

# Single-Member Constituencies – Between Political Opportunity and Lawfulness

Chisinau, 23 November 2017 – the mixed electoral system should be applied no earlier than the 2022 election, and only after the settlement of the deficiencies highlighted by Promo-LEX Association. These are related to constituency formation criteria, opportunity to use administrative resources for the election, delegation of candidates to establish constituency councils and the territorial competency to settle electoral litigations on the territory of single-member constituencies.

The [Analysis](#) published by Promo-LEX focuses on the effects that could be generated by the implementation of the mixed electoral system, especially in the single-member constituencies, given the way the constituencies were delimited by the Special Commission established for this purpose. The Association has previously analysed the effects of changing the electoral system. Some of the identified problems refer to the fact that the Government Decision was passed without settling the [notification filed with the Constitutional Court](#), the issue of voting by students, and the [hurry in which this law was adopted](#).

In order to overcome the problems generated by the implementation of the mixed system of electing Members of Parliament, Promo-LEX Association presents, in its [Analysis](#), a series of deficiencies and recommendations to the Parliament.

**Recommended implementation of the mixed system – no earlier than for the 2022 election and only after the settlement of all deficiencies**

Changing the system generates too many complex issues for the 2018 Parliamentary elections to be held on the basis of the

new system. Thus, Promo-LEX Association recommends that the Parliament amends Law No 154/2017, so that the mixed system is implemented no earlier than for the 2022 Parliamentary elections and only after all the gaps are settled and citizens are informed better about this change.

### **Unclear calculations for constituency formation**

The Law stipulates that one constituency shall have 55,000-60,000 voters, and the difference in the number of voters between constituencies shall not exceed 10%.

Contrary to these legal provisions, from 15 to 30 constituencies are established with a deviation from the 10% margin established by law.

### **Political opportunity to use administrative resources**

Promo-LEX experts found that the use of administrative resources in the election campaign were not regulated clearly by the Law. Thus, if we notice that some mayors and district councillor belong to certain Parliamentary parties, we could assume that they would express their support for specific candidates for the position of MPs. There is, hence, a risk that they will 'help' their party colleagues by using the administrative resources and leverages at their disposal.

### **Problems with the establishment of constituency councils**

#### *District councils and courts of law*

According to the law, the members of constituency councils are proposed by courts of law, district council and People's Assembly of Gagauzia, as well as by political parties. As constituencies are established on the basis of several localities, it is not clear which district council (out of those included in the constituency) may propose candidates for the constituency councils. The same is true about courts of law.

For more important data, electoral projections and territorial-geographic issues, please see the [Analysis](#).

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# Promo-LEX Findings and Recommendations at the End of the Monitoring Effort for the 2014 Parliamentary Elections



On 29 January, the Promo-LEX Association presented the Final Report of the Election Monitoring Effort for the

Parliamentary Elections of 30 November 2014. The document was discussed at a round table attended by representatives of relevant institutions (CEC, Parliament of Moldova, CCA, CNA, etc.), civil society, media, and other partners.

The report covers the performance of the main electoral contenders between 15 September and 9 December 2014. Promo-LEX

found that electoral bodies and public administration authorities acted in a balanced manner, and most of the candidates conducted diverse and active campaigns.

Nevertheless, the actions of some candidates and public authorities, and the shortcomings in the electoral legislation, including those pertaining to campaign finances, determined the Monitoring Effort to formulate recommendations aimed to contribute to improving electoral processes and increasing public confidence in free and fair elections.

Thus, the Promo-LEX Association produced 42 recommendations directed at public authorities, electoral contenders, and other relevant actors, to improve the legal framework and electoral procedures. Here are the most relevant recommendations:

- Revision of the mechanism of establishing a ceiling for funds to be spent during an electoral campaign in order to make it more uniform;
- Implementation of a software program to verify the data from the protocols in accordance with the formulas proposed by the CEC in order to rule out accusations of influencing the results of the vote;
- Streamlining the control mechanism for campaign funding and institute a single and uniform mechanism of verification/assessment of undeclared expenses;
- Analysis of deficiencies identified in the functioning of the State Register of Voters (internet connection, technical issues, qualification of operators) and prevent situations when it may be endangered;
- A lawful interpretation of the notions and terms in the Election Code pertaining to setting the date for elections, the start of the electoral period and of the campaign;
- Passing the bill on the political parties and electoral campaign finances in the second (final) reading;
- Revision and approval of gradual sanctions for electoral

violations and extend the cases when a candidate could be withdrawn from the race or their registration could be cancelled, with the due explanations;

- For candidates: internal sanctioning of members and supporters who failed to report electoral revenues or expenses or committed other election-related violations.

Click [here](#) to see the report.

The Monitoring Effort for the 2014 Parliamentary Election was able to produce its conclusions and recommendations thanks to the involvement and work of 2,325 national observers. The Recommendations have been formulated based on the findings in the 4,241 reports submitted by Promo-LEX observers on the ground, including 2,654 comprehensive visit reports, 543 incident reports, and 1,987 Election Day reports. A team of analysts summarized and analyzed the trends.

The Promo-LEX Association also conducted a Quick Count of the votes and a Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT). The Final Monitoring Report for the 2014 Parliamentary Election was elaborated based on four progress reports presented during the electoral campaign, three reports presented on E-Day, a final report on E-Day, and a report on the monitoring of the candidates' campaign finances.

*The Election Monitoring Effort was part of civil society's effort under the aegis of the Civic Coalition for Free and Fair Elections. The Monitoring Effort for Parliamentary Elections of 30 November 2014 benefits from technical assistance from the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), and is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), the Council of Europe and the Stefan Batory Foundation from the funds offered by the Solidarity Fund through the "Support for Democracy" Program of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland. Opinions expressed in this report belong to the authors and do not necessarily*

*reflect those of the donors.*

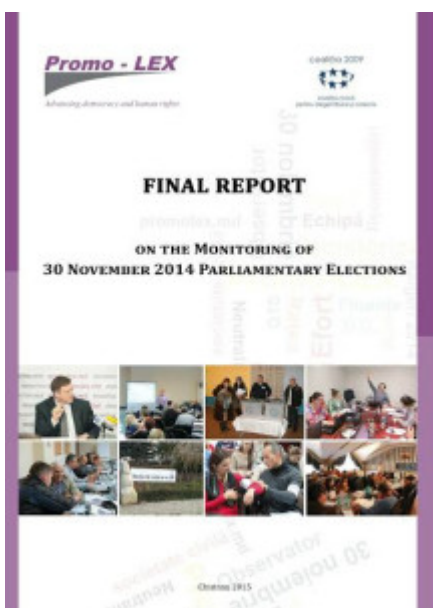
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# FINAL REPORT on the Monitoring of 30 November 2014 Parliamentary Elections





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# REPORT on the Finances of Electoral Candidates During the Campaign for 2014 Parliamentary Elections





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# Promo-LEX: At Least 14 Million Lei Undeclared During the Campaign



The Promo-LEX Association launched a Monitoring [Report](#) on the electoral candidates' finances during

the campaign for parliamentary elections on 30 November 2014. The document contains an analysis of the declared and undeclared revenues and expenses of the candidates 10 October – 30 November 2014.

Based on the current legal provisions on election funding, and on the analysis of declared revenues and expenses of the candidates, and the estimates of Promo-LEX observers with regard to the candidates' reported and unreported revenues and expenses, the Election Monitoring Effort has uncovered several major deficiencies:

- The total estimated quantum of total undeclared expenses was at least 14,916,866 lei (PDM – 9,592,846 lei, PLDM – 2,965,895 lei, PCRM – 703,917 lei, PL – 446,953 lei, PSRM – 411,636 lei, and others – 795,619 lei). Most of the undeclared expenses went to cover the organization of public events (74.82%);
- Two electoral contenders (PD and PLDM) went beyond the 5% deviation from the set threshold, risking sanctions such as cancelation of their registration;
- At least six candidates incurred expenses for organizing 181 concerts, 7 disco parties, two campaign launch

- events, and two concerts abroad. At least 91 musicians were involved in the events, which amounts to no less than 11,160,545 lei in unreported expenses;
- Nine candidates failed to report at least 728,200 lei in advertising expenses;
  - Ten candidates had expenses for transportation, and, according to Promo-LEX observers' estimates, they travelled approximately 114,718 km, thus unreported expenses amount to at least 397,723 lei;
  - Twelve candidates had at least 379 employees engaged in the campaign at their central and local party offices. The total amount of payment for their work was not less than 1,014,622 lei;
  - Ten electoral contenders involved a total of at least 4,032 volunteers in campaigning activities. Promo-LEX estimates show that at least 529,378 lei had to be spent for each working day of the volunteers.
  - At least four candidates (PLDM, PSRM, PDM and PL) conducted campaigning activities in no less than six countries. Unreported travel expenses amount to at least 49,945 lei;
  - According to Promo-LEX findings, 15 electoral candidates maintained at least 227 local offices throughout the country. A comparative analysis of the data presented in the candidates' financial reports shows that the minimum quantum of undeclared rent expenses amounts 592,209 lei;
  - 15 candidates failed to report at least 77,900 lei in expenses for maintenance of permanent premises;
  - 26 candidates failed to report at least 366,344 lei as expenses for communication services.

The total amount of funds declared by the candidates during the electoral campaign was 116,721,720 lei. Candidates' revenues grew 3.5 times compared with the campaign for 2010 elections.

According to the candidates, their declared expenses amounted

to 116,721,908 lei, of which:

- 90.5% were spent on advertising;
- 2.56% were spent on public events;
- 1.28% covered transportation expenses;
- 1.01% were spent on renting premises;
- Other expenses represented 4.65%.
- Only one candidate declared expenses for the compensation of volunteers;
- Only 4 candidates reported expenses for paying staff members and employees.

See the Report [here](#).

*The Election Monitoring Effort is part of the activities conducted by the civil society under the aegis of the Coalition for Free and Fair Elections.*

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# Parallel Vote Tabulation and Quick Count Carried out by Promo-LEX Confirm CEC Results

The results of the Parallel Vote Tabulation carried out by Promo-LEX, which excluded the diaspora votes, confirm the results of the Quick Count released on 1 December 2014 and the preliminary results announced by the CEC.

Promo-LEX observers found that, despite the long working hours on E-Day and the difficult working conditions, the vote count and tabulation of results were conducted in accordance with the CEC regulations. A great majority of protocols was completed without major errors. Promo-LEX appreciates the fact that, to a great extent, election officials were open for cooperation and showed good will in their work. However, Promo-LEX observers did not receive the tabulation protocols from six polling stations.

A statistical analysis of reports submitted by Promo-LEX observers shows that in 99.6% of the polling stations (1970 PSs) observers had free access to the stations, in 99.29% of the polling stations (1964 PSs) ballot boxes had been properly sealed, in only 2.12% of cases (42 PSs) there were instances of influence of voters to determine their vote, and in 91.49% of cases (1784 PSs) only one PSEB member presented the ballots during the vote count as required by law. Other relevant statistical data on the unfolding of the voting on 30 November 2014 may be accessed [here](#).

At the same time, the failure of the State Voters' Register application for registration of voters on E-day, the recorded cases of campaigning near polling stations, the organized transportation of voters, and the attempts to bribe the voters – shed a negative light on the E-Day and opened the door for

criticisms to the CEC and other election bodies, from candidates. Other relevant details and description of the conduct of the voting on 30 November 2014 may be found [here](#).

On the other hand, the Promo-LEX Election Monitoring Effort reiterates its earlier suggestions regarding the need to improve the process of vote tabulation. While analyzing the tabulation protocols, Promo-LEX found minor errors in 245 protocols from across the country. Some protocols contained calculation errors in more than one of the formulas used for the verification of results; errors committed for each formula were analyzed. Thus, of the 355 formula-related mistakes found in 245 corrupted protocols, 157 errors were admitted to the formula  $i=c+j$ , 87 – to the formula  $d=f+h$ , and 69 errors – to formula  $h=g_1+\dots+g_n$ . At the same time, the electoral administration in Moldova uses an additional filter at the level of district electoral councils to verify the correctness of compilation of protocols. These bodies identify the errors in the primary protocols and determine the lower-level electoral bodies to correct them as required by the electoral legislation.

	$c \leq a+b$	$c \geq d$	$e=c-d$	$d=f+h$	$h=g_1+\dots+g_n$	$i=c+j$
<b>Correct protocols</b>	1975	1971	1946	1891	1909	1821
<b>Corrupted protocols</b>	3	7	32	87	69	157

Relative to the preliminary results announced by the CEC, these deficiencies in the compilation of protocols are minor and their influence or alteration of election results at the national level is ruled out. The results of the Parallel Vote Count conducted by the Promo-LEX Election Monitoring Effort are presented [here](#).

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# REPORT E-DAY, Monitoring Parliamentary Elections on 30 November 2014



# Promo-LEX Presents The Results of the Quality Quick Vote Count

The Promo-LEX Association carried out a Quick Count during the 30 November 2014 Parliamentary Elections, on a representative sample of 700 polling stations in country, of the total of 1 987 polling stations (polling stations from abroad were not included).

The selected sample is statistically representative for the entire country and the maximum margin of error is 1.2%.

According to the results of the Quick Count, **the votes in the country** were divided as follows:

Results/Candidates	%	%+ME95	%-ME95	%+ME99	%-ME99
<b>PDM</b>	<b>16.241%</b>	17.414%	15.067%	17.783%	14.698%
<b>PLDM</b>	<b>20.121%</b>	21.294%	18.947%	21.663%	18.578%
<b>PCR</b>	<b>4.956%</b>	6.130%	3.783%	6.499%	3.414%
<b>PSRM</b>	<b>20.369%</b>	21.543%	19.196%	21.912%	18.827%
<b>PCRM</b>	<b>17.923%</b>	19.096%	16.749%	19.465%	16.380%
<b>PL</b>	<b>9.573%</b>	10.747%	8.400%	11.116%	8.031%
<b>Others</b>	<b>10.937%</b>	12.110%	9.763%	12.479%	9.394%

Based on the results of the Promo-LEX Quick Count, the mandates in Parliament will be distributed in the following manner:

Electoral Candidate	Obtained Directly	Redistributed	Total Mandates Obtained
<b>PDM</b>	16	3	<b>19</b>
<b>PLDM</b>	20	4	<b>24</b>

<b>PSRM</b>	20	4	<b>24</b>
<b>PCRM</b>	18	3	<b>21</b>
<b>PL</b>	10	3	<b>13</b>
	84	17	<b>101</b>

The maximum margin of error 1.2% is applicable to the candidate PCR. The margin is calculated for each candidate individually. The analysis excluded 7 polling stations from the sample that failed to report the results and the 151 protocols that were received by the Promo-LEX operators but failed to pass the CEC-established checks.

The Quick Count is a statistical operation of assessing the quality of the voting, and high-precision prediction of the final results of the poll. The operation reported an overall high-quality of voting procedures and lack of major incidents.

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# Promo-LEX: Last Findings on Election Day

According to the findings of Promo-LEX observers submitted by **20.00 hours**, the following irregularities were found:

## **Polling Station Arrangements**

At the PS no. 47 in Congaz (UTAG), PS no. 17 in Ciadir Lunga, and PS no. 12 in Orhei, voting booths were arranged in a way contrary to legal provisions to ensure secrecy of the vote.

At the PS no. 35 in Noroceni and PS no. 77 in Curchi, the PSEB members sat in one room, and the voting booths were set in another room, and the two rooms were separated by an open door. PS no. 26 in Clisova had no heating. Persons with disabilities had no access to PS no. 66 in Seliste, PS no. 77 in Curchi, and PS no. 49 in Morozeni (all in Orhei). At the PS no. 36 and 66 in Svetlii (UTAG), two stamps had no inkpads.

Two polling stations encountered issues with electricity supply. Thus, there was no lighting before the entrance to PS no. 215 in Chisinau, and the power went off at the PS no. 12 in Bravicea between 17.45 and 18.13 hours, which caused the station to suspend the voting, and caused a line outside the station.

## **Ballots and Taking Photos of the Ballots**

At the PS no. 128 in Centru sector, Chisinau, a person with impaired vision could not cast their vote.

At the PS nos. 8 and 18 (Leova), there were 300 and, respectively, 200 more ballots than needed.

The ballots at the PS no. 42 in Leuseni (Hincesti) did not have “withdrawn” stamps next to the name of the candidate that was eliminated from the race.

Several people photographed their ballots at the PS no. 36 in Sadova (Calarasi), PS no. 26 in Mincenii de Sus (Rezina), and PS no. 299 in Stauceni (Chisinau).

### **Failure to Apply the "Elections 30.11.2014" Stamp**

At the PS no. 30 in Crasnoarmeiscoe (Hincesti), one person refused to have their ID inserted stamped "Elections 30.11.2014", and was still allowed to vote.

### **Voting with Inadequate Documents**

In at least 5 polling stations in Floresti, 2 PSs in Briceni, one polling station in Rezina, PS no. 39 in Tribisauti (Briceni), and PS no.13 in Bulboaca, voters were allowed to vote with foreign passports.

At the PS no.10 in Ciniseuti (Rezina), 4 persons voted without inserts to their IDs.

### **Transportation of Voters**

At the PS no. 29 in Paulesti (Calarasi), local councilor C.I. transported 3 to the polling station using his personal car.

At the PS no. 7 in Ciorna (Rezina), M.G., driving an Opel car, registration number RZAG 663, brought at least 4 persons, and at least twice, to the polling station.

At the PS no. 26 in Milestii Mici (Ialoveni), the owner of a Dacia Logan car, registration plate KVL 162, was observed driving to the station 5-6 times, and transporting 3-4 people to the station each time.

At the PS no. 29 in Nimoreni and PS no. 24 in Malcoci (both in Ialoveni), a van with registration plates ILBK 343 was seen transporting people to the polling stations.

At the PS no. 14 in Buteni (Hincesti), three cars transported persons to the polling station. A BMW car with registration plates RMA 027 was seen near PS no. 44 in Tanatarii Noi (Causeni) every two hours.

## **Electoral Campaigning**

Promo-LEX observers recorded multiple cases of electoral campaigning at PS no. 38 in Grozasca (Ungheni), PS no. 49 in Vasieni (Ialoveni), PS no. 2 in Drochia, PS no. 292 in Cruzesti, PS no. 5 in Straseni, PS no. 18 in Cislă (Cantemir), and PS no. 13 in Albina (Cimislia).

## **Corrupting Voters**

At the PS no. 22 in Lipceni, a party member bought groceries for citizen N.T. and called him to vote for a certain candidate.

At the PS no. 40 in Țareuca (Rezina), the head of the Rezina Gaz company served alcohol to people at approximately 60 m from the polling station.

## **Incidents**

At the PS no. 67 in Sinesti (Ungheni) observers from several candidates were noisy, threw ballot papers on the floor, and required police intervention.

At the PS no. 231 in Chisinau, a voter tore the ballot in pieces and stuffed them into the ballot box.

At the PS no. 111 in Buiucani, Chisinau, a voter received the ballot and ran towards the door with it. PSEB members managed to stop him.

At the PS no. 231 in Chisinau, a woman wanted to vote with a Soviet passport, and when she was not allowed to do so, she started a scandal, which required the intervention of the police.

## **Preventing Students for Exercising Their Right to Vote**

A group of 5 students were not allowed to vote at PS no. 54 in Chisinau despite the fact that they presented their student cards and IDs.

## **Persons Remaining in Polling Stations**

An activist of an electoral candidate was present at the PS no. 3 in Causeni between 15.30 and 16:20 hours.

At the PS no. 11 in Bozieni, a representative of a candidate came in and out of the polling station and spent a total of 3 hours there, talking to voters. He did not react in any way to the warnings and remarks of the PSEB chair, and the later was forced to call the police and take the person out the PS.

### **Cancellation of Ballots**

On 29 November 2014, contrary to legal provisions, PSEB no. 115 (m. Chisinau) cancelled approximately 1,300 ballot papers by applying the “cancelled” stamp instead of the “withdrawn” stamp next to the candidate that was withdrawn from the race. This issue was found on Election Day, and the PSEB was instructed by the CEC to issue voter certificates to the voters and redirect them to another polling station to cast their votes.

At the PS no. 42 in Leuseni (Hincesti), the “withdrawn” stamp was not applied next to the name of the candidate that withdrew from the poll.

At the PS no. 11 in Cotiujenii Mari (Soldanesti), o person was caught photographing their ballot, and the electoral bureau took the decision to withdraw the ballot.

### **Transnistrian Region**

At approximately 14.20 hours, at the customs post in Varnita, members of the electoral bureau of PS no. 42 who were travelling to Bender with the mobile ballot box were turned back by the local militsia.

### **Ensuring the Safety of Voting by the PSEB Chair**

In the proximity of PS no. 26 in Micauti (Straseni), there was a barbecue joint, and some voters were served alcohol.

in PS no. 13 in Bulboaca (Briceni), approximately 10 persons who do not live or have their domicile in the village submitted written requests to vote on standard A4 sheets and all voted at the respective polling station.

### **Voter Lists**

In PSs nos. 3, 5, and 8 in Leova, approximately 70 persons were not included in voter lists, while deceased persons were found on the respective lists.

### **Observers' Performance**

An observer on behalf of a candidate at PS no. 5 in Taraclia showed a voter where on the ballot to apply the voting stamp.

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# Promo-LEX: First Hours of the Voting Marked By State Voter Register Failure

According to the first findings of Promo-LEX observers submitted by **10.00 hours**, most of the polling stations [PS] were opened in accordance with the legal provisions. Nevertheless, the sections opened with a **delay of up to 55 minutes** at PS no. 31 in Pelinia (Drochia), due to a power outage, and PS no. 5/9 in Bascalìa (Basarabesca), where the members of the PSEB failed to prepare the PS opening protocol in time.

PS no. 42 in Varnita, PS no. 9 (Basarabesca), PS no. 42 in Anenii Noi and PS no. 6 in Banestii Noi (Telenesti) started work with delays of up to **20 minutes** due to deficiencies in the functioning of the State Voters' Register. Delays were also registered at the opening of PS no. 147 (mun. Chisinau), PS no. 60 in Carpineanca (Ialoveni), PS no. 260 (Straseni) and PS no. 36 in Valea Trestieni (Nisporeni) due to the fact that the stamp "withdrawn" had not been applied in all ballots next to the name and symbol of the candidate who was recalled from the campaign, and in PS no. 6 (Floresti) because the PSEB could not seal the ballot box.

Delays of **up to 10 minutes** were registered in PS no.1 in Straseni (reason: a broken seal) and PS no.16 in Straseni, PS no. 58 in Sarata Galbena (Hancesti), PS no. 19 in Carpineni (Hancesti), PS no. 91 (Straseni), PS no. 275 (Straseni), PS no. 50 in Chisinau, and PS no. 20 in Cioresti (Nisporeni), where computers needed to be replaced.

Delays **between 2 and 8 minutes** were registered at PS no. 291 in Fauresti, PS no.19 in Cioresti (Nisporeni), PS no. 251 (Straseni), PS no. 43 (m.Chisinau), and PS no. 86 (Straseni).

PS no. 256 (mun. Chisinau) was **opened too early**, and namely at 06.55 hours.

The protocol on the preparation of the PS for the vote was not introduced into the ballot box at the opening of the PS at PS no. 155 in Chisinau.

At the same time, we note that in the early hours of the vote, **deficiencies were found with the functioning of the State Voters' Register** at the following polling stations:

PS no. 46 in Tocuz (Causeni), PS no. 5 (Ialoveni), PS nos. 23, 56, 44, 9, and 25 (Balti), PS no. 55 in Valea Rusului (Falesti), PS nos. 13, 43, 151, 135, 119, 115, 256, and 141 (Chisinau), PS no. 5 (Ialoveni), PS no. 4 (Criuleni), PS no. 29 in Naslavcea (Ocnita), PS no. 27 in Ialpuug (Cimislia), and PS no. 14 and no. 15 in Sadaclia (Basarabasca).

At the same time, 10 voters at the PS no. 36 in Milestii Noi (Ialoveni) could not be found in the State Voters' Register although they were included in the main voter lists.

### **PS Arrangements**

Promo-LEX observers noted that polling stations no. 13 in Sloveanca and no. 37 in Dobrogea Veche, raion Sangerei, were poorly lit. By 07.00 hours, there was no electricity at PS no. 31 in Pelinia (Drochia).

PS no. 49 in Valea Radoaiei (Floresti) is not equipped with a safe, and all election-related documentation is kept at the PS no. 38 in Iliciovca (Floresti). There was no heating in PS no. 9 in raion Rascani and PS no.11 in Drochia.

### **Sealing Ballot Boxes**

The ballot box at PS no. 9 (Basarabasca) cracked, and, per DEC instructions, was later stitched with tape. The seal was broken at PS no. 1 (Straseni) and PS no. 7 and Alexandreni (Sangerei).

Issues with sealing of ballot boxes (as the seal did not fit in) were also registered at PS no. 291 in Fauresti, PS nos. 147 and 53 in Chisinau, and PS no. 6 in Floresti.

The PSEB at PS no. 147 in Chisinau sealed the ballot box using a *plume*.

PS no.22 in Gradiste (Cimislia) received a smaller number of stamps than necessary, thus, one ballot box had 3 instead of 4 stamps, and was therefore sealed as such.

The seals broke in PS nos. 147, 134, and 154 in Chisinau and were later replaced.

### **Voting Ballots**

According to the information provided by Promo-LEX observers, DEC no.5 in Basarabeasca issued 249 ballots more for PSEB no.7 than the number of voters in the voter lists.

### **Issuing Voting Certificates**

DEC no. 14 in Drochia issued 600 voting certificates, which were distributed among all polling stations.

PS no. 8 in Antoneuca, PSEB no. 33 in Pervomaiscoe, PSEB no. 20 in Hasnasenii Noi, and PSEB no. 43 in Suri did not have sufficient voting certificates. PS no. 8 in Soroca did not have sufficient voting certificates either.

### **Registration of Observers**

There were issues with the registration of STO observers at the polling stations in villages Mihaileni and Groznita (Briceni) and PS no.47 in Drochia.

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