSRM	62.50%	
Șoldănești	31	Mihuleni	no. 31/12	ACUM	33.33%	
Șoldănești	31	Poiana	no. 31/16	PDM	25.00%	
Șoldănești	31	Poiana	no. 31/16	ACUM	22.22%	
Șoldănești	31	Poiana	no. 31/16	PCRM	66.67%	
Șoldănești	31	Râspopeni	no. 31/17	PSRM	63.64%	
Șoldănești	31	Salcia	no. 31/19	PDM	36.36%	
Șoldănești	31	Salcia	no. 31/19	PCRM	33.33%	
Șoldănești	31	Salcia	no. 31/19	ACUM	33.33%	
Șoldănești	31	Alcedar	no. 31/2	PDM	66.67%	
Șoldănești	31	Alcedar	no. 31/2	PDM	66.67%	
Șoldănești	31	Vadul-Rașcov	no. 31/23	PSRM	63.64%	
Șoldănești	31	Vadul-Rașcov	no. 31/23	PDM	36.36%	
Șoldănești	31	Climăuții de Jos	no. 31/4	PPS	62.50%	
Șoldănești	31	Climăuții de Jos	no. 31/4	PDM	33.33%	
Șoldănești	31	Cobâlea	no. 31/5	PCRM	33.33%	
Șoldănești	31	Cobâlea	no. 31/5	PSRM	62.50%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Ermoclia	no. 32/10	PDM	69.23%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Olănești	no. 32/13	PCRM	62.50%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Purcari	no. 32/16	PSRM	61.54%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Râscăieți	no. 32/17	PVP	62.50%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Râscăieți	no. 32/17	PDM	38.46%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Slobozia	no. 32/19	PPR	62.50%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Slobozia	no. 32/19	ACUM	66.67%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Alava	no. 32/2	ACUM	70.00%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Talmaza	no. 32/21	PSRM	62.50%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Tudora	no. 32/22	ACUM	61.54%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Tudora	no. 32/22	PN	37.50%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Volintiri	no. 32/23	PSRM	61.54%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Cioburciu	no. 32/7	PSRM	61.54%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Cioburciu	no. 32/7	ACUM	69.23%	
Ștefan Vodă	32	Cioburciu	no. 32/7	PPR	61.54%	
Taraclia	33	Taraclia	no. 33/1	PCRM	66.67%	
Taraclia	33	Taraclia	no. 33/1	PPS	64.71%	
Taraclia	33	Taraclia	no. 33/1	PSRM	60.87%	
Taraclia	33	Taraclia	no. 33/1	PDM	66.67%	
Taraclia	33	Corten	no. 33/10	PSRM	61.54%	
Taraclia	33	Novosiolovca	no. 33/12	PCRM	37.50%	
Taraclia	33	Salcia	no. 33/13	PPS	37.50%	
Taraclia	33	Salcia	no. 33/13	PDM	63.64%	
Taraclia	33	Vinogradovca	no. 33/15	PCRM	66.67%	
Taraclia	33	Vinogradovca	no. 33/15	PSRM	61.54%	
Taraclia	33	Vinogradovca	no. 33/15	PPS	37.50%	
Taraclia	33	Tvardița	no. 33/2	PPS	37.50%	
Taraclia	33	Albota de Sus	no. 33/4	PPS	62.50%	
Taraclia	33	Albota de Sus	no. 33/4	PCRM	63.64%	
Taraclia	33	Albota de Sus	no. 33/4	ACUM	66.67%	
Telenești	34	Crăsnășeni	no. 34/13	PSRM	63.64%	

Telenești	34	Hirișeni	no. 34/15	PLDM	66.67%
Telenești	34	Leușeni	no. 34/17	ACUM	69.23%
Telenești	34	Leușeni	no. 34/17	PSRM	62.50%
Telenești	34	Sărătenii Vechi	no. 34/24	PSRM	61.54%
Telenești	34	Sărătenii Vechi	no. 34/24	PDM	64.29%
Telenești	34	Sărătenii Vechi	no. 34/24	ACUM	64.29%
Telenești	34	Suhuluceni	no. 34/26	PPS	38.46%
Telenești	34	Văsieni	no. 34/29	PPS	36.36%
Telenești	34	Văsieni	no. 34/29	PDM	66.67%
Telenești	34	Văsieni	no. 34/29	ACUM	62.50%
Telenești	34	Bogzești	no. 34/3	PDM	66.67%
Telenești	34	Bogzești	no. 34/3	ACUM	62.50%
Telenești	34	Verejeni	no. 34/30	PDM	61.54%
Telenești	34	Verejeni	no. 34/30	PLDM	61.54%
Telenești	34	Zgărdești	no. 34/31	PSRM	62.50%
Telenești	34	Chiștelnița	no. 34/7	PSRM	63.64%
Telenești	34	Chiștelnița	no. 34/7	PPS	33.33%
Telenești	34	Ciulucani	no. 34/9	PDM	62.50%
Ungheni	35	Ungheni	no. 35/1	PPS	35.71%
Ungheni	35	Chirileni	no. 35/10	ACUM	66.67%
Ungheni	35	Cioropcani	no. 35/11	PSRM	36.36%
Ungheni	35	Cioropcani	no. 35/11	PCRM	33.33%
Ungheni	35	Cornești	no. 35/13	PDM	72.73%
Ungheni	35	Cornova	no. 35/14	PDM	20.00%
Ungheni	35	Costuleni	no. 35/15	PCRM	62.50%
Ungheni	35	Costuleni	no. 35/15	PSRM	62.50%
Ungheni	35	Florițoaia Veche	no. 35/16	PPS	38.46%
Ungheni	35	Florițoaia Veche	no. 35/16	PLDM	61.54%
Ungheni	35	Florițoaia Veche	no. 35/16	PUN	28.57%
Ungheni	35	Florițoaia Veche	no. 35/16	ACUM	36.36%
Ungheni	35	Florițoaia Veche	no. 35/16	PSRM	63.64%
Ungheni	35	Florițoaia Veche	no. 35/16	PDM	69.23%
Ungheni	35	Hârcești	no. 35/17	PCRM	16.67%
Ungheni	35	Măcărești	no. 35/18	PUN	62.50%
Ungheni	35	Măcărești	no. 35/18	PPS	33.33%
Ungheni	35	Măcărești	no. 35/18	PSRM	63.64%
Ungheni	35	Măgurele	no. 35/19	PDM	66.67%
Ungheni	35	Măgurele	no. 35/19	ACUM	61.54%
Ungheni	35	Măgurele	no. 35/19	PUN	63.64%
Ungheni	35	Cornești	no. 35/2	PSRM	61.54%
Ungheni	35	Cornești	no. 35/2	PDM	38.46%
Ungheni	35	Cornești	no. 35/2	PLDM	37.50%
Ungheni	35	Mănoilești	no. 35/20	ACUM	66.67%
Ungheni	35	Mănoilești	no. 35/20	PPS	37.50%
Ungheni	35	Năpădeni	no. 35/22	PCRM	28.57%
Ungheni	35	Năpădeni	no. 35/22	ACUM	80.00%
Ungheni	35	Petrești	no. 35/24	PPS	27.27%
Ungheni	35	Pârlița	no. 35/25	PCRM	62.50%
Ungheni	35	Pârlița	no. 35/25	PN	62.50%
Ungheni	35	Pârlița	no. 35/25	PPS	38.46%
Ungheni	35	Rădenii Vechi	no. 35/26	PLDM	63.64%
Ungheni	35	Sculeni	no. 35/27	PSRM	61.54%
Ungheni	35	Sculeni	no. 35/27	PCRM	33.33%
Ungheni	35	Sculeni	no. 35/27	PLDM	66.67%

Ungheni	35	Sculeni	no. 35/27	PPS	33.33%	
Ungheni	35	Sculeni	no. 35/27	PDM	62.50%	
Ungheni	35	Sculeni	no. 35/27	ACUM	62.50%	
Ungheni	35	Sinești	no. 35/28	PPS	22.22%	
Ungheni	35	Teșcureni	no. 35/29	PDM	33.33%	
Ungheni	35	Agronomovca	no. 35/3	PDM	80.00%	No
Ungheni	35	Todirești	no. 35/30	PDM	25.00%	
Ungheni	35	Todirești	no. 35/30	PN	36.36%	
Ungheni	35	Unțești	no. 35/31	PSRM	63.64%	
Ungheni	35	Valea Mare	no. 35/32	ACUM	36.36%	
Ungheni	35	Valea Mare	no. 35/32	PPS	36.36%	
Ungheni	35	Zagarancea	no. 35/33	ACUM	70.00%	
Ungheni	35	Alexeevca	no. 35/4	ACUM	75.00%	
Ungheni	35	Boghenii Noi	no. 35/5	PCRM	66.67%	
Ungheni	35	Boghenii Noi	no. 35/5	ACUM	63.64%	
Ungheni	35	Buciumeni	no. 35/6	ACUM	22.22%	
Ungheni	35	Buciumeni	no. 35/6	PCRM	0.00%	
Ungheni	35	Bumbăta	no. 35/7	PDM	70.00%	
Ungheni	35	Bumbăta	no. 35/7	ACUM	63.64%	
Ungheni	35	Bușila	no. 35/8	PPS	36.36%	
ATUG	36	Cazaclia	no. 36/10	PSRM	64.71%	
ATUG	36	Chioselia Rusa	no. 36/11	PN	37.50%	
ATUG	36	Chiriet-Lunga	no. 36/12	PSRM	63.64%	
ATUG	36	Chiriet-Lunga	no. 36/12	PCRM	66.67%	
ATUG	36	Chirsova	no. 36/13	PSRM	62.50%	
ATUG	36	Chirsova	no. 36/13	PPS	36.36%	
ATUG	36	Cioc-Maidan	no. 36/14	PSRM	38.46%	
ATUG	36	Congazcicul de Sus	no. 36/17	PSRM	63.64%	
ATUG	36	Cotovscoe	no. 36/19	PSRM	36.36%	
ATUG	36	Ceadâr-Lunga	no. 36/2	PCRM	33.33%	
ATUG	36	Dezghingea	no. 36/20	ACUM	80.00%	No
ATUG	36	Ferapontievca	no. 36/22	PPS	62.50%	
ATUG	36	Ferapontievca	no. 36/22	PCRM	33.33%	
ATUG	36	Gaidar	no. 36/23	PPS	37.50%	
ATUG	36	Svetlâi	no. 36/25	PPS	28.57%	
ATUG	36	Vulcănești	no. 36/3	PDM	61.54%	
ATUG	36	Vulcănești	no. 36/3	PPS	38.46%	
ATUG	36	Avdarma	no. 36/4	PPS	37.50%	
ATUG	36	Beșalma	no. 36/6	PPS	25.00%	
ATUG	36	Bugeac	no. 36/8	PCRM	63.64%	
ATUG	36	Bugeac	no. 36/8	PSRM	63.64%	
ATUG	36	Bugeac	no. 36/8	PPS	66.67%	
Anenii Noi	4	Anenii Noi	no. 4/1	PSRM	61.54%	
Anenii Noi	4	Anenii Noi	no. 4/1	PDM	62.50%	
Anenii Noi	4	Anenii Noi	no. 4/1	ACUM	62.50%	
Anenii Noi	4	Delacău	no. 4/10	PDM	66.67%	
Anenii Noi	4	Floreni	no. 4/11	PCRM	20.00%	No
Anenii Noi	4	Floreni	no. 4/11	PSRM	63.64%	
Anenii Noi	4	Floreni	no. 4/11	ACUM	62.50%	
Anenii Noi	4	Floreni	no. 4/11	PDM	64.29%	
Anenii Noi	4	Geamăna	no. 4/12	PDM	37.50%	
Anenii Noi	4	Geamăna	no. 4/12	ACUM	62.50%	
Anenii Noi	4	Hârbovăț	no. 4/14	PSRM	62.50%	
Anenii Noi	4	Maximovca	no. 4/15	PDM	37.50%	
Anenii Noi	4	Maximovca	no. 4/15	PN	66.67%	
Anenii Noi	4	Mereni	no. 4/16	ACUM	66.67%	

Anenii Noi	4	Mereni	no. 4/16	USB	62.50%	
Anenii Noi	4	Mereni	no. 4/16	PDM	71.43%	
Anenii Noi	4	Mereni	no. 4/16	PLDM	66.67%	
Anenii Noi	4	Roşcani	no. 4/20	PDM	63.64%	
Anenii Noi	4	Bulboaca	no. 4/3	PSRM	62.50%	
Anenii Noi	4	Ciobanovca	no. 4/7	ACUM	36.36%	
Anenii Noi	4	Cobusca Noua	no. 4/8	ACUM	77.78%	
Anenii Noi	4	Cobusca Noua	no. 4/8	PSRM	71.43%	
Anenii Noi	4	Cobusca Veche	no. 4/9	ACUM	37.50%	
Anenii Noi	4	Cobusca Veche	no. 4/9	PDM	36.36%	
Basarabeasca	5	Basarabeasca	no. 5/1	PCRM	81.25%	No
Basarabeasca	5	Basarabeasca	no. 5/1	ACUM	61.54%	
Basarabeasca	5	Basarabeasca	no. 5/1	PDM	39.13%	
Basarabeasca	5	Basarabeasca	no. 5/1	PN	70.00%	
Basarabeasca	5	Iserlia	no. 5/2	PN	66.67%	
Basarabeasca	5	Iserlia	no. 5/2	PSRM	66.67%	
Basarabeasca	5	Abaclia	no. 5/3	PDM	37.50%	
Basarabeasca	5	Abaclia	no. 5/3	ACUM	61.54%	
Basarabeasca	5	Başcalia	no. 5/4	PN	62.50%	
Basarabeasca	5	Carabetovca	no. 5/5	PDM	61.54%	
Basarabeasca	5	Carabetovca	no. 5/5	PPS	33.33%	
Basarabeasca	5	Carabetovca	no. 5/5	ACUM	63.64%	
Briceni	6	Briceni	no. 6/1	PPS	36.36%	
Briceni	6	Briceni	no. 6/1	PDM	66.67%	
Briceni	6	Corjeuți	no. 6/11	PDM	30.00%	
Briceni	6	Corjeuți	no. 6/11	ACUM	66.67%	
Briceni	6	Drepcăuți	no. 6/15	PPS	37.50%	
Briceni	6	Drepcăuți	no. 6/15	PDM	28.57%	
Briceni	6	Drepcăuți	no. 6/15	PL	71.43%	
Briceni	6	Grimăncăuți	no. 6/16	PDM	62.50%	
Briceni	6	Grimăncăuți	no. 6/16	PN	69.23%	
Briceni	6	Hlina	no. 6/18	PDM	62.50%	
Briceni	6	Larga	no. 6/19	PDM	37.50%	
Briceni	6	Larga	no. 6/19	PN	38.46%	
Briceni	6	Lipcani	no. 6/2	PSRM	61.54%	
Briceni	6	Lipcani	no. 6/2	ACUM	70.00%	
Briceni	6	Lipcani	no. 6/2	PPS	62.50%	
Briceni	6	Lipcani	no. 6/2	PDM	66.67%	
Briceni	6	Lipcani	no. 6/2	PN	61.54%	
Briceni	6	Medveja	no. 6/21	PDM	71.43%	
Briceni	6	Medveja	no. 6/21	PSRM	66.67%	
Briceni	6	Pererita	no. 6/23	PSRM	63.64%	
Briceni	6	Pererita	no. 6/23	PPS	33.33%	
Briceni	6	Șirăuți	no. 6/24	PSRM	66.67%	
Briceni	6	Șirăuți	no. 6/24	PDM	78.57%	
Briceni	6	Șirăuți	no. 6/24	PPS	66.67%	
Briceni	6	Șirăuți	no. 6/24	PL	66.67%	
Briceni	6	Slobozia-Șirăuți	no. 6/25	PPS	66.67%	
Briceni	6	Slobozia-Șirăuți	no. 6/25	PDM	66.67%	
Briceni	6	Tabani	no. 6/26	PDM	61.54%	
Briceni	6	Tețcani	no. 6/27	PPS	37.50%	
Briceni	6	Tețcani	no. 6/27	PSRM	61.54%	
Briceni	6	Trebisăuți	no. 6/28	ACUM	70.00%	
Briceni	6	Balasinesti	no. 6/3	PSRM	63.64%	

Briceni	6	Berlinți	no. 6/6	PDM	27.27%	
Briceni	6	Bogdănești	no. 6/7	PSRM	63.64%	
Briceni	6	Bogdănești	no. 6/7	PPS	66.67%	
Briceni	6	Bulboaca	no. 6/8	PDM	36.36%	
Briceni	6	Bulboaca	no. 6/8	PPS	33.33%	
Briceni	6	Caracușenii Vechi	no. 6/9	PDM	64.29%	
Briceni	6	Caracușenii Vechi	no. 6/9	PPS	62.50%	
Cahul	7	Cahul	no. 7/1	PSRM	61.54%	
Cahul	7	Bucuria	no. 7/10	PDM	30.00%	
Cahul	7	Bucuria	no. 7/10	PCRM	66.67%	
Cahul	7	Burlacu	no. 7/11	PDM	37.50%	
Cahul	7	Burlacu	no. 7/11	ACUM	66.67%	
Cahul	7	Burlăceni	no. 7/12	PPS	12.50%	
Cahul	7	Chioselia Mare	no. 7/13	PSRM	61.54%	
Cahul	7	Chioselia Mare	no. 7/13	PDM	62.50%	
Cahul	7	Colibași	no. 7/15	MPA	66.67%	
Cahul	7	Crihana Veche	no. 7/16	PSRM	61.54%	
Cahul	7	Crihana Veche	no. 7/16	PDM	28.57%	
Cahul	7	Cucoara	no. 7/17	PPS	33.33%	
Cahul	7	Cucoara	no. 7/17	PLDM	28.57%	
Cahul	7	Găvănoasa	no. 7/19	PDM	37.50%	
Cahul	7	Găvănoasa	no. 7/19	ACUM	72.73%	
Cahul	7	Găvănoasa	no. 7/19	PSRM	66.67%	
Cahul	7	Găvănoasa	no. 7/19	PCRM	33.33%	
Cahul	7	Iujnoe	no. 7/22	PDM	66.67%	
Cahul	7	Iujnoe	no. 7/22	ACUM	80.00%	
Cahul	7	Lebedenco	no. 7/24	PPS	28.57%	
Cahul	7	Lebedenco	no. 7/24	PSRM	63.64%	
Cahul	7	Lebedenco	no. 7/24	PDM	66.67%	
Cahul	7	Lebedenco	no. 7/24	ACUM	25.00%	
Cahul	7	Lopățica	no. 7/25	PSRM	62.50%	
Cahul	7	Lopățica	no. 7/25	PDM	16.67%	
Cahul	7	Lucești	no. 7/26	PCRM	20.00%	
Cahul	7	Lucești	no. 7/26	PDM	66.67%	
Cahul	7	Lucești	no. 7/26	PPS	0.00%	
Cahul	7	Manta	no. 7/27	PDM	61.54%	No
Cahul	7	Manta	no. 7/27	ACUM	37.50%	
Cahul	7	Moscovei	no. 7/28	PSRM	61.54%	
Cahul	7	Pelinei	no. 7/29	PUN	63.64%	
Cahul	7	Slobozia Mare	no. 7/31	PSRM	62.50%	
Cahul	7	Slobozia Mare	no. 7/31	PDM	30.00%	
Cahul	7	Slobozia Mare	no. 7/31	PCRM	62.50%	
Cahul	7	Tătărești	no. 7/34	PDM	38.46%	
Cahul	7	Tătărești	no. 7/34	ACUM	70.00%	
Cahul	7	Tătărești	no. 7/34	PSRM	66.67%	
Cahul	7	Văleni	no. 7/36	PSRM	28.57%	
Cahul	7	Văleni	no. 7/36	PPS	83.33%	
Cahul	7	Văleni	no. 7/36	ACUM	61.54%	
Cahul	7	Văleni	no. 7/36	PDM	14.29%	
Cahul	7	Zărnești	no. 7/37	ACUM	66.67%	
Cahul	7	Andrușul de Jos	no. 7/4	PSRM	63.64%	
Cahul	7	Andrușul de Sus	no. 7/5	ACUM	72.73%	
Cahul	7	Andrușul de Sus	no. 7/5	PSRM	66.67%	
Cahul	7	Badicul Moldovenesc	no. 7/6	PSRM	37.50%	

Cahul	7	Badicul Moldovenesc	no. 7/6	PDM	70.00%
Cahul	7	Baurci-Moldoveni	no. 7/7	PPS	63.64%
Cahul	7	Baurci-Moldoveni	no. 7/7	ACUM	100.00%
Cahul	7	Borceag	no. 7/8	PLDM	66.67%
Cahul	7	Borceag	no. 7/8	PSRM	66.67%
Cahul	7	Borceag	no. 7/8	PDM	66.67%
Cahul	7	Brânza	no. 7/9	PSRM	62.50%
Cahul	7	Brânza	no. 7/9	PDM	20.00%
Cahul	7	Brânza	no. 7/9	ACUM	69.23%
Cantemir	8	Cociulia	no. 8/11	PSRM	38.46%
Cantemir	8	Lingura	no. 8/17	ACUM	36.36%
Cantemir	8	Tartaul	no. 8/24	ACUM	36.36%
Cantemir	8	Vișniovca	no. 8/27	PN	38.46%
Cantemir	8	Ciobalaccia	no. 8/7	ACUM	38.46%
Cantemir	8	Cârpești	no. 8/9	ACUM	36.36%
Calarasi	9	Hoginești	no. 9/10	ACUM	66.67%
Calarasi	9	Meleşeni	no. 9/12	PSRM	33.33%
Calarasi	9	Meleşeni	no. 9/12	PDM	72.73%
Calarasi	9	Meleşeni	no. 9/12	ACUM	63.64%
Calarasi	9	Nișcani	no. 9/13	PLDM	62.50%
Calarasi	9	Nișcani	no. 9/13	PSRM	33.33%
Calarasi	9	Nișcani	no. 9/13	PDM	66.67%
Calarasi	9	Păulești	no. 9/15	USB	70.00%
Calarasi	9	Pitușca	no. 9/17	ACUM	69.23%
Calarasi	9	Răciula	no. 9/19	ACUM	35.71%
Calarasi	9	Răciula	no. 9/19	PDM	66.67%
Calarasi	9	Răciula	no. 9/19	PCRM	71.43%
Calarasi	9	Răciula	no. 9/19	PSRM	69.23%
Calarasi	9	Răciula	no. 9/19	USB	28.57%
Calarasi	9	Răciula	no. 9/19	PLDM	63.64%
Calarasi	9	Bahmut	no. 9/2	ACUM	66.67%
Calarasi	9	Bahmut	no. 9/2	PDM	63.64%
Calarasi	9	Rădeni	no. 9/20	PPS	37.50%
Calarasi	9	Rădeni	no. 9/20	PDM	27.27%
Calarasi	9	Rădeni	no. 9/20	ACUM	64.29%
Calarasi	9	Sadova	no. 9/21	PCRM	66.67%
Calarasi	9	Sadova	no. 9/21	ACUM	36.36%
Calarasi	9	Sadova	no. 9/21	PSRM	63.64%
Calarasi	9	Săseni	no. 9/22	PPS	33.33%
Calarasi	9	Săseni	no. 9/22	USB	63.64%
Calarasi	9	Sipoteni	no. 9/23	PDM	61.90%
Calarasi	9	Sipoteni	no. 9/23	PUN	61.11%
Calarasi	9	Tuzara	no. 9/25	USB	62.50%
Calarasi	9	Vărzăreștii Noi	no. 9/28	ACUM	66.67%
Calarasi	9	Bravicea	no. 9/3	ACUM	64.29%
Calarasi	9	Bravicea	no. 9/3	PLDM	62.50%
Calarasi	9	Bravicea	no. 9/3	PDM	63.64%
Calarasi	9	Bravicea	no. 9/3	PSRM	63.64%
Calarasi	9	Dereneu	no. 9/6	PSRM	63.64%
Calarasi	9	Harjauca	no. 9/9	PSRM	66.67%

**Annex no. 4. Electoral meetings within state institutions during working hours**

<b>Political Party</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of the city/district</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Name of the institution</b>
ACUM	1	Balti, Balti	30.09.2019	"A. Pushkin" Theoretical Lyceum
	2	Calarasi, Calarasi	03.10.2019	Municipal Enterprise Residential and utilities services organization
	3	Calarasi, Calarasi	03.10.2019	Police Inspectorate
	4	Calarasi, Calarasi	30.09.2019	School of Fine Arts
	5	Chisinau, Centru city district	10.10.2019	Chisinau city hall
	6	Chisinau, Chisinau	16.10.2019	Technical University
	7	Chisinau, Chisinau	16.10.2019	"E. Cotaga" Municipal Clinical Hospital
	8	Cimislia, Cimislia	11.10.2019	"Mihai Eminescu" Theoretical Lyceum
	9	Floresti, Floresti	11.10.2019	Kindergarten no. 7
	10	Floresti, Floresti	08.10.2019	"Mihai Eminescu" Theoretical Lyceum
	11	Rezina, Rezina	01.10.2019	Center for Preventive Healthcare
	12	Stefan Voda, Stefan Voda	10.04.2019	Kindergarten no. 3
	13	Ungheni, Ungheni	08.10.2019	"Mihai Eminescu" Theoretical Lyceum
	14	Ungheni, Ungheni	03.10.2019	Kindergarten "Steluta"
	15	Ungheni, Ungheni	01.10.2019	Kindergarten "Andries" and "Licurici"
PDM	1	Edinet, Edinet	07.10.2019	Kindergarten
	2	Edinet, Edinet	07.10.2019	Kindergarten
	3	Edinet, Edinet	07.10.2019	TS for public employment
	4	Hincesti, Hincesti	04.10.2019	"M. Sadoveanu" Theoretical Lyceum
	5	Orhei, Orhei	25.09.2019	Kindergarten no. 5
	6	Orhei, Orhei	25.09.2019	"Vasile Lupu" College
	7	Straseni, Radeni	27.09.2019	Meeting with parents in Radeni gymnasium
PLDM	1	Cimislia, Cimislia	10.10.2019	"Mihai Eminescu" Theoretical Lyceum
	2	Chisinau, Singera	11.10.2019	"Alexandru cel Bun" Theoretical Lyceum
PN	1	Balti, Balti	09.10.2019	Gymnasium no. 3
	2	Balti, Balti	10.10.2019	Physical Culture School no. 1
	3	Balti, Balti	10.10.2019	Gymnasium no. 2
	4	Balti, Balti	10.10.2019	Gymnasium no. 9
	5	Balti, Balti	10.10.2019	ME "Apa Canal"
	6	Balti, Balti	11.10.2019	Gymnasium no. 14
	7	Balti, Balti	01.10.2019	Gymnasium no. 7
	8	Balti, Balti	01.10.2019	"Vasile Alecsandri" Theoretical Lyceum
	9	Balti, Balti	30.09.2019	"D. Cantemir" Theoretical Lyceum
	10	Chisinau, Centru city district	10.10.2019	Republican Clinical Hospital
PPR	1	Chisinau, Singera	04.10.2019	Health Care Centre and Theoretical Lyceum in the town
PPS	1	Balti, Balti	03.10.2019	Kindergarten no. 49
	2	Balti, Balti	10.10.2019	Kindergarten no. 2
	3	Balti, Balti	03.10.2019	Kindergarten no. 31
	4	Balti, Balti	03.10.2019	Kindergarten no. 30
	5	Balti, Balti	30.09.2019	"Gogol" Theoretical Lyceum
	6	Balti, Balti	30.09.2019	Kindergarten no. 12
	7	Balti, Balti	02.10.2019	SE "Spatii Verzi"
PSRM	1	Balti, Balti	07.10.2019	SE Calea Ferata Balti
	2	Chisinau, Botanica	07.10.2019	ME EXDRUPO
	3	Chisinau, Botanica	03.10.2019	"Speranta" Theoretical Lyceum
	4	Chisinau, Botanica	01.10.2019	School of Theatre Arts
	5	Chisinau, Botanica	26.09.2019	Gymnasium no. 31
	6	Chisinau, Botanica	25.09.2019	"Gloria" Theoretical Lyceum
	7	Chisinau, Buiucani	26.09.2019	ME "Regia Autosalubritate"

	8	Chisinau, Buiucani	27.09.2019	Republican Clinical Hospital
	9	Chisinau, Centru	11.10.2019	Municipal Hospital of Physiopulmonology
	10	Chisinau, Centru	09.10.2019	Municipal Stomatological Centre
	11	Chisinau, Centru	09.10.2019	Republican Narcological Dispensary
	12	Chisinau, Centru	04.10.2019	Family Doctors Center no. 7
	13	Chisinau, Centru	04.10.2019	The Institute of Oncology
	14	Chisinau, Centru	04.10.2019	Republican Clinical Hospital for Children "E. Cotaga"
	15	Chisinau, Centru	03.10.2019	Railway Hospital
	16	Chisinau, Centru	01.10.2019	Municipal Clinical Hospital no. 1
	17	Chisinau, Centru	01.10.2019	Municipal Stomatological Centre for Children
	18	Chisinau, Centru	27.09.2019	Republican Clinical Hospital
	19	Chisinau, Centru	25.09.2019	"Moldtelecom" J.S.C.
	20	Chisinau, Ciocana	30.09.2019	"Dacia" Theoretical Lyceum
	21	Chisinau, Ciocana	27.09.2019	Social Insurance Territorial Office
	22	Chisinau, Ciocana	25.09.2019	Kindergarten no. 67
	23	Chisinau, Ciocana	27.09.2019	Kindergarten no. 32
	24	Ocnita, Clocusna	30.09.2019	Medical Station
	25	Chisinau, Codru	26.09.2019	Psychiatric Clinical Hospital
	26	Edinet, Edinet	11.10.2019	Public Healthcare Centre
	27	Edinet, Edinet	11.10.2019	"P. Halippa" Theoretical Lyceum
	28	Edinet, Edinet	10.10.2019	Kindergarten "Foisor"
	29	Edinet, Edinet	08.10.2019	"Dimitrie Cantemir" Theoretical Lyceum
	30	Edinet, Edinet	07.10.2019	Kindergarten no. 3
	31	Edinet, Edinet	07.10.2019	"V. Suhomlinski" Theoretical Lyceum
	32	Chişinău, Grătieşti	04.10.2019	Kindergarten
	33	Chişinău, Râşcani	29.09.2019	LT „Alec Russo"
PUN	1	Balti, Balti	04.10.2019	Gymnasium no. 3
	2	Balti, Balti	09.10.2019	Municipal Clinical Hospital
	3	Balti, Balti	04.10.2019	Healthcare Centre no.6
	4	Balti, Balti	09.10.2019	"Vasile Alecsandri" Theoretical Lyceum
	5	Balti, Balti	03.10.2019	Gymnasium no. 6
	6	Balti, Balti	01.10.2019	"George Cosbuc" Theoretical Lyceum
	7	Balti, Balti	02.10.2019	"V. Maiakovski" Theoretical Lyceum
PVP	1	Chisinau, Centru	10.10.2019	Municipal Hospital no. 1
	2	Chisinau, Centru	07.10.2019	"N. Testemitanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy