CENTRAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION

Use of ICT in different phases of the electoral process

22nd ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF ACEEEO, “THE ROLE OF ICT AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN ELECTIONS”, 12-14 SEPTEMBER 2013, WARSAW, POLAND
About CEC

• Central Electoral Commission is an independent state body, created for the realization of the electoral policy, organization and deployment of elections, for a 5 years mandate.

• Central Electoral Commission is constituted from 9 members:
  ➢ 1 member is nominated by the President of the Republic
  ➢ 8 members are nominated by the Parliament

Electoral system

• Full proportional: a country – an electoral district
• Hamilton seat distribution for Parliament
• D’Hondt seat distribution for locals
• President elected by 3/5th of the Parliament Members, by secret vote
Strategic plan of the CEC for 2012-2015

- **Mission**: ensure optimal conditions for all citizens of Moldova to freely exercise their constitutional right to vote and to be elected in free and fair elections

- **Strategic directions:**
  - A modern, efficient and accessible electoral process
  - Trustworthy election results
  - Conscious and informed voters
  - Consolidated institutional capacities

- **Objectives that mostly refer to the development of ICT:**
  - Full implementation and usage of SIAS “Elections” by 2015 (except E-voting)
  - Developing, implementing and/or improving communication tools used between electoral bodies and the citizens
  - Increasing accessibility to the electoral process and improving voter registration procedures
  - Improving the CEC image and the transparency in the EMB activities
IT solutions

State Automated Information System Elections (SAISE)

- Voter Registration
- Election Management
SAISE

- **E-voting**
- **Online voters' list in polling stations**
- **E-voter registration**
- **E-counting**
- **Electoral Management Tasks (incl results)**

Currently in SAISE
Foreseen in law 101
Possible future areas of development
Voter Registration in Moldova

- Voter registration in Moldova has been characterised by a high level of diffusion of responsibilities.

- There is no one body in overall control of the registration process.

- The register is compiled on a periodic basis, but uses information from a continuous population registration.
Transmission of the voters lists in electronic format
Central Electronic Voter Register

- MICT
- ROP
- EVR
- CEC
- EVR
- Local Authority / Polling Station
- VL
- Election Day

Flowchart showing the process of the Central Electronic Voter Register from MICT via ROP to CEC and finally to the Local Authority / Polling Station with a checkmark indicating verification and a VL (Verification List).
Other SAISE functions

**Local Authorities / PEBs**

**Election Preparation:**
- PEB allocation
- Political Parties & Candidates
- EMB Members
- Observers
- Print Voter Lists
- Ballot Management

**Future development:**
- Reporting
- Voter Cards
- Voter i-Voting
- Registration

**Election Day:**
- Voter Search
- Voter Turnout
- Results Tabulation

**Future development**
- I-Voting
- Digital Vote Storage
- Verification
- Security
- Smart Cards
Electoral Education and Information

Video and radio spots:
• 6 procedural/motivational spots
• 11 social “Did you know…” spots
• 17 spots shown around 7 000 times on 14 TV channels
• 7 audio spots (Radio)
Modern means of communication/information

- www.cec.md & www.voteaza.md
- Social networks:
  - Facebook
  - Twitter
  - YouTube
- Hotline
- SMS messages
- Banners on the internet
- Electronic newsletter (monthly)
CEC Information and Resource Centre for citizens

- Public access
- Space for training, communication and information
- Documentary background
- Library
- Rich collection of links to websites
Parliamentary Elections voters’ turnout

- 5 April 2009: 58.35%
- 29 July 2009: 58.77%
- 28 November 2010: 63.37%
General Local Elections voters’ turnout

3 June 2007: 52.25%
5 June 2011: 54.76%
Use of ICT in training - establishment of the Continuous training center

- Strategy for the training of electoral officials and civic education of voters for the period 2008-2013
- Changes in the Electoral law by the Parliament
- Creation of the Continuous training center for the electoral officials by the CEC
Training materials produced by the CEC

- Manuals and methodological guides for electoral officials
- Guides for other electoral subjects
- Training movie for the PEB members and a special guide for it
- Other materials used during trainings (posters, cards, fake ballots)
BRIDGE Trainings in Moldova
Communication within the CEC office

• CEC has its own server
• Secure internet connection and data base of e-mails for all CEC members and staff
• Communication by e-mail and by exchange file
• Special soft for the control of the execution of entry documents
Our partners in implementing ICT
Thank you!

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