

**Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society  
Citizen Initiative on Internet Policy  
Legal Clinic “Adilet”  
Media Development Center  
Social Technologies Agency**

**“Civil Society Initiative for Electoral Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic”  
March 2017-March 2019 (Extended to: July 2019)**

**Project funded by the EU Delegation in the Kyrgyz Republic**

**FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT  
Reporting period: March 2017-July 2019**

# FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

## *List of acronyms used in the report*

CSO: Civil Society Organisation  
CCC: Committee for Civic Control  
MDC: Media Development Center  
CEC KR: Central Electoral Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic  
AST/STA: Social Technologies Agency  
CIIP: Citizen Initiative on Internet Policy  
IDEA: Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance  
EU: European Union  
SRS: State Registration Service  
ABS: Automated-Ballot Systems  
PEC: Precinct Election Commission (polling station)  
TEC: Territorial Election Commission  
STO: Short-Term Observer  
LTO: Long-Term Observer

## **1. Description**

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- 1.1. Name of Coordinator of the grant contract: “**Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society**”
- 1.2. Name and title of the contact person: Erik Iriskulbekov, President of the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society
- 1.3. Name of beneficiary(ies) and affiliated entity(ies) in the Action: Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, Citizen Initiative for Internet Policy (CIIP), Legal Clinic “Adilet”, Social Technologies Agency (STA), Media Development Center (MDC).
- 1.4. Title of the Action: “Civil Society Initiative for Electoral Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic”
- 1.5. Contract number: ACA/2017/383-970
- 1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period: March 15, 2017-July 31, 2019
- 1.7. Target country(ies) or region(s): Kyrgyz Republic
- 1.8. Final beneficiaries &/or target groups<sup>1</sup> (if different) (including numbers of women and men): Citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic aged over 18, CSOs, Media

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<sup>1</sup> “Target groups” are the groups/entities who will be directly positively affected by the project at the Project Purpose level, and “final beneficiaries” are those who will benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

## 2. Assessment of implementation of Action activities

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### 2.1. Executive summary of the Action

The “Civil Society Initiative for Electoral Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic” is a joint action of Public Association “Coalition for democracy and civil society”, Public Foundation “Legal clinic “Adilet”, and Public foundation “Civil Initiative on Internet Policy” (CIIP). Affiliated entities include “Media Development Center” (MDC) and “Agency for Social Technologies” (AST). This action was proposed in order to strengthen civil society contribution to the electoral reform process in the Kyrgyz Republic. The action united leading civil society actors representing the Committee for Civic Control, who see value in undertaking joint work along several dimensions, spanning domestic observation, voter education and post-election follow-up activities.

In the framework of the “Civil Society Initiative for Electoral Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic”, coordinator of the Action “Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society” along with co-beneficiaries and affiliated entities, were able to implement program objectives for a sound, representative, and relevant electoral monitoring campaign and advocate in favour of electoral reform.

Advocating in favour of electoral reform in the country was performed through the various activity components of respective organisations, each specializing in a specific sector throughout the electoral cycle: election observation, monitoring campaigning platforms and promises of political parties and candidates, training of state bodies and providing legal advice, polling, media monitoring, and gender monitoring during elections.

All activities were implemented within the scope of work agreed upon with the EU Delegation in the Kyrgyz Republic, to provide for result-oriented attempts at improving the work of election related actors including state bodies, public institutions, political parties, Central Election Commission, electoral candidates and CSOs.

A considerable number of outcomes were reached under the first year of the program (c.f Interim report submitted in April 2018), with the first year of activities reaching a considerable level of achievement. As the updated logical framework illustrates in detail, there is evidence that some of the final targets of the program were already reached and impacted by the program by the end of the first year, as described in the results and activities section of this report.

### 2.2. Results and Activities

#### A. RESULTS

#### OUTCOMES

<b>Specific Objective (SO) 1 – Enhance the integrity of the presidential elections in 2017 through domestic observation, monitoring and oversight by civil society actors</b>
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#### Outputs

*Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society (and IDEA)*

#### **Output 1.1. Equipping and establishing elections data call center to receive and process observation forms**

Data call-center set up for:

- a) presidential elections (reception of SMS reports from observers deployed at polling stations)

b) 6 CATI polls to be conducted throughout the Action and related to key-issues of the electoral process.

**Output 1.2. Press-conferences (3 per year) to inform the public about major findings**

Press conferences conducted (two in the pre-election period, one following presidential Election Day).

**Output 1.3. Roundtable discussions (3 events per year) with all stakeholders on the electoral reform**

3 roundtables conducted each related to a specific aspect of the electoral process and the elections cycle.

**Output 1.4. Legal analysis on political campaign funds**

Legal analysis delivered (IDEA). Participants in training seminar and workshop informed and training with legal analysis as supporting documentation.

CIIP

**Output 1.6.**

An interactive crowdsourcing platform for citizen reporting.

**Output 1.7.**

Development and deployment of technology for real-time monitoring of social media, analysis and verification.

Legal Clinic "Adilet"

According to the Logical Framework of the project, the PF LC "Adilet" does not provide for activities within Specific objective # 1, and accordingly SO1 outputs.

MDC

According to the Logical Framework of the project, MDC does not provide for activities within Specific objective # 1.

STA

**Output 1.8. Comprehensive gender monitoring and analysis report**

<b>Specific Objective (SO) 2 – Conduct a nationwide voter education campaign in support of transparent, inclusive and effective electoral process in the run-up to presidential elections"</b>
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**Outputs**

Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society

**Output 2.1. Production of video materials and broadcasting on national TV stations and social media sites**

2 video materials produced and broadcasted.

### **Output 2.3. Printing leaflets disseminated**

125,000 leaflets printed and disseminated to voters throughout the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, to incite them to participate in the election and refrain from engaging in vote buying practices.

### **Output 2.6. Holding and coordinating local-level, public discussion forums in localities A total of 24 video dialogues per year**

12 video dialogue events related to electoral questions and issues performed (remaining video-dialogues to be performed under year two of the Action).

### CIIP

According to the Logical Framework of the project, CIIP did not provide for activities within Specific objective # 2.

### Legal Clinic Adilet

#### **Output 2.1.1. «Creation and broadcasting video clip about «Electoral rights»:**

Information and legal video about the electoral rights of citizens developed, video broadcasted on 3 national television channels, and also distributed through social networks.

#### **Output 2.2.1. «Telephone hotline to provide qualified legal counseling to at least 500 clients»:**

Hotline on electoral legislation on short number 1280 ended. Four involved lawyers of the hotline provided legal advice on election legislation. 143 consultations provided through the hotline.

#### **Output 2.2.2. «Individual legal consultation in Bishkek and 7 regions, providing assistance to at least 500 clients»:**

During the reporting period, 6 regional lawyers in Osh, Batken, Talas, Naryn, Issyk-Kul and Batken oblasts provided free legal advice on election legislation, in Bishkek and Chui oblast, consultations were provided by the lawyers of the Legal Clinic “Adilet”. 965 individual legal consultations were provided.

### MDC

#### **Output 1.2. Press-conferences to inform the public about major findings.**

Press conference by all members of the Consortium. The main purpose of the press conference was to provide to the public information about amendments that could compromise conduction of free and fair elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2017. Amendments proposed held the risk of reducing the confidence in elections, in particular restrictions on the rights of observers from NGOs which were introduced, as well as provisions regulating the activities of Internet resources during the election period. Informational sheet for wide dissemination developed and broadcasted at the press conference.

## **Output 1.5. Monitoring of the KR media of the election coverage**

Monitoring of print media in Bishkek (15 in Kyrgyz-language and 10 Russian-language newspapers). Together with media experts, methodology developed for monitoring of the media outlets during the presidential elections in 2017. The methodology contains the period, coverage of the media outlets, methodology, purpose, objectives, definition of qualitative and quantitative indicators of monitoring of media outlets, as well as a complete list of media outlets covered by monitoring.

### STA

According to the Logical Framework of the project, STA did not provide for activities within Specific objective # 2.

<b>Specific Objective (SO) 3 – Elevate civil society support to electoral reform process through specialized research and publications, public polls, policy discussions and CSO coordination</b>
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### **Outputs**

#### Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society

#### **Output 3.1. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) to measure level of public support to presidential candidates and to important policy initiatives**

3 CATI's held per year, with minimum 735 respondents in each instance. Three CATI telephone opinion polls were held related to crucial electoral issues of interest to voters and relevant election stakeholders.

#### CIIP

#### **Output 3.1.**

At least 300 reference articles, at least 40 weekly reviews, 30 analytical materials and interviews, 50 online polls and discussion stories, capturing electoral promises.

#### Legal Clinic Adilet

**Output 3.3.1 «Preparation of analytical report on analysis of the electoral legislation»:** The analysis of electoral legislation and law enforcement practice in the Kyrgyz Republic was developed and published. The electronic version of the analysis were published on the official website of the organization.<sup>2</sup> The total circulation of publications was 500 copies, of which 89 were distributed.

**Output 3.3.2. «Roundtable discussion to present the analytical report and conduct public discussion with stakeholders»:** On September 29, 2017, a round table was held on the topic: "Electoral Legislation: Problems and Ways of Improvement" with the participation of 60 representatives of state institutions, the CEC of the KR, political parties, candidates for the office of the President of the KR, civil society, media and international organizations, and 22

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<sup>2</sup> <http://adilet.kg/ru/library/full/74>

representatives of various media has been covering this event<sup>3</sup>. At the roundtable the "Analysis of Electoral Legislation and Law Enforcement Practice of the Kyrgyz Republic" and "Compendium of National Legislation on Elections" was presented and distributed to participants.

**Output 3.3.3 «Preparation and dissemination of two analytical legal commentaries on ongoing legislative initiatives»:**

"Analytical legal commentary to the draft Law" On Amendments to the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" prepared. An analytical legal comment was posted on the organization's website, and was also distributed at a press conference among journalists.

**Output 3.3.4 "Press conference to publicize the findings of the legal commentaries":** on May 24, 2017, a press conference in cooperation with representatives of the Consortium was held in "24.kg" news agency, based on the results of identified risks associated with changes in the Electoral legislation. As a result of the press conference, 10 news articles and one article in the newspaper were published. This activity has brought the result in the achievement of Specific objective outputs # 2, by disseminating information to the public about the proposed changes to the electoral legislation.

**Output 3.3.5 «Preparation and dissemination of a Compendium of national legislation on election (200 copies)»:** A compendium of national legislation on the on elections of the Kyrgyz Republic was developed. The total circulation of publications is 200 copies, of which 178 were distributed.

**Output 3.3.6 «Preparation and dissemination of Handbook for observers (500 copies)»:** The Memo for the election observers of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic was developed, published and translated into the Kyrgyz language. The electronic version of the memo has been published on the official website of the organization<sup>4</sup>. The total circulation of publications is 1000 copies (500 in Russian and 500 in Kyrgyz) of which 914 copies of the memo were distributed.

**Output 3.3.7 «Preparation and dissemination of Handbook for media (500 copies)»:** Memo for media and journalists was developed, published and translated into the Kyrgyz language. The electronic version of the memo has been published on the official website of the organization<sup>5</sup>. The total circulation of publications is 500 copies (250 in Russian and 250 in Kyrgyz) of which 239 copies of the memo were distributed.

**Output 3.3.8 «Preparation and dissemination of Handbook for police officers (500 copies)»:** Memo for the police officers to ensure public order and security during the period of the preparation and holding of the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic was developed, published and translated into the Kyrgyz language. The electronic version of the memo has been published on the official website of the organization<sup>6</sup>. The total circulation of publications is 500 copies (250 in Russian and 250 in Kyrgyz) of which 480 copies of the memo were distributed.

**Output 3.3.10 "Organization of a one-day workshop for 25 representatives of the Office of Ombudsman":** On May 25, 2017 the workshop was held for 25 staff members of the Ombudsman office in Bishkek on "Protection of the electoral rights of citizens during the electoral period". The test results and anonymous questionnaire survey showed that the seminar had reached its goal - to raise the level of legal knowledge and the potential of the staff of the Ombudsman's office in the field of electoral legislation.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://adilet.kg/ru/news/full/279>

<sup>4</sup> <http://adilet.kg/ru/library/full/71>

<sup>5</sup> <http://adilet.kg/ru/library/full/69>

<sup>6</sup> <http://adilet.kg/ru/library/full/70>

**Output 3.3.11, "Organization of 3 one-day workshop for 60 representatives of the Prosecutor's Office"**

On June 2, 2017, the workshop was held for 21 members of the prosecution service on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of overseeing the legality in Period of preparation and holding of elections ". The test results and anonymous questionnaire survey showed that the seminar had reached its goal - to raise the level of legal knowledge and potential of the members of the prosecution service in the field of electoral legislation.

**Output 3.3.12 "Organization of two one-day workshops for 50 police officers in Osh and Bishkek"**

On May 27, 2017, the workshop was held for 25 Internal Affairs officials on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of public order and safety by internal affairs agency officers during the preparation and conduct of elections and referendums. "The test results and anonymous questionnaire survey showed that the seminar had reached its goal - to raise the level of legal knowledge and potential of the Internal Affairs officials in the field of electoral legislation.

**Output 3.3.13 «Organization of one-day workshops for 50 police officers in Osh and Bishkek»:** On September 22, 2017, a seminar was held in Osh for 24 police officers of Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of public order and safety of law enforcement officers during the preparation and conduct of elections and referendums". The results of the testing and anonymous questioning showed that the seminar had reached its goal to raise the level of legal knowledge and potential of internal affairs officers in the field of electoral legislation.

**Output 3.3.14 «Organization of 3 one-day workshop for 75 observers representatives of the presidential candidates»:** On October 6, 2017, in Bishkek a seminar was held for 24 observers and representatives of presidential candidates on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of monitoring at the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic". The test results and anonymous questionnaire survey showed that the seminar had reached its goal - to increase the level of legal knowledge and the potential of the observers in the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of electoral legislation.

**Output 3.3.15 «Preparation and dissemination of Brochure for the representatives of Political parties (500 copies)»:** In the reporting period, the development of the "Memo for representatives of political parties" has started. Publication and presentation to the public of the Memo is planned for the next reporting period.

**Output 3.3.16 «Organization of three one-day workshops for 25 on electoral legislation and conflict prevention for 25 representatives of political parties »:**

Seminar held on "Legal and organizational basis for the participation of political parties in elections and party construction in the Kyrgyz Republic". Representatives of political parties of the Kyrgyz Republic took part in the seminar. As a result of an open tender announced, a lecturer for the seminar was engaged as an expert.

**Output 3.3.17 «Preparation of the final analytical report on observed violation of the electoral legislation during the Presidential election»:**

Final analytical report on Electoral Violations was developed, published and presented to the public.

### **Output 3.3.18 «Creation and broadcasting video clip about «Electoral rights»:**

The information and legal video about the electoral rights of citizens was developed, the video was broadcast on 3 republican television channels, and also distributed through social networks.

#### MDC

### **Output 3.3. Analytical legal commentaries on ongoing legislative initiatives.**

Public Foundation "Media Development Center" together with "Legal Clinic "Adilet" conducted an analysis of changes in the election legislation of the Kyrgyz. As a result of the analysis, several negative aspects of the proposed amendments were identified, and it was suggested to exclude from the draft law amendments related to the definition of the terms "Internet", "online media" and "unique visitor or visitor with a unique IP address". Moreover, an example of law enforcement practice on the interaction of the CEC KR with online media was provided, which regulate the procedure of participation of online media in election campaign and coverage of the electoral process with the conclusion of a Memorandum of Cooperation between the CEC KR and online media. Based on the results of the analysis, the Consortium held a press conference (Output 1.2.).

#### STA

According to the Logical Framework of the project, STA does not provide for activities within Specific objective # 3.

## **B. ACTIVITIES**

*(Please see the following pages, where activities are presented by organisation under the Action)*

# YEAR ONE

Coalition for  
Democracy and Civil  
Society (and CCC  
consortium joint  
activities)

**Activity 1.1.1. Identifying, recruiting, training, testing and deploying 17 long-term observers (LTOs) in all districts and cities of the Kyrgyz Republic.**

In the framework of the program, the Coalition conducted two LTO trainings on August 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> (Osh), and on August 23<sup>rd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> (Bishkek).

These trainings were conducted in the cities of Bishkek and Osh, for two days each. They gathered a total of 30 participants per training, in addition to Coalition staff, and covered all of the mandatory themes and subjects required for the Coalition's long term monitoring of elections.



The discussed subjects and activities during these trainings were the following:

- Political environment and importance of the upcoming presidential election;
- LTO's role, tasks, and rights;
- Methodology of long-term observation;
- Aspects of long-term observation;
- 1st Aspect - Administration of elections;
- Activities of the CEC and other bodies;
- 2nd Aspect - Informing voters;
- 3rd Aspect - Activity of political parties, candidates
- 4th Aspect - Security of the pre-election process
- 5th Aspect - Pre-election campaigning
- 6th Aspect - Voter Lists
- Rules for communication with the media and the public;
- How to answer difficult questions in reporting forms;
- Code of Conduct for Observers;
- Examples of weekly reports;
- Principle of reporting, Practical lessons;
- Working in small groups on electoral violations;
- Instructions for detecting violations;
- Group presentations;

- When and what needs to be completed: acts, complaints, statements, incidents;
- Examples of incident forms;
- Completing incident forms;
- Testing of LTOs on how to file reporting forms;
- Financial Instructions;
- Acquaintance and signing of contracts;
- Delivery of transportation costs and simcards.



For each of these various aspects of long-term monitoring, practical lessons for filing out observer reporting forms and working in groups were implemented to ensure LTOs are prepared and properly trained for monitoring the electoral period. LTOs are expected to file their first reports on September 4<sup>th</sup>, and will continue to do so on a weekly basis until the end of the electoral process.

Coalition used online closed and semi-closed reporting, with specifically designed Google forms allowing observers to file their reports on a weekly basis. These reports started to be gathered after August 15<sup>th</sup>, and allowed for processing data at the Coalition's central office, by exporting data gathered via Google forms into a centralized Excel file.

These forms included five main sections, each related to a specific themes of priority to the Coalition during the pre-election and campaigning periods: Activities of Territorial Election Commissions (1), Informing of Voters (2), Activities of Political Parties and Candidates (3), Security (4), and Election Campaigning (5). Using this system via Google forms, the Coalition was able to monitor the most important areas that it has decided to focus on. Reports were received on Sunday evening each week from the 60 LTOs deployed on the field, providing reports from all oblasts and the highest coverage possible.

Manuals for LTOs were updated accordingly, a process with involved staff from the central office including LTO coordinator and lawyers.

LTOs were deployed in all regions throughout the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, in order to monitor all TECs (Territorial Election Commissions) and the evolution of the election campaign and electoral environment. Highlights of these findings will be exposed in Activity sections 1.1.5 and 1.1.6.

### **Activity 1.1.2 Identifying, recruiting and training 2 analysts, who will work on analyzing reports of long-term observers**

An expert academic (political scientist) was hired under this component in order to analyze data obtained by the Coalition's observers. Since quantitative data obtained in this way is very extensive, the work provided by the analyst proved essential in allowing the Coalition to present its data through reports in a timely and thoroughly.

With agreement of the EU Delegation, only one analyst was hired in light of market prices. This proved sufficient however to process the data obtained by 60 LTOs deployed on the field, who sent their reports to the Coalition office on a weekly basis. More information on the content of data analyzed and provided is exposed in Activity 1.1.5 and 1.1.6 sections.

### **Activity 1.1.3 Recruiting, training and testing 17 coordinators of short-term observers, who will identify and recruit 1,200 short-term observers (STOs) in all 7 regions of the KR, help organize trainings for all short-term observers and oversee the activities of short-term observers during elections.**

Following training of LTOs, the Coalition trained its STO coordinators for upcoming elections. STO coordinators were responsible for supervising training and work of the short-term observers who were deployed at polling stations on mobile voting day (October 14<sup>th</sup>), and on Election Day (October 15<sup>th</sup>).



Training of STO coordinators took place in Osh, from August 29<sup>th</sup> to August 30<sup>th</sup>. This training highlighted the following points and activities:

- Importance of the upcoming presidential elections in the Kyrgyz Republic and the specifics of the upcoming election campaign;
  - Methodology of short-term observation;
  - Role and tasks of STO coordinators;
  - The calendar of work of the STO coordinators;
  - Changes in the legislation: the accreditation process of STOs.
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- Samples of reporting forms
  - Incidental form and work with violations
  - Financial Instructions

- Acquaintance and signing of contracts
- Delivery of transportation costs, simcard

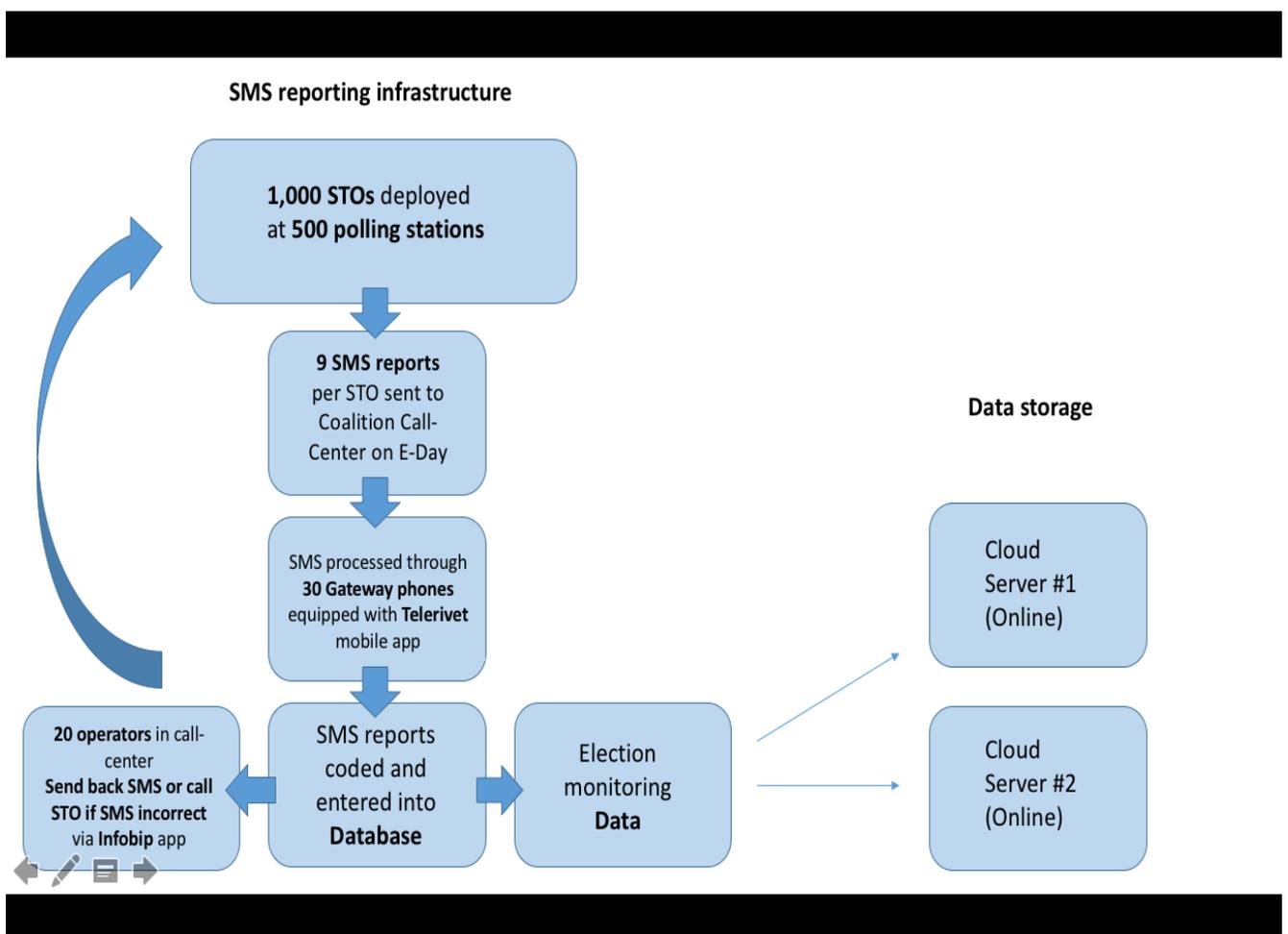
1,200 STOs were trained at a later date at the very end of September/beginning of October.

**Activity 1.1.4 Equipping and establishing elections data call center to receive and process observation forms, and register and address election fraud complaints reported by LTOs and STOs.**

With regard to the technical infrastructure for conducting PVT in the framework of upcoming presidential elections, the Coalition’s change in methodology required several new technologies in addition to the call-center which was setup for election monitoring in September 2017.

Also with the financial support from a separately USAID funded program, the Coalition conducted the first ever SMS-based reporting PVT campaign in Central Asia. It should be noted that this type of reporting requires extensive preparation, both from the perspective of training observers to use and comply with the method efficiently, but also from the technical standpoint.

The infrastructure for SMS reporting can be illustrated with the following diagram:



On Election Day, 1,000 short-term observers (out of the 1,200 trained) deployed to 500 randomly selected polling stations sent a total of 9 reports throughout the day. These reports were collected via the Coalition’s call-center situated in the Central Office, and processed using 30 gateway phones equipped with a specifically designed application (Telerivet) for receiving SMS. The content of these SMS reports

was coded, in order to be quantitatively processed in the database used by the Coalition. This database (Pod Lopum) was provided and updated by experts from organisation Creativo Centar Doo to function in Cyrillic alphabet and meet the needs of the Coalition. Final setups to the database were done in October, including individual data of observers after their final testing, to keep track of performances and flag incomplete/incorrect report answers.

An additional application, Infobip, was used for call-center operators to send back warning SMS in cases where observers send incomplete reports, reports containing logical mistakes, also called back observers (in coordination with lawyers team) to verify cases where violations were witnessed in polling stations. 30 laptop computers were purchased with EU support in order for the 20 operators to monitor receipt of SMS and track incorrect SMS reports.



The reports sent throughout the day to the Coalition's call-center by STOs deployed on the field contained the following information:

- Beginning of day procedures, opening of polling stations;
- Violations of observer rights;
- Election day procedures and voting throughout the day (and compliance with election law);
- Number of ballots, number of voters, turnout during the day;
- Monitoring the work of PEC staff, registered complaints throughout the day;
- Malfunction of biometric identification and/or ASU smart ballot boxes;
- Closing of polling stations and end of day procedures;
- Vote count and tabulation (electronic vote count and manual count);
- Writing of final voting protocols and results

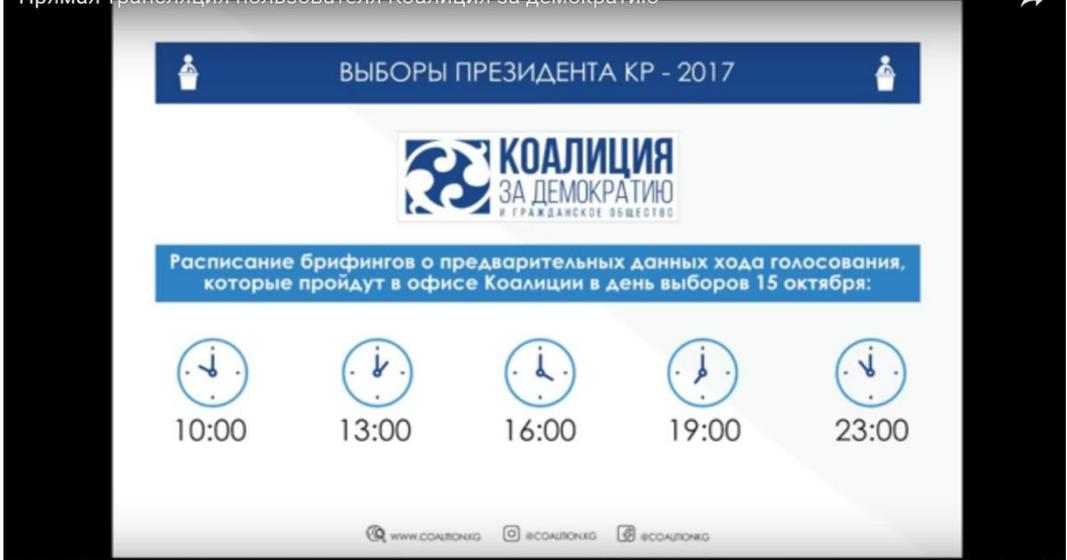
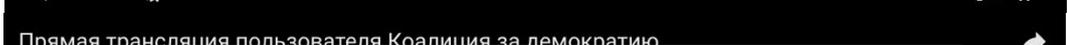
Coalition observers also monitored voting outside the premises/mobile voting on October 14<sup>th</sup>, the day before the election as is detailed in the next section of this report.

It should also be noted that for the first time, in addition to SMS reporting, the Coalition performed a Live-Stream of the Election Day. This Live-Stream, available on social networks (Youtube, Facebook) and on Coalition's website allowed the public and stakeholders to watch the Coalition's call center, operators and

staff performing PVT. This Livestream alternated three phases, which repeated throughout the day: showing the call-center and live reception of SMS reports throughout the day (phase 1), press announcements throughout the day on preliminary data obtained (phase 2), and projection of infographics for the public, illustrating obtained data (phase 3).



~~а КР о зафиксированных нарушениях и явке избирателей на вре~~



~~ыргызстанс идет голосование на выборах президента КР. In the Kyrgyzstan is going on a voting for~~

This Livestream was a major PR success, and had only been previously implemented by a monitoring group in Serbia partnered with the NDI (National Democratic Institute). This is another first in the Central Asian region.

Finally, press announcements were written and shared throughout the day, for a total of 5 press announcements on Election Day.

In the framework of the program, the Coalition conducted monitoring of both voting outside the premises/mobile voting on October 14<sup>th</sup> 2017, and Election Day itself on October 15<sup>th</sup> 2017.

**Activity 1.1.5 Producing bimonthly, quarterly and final analytical and progress reports highlighting the findings of long-term observers throughout the country, and other developments in the electoral environment.**

**And**

**Activity 1.1.6 Producing interim and final public reports on long-term and short-term election observation findings and on the electoral process in general.**

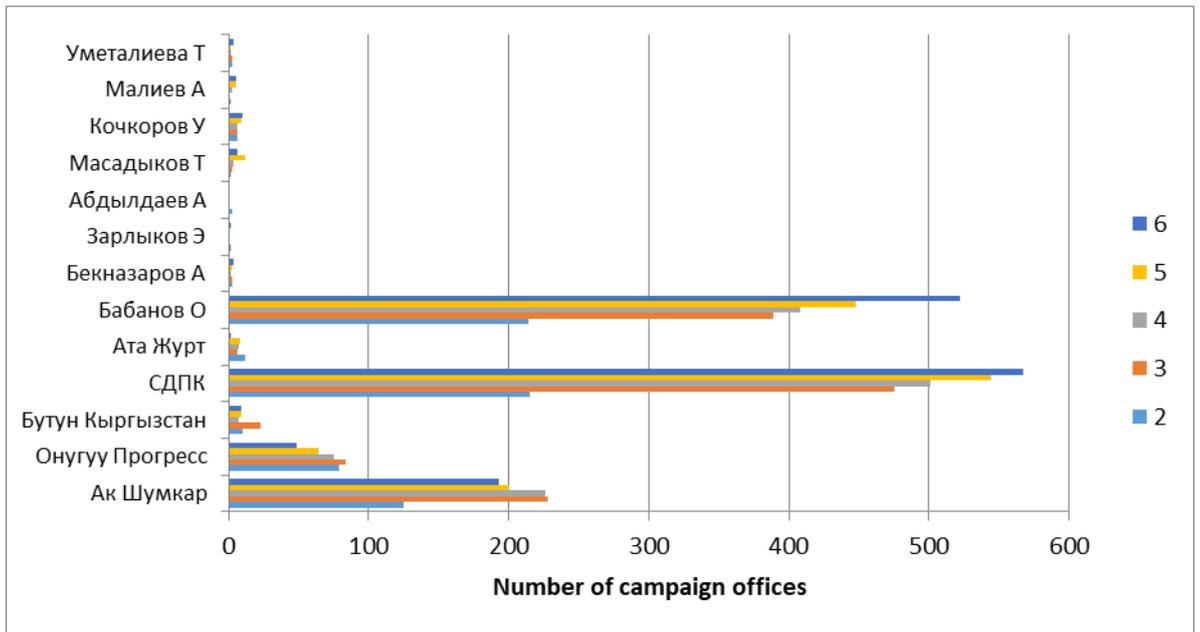
*A) Findings of LTO reports*

With the supported EU funding, the Coalition was able to implement a comprehensive monitoring of the election cycle, including pre-election, Election Day and post-election period. Below are the highlighted results from data obtained through long-term observers (LTOs) of the Coalition, as well as data from Election Day monitoring. In total, the Coalition released:

- three reports on the long-term observation during the electoral period;
- 5 brief events reports and press-releases on E-Day;
- one final analytical report compiling data and including Election Day observations.

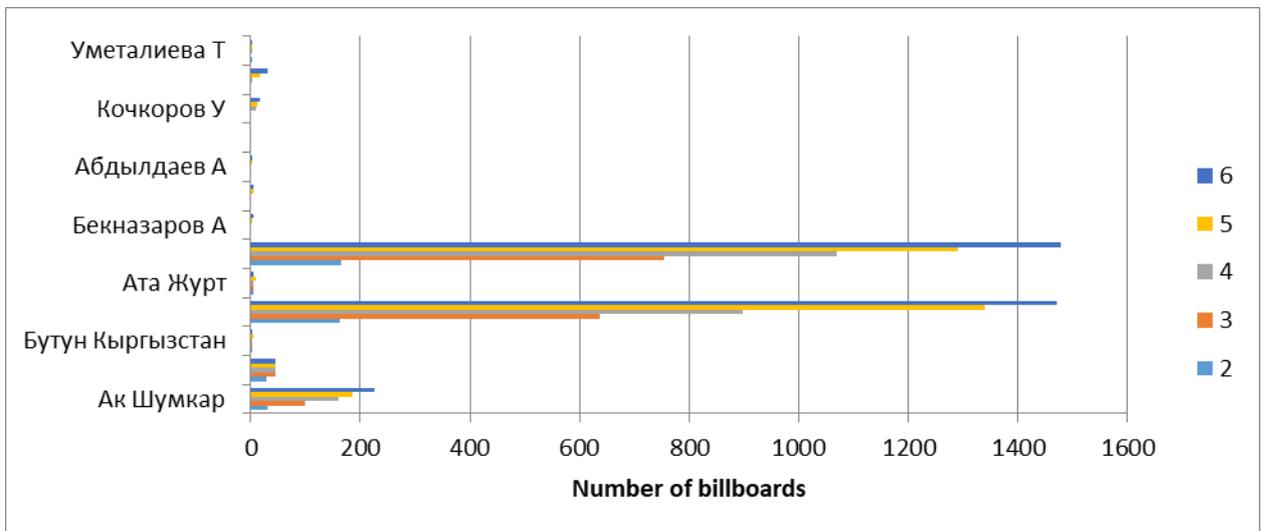
**Electoral campaign**

The election campaign began officially on September 10 and the observed period covered the beginning of the campaign. The most active candidates in terms of formation of staffs (many of which functioned for a time as receptions of parties/candidates) during this period were four parties/candidates - Ak Shumkar (candidate T. Sariev, which later forfeited his candidacy), Onuguu-Progress (B. Torobayev), SDPK (S. Jeenbekov) and O. Babanov.



**Figure 8. Number of candidates' campaign offices (periods 2-5) (Candidates and parties from top to bottom: Candidates Umetalieva T., Maliev A., Kochkorov U., Masadykov T., Abdildaev A., Zarlikov E., Beknazarov A., Babanov O.; Parties Ata Jhurt, SDPK, Butuun Kyrgyzstan, Onuguu Progress, Ak Shumkar).**

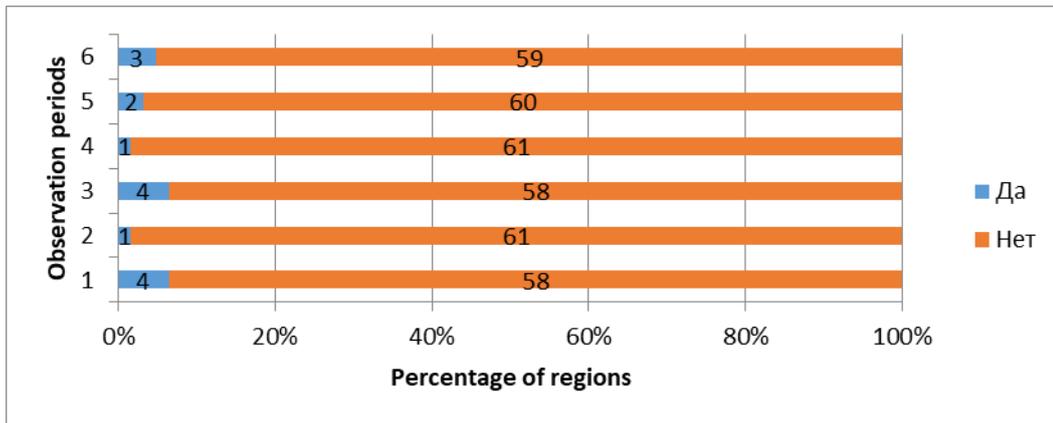
The same tendency was noticeable with respect to the number of billboards that were put forward by candidates (see Figure 9).



**Figure 9. Number of candidates' billboards (periods 2-5)**

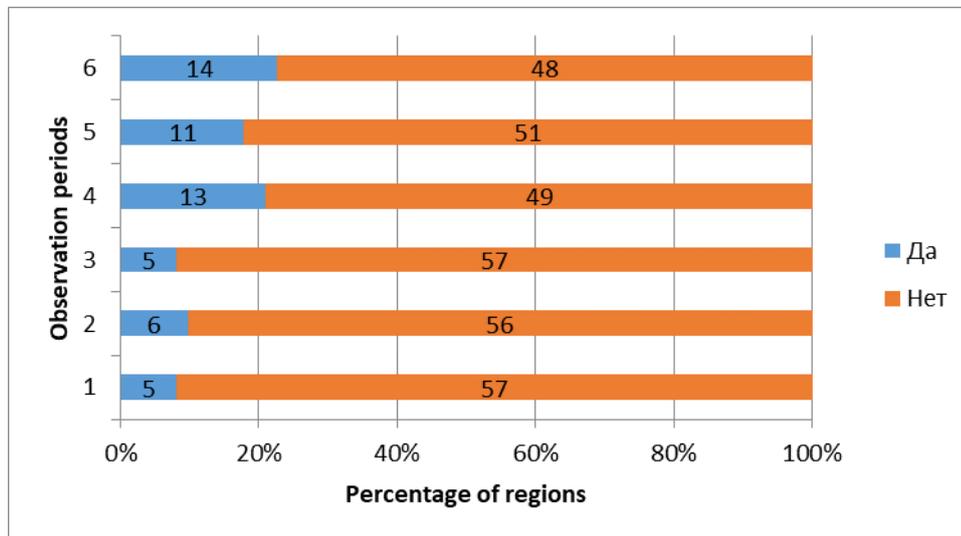
Data in graphs 17 and 18 show that the main competition occurred between a limited number of participants.

The use of fair methods of competition by election participants varied in different situations. Concerning the indication of mandatory information in campaign materials, in most cases the rules were respected, with few exceptions (see Figure 10).



**Figure 10. Have you seen printed and other campaign materials that do not contain mandatory information? (in blue: yes; in orange: no)**

Dishonest competition appeared, according to Coalition’s observation, in the use of voters bribery, cases of which increased during the period (see Figure 11), which is a practice that was already established in various past elections.



**Figure 11. Have you seen or heard that supporters of one of the candidates offer money in return for their votes in your area? (in blue: yes; in orange: no)**

According to one of the polls administered by the Coalition, every seventh respondent (14.1%) confessed that someone offered them or members of their family services or material benefits in exchange for their vote for a specific candidate. Among respondents in the 55+ age group only 7.8% were offered something in exchange for their vote, while this statistic was of 18.4% among respondents younger than 35.

***Campaigning of by presidential candidates***

According to Coalition observers, 4 out of 11 candidates held at least 50 meetings with voters during the electoral period.

<b>№</b>	<b>Candidate</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>City/village</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Approximate Number of participants</b>
1	Babnov O.	Batken	Kadamzhay	Daarat-Korgon	12.09.2017г.	700 ч.
2	Babnov O.	Batken	Kadamzhay	Gulcho	12.09.2017г.	1500 ч.
3	Babnov O.	Osh	Osh	Osh	13.09.2017г.	1000 ч.
4	Babnov O.	Osh	Ozgon	Ozgon	16.09.2017г.	3000 ч.
5	Babnov O.	Osh	Aravan	Aravan	17.09.2017г.	6000 ч.
6	Babnov O.	Naryn	Naryn	Naryn	20.09.2017г.	4500-5000 ч.
7	Babnov O.	Jalal-Abad	Toguz-Toroo	Kazarman	21.09.2017г.	4000 ч.
8	Babnov O.	Naryn	Jungal	Jungal	21.09.2017г.	2000 ч.
9	Babnov O.	Chui	Chui	Jani-Jer	23.09.2017г.	500-700ч.
10	Babnov O.	Chui	Chui	Tokmok	23.09.2017г.	2500 ч.
11	Babnov O.	Chui	Jayil	Kara-Balta	23.09.2017г.	2500 ч.
12	Babnov O.	Chui	Moscow	Belovodskoe	24.09.2017г.	2000 ч.
13	Babnov O.	Batken	Leilek	Isfana	25.09.2017г.	1000-1500 ч.
14	Babnov O.	Batken	Batken	Batken	25.09.2017г.	8000 ч.
15	Babnov O.	Batken	Batken	Kyzyl-Kiya	25.09.2017г.	7000-10000 ч.
16	Babnov O.	Osh	Nookat	Kok-Jar	25.09.2017г.	1000 ч.
17	Babnov O.	Batken	Leilek	Sulukta	27.09.2017г.	2000 ч.
18	Babnov O.	Osh	Osh	Amir-Temur	28.09.2017г.	2500-3000 ч.
19	Babnov O.	Yssyk-Kol	Tyup	Toguz-Bulak	29.09.2017г.	2000 ч.
20	Babnov O.	Yssyk-Kol	Tyup	Bokonbaevo	29.09.2017г.	2000 ч.
21	Babnov O.	Yssyk-Kol	Jeti-Oguz	Saruu	29.09.2017г.	700 ч.
22	Babnov O.	Yssyk-Kol	Jeti-Oguz	Kyzyl-Suu	29.09.2017г.	500ч.
23	Babnov O.	Yssyk-Kol	Jeti-Oguz	Ak-Suu	29.09.2017г.	1000 ч.
24	Babnov O.	Yssyk-Kol	Tyup	Tyup	29.09.2017г.	1000 ч.
25	Babnov O.	Yssyk-Kol	Yssyk-Kol	Karakol	29.09.2017г.	1500 ч.
26	Babnov O.	Yssyk-Kol		Cholpon-Ata	01.10.2017г.	1500ч.
27	Babnov O.	Jalal-Abad	Chatkal	Chatkal	02.10.2017г.	1000 ч.

<b>№</b>	<b>Candidate</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>City/village</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Approximate Number of participants</b>
1	Jeenbekov S.	Naryn	Chatkal	Chatkal	14.09.2017	1500
2	Jeenbekov S.	Batken	Kadamjay	Gulcho	18.09.2017	6000
3	Jeenbekov S.	Batken	Kadamjay	Daarot-Korgon	18.09.2017	4000
4	Jeenbekov S.	Jalal-Abad	Suzak	Barpy	20.09.2017	5000
5	Jeenbekov S.	Талас	Kara-Buura	Kara-Buura	21.09.2017	2000
6	Jeenbekov S.	Talas	Bakay-Ata	Bakay-Ata	22.09.2017	1000
7	Jeenbekov S.	Talas	Talas	Talas	22.09.2017	1500
8	Jeenbekov S.	Batken	Leilek	Sulukta	24.09.2017	750-800
9	Jeenbekov S.	Osh	Kara-Kulzha	Kara-Kulzha	24.09.2017	1500-2000
10	Jeenbekov S.	Osh	Nookat	Gulistan	26.09.2017	4000
11	Jeenbekov S.	Batken	Batken	Kyzyl-Kiya	26.09.2017	5000
12	Jeenbekov S.	Chui	Chui	Kant	28.09.2017	1500-2000

13	Jeenbekov S.	Chui	Chui	Tokmok	28.09.2017	4000
14	Jeenbekov S.	Chui	Kemin	Kemin	28.09.2017	1500
15	Jeenbekov S.	Chui	Zhayil	Zhayil (Sokuluk)	29.09.2017	2500
16	Jeenbekov S.	Chui	Kemin	Kemin	29.09.2017	3000
17	Jeenbekov S.	Chui	Chui	Tokmok	30.09.2017	2000

№	Candidate	Province	District	City/village	Date	Approximate Number of participants
1	Sariyev T.	Chui	Moscow	Sokuluk	20.09.2017г.	2000 ч.
2	Sariyev T.	Issyk-Kol		Karakol	24.09.2017г.	1000 ч.
3	Sariyev T.	Naryn	Naryn	Naryn	01.10.2017г.	2000 ч.

№	Candidate	Province	District	City/village	Date	Approximate Number of participants
1	Kochkorov U.	Chui	Moscow	Belovodskoe	27.09.2017г.	40 ч.
2	Kochkorov U.	Batken	Leylek	Leylek	30.09.2017г.	150ч.
3	Kochkorov U.	BAtken	Kadamzhay	Kadamzhay	02.10.2017г.	50 ч.

### *Cases of “Black PR”*

Political competition is often expressed in the dissemination of information discrediting the honour and dignity of rivals. During the campaigning period, active use of black PR by some candidates was reported on. This happened in the for of discrediting of presidential candidates on the basis of religion, nationality, place of birth and even appearance.

Some observers believed that this "black PR" was the result of a low political culture, others considered it a normal phenomenon. Various compromising videos, photos and articles were published in social networks by fake users. Because of this, it was difficult to identify distributors of "black PR".

Broad dissemination of such information indicated that the emphasis in election campaigns was still increasingly made on the personal qualities of candidates, rather than on their electoral programs.

### *Misuse of administrative resources*

On this issue, the Coalition formulated the following appeal to the CEC: "Democratic election procedures alone do not ensure fair elections, as the authorities can use the state's resources and loopholes in the law to ensure the election of the "right" candidate".

Indeed, Coalition considers that the propaganda and administrative resources of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, launched an unprecedented campaign to support his activities.

Meanwhile, the state should be obliged to guarantee the electoral rights of citizens, the right to elect and be elected to government bodies and local self-government bodies. In accordance with the legislation on elections, the activities of all state bodies, election commissions, local state administrations, local self-governments, and their officials during preparation and holding of elections should be aimed at ensuring free expression of the will of citizens, excluding any form of influence on citizens.

Yet several cases of use of administrative resources – in Coalition’s view – were reported upon during the electoral period such as systematic application of administrative resources by state organizations and institutions subordinate to the Ministry of Education of the KR, in favor of the candidate from SDPK, S.Jeenbekov.

This in particular include teachers and members from state administrations, who campaigned in favor of a particular candidate by trying to influence or compell their students. This also occurred with heads of local self-government bodies, local state bodies, state organizations and institutions, who openly campaigned for candidate S.Jeenbekov.

### ***Monitoring voter lists***

In addition to the above, long-term observers from the Coalition monitored publication of voters lists at a random sample of 350 polling stations. This sample was representative of the territory of Kyrgyzstan, and observers monitored the preliminary and final voter lists in two stages. As a result, the number of voters on the voting day increased by 0.68% of the total number of electoral lists on election day. The results of this component were as follows:

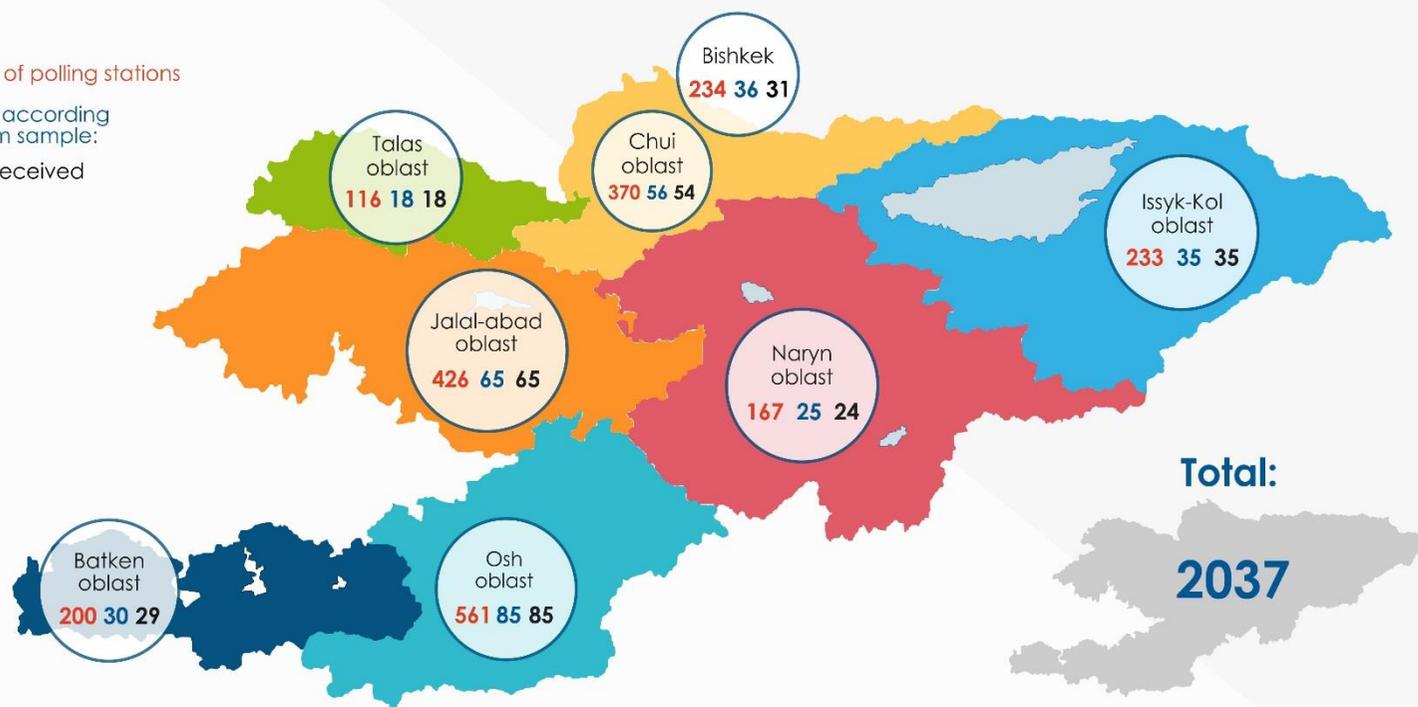


# The presidential elections of KR - 2017



Monitoring of voter's lists at 350 polling stations selected through a random sampling, that is representative of the entire territory of the KR

- Total number of polling stations
- Allocation PS according to the random sample:
- Actual data received



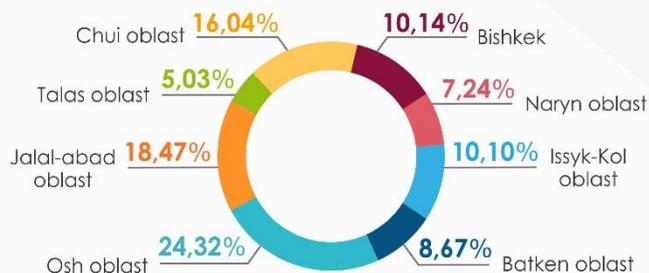


# The presidential elections of KR - 2017

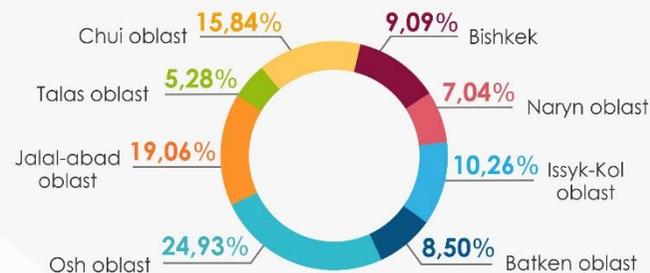


Monitoring of voter's lists at 350 polling stations selected through a random sampling, that is representative of the entire territory of the KR

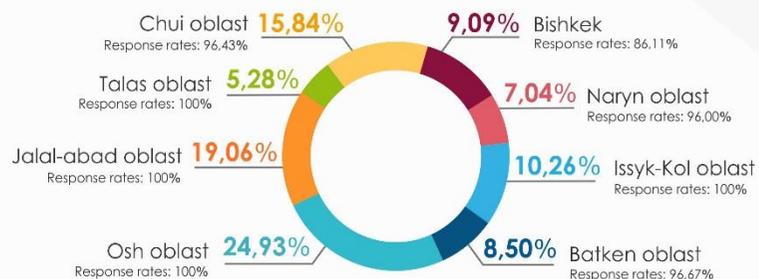
Total number of polling stations:



Allocation PS according to the random sample:



Actual data received:



WWW.COALITION.KG



@COALITION.KG



@COALITIONKG



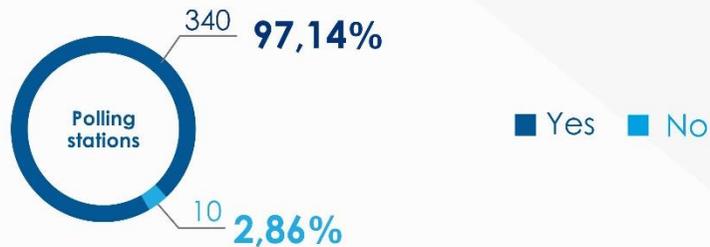


# The presidential elections of KR - 2017



Monitoring of voter's lists at 350 polling stations selected through a random sampling, that is representative of the entire territory of the KR

Was voters list initially posted at the PS?



Was voters list finally posted at the PS?



## Number of voters in the voter lists

The total number of voters by the election day on 04.10.17:



3007190,00

As a result of the sample, the number of voters on the election day of the total in % of the ratio increased by:



0,68%

The increase in the quantitative ratio is:



20449,00

### ***Post-election period***

The post-election period was monitored by the Coalition from October 15th to November 10th, 2017. The observed period coincided with the day of voting and the counting period and the recording of voting results. This period showed that the process of elections on and after the voting day passed without massive violations, but in some cases transparency of the procedures for the work of commissions could be substantially improved. This mainly concerns the rewriting of the protocols of precinct election commissions, which was explained by “technical mistakes”.

The process of counting votes in many commissions took two days, but there were territorial commissions conducting a final meeting on election day. A closer study of the difference in the work of such commissions will make it possible to understand how to improve the effectiveness of TECs.

Also, in light of the fact that there have been many cases of correction of protocols of precinct commissions, the members of territorial commissions raised potential issues on procedures accompanying the process of filling in and passing the protocols. The practice of rewriting protocols gives space for actual or perceived manipulation of election results.

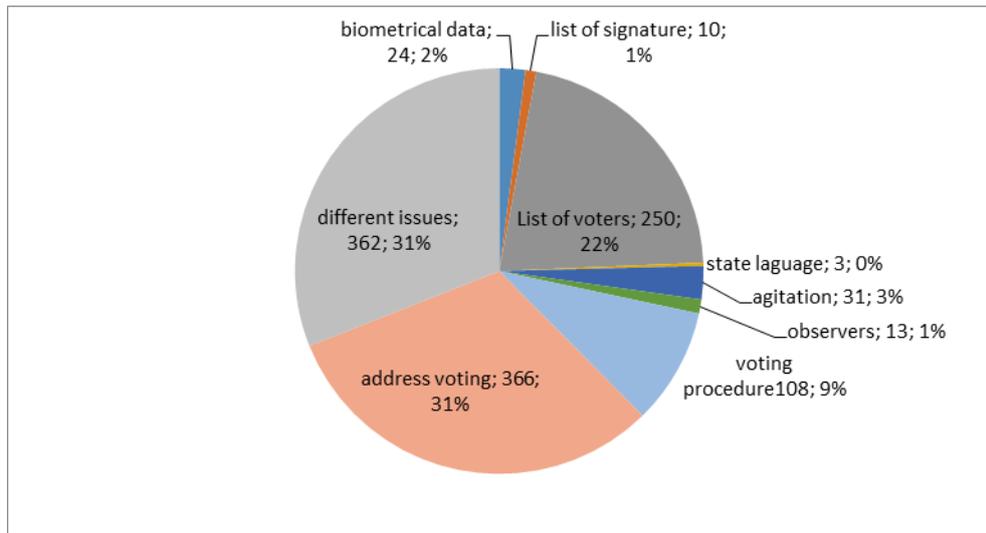
The refusal to accept PEC documents by territorial commissions took place in quite a variety of formats, which indicates that there are no standard procedures for resolving such issues (to take decisions collegially, or in a different way for example). It should also be noted that some candidates on the one hand did not recognize the results of the election (even before the official announcement of the results), but also on the other, did not actively challenge them in judicial or other legal form.

The post-electoral situation as a whole remained calm, except for the arisen tension caused by the speeches of the president.

### ***Election Day and after the election***

Until the election day, there were rumors that polling stations and voting booths were equipped with special disappearing ink, which made it possible to adjust the results of the vote. Chairman of the Central Executive Committee NK. Shaildabekova informed the audience that these were special quick-drying markers, so that the checkmark indicated in the bulletin cannot be smeared.

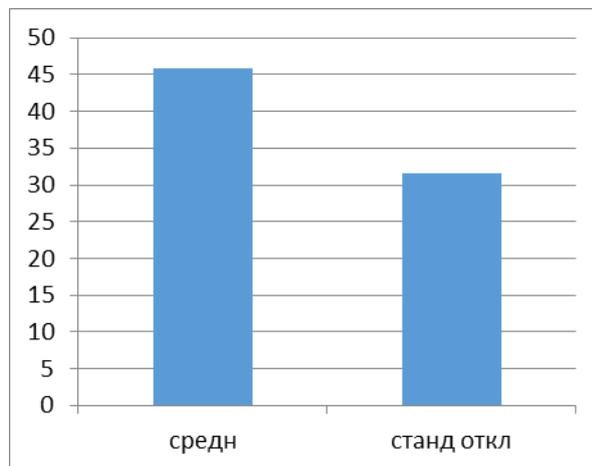
On October 16<sup>th</sup>, the results from protocol reception continued in Bishkek. On October 20th, continued reception of final documents was carried out peacefully, with some minor technical mistakes which were corrected. As of October 21<sup>st</sup> however, more than 900 applications and questions were submitted, and the issues that they raised were mainly related to voter lists, targeted voting, and voting procedures (see Figure 12).



**Figure12. Issues that they were raised mainly to the public reception of CEC**

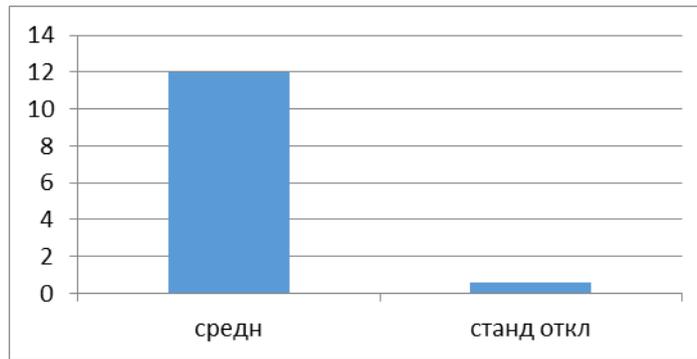
***Precinct and Territorial Election Commissions (PEC and TEC)***

The number of district commissions located on the territory of the TEC varied considerable (see Figure 13). The minimum number is 8 and the maximum is 148 and the standard deviation is 31, which means a fairly large spread in the number of commissions throughout the territory. The average number of PECs per territorial commission in the country is 46.



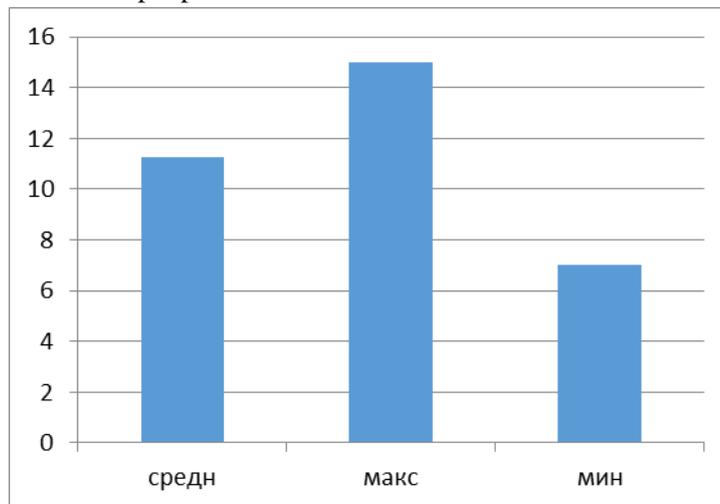
**Figure 13. Number of PEC in the TEC (average number and standard deviation, 15-22.10.2017)**

The scatter in the number of PEC members is much less pronounced (see Figure 14). Per commission an average of about 12 members and the standard deviation is very small.



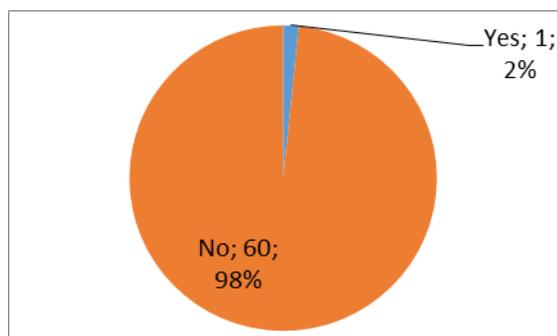
**Figure 14. Number of PEC members (mean and standard number, 15-22.10.2017)**

In average there attended about 11 people in the date of reception and transfer of protocols (see the Figure 15). The maximum number was 15 people.



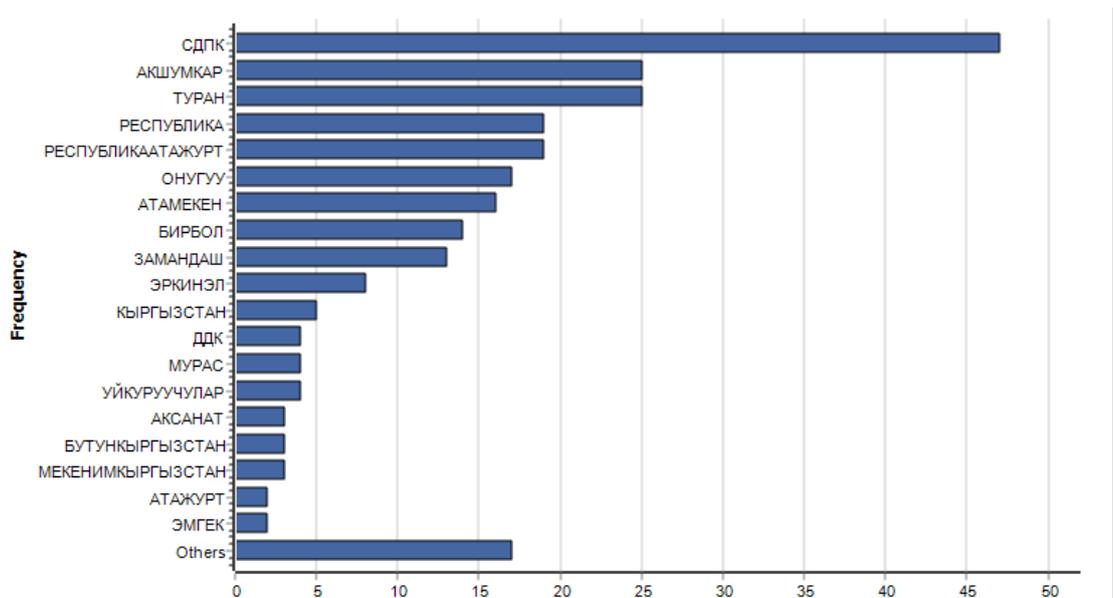
**Figure 15. How many members of TEC have attended in the date of reception and transfer of protocols? (average, maximum and minimum number, 15-22.10.2017)**

When protocols were transmitted, quorum was provided in all TECs. For the observed period there were practically no changes in the composition of TECs, with the exception of one commission (see Figure 16)



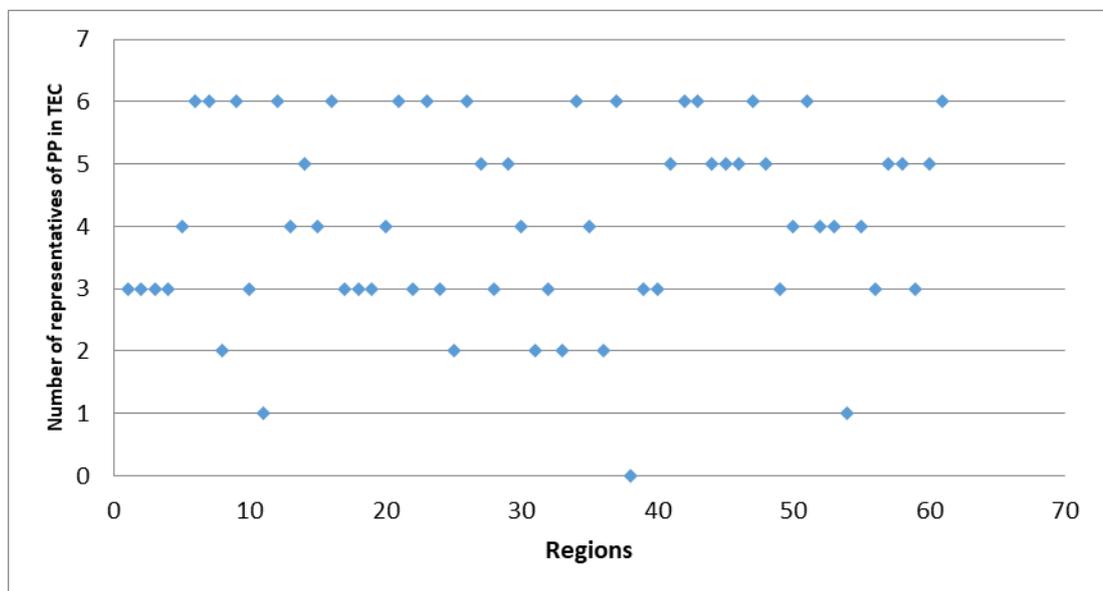
**Figure 16. Changes in the staff of TEC (29.10-5.11.2017)**

For the period from October 23rd to October 29th, the distribution of parties in the TEC was as follows (see Figure 17). According to the number of commissions where the party is represented, SDPK leads, followed by Ak Shumkar and Turan. If Respublika and Respublika-Ata Jurt count together, they would be in second place, but are otherwise fourth and fifth respectively. In general, however, it is noticeable that quite a lot of parties participated in the activities of territorial commissions.



**Figure 17. Party distribution in TEC (15-22.10.2017) (from top to bottom: SDPK, AkShumkar, Turan, Respublika, Respublika-Ata Jhurt, Onuguu, Ata Meken, Birbol, Zamandash, Erkinel, Kyrgyzstan, DDK, Muras, Uikuruuchylar, Aksanat, Butun Kyrgyzstan, Mekenim Kyrgyzstan, Ata Jhurt, Emgek, Others)**

The average representation was 4.06 people per territorial commission. The range of representation was from 0 to 6 people (see Figure 19). As can be seen from the figure, the main number of commissions had from 3 to 6 party representatives in its composition. One of the commissions did not have any representative of the party, and two of them had one in each. If this is so, then these and possibly other commissions did not comply with the law on election commissions, in which the representation of parties and LSG bodies should be on an equal footing.



**Figure 19. Representation of political parties in TEC by regions (29.10-11.11.2017)**

The representation of Local Authorities in the TEC varied from 0 to 12 people (see Figure 21). The average number of LSGs in the commission was 7.25 people. As can be seen from the figure, basically there were 6 to 10 representatives of Local Authorities in TECs, although there were 5 regions where they were not represented. This situation, as well as in the case of party representatives, implies inconsistency with the norms of the law.

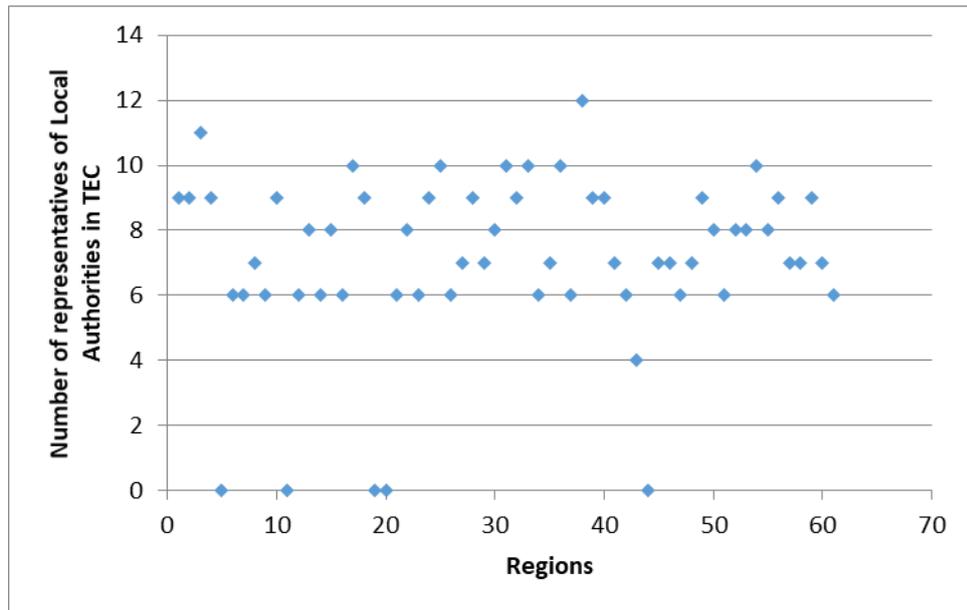


Figure 22. Representation of Local Authorities in TECs in regions (29.10-5.11.2017)

The representation of women in TECs was on average 5.7 people per commission (see Figure 22), with a maximum of 12 people and a minimum of one person in one of the commissions.

The average number of women was 5.7 per commission, and their representation in TECs varied from 1 to 10 people (see Figure 23). Basically, in commissions, the number of women varied from 4 to 8, although there was one commission with only one woman, and three commissions each consisting of two women.

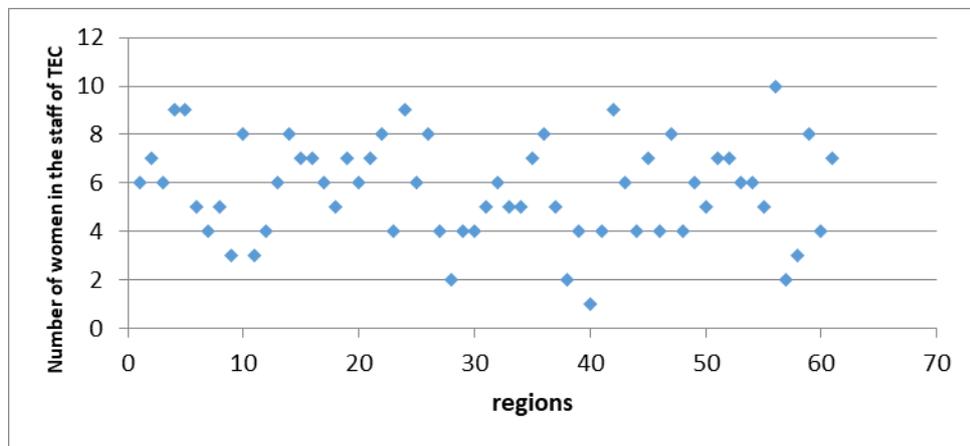
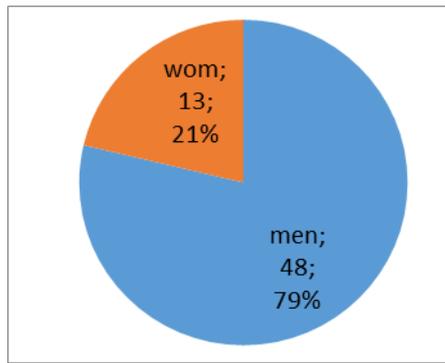


Figure 33. Representation of women in TECs in regions (29.10-5.11.2017)

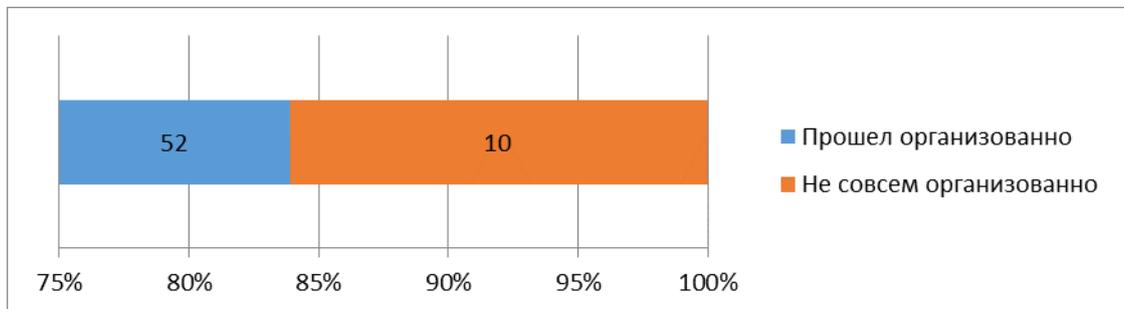
Each fifth representative of the TEC was a woman (see figure 24). At the end of the election process, there were slightly fewer women in this position: from 23% before the election, this number became 21% afterwards.



**Figure 24. Gender representation among the Chairperson of TEC (23-29.10.17)**

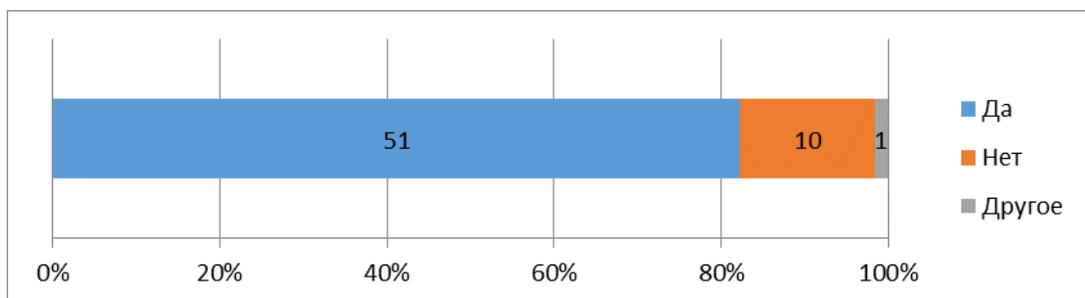
*Counting and vote process*

According to the observers, the process was overall well organized (see Figure 25) and somewhere in 17% of cases wasn't organized enough.



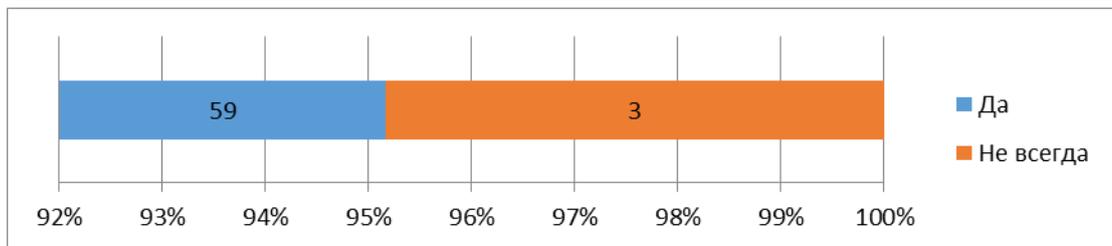
**Figure 25. How did TEC organize the process of transferring protocols from PEC? (15-22.10.2017) (In blue: well organized; in orange: not organized enough)**

The increased form of the Tabulation Table was in most cases posted in the protocol transfer room (see Figure 26). In ten commissions this was not done, and in one case the form was posted after notification by the observer.



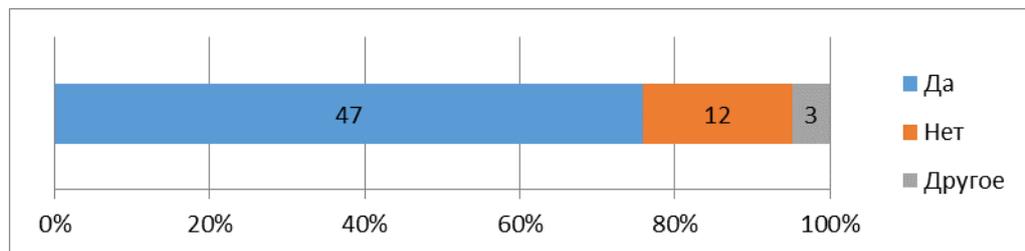
**Figure 264. Was enlarged form of Tabulation Table was posted in the building where the protocol transferring procedure was performed? (15-22.10.2017) (in blue: yes; in orange: no; in grey: other)**

In three cases, observers did not always have the opportunity to visually inspect the integrity of the package safe by PEC (see Figure 27).



**Figure 27. Did you have the opportunity to visually inspect the integrity of the safe package for each PEC? (15-22.10.2017) (in blue: yes; in orange: not always)**

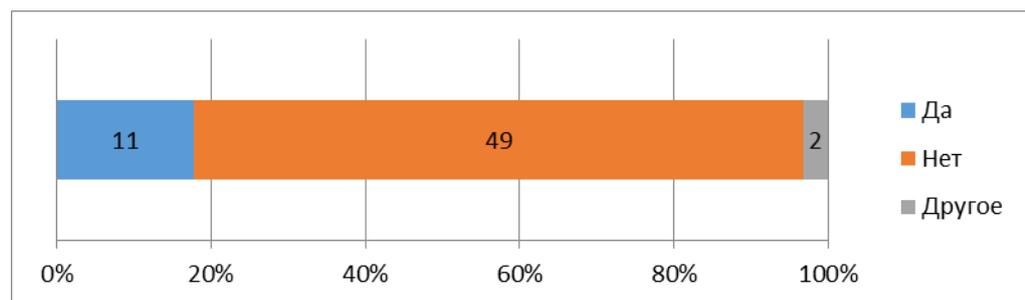
In most cases, the data of the protocols was announced (see Figure 28) when a summary table was entered in the form. There were 12 cases when this was not done. In one case, the observer was not present, in others it was noted that the members of the commission were still working on drawing up a summary table.



**Figure 28. Have the data of the protocols been disclosed from the PECs when the pivot table is enlarged? (15-22.10.2017) (in blue: yes; in orange: no; in grey: other)**

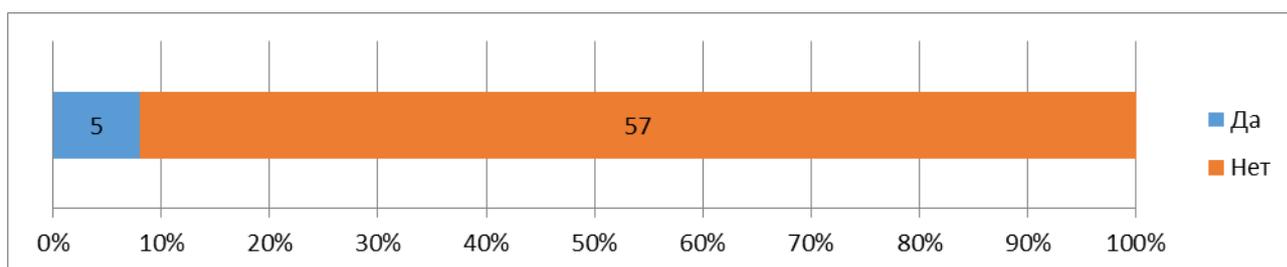
### *Reception of documents by TECs*

In 11 cases (see Figure 31), observers noted facts of "rewriting" or "correcting" PEC protocols within the walls of TEC buildings. In two cases, "rewriting" was due to technical reasons (in one there was only one copy of the protocol, and in the other there was a difference in the number of ballots).



**Figure 31. Have you seen "rewriting" or "correcting" of PEC protocols in TEC building? (15-22.10.2017) (in blue: yes; in orange: no; in grey: other)**

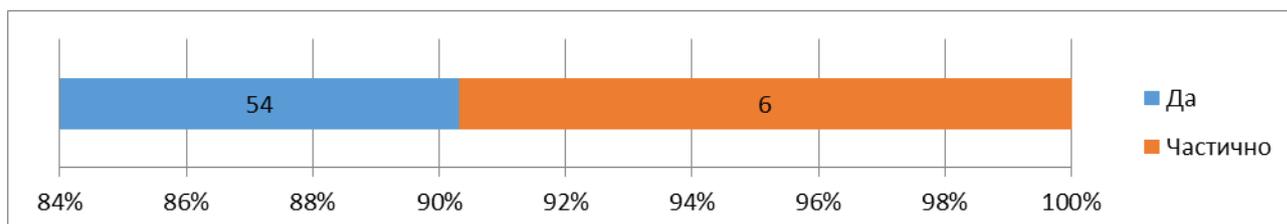
In 5 TECs the members of the commissions helped in the rewriting (see Figure 32), in most commissions this was not observed.



**Figure 35. Have you seen the fact that members of TEC helped in "rewriting" or "correcting" of protocols of DEC in the TEC building? (15-22.10.2017) (in blue: yes; in orange: no)**

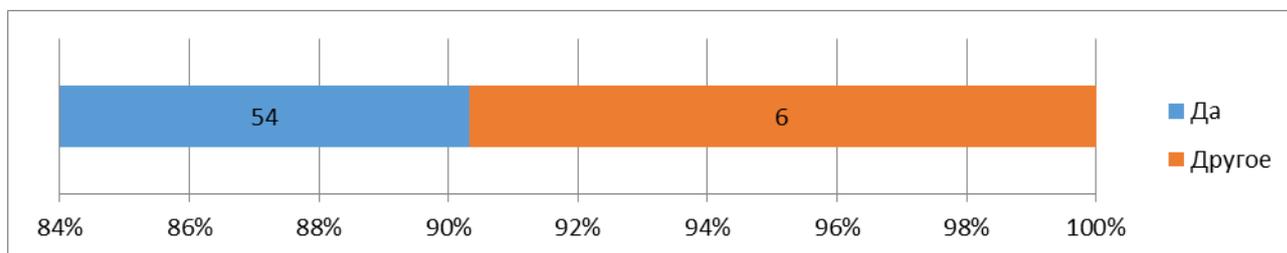
All observers were admitted to the process of receiving and passing the protocols. The final TEC meetings were mostly held on two days after the election, although some commissions held them immediately after the election day, but some also met on October 20th (see Figure 33). The graph shows that basically the commissions took two days to hold final meetings, and without taking into account the election day, the distribution appears uniform: the main work was done by October 20<sup>th</sup>.

In most cases (more than 90%), the control ratios of the TEC protocol coincided with the PEC protocols (see Figure 34), but in 6 territorial commissions these ratios coincided only partially.



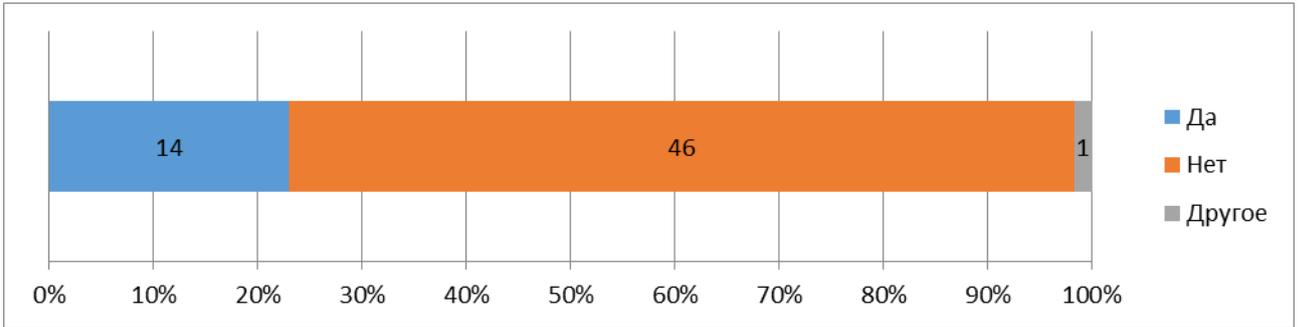
**Figure 34. Did the control relationships of the TEC protocol overlap with PEC protocols? (15-22.10.2017) (in blue: yes; in orange: partially)**

In 90% of TECs, observers received a certified copy of the protocol and the summary table of the voting results (see Figure 35). However, in 6 commissions copies were not provided.



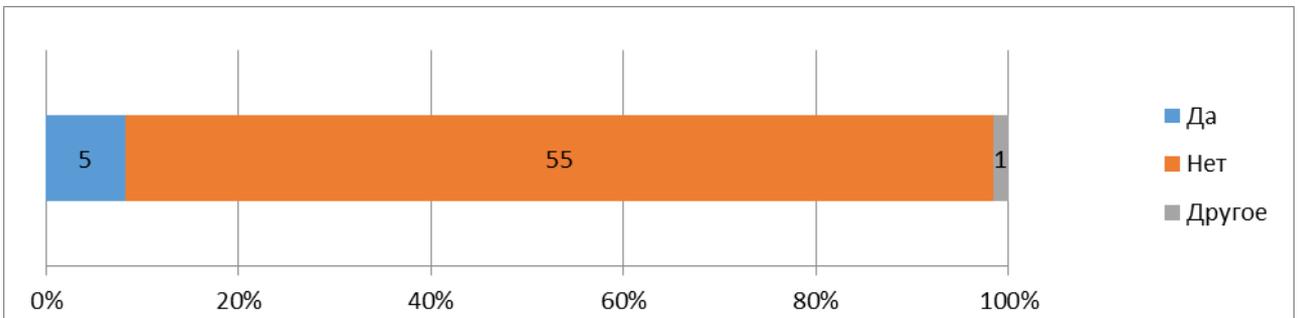
**Figure 35. Have you received a certified copy of the protocol and the summary table of the voting results? (15-22.10.2017) in blue: yes; in orange: other)**

Pressure on observers from the TECs didn't occur. There were also no protest actions near the TEC buildings connected to the process of summarizing the voting results. For the period of October 23-29, many TECs practically ceased their activities and no longer held meetings (see Figure 36), with the exception of 14 commissions.



**Figure 36. Have there been TEC meetings for the current week? (23-29.10.17) (in blue: yes; in orange: no; in grey: other)**

During the post-election period, during the observation period of 29.10-11.11.2017, there were practically no meetings of commissions, except for 5 TECs (see Figure 37).



**Figure 37. Have there been TEC meetings for the current week? (29.10-5.11.2017) (in blue: yes; in orange: no; in grey: other)**

### *Post-election situation*

The situation after the elections during the period from October 23rd to November 10th was generally characterized as stable. The tension was to some extent due to the statements of President Atambayev regarding voters from the Talas region and the situation on the border with Kazakhstan.

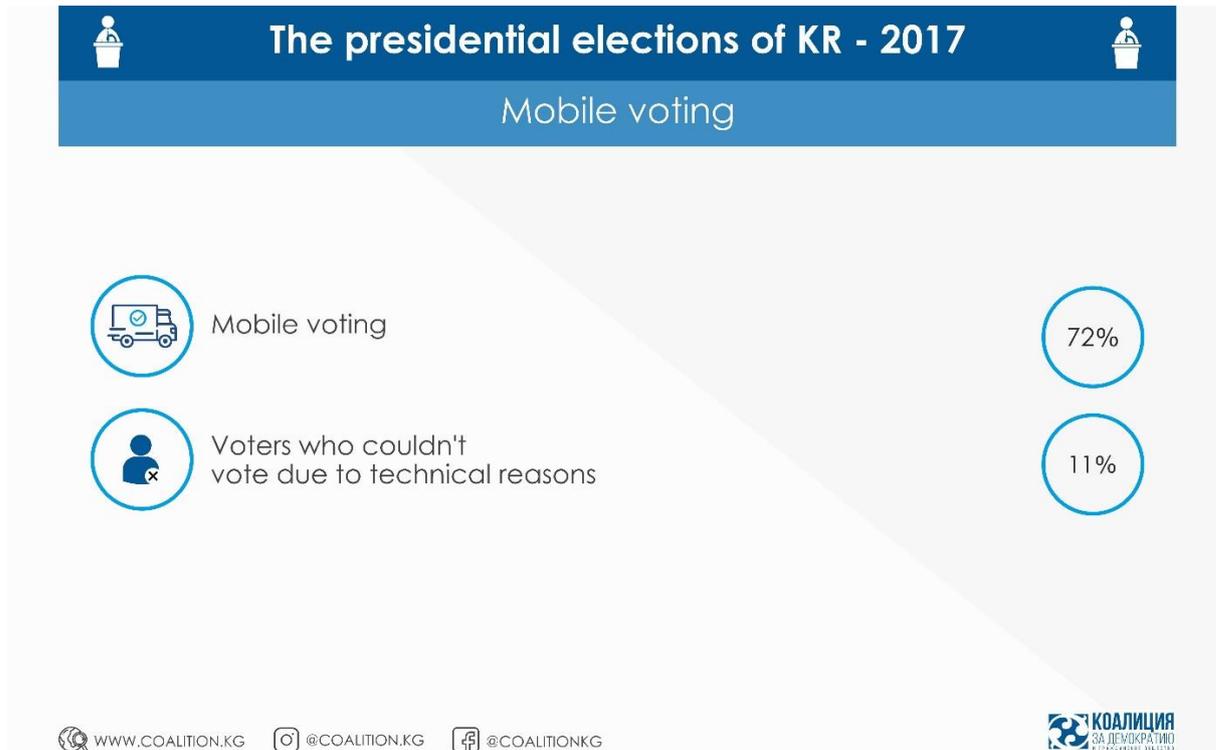
The situation over the last week of the observed period was also marked by peaceful meetings in the Talas region, though the unresolved nature of their demands introduced tension. The onset of the heating season in some areas introduces uncertainty in the coherence of the work of the relevant structures and the supply of sufficient quantities of coal. The situation at the Kyrgyz-Kazakh border in some areas strongly influenced the mood of citizens. It was also observed that many citizens were waiting for the inauguration and the arrival of the new president, who would settle the situation on the border.

There were appeals for access to rallies on November 3<sup>rd</sup> in a number of districts, and the situation remained unstable due to the discussion of the criminal case brought against O. Babanov. In some places people were concerned about the fall in prices for agricultural products. Rumors of the deprivation of driver's license of migrants in Russia also circulated in some areas. Also in some areas people talked about activists forming teams for participation in parliamentary elections. Weeks after the elections, in several places, people discussed the results of the elections and often showed discontent with their results.

*B) Election Day monitoring results and findings (Short-term monitoring)*

**Mobile voting**

Voting outside of voting premises on October 14, 2017 was conducted in 72% of PECs, which amounts to 360 PECs out of our representative sample of 500. In general, there were no serious violations during voting outside of voting premises during the opening of polling stations and our observers were able to monitor the entire process.



Coalition observers noted that on the day of voting outside of voting premises, empty portable ballot boxes were demonstrated and sealed according to the required procedures in all PECs. Checklists were signed and dropped into boxes according to procedures in 100% of PECs.

During voting outside of voting premises, at 12% of the PECs isolated cases of voters being unable vote because of voter identification equipment failures have been recorded.

During voting outside of voting premises, “the secrecy of the ballot” was observed at all polling stations. The remaining procedures – voter registration in the voters list, marking “voted outside the voting premises”, sealing of ballot boxes after the vote, preparation of reports on voting outside the voting premises - were observed at all sites.

**Election Day**

At 08:00, the Coalition received data on opening procedures from all 500 PECs of the representative sample. All Coalition observers were able to monitor the opening of polling stations.

It should be noted that in general the opening of polling stations was done in accordance with the law. On a small number of sites, some opening procedures were not followed.

77% of PEC meetings started on time. At 22% of the sites, the meeting began before 07:00, and at 1% of the PECs, the meeting began after 07:30. This data shows that the mandatory meeting of the precinct election commission was held at all polling stations. Empty ballot boxes were shown to everyone present at all sites, but at less than 1% of the PECs the ballot boxes were not sealed, the checklist was not inserted, nor was the ABS (Automated Ballot Systems) zero check demonstrated. At about 1% of PECs lots were not cast and the required recount of ballots received from TECs was not conducted. Nevertheless, the observers of the "Coalition" haven't recorded any serious violations that could affect the election results.

According to the observers' data provided between 7:00 and 10:00, they recorded 14 violations throughout the country, 4 of them in Bishkek, 2 in Osh Oblast, 1 in Naryn Oblast, 2 in Batken Oblast, 1 in Talas Oblast, 3 in Chui Oblast and 1 in Issyk-Kul Oblast. These violations were related to the opening of polling stations, for example: not demonstrating the total number of ballots received from the TEC, not presenting them for visual inspection, no recount of ballots.

At 11:00, voter turnout was 15.2%. The margin of error was +/- 0,4%. The Coalition used a 95% confidence interval to calculate the error, which is a high level of accuracy accepted as a standard by statisticians around the world.

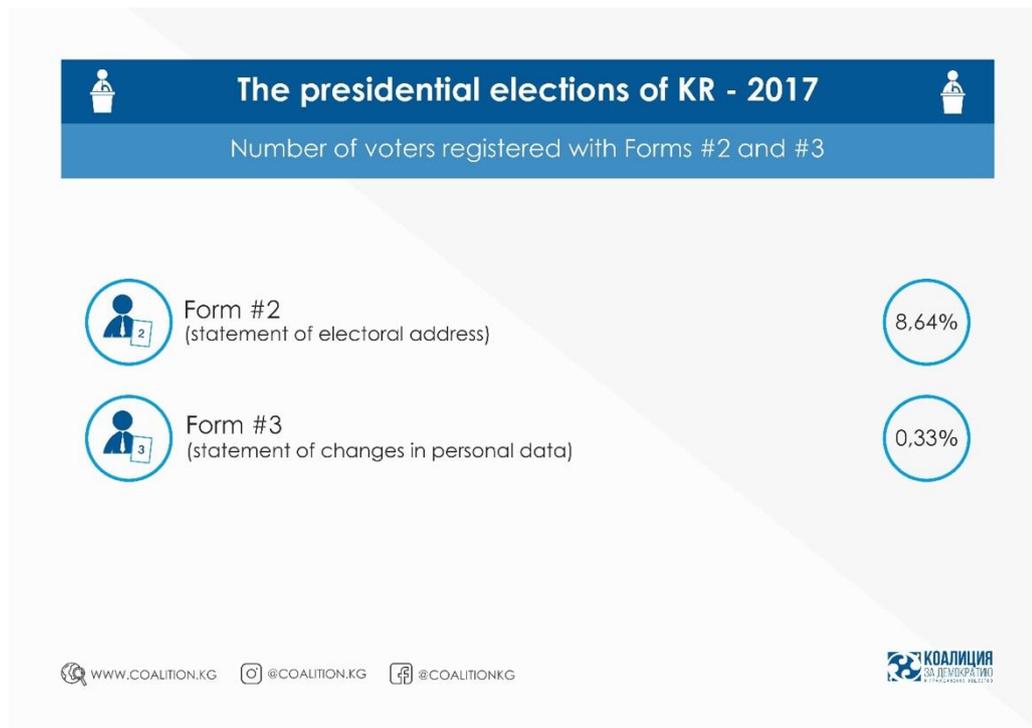
83% of polling stations in Kyrgyzstan were opened at 08:00 as required by the law. 17% of PECs opened before 08:00. Observers recorded isolated cases opening after 08:00 – a number with no statistical significance.

The Coalition did not find any serious violations that could affect election results. Our observers recorded separate procedural violations. For example, at PEC #5175 in Osh, both ABS malfunctioned. Within one hour the functionality of the second ABS was restored, and the commission resumed its use, which was a violation of Article 31 of the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh".

At 14:00 hours the turnout was 29.6%. The margin of error was +/- 0,7%. The Coalition used a 95% confidence interval to calculate the error, which is a high level of accuracy accepted as a standard by statisticians around the world.

Observers recorded serious violations that could affect election results in less than 1% of polling stations. For example, at PEC #1360 a member of the precinct commission maintained a double list of voters coming to the polls. The count was conducted in two lists simultaneously: one list of voters was numbered and strung together in accordance with the law, the second list was arbitrary. Coalition observers prepared a report about this incident.

The Coalition also received data on the number of filled forms #2 and #3. Thus, 8.6% of the total number of voters were registered by filling in Form # 2 with a margin of error of +/- 1.9%, and 0.33% of the total number of voters filled the Form #3 with a margin of error of +/- 0.2%.

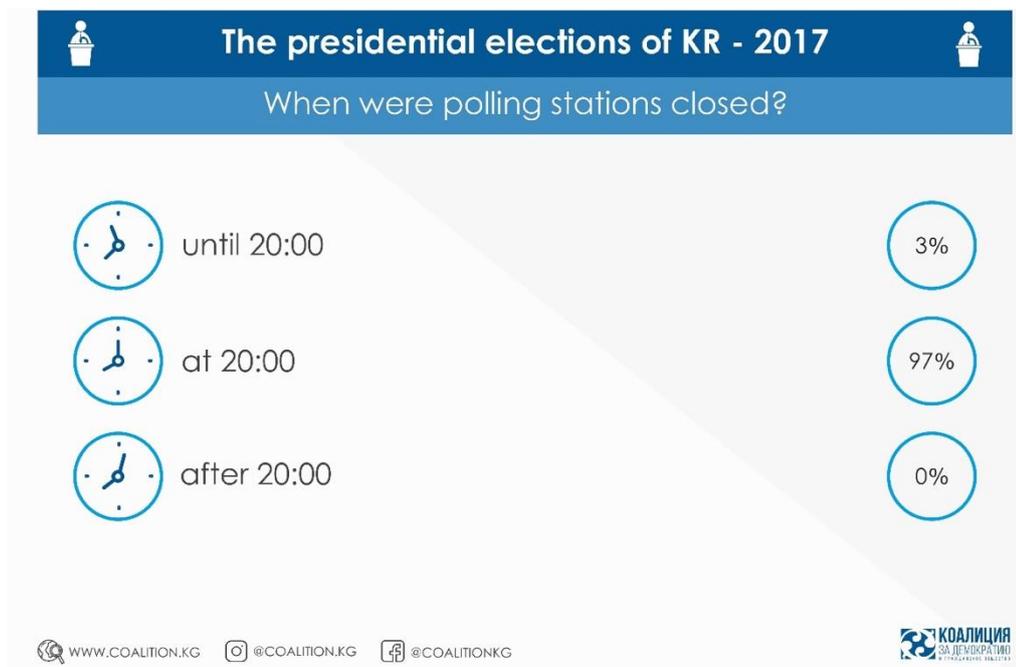


At 17:00, voter turnout was 41.86%. The margin of error was +/- 0,83%. Observers recorded serious violations that could affect election results in less than 1% of the polling stations (0.6%). For example, they filed a complaint to the Naryn Oblast TEC about campaigning during voting outside of voting premises. On October 14, local TV channel Naryn-TV showed an ad for presidential candidate T. Umetalieva. Currently, the complaint was accepted and is being considered.

At PEC #1050, located in high school #72 in Jal micro district, a young woman photographed her ballot with her phone while in the voting booth. The observers present at the PEC reacted immediately, after which they called the chairman. The PEC chairman reacted accordingly and called for law enforcement to investigate the event. The Coalition sent an appeal to the Naryn TEC about the alleged bribery of voters on polling stations #4060 and #4072 and to prevent bribery requested the enforcement of law at all polling stations in the city of Naryn. The Coalition also has some doubts about the quality of voter lists and the voter activity in clarifying their data in the voter lists. At PEC #7211, located in Sokuluk district, along Pionerskaya Street in high school #4, around 20 voters, who always voted at that polling stations and who were registered in that district, could not find themselves in the voter lists. During the verification, the operator found out that many of them were included in the voter lists in other regions.

At PEC #6090, in the Kara-Suu village of the Talas Oblast, more than 20 voters, who always voted at that polling stations and who were registered in that district, could not find themselves in the voter lists. During the verification, the operator found out that many of them were included in the voter lists in other regions.

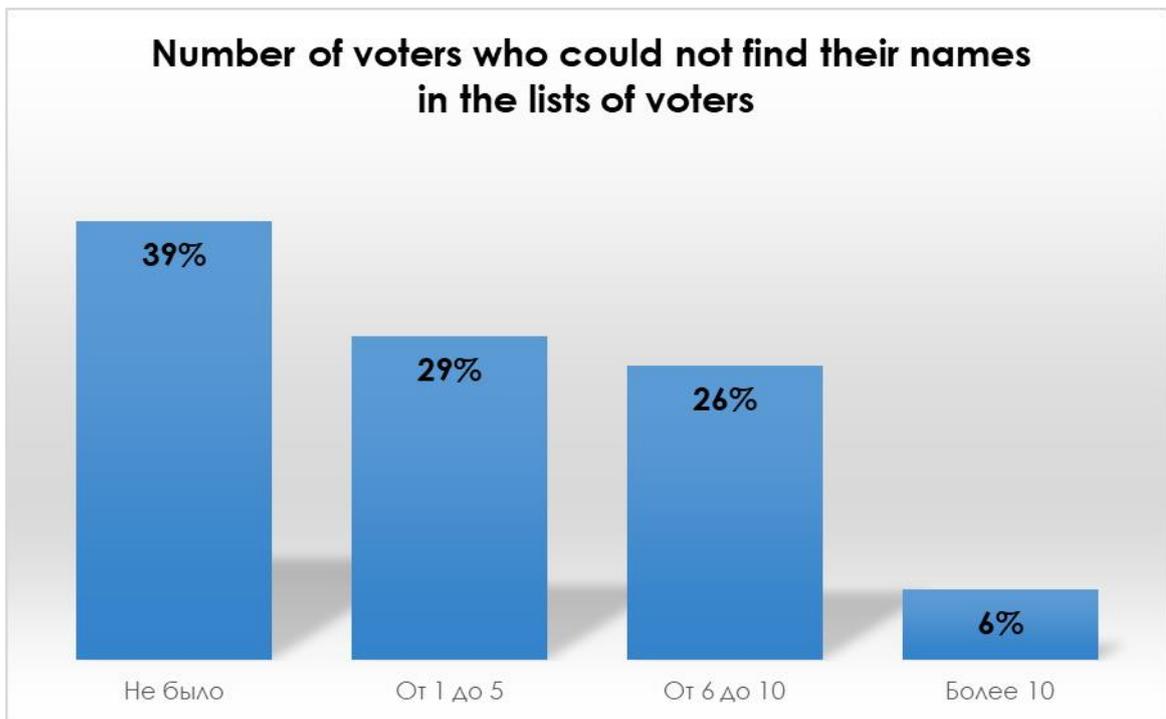
97% of PECs in Kyrgyzstan closed at 20:00. 3% of PECs closed before 20:00 and there were several cases of sites closing later than 20:00 – a number with no statistical significance.



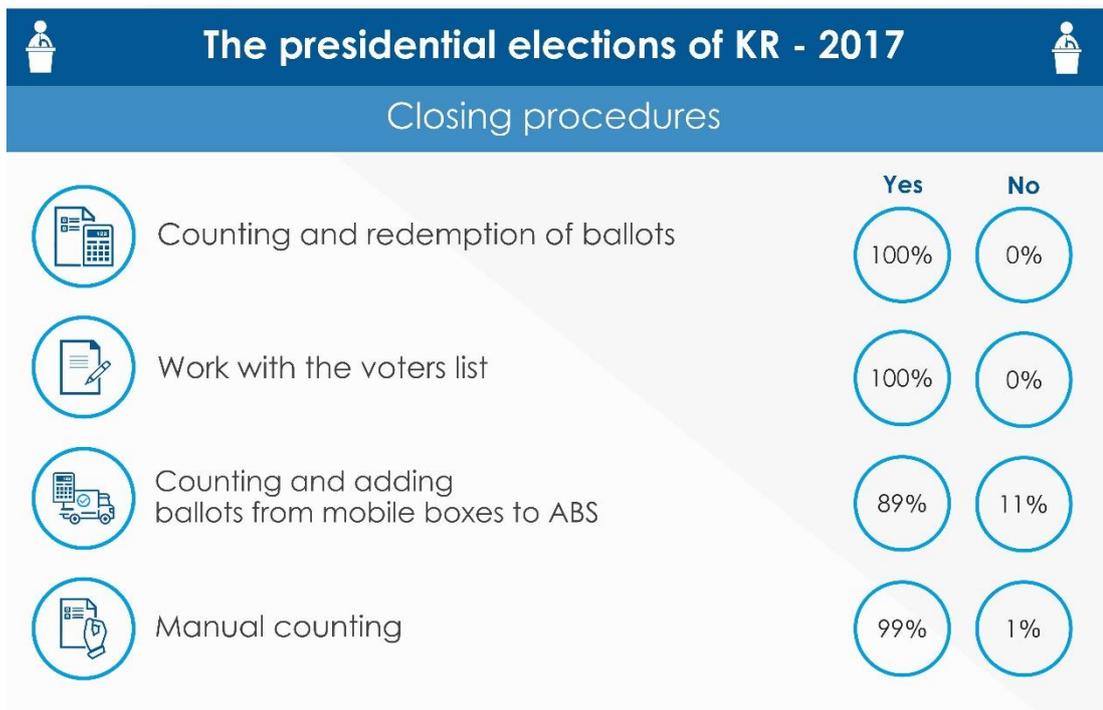
According to Coalition data, voter turnout at 20:00 was 56.2%. The margin of error was +/- 0,86%. According to CEC data, the turnout was 55.93%.

At 20:00 no voters were present at 50% of the polling stations. At 49% of polling stations voters were present during the closing time and they were given the opportunity to vote. At less than 1% of the sites they were denied this opportunity.

According to the data received by the Coalition, there were cases when voters could not find their names in the lists of voters. Thus, from 1 to 5 voters could not find their names in the lists in 29% of the polling stations, from 6 to 10 voters did not find their names in the lists in 26% of the polling stations and more than 10 voters could not find their names on the voters lists in 6% of the polling stations. Such cases were not recorded in 39 % of the polling stations.



In 2% of the polling stations there were cases when from 1-5 voters could not vote because of technical failure of the equipment for voter identification.



Almost all Coalition observers received a certified printed copy of the report on the identification. All monitored polling stations completed the required work with the lists, recount and cancelation of unused ballots. At 2% of polling stations, observers did not receive a copy of the report on the number of ballots issued to voters. At 89% of polling stations, ballots from portable ballot boxes were fed into the ABS, and at 11% they were not. At more than 99% of the polling stations Coalition observers received a copy of the ABS check and officials conducted a manual vote count. 87% of the polling stations haven't received any

complaints about PEC's work, and the remaining 12% took the complaints into account before signing the protocol.

Coalition observers recorded a total of 57 violations during the election day. At 99% of PECs, Coalition observers received copies of protocols on the counting results. At less than 1%, they've encountered obstacles to monitoring and/or obtaining information about the counting process.

Based on the data obtained from all 500 polling station, randomly selected and representative for the territory of Kyrgyzstan, the Coalition declares that candidate Sooronbai Jeenbekov won the election in the first round. He received 54.3% of the vote with an error of +/- 1.5%. The second place goes to candidate Omurbek Babanov with 33, 9% with an error of +/- 1.4%. Election results for all candidates are shown below.



# The presidential elections of KR - 2017



## Official results

	Coalition	+/- Margin of error	CEC
Zarlykov Ernis	0,10%	0,02%	0,09%
Umetalieva Toktaiym	0,09%	0,1%	0,09%
Sariev Temir	2,57%	0,31%	2,55%
Kochkorov Ulukbek	0,45%	0,10%	0,50%
Masadykov Taalatbek	0,62%	0,09%	0,64%
Babanov Omurbek	33,91%	1,73%	33,49%
Abdyldaev Arstanbek	0,20%	0,13%	0,12%
Beknazarov Azimbek	0,16%	0,01%	0,16%
Jeenbekov Sooronbai	54,44%	1,73%	54,22%
Madumarov Adahan	6,58%	0,71%	6,57%
Maliev Arslanbek	0,11%	0,3%	0,10%
Against all	0,75%	0,9%	0,73%
Voters turnout	56,10%	0,81%	55,93%



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As a result of monitoring during the election day, Coalition observers collected certified copies of documents which allowed the Coalition to compare CEC's data published on the official website to its own.

During monitoring observers received the following documents: at 98% of the sites they received certified copies of the final report on identification and copies of the report on the number of ballots issued to voters, at 99.6% of sites they received copies of the ABS (Automated Ballot Systems) final check, at 99% of PECs they received certified copies of protocols on the final results of the manual counting.

Document	Quantity	%
<b>Copy of the final report on the identification</b>	491	98,4%
<b>Copy of the report on the number of ballots issued to votes</b>	489	98,0%
<b>Copy of the ABS final check</b>	497	99,6%
<b>Certified copy of protocols on the final results of the manual counting</b>	494	99,0%
<b>Total number of PECs used in the analysis</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the analysis of the certified copies of the protocols on the final results of the manual counting received from PECs, the Coalition found a discrepancy between the control ratios for 42 PECs in the sample (8.4%). Control ratios are calculated using the following formula:

$$5 = 5a + 5b + 5c,$$

where:

**5** - total number of voters who were issued ballots

**5a** - the number of voters who were issued ballots at the polling station

**5b** - the number of voters who were issued ballots outside the voting premises (based on working portable boxes)

**5c** - the number of voters who were issued ballots outside the voting premises (based on invalid portable boxes)

Distributed by regions, out of these 42 PECs with discrepancies, the largest percentage was recorded in Osh Oblast - 33%, the smallest one - in Talas Oblast.

Also, the Coalition has analyzed the data of the final receipts of the ABS received in the PEC by our observers with the CEC data published on the official website. First of all, it should be noted that the CEC website is inconvenient to use: the navigation system on the site is not sufficiently developed, which makes the process of finding the necessary information complicated. And also it should be taken into account that some statistical data do not have a clear name, which makes the data analysis process impossible. Thus, according to the results of the primary comparative analysis in 167 polling stations, which makes up about 33.5% of the sample, the data of ABS receipts on the number of voters received by the Coalition do not coincide with the data published on the official website of the CEC. Discrepancies in these 167 polling stations are marked downward.

The detailed study of the quantitative data of the copies of the ABS receipts received by the Coalition observers has shown that only the data on valid ballots on the ABS were posted on the site, while the data were not signed properly, which caused the discrepancies. In the regional context, out of 167 (33.5%) polling stations for which the ABS data do not coincide with the number of voters from the sample.

### ***Coalition's conclusions and recommendations from the electoral observation***

Following the publication of its final report on elections and roundtable end of November, the Coalition formulated the following recommendations:

#### **To the Central Election Commission:**

- Improve the work of the call center / hotline
- Raise awareness of the population and all participants in the electoral process
- Ensure the representation of TEC members by political parties and local government according to the requirements of the law
- Ensure greater transparency and accessibility of the work of the territorial election commissions
- Timely update information and ensure uninterrupted operation of the official CEC website and improve website navigation
- Increase the capacity of precinct election commissions to fill out protocols
- Develop procedures and protocol formats that would exclude the possibility of errors and the need for their subsequent correction
- Develop standard procedures for decision making by TECs in case of refusal to accept documents from precinct commissions

#### **For political parties / candidates:**

- Engage in fair competition and refrain from misusing administrative resources
- Abstain from violent methods of campaigning, in particular from intimidation and exerting pressure
- Mobilize their constituents to come and vote on Election Day
- Do not use ethnic and religious motives of voters in their competition with other candidates
- To pay more attention to informing voters about the content of their electoral programs

#### **To the Law enforcement authorities:**

- To inform the public about the results of all investigations related to violation of electoral legislation

#### **To the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic**

- Amend the relevant regulations that strictly regulate the participation of the president in the election process
- Outline the CEC's zone of authority more clearly
- Taking into account the experience of these and other past elections, refine the procedures for using Form No. 2.

Overall, as has been shown through the Coalition's report, the organization was able to implement a successful and representative monitoring campaign of the 2017 Presidential Elections in the Kyrgyz Republic. By contributing to increasing the transparency of the electoral process, the EU's support to this monitoring campaign has shown the relevance and importance of support to election observation from local civil society groups such as the Coalition.

Even though the electoral process could not be assessed as entirely free and fair, Coalition has recognized the accuracy and veracity of officially published electoral results, and considers that the will of voters was respected overall in this election. These results were presented and shared at the occasion of the Coalition’s roundtable scheduled on November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017.

### **Activity 1.1.7 press-conferences (3 per year) to inform the public about major project outcomes and findings**

On May 24<sup>th</sup>, the CCC held a joint press conference dedicated to discussing expected amendments in election regulations in the Kyrgyz Republic. The main purpose of the press conference was to provide information to the public about some of the amendments which endanger the holding of free and fair elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in the 2017. In this case, these amendments held a high risk of reducing the credibility of the elections by the population and civil society.



*Excerpt from the joint press-release shared to the public, raising concerns about amendments to the electoral law*

An additional two press-conferences were held, one before the Election in order to present upcoming monitoring plans and election observation setup, and one after the Election in order to deliver a preliminary assessment to the public about the overall conduct and preliminary results of the electoral process.

### **Activity 1.1.8 Roundtable discussions (3 events per year) with all stakeholders on the electoral reform**

A total of three roundtable discussions were held over the reporting period.

*Roundtable on “Honest elections – stability and peaceful transmission of power”*

The first roundtable was conducted beginning of May 2017, and consisted in a jointly CCC conducted Civil Forum labeled “Honest elections – stability and peaceful transmission of power”. The Forum was attended by deputies of the four factions of Parliament, CEC representatives, politicians who had expressed their intention to run for the Presidency, and prominent political and public figures. Prime Minister of Kyrgyz Republic, Speaker of Parliament, SDPK, and Presidents office ignored the meeting despite the early invitation and promise to attend the meeting. Full video on the event can be viewed on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mGqJ1ovd2o8>







*Roundtable on “Issues of voter education and electoral campaigning”*

The second roundtable event took place in Park Hotel in August, where the CCC held a round table on "Issues of voter education and electoral campaigning", and where the opportunity was given to discuss with the CEC and representatives of relevant working groups, candidates for the post of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, representatives of civil society, experts in matters of electoral legislation and other actors on the situation relating to the registration of presidential candidates, informing voters and preparing of electoral propaganda.





*Roundtable on "Presidential elections 2017: results and recommendations of the consortium "For honest elections!""*

This roundtable took place on November 22<sup>nd</sup>, where the CCC and partners presented their monitoring of the 2017 presidential election results and joint activities. These conclusions were also broadcasted and shared through the websites of our respective program implementers, and detailed in the reports published under the Action.



### **Activity 2.2.1. Monthly coordination meetings of the CCC**

Members of Civic Control Committee held regular meetings discussing ongoing activities and planning upcoming events during the electoral cycle. Jointly the CCC met with Nurjan Shaildabekova the head of Central Election Committee discussing and presenting actions that the CCC would conduct during the upcoming elections. CEC highlighted the importance of the meeting and pointed out needs of the CEC, focusing on insufficient trainings of staff in Precinct Election Commissions.

The CCC participated in the meeting with CEC and Venice Commission. The meeting was held in Park Hotel and various NGO activists and parliament members attended the meeting. CIIP addressed the issue related to number of eligible voters who had acquired new biometrical passports and biometric registration, without which citizens could not vote.

Members of the Civic Control Committee also held meetings discussing ongoing activities and planning upcoming events jointly between the Coalition for democracy and civil society, Legal Clinic “Adilet” and CIIP and prepared an appeal to Jogorku Kenesh associated with closure and ban on broadcasting over Internet of opposition TV channel “September.

Additionally the Civic Control Committee jointly prepared a conclusion to the instruction "on order of the collection of voters ' signatures in support of a candidate for the post of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, and validation of signatures in signature sheets submitted by candidates and/or their authorized representatives, approved by the Central Electoral Commission.

The Venice Commission of the Council of Europe also conducted a seminar on the conduct of the pre-election campaign for political parties, with CEC representatives, and experts from Venice Commission, IFES and CEC, at which the CCC participated.



At the Coalition's office, several meetings were scheduled throughout the first year under the Action regarding upcoming plans. These were conducted on a regular basis and almost weekly in the build-up to the Election.



Additional meetings were held at Coalition’s office to meet representative of EU Delegation Madina Abubeker, who replaced Martin Karlsson, as well as with Nicola Scaramuzzo from the EU Delegation.

The CCC also participated in the press tour event organized by the EU Delegation, in the framework of the EU Delegation in Bishkek’s press and media communication effort, where it presented its activities.





Meetings were also held at Coalition’s and EU’s office to meet representatives of EU Delegation. Madina Abubeker, Nicola Scaramuzzo and Charlotte Adrian were among the participants. During the meetings, issues related to the indicator: **“Transparency in the management of electoral processes increased”** were discussed, with the following sub-indicators: “Improved access to complaint mechanism”, “Improved transparency of complaint mechanism”, “Improved transparency through public reporting on complaints”.

### **Activity 2.1.1 Production of 2 voter education videos**

Over the reporting period, the Coalition produced two video education videos, which purpose was to inform voters on the importance to exert their right to vote and following the electoral campaign (and candidate platforms), and one video to sensitize voters to the secrecy of the vote (and, thus, to refrain in engaging in vote buying practices or other types of pressure on voters).

The first video consisted of a series of interviews asking voters about their presidential candidate preferences. The video showed that citizens, casting their vote for one or another candidate, had not yet learned to make decisions based on the proposed programs and platforms, but voted on someone's request, or from hearsay. The idea of the video was to show how important it is to know how the candidates for the presidency will develop the country.

The second video showed a fictional elaborate system of surveillance, made to observe voter’s behavior and voting choices in polling stations. The end of the video revealed that this was in fact only fiction, and that in reality the vote is secret (thus inciting voters to use that secrecy as his right and vote freely for their preferred candidate). The message the video that there is no system that monitors the result of the voting of voters, because when being in the cabin, it remains unknown for whom one voted.

Both videos were broadcasted on national television two weeks before the Election itself.

#### Activity 2.1.4 Printing and dissemination of 125,000 voter education leaflets

The leaflets were designed and broadcasted following official approval from EU communications and media officer and program manager. In accordance with project proposal, two versions of the leaflets were designed in Russian and Kyrgyz languages.



Данная публикация подготовлена при поддержке Европейского Союза. Этот документ был подготовлен в рамках проекта «Инициативы гражданского общества по реформированию избирательной системы Кыргызской Республики». Содержание данной публикации является предметом ответственности ОО «Коалиция за демократию и гражданское общество» и не отражает точку зрения Европейского Союза.





As exposed in the following activity section, the leaflets were distributed with the help of specially mobilized mobile groups, which disseminated the leaflets, as well as short-term observers which contributed to handing them out.

#### **Activity 2.1.5 Creation of 43 mobile groups to disseminate voter education materials**

Information products including leaflets were posted on the official "Coalition" page in social networks, the official website. In addition, however, 16 mobile teams composed of 64 people worked around the regions of the country to disseminate materials. All of the leaflets were distributed to adults aged 18 and over, in order to sensitize them to the importance of the upcoming presidential election. The leaflets exposed above were distributed by hand by the mobile activists.

#### **Activity 2.1.6 Holding of 24 video dialogues with the regions per year**

Under the first year of the program, 12 video dialogues with the regions were conducted. Using the Coalition's video dialogue infrastructure, the theme of these video dialogues were all in connection with the upcoming 2017 elections, and were used to inform regional activists about their electoral rights, the status and provisions of the electoral law, and challenges of the upcoming election campaign.

As agreed upon with representatives of the EU Delegation, in order to compensate for the remaining 24 video dialogues, the Coalition will realize 36 video dialogues under Year Two of the Action.

### **Activity 3.2.1 Producing six Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) or snap telephone polls to measure voter turnout and to important policy initiatives related to the electoral reform**

Under Year One of the Action, a total of 3 Computer Assister Telephone Interviews were administered according to the following themes and results:

#### 1) CATI survey #1: Citizen's awareness of their voting rights in Kyrgyzstan

This sociological survey was aimed at revealing the level of awareness of Kyrgyzstan citizens about the rights of voters:

- 70.3% of respondents declare being sufficiently aware of their voting rights. Partial awareness was declared by 7.6% of respondents. One out of every seven respondents admitted that they do not receive sufficient information about their voting rights. Insufficient information about their voting rights was most often noted by respondents from the city of Bishkek, Talas and Chui regions.
- Among the reasons, slightly more than a third of respondents who partially or do not receive enough information about their voting rights, weak information support from the CEC and state bodies was noted. One out of every five respondents declared the difficulty of finding any information on their own, as well as a lack of accessible and convenient information resources.
- According to the interviewed people, the CEC (25.6%), LSG (19%) and the Government (17.6%) should inform citizens about their voting rights. And every fifth respondent recommends that citizens themselves should be interested in their own voting rights (18.5%).
- The majority of the population is sure that informing and educating citizens about their voting rights should be held on a regular basis (60.4%). And every third thinks that only before the elections (31.3%).
- Every third respondent is convinced that the voting rights of citizens in our country are not respected (33.5%). 41.5% of respondents are sure that the voting rights of Kyrgyz citizens are respected sufficiently. Every seventh person believes that the voting rights of citizens are only partially observed (14.2%).
- According to the respondents, the three main reasons why voting rights of Kyrgyz citizens are not sufficiently respected include: 1) interference by the authorities; 2) lack of knowledge of citizens about their voting rights; 3) incompetence of state bodies and the election commissions.
- 25.3% of respondents believe that the voting rights of citizens who are abroad are respected sufficiently. 7.5% believe that their rights are only partially observed. 27% of respondents are convinced that the voting rights of Kyrgyz citizens abroad are not respected. The respondents named these reasons: lack of communication between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic and embassies / consulates of the Kyrgyz Republic abroad; lack of knowledge of Kyrgyz citizens about their voting rights; as well as incompetence of state bodies and election commissions.
- 47% of respondents encountered different problems while clarifying their data in the voter list. Among them, the most common problem was that people did not find themselves on the voters lists (26.4%). 7.2% encountered inaccuracies in personal data. And 4.5% did not clarify their data in the voters lists.
- The majority of the interviewed respondents noted that they did not encounter the practice of collecting passports before the election by candidates and other persons (66.9%). 28.7 % answered this question positively. Residents both urban (46.2%) and rural (31.1%) of the Talas region, as well as rural areas of Naryn (39.1%) and Batken (39.3%) regions most often encountered the practice of collecting passports before the election by candidates and other persons. • Every fourth respondent

expresses doubt about the security of their personal data. 55% of the surveyed population believe that their personal data is safe. • One out of every five believes that the secrecy of voting during elections is often not observed (21.8%). 56.8% of respondents believe that the secrecy of voting during elections is always observed. 8.7% noted that the secrecy of voting during the elections is observed only occasionally. • Every tenth respondent from the total number of respondents faced bribery of voters during the elections. • The majority of the population would like to receive information on the voting process by live broadcast (76.7%). Every seventh respondent (14.2%) answered this question negatively. Residents of cities more often than residents of rural areas responded positively, to the question if they would like to receive information on the voting in a live broadcast (83.3% and 78.5% respectively).

## 2) CATI survey #2: Kyrgyzstan citizens' opinion on the electoral process during the election period

This sociological survey was aimed at studying the opinion of citizens of the country on the electoral process during the election period:

- In the opinion of 46.5% of respondents in Kyrgyzstan among illegal methods used during the electoral period, the most often used is buying votes. Every seventh person noted the use of an administrative resource in the election period (13.1%). Less than 4% of respondents also noted "black PR" among illegal methods; pressure and threats against voters. 31.8% of respondents believe that no illegal methods are used during the election period in the country.
- 60% of the respondents noted that if they learn about the fact of illegal campaigning, or violations of the electoral law, they will report this to the appropriate authorities. However, one in three admitted that they would not do it (32.4%).
- 63% of respondents, among those who are ready to report violations of the electoral law, will apply to election commissions. 21.2% will appeal to law enforcement agencies, and 10.4% will talk about this in the media. 4.3% of respondents said they would not report such facts anywhere.
- In the opinion of 40.1% of respondents, employees of various budget organizations, such as doctors, school teachers, university teachers, can carry out campaigning in support of a particular candidate. 49.2% of the respondents, in contrast, believe that employees of various budgetary organizations can not conduct campaigning in support of a particular candidate.
- 70.1% are negative about the fact that representatives of religious confessions conduct campaigning in support of one or another candidate. Only 15.4% are positive about this.
- In total, 65.7% of the surveyed believe that the participation of representatives of religious confessions in campaigning for a particular candidate to some extent influences the choice of voters. Of these, 34.1% noted that representatives of religious confessions exert "strong" influence, 31.6% believe that influence "weak". 10.6% believe that such methods do not influence the choice of voters.
- 38.1% of respondents are positive about the fact that well-known personalities conduct campaigning in support of a candidate. 43.9% of the people surveyed are negative on such campaigning methods.
- In general, the cumulative share of those who believe that the participation of well-known personalities in campaigning for one or another candidate to some extent affects the choice of voters was 71.5%. Of these, "strong" influence was noted by 32.1% of respondents, "weak" influence was noted by 39.4%. Only 13.1% of respondents believe that the participation of well-known personalities does not have any influence on the choice of voters.

- 47.4% of respondents believe that criminal structures influence the voting process. About one third of respondents (27.2%) answered this question negatively. Every fourth respondent found it difficult to answer the question.
- According to the degree of influence, 50.6% of respondents are confident that criminal structures affect the voting process to a high degree, 38.3% noted a low impact and only 1.4% of respondents believe that criminal structures have no influence on the voting process.
- 78.2% of the interviewed people believe that law enforcement bodies should inform the public about the progress and results of investigations that were brought against a number of candidates during the presidential election. 3.1% believe that law enforcement bodies should inform the public about the progress and results of only the most high-profile investigations. Every tenth respondent believes that this is not an interesting information and there is no need to inform the public.

### 3) CATI survey #3: Kyrgyzstan citizens' opinion on the activities of political parties

This sociological survey was aimed at studying the Kyrgyzstan citizens' opinion on the activities of political parties:

- The share of those interested in obtaining information on the election funds of candidates and parties was 46.6%. 53.4% of respondents are not interested in obtaining information on the election funds of candidates and political parties.
- One third of respondents (27.9%) among those who expressed interest in information about the election funds of candidates and parties would like to receive detailed information about how and what for they were spent. Only 6.7% of respondents were interested in receiving information on the sources of the formation of electoral funds. The majority of respondents (65.4%) would like to receive information both about the sources of formation of election funds, and about how and what for they were spent.
- Respondents are also interested in information about charity activities (22%), the work of political parties in parliament as factions (20.3%). 13.6% of the surveyed population is interested in the opinion of political parties about acute social issues. Every eleventh surveyed is interested in the origin of political parties' funds, as well as information on members of political parties. 26.2% is not interested in any information concerning the activities of political parties in general.
- According to 79% of the surveyed population, political parties do not sufficiently inform voters about their activities during the inter-election period. Only 14.1% of the total number of surveyed respondents believe that political parties sufficiently inform voters about their activities during the inter-election period.
- 48.6% of respondents believe that political parties contribute more or less to the development of democratic principles, 37.5% of them noted that they make an insignificant contribution, and 11.1% noted that they contribute significantly. A little more than a third is sure that political parties do not contribute to the development of democratic principles at all (34.8%).
- The majority of the surveyed population (66%) note that political parties influence the overall situation in the country to a greater or lesser extent, 22.4% of them consider the influence of political parties to be strong and 43.6% to be weak. Every fifth respondent is sure that political parties have no influence on the overall situation in the country (18.2%).
- 67.8% of respondents believe that the Parliament should interact with political parties that were not elected to the Parliament. Every sixth respondent, on the contrary, negatively answered this question (15.2%).

- According to 61.1% of respondents, it is necessary to introduce a norm forbidding parties, which failed to elect the mayor twice in a row to be admitted to the next elections. 21.1% on the contrary, reject the need to introduce such norm.
- 82.9% of the people surveyed believe that city mayors should be elected by citizens through direct elections. Only 12.2% believe that mayors of cities should be elected by the local keneshs.

The results above were broadcasted in the form of a report, by sending them to media outlets, as well as posting on the Coalition's official website and send through mailing list to donors and relevant stakeholders interested in the electoral process.

### International IDEA

#### **Activity 1.2.1 Legal analysis on political campaign funds**

International IDEA developed the legal analysis with feedback from experts within CCC. The analysis was then presented at a 2-day workshop in Bishkek, 21-22 September 2017, where Russian versions of the legal analysis were distributed among participants. During the second half of the workshop, participants in developing the draft advocacy plans used information received from the analysis.

International IDEA's comments and analysis were provided in a document entitled "A Review of Kyrgyzstan's Political Finance Legal Framework". During the drafting process, Coalition staff reviewed and also provided comments. The document aimed at exploring some aspects of Kyrgyzstan's political finance laws and regulations and ways in which they could be amended to increase the purview of the regulations, reinforce the transparency of political finance in Kyrgyzstan, strengthen the oversight and enforcement of regulations, and improve the quality and accuracy of finance reports submitted by political actors.

#### **Activity 1.2.2 Training to the Coalition and interested CCC members on monitoring the reporting and disclosure of campaign funding by political parties**

Two facilitators from International IDEA supported by another two from CCC ran a three-day training in Bishkek, 18-20 September 2017. The training module included materials that would assist election observer groups in monitoring the reporting and disclosure of campaign finance.

The training was delivered for three days at Park Hotel and included approximately 25 participants, some of which were later unable to attend due to the demanding and conflicting schedules of the electoral period. Coalition staff were involved in the delivery of the training and the module is available in Russian, meaning that running this type of training again at a later time can be achieved.

#### **Activity 1.2.3 Advocacy recommendations for interested CCC members on working with CEC and other state decision-making institutions on improving the campaign fund transparency**

A Workshop took place at Park Hotel, Bishkek, 21-22 September 2017. One half of the workshop was spent on discussing the analysis and its recommendations as well as Kyrgyzstan's political finance legal framework.





During the 2-day Workshop, International IDEA presented comparative international experiences in conducting political finance reform advocacies and provided some useful tips. Participants then took them forward in developing the draft advocacy plans ('road maps') through strategic thinking and power relationship mapping. Given the time constraints, the draft plans will need to be further detailed and discussed during the post-electoral period.

This joint work between IDEA and the Coalition allowed the Coalition through to take into account knowledge and important issues raised by IDEA in campaign finance monitoring. In particular, the Coalition raised concern that the changes made in the part of the norms concerning the electoral funds of candidates to increase the voluntary donations of individuals and legal entities affect the oligarchization and monetization of elections. This is due to the fact that, according to the amendments to the law, the boundaries in the formation of electoral funds have practically disappeared. These funds can grow to infinity. In this regard, it is considered necessary to introduce a single upper threshold of the total amount from all types of income. This practice devalues the institution of elections and political parties and leads to a violation of the principle of equality of candidates.

# Civil Initiative for Internet Policy (CIIP)

Activities of Politmer.kg promote greater public confidence in Kyrgyzstan's electoral processes, by observing, monitoring and overseeing that the will of Kyrgyzstani citizens is respected during free and transparent presidential and other governmental elections. One of the immediate challenges is to provide citizens with the means to oversee that the government ensures compliance with the principles of transparent electoral processes, according to the electoral law and international standards for elections, especially in light of the implementation of biometric voter registration.

Activities on Politmer.kg led to high level of success within media community, government agencies and high number of viewers.

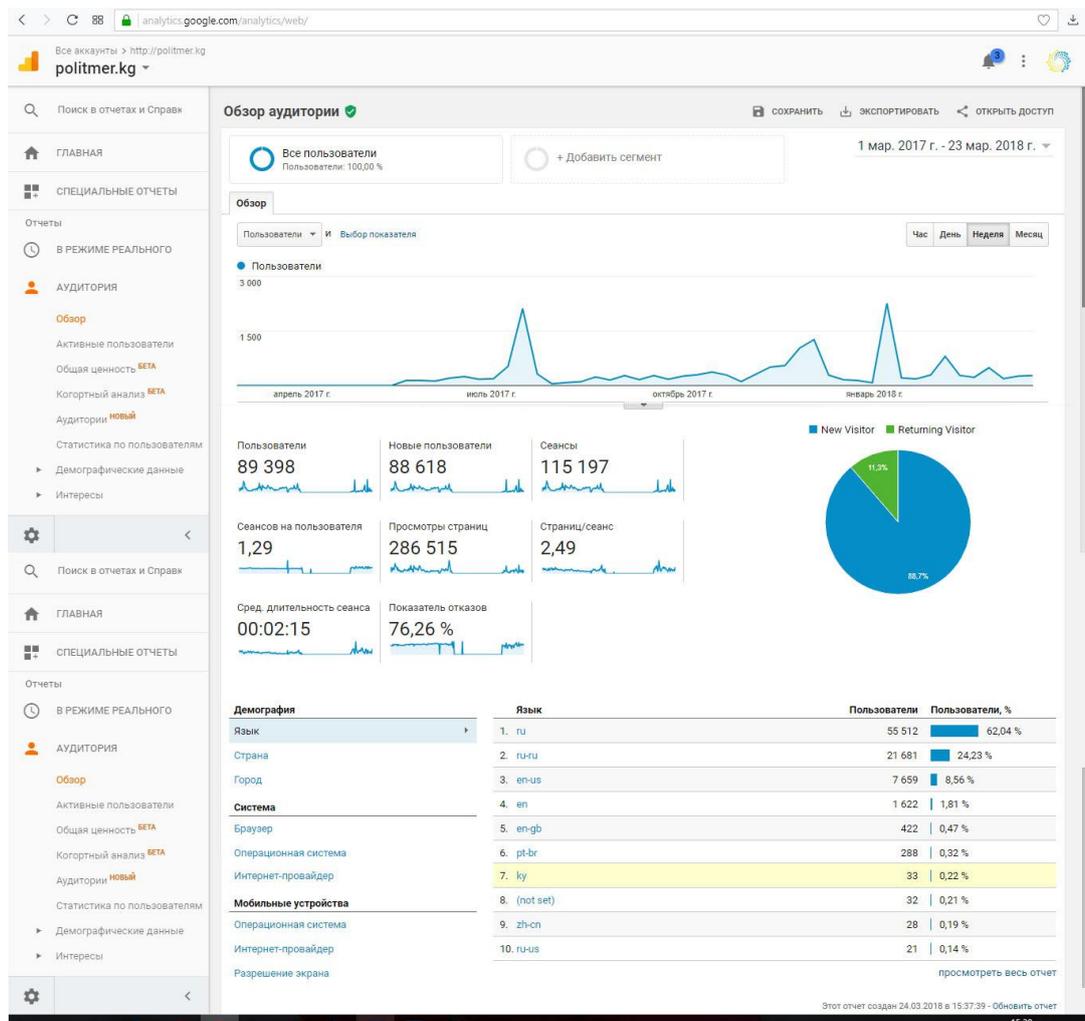
- Kyrgyz Tele Radio Company (KTRK) was broadcasted video promises of presidential candidates as well as general video materials related to educating voters to critically access and follow up on electoral promises.
- Mass media organizations are currently using publications from Politmer.kg.
- Monthly information campaigns on average cover 40000 viewers.

Last year in May, a memorandum has been signed with KTRK where KTRK undertakes the obligation to promote collaborative animation clips about unfulfilled promises of politicians and candidates for president of the Kyrgyz Republic. During the pre-election period, the general clips about promises broadcasted where it calls voters to vote intelligently, consciously. The European Union is specified by the donor of this project in all cooperative clips with KTRK. Production of video products was outsourced to Public association "Media Format". "Media Format" prepared overall 20 video products, including 11 animation clips, and 9 interviews.

Due to high number of users, need for feedback from our subscribers, implementation of interactive polls, and implementation of video recordings of promises CIIP constantly updates the Politmer.kg website. Politmer.kg website is now capable of handling and providing new services.

During the period of implementing of the Action, Politmer.kg made personal **profiles of 7 political parties, 160 political figures**, more than **1400 promises**, acquired **more than 380 failed promises**, launched **20 weekly** information campaigns covering up to **80000 viewers** per campaign.

Statistics from Google Analytics are provided below:



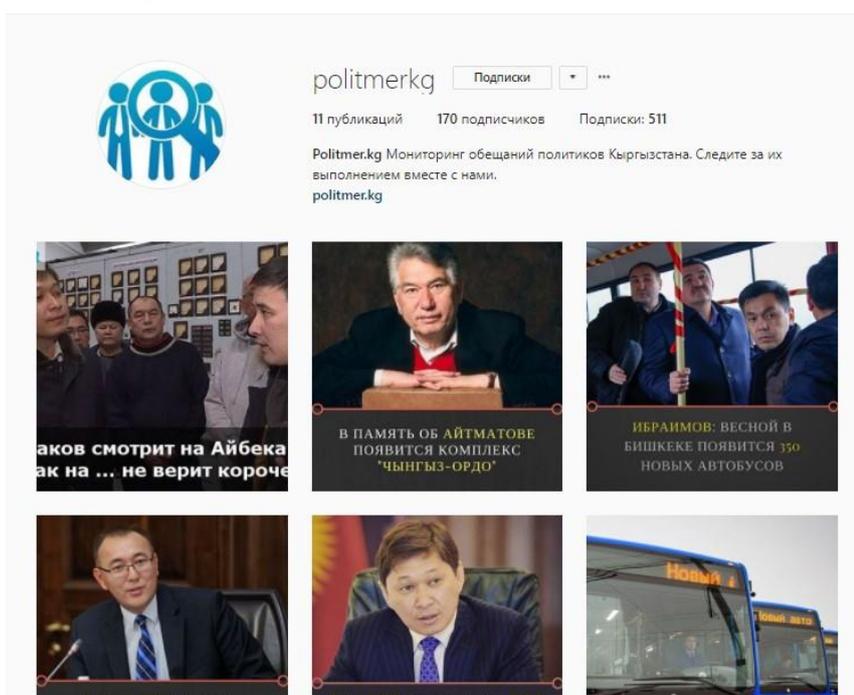
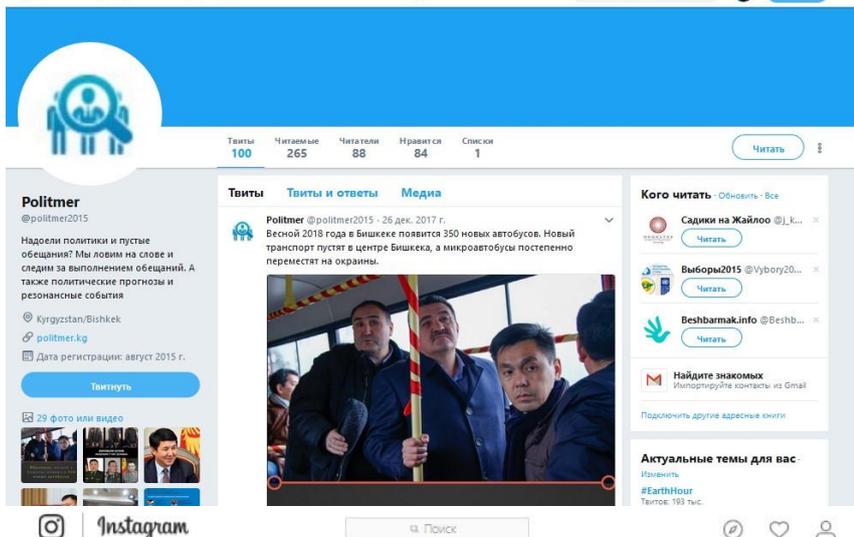
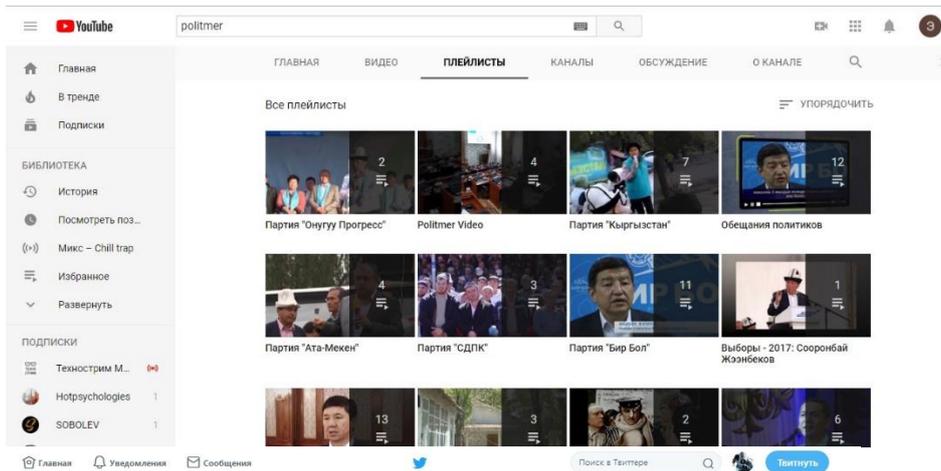
Digital monitoring resource Politmer.kg<sup>7</sup> is a resource that monitors promises of various public officials, political parties, public figures, and former public officials including incumbent and possible presidential candidates. Politmer.kg journalists currently monitor post-election implementation of electoral platform promises of the candidates after presidential elections.

Considering the role of the presidential institution in shaping the lives of citizens, it is extremely important to connect the electoral promises to votes. For that reason, Politmer.kg was set up as an online resource enabling tracking of electoral platforms of key political forces in the Kyrgyz Republic, disaggregated to the level of individual politicians and political parties. Politmer.kg focuses on helping citizens make an informed choice during elections, based on evidence behind the election platforms.

With rise of social media and online reporting platforms, citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic are increasingly becoming crucial sources of information. This is especially important during the elections cycle. Social networks like Facebook are actively used to disseminate information that is provided by Politmer.kg. Politmer.kg has its own page on Facebook<sup>8</sup> with more than 4000 subscribers. It is important to note that subscribers get information on Facebook share, repost and like materials presented and additionally visit the webpage, which also works with CIIP's Youtube channel, Instagram page, and Twitter page.

<sup>7</sup> <http://politmer.kg/ru/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/politmer.kg/>



The role of social media is expanding due to interactive, versatile nature of consumption and dissemination of information online. Social media are seen by the state officials as one of the primary means to connect with citizens and receive feedback on their activities. At the same time, elections are a continuous mechanism with which citizens hold their leaders to account.



Info.politmer.kg analyses online media in regards to public and political figures, including presidential candidates, online media, and political parties.

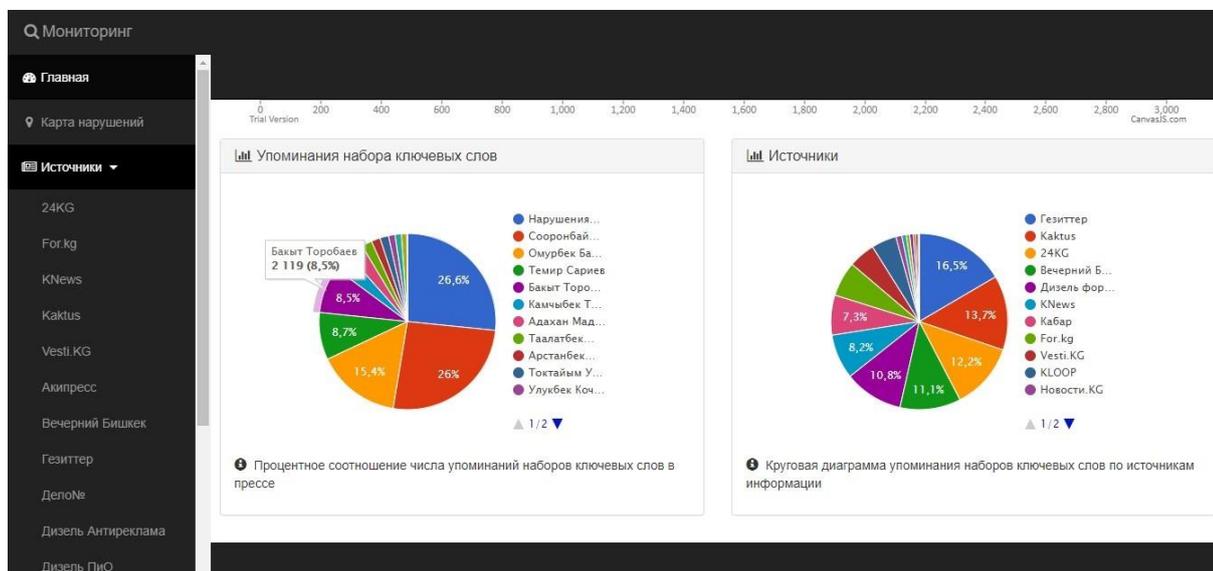
From the point of view of functional architecture, the system is conditionally divided into the following subsystems (functional complexes of tasks):

- Subsystem for management of key words and a list of candidates and their political parties. This subsystem should provide a visual interface for managing the list of candidates and their political parties and keywords belonging to parties (the names of party members, party names and alternative names and party nicknames should be used as keywords);
- Subsystem of information collection and analysis. This subsystem should work in a completely autonomous mode, running on schedule.

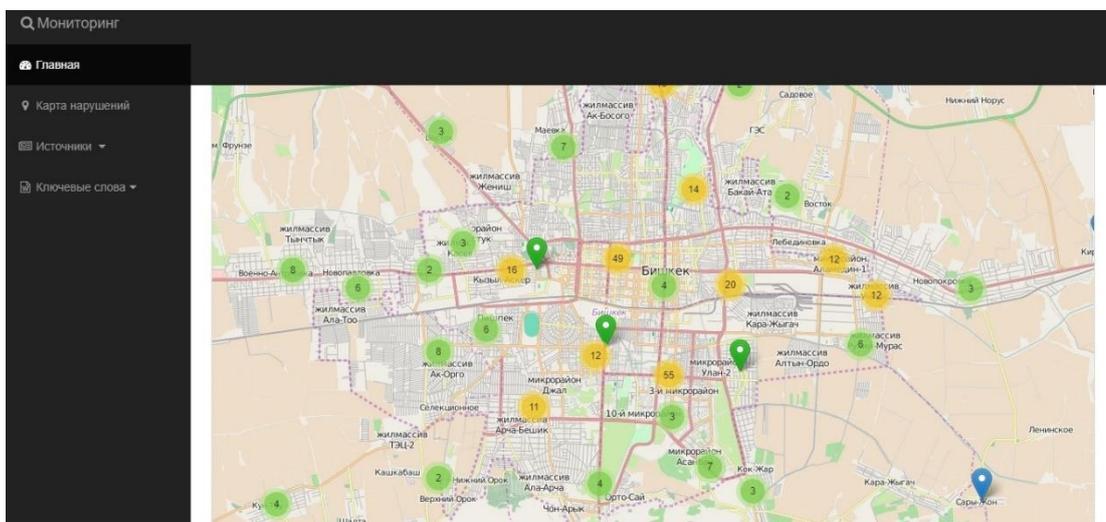
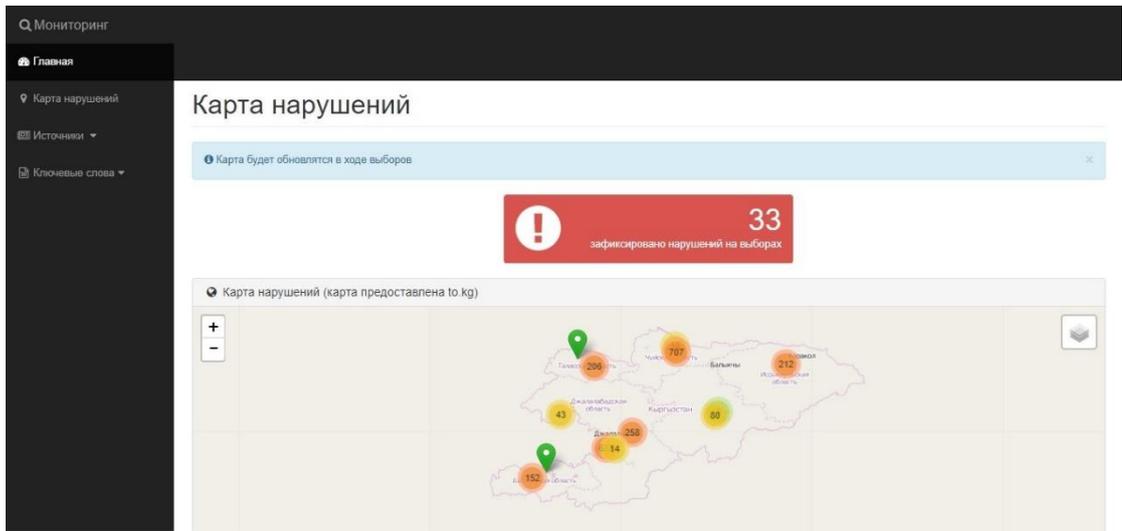
Thus, this information system performs intellectual analysis of data collected from the media and blogs using a language-dependent algorithm of fuzzy search.

For the web interfaces of the system, an original graphic design has been developed, including elements of the visual identification of the system (emblems, signs, logos, etc.) that defines color, font and compositional page solutions, rules for representing different types of data (texts of various sizes, lists of different types, images, tables, hyperlinks), control and navigation elements (menus, buttons, shapes, etc.).

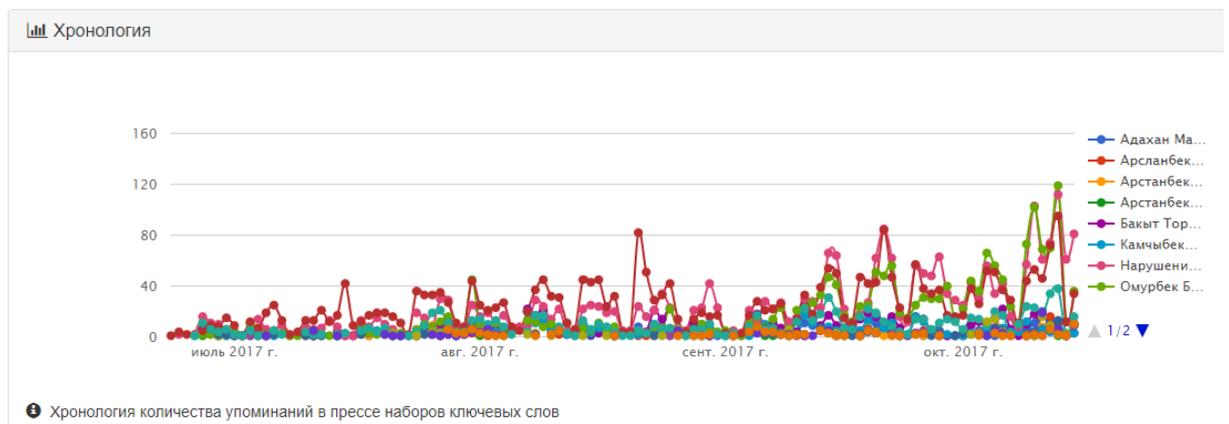
The visual solution of the interface pages is designed to represent significant amounts of text information (over 150,000 characters per document) and provide easy access to navigation and control elements:

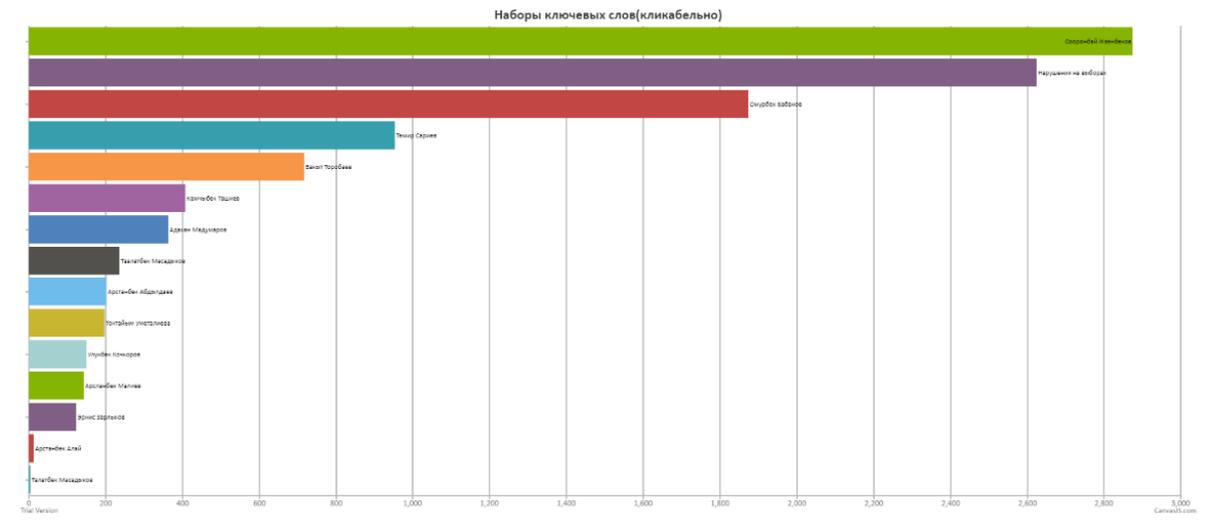


This map reflects violations of the electoral process, in a quantitative ratio across the regions of Kyrgyzstan, with the ability to display in real time-online.

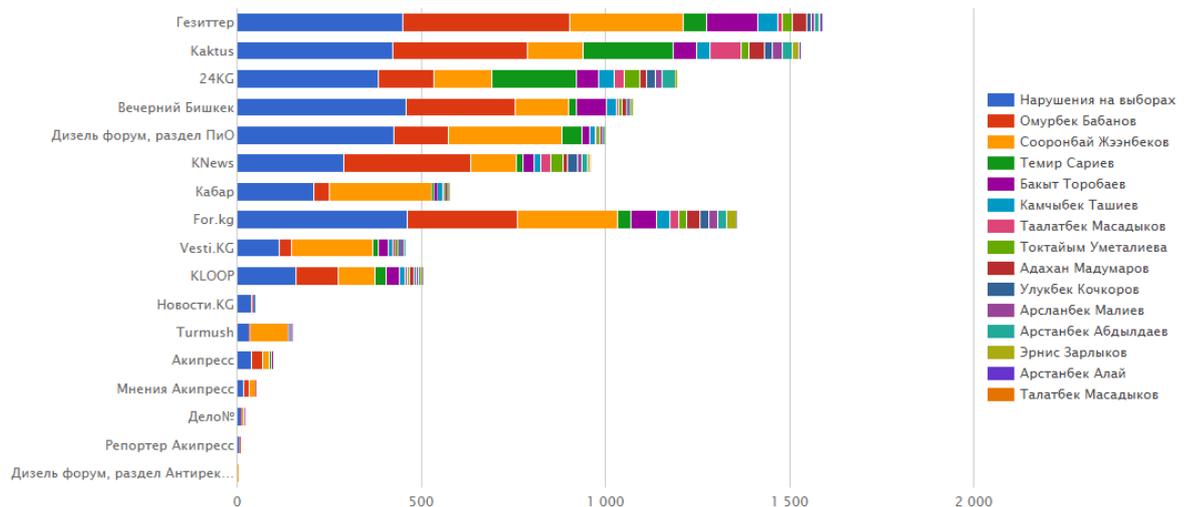


Info.politmer.kg provided the statistics by the chronological diagramm which demonstrates how often the candidate was mentioned by mass media.





Info.politmer.kg designed the tool that allows tracking the count of mentions of candidates in mass media.



### Activity 1.4.3 Release of verified monitoring reports in visualized and quantified form

During the pre-election campaign and elections, the resource analysed 606,908 informational materials released on 19 online platforms (media, aggregators). The whole array of data was collected by the system from June 24, 2017 until the Election Day - October 15, 2017.

In these articles, the system tracked 48 key words and phrases - the names of fifteen candidates for the presidency, as well as all the words and phrases that somehow relate to issues of violations in elections.

Monitoring and data collection were carried out from the following sources:

- <https://24.kg>
- <http://for.kg/>
- <http://knews.kg/>

- <https://kaktus.media/>
- <https://vesti.kg/>
- <https://akipress.org/>
- <http://vb.kg/> - сайт газеты "Вечерний Бишкек"
- <http://www.gezitter.org/>
- <http://delo.kg/> - сайт газеты "Дело№..."
- <http://diesel.elcat.kg/index.php?showforum=54> - сайт <http://diesel.elcat.kg>, раздел "Антиреклама"
- <http://diesel.elcat.kg/index.php?showforum=76> - сайт <http://diesel.elcat.kg>, раздел "Политика и общество"
- <http://kabar.kg/>
- <http://mnenie.akipress.org/>
- <http://novosti.kg/>
- <http://reporter.akipress.org/>
- <http://turmush.kg/>
- [www.tazabek.kg](http://www.tazabek.kg)
- [www.paruskv.info](http://www.paruskv.info)

In total, the system recognized 3 thousand 977 mentions of violations in the media. The main share, or 36.3% of the total, fell on the word "violation". Below is a statistic of more detailed references:

- Violations in the elections - 603 mentions (15%);
- Administrative resource - 586 (14.7%);
- Bribery of voters - 340 (8.5%);
- Collusion - 216 (5.5%);
- Falsification - 156 (3.9%);
- Pressure on voters - 136 (3.4%);
- Injection - 102 (2.5%);
- Carousel - 63 (1.6%) and other words.

This statistics collected by the "robot" allows you to see in detail the electoral process and the real picture that has developed in the pre-election period.

Moreover, for each specified word or phrase there is a separate repository where the sources are collected: the sources in which they are specified, dates and hyperlinks. This allows you to determine, to the nearest minute, when and in which article in the media was written any violation in the elections.

There are also two separate diagrams that indicate: 1) the percentage of mentions of a particular word or phrase in the media; 2) chronology by date.

It is important to note that it is not possible to do the same work manually.

For the period - from the end of June to the middle of October - the names of all fifteen candidates for the presidency were mentioned in the press 8 thousand 252 times. Analysis of the collected data made it possible to ascertain that of the total number of references, the share of Sooronbai Jeenbekov was 34.8%. The data is displayed in the "Keyword Popularity Chart".

Thus, the press wrote about 12% of information about the current president than about its main rival, Omurbek Babanov, although the latter spent 35% more money. Recall: Jeenbekov's expenditures amounted to a little more than 158 million soms, while Babanov spent almost 240.6 million (a difference of 82.5 million soms).

Also in the press mentioned:

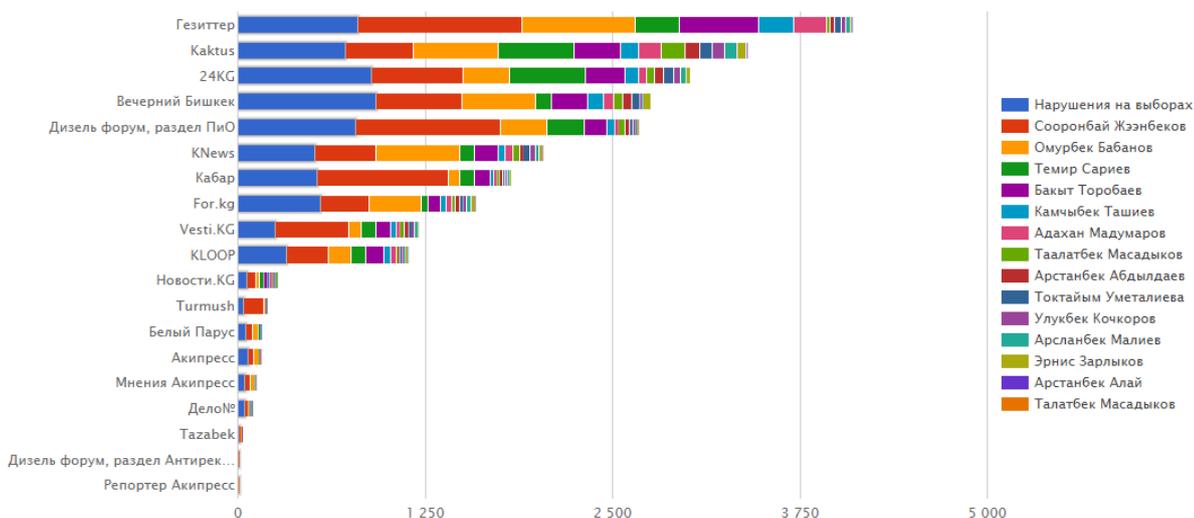
- Temir Sariev - 952 mentions or 11.5%;
- Bakyt Torobayev - 716 or 8.7%;
- Kamchybek Tashiev - 408 or 5%;
- Adakhan Madumarov - 362 or 4.4%, etc.



In this section, there is also a separate repository, where the sources are collected, the sources in which they are listed, dates and hyperlinks. This allows you to know, to the nearest minute, when and in which article in the media was written about any candidate. And two separate diagrams in which it is indicated: 1) the percentage of mentions of the candidate by mass media; 2) chronology by date.

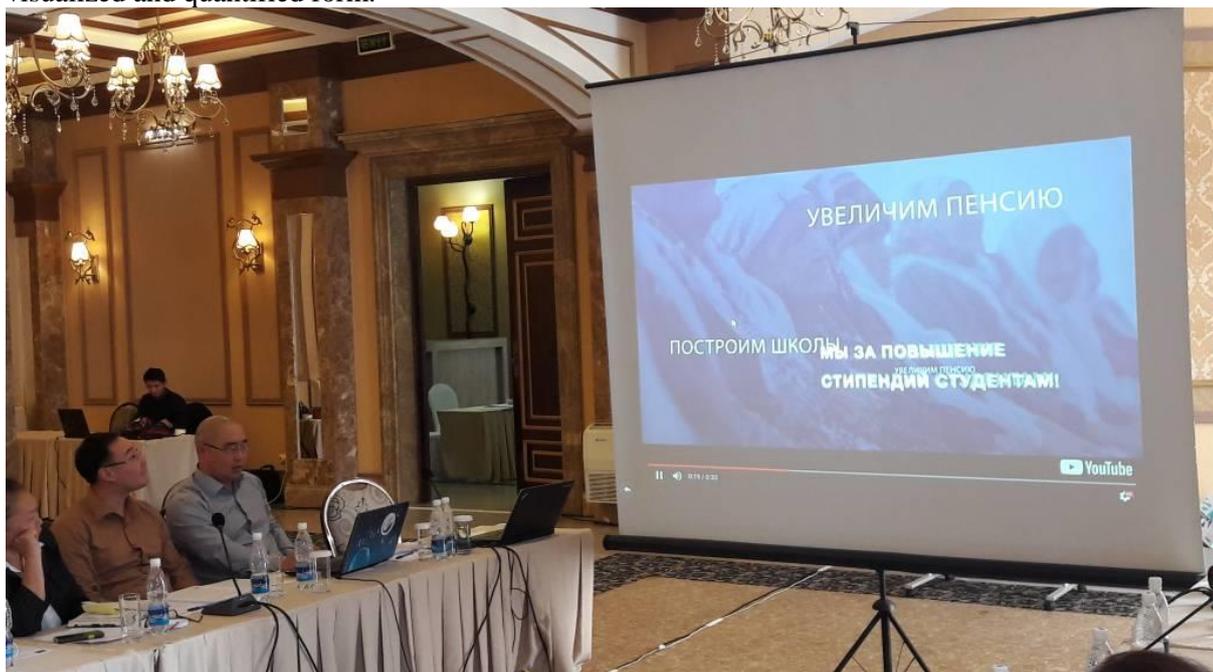
Another section of the resource gathered detailed data on how many times a particular media wrote a particular candidate's name or information about violations during the specified period.

Below is the rating of the media and online platforms that were included in the system (Colors denote keywords):



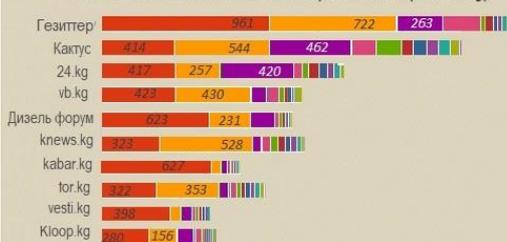
On November 23, 2017, CCC held a round table on the theme "Presidential elections in 2017: results and recommendations of the consortium" For Fair Elections! There were presented activities and

recommendations on election issues. Politmer.kg journalists presented monitoring reports in visualized and quantified form.



### Упомянутость кандидатов в СМИ и расходы на агитацию

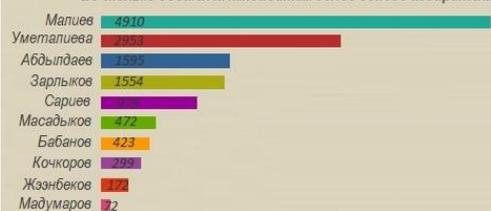
Упомянутость кандидатов в интернете на info.politmer.kg (количество)



Расходы кандидатов на агитацию (в сомах)



Во сколько обошелся кандидатам голос одного избирателя (в сомах)



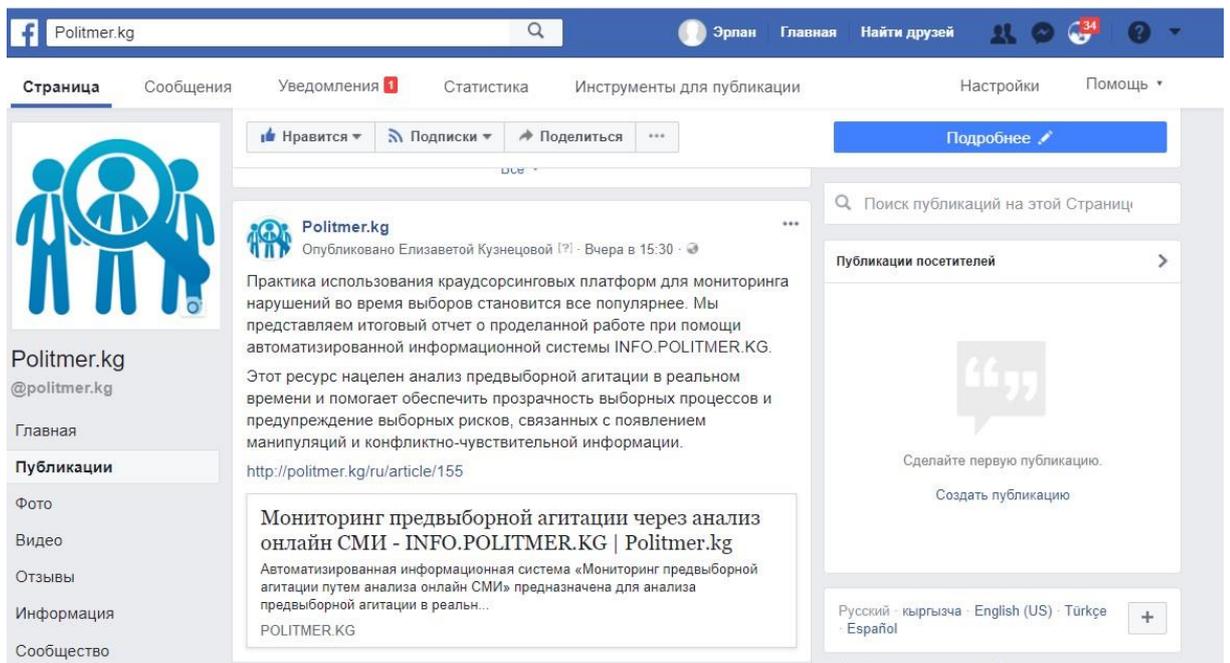
### ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ИТОГИ ВЫБОРОВ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА



Источник: ЦИК КР, info.politmer.kg

#### Activity 1.4.4. Dissemination of monitoring reports in social media for public discussion

All prepared reports were published on Facebook and Politmer.kg web site.



The practice of using crowdsourcing platforms to monitor violations during elections is becoming more popular. One of the most well-known media in Kyrgyzstan has posted on its website a message about the parsing system info.politmer.kg:



### Activity 3.4.1. Preparation and publication of at least 300 reference articles capturing electoral promises

At the moment, Politmer.kg collected about 1,400 promises. Overall 400 promises were collected by the Politmer team during the election period. About 195 promises were made directly by candidates in the election period, including 65 promises of Sooronbai Zheenbekov, who became

the President of Kyrgyz Republic after the elections. The remaining promises were given by the candidates from their political parties.

Statistics are provided below:

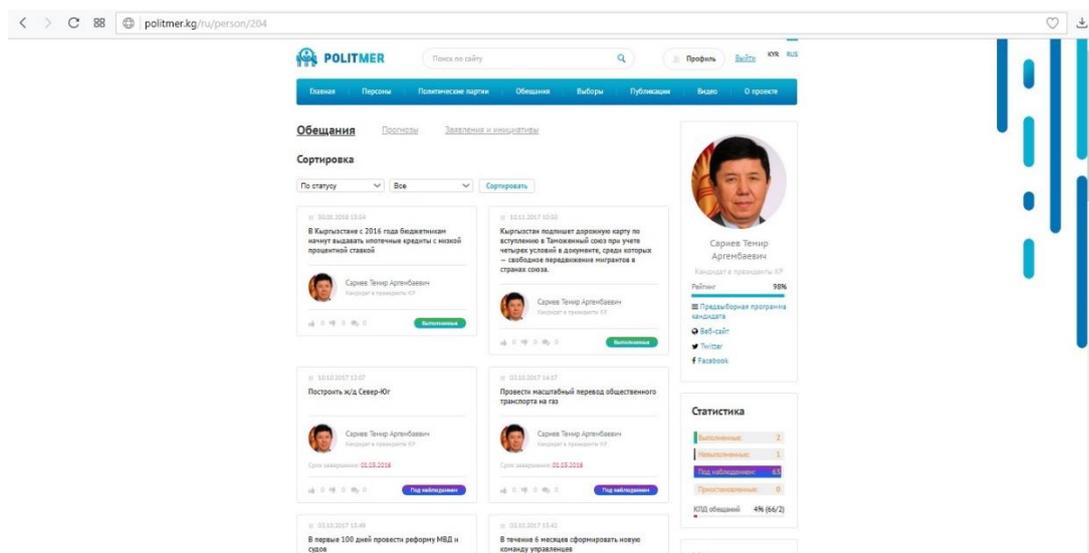
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `politmer.kg/backend/promise/index`. The page title is 'Обещания' (Promises). A sidebar on the left contains a navigation menu with items like 'Контеит', 'Модули', 'Комментарии', 'Персоны', 'Категории персон', 'Партии', 'Обещания', 'Статусы обещаний', 'Теги обещаний', 'Прогнозы', 'Статусы прогнозов', 'Резонансные события', 'Статусы событий', 'Инциденты и заявления', 'Новости и аналитика', 'Категория новостей', 'Баннер', 'Инфографика', and 'Видео'. The main content area displays a table of promises with columns for 'Тип', 'Тип', and 'Политик'. The table lists 10 promises, each with a description, a type, and a politician's name. A 'Добавить' (Add) button is visible at the top left of the table area.

Тип	Тип	Политик
Водители столичных маршруток будут соблюдать дресс-код	Обещание	Ибраимов Албек Сабирбекович
Борьба с коррупцией будет на первом месте	Обещание	Жаңыбеков Сооронбай Шарипович
Я никогда не позволю своим братьям, членам семьи вмешиваться в мою работу	Обещание	Жаңыбеков Сооронбай Шарипович
Полностью решить проблему границы	Обещание	Жаңыбеков Сооронбай Шарипович
Установить 15 светофоров на перекрестках города за 3 месяца	Обещание	Ибраимов Албек Сабирбекович
"Жестко" наказывать виновных в аварии на ТЭЦ Бишкека	Обещание	Шадиев Аскарбек Алимбаевич
Открыть мега дата-центра по обмену данными в ближайше 1,5 года	Обещание	Абасканов Нурбек Эсенканович
Перейти от карательных методов к профилактической работе	Обещание	Осмонов Замирбек Бабакулович
Установить до 40 тыс. КЮМ, работающих в онлайн-режиме	Обещание	Абдыканов Октябрь Абдыканович

Example of promises are provided below:

The first screenshot shows a profile page for 'Жаңыбеков Сооронбай Шарипович' (Janybekov Soronbay Sharipovich) at `politmer.kg/person/156`. The page features a navigation bar with 'Главная', 'Персоны', 'Политические партии', 'Обещания', 'Выборы', 'Публикации', 'Видео', and 'О проекте'. The 'Обещания' section is active, showing a grid of promises with their dates and status. A profile card on the right includes a photo, name, title 'Президент Парламентской Республики', a rating of 95%, and a 'Гражданская программа кандидата'. A 'Статистика' (Statistics) section shows: 13 promises, 7 fulfilled, 59 promises made, 0 promises broken, and 17% of promises fulfilled. A 'Метки' (Tags) section lists 'политическая', 'экономика', 'обучение', and 'образование'.

The second screenshot shows a profile page for 'Бабаев Онуурбек Токтогулович' (Babaev Onurbek Toktogulovich) at `politmer.kg/person/84`. The layout is similar to the first profile. The 'Обещания' section shows promises such as 'Заявлено о полном уходе из политики, включая партийную деятельность' and 'В 2012 году в республике установит бесплатные электронные счетчики прадплата'. The profile card on the right shows a rating of 96% and a 'Гражданская программа кандидата'. The 'Статистика' section shows: 23 promises, 15 fulfilled, 42 promises made, 11 promises broken, and 28% of promises fulfilled. The 'Метки' section lists 'политическая', 'экономика', 'образование', and 'культура'.



Promises were collected from most popular candidates to president seat. Below, document containing url on electoral promises:

1. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1198> - Almazbek Atambaev(current president) - after elections I would stay and if I overcome the law I would be response for it
2. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1325> - Bakyt Torobaev(candidate) - if I became the president, I would reject the cortege
3. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1392> - Soronbai Jeenbekov(candidate) - 189 government services from 373 will be change into electron ones to 1 october
4. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1408> - Soronbai Jeenbekov(candidate) If I became the president I would not let for clans and families to rule the country(caricature)
5. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1412> - Almazbek Atambaev(current president) Try to finish “Belizgeit”
6. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1416> - Almazbek Atambaev(current president) Maksim Bakiev could not avoid the punishment!
7. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1417> - Soronbai Jeenbekov(candidate) To fix district hospitals in Talas region
8. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1420> - Soronbai Jeenbekov(candidate) To develop the project of new road Tash-Komur – Kerben – Ala-Buka
9. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1421> - Soronbai Jeenbekov(candidate) To reconstruct the stadion in Bazar-Korgon
10. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1423> - Soronbai Jeenbekov(candidate) In January 2018, building of power lines will start according to the project «CASA-1000»
11. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1383> - Bakyt Torobaev(candidate) To withdraw Kyrgyzstan from poverty

12. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/911> - Bakyt Torobaev(candidate) To promote for Kyrgyzstan to become the largest exporter of halal-production in Central Asia
13. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1425> - Soronbai Jeenbekov(candidate) К 1 октября запустить проект информационных киосков To start up project of information booth
14. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1426> - Soronbai Jeenbekov(candidate) Each school will have a modern sport hall
15. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1448> - Omurbek Babanov(candidate) To provide with double citizenship
16. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1449> - Omurbek Babanov(candidate) To Introduce a representative to each ayil okmotu(local government)
17. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1445> - Temir Sariev(candidate) Corrupt officials will be in prison
18. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1446> - Omurbek Babanov(candidate) For 2023 Kyrgyzstan's GDP will become \$13.6 billion
19. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1447> - Temir Sariev(candidate) 100 enterprises - factories and plants will be created every year
20. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1457> - Bakyt Torobaev(candidate) To reject the cortege and residentials
21. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1451> - Bakyt Torobaev(candidate) To decryes deputies to 75
22. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1452> - Bakyt Torobaev(candidate) Reduce government to 9 ministries
23. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1453> - Bakyt Torobaev(candidate) To impose the death penalty for child abuse and terrorism
24. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1455> - Bakyt Torobaev(candidate) Introduce the institution of jury
25. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1456> - Soronbai Jeenbekov(candidate) In the next 5 years, all areas will be provided with clean drinking water
26. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1454> - Temir Sariev(candidate) Young family will be able to get a mortgage loan from 500 thousand soms
27. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1460> - Temir Sariev(candidate) The base part of the pension will exceed 5 thousand soms in 2019
28. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1461> - Omurbek Babanov(candidate) Recover 700 houses affected by the earthquake
29. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1462> - Omurbek Babanov(candidate) To create 10 new certification centers for domestic products
30. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1464> - Omurbek Babanov(candidate) To increase volume of export to Russia in 5 times, to China in 7 times

31. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1465> - Temir Sariev(candidate) To conduct a three-month amnesty of capital
32. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1466> - Bakyt Torobaev(candidate) Launch in 2018 100 MTS(machine and tractor stations)
33. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1467> - Omurbek Babanov(candidate) Mortgage under 9% - affordable housing for every Kyrgyz!
34. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1469> - Temir Sariev(candidate) 100 thousand soms of loans to each young family
35. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1470> - Temir Sariev(candidate) Increase in wages in 2018 by 100%
36. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1471> - Temir Sariev(candidate) I will decide the question about double citizenship with Russia
37. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1472> - Temir Sariev(candidate) Farmers will receive unsecured loans of 300 thousand soms
38. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1473> - Soronbai Jeenbekov(candidate) The period of parental leave for children with disabilities will be included in the length of service
39. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1480> - Soronbai Jeenbekov(candidate) I will prolong the use of right-hand taxi until 2020
40. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1482> - Omurbek Babanov(candidate) I will never use you in politics !, - an appeal to security officials
41. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1483> - Temir Sariev(candidate) Annually increase the salary of state employees by 20%
42. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1485> - Temir Sariev(candidate) By 2019, all schools will be connected to the Internet
43. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1486> - Temir Sariev(candidate) My first decree will be the division of business and politics
44. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1488> - Omurbek Babanov(candidate) Initiate the passage of all judges testing on a polygraph
45. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1490> - Soronbai Jeenbekov(candidate) Batken will bloom!

Overall 5 video promises were collected from TV stations capturing electoral promises, digitally edited, and stored on the website [www.politmer.kg](http://www.politmer.kg).

1. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1398> - Omurbek Babanov To simplify tax payments to business
2. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1399> - Omurbek Babanov Kyrgyzstan will enter to top 10 in index of welfare
3. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1401> - Omurbek Babanov I will continue the integration policy within the framework of the EAEC, the SCO and the CSTO

4. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1400> - Omurbek Babanov Brand «Made in Kyrgyzstan» will achieve the success
5. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1402> - Omurbek Babanov Решим все приграничные проблемы с соседями We will decide all the border problems with our neighbors

Example of promises of former president Atambayev on Politmer.kg:

politmer.kg/ru/person/212

**Обещания** Прогнозы Заявления и инициативы

**Сортировка**

По статусу Все Сортировать

21.09.2017 11:33

**Пожаловаться Дональду Трампу на «Азаттык»**



Атамбаев Алмазбек Шаршенович  
Президент КР

1 1 0

Невыполненные

29.08.2017 19:00

**Цена на газ будет только снижаться**



Атамбаев Алмазбек Шаршенович  
Президент КР

Срок завершения: 01.11.2017

0 0 0

Под наблюдением

24.07.2017 14:36

**Максим Бакиев не сможет отвертеться!**



Атамбаев Алмазбек Шаршенович  
Президент КР

Срок завершения: 01.11.2017

24.07.2017 12:49

**Довести "Белизгейт" до конца своего срока**



Атамбаев Алмазбек Шаршенович  
Президент КР

0 0 0

Под наблюдением



Атамбаев Алмазбек Шаршенович  
Президент КР

Рейтинг **40%**

Веб-сайт  
Twitter  
Facebook

**Статистика**

Выполненные: 0

Невыполненные: 1

Под наблюдением: 95

Приостановленные: 0

Promises of one of the leading candidates Ex-Prime Minister and head of Republic Ata Jurt political party Babanov

**Обещания**

Прогнозы

Заявления и инициативы

**Сортировка**

По статусу

Все

Сортировать

25.09.2017 18:03

**Обещает бесплатно раздавать землю**



Бабанов Омурбек Токтогулович  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 01.04.2018

Под наблюдением

25.09.2017 17:39

**Иницирует прохождение всеми судьями тестирования на полиграфе**



Бабанов Омурбек Токтогулович  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 01.07.2018

Под наблюдением

25.09.2017 12:07

**Я никогда не буду использовать вас в политике!, - обращение к силовикам**



Бабанов Омурбек Токтогулович  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Под наблюдением

14.09.2017 15:16

**Ипотека под 9% - доступное жилье каждому кыргызстанцу!**



Бабанов Омурбек Токтогулович  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 01.01.2019

Под наблюдением



Бабанов Омурбек Токтогулович

Кандидат в президенты КР

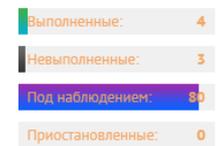
Рейтинг **100%**

Веб-сайт

Twitter

Facebook

**Статистика**



Example of another top profile candidate Torobaev, leader of Onuguu Progress party

**Обещания**

Прогнозы

Заявления и инициативы

**Сортировка**

По статусу

Все

Сортировать

14.09.2017 15:02

**Запустить в 2018 году 100 МТС**



Торобаев Бакыт Эргешевич  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 03.12.2018

Под наблюдением

11.09.2017 16:30

**Вести институт присяжных**



Торобаев Бакыт Эргешевич  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 01.01.2019

Под наблюдением

11.09.2017 16:19

**Вести смертную казнь за насилие над детьми и терроризм**



Торобаев Бакыт Эргешевич  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 01.10.2018

Под наблюдением

11.09.2017 16:14

**Сократить правительство до 9 министерств**



Торобаев Бакыт Эргешевич  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 04.06.2018

Под наблюдением

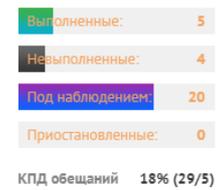


Торобаев Бакыт Эргешевич

Кандидат в президенты КР

Рейтинг **50%**

**Статистика**



Former Ex-Prime Minister, Sariev, head of Ak Shumkar party

## Обещания

Прогнозы

Заявления и инициативы

### Сортировка

По статусу

Все

Сортировать

25.09.2017 17:10

**Моим первым указом станет разделение бизнеса и политики**

Сариев Темир Аргембаевич

Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 11.12.2017

👍 0 🗨️ 0 📧 0
Под наблюдением

25.09.2017 17:06

**К 2019 году все школы будут подключены к Интернету**

Сариев Темир Аргембаевич

Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 01.09.2019

👍 0 🗨️ 0 📧 0
Под наблюдением

25.09.2017 13:08

**Ежегодно увеличивать зарплату бюджетникам на 20%**

Сариев Темир Аргембаевич

Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 01.09.2018

👍 0 🗨️ 0 📧 0
Под наблюдением

18.09.2017 11:43

**Фермеры будут получать беззалоговые кредиты в 300 тыс. сомов**

Сариев Темир Аргембаевич

Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 01.09.2018

Сариев Темир Аргембаевич

Кандидат в президенты КР

Рейтинг **0%**

🌐 Веб-сайт

🐦 Twitter

📘 Facebook

**Статистика**

Выполненные:	0
Невыполненные:	1
Под наблюдением:	57
Приостановленные:	0

Promises were also collected from just elected president Sooronbai Jeenbekov and most popular candidates. Links are provided below.

1. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1539> - To uproot the word “migrant” and build a factory every year - Temir Sariev
2. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1538> - Resolve a question with double citizenship with Russia - Temir Sariev
3. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1530> - Every village in Kyrgyzstan will be provided by sports hall - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
4. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1529> - Broadband internet will be provided to every village in Kyrgyzstan - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
5. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1526> - 3000 thousand state employee families will get apartments in a year - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
6. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1525> - To enroll seniority to parents who take care of children with disabilities - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
7. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1524> - To increase a state allowance for incapable citizens to subsistence level - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
8. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1523> - free program of professional health survey for children - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
9. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1522> - To double-increase the number of kindergartens - Sooronbai Jeenbekov

10. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1521> - To build 46 water management facilities in 10 years - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
11. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1519> - To build a new railroad - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
12. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1518> - To finish the alternative auto-road “North-South” - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
13. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1517> - To build power stations such as Kambaratinskyi Hydro Power Station-1, Kambaratinskyi HPS-2 etc. - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
14. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1516> - double-increasing income of the population to 2023 year - Soronbai Jeenbekov
15. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1508> - to increase salary for teachers till 30.000 soms - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
16. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1507> - To transform the Ministry of Agriculture into corporation “Kyrgyz Aiyl Charba” - Omurbek Babanov
17. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1506> - To build a railroad “North-South” - Temir Sariev
18. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1505> - Promised to start a fight against corruption from Babanov - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
19. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1504> - rate for mortgage will be decrease till 6 % per annum - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
20. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1503> - Russian language will save its position as the second government language - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
21. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1502> - to revival industry in Kyzyl-Kia city - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
22. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1501> - Promised to address the issue to build and fix the airport in Kyzyl-Kia - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
23. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1500> - To increase federal funding to Batken annually - Sooronbai Jeenbekov
24. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1499> - Shamaldy-Sai’s HPS will become the primary one for development - Omurbek Babanov
25. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1496> - promised to attract “net” investors - Omurbek Babanov
26. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1495> - To conduct the major offshoring of public transport to gas - Temir Sariev
27. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1494> - in first 100 days, to reform the Ministry Internal Affairs and courts - Temir Sariev
28. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1493> - To create a new management team in 6 months - Temir Sariev
29. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1492> - First 200 people behalf of the state will be held under the firm control of Anti-Corruption Agency - Temir Sariev

30. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1491> - To impose a moratorium for verification business period of a year - Temir Sariev
31. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1527> - in five years, we will start selling electricity to neighbor countries(video) – Sooronbai Jeenbekov
32. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1528> - Every village in Kyrgyzstan will be provided by pure and potable water(video) – Sooronbai Jeenbekov
33. <http://politmer.kg/ru/promise/1520> - Djungal will change almost beyond recognition (video) – Sooronbai Jeenbekov

Example of promises of just elected president on Politmer.kg:

The screenshot shows the website [politmer.kg/ru/person/156](http://politmer.kg/ru/person/156). The page features a navigation bar with categories like 'Главная', 'Персоны', 'Политические партии', 'Обещания', 'Выборы', 'Публикации', 'Видео', and 'О проекте'. The main content area is titled 'Обещания' and includes a 'Сортировка' section with filters for 'По статусу' and 'Все'. There are four promise cards displayed:

- Promise 1:** 'К 2018 году правительство завершит полную инвентаризацию госимущества'. Status: 'Выполнены' (Completed). Completion date: 25.12.2017.
- Promise 2:** 'Провести "чистку" среди силовиков, судей и чиновников'. Status: 'Под наблюдением' (Under observation). Completion date: 18.08.2018.
- Promise 3:** '189 госуслуг из 373 будут в электронном виде к 1 октября'. Status: 'Выполнены' (Completed). Completion date: 02.10.2017.
- Promise 4:** 'К 1 октября запустить проект информационных киосков'. Status: 'Под наблюдением' (Under observation). Completion date: 31.12.2017.

On the right side, there is a profile for 'Жээнбеков Сооронбай Шарипович', President of the Kyrgyz Republic, with a rating of 50% and a 'Предвыборная программа кандидата' (Campaign program of the candidate). Below this is a 'Статистика' (Statistics) section showing the following counts:

Выполненные:	14
Невыполненные:	6
Под наблюдением:	48
Приостановленные:	0

Promises of the ex-politician who was one of the famous candidates during the election period.

**POLITMER** Поиск по сайту [Войти](#) [Регистрация](#) [KYR](#) [RUS](#)

[Главная](#) [Персоны](#) [Политические партии](#) [Обещания](#) [Выборы](#) [Публикации](#) [Видео](#) [О проекте](#)

**Обещания** [Прогнозы](#) [Заявления и инициативы](#)

**Сортировка**

По статусу  [Сортировать](#)

29.11.2017 12:10

**В 2012 году в республике установят бесплатные электронные счетчики предоплаты**

 **Бабанов Омурбек Токтогулович**  
Кандидат в президенты КР

0 0 0 0 [Выполненные](#)

29.11.2017 11:59

**"В 2012 году инфляция в Кыргызстане не должна превысить 10 %"**

 **Бабанов Омурбек Токтогулович**  
Кандидат в президенты КР

0 0 0 0 [Выполненные](#)

29.11.2017 11:42

**Пообещал помочь с предоставлением ГСМ по льготным ценам**

 **Бабанов Омурбек Токтогулович**  
Кандидат в президенты КР

0 0 0 0 [Невыполненные](#)

28.11.2017 18:02

**В Кыргызстане веерных отключений электроэнергии в осенне-зимний период не будет**

 **Бабанов Омурбек Токтогулович**  
Кандидат в президенты КР

0 0 0 0 [Невыполненные](#)

**Бабанов Омурбек Токтогулович**  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Рейтинг **71%**

[Предебаторная программа кандидата](#)

[Веб-сайт](#)

[Twitter](#)

[Facebook](#)

**Статистика**

Выполненные:	23
Невыполненные:	15
Под наблюдением:	41

Example of another top profile candidate Torobaev, leader of Onuguu Progress party

**Обещания** [Прогнозы](#) [Заявления и инициативы](#)

**Сортировка**

По статусу  [Сортировать](#)

14.09.2017 15:02

**Запустить в 2018 году 100 МТС**

 **Торобаев Бакыт Эргешевич**  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: **03.12.2018**

0 0 0 0 [Под наблюдением](#)

11.09.2017 16:30

**Вести институт присяжных**

 **Торобаев Бакыт Эргешевич**  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: **01.01.2019**

0 0 0 0 [Под наблюдением](#)

11.09.2017 16:19

**Вести смертную казнь за насилие над детьми и терроризм**

 **Торобаев Бакыт Эргешевич**  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: **01.10.2018**

11.09.2017 16:14

**Сократить правительство до 9 министерств**

 **Торобаев Бакыт Эргешевич**  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: **04.06.2018**

**Торобаев Бакыт Эргешевич**  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Рейтинг **50%**

**Статистика**

Выполненные:	5
Невыполненные:	4
Под наблюдением:	20
Приостановленные:	0

КПД обещаний **18% (29/5)**

Example of another top profile candidate Sariev, head of Ak Shumkar party

**Обещания** | Прогнозы | Заявления и инициативы

Сортировка

По статусу: Все | Сортировать

10.11.2017 10:50  
Кыргызстан подпишет дорожную карту по вступлению в Таможенный союз при учете четырех условий в документе, среди которых – свободное передвижение мигрантов в странах союза.

Сариев Темир Артембаевич  
Кандидат в президенты КР

10.10.2017 12:07  
Построить ж/д Север-Юг

Сариев Темир Артембаевич  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 01.05.2018

Под наблюдением

03.10.2017 14:17  
Провести масштабный перевод общественного транспорта на газ

Сариев Темир Артембаевич  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 01.05.2018

03.10.2017 13:49  
В первые 100 дней провести реформу МВД и судов

Сариев Темир Артембаевич  
Кандидат в президенты КР

Срок завершения: 05.03.2018

Статистика

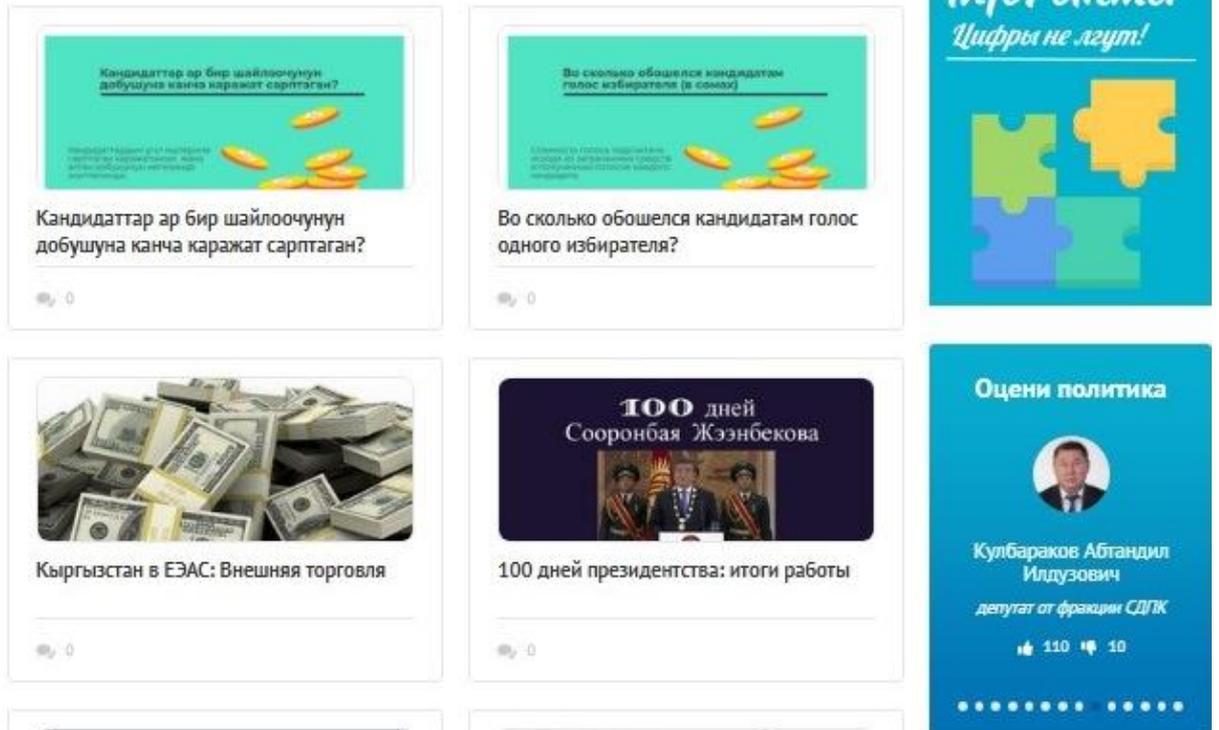
Выполненные:	1
Невыполненные:	1
Под наблюдением:	64

### Activity 3.4.2. Preparation and publication of at least 40 weekly reviews

Politmer team developed and published 44 infographic reviews on a weekly basis on various political and economic topics.

Examples of infographics are provided below:

## Инфографики

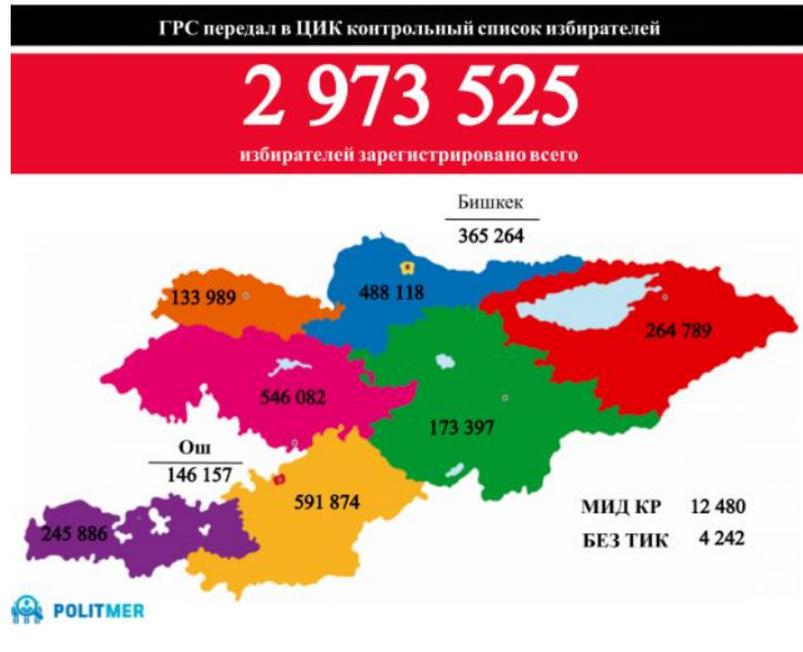


Politmer.kg also designed and published infographics demonstrating different information about candidates and their promises during the electoral period. Below are the url on reviews.

1. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/107> and <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/108> - All candidates promise these things
2. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/109> - Results of test of knowing Kyrgyz language by candidates
3. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/111> and <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/112> - Candidates occupations
4. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/114> and <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/115> - Candidates who applied their allegations to the Committee for Civic Control
5. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/116> and <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/117> - Expenses of candidates for elective companies
6. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/118> and <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/119> - How much do they earn from election? (from political strategist to artists)
7. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/120> and <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/121> - TV debates. Schedule on KTRK.
8. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/122> - candidates promises

9. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/123> - previous president elections
10. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/124> - control list of electorates

Examples of some infographics



# ВСЕ ЭТО ОБЕЩАЮТ!

**БОРЬБА С КОРРУПЦИЕЙ**

**УЛУЧШИТЬ ЖИЗНЬ В НОВОСТРОЙКАХ**

**УВЕЛИЧИТЬ ЗАРПЛАТУ**

**ДВОЙНОЕ ГРАЖДАНСТВО**

**ПОДНЯТЬ ПЕНСИЮ**

**СОЗДАТЬ РАБОЧИЕ МЕСТА**

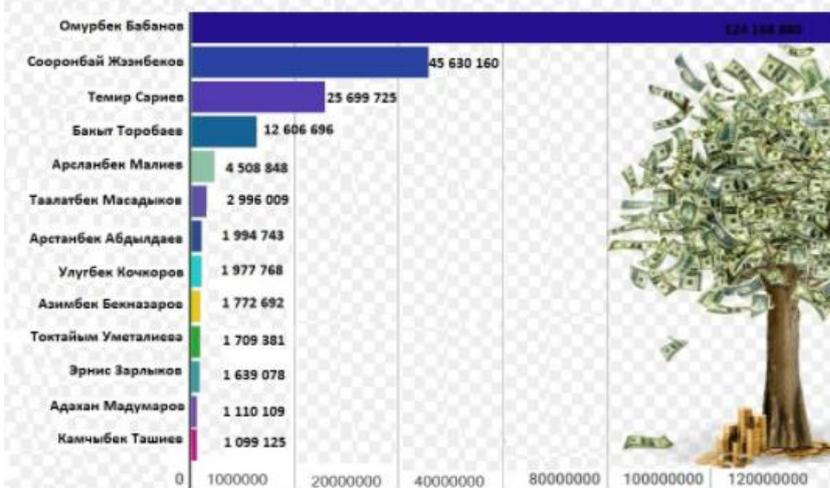
**БЕСПЛАТНАЯ МЕДИЦИНА**

**КАЧЕСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ**

**POLITMER**

**Не продавай свой голос и свое будущее!**

**ВЫБОРЫ-2017: РАСХОДЫ КАНДИДАТОВ В ПРЕЗИДЕНТЫ НА ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНУЮ КАМПАНИЮ(в сомах)**



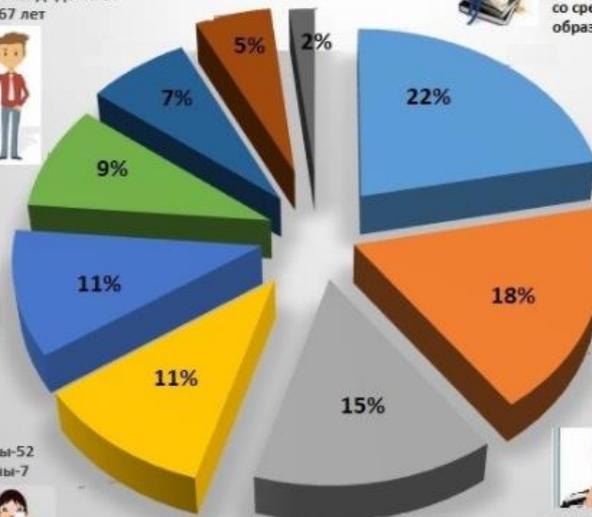
## Кандидаты в Президенты, подавших свои заявления в ЦИК на 1 августа 2017 года

возраст кандидатов от 32 до 67 лет



с высшим образованием - 50

со средним профессиональным образованием - 5



- юристы-12
- экономисты-10
- преподаватели-8
- пенсионеры-5
- безработные-6
- финансисты-5
- дипломаты-4
- врачи-3
- архитектор-1

мужчины-52  
женщины-7



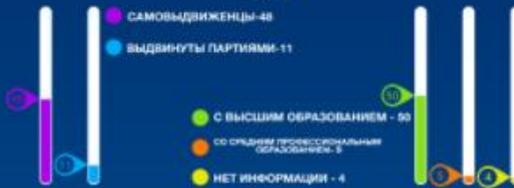
судимость имеется у 11 кандидатов



3 национальности: кыргызы-56, русские-2, турок-1

Источник: ЦИК КР

### ПРОФЕССИИ КАНДИДАТОВ, ВЫДВИНУТЫХ НА ДОЛЖНОСТЬ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ 2017



**70%**  
КАНДИДАТОВ  
ВОЗРАСТА  
ОТ 42 ДО 57 ЛЕТ



МУЖЧИНЫ-КАНДИДАТОВ - 52

ЖЕНЩИНЫ-КАНДИДАТОВ - 7

#### ПРОФЕССИИ КАНДИДАТОВ



11. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/136> - Mention of candidates in the mass media and cost of agitation (in russian) <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/143> (in kyrgyz)
12. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/131>- How Kyrgyzstan would change if Babanov's program worked (in russian) <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/132> (in kyrgyz)
13. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/128> - Who and How much earns during elections? (in russian) <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/129> (in kyrgyz)
14. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/127> - How Kyrgyz citizens voted abroad?
15. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/126> - The cost of elections: How candidates collected and spent their money?
16. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/142> - Children's benefits under the new legislation (in russian) <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/141> (in kyrgyz)
17. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/145> - Leaders on the presidential election – who doesn't have a car
18. <http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics/144> - who is the rich and who is the poor among fraction leaders

1. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/29> - Президентские выборы-2017: Vote rationally, voter!
2. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/30> - Modumarov thinks that girls are shameless
3. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/31> - Keldibekov is sure that old people do not actually need pensions
4. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/32> - Rita Karasartova: we could divide districts only be the law
5. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/33> - Adil Turdukulov: EU is the world project
6. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/34> – Did Kanat Isaev forget about his permission to increase students' stipend?
7. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/35> – “Bir Bol” and ”Kyrgyzstan” parties promised 2 years ago to increase pensions in 2-3 times
8. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/36> – Did “Onuguu-Progress” promised to increase teachers' salaries up to 400 USD
9. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/37> – Think before giving your vote, do not let to lie to yourself
10. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/38> – Echo of promises: promise and promise
11. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/39> - Voter open your eyes!
12. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/40> - Did Sariiev disclose the list of corrupted officials?
13. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/41> - Torobaev before elections, promised to open social shops where products would be cheaper to 20-30%
14. <http://politmer.kg/ru/event/42> – Shykmamatov promised to build special centers for old people

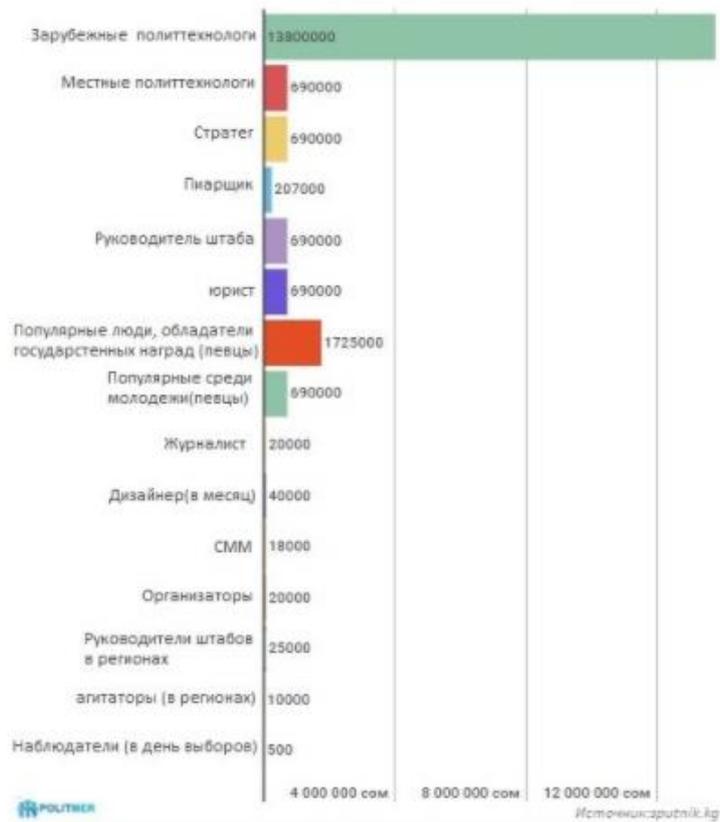
More examples of infographics:

## Упоминаемость кандидатов в СМИ и расходы на агитацию



30.10.2017 11:09

## Кто сколько зарабатывает на выборах?



## Финансирование кандидатов в президенты КР

Источники финансирования Омурбека Бабанова, Темира Сариева и Спорнбай Жэзбекова



**Омурбек Бабанов**  
Кандидат от партии "Республика"  
175 589 866 сомов



**Темир Сариев**  
Кандидат от партии "Ал-Шунар"  
38 501 000 сомов



**Спорнбай Жэзбеков**  
Кандидат от партии "СНПС"  
93 400 000 сомов

Источники финансирования



Собственные средства  
15 000 000



Собственные средства  
2 000 000



Собственные средства  
15 000 000



Вклады физлица  
160 589 866



Вклады физлица  
30 501 000



Вклады физлица  
78 300 000



Деньги партии  
6 500 000



Вклады партии  
100 000

### Как расходовались средства из фонда О.Бабанова

**173 701 941** сомов затрачено из избирательного фонда кандидата в президенты



Агитация на ТВ  
81 193 270



Изготовленные агитационные материалы  
45 172 468



Оплата работ и услуг по договорам  
22 626 838



Агитация ч/з печатные издания  
7 692 290



Организационные мероприятия  
7 641 891



Иные расходы  
7 375 184

**1 887 925** сомов составляет остаток средств на 04.10.2017

### Как расходовались средства из фонда Т.Сариева

**37 988 520** сомов затрачено из избирательного фонда кандидата в президенты

## ПРЕЗИДЕНТТИК ШАЙЛОО-2017

Бабановдун программасы боюнча Кыргызстан кантип өзгөрөт?



**Өмүрбек Бабанов,**  
КР Президенттигине  
талапкер

аткарылбаган убадалары-22

аткарылган убадалары-23

Politmer.kg сайтында Бабановго таандык 92 убаданын 37си көзөмөлдө, 23ү аткарылды, 22си аткарылган жок



бакубат 10 өлкөнүн катарында



6% бизнес насыялары



7% айыл чарба насыялары



техпаспорт жоюлат



80 өлкө менен визасыз режим



кош жарандуулук



Россияга 5, Кытайга 7 эсеге экспорт көбөйөт



жерлер акысыз таратылат



жемкорлор түрмөдө



Мамна менен пенсия көтөрүлөт



Медикамсыздандыруу жана даректуу медицина



бүт өлкө 6 айда таза суу менен камсыз болот



подъезддерде видеокамералар



кылмыш иштери 10 күндө ачылат



Медикамсыздандыруу жана даректуу медицина

9% ипотека



Булак: Талапкердин программасы

### **Activity 3.4.3. Preparation and publication of at least 30 analytical materials and interviews**

Politmer team has developed and published 32 analytical materials and interviews on various political and economic topics.

According to prepared analytical materials, in general, the election program of candidates looked like a report on the work done by the government. However, we singled out about 15 basic promises given by Jeenbekov. These included creating a "paradise" for business; lower interest rates on mortgages first to 8%, and then to 6-7%; conduct clean drinking water in every village of the country in the next five years; conduct online broadcasting of court sessions; implement the project "Safe City", etc.

At the same time, the ways and methods of implementing all the promises are largely declarative and do not carry concrete steps. The president needed the decisions to fulfill the promises by common phrases.

Production of 9 Pop-quizes (interviews) with candidates and other politicians on economic and social problems in the Kyrgyz Republic was outsourced to "Media Format". For June, 2017 the exact list of candidates for president wasn't known, in this connection, the list of politicians whom will be interviewed on topical social and economic problems has been made randomly. Politicians whom have been interviewed: Rita Karasartova, Adil Turdukulov, Almambet Shykmamatov, Felix Kulov, Aida Salyanova, Zhanar Akayev, Temirbek Asanbekov, Temir Sariyev, Rysbay Kozhobekov, etc.

Omurbek Babanov, Sooronbay Zheenbekov, Bakyt Torobayev have refused to give an interview to journalists.

Example of analytical materials and interviews are provided below:

### Аналитика и новости



КМШ өлкөлөрүндө жумушсуздуктун абалы

👍 0



Мониторинг предвыборной агитации через анализ онлайн СМИ - INFO.POLIT...

👍 0



Политические "завтраки" для армии

👍 0



Опрос: Невыполненные обещания политиков. Верите ли вы в их осуществимо...

👍 0



### Activity 3.4.4. Preparation and publication of at least 50 online polls and discussion stories

Preparation and publication of at least 50 online polls and discussion stories

In the pre-election period, Politmer.kg journalists prepared short reviews of the election programs of candidates for the President of the Kyrgyz Republic with a breakdown of promises into categories. Practice has shown that a majority of voters do not read the pre-election program for more than 20 pages. Politmer.kg let online voting for promises from the electoral programs of the main candidates for the presidency of the Kyrgyz Republic, where users can evaluate what promises of the candidate is impracticable and which are concrete and feasible. Users are very actively involved in the voting, and according to the results of such voting, you can see that of all the promises of candidates, users consider almost 70% of promises are populist. In addition, citizens are able to share their results via social networks such as Facebook, VK, and Twitter.

Example of online polls are provided below:

## Опрос: как вы относитесь к обещаниям политиков?

Что обещали нам кандидаты в президенты перед выборами.

Создан Елизавета Кузнецова  
в 11 дек. 2017 г.



Большинство предвыборных обещаний политиков не реализуется. Однако на каждых следующих выборах кыргыстанцы снова за них голосуют. Политики же традиционно сулят гражданам всего, много и сразу.

Предлагаем вам пройти наш опрос и подумать, какие из предложенных обещаний популистские, а какие вполне выполнимые.

Создание не менее 50 тысяч новых рабочих мест ежегодно.



Проверьте, сможет ли ПОЛИТИК обмануть Вас?



Завершение строительства альтернативной автодороги «Север-Юг»

популизм	50%
конструктив	50%

## Узнайте, смогут ли Вас провести политики?

Большинство предвыборных обещаний политиков не реализуется. Однако на каждых следующих выборах кыргыстанцы снова за них голосуют. Страна знакомится с новыми избирательными программами кандидатов и с надеждой ожидает выполнения обещаний. Политики же традиционно сулят гражданам всего много и сразу. Но обещанного, как известно, три года ждут.

Создан Наргиза Иманулова  
в 5 дек. 2017 г.



Пройдите тест и проверьте смогут ли Вас обмануть политики?

Каждая семья будет в 2 раза богаче к 2023 году!

популизм	91%
конструктив	9%

# Legal clinic “Adilet”

## **1. Preparation of an analytical legal commentary**

The Resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the KR of June 17, 2017 adopted the Instruction " On the procedure of the collection of signatures of voters in support of presidential candidates and validation of signatures in candidacy list submitted by candidates and (or) their authorized representatives" (hereinafter, Instruction). The lawyers from Legal Clinic Adilet, after examining the Instruction, identified certain regulations that could adversely affect the elections. In relation to this, Adilet prepared an Analysis of the Instruction, which was subsequently submitted to the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic and published on the official website of the organization<sup>9</sup>. The CEC of the KR, having considered these comments and observations on the adopted Instruction, concluded that the Instruction should be revised. On July 5, 2017, at its meeting, the CEC adopted Resolution No. 203 "On Amending the Instruction" On the procedure of the collection of signatures of voters in support of presidential candidates and validation of signatures in candidacy list. The new version of the Instruction took into account part of the formulated comments and observations regarding the security of personal data, the age and status of the voter who has the right to sign the candidate's support, the mandatory requirement for citizens to indicate the telephone number in the subscription sheet, as well as the procedure for notifying representatives of candidates about the time and date of verification of subscription lists. At the same time, there were still negative provisions, for example the provision that the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic verifies only 20% of the signed signatures in support of the candidate. Based on the verification of only 20% of submitted signatures, by inference of arithmetic mean, the CEC determines whether the candidate has collected a sufficient number of signatures or not. Lawyers from Adilet warned that in fact there may be a situation where a candidate has collected enough signatures in his support, but due to the established procedure for verification, a significant part of the signatures will be declared invalid. These concerns were confirmed when more than 10 candidates were denied registration at the end of August and in the beginning of September, since the significant part of the signatures collected by them was declared invalid.

## **2. Participation in the development of the Regulations «On the Procedure of Consideration of Voters Appeals, Complaints, and other participants in the electoral process during the conduct of the president elections ».**

On June 15, 2017 an e-mail from the Deputy Chairman of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic – Abdrakhmatova was received, requesting to review and analyze the draft "Regulations On the Procedure of Consideration of Voters Appeals and Complaints and other participants in the electoral process during the conduct of the presidential elections " (hereinafter, referred to as the Regulations). The lawyers of the project reviewed the presented provision and prepared their comments and proposals for it. On June 17, 2017, the remarks and proposals formulated by Adilet were sent to the Deputy Chairman of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic Abdrakhmatova A.B. On July 7, 2017, the Central Executive Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted a Resolution No. 212 on the approval of the Regulation "On the procedure for the consideration by election commissions of applications (complaints) of voters and other bodies (participants) of the electoral process in the conduct of elections and referendums in the Kyrgyz Republic." The new version of the Regulation took into account the majority of the comments and observations, in particular, the procedure for notifying representatives of candidates about the date and time of consideration of complaints and applications, established a procedure for deadline for lodging complaints, imposed requirements for the content of the decisions of the CEC of the KR, the provision according to which the CEC can return applications without considering it due to missed deadlines for filing a complaint was excluded, etc.

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/263>

### **Activity 2.2.1. «Telephone hotline to provide qualified legal counseling to at least 400 clients»:**

During the reporting period, a hotline with the number 1280 was launched on election legislation. To provide legal advice on election legislation, 4 lawyers were engaged. During the reporting period, 20 consultations were provided through this hotline.

From August 15 to October 15, 2017, there was a free hotline on election legislation at 1280. Four involved lawyers of the hotline provided legal advice on election legislation. During the functioning of the hotline, 143 consultations were given to citizens on election legislation issues. In the pre-election period, the most frequently asked questions were questions related to the voting procedures: how to vote on the electoral address; whether it is possible to vote for those who have not passed biometric data; the procedure for submitting biometric data; how to clarify themselves on lists of voters; possibility of voting outside the KR; as well as what to do when PECs refuse to register observers from candidates. On election day, complaints were received about violations of electoral legislation, with questions about how to respond, and where to handle these complaints: compelling people to vote for a certain candidate; vote-buying, threats from certain candidates; the members of the PEC standing near the ballot box and watching the vote; and also with which documents a citizen can vote (driver's license, military ID, passport).

### **Activity 2.2.2. «Individual legal consultation in Bishkek and 7 regions, providing assistance to at least 500 clients»**

To implement the provision of legal advice on election legislation during the reporting period, 6 regional lawyers were selected and hired for Osh, Batken, Talas, Naryn, Issyk-Kul and Batken oblasts. During the reporting period, 150 individual legal consultations were provided.

6 regional lawyers in Osh, Batken, Talas, Naryn, Issyk-Kul and Batken oblasts provided free legal advice on election legislation on election legislation, in the Chui oblast, consultations were provided by lawyers of the LC "Adilet". For the reporting period (from August 15 to October 15, 2017) were provided: Osh region - 100; Jalal-Abad oblast - 152; Batken oblast - 73; Talas oblast - 150; Issyk-Kul oblast - 150; Naryn oblast - 150; Chui oblast and Bishkek city - 190 consultations, in total: 965 individual legal consultations on issues related to election legislation were provided.

In general, during the period of providing consultations, lawyers received questions regarding all election legislation, starting from the procedure for nominating candidates and ending with counting of votes and publication of election results. Nevertheless, the most frequently asked questions in the pre-election period were: the terms and conditions for conducting campaigning, what is recognized as campaigning, and informing citizens whether religious officials can campaign; the procedure of the collection of signatures of voters in support of presidential candidates; documents with which to vote (passport, driver's license, military ID...); change of electoral address, how to apply for voting outside the voting premises; lack of biometric data, the procedure for passing of biometric data; rights and duties of the observer, proxy, representative of the candidate; pressure from the authorities and officials who force to vote for a certain candidate, vote-buying, threats, etc.

On the voting day, the most frequent questions were: the procedure for handling complaints about violations of electoral legislation; procedure and terms of consideration of complaints; clarifying the form in which the election commission provides a response to the complaint; procedure for appealing against decisions of election commissions; determination and publication of voting results. Lawyers of the PF "Adilet" filed 4 applications and 1 complaint to the CEC of the KR. On all four applications replies were received, but at the same time, the complaint was considered only by the Working Group of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic; without having a decision of the CEC on the complaint. In the

framework of cooperation with coordinator of the Action Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, regional lawyers provided legal assistance in drafting and filing complaints: in Issyk-Kul oblast - 5 complaints; Naryn oblast - 1 complaint; Osh oblast - 4 complaints, Jalal-Abad - 1 complaint;

#### **Activity 2.1.1 «Creation and broadcasting video clip about «Electoral rights»:**

Over the reporting period, an informational and legal clip was developed on the electoral rights of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic. Both famous people and ordinary citizens took part in the filming of the video. They called on voters not to succumb to threats, not to be subjected to coercion and bribes from candidates, their speeches revealing the concept of the "secrecy of the ballot" and called to vote with their heart, convincing that no one will be able to verify to whom was actually given a vote, and simultaneously explaining what measures must be taken to participate in the voting.

This video was created in two variations, in Russian and Kyrgyz languages and was broadcasted on 3 TV channels: OTRK from 4 to 13 October - 10 broadcasts in Russian, 10 broadcasts in Kyrgyz; Next TV from 5 to 14 October - 22 broadcasts in Russian, 21 broadcasts in Kyrgyz; ON1 from 5 to 14 October - 20 broadcasts in Russian, 20 broadcasts in Kyrgyz. For 9 days the released video was broadcasted on television 103 times. In addition, this video was distributed in social networks, on the official page of PF LC "Adilet".

#### **Activity 3.3.1 «Preparation of analytical report on analysis of the electoral legislation»**

During the reporting period, an Analysis of Electoral Legislation and Law Enforcement Practice in the Kyrgyz Republic was developed and published. The first section of the Analysis describes the stages of the development of the electoral legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic from the moment of independence to the present day, with an analysis of the key changes in the electoral legislation. The second section was focused on a detailed legal analysis of electoral legislation and its law enforcement practice, taking into account the stages of the electoral process. The electronic version of the analysis was published on the official website of the organization<sup>10</sup>. The total circulation of publications is 500 copies.

Over the reporting period, 89 copies of the Analysis of Electoral Legislation and Law Enforcement Practices in the Kyrgyz Republic were distributed. 60 copies of the Analysis were distributed at the roundtable "Electoral Legislation: Problems and Ways of Improvement", held on September 29, 2017 in Bishkek. And 29 copies of the Analysis were distributed at the round table "The electoral legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and ways of improvement", held on November 14, 2017 in Bishkek.

#### **Activity 3.3.2. «Roundtable discussion to present the analytical report and conduct public discussion with stakeholders»:**

On September 29, 2017, a round table was held on the topic: "Electoral Legislation: Problems and Ways of Improvement", 60 representatives of international organizations, political parties, state bodies, civil society, candidates for the post President of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as 22 representatives of various media covered this event.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/library/full/74>

The participants of the round table were provided with the "Analysis of Electoral Legislation and Law Enforcement Practice of the Kyrgyz Republic", as well as "Compendium of National Legislation on Elections". Niyazova A.N., an independent expert, with the theme "Analysis of Electoral Legislation and Law Enforcement Practices: Lessons Learned and Recommendations for its Improvement" were presented at the round table. Oshurahunova D.M., expert from the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, with the theme "current problems of legislation in the field of ensuring the rights of voters"; Abdrakhmatova A.B., Deputy Chairman of the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic, with the theme "Law enforcement practice of the election legislation of the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic"; Kurmanov Z.K., an independent expert, with the theme "On imperfections of the electoral system of the Kyrgyz Republic".

After the speeches of each of the experts, a stormy discussion developed, which presented a series of questions to the speakers. A number of experts also made separate reports, which presented their own vision for further reform of the electoral legislation. Thus, topical issues on reforming the electoral legislation were discussed. During the discussion, all the participants of the round table came to the conclusion that the current electoral legislation needs to be reformed, in view of the presence in it of gaps, conflicts and norms that limit the constitutional rights of citizens. Based on the results of the round table, the project lawyers identified the main areas of electoral legislation, which primarily need to be reformed.

### **Activity 3.3.3. «Preparation and dissemination of two analytical legal commentaries on ongoing legislative initiatives»:**

On 29.09.2016, the draft law "On Amendments to the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" was introduced to the Parliament. On 19.10.2017, the draft law was passed by the Jogorku Kenesh in the first reading. Later, during the second reading, a number of amendments were added to this draft law. After analyzing the additional amendments, lawyers from Legal Clinic Adilet found out that they contain a number of changes that would negatively affect the holding of fair and honest elections.

In particular, observers from non-governmental organizations were deprived of the right to appeal against the decisions, actions and omissions of the election commissions to which they were directed, banned free movement in polling stations, and unreasonably introduced an accreditation procedure and a ban on sending more observers from non-governmental organizations to one polling station. Additional amendments were posted on the website of the Parliament about one week before their consideration in the second reading.

For this reason, in order to influence the exclusion of negative provisions from the draft law, an Analytical Legal Commentary was urgently developed on this draft law. After the development of the Analytical Legal Commentary, it was submitted to partner organizations for the further distribution to the members of Parliament, and a press conference was held where the Analytical Legal Comment was presented. On 23.03.2017, the Analytical Legal Comment was posted on the official website of the organization.

However, in spite of the advocacy activities conducted by the members of the Consortium on May 31, 2017, the draft law was adopted. First of all, this was due to the fact that the draft law also established a new date for holding the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, and in case if the draft

law had been sent back for finalization, the Jogorku Kenesh would not have had time to appoint the elections. In light of the above, the draft law was adopted in a forced mode.

Sources and means of verification: Publication on the organization's website about the Analytical legal commentary to the draft law, news on the Internet media about the developed commentary.

### **Activity 3.3.4 «Press conference to publicize the findings of the legal commentaries».**

After the analysis of additional amendments to the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic", a meeting was held jointly with all representatives of the Consortium. At the end of the meeting, a collective decision was taken on the need for a press conference to provide information and cover the risks associated with amending the legislation on the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic.

On May 22, 2017 lawyers of PF "Adilet" together with the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society and representatives of the Consortium, developed a press announcement and a press release for the forthcoming press conference. On 24.05.2017 in news agency "24.kg" a press conference was held on the topic of Presidential Elections 2017. Almost all representatives of the Consortium organizations took part in the press conference – "LC "Adilet", Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, Civil Initiative on Internet Policy, and Media Development Center. During the conference, the participants announced the risks associated with the adoption of changes to the electoral legislation, in particular, the risks associated with restricting the rights of observers from non-profit organizations, as well as the risks associated with the introduction of legal regulation of Internet media activities during the election period.

Journalists present at the press conference were provided with an analytical legal commentary on the draft law "On the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh". As a result of the press conference, 10 news articles on the Internet were published, an article was published in the newspaper "ResPublica", and the full press conference was posted on [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

Press - release, press - announcement<sup>11</sup>, 10 publications posted on [www.respublica.kg](http://www.respublica.kg)<sup>12</sup>, [www.fergananews.com](http://www.fergananews.com)<sup>13</sup>, [www.i-news.kz](http://www.i-news.kz)<sup>14</sup>, [www.24.kg](http://www.24.kg)<sup>1516</sup>, [www.zanoza.kg](http://www.zanoza.kg)<sup>1718</sup>, [www.kloop.kg](http://www.kloop.kg)<sup>19</sup>, [www.maralfm.kg](http://www.maralfm.kg)<sup>20</sup>, [www.5news.kg](http://www.5news.kg)<sup>22</sup>, [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)<sup>23</sup> for the press conference.

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<sup>11</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/231>

<sup>12</sup> <http://respub.kg/2017/05/26/predvybornaya-lixoradka/>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.fergananews.com/news/26419>

<sup>14</sup> <https://i-news.kz/news/2017/05/29/8514187-oni-mogut-byt-zainteresovany-v-kakih-to.html>

<sup>15</sup> <https://24.kg/obschestvo/52574-popravki-vzakon-ovyborah-deputatovjk-iprezidenta-diskreditatsionnyie/>

<sup>16</sup> <https://24.kg/obschestvo/52582-pravozaschitniki-raskritikovali-popravki-vizbiratelnoe-zakonodatelstvo/>

<sup>17</sup> <http://zanoza.kg/doc/357725-dinara-oshyrahynova-vyzvala-iniciatorov-popravok-v-zakon-o-vyborah-na-debaty.html>

<sup>18</sup> <http://zanoza.kg/doc/357723-adilet-zakonoproekt-po-vyboram-ogranichivaet-vozmojnosti-nabludateley.html>

<sup>19</sup> <https://kloop.kg/blog/2017/05/24/vybory-prezidenta-nezavisimym-nablyudatelyam-hotyat-zapretit-zhalovatsya-na-naruseniya-izbiratelnyh-komissij/>

<sup>20</sup> <http://maralfm.kg/archives/224854>

<sup>21</sup> <https://5news.kg/ru/articles/npo-kyrgyzstana-vystupayut-protiv-ogranicheniya-prav-nablyudateley-na-vyborah>

<sup>22</sup> <https://5news.kg/ru/articles/npo-kyrgyzstana-vystupayut-protiv-ogranicheniya-prav-nablyudateley-na-vyborah>

<sup>23</sup> [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_2LFEAOLbz0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_2LFEAOLbz0)

### **Activity 3.3.5 Preparation and dissemination of a Compendium of national legislation on elections (500 copies)**

Compendium of national legislation on the elections of the Kyrgyz Republic was developed and published on the official website of the organization<sup>24</sup>. The compilation contains normative legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic concerning the issues of ensuring implementation and protection of citizens' electoral rights, the procedure for organizing and conducting elections and referendums in the Kyrgyz Republic. For the convenience of using the Compendium, all documents included in it are grouped in 2 main sections: "General Documents relating to the electoral process" and "Documents of the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic".

During the reporting period, 178 copies of the Compendium of national legislation on elections were distributed, 60 copies of the compendium were distributed at the round table "Electoral Legislation: Problems and Ways of Improvement", which was held on September 29, 2017 in Bishkek. 77 copies of the Compendium were forwarded to the headquarters of 11 candidates for the post of President of the Kyrgyz Republic. 12 copies of the Compendium were sent to the CEC of the KR, 6 copies to the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, 8 copies to the Inter-District Court of Bishkek and 15 copies to the NGO Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society.

### **Activity 3.3.6 Preparation and dissemination of Handbook for observers**

The Memo for the election observers of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter, the Memo) was developed, translated into Kyrgyz language and published on the official website of the organization<sup>25</sup>. The memo consists of four main sections: general provisions on the election of the President; preparation for observation; observation at the main stages of the electoral process; appeals process of violations during the election period and responsibility for violation of electoral legislation. Each section contains information on the legislation governing the electoral process in the Kyrgyz Republic, the rights of entities monitoring at certain stages of elections, as well as the procedure for appealing illegal actions / inactions and decisions of the election commission, with a selection of sample applications (complaints) legislation. The electronic version of the memo is published on the official website of the organization. The total circulation of publications is 1000 copies (500 in Russian and 500 in Kyrgyz).

Over the reporting period, 914 copies of the Memo were distributed for observers of the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. 770 copies of the Memo were handed over to the headquarters of 11 candidates for the post of President of the Kyrgyz Republic. 120 copies were transferred to the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society.

### **Activity 3.3.7 Preparation and dissemination of Handbook for media (500 copies)**

The memo for the media and journalists covering the presidential elections in the Kyrgyz Republic was developed, translated into Kyrgyz language and published on the official website of the organization<sup>26</sup>. The memo includes a wide range of information ranging from the procedure for

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<sup>24</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/library/full/73>

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/library/full/71>

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/library/full/69>

accrediting media and online publications, rights and obligations of media and journalists, as well as the procedure for information support for elections. The electronic version of the memo is published on the official website of the organization. The total circulation of publications is 500 copies (250 in Russian and 250 in Kyrgyz).

Over the reporting period, 239 copies of the Memo for the media and journalists covering the presidential elections in the Kyrgyz Republic were distributed, which were handed over to 26 media outlets.

### **Activity 3.3.8 Preparation and dissemination of Handbook for police officers (500 copies)**

The memo for police officers was developed, translated into kyrgyz language and published on the official website of the organization<sup>27</sup>. The Memo for police officers was provided for ensuring public order and security during the preparation and holding of the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. The electronic version of the memo is published on the official website of the organization. The total circulation of publications is 500 copies (250 in Russian and 250 in Kyrgyz).

During the reporting period, 480 copies of the Memo for the police officers were distributed to ensure public order and security during the period. For this, 480 copies of the Memo were handed over to the district departments of the internal affairs bodies, as well as to the central office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

### **Activity 3.3.9 Organization of one-day workshops on electoral legislation for 25 representatives of media outlets**

On 26 July 2017 a seminar for representatives of media outlets was held in the conference hall “Golden Tulip” hotel on the topic: "Information support of presidential elections: legal and professional aspects of journalists' activities." 23 representatives of mass media and journalists from Bishkek and Chui oblast took part in the seminar. Based on the results of the open tender announced on 03.07.2017 on the official website [www.adilet.kg](http://www.adilet.kg), an experienced media expert Tynaev A. was engaged.

Based on the results of the seminar, the participants were acquainted with the electoral legislation and received training on the following topics: Legislative regulation of information provision on election in the Kyrgyz Republic; differences between Voter Education and Pre -election campaign; the Rights and Obligations of media and journalist during the election period; liability for violating the rules of Pre -election campaign; working with social networks as sources of information; the problem of smear campaigns and fake news as a tool of pre-election information wars; fact checking; the Civic Mission and control functions of media as an independent institution of electoral democracy; and the shaping of public opinion and voters' behavior.

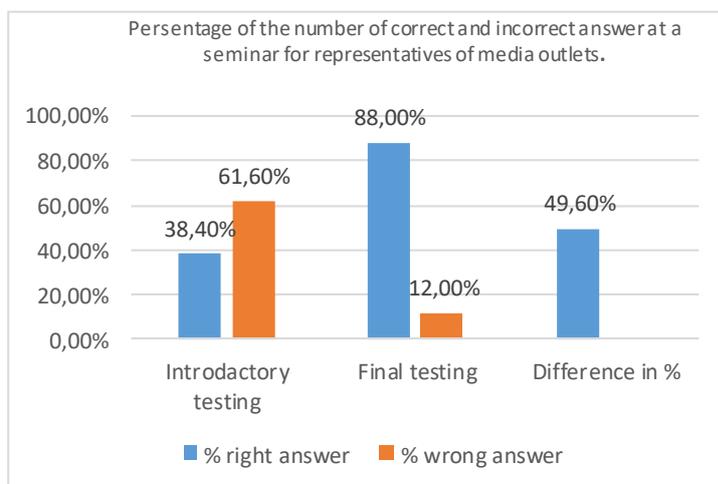
A connection was made between the Code of Ethics of Journalists of the Kyrgyz Republic with the improvement of Electoral literacy of the population. In order to consolidate the theoretical knowledge obtained within the framework of the seminar, four practical works in small groups were carried out,

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<sup>27</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/library/full/70>

which included the analysis of the most frequent violations during the coverage of the election process by the media, and determining the correct ways of responding to them.

In order to determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test task was developed, consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar. At the beginning of the seminar, introductory testing and after the seminar final testing were conducted. Based on the results of the introductory and final tests, the total number of correct answers were - 221 (38%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were - 506 (88%). The effectiveness of the training according to the results of testing was - 285 (50%), which is a good indicator.

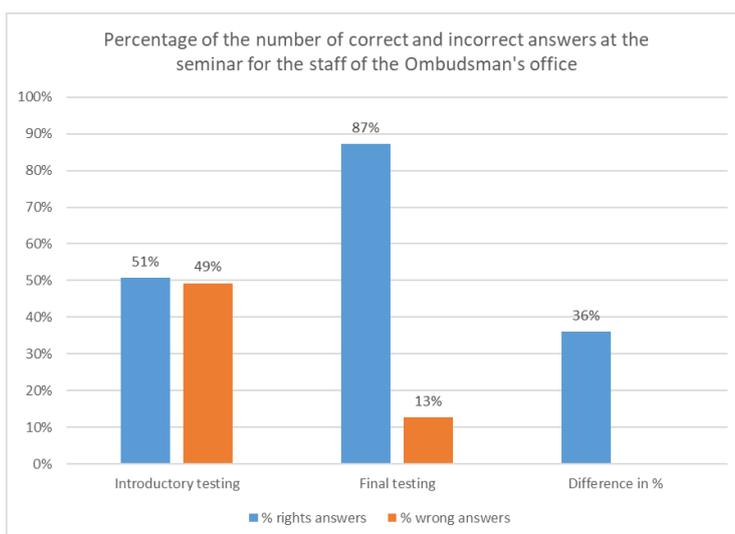


In addition, the project's staff developed a questionnaire for the effectiveness of the seminar. The results of the anonymous questioning of the seminar participants showed the following: When asked, "How important were the topics of the seminar, 100% of respondents answered "Important", 0% of respondents found it difficult to answer, 0% noted, " Not important". To the question "Did you learn something new at the seminar", 100% of respondents answered "Yes". To the question "How difficult it was for you to perceive the material", 22% of the respondents answered, "It is easy", 78% answered "Normal" and 0% answered, "It is difficult". To the question "Did the program correspond to your expectations", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "Assess the level of organization of the seminar", 78% of respondents answered "Excellent", 22% answered "Good", 0 answered «Medium» and 0% «Low». The results of the testing and the anonymous questionnaire of the seminar showed that the workshop had reached the project's goal to enhance the capacity of representatives of the mass media.

The program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar are on the official website of the organization<sup>28</sup>.

### Activity 3.3.10 Organization of a one-day workshop for 25 representatives of the Office of Ombudsman

On May 25, 2017 in the conference hall of the hotel "Plaza Hotel Bishkek" in Bishkek, the workshop was held for 25 staff members of the Ombudsman office in Bishkek on topic «Protection of the electoral rights of citizens during the electoral period». 25 staff members of the central office of the Ombudsman and representatives of regional units took part in the seminar. As a result of an open competition, the Deputy Chairman the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic, Abydrakhmatova AB, was invited as lecturer to the seminar.



<sup>28</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/254>

Based on the results of the seminar, the participants got acquainted with the electoral legislation and received training in the following subjects: Concepts and stages of the electoral process, as well as features of the upcoming presidential elections; The electoral rights of certain categories of citizens (persons with disabilities, persons in places of detention, etc.); The electoral rights of other participants in the electoral process (candidates, observers and the media); Features of the consideration of electoral disputes. In order to consolidate the theoretical knowledge obtained, 4 practical works in small groups, including practical work on violations of the electoral legislation, were conducted within the framework of the seminar. In addition, as part of the work in small groups, the participants drafted a working plan for monitoring the observance of the electoral rights of election process participants by the Ombudsman Institute.

In order to determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test task was developed, consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar. At the beginning of the seminar, introduction testing and after the seminar the final testing were conducted. According to the results of the introduction testing, the total number of correct answers was 317 (51%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers was 545 (87%). The effectiveness of training on the results of testing was - 228 (36%), which is a good indicator.

In addition, the project's staff developed a questionnaire for the effectiveness of the seminar. The results of the anonymous questioning of the seminar participants showed the following: On the question "How important were the topics of the seminar", 96% of the respondents answered "Important", 4% of respondents found it difficult to answer, 0% noted "Not important". To the question "Did you learn anything new at the seminar", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes". To the question "Can you apply this knowledge in practice", 96% of respondents answered "Yes", 4% answered "No". To the question "How difficult it was for you to perceive the material", 32% of the respondents answered "It is easy", 64% answered "Normal" and 4% answered "It is difficult". To the question "Did the program correspond to your expectations", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "Assess the level of organization of the seminar", 68% of respondents answered "Excellent", 32% answered "Good", 0% answered "Medium" and "Low". The results of the testing and the anonymous questionnaire of the workshop showed that the workshop had reached the project's goal to increase the capacity of the staff of the Ombudsman's Office (Akyikatchi).

The program of the seminar, the results of the introduction and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization.

#### **Activity 3.3.11 «Organization of 3 one-day workshop for 60 representatives of the Prosecutor's Office»**

On June 2, 2017 in the conference hall of the "Plaza Hotel Bishkek", in Bishkek a seminar was held for the members of the prosecution service on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of overseeing the legality in Period of preparation and holding of elections. 21 members of the prosecution service offices of Bishkek, Chui and Talas regions took part in the seminar. As a result of an open competition, an expert, a retired judge - Davletbaeva M.A. was invited to the seminar as a lecturer.

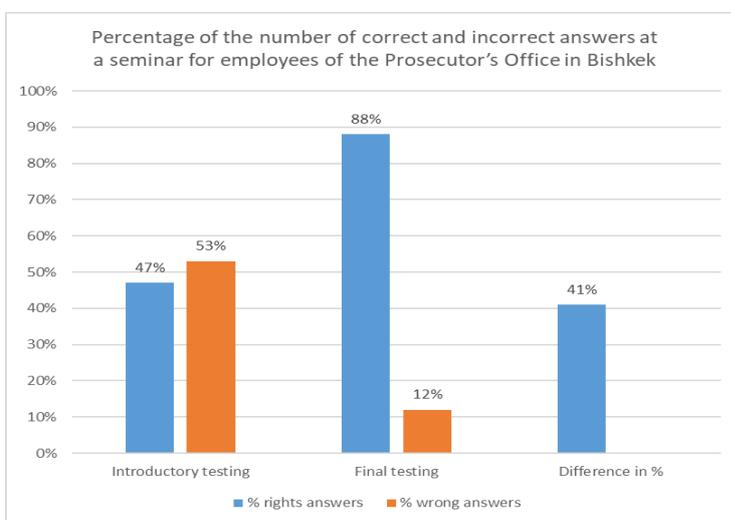
Based on the results of the seminar, the participants were acquainted with the electoral legislation and received training in the following subjects: "General issues of regulation of the electoral process"; "Organization of the prosecutor's supervision of compliance with the legislation on elections"; "Supervision of compliance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on elections at various stages of the electoral process"; "The procedure for interaction between the prosecution authorities, law enforcement agencies and election commissions"; "Responsibility for Violations of Electoral

Legislation"; "Features of consideration of cases on protection of electoral rights in court" and "New changes in electoral legislation".

In order to consolidate the obtained theoretical knowledge, 2 practical works in small groups were held within the framework of the seminar, which included the participants of the seminar assessing the hypothetical violation of the electoral legislation, and what measures should be taken by the employees of the prosecutor's office in the event of such a situation.

In order to determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar was developed. At the beginning of the seminar, introductory testing was conducted and after the seminar the final testing was conducted. According to the results of the introductory testing, the total number of correct answers was 317 (51%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers was 545 (87%). The effectiveness of training on the results of testing was - 228 (36%), which is a good indicator.

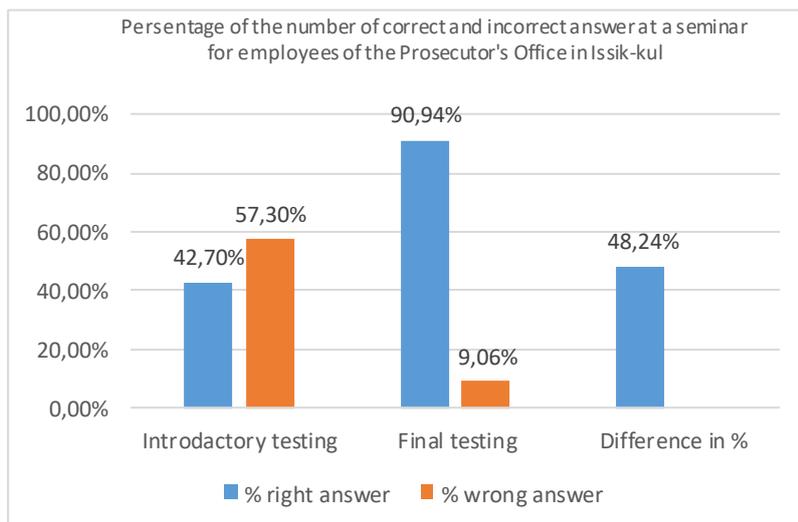
In addition, the project's staff developed a questionnaire for the effectiveness of the seminar. The results of the anonymous questioning of the seminar participants showed the following: On the question "How important were the topics for the seminar", 100% of the respondents answered "Important", 0% of respondents found it difficult to answer, 0% noted "Not important". To the question "Did you learn anything new at the seminar", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes". On the question "Will you be able to apply this knowledge to practice", 100% of respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "How difficult it was for you to perceive the material", 38% of the respondents answered "It's easy", 62% answered "Normal" and 0% answered "It's difficult". To the question "Did the program correspond to your expectations", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "Assess the level of organization of the seminar", 64% of respondents answered "Excellent", 33% answered "Good", 0% answered "Medium" and "Low". The results of the testing and anonymous questioning of the seminar, showed that the workshop had achieved the project's goal to increase the capacity of the staff of the Prosecutor's office.



The program of the seminar, the results of the introduction and final testing, photos from the seminar, and a news article about the seminar are on the official website of the organization.

On 21 July 2017 a seminar for employees of the prosecutor's office was held in in the village of Chon Sary-Oy of Issyk Kul oblast in the conference hall of "GoodLake" hotel on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of overseeing the rule of law during the preparation and conduct of elections." The seminar was attended by 19 employees of prosecutor's offices of Issyk-Kul and Naryn oblasts. Following the results of an open tender announced on 14.04.2017 on the official website [www.adilet.kg](http://www.adilet.kg) , an expert, retired judge - Davletbaeva M.A was invited to the seminar as a lecturer.

In order to determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test task was developed, consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar. At the beginning of the seminar, introductory testing and after the seminar the final testing were conducted. Based on the results of the introductory and final tests, the total number of correct answers were - 203 (43%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were - 432 (91%). The effectiveness of the training according to the results of testing was - 229 (48%), which is a good indicator.



The results of the anonymous questioning of the seminar participants showed the following: When asked "How important were the topics of the seminar, 100% of respondents answered "Important", 0% of respondents found it difficult to answer, 0% noted «Not important». To the question "Did you learn anything new at the seminar", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes". To the question "Can you apply this knowledge in practice", 96% of respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "How difficult it was for you to perceive the material", 42% of the respondents answered, "It is easy", 58% answered "Normal" and 0% answered, "It is difficult". To the question "Did the program correspond to your expectations", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "Assess the level of organization of the seminar", 53% of respondents answered "Excellent", 37% answered "Good", 10% answered "Medium" and "Low". The results of the testing and the anonymous questionnaire of the seminar showed that the workshop had reached the project's goal to increase the potential of employees of the prosecutor's office.

The program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar are on the official website of the organization<sup>29</sup>.

### Activity 3.3.12 «Organization of two one-day workshops for 50 police officers in Osh and Bishkek»

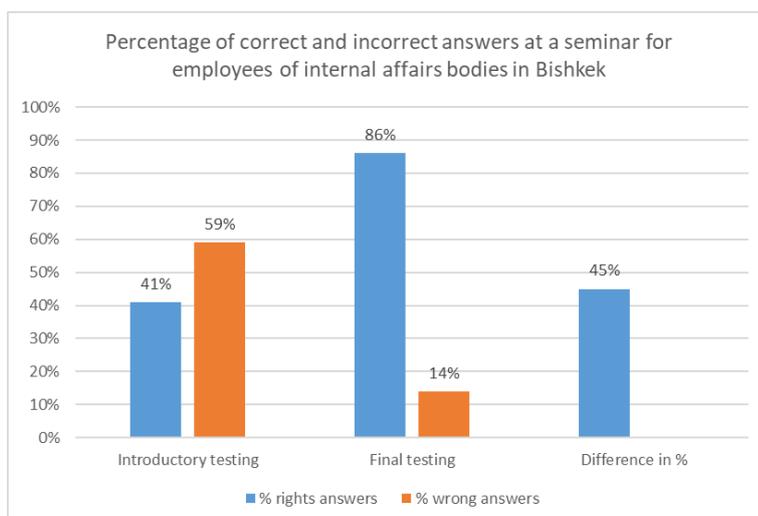
On May 27, 2017 in the conference hall of the Golden Tulip Hotel in Bishkek, a seminar for the Internal Affairs officials on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of public order and safety by internal affairs agency officers during the preparation and conduct of elections and referendums was held. 25 Internal Affairs officials of Bishkek and Chui oblast took part in the seminar. As a result of an open competition, colonel, Candidate of Legal Sciences in the field of suffrage - Dzhumabaev M.J was invited as a lector.

Based on the results of the seminar, the participants got acquainted with the election legislation and received training in the following topics: "General characteristics of legislation on elections in the Kyrgyz Republic"; "The actions of IAB officers involved in assisting electoral commissions to ensure public order and security: during the preparation of elections, during the elections (voting day) and after the elections"; "The actions of IAB officers in the bribery of votes." In order to consolidate the

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/255>

theoretical knowledge obtained, 2 practical works in small groups within the framework of the seminar were conducted, it included the participants in the seminar assessing the hypothetical violation of the electoral legislation, as well as the development of rules for the behavior and actions of IAB officers involved in assisting with election commissions.

In order to determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test task, that was consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar was developed. At the beginning of the seminar, introductory test was conducted and after the seminar the final test was conducted. According to the results of the introductory tests, the total number of correct answers was 257 (41%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers was 541 (86%). The effectiveness of training on the results of testing was - 284 (45%), which is a good indicator.



In addition, the project's staff developed a questionnaire for the effectiveness of the seminar.

The results of the anonymous questioning of the seminar participants showed the following: On the question "How important were the topics for the seminar", 100% of the respondents answered "Important", 0% of respondents found it difficult to answer, 0% noted "Not important". To the question "Did you learn anything new at the seminar", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes". On the question "Will you be able to apply this knowledge to practice", 100% of respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "How difficult it was for you to perceive the material", 43% of the respondents answered "It's easy", 57% answered "Normal" and 0% answered "It's difficult". To the question "Did the program correspond to your expectations", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "Assess the level of organization of the seminar", 77% of respondents answered "Excellent", 23% answered "Good", 0% answered "Medium" and "Low". The results of the testing and anonymous questioning of the seminar showed that the seminar had reached the project's goal to increase the potential of the employees of the internal affairs bodies.

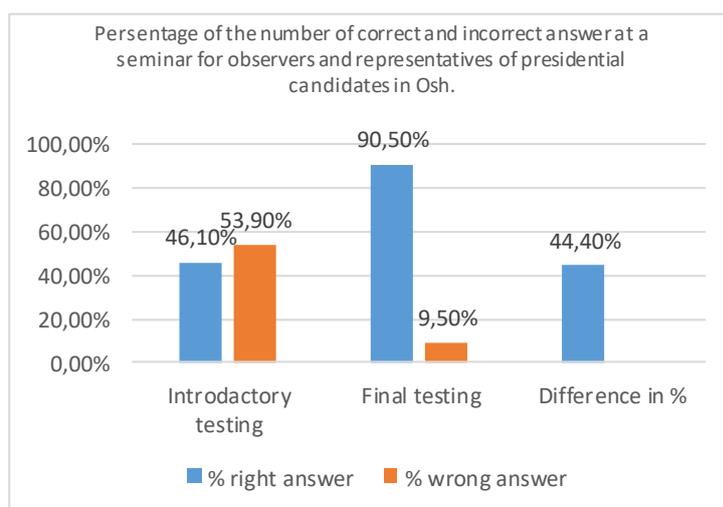
The program of the seminar, the results of the introduction and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization.

### **Activity 3.3.13 «Organization of three one-day workshop for 75 observers and representatives of presidential candidates.**

On August 24, 2017, a seminar was held in the conference hall of the "Sun Rise" Hotel in Osh for election observers from candidates for the post of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of monitoring the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic». The seminar was attended by 38 election observers from candidates for the post of President of the Kyrgyz Republic. Following the results of the open tender announced on the official website [www.adilet.kg](http://www.adilet.kg) on April 19, 2017, the Deputy Chairman of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic, Abydrakhmatova AB, was invited to the seminar as a lecturer.

Based on the results of the seminar, the participants got acquainted with the electoral legislation and received training on the following topics: Election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic - review of legislation; Legal status of the candidate's observer; The work stages of the precinct election commission on the organization of voting outside of the Premises. The procedure for appealing against actions (omissions) / decisions of election commissions; Samples of statements / complaints / acts; Voting day. Main stages. The opening of the polling station. Voting procedure. Possible violations; Poll closing. The procedure for summarizing the results of voting at a polling station. In order to consolidate the theoretical knowledge obtained, 4 practical works in small groups were conducted within the framework of the seminar. In addition, as part of the work in small groups, the participants drafted a working plan for monitoring the election process in order to prevent violations of electoral legislation.

In order to determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test task was developed, consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar. At the beginning of the seminar, introductory testing and after the seminar the final testing were conducted. Based on the results of the introductory and final tests, the total number of correct answers were - 438 (46%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were - 860 (90%). The effectiveness of the training according to the results of testing was - 422 (44%), which is a good indicator.



The results of the anonymous questioning of the seminar participants showed the following: When asked "How important were the topics of the seminar," 95% of respondents answered "Important", 5% of respondents found it difficult to answer, 0% noted «Not important». To the question "Did you learn anything new at the seminar", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes". To the question "Can you apply this knowledge in practice", 100% of respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "How difficult it was for you to perceive the material", 58% of the respondents answered "It is easy", 39% answered "Normal" и 3% answered "Difficult". To the question "Did the program correspond to your expectations", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "Assess the level of organization of the seminar", 74% of respondents answered "Excellent", 23% answered "Good", 3% answered "Medium", and 0% answered "Low". The results of the testing and the anonymous questionnaire of the seminar showed that the seminar had reached the project's goal to increase the potential of observers of presidential candidates of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization<sup>30</sup>.

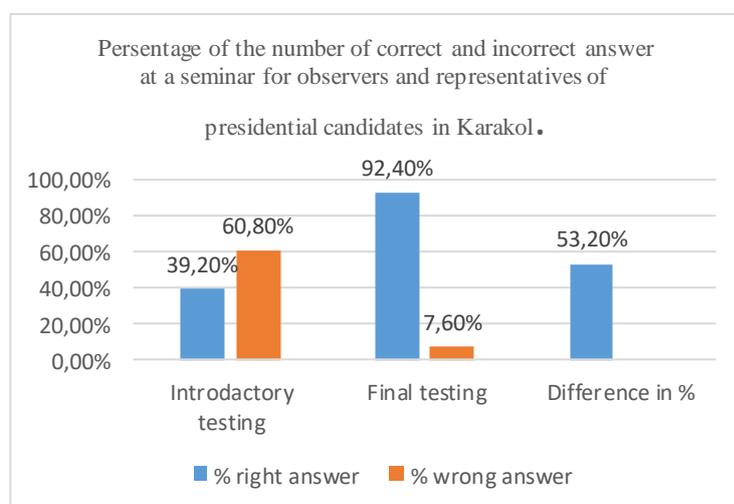
On September 12, 2017, a seminar was held in the conference hall of the "Green Yard" Hotel in Karakol for election observers from candidates for the post of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of monitoring the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic». The seminar was attended by 26 election observers from candidates for the post of

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/262>

President of the Kyrgyz Republic. Following the results of the open tender announced on the official website [www.adilet.kg](http://www.adilet.kg) on April 19, 2017, the Deputy Chairman of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic, Abydrakhmatova A.B., was invited to the seminar as a lecturer.

Based on the results of the seminar, the participants got acquainted with the electoral legislation and received training on the following topics: Election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic - review of legislation; Legal status of the candidate's observer; The work stages of the precinct election commission on the organization of voting outside of the Premises. The procedure for appealing against actions (omissions)/decisions of election commissions; Samples of statements/complaints/acts; Voting day. Main stages. The opening of the polling station. Voting procedure. Possible violations; Poll closing. The procedure for summarizing the results of voting at a polling station. In order to consolidate the theoretical knowledge obtained, 4 practical works in small groups were conducted within the framework of the seminar. In addition, as part of the work in small groups, the participants drafted a working plan for monitoring the election process in order to prevent violations of electoral legislation.

In order to determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test task was developed, consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar. At the beginning of the seminar, introductory testing and after the seminar the final testing were conducted. Based on the results of the introductory and final tests, the total number of correct answers were - 255 (39,2%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were - 601 (92,4%). The effectiveness of the training according to the results of testing was - 346 (53,2%), which is a good indicator.



Results of the anonymous questioning of the seminar participants showed the following: When asked "How important were the topics of the seminar, 100% of respondents answered "Important", 0% of respondents found it difficult to answer, 0% noted "Not important". To the question "Did you learn anything new at the seminar" 100% of the respondents answered "Yes". To the question "Can you apply this knowledge in practice", 100% of respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "How difficult it was for you to perceive the material" 62% of the respondents answered "It is easy", 38% answered "Normal" and 0% answered "It is difficult". To the question "Did the program correspond to your expectations", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "Assess the level of organization of the seminar», 81% of respondents answered "Excellent, 19% answered "Good", 0% answered "Medium" and "Low". ". The results of the testing and the anonymous questionnaire of the seminar showed that the workshop had reached the project's goal to increase the potential of observers of presidential candidates of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization<sup>31</sup>.

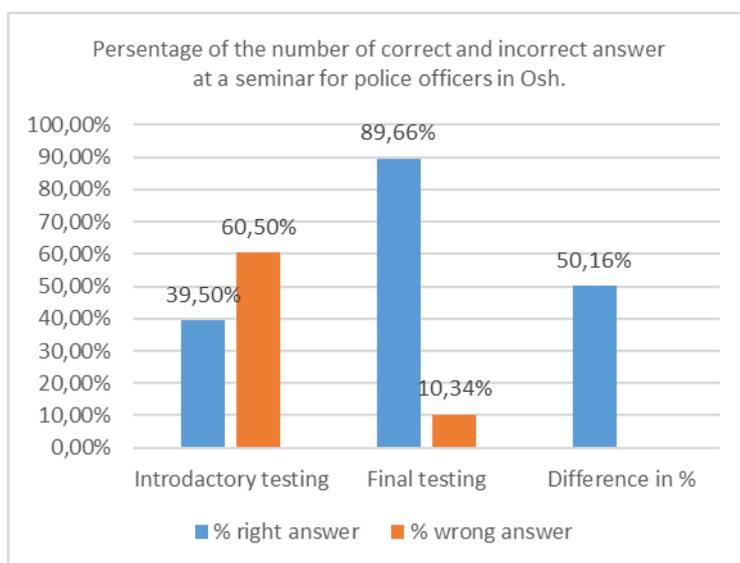
<sup>31</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/274>

### Activity 3.3.13 «Organization of one-day workshops for 50 police officers in Osh and Bishkek»:

On September 22, 2017 in Osh in the conference hall of the hotel "Hotel Sun Rise" a seminar was held for police officers on the topic: " Theoretical and practical aspects of public order and safety of law enforcement officers during the preparation and conduct of elections and referendums". The seminar was attended by 24 employees of the internal affairs agencies of Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts. As a result of an open tender announced on August 14, 2017 on the official website [www.adilet.kg](http://www.adilet.kg), as a lecturer of a seminar was engaged a member of the Central Commission for Elections and Referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic, a professor of the Faculty of Retraining and Advanced Studies of the Kyrgyz National University named after J. Balasagyn - Osmonaliev Kairat Mederbekovich.

Based on the results of the seminar, the participants got acquainted with the electoral legislation and received training on the following topics: General characteristics of the legislation on elections of the KR; Actions of law enforcement officers involved in assisting electoral commissions to ensure public order and security; Actions of law enforcement officers in bribery of voters; Developing rules for the behavior and actions of law enforcement officers involved in assisting with election commissions. In order to consolidate the theoretical knowledge obtained, within the framework of the seminar 3 practical works were carried out in small groups, which included 3 tasks for each group, which included the analysis of both the occurred and possible violations of the electoral legislation, and the determination of the correct ways of responding to them.

At the beginning of the seminar, introductory testing and after the seminar the final testing were conducted. Based on the results of the introductory and final tests, the total number of correct answers were - 237 (39.5%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were - 538 (89.66%). The effectiveness of the training according to the results of testing was - 301 (50.16%), which is a good indicator.



The results of the anonymous questioning of the seminar participants showed the following: When asked, "How important were the topics of the seminar", 100% of respondents answered "Important", 0% of respondents found it difficult to answer, 0% noted, " Not important". To the question "Did you learn something new at the seminar", 100% of respondents answered "Yes". To the question "Can you apply this knowledge in practice", 100% of respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "How difficult it was for you to perceive the material", 25% of the respondents answered, "It is easy", 75% answered "Normal" and 0% answered "It is difficult". ". To the question "Did the program correspond to your expectations", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "Assess the level of organization of the seminar", 67% of respondents answered "Excellent", 33% answered "Good", 0% ", 0% answered "Medium" and "Low". The results of the testing and the anonymous questionnaire of the seminar showed that the workshop had reached the project's goal to increase the potential of law enforcement officers.

Program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization<sup>32</sup>.

#### **Activity 3.3.14 «Organization of three one-day workshops for 75 representatives of territorial election commissions»**

In accordance with the project proposal, in addition to the training of representatives of law enforcement agencies, observers from candidates, we also planned the training of territorial election commissions. To implement this activity, Adilet sent a letter to the CEC of the KR with a proposal to hold 3 seminars with a coverage of 75 people: 1 seminar - in Bishkek, designed for 25 people (for Bishkek, Chui and Talas oblasts, 2 seminars in Osh, calculated for 25 (for Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken oblasts), and 3 seminars for Issyk-Kul, designed for 25 people (for Issyk-Kul, Naryn oblasts).

The response to the above-mentioned letter received from the CEC of the KR that the training of territorial election commissions will be carried out at the expense of the republican budget. The training will be conducted by specially selected trainers who have passed ToT. At the same time, the CEC of the KR received a proposal to conduct the training of TEC chairpersons, secretaries, and special representatives of the CEC in election commissions in the number of 162 people, from all territorial commissions in the republic.

In connection with the fact that the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe decided not to co-organize these seminars, organizing the seminars fell upon Legal Clinic Adilet. In addition, the proposed format and volume of seminars was twice as high as the projected budget, taking into account transportation costs and accommodation of seminar participants.

In this regard, the CEC sent a repeated letter proposing a different format and volume of seminars. Unfortunately, the CEC of the KR did not provide an answer to this last letter. Based on the meetings held with the Chairman of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic Mrs. Shayldabekova N.K, it became clear that the relevance of TEC training was not currently a priority and the CEC has independent opportunities to conduct TEC training on the ground by its trainers, at the expense of the republican budget.

#### **Activity 3.3.14 «Organization of 3 one-day workshop for 75 observers representatives of the presidential candidates»:**

On October 6, 2017 in Bishkek in the conference hall of the Golden Tulip Hotel, a seminar was held for observers and representatives of candidates for the post of President on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of monitoring the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic". The seminar was attended by 24 observers and a representative of candidates for the post of President for Bishkek and Chui region, which were handed out memos for election observers in two languages. Following the results of the open tender announced on April 19, 2017 on the official website [www.adilet.kg](http://www.adilet.kg), as a lecturer of a seminar was engaged Abdrakhmatova Atyr Bolotbekovna, Deputy Chairman of the Central Commission for Elections and Referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic.

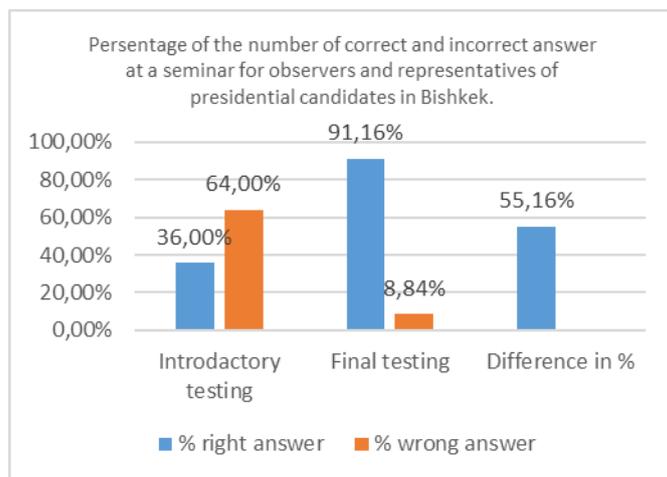
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<sup>32</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/243>

Based on the results of the seminar, the participants got acquainted with the electoral legislation and received training on the following topics: Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic - review of legislation; Legal status of the candidate's observer; Stages of the work of the precinct election commission for organizing voting outside the premises; The procedure for appealing against actions (omissions) / decisions of election commissions. Samples of statements / complaints / acts; Election day. Main stages. The opening of the polling station; Voting procedure. Possible violations; Closing of the site. The procedure for summarizing the results of voting at a polling station. In process of study the sub-theme the lecturer was allocated the time for clarifying incomprehensible moments, using the question-and-answer method.

In order to consolidate the theoretical knowledge obtained, 4 practical works in small groups related to the activities of observers in the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic were conducted within the framework of the seminar; the issues of the legitimacy of the requirements of election commissions presented to observers from candidates, options for responding to observers in the event of violations of electoral legislation, examples of filling out applications, complaints about violations on election day, rights and duties of observers.

To determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test task was developed, consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar. At the beginning of the seminar, introductory testing and after the seminar the final testing were conducted. Based on the results of the introductory and final tests, the total number of correct answers were - 216 (36%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were - 547 (91.16%). The effectiveness of the training according to the results of testing was - 331 (55.16%), which is a good indicator.



In addition, the project's staff developed a questionnaire for the effectiveness of the seminar. The results of the anonymous questioning of the seminar participants showed the following: When asked "How important were the topics of the seminar, 100% of respondents answered "Important", 0% of respondents found it difficult to answer, 0% of respondents found it difficult to answer, 0% noted "Not important". To the question "Did you learn anything new at the seminar", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes". To the question "Can you apply this knowledge in practice", 100% of respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "How difficult it was for you to perceive the material", 42% of the respondents answered, "It is easy", 58% answered "Normal" and 0% answered "It is difficult". To the question "Did the program correspond to your expectations", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "Assess the level of organization of the seminar", 75% of respondents answered "Excellent", 25% answered "Good", 0% answered "Medium" and "Low". The results of the testing and the anonymous questionnaire of the seminar showed that the workshop had reached the project's goal to increase the potential of observers representatives of the presidential candidates of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization<sup>33</sup>.

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/243>

### Activity 3.3.15 «Preparation and dissemination of Brochure for the representatives of Political parties (500 copies) »

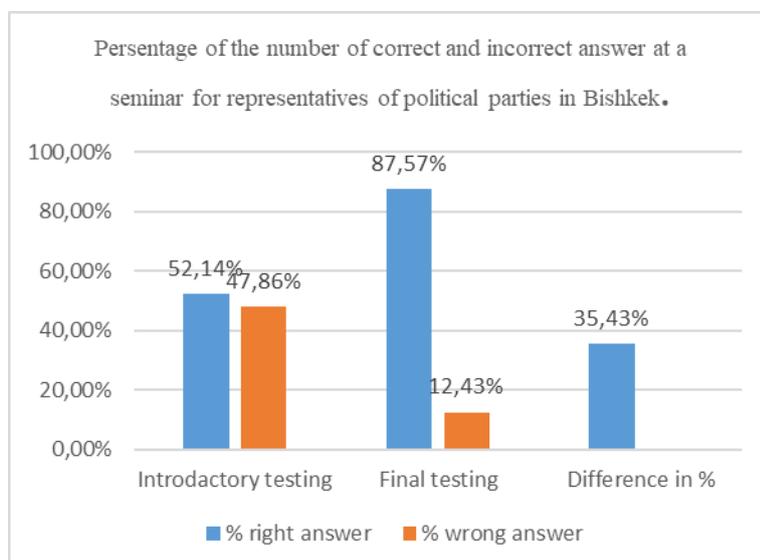
Over the reporting period, the "Memo for representatives of political parties" were translated into the Kyrgyz language, published and distributed<sup>34</sup>. In total 500 copies (250 copies in Russian, 250 copies in Kyrgyz). Memos were handed over to participants of seminars for representatives of political parties: in Bishkek - 60 copies; in Karakol - 52 copies; in Osh - 46 copies. As well as 30 copies of the memo were handed over to the use of political parties: Zamandash, Party of Communists of Kyrgyzstan, Ak-Shumkar, Onuguu-Progress, Bir-Bol, Ata-Meken, Aalam, Kyrgyzstan, SDPK, Republic. The total circulation of publications is 500 copies (250 in Russian and 250 in Kyrgyz), 458 copies were distributed during the project.

### Activity 3.3.16 «Organization of three one-day workshops for 25 on electoral legislation and conflict prevention for 25 representatives of political parties »:

On February 16, 2018 in the conference hall of “Golden Tulip” Hotel in Bishkek a seminar was held for representatives of political parties on the topic "Legal and organizational basis for the participation of political parties in elections and party construction in the Kyrgyz Republic". 28 representatives of political parties of the Kyrgyz Republic took part in the seminar. As a result of an open tender announced on December 18, 2017 on the official website [www.adilet.kg](http://www.adilet.kg), as a lecturer of a seminar was engaged an expert- Kurmanov Z.K.

Based on the results of the seminar, the participants got acquainted with the legislation regulating the activity of political parties of the KR and received training in the following topics: Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on elections. Constitutional and legal bases of participation of political parties in elections; Characteristics of electoral and party systems, their interconnectedness and interaction; Legal basis for participation of political parties in the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the KR and local keneshes; Organizational basis of party building; Rules of work of political parties with the media; The principles of ensuring inner-party democracy. In order to consolidate the theoretical knowledge obtained, practical work was carried out in small groups in the framework of the seminar, revealing the subtleties of the party's activities in attracting new members to the ranks of the party, as well as touching on certain aspects of establishing links with the media and journalists.

In order to determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test task was developed, consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar. At the beginning of the seminar, introductory testing and after the seminar the final testing were conducted. Based on the results of the introductory and final tests, the total number of correct answers were - 365 (52,14%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were - 613 (87,57%). The effectiveness of the training according to



<sup>34</sup> <http://adilet.kg/ru/library/full/85>

the results of testing was - 248 (35,43%), which is a good indicator.

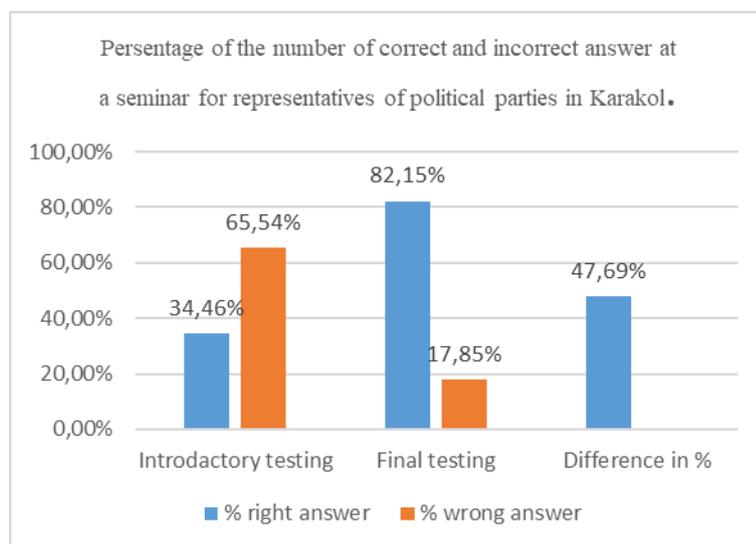
In addition, the project's staff developed a questionnaire for the effectiveness of the seminar. The results of the anonymous questioning of the seminar participants showed the following: When asked, "How important were the topics of the seminar, 92,8% of respondents answered "Important", 7,2% of respondents found it difficult to answer, 0% noted, " Not important". To the question "Did you learn something new at the seminar", 100% of respondents answered "Yes". To the question "Can you apply this knowledge in practice", 100% of respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "How difficult it was for you to perceive the material", 32% respondents answered, "It is easy", 68% answered "Normal" and 0% answered "It is difficult". To the question "Did the program correspond to your expectations", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "Assess the level of organization of the seminar", 78,5% of respondents answered "Excellent", 21,5% answered "Good", 0% answered "Medium" and "Low". The results of the testing and the anonymous questionnaire of the seminar showed that the workshop had reached the project's goal to increase the potential of representatives of political parties of the KR. At the end of the seminar, all participants were awarded with certificates confirming the completion of the course of lectures on "Legal and organizational basis for the participation of political parties in elections and party construction in the Kyrgyz Republic".

The program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization<sup>35</sup>.

On March 2, 2018 in the conference hall of "Green Yard" hotel in Karakol a seminar were held for representatives of political parties on the topic "Legal and organizational basis for the participation of political parties in elections and party construction in the Kyrgyz Republic". 26 representatives of political parties of the Kyrgyz Republic took part in the seminar. As a result of an open tender announced as a lecturer of a seminar was engaged an expert- Kurmanov Z.K.

As a result of the seminar, the participants got acquainted with the legislation regulating the activity of political parties of the KR and received training in the following topics: Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on elections. Constitutional and legal bases of participation of political parties in elections; Characteristics of electoral and party systems, their interconnectedness and interaction; Legal basis for participation of political parties in the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the KR and local keneshes; Organizational basis of party building; Rules of work of political parties with the media; The principles of ensuring inner-party democracy. In order to consolidate the theoretical knowledge obtained, practical work was carried out in small groups in the framework of the seminar, revealing the subtleties of the party's activities in attracting new members to the ranks of the party, as well as touching on certain aspects of establishing links with the media and journalists.

In order to determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test task was developed, consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar. At the beginning of the seminar, introductory testing and after



<sup>35</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/298>

the seminar the final testing were conducted. Based on the results of the introductory and final tests, the total number of correct answers were - 224 (34,46 according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were – 534 (82,15%). The effectiveness of the training according to the results of testing was - 310 (47,69%), which is a good indicator.

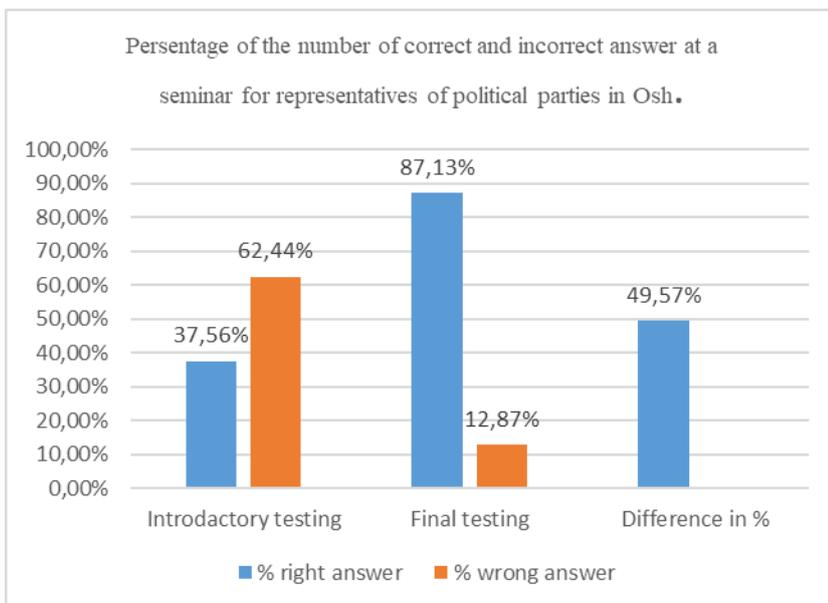
In addition, the project's staff developed a questionnaire for the effectiveness of the seminar. The results of the anonymous questioning of the seminar participants showed the following: When asked "How important were the topics of the seminar, 100% of respondents answered "Important", 0% of respondents found it difficult to answer, 0% noted "Not important". To the question "Did you learn anything new at the seminar", 100 of the respondents answered "Yes". To the question "Can you apply this knowledge in practice", 100% of respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "How difficult it was for you to perceive the material", 42% of the respondents answered, "It is easy", 58% answered "Normal" and 0% answered "It is difficult". To the question "Did the program correspond to your expectations", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes", 0 % answered "No". To the question "Assess the level of organization of the seminar", 85% of respondents answered "Excellent", 15% answered "Good", 0% answered "Medium" and "Low". The results of the testing and the anonymous questionnaire of the seminar showed that the workshop had reached the project's goal to increase the potential of representatives of political parties of the KR. At the end of the seminar, all participants were awarded with certificates confirming the completion of the course of lectures on "Legal and organizational basis for the participation of political parties in elections and party construction in the Kyrgyz Republic".

The program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization.

On March 6, 2018 in the conference hall of “SunRise2” hotel in Osh a seminar were held for representatives of political parties on the topic "Legal and organizational basis for the participation of political parties in elections and party construction in the Kyrgyz Republic". 23 representatives of political parties of the Kyrgyz Republic took part in the seminar. As a result of an open tender announced as a lecturer of a seminar was engaged an expert- Kurmanov Z.K.

As a result of the seminar, the participants got acquainted with the legislation regulating the activity of political parties of the KR and received training in the following topics: Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on elections. Constitutional and legal bases of participation of political parties in elections; Characteristics of electoral and party systems, their interconnectedness and interaction; Legal basis for participation of political parties in the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the KR and local keneshes; Organizational basis of party building; Rules of work of political parties with the media; The principles of ensuring inner-party democracy. In order to consolidate the theoretical knowledge obtained, practical work was carried out in small groups in the framework of the seminar, revealing the subtleties of the party's activities in attracting new members to the ranks of the party, as well as touching on certain aspects of establishing links with the media and journalists.

In order to determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test task was developed, consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar. At the beginning of the



seminar, introductory testing and after the seminar the final testing were conducted. Based on the results of the introductory and final tests, the total number of correct answers were - 216 (37,56%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were - 501 (87,13%). The effectiveness of the training according to the results of testing was - - 285 (49,57%), which is a good indicator.

In addition, the project's staff developed a questionnaire for the effectiveness of the seminar. The results of the anonymous questioning of the seminar participants showed the following: When asked "How important were the topics of the seminar, 100% of respondents answered "Important", 0% of respondents found it difficult to answer, 0% % noted "Not important". To the question "Did you learn anything new at the seminar", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes". To the question "Can you apply this knowledge in practice", 100% of respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "How difficult it was for you to perceive the material", 30% of the respondents answered, "It is easy", 70% % answered "Normal" and 0% answered "It is difficult". To the question "Did the program correspond to your expectations", 100% of the respondents answered "Yes", 0% answered "No". To the question "Assess the level of organization of the seminar", 78 of respondents answered "Excellent", 17% answered "Good", 4% answered "Medium" 0% answered "Low". The results of the testing and the anonymous questionnaire of the seminar showed that the workshop had reached the project's goal to increase the potential of representatives of political parties of the KR. At the end of the seminar, all participants were awarded with certificates confirming the completion of the course of lectures on "Legal and organizational basis for the participation of political parties in elections and party construction in the Kyrgyz Republic".

The program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization.

### **Activity 3.3.17 «Preparation of the final analytical report on observed violation of the electoral legislation during the Presidential election»:**

Over the reporting period, an Analytical Report on Violations on the Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic was published and distributed. The report focuses on violations of the principles of free and democratic elections at all stages of the election campaign. For convenience of use, all submitted materials were systematized in 3 main sections and analyzed for their compliance with the election legislation.

The first section contains information on the legal framework and institutional support for the conduct of elections, analyzed the activities of election commissions for compliance with the principles of independence, collegiality, publicity.

The second section is devoted to the analysis of violations committed by the participants in the electoral process in the context of the main stages of the election campaign.

The third section includes recommendations based on the analysis conducted and aimed at improving both the electoral procedures themselves and the electoral legislation.

These publications were distributed: at the seminar for representatives of political parties in Karakol - 26 copies; at the seminar for representatives of political parties in Osh - 23 copies; at the round table "Improvement of electoral legislation - Challenges of the time and expectations of society," - 39 copies. 290 copies were submitted to various organizations: Public Association "Civil Initiative of Internet Policy" - 25 pcs .; The IFES office in Kyrgyzstan – 25pcs; CEC of the KR - 25 pcs .; OSCE -

25 pcs .; Public Foundation "Civic Platform" - 25 pcs .; IDEA - 25 pcs .; Ombudsman of the Kyrgyz Republic - 25 pcs .; Public Association "Agency of social technologies" - 25 pcs; association "Taza Shailoo" - 25 pieces; NGO "Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society" - 25 pcs .; USAID - 10 pcs .; Public Foundation "Media Development Center" - 10 pcs .; Public Foundation "Media Policy" - 10 pcs .; UN - 10 pcs. In addition, 10 political parties were handed over for use to political parties: Zamandash, the Party of Communists of Kyrgyzstan, Ak-Shumkar, Onuguu-Progress, Bir-Bol, Ata-Meken, Aalam, Kyrgyzstan, SDPK, Republic. The total circulation of publications is 500 copies, 478 copies were distributed during the project implementation.

The Analytical Report on Violations on the Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic<sup>36</sup> was broadcasted and is available online.

### **Activity 3.3.18 "Development of the draft law on amendments to the legislation on the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic":**

On January 11, 2018, a working group "On improving of electoral legislation" was organized under the auspices of the lawyers of PF LC "Adilet". The following experts were included to the working group: Kadyrbekov I.D., Kanatbek Azizbek, Mambetova D. Initially, it was planned to include Oshurakhunova D.M. from the Coalition as an expert to the working group, however, the EU representation refused in approving of her candidacy, and was thus excluded from the working group.

Six meetings of the working group were held, the result of which was the Draft Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic" On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic". The major changes proposed by the project was the transition to a preferential system of elections, during the transition to which the system of vote counting itself changes, where the number of votes collected by the candidate would play a decisive role in the placement in the lists of political parties, but not the order in the lists.

Collisions and gaps were eliminated when appealing against actions / inactions of election commissions, and the nationwide electoral threshold was reduced from 7% to 4%. The bill also includes changes aimed at removing restrictions on the rights of observers, public observers, and international observers.

In addition, a number of other changes have been made aimed at improving electoral legislation. After including the recommendations received at the round table, the draft law is planned to be submitted to the Working Group on improving the electoral legislation under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as to all factions of the Jogorku Kenesh and the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic.

### **Activity 3.3.19 «The holding of a roundtable on the presentation of the draft law on amendments to the legislation on the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic”:**

On March 14, 2018 in Bishkek, a round table was held on the topic: "Improvement of electoral legislation - Challenges of the time and expectations of society, that took place at “Orion” hotel. The Draft Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Constitutional Law of the

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<sup>36</sup> <http://adilet.kg/ru/library/full/88>

Kyrgyz Republic" On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic " was presented there, developed by the Working Group on Improvement of electoral legislation.

At the urgent request of the invited experts of the working group, in order to promote their previous achievements, taking into account the platform which has been already created by PF LC "Adilet", previously developed by the attracted experts alternative draft laws aimed at improving the electoral legislation, were presented at the round table namely the project aimed at changing the rules of campaigning and the draft on amending the law on election commissions.

The round table was attended by 47 people, including political and public figures, representatives of civil society, government agencies, international organizations and journalists. Participants of the round table expressed their suggestions and additions regarding the proposed version of the Law, as well as their suggestions for its further promotion. The public and political figures present at the round table, as well as representatives of the staff of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic, were generally assessed the proposed changes positively, and they are ready to continue working in this direction.

Roundtable program, photos, news article about the roundtable are on the official website of the organization<sup>37</sup>.

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<sup>37</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/301>

# Media Development Center (MDC)

Below is a summary of the contribution of MDC under the Action:

The main activity of PF "Media Development Center" was aimed at monitoring of the mass media during the period of the presidential elections in 2017 within the framework of the Action.

- The beginning of the project activity was devoted to: media experts were selected to monitor print media in Bishkek; in cooperation with media experts a methodology for monitoring of the media was developed; contacts were established with organizations providing printed products (15 Kyrgyz-language and 10 Russian-language newspapers); a tender was conducted for the purchase of office supplies; concluded necessary contracts for the provision of services.
- The analysis of the electoral legislation and informing the media outlets about the upcoming elections - disseminating the informational message on the conditions of election campaign for the media. Lawyer of PF "Media Development Center" has developed an informational message to the media outlets about the upcoming presidential elections in order to inform the media about the rules of accreditation of media representatives to participate in election campaign. The informational message was provided with the provisions of the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the KR", which regulate the informational support of the elections. The main purpose of this message was to inform the media outlets about the terms and conditions of accreditation in time. Since at that time the exact date of the elections was not clear, the message provided two versions of the dates for holding the presidential elections.
- Public Foundation "Media Development Center" together with "Legal Clinic" Adilet "conducted an analysis of changes in the election legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, provided an analysis that was conducted directly by the PF" Media Development Center "regarding the introduction of the definitions as "Internet", "online media", "unique visitor or visitor with unique IP address"). Based on the results of the analysis, a press conference was held by all members of the Consortium (see press release). The main purpose of the press conference was to provide to the public information about some amendments that could compromise conduction of free and fair elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2017. In this case, the amendments reduce the confidence in the elections by the population and civil society, in particular restrictions on the rights of observers from NGOs which were introduced, as well as provisions regulating the activities of Internet resources during the election period. Also at the press conference, there was brief information on the activities of the Consortium in general and each organization in particular. For this purpose, together with all members of the Consortium, an informational sheet for wide dissemination was developed.
- During the period from March 15 to June 15, 372 print media were monitored: 20 weekly newspapers, 3 newspapers 2 times a week, 2 newspapers 3 times a week. Two periodical reports which are published on the website of the organization [www.medialaw.kg](http://www.medialaw.kg):
  - 1) from March 15 to April 30, 2017.
  - 2) from May 1 to May 31, 2017.
- During the period from June 15<sup>th</sup> to September 15<sup>th</sup>, 425 newspapers were covered by monitoring: 20 weekly newspapers, 3 newspapers 2 times a week, 2 newspapers 3 times a week. During the monitoring period of print media 3 periodical reports were prepared which are published on the website of the organization [www.medialaw.kg](http://www.medialaw.kg):
  - 1) from June 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017;
  - 2) from July 1<sup>st</sup> to July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017;

3) from August 1<sup>st</sup> to August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017.

- For the monitoring group on July 30-31, 2017, the Public Foundation "Media Development Center", with the technical, expert and financial support of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe, held a seminar aimed to strengthening the capacity of journalists and media experts in monitoring of the media outlets during the presidential elections in 2017 in the Kyrgyz Republic. The main goal of the seminar was to increase the understanding of media concerning standards of participation in the election processes, coverage of the presidential election in 2017 in the media outlets, and teaching the members of the monitoring group to conduct quality monitoring of the mass media. The seminar helped to increase the legal and professional literacy of the target group on participation in the electoral process, to improve the skills of journalists, media experts in monitoring of the media and online outlets.
- To conduct monitoring during the period of election campaigning, the organization conducted a tender to purchase laptops for monitoring of print/electronic/online media. Commercial offers from several computer stores were requested. The organization met all the procedural points.
- Monitoring began on September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017. With the beginning of the monitoring, a list of the monitoring group was defined.
- Before starting monitoring of electronic media in the campaigning period, PF "Media Development Center" concluded an agreement with LLS "TMS" (Tynchtyktyyn Monitoring Servisi) in order to conduct high-quality monitoring of electronic media during pre-election period/campaign. LLS "TMS" provides technical support in conduction of monitoring of electronic media, in particular will provide recordings of TV and radio broadcasts on a daily basis.
- At the beginning of the monitoring, a training concerning the rules of the monitoring was held for the defined group with the participation of lawyers of MDC. The training dealt with questions regarding the difference between campaigning and information, signs of campaigning, covert campaigning, the procedure for completing a surveillance sheet for the print/electronic/online media during the presidential elections in 2017. Further, monitoring types were distributed among the participants of the monitoring group (print / electronic / online media).
- By the initiative of the organization, a short manual for journalists on elections (handbook) was prepared. The necessity to develop this document arose from the fact that a lot of questions began to come from journalists and representatives of media outlets about the issues of election campaign and other related issues. According to activities and action plan of the project, MDC did not plan the development and dissemination of such kind of document, but because of its urgency and necessity decided to do it. The handbook was disseminated through the Internet.
- During the monitoring of the media outlets in the campaign period, an agreement was reached between MDC PF and the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic in order of the effective interaction, the Project coordinator of the project " **Civil society initiative for electoral reform in Kyrgyz Republic** " was included in the working group for monitoring compliance with the rules of conducting election campaign. In the process of work, the Project coordinator participated in the meetings of the working group, at the CEC meetings, where complaints were received from citizens, from authorized representatives of presidential candidates for violations of the Constitutional Law on Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic.

- From September 10 to October 15, the Public Foundation "Media Development Center" monitored the print / electronic / online media outlets of the Kyrgyz Republic («List of media covered by monitoring»);
- A preliminary interim report on the monitoring of print/electronic/online media outlets during the electoral campaign period was prepared by the analyst of the monitoring group, the Project coordinator and the lawyer of Public Foundation "Media Development Center". The interim report covered monitoring period from 10 to 20 September 2017, which was published on the organization's website, partner organizations, on social networks [http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/PROMEZHUTOCHNYI-OTCHET\\_Monitoring-SMI\\_Vyборы-2017.pdf](http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/PROMEZHUTOCHNYI-OTCHET_Monitoring-SMI_Vyборы-2017.pdf)
- According to the preliminary monitoring data, the analyst of the monitoring group Marat Tokoev took part in the program "Uchur Chak", dedicated to the presidential elections of 2017 on the "ON1" channel in Kyrgyz language. He also conducted a webinar in the Kyrgyz language on September 21, 2017 "How not to cover the elections on TV and online media". The journalist of the information resource cabar.asia.ru interviewed the lawyer of PF "Media Development Center" Nurjan Musaev, about the preliminary results of the monitoring of mass media outlets, namely, violations of the electoral legislation in the field of information provision by the mass media during the electoral process (<http://cabar.asia/ru/nurzhan-musaeva-telekanaly-narushayut-normy-v-agitatsionnyj-period/>). Moreover, a video material on the preliminary results of the mass media monitoring was prepared at the ROTRK KR "Yntymak" in Kyrgyz and Russian languages. <http://yntymak.kg/ru/shajloonu-chagyldyruuda-yntymak-media-group-mykty-dep-ataldy>;
- Director of Public Foundation "Media Development Center" - Nurgul Abdykerimova gave an interview to the newspaper "Novye Lica" about the results of monitoring of the print media during the pre-election period in KR regarding compliance with the norms of the Ethical Code of the journalist of Kyrgyzstan and the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, in particular, <http://www.nlkg.kg/ru/interview/nurgul-abdykerimova-kyrgyzskie-smi-nachali-narusheniya-zakonov-i-eticheskix-norm-uzhe-do-vyborov>. In particular, violations of the norm of the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh", namely, Article 23 "Terms of the conduct of pre-election promotion" were recorded. The conduct of pre-election campaigning begins after the registration of candidates for the presidency, i.e. from September 10, 2017, and ends 24 hours before the start of voting, i.e. at 08.00 on the morning of October 14, 2017. However, all the print media launched an information campaign with a mention of the names of all possible candidates for the presidency in spring;
- On November 6-8, 2017, Media Development Center conducted a seminar aimed to strengthening the capacity of journalists, media experts in post-election analysis and drafting a final report on monitoring of the mass media outlets during the presidential elections in the Kyrgyz Republic with technical, expert and financial support of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe. **The main goal of the seminar was to increase the understanding of international standards of the mass media in election processes, coverage of the presidential elections in 2017 in the mass media and online outlets, as well as training of the target group (media experts) in post-election analysis and design of the final report on the monitoring of the mass media outlets during the presidential elections.**

The conducted seminar helped to improve the professional literacy of media experts in the development of post-election analysis and design of the final report on monitoring of the mass media outlets during the presidential elections.

The well-known international experts were invited as trainers:

- ✓ Aleksandr Burmagin – executive director of the non-governmental organization “Human Rights Platform”, member of the Independent Media Council of Ukraine, expert of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe;
- ✓ Rasto Kuzel – Executive Director of “Memo 98”, media analyst, expert of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe.

During the training, the following issues were considered: “Monitoring of the mass media in coverage of the presidential elections in 2017 – lessons learned, problems, difficulties. A thin line between information and campaigning”; “Quantitative and Qualitative analysis of mass media”; “The results of monitoring of the mass media outlets – how to present them. The optimum ratio of text and visual effects”; “Report structure - table of content, main points, main findings, graphs and conclusions” and other issues;

- Data analysis, obtained during the monitoring of the mass media during the campaign period of the presidential elections in 2017. Analysis of electoral legislation and development of appropriate recommendations on reforming electoral legislation in the field of information support for elections. Drawing up and structuring the final report on monitoring of the mass media during the campaign period of the presidential elections in 2017 ([Annex No. 15](#));
- Based on the results of the analysis of media monitoring data, diagrams with various indicators were developed, in particular: the general mention of all subjects of the electoral process in information-analytic materials (in percentages); the general tone of mentioning all subjects of the electoral process (in seconds), and also in tone - neutral, positive and negative (in quantitative terms - seconds, square centimeters, pixels); number of candidates' campaign materials (in quantitative indicators); the ratio of information-analytical and campaigning materials about the candidates (in percentages). These diagrams are an integral part of the final report, as a visualization of the narrative part of the final report on monitoring of the mass media;
- Translation of the final report on media monitoring from Russian into Kyrgyz; publication and dissemination of the final report with the results of monitoring of the print/electronic/online media outlets on the implementation of informational support for the electoral process; as well as conducting a general conference for representatives of the media outlets, civil society and governmental agencies to discuss issues related to the work of the mass media during the presidential elections, gaps and improvement of electoral legislation in terms of informational support, as well as freedom of speech in general, in cooperation with the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe, in particular with the expert and technical support of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe;
- An agreement between the PF "Media Development Center" and the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe was reached on the publication and distribution of the final report on the results of monitoring the mass media during the campaign period of the presidential elections in 2017 in hard copies. Also, an agreement was reached to conduct a general conference for representatives of the media outlets, civil society and government agencies to discuss issues related to the activity of media outlets during the presidential elections, gaps and improvement of electoral legislation in terms of informational support, and freedom of speech in general. According to preliminary agreement, international experts will take part in the conference, who have already been invited and acted as experts of the Council of Europe in trainings organized with the support of the Venice Commission for the monitoring group on issues related to media monitoring in accordance with international standards, data processing and visualization of monitoring results etc.

- 8 - 9 of February, 2018 employees of PF "Media Development Center" took part in the seminar on electoral reform, organized by the European Union for Civil Society Organizations. At the seminar, Nurzhan Musayeva, a lawyer of the Public Foundation "Media Development Center", presented results and recommendations on improving the electoral and media legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. The presentation can be found at the following link <https://prezi.com/p/1dzw70gkzm/>. The seminar was attended by all members of the consortium, as well as other representatives of civil society organizations, whose activities are to some extent related to the electoral process. As a result of the seminar, all the recommendations of the CSO were finalized and revised.
- On March 14, 2018 Public Foundation "Media Development Center" took part in the round table organized by Public Foundation "LC "Adilet" – “Improving Electoral Legislation - Challenges of Time and Expectation of Society”. On the initiative of the Public Foundation "Media Development Center" a short report was prepared on the results of media monitoring during the presidential elections with subsequent recommendations on improving the electoral legislation. Here it is worth noting that the lawyer of the Public Foundation "Media Development Center" on a voluntary basis participated in the work of the working group PF "LC “Adilet" on drafting the Constitutional Law of the KR "On Amendments to the Constitutional Law of the KR" On Elections of the President of the KR and deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the KR", in particular in development of recommendations for the improved implementation of informational support for elections.

Below is a summary of the major finding from MDC, as presented in their analytical report:

### **TV/Radio**

Many television and radio channels had the same violations: they did not separate campaigning/promotional materials from the news blocks, that is, there were no breaks between them; sometimes campaign materials were mixed with news materials; campaign materials were placed without date-line (marking), that is, without any indication of “campaigning material” and indication of their payment from the election fund or other sources not prohibited by law; many TV channels violated the principle of balance in the coverage of elections; limited information was provided on some presidential candidates. Practically on all channels there were cases of hidden campaigning.

It should be noted that the ROTRK KR “Yntymak” adhered to the principle of delimiting the news block from campaign materials, which was read by another presenter in another studio, and tried to adhere to all the principles of ethical journalism.

A large number of violations occurred at the TRC “NTC” - 572 cases of hidden campaigning. Hidden campaigning was exclusively for candidate O. Babanov and against candidate S.Jeenbekov in news programs, programs "Ar tarap" and "Antiadminresurs". All violations were reported from the headquarter of S.Jeenbekov (amateur video, photos, complaints from civil society, etc.). Even in non-election programs, there was a deliberate criticism of the current government and the system: “how badly we live”, “how we need change”, etc. For example, in the TV program “Parallel”, the presenter talked about the actions of the political party “Republic-Ata-Jurt” in a positive tone on the issues of “Kumtor”, simultaneously criticizing the current government. There was a considerable amount of information about the voting rules, that no one would know who voted for whom (secrecy of the vote), and how to resist use of administrative resources. The general mention of candidates on this channel: O.Babanov - 10%, S.Jeenbekov - 5%. About O. Babanov was broadcast in a positive tone -

21 hours 34 minutes, and in a negative tone - 27 minutes, with about S.Jeenbekov in a positive tone - 25 minutes, and in a negative tone - 11 hours 36 minutes.

A completely opposite picture was observed at OTRK. Preference was given to the candidate from the ruling party SDPK - Sooronbay Jeenbekov. Often speakers/presenters voiced sarcasm towards O. Babanov ("Itogi nedeli" with K.Kanimetov on September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2017 and September 17<sup>th</sup>, 2017, the presenter did not say the name of the candidate, but the photo of O. Babanov was shown on the screen, also referring to audio and video materials with detention of K. Isaev, who did not have any conclusions that it was montage or not). At the beginning of the pre-election/electoral campaign, the morning entertainment program "Zamana" showed the logo of candidate B. Torobaev on cups, flags, on the screen of the studio and on pillows without date-line (marking). It can also be noted that the video, where the elements of candidate S.Jeenbekov were present in the form of a red diamond (the name "The interests of children are the most valuable") went on the air without the date-line (marking). During the TV series "Aruu tilek", the banner of candidate S.Jeenbekov was shown without any data - from 26.09.17 to the day of silence, it was also fixed, at the beginning of the TV series was interrupted for campaign materials without specified breaks. The same case can be noted during the broadcast of football, the banner appeared on the screen of this candidate without any date-line, for example, on 28.10.2017.

On OTRK, candidate S.Jeenbekov was given more time in a positive tone, in total - 4 hours and 22 minutes, and in a negative tone - 6 minutes, while his opponent O. Babanov - in a negative tone, in total - 3 hours, and in a positive tone - 1 hour and 50 minutes. In a neutral tone, S.Jeenbekov was given - 40 minutes, O. Babanov - 10 minutes. In total, 67 cases of hidden campaigning and 109 cases of placement of campaign materials without date-line (marking) were recorded during the monitoring (on October 13<sup>th</sup>, a special reportage was broadcast for 30 minutes dedicated to candidate S.Jeenbekov without any date-line).

Special attention should be paid here to the status of OTRK . According to Article 22 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic<sup>38</sup> "On the Public Broadcasting Corporation of the Kyrgyz Republic", "... *creative workers are guided by ethical standards contained in the editorial policy, reflect the pluralism of opinions and do not allow the expression of one's opinion in news and information programs. The main standards of presenting information shall be accuracy, reliability, balance, completeness and accessibility, as well as a clear distinction between facts and the author's comments*". OTRK has approved the Editorial Policy<sup>39</sup>, where prescribed all editorial principles that guide the OTRK KR: public interest, professionalism, editorial independence, objectivity, credibility and impartiality, pluralism of opinions, variety of topics and the principle of equality, responsibility before the audience. Moreover, in 2011 the Supervisory Board of the OTRK KR approved the Editorial Policy for the period of election campaigns. This policy proclaims the legal obligations of OTRK, in particular to adhere to the generally accepted standards of journalism in the information policy, including objectivity, reliability of information and pluralism of opinions.

Unfortunately, as the monitoring showed, not all principles were observed by the OTRK KR. For example, during the monitoring, 67 cases of hidden campaigning were recorded (obvious bias against one candidate, imbalance, the use of emotionally colored evaluative words). On the 30<sup>th</sup> of September in the release of the information and analysis program "Itogi nedeli" at 9.00 pm, the following violations were recorded: the evaluative subjective speech of the presenter: "Those politicians who say that administrative resources are being used extensively, suffer from amnesia"; referring to the opinions of political scientists and the Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic regarding

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<sup>38</sup> [http://www.ktrk.kg/static/files/zakon\\_ru.pdf](http://www.ktrk.kg/static/files/zakon_ru.pdf)

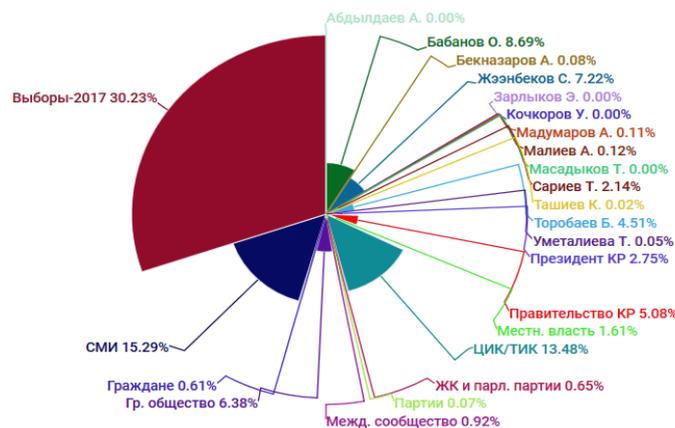
<sup>39</sup> <http://www.ktrk.kg/static/files/politica.pdf>

the initiation of a criminal case on vote-buying; about the speech of O. Babanov in On-Adyr; about meeting of O. Babanov with N. Nazarbaev, the journalist talked with sarcasm and used video materials. Also, the project “Bezopasnyi gorod” (“Safe City”) was mentioned, which was promoted by O. Babanov, being the prime minister in 2012. Information was provided that for the implementation of this project O. Babanov handed out weapons to Russian citizens, one of whom has relationships with organized crime, and referred to the article “Babanov gives weapons” from the information resource [www.vb.kg](http://www.vb.kg)<sup>40</sup>. In video story the journalist did not provide the viewpoint of the opponent, who became the object of criticism of the journalist<sup>41</sup>.

Below are diagrams of the monitoring results of broadcasters, which most often violated the rules of conducting pre-election/agitation campaign:

## OTRK

**Общая упоминаемость всех субъектов избирательного процесса в информационно-аналитических материалах на ОТРК**



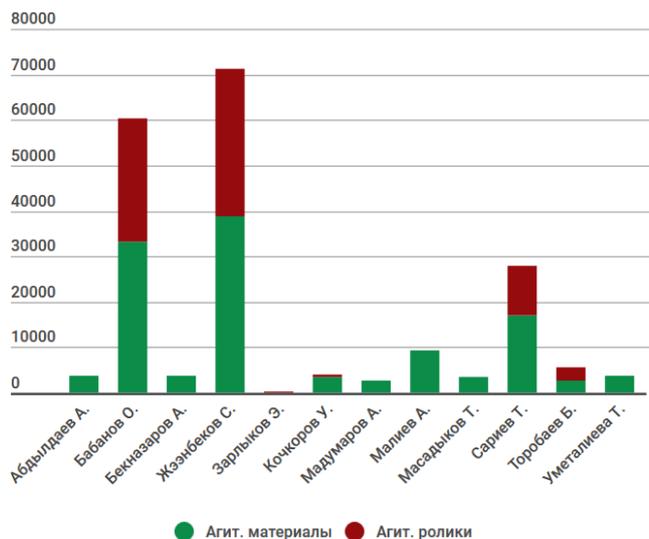
**Общий тон упоминания всех субъектов избирательного процесса в информационно-аналитических материалах (в сек.) на ОТРК**



<sup>40</sup> [http://members.vb.kg/2017/10/06/razob/1\\_print.html](http://members.vb.kg/2017/10/06/razob/1_print.html)

<sup>41</sup> Article 17, Ethical Code of journalist <http://medialaw.kg/samoregulirovaniya-smi/eticheskij-kodeks-zhurnalista-kyrgyzstana/>

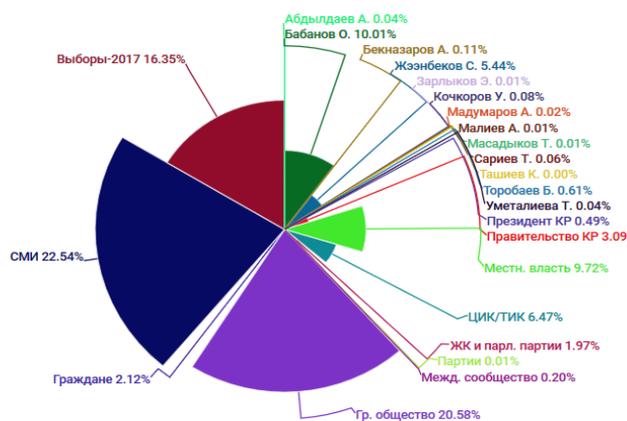
### Количество агитации кандидатов (в сек.) на ОТРК



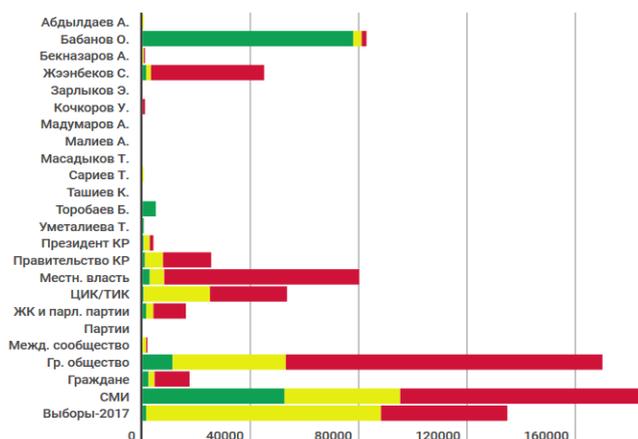
### Соотношение информационно-аналитических и агитационных материалов о кандидатах на ОТРК



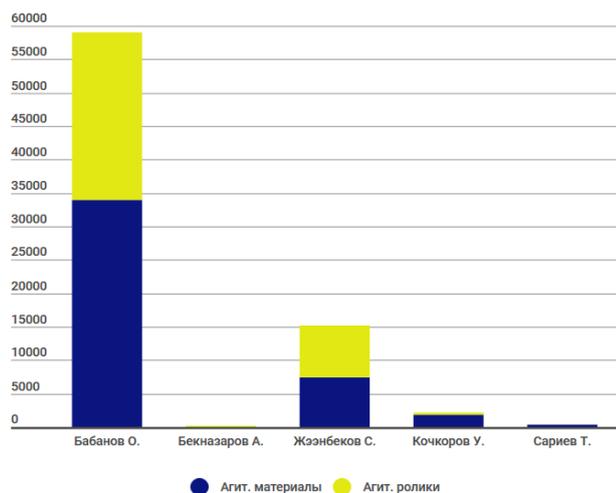
### Общая упоминаемость всех субъектов избирательного процесса в информационно-аналитических материалах на канале НТС



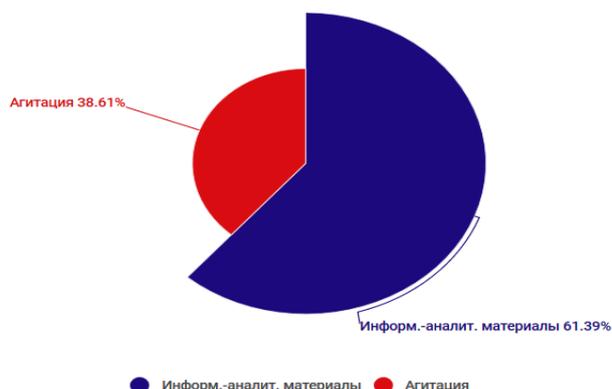
### Общий тон упоминания всех субъектов избирательного процесса в информационно-аналитических материалах (в сек.) на канале НТС



**Количество агитации кандидатов (в сек.) на канале  
НТС**



**Соотношение информационно-аналитических и  
агитационных материалов о кандидатах на канале  
НТС**



## Online media

During the reporting period, 9 online media (news agencies) were observed. 4 of them (<https://www.azattyk.org/>, <http://kaktus.media/>, <https://kloop.kg/>, <https://sputnik.kg/>) strictly followed the legislation on elections and standards of journalism – these news agencies did not record any case of publication of campaign materials without date-line (marking) or hidden campaigning. The materials about the subjects of the election process prepared in a neutral tone.

The work of news agencies <https://24.kg/> and <http://akipress.org/> was similar with the work of the above-mentioned agencies. There was recorded only one case of publication of material without the date-line (marking) in each of them and one hidden agitation at <https://24.kg/>. The subjects of the electoral process were also mentioned mostly in a neutral tone.

The Kyrgyz state news agency «Kabar» has admitted the largest number of publications of campaign materials without date-line (marking) – 22 cases. However, it could be related to the low professionalism of personnel, since in 17 cases the violation was due to the fact that there was no date-line in the photographs that were placed as an illustration to video materials with date-line. Also, in two cases, the date-line was not in the agitation materials in Russian, whereas the same material in the Kyrgyz language had such marking. Also, there were recorded 10 cases of hidden agitation on this

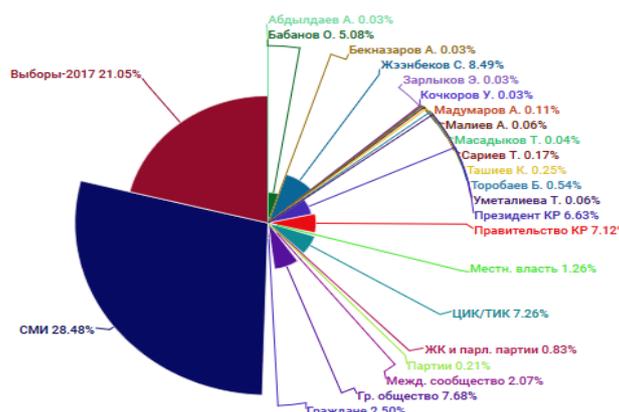
online media. Candidates S.Jeenbekov (8.5%) and O. Babanov (5.1%) were most often mentioned candidates on “Kabar” (for comparison, the third candidate B.Torobaev had only 0.5%). However, O. Babanov was mentioned mostly only in a negative tone (84% of the total mention), while S.Jeenbekov is more in positive (74%) and neutral (21.5%) tones.

Although on the <http://knews.kg/> and <http://www.vb.kg/> there were no recorded cases of publication of campaigning materials without any date-line, they had the most cases of hidden agitation - 12 on knews.kg and 57 on vb.kg. On these two online media, O. Babanov (14.9% - 15.7%) and S.Jeenbekov (4.9% - 5.3%) were the most mentioned candidates (the third one is Torobaev was 0.8% - 2.4%). However, the tone of mentioning of two candidates was directly opposite: on <http://knews.kg/> O. Babanov was mentioned mostly in a positive and neutral tone - 81%, while S.Jeenbekov in a negative - 66%; on <http://www.vb.kg/> O. Babanov was mentioned mainly in a negative tone - 77%, and S.Jeenbekov in a positive and neutral tone - 80%.

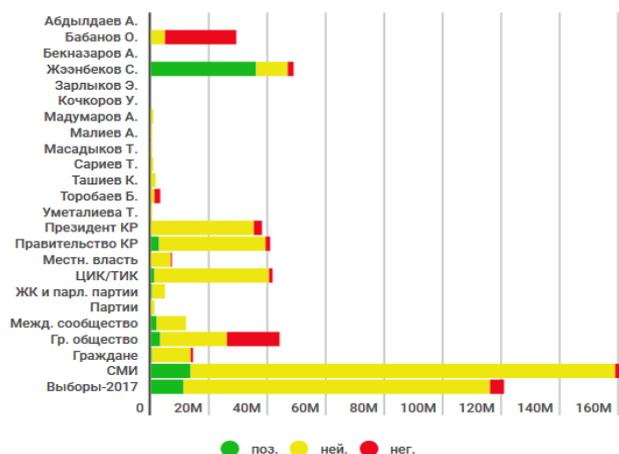
Below there are diagrams of the monitoring results of online media, which most often violated the rules of conducting pre-election/agitation campaign, in particular <http://kabar.kg/> and <http://www.vb.kg/>:

### Kabar.kg

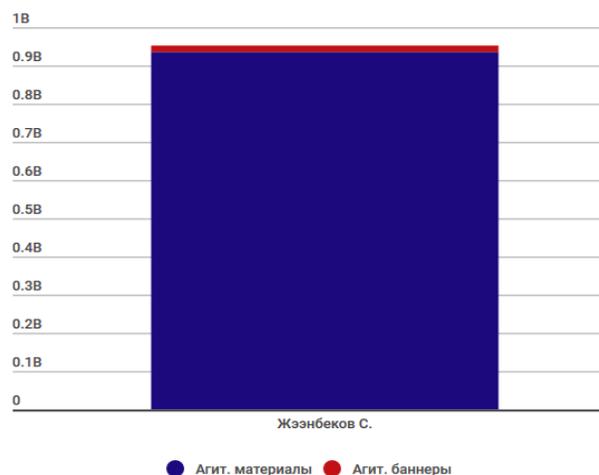
**Общая упоминаемость всех субъектов избирательного процесса в информационно-аналитических материалах на сайте kabar.kg**



**Общий тон упоминания всех субъектов избирательного процесса в информационно-аналитических материалах (в пикселях) на сайте kabar.kg**



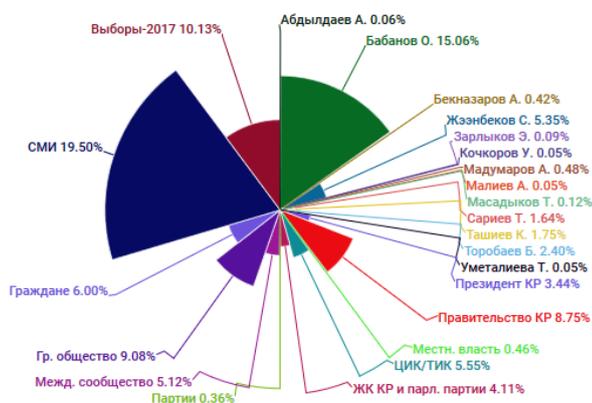
### Количество агитации кандидатов (в пикселях) на сайте **kabar.kg**



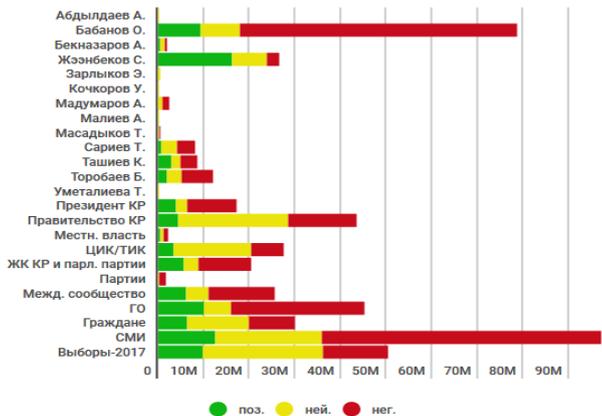
### Соотношение информационно-аналитических и агитационных материалов о кандидатах на сайте **kabar.kg**



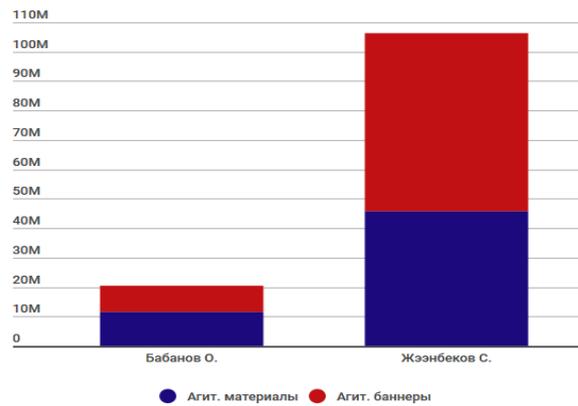
**Общая упоминаемость всех субъектов избирательного процесса в информационно-аналитических материалах на сайте vb.kg**



**Общий тон упоминания всех субъектов избирательного процесса в информационно-аналитических материалах (в пикселях) на сайте vb.kg**



Количество агитации кандидатов (в пикселях) на сайте vb.kg



Соотношение информационно-аналитических и агитационных материалов о кандидатах на сайте vb.kg



## Printed media

### Bishkek

Monitoring covered 25 Bishkek printed media, 15 of them Kyrgyz-language media, and 10 are Russian-language. According to the results of the monitoring, printed media often violate the norms of legislation, in particular, Articles 22<sup>42</sup>, paragraphs 3 and 12, of the Constitutional Law, as well as standards and norms of the Ethical Code of journalists (Articles 7, 10, 17)<sup>43</sup>.

In Kyrgyz-language printed media there often were purely negative materials, consisted of assumptions and conjectures and unambiguously contradict the above-mentioned standards of ethics. Also in Kyrgyz-language publications there was a tendency of publishing deliberately inaccurate information about the candidate, which could influence the formation of the attitude of voters to certain persons or events.

Thus, in Kyrgyz-language printed media there were recorded 40 cases of publishing of agitation materials without date-line (marking). 101 cases of hidden agitation were recorded: the materials clearly showed the bias of journalists (usage of value judgments, materials based on speculation and rumors, the balance was not saved, etc.), 9 of these materials are related to the

<sup>42</sup> <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/203244?cl=ru-ru>

<sup>43</sup> <http://medialaw.kg/samoregulirovaniya-smi/eticheskij-kodeks-zhurnalista-kyrgyzstana/>

publication of survey results without the data required by law, and also, they were published when such publications were prohibited by law. In 23 cases an authorship of materials were not indicated (anonymous materials).

In the Russian-language media the situation was much better. However, some printed media still violated the norms of legislation and ethics. There were 3 cases of publication of agitation materials without the date-line (“Delo №” – 1, “Novye litsa” – 2). There were revealed 17 cases of hidden agitation, 13 of which belonged to the newspaper “Vecherniy Bishkek”.

### **Regional printed media.**

During the pre-election/agitation period there were monitored 42 regional media outlets, 37 of them were state-owned media. Almost all the newspapers (except “Vzglyad” from Jalal-Abad and “Karakolskaya Pravda” from Karakol) did not prepare thematic information materials on elections and candidates, limiting themselves to official news of the Government of the KR, local authorities or the CEC/TEC KR.

However, in some of the abovementioned regional state media, there were recorded cases of publication of agitation materials without date-line information (26 cases), as well as hidden agitation (11 cases). In 28 cases they were in favor of candidate S.Jeenbekov. One case of publication of agitation material was recorded on October 14<sup>th</sup>, i.e. on the Day of Silence, when the conduction of any agitation campaign is prohibited by law.

The most mentioned candidate was S.Jeenbekov (14.9% - 45.3%), the next one was the candidate O.Babanov (0% - 6.6%). Herewith S.Jeenbekov was mentioned in 89% positively, while O.Babanov in 48% is negative and only in 11% is positive.

## OUTPUTS

### **Output 1.2. Press-conferences to inform the public about major findings.**

On the May 24, 2017 in the news agency "24.kg" was held a press conference by all members of the Consortium. The main purpose of the press conference was to provide to the public information about some amendments that can compromise conduction of free and fair elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2017. In this case, it goes about the amendments, which reduce the confidence to the elections by the population and civil society, in particular restrictions on the rights of observers from NGOs are introduced, as well as provisions regulating the activities of Internet resources during the election period. Also at the press conference there was brief information on the activities of the Consortium in general and each organization in particular. For this purpose, together with all members of the Consortium, an informational sheet for wide dissemination was developed.

### **Output 1.5. Monitoring of the KR media of the election coverage**

During the first reporting period (from March 15 to June 15), 372 print media were monitored: 20 weekly newspapers, 3 newspapers 2 times a week, 2 newspapers 3 times a week. Two periodical reports which are published on the website of the organization [www.medialaw.kg](http://www.medialaw.kg):

- 1) from March 15 to April 30, 2017;
- 2) from May 1 to May 31, 2017

During the reporting period (from June 15<sup>th</sup> to September 15<sup>th</sup>), 425 newspapers were covered by monitoring: 20 weekly newspapers, 3 newspapers 2 times a week, 2 newspapers 3 times a

week. During the monitoring period of print media 3 periodical reports were prepared which are published on the website of the organization [www.medialaw.kg](http://www.medialaw.kg):

- 1) from June 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017;
- 2) from July 1<sup>st</sup> to July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017;
- 3) from August 1<sup>st</sup> to August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017.

Also, media experts based on periodical reports of printed publications analyzed the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the content of print media, which showed the general analysis of the print media of the KR in the pre-election period.

The purpose of the monitoring was to document the process of the work of the media; the distribution of airtime and print space among candidates; determine the degree of participation of state, public and political structures as subjects in the process of discussion; and also, to assess how the analyzed media is providing to society objective and balanced coverage of the electoral campaign, about candidates and their political platforms.

For the monitoring group on July 30-31, 2017, the Public Foundation "Media Development Center", with the technical, expert and financial support of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe, has held a seminar aimed to strengthening the capacity of journalists and media experts to monitor the media outlets during the presidential elections in 2017. in the Kyrgyz Republic. The main goal of the seminar was to increase the understanding of media concerning standards of participation in the election processes, coverage of the 2017 presidential election in the print/electronic and online media outlets , and training of the target group to conduct high-quality monitoring of the mass media.

The seminar helped to increase the legal and professional literacy of the target group on participation in the electoral process, to improve the skills of journalists, media experts in monitoring of the media outlets.

To conduct democratic elections with a high degree of openness and transparency, the mass media play a significant role. They provide information to the public about the electoral process, the interaction of voters and politicians, highlight the activities of candidates, political parties, their platforms and thereby help voters in determining their political sympathies and antipathies, realize their right to political will and make an informed choice on election day. The seminar, in its specificity, increased the capacity of journalists and media experts (members of the monitoring group) in obtaining an information and analytical picture of what is happening, in this case, presidential elections, through conduction of quality monitoring of the mass media. During the seminar, there the goals and objectives of media monitoring were considered, and it was determined that monitoring is an effective tool for evaluating the conducted election campaign. For the monitoring group, it was explained that their activities are aimed not only to assessing the situation and informing, but also to more important goals, how to attract public attention to the activities of the media during the elections, in particular, to the quality of the provided information. Moreover, there were noted long-term monitoring objectives in the form of creating an analytical base for the following socially important events for the country, as well as justified reasons for making the necessary amendments to the legislation.

Moreover, this seminar helped to establish a relationship between the media community and members of the Central Electoral Commission of Kyrgyz Republic, which will also have a positive impact on the forthcoming elections.

The relevance of this workshop was also concluded in the considerable necessity in Kyrgyzstan to implement effective monitoring and analysis of elections, fighting fake news, more closely monitoring and analyzing the flow of information, in particular, during the presidential election in October 2017. In light of the conducted seminar, it can be said with confidence that monitoring can be an effective tool that promotes the implementation of international standards for covering elections, in parallel with the development of a system of self-regulation (public accountability) of the media.

PF “Media Development Center” engaged relevant participants from Bishkek and the regions (Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken, Talas, Naryn, Issyk-Kul), who are the members of the monitoring group, which became the main target group, as well as members of the Central Electoral Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic, in particular the Vice-Chairman, the head of the Working group for monitoring the observance of rules for conducting pre-election/electoral campaign in conduction of elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, and all members of this working group. The total number of participants was 45 people.

As trainers there were invited well-known international experts:

- **Alexander Burmagin**, executive director of the NGO "Human Rights Platform", member of the Independent Media Council of Ukraine, expert of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe,

- **Ivan Godarsky**, head of MEMO 98, a legal and media consultant from Slovakia, who has extensive experience in conducting various media monitoring,

- **Ainura Osmonalieva** is a national expert on election rights, deputy director of the Public Foundation "Legal Clinic" Adilet ", older lawyer/project coordinator, licensed lawyer.





Media Development Center monitored printed/online/electronic media outlets during the presidential elections in 2017. The monitoring group consisted from 24 persons and 1 (one) analyst:

- 11 people – electronic media
- 6 people – regional printed media;
- 4 people – Bishkek printed media;
- 3 people – online media.

From September 10<sup>th</sup> to October 15<sup>th</sup> the monitoring covered 11 electronic media in Bishkek and Osh, 9 informational sites (online media), as well as 67 printed media. During the monitoring of the printed/online/electronic media, an interim and final report were prepared, which were published on the website [www.medialaw.kg](http://www.medialaw.kg) and partners, as well as in social networks, such as Facebook and Twitter, and via mailing.

- Monitoring report of printed media from September 1<sup>st</sup> to September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017 ([Annex No.14](#));
- Interim report - from September 10<sup>th</sup> to September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2017 ([Annex #13](#));
- Final report from September 10<sup>th</sup> to October 15<sup>th</sup> ([Annex No. 15](#)).

The monitoring of the printed/online/electronic media was conducted for compliance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, in particular the electoral legislation (Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" of July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2011 No.68) and the Ethical Code of the journalist of Kyrgyzstan. During the monitoring period the full broadcast of the TV channels and the radio from 07:00 to 24:00 was recorded and watched. The publications in printed media that were published in that period were read. The content of Internet media was analyzed daily.

Quantitative indicators were reflected: for electronic media - in seconds, for print media - in square centimeters and Internet publications - in pixels.

Qualitative indicators were set according to the tone (neutral, positive, negative) expressed in TV and radio broadcasts and published in printed and Internet publications. Observed materials were entered in formatted forms with accounting tables, and then reduced to a database.

During the monitoring process, a legal examination of the results of observations was provided. The tracked and analyzed materials were archived in Bishkek.

### **Output 3.3. Analytical legal commentaries on ongoing legislative initiatives.**

Media Development Center together with "Legal Clinic "Adilet" conducted an analysis of changes in the election legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, provided an analysis that was conducted directly by MDC regarding the introduction of the definitions of "Internet", "online media", "unique visitor or visitor with unique IP address". As a result of the analysis, several negative aspects of the proposed amendments were identified, and it was suggested to exclude from the draft law amendments related to the definition of the terms "Internet", "online media" and "unique visitor or visitor with a unique IP address". Moreover, an example of law enforcement practice on the interaction of the CEC KR with online media was provided, which regulate the procedure of participation of online media in election campaign and coverage of the electoral process with the conclusion of a Memorandum of Cooperation between the CEC KR and online media. Based on the results of the analysis, the Consortium held a press conference (Op 1.2.).

### **Output 3.6. Handbook for media.**

With the initiative of Media Development Center, a short manual for journalists on elections (handbook) was prepared. The necessity to develop this document arose from the fact that a lot of questions began to come from journalists and media representatives about the issues of election campaign and other related issues. According to activities and action plan, MDC did not plan the development and dissemination of such kind of document, but was nonetheless realized in light of its necessity and urgency. The handbook was disseminated through the Internet.

The handbook contains a brief information on the campaigning informing of citizens; a list of legislative acts regulating access to information of journalists; the procedure for passing accreditation of the media in accordance with the Act of the CEC on media accreditation rules, etc.

## ACTIVITIES

### **Activity 1.1.7.**

On May 24, 2017 in the news agency "24.kg" a press conference was held by all members of the Consortium. The main purpose of the press conference was to provide to the public information about amendments that can compromise conduction of free and fair elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2017. This press conference was conducted promptly and in time because of its relevance. The urgency and relevance consisted in the fact that the initiated draft law passed approval procedures in the shortest possible time, which should be considered impermissible for such a serious normative legal act. Moreover, according to the analysis of this draft law, the members of the Consortium identified a number of risks of adopting these amendments. The identified risks were reflected in the analysis and presented to the initiators – MPs of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, and also distributed to the public through the Internet (websites, accounts in social networks of the Consortium members).

### **Activity 1.3.1.**

To conduct monitoring of print media in Bishkek two media experts with extensive experience in conducting such activities were selected: Sultan Jumagulov (a former BBC correspondent, former director of the radio Azattyk, former general director of OTRK) and Marat Tokoev (former chairman of the board of PA "Journalists", founder of the website dem.kg).

Together with media experts a methodology was developed for monitoring of the media outlets during the presidential elections in 2017. The methodology contains the period, coverage of the media outlets, methodology, purpose, objectives, definition of qualitative and quantitative indicators of monitoring of media outlets, as well as a complete list of media outlets that covered by the monitoring. From March 15 to June 15, 372 print media were monitored: 20 weekly newspapers, 3 newspapers 2 times a week, 2 newspapers 3 times a week.

From June 15<sup>th</sup> to September 15<sup>th</sup>, 425 newspapers were covered by monitoring 20 weekly newspapers, 3 newspapers 2 times a week, 2 newspapers 3 times a week.

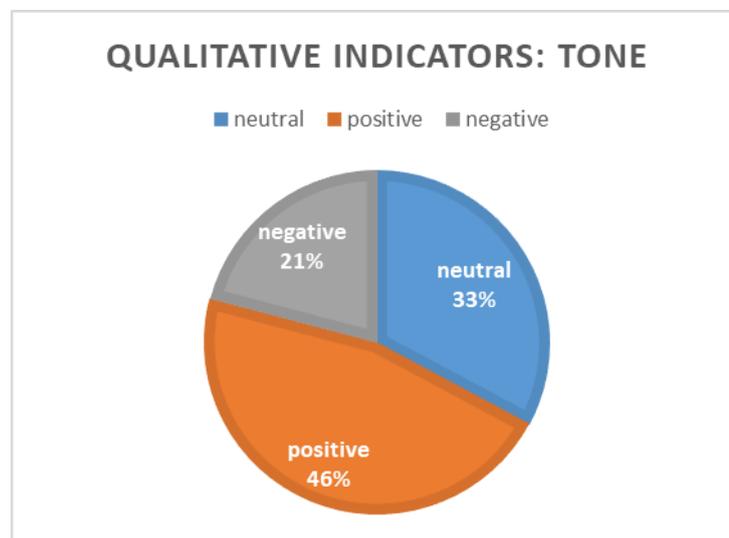
<b>Print media:</b>			
<b>15 Kyrgyz-language newspapers:</b>		<b>10 Russian-language newspapers:</b>	
1	Fabula	1	Vecherniy Bishkek
2	De Facto	2	Obshestvenyi Reiting
3	Asia news	3	Dengi & Vlast'
4	Alibi	4	Megapolis
5	Jany Ordo	5	Respublica
6	PolitKlinika	6	MK Asia
7	Bagyt.kg	7	Slovo Kyrgyzstana
8	Saresep	8	Novye Litsa
9	Achyk Sayasat	9	Delo №
10	Asman +	10	Argumenty i facty. Kyrgyzstan

11	Kyrgyz Tuusu		
12	Erkin Too		
13	Super Info		
14	Achyk Soz		
15	Maydan		

During the monitoring period of print media, 3 periodical reports on monthly basis were prepared which are published on the website of MDC [www.medialaw.kg](http://www.medialaw.kg), and at the official account of the organization on Facebook.com:

- 1) from March 15 to April 30, 2017
- 2) from May 1 to May 31, 2017
- 3) from June 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- 2) from July 1<sup>st</sup> to July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017
- 3) from August 1<sup>st</sup> to August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017

According to the results of the monitoring, the first and second quarterly period of the project work revealed that most of the information on the upcoming elections and candidates was given in a positive tone (46%) in the form of hidden PR, political advertising, carrying of laudatory character regarding a candidate. In addition, materials containing a neutral tone were published (33%). Basically, these materials are informational in nature, about the activities of the CEC of the KR as the main subject of the electoral process. And unlike the previous report, a smaller part of the information was provided in a negative tone (21%).



The information provided in positive and negative tones is 67%. Print media continue to violate both the norms of the Ethical code of a journalist and national legislation. In particular, point 3 of Article 22 of the Constitutional Law on Elections “Informing of voters and conduction of pre-election campaign”: *“The content of information materials placed in mass media or disseminated in other ways should be objective, reliable, should not violate the equality of candidates, political parties, they should not give preference to any candidate, political party”*.

Also, the norms of Article 23 "The timing of election campaign" of the Constitutional Law of KR on Elections was been violated, the election campaign begins after the deadline for registration of candidates, ie. from September 10, 2017 and ends 24 hours before the start of voting, i.e. at 08.00 on October 14, 2017. However, all print media started the information campaign until the deadlines mentioning the names of all possible candidates for the presidency. Thus, most of the published informational materials are presented in a positive tone and can be regarded as manipulation, political advertising, covert campaigning, an appeal to vote for one or another presidential candidate. According to the Regulations on the Procedure of conduction pre-election/agitation Campaign in conducting of Presidential Elections of the Kyrgyz Republic, in Part 2.3 of Article 2 there are signs of pre-election campaign, namely:

- appeals to vote for or against an individual candidate;
- expression of the preferences of the individual candidate;
- a description of the possible consequences of the election or non-election of a candidate;
- dissemination of information about the activity of the candidate or the performance of his official duties.

The above-mentioned were present in almost all print media, which is a violation of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

As for the national legislation, there are a number of normative and legal acts regulating the activities of the media. According to the monitoring results, the following norms of national legislation were violated:

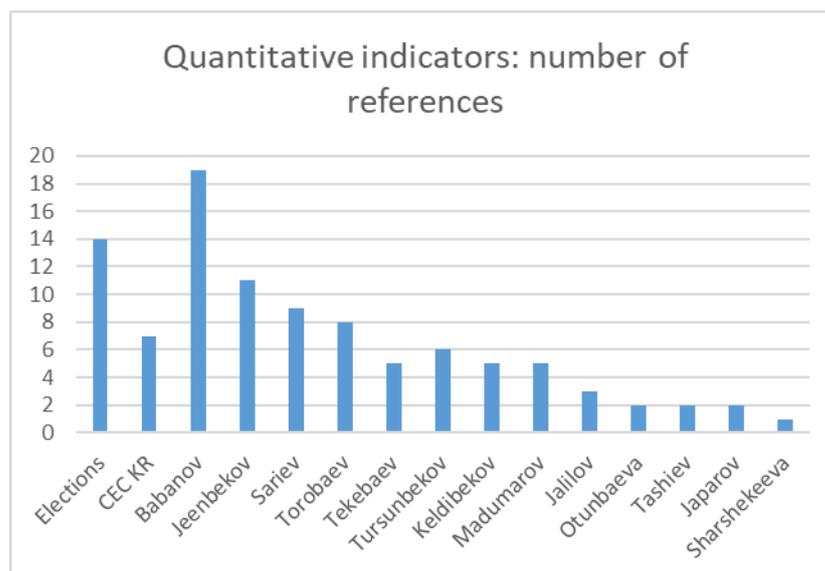
- The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Mass Media" of July 2, 1992, No. 938-XII, art.20 The rights and duties of a journalist. "A journalist is obliged: - to check the reliability of his messages";
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On guarantees and freedom of access to information" of December 5, 1997, No. 89, art. 4. Basic principles of freedom of access to information. "The basic principles of freedom of access to information are accessibility, objectivity, timeliness, openness and reliability of information";
- The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protection of Professional Activities of a Journalist" of December 5, 1997, No. 88, Article 7 Duties of the journalist. "When carrying out professional activities, a journalist is obliged: - verify the reliability of the materials and messages being prepared, and disseminate objective information ... ";
- The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protection of Professional Activities of a Journalist" of December 5, 1997, No. 88, Article 14 The responsibility of the journalist. "The journalist is responsible for the accuracy of the messages and materials he prepares and disseminates in accordance with the legislation ...".

As monitoring has shown, publications of a negative nature consisted of assumptions and conjectures and contradicted to international standards and principles of objective journalism. Thereby there were violations of the requirements of norms of the Ethical Code of a journalist. In particular, the following were violated:

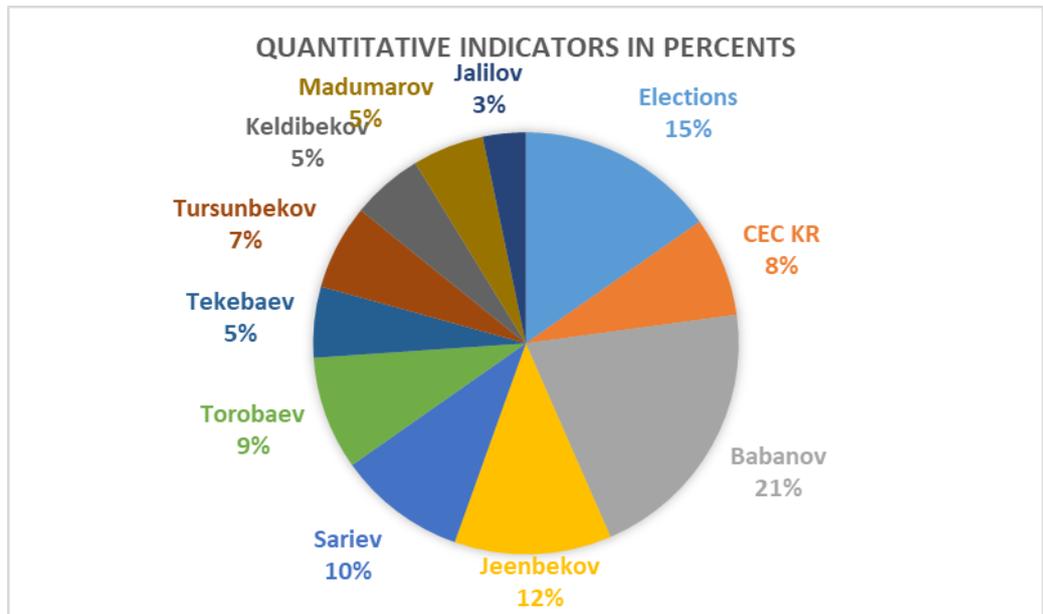
- Article 7 of the Ethic Code of the journalist of the KR: "A journalist must refrain from creating or participating in the creation of promotional/ advertising materials. Otherwise, he must do everything to ensure that the promotional/advertising materials are clearly separated from information and analytical by appropriate heading or additional indexes (symbols), in a font and in any other way, so that the commercial nature of these materials becomes immediately clear to the reader, listener, spectator";

- Article 10 of the Ethic Code of the journalist of the KR: "Facts, judgments and assumptions should be clearly separated from each other";
- Article 17 of the Ethic Code of the journalist of the KR: "Opponents' points of view should be provided in a balanced manner".

Below are diagrams on the quantitative indicators of the number of references of candidates, the CEC of the KR and elections in general. The same figures are given in percentage.



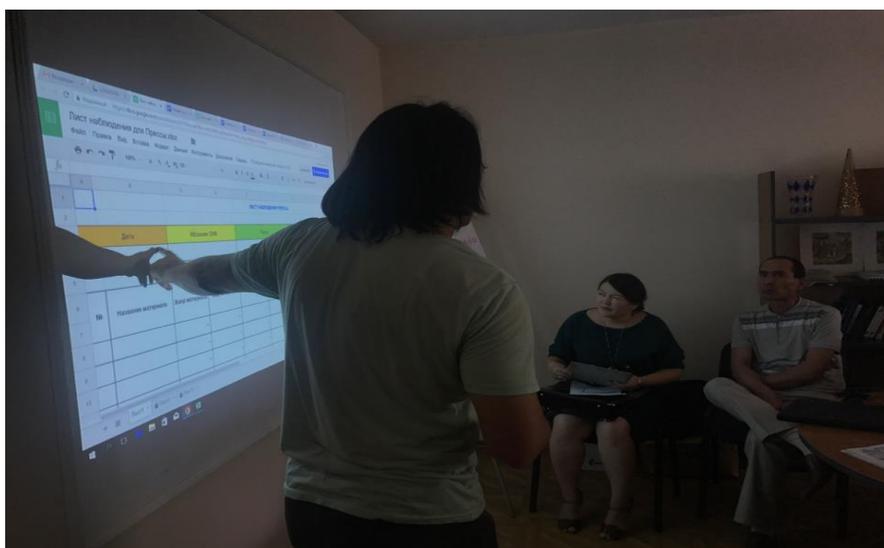
By the number of references, three candidates were in the lead: O.Babanov (20%), S.Jeenbekov (11%) and T.Sariev (9%). Information on these candidates was provided in a positive tone. Information on these candidates was provided in a positive and negative tone, a smaller part of the information concerning these candidates was presented in a neutral tone. The second quarterly period three candidates were in the lead as well: Babanov (14%), Jeenbekov (13%) and Sariev (12%).



To conduct monitoring during the election campaign MDC conducted a tender to purchase laptops for monitoring of electronic online media. Commercial offers from several computer stores were requested. The organization met all the procedural points: a meeting was held and a minute of the meeting was drawn up, during which the most suitable store-supplier was selected. Further, with the selected shop - LLC LINK, was concluded an agreement on the supply of laptops.

Monitoring began on September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017. With the beginning of the monitoring, a list of the monitoring group was defined. At the beginning of the monitoring, a training was held for the monitoring group with the participation of the MDC lawyers. The training dealt with questions regarding the difference between campaigning from information, signs of campaigning, covert campaigning, the procedure of completing a surveillance sheet for the electronic/print/online media outlets during the presidential election in 2017. Further, monitoring types were distributed among the participants of the monitoring group (print/electronic/online media).





Before starting monitoring of electronic media in agitation period, PF “Media Development Center” concluded an agreement with LLS “TMS” (Tynchtyktyyn Monitoring Servisi) in order to conduct high-quality monitoring of electronic media during pre-election/electoral campaign. LLS “TMS” provides technical support in conduction of monitoring of electronic media, in particular will provide recordings of TV and radio broadcasts on a daily basis.

Media Development Center monitored printed/online/electronic media outlets during the presidential elections in 2017. The monitoring group consisted from 24 persons and 1 (one) analyst:

- 11 people – electronic media
- 6 people – regional printed media;
- 4 people – Bishkek printed media;
- 3 people – online media.

From September 10<sup>th</sup> to October 15<sup>th</sup> the monitoring covered 11 electronic media in Bishkek and Osh, 9 informational sites (online media), as well as 67 printed media. During the monitoring of the printed/online/electronic media, an interim and final report were prepared, which were published on the website [www.medialaw.kg](http://www.medialaw.kg) and partners, as well as in social networks, such as Facebook and Twitter, and via mailing.

- Monitoring report of printed media from September 1<sup>st</sup> to September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017;
- Interim report - from September 10<sup>th</sup> to September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2017;
- Final report from September 10<sup>th</sup> to October 15<sup>th</sup>.

1. Monitoring of printed media for the period from September 1<sup>st</sup> to September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017 showed that the most of the information about election process and candidates was given in a positive tone (42%) in the form of hidden PR, political advertising, carrying a laudatory character in relation to some candidates. In addition, materials in a neutral tone (39%) were published. Basically, these materials are informational about the activities of the CEC KR as the main subject of the electoral process. And in contrast to the previous reports, a smaller part of the information was provided in a negative tone (19%)



The information provided in positive and negative tones was 61%. The printed media violated both the norms of the national legislation and Ethical Code of journalist during the presidential elections in 2017. In particular, Article 22, paragraph 3 of the Constitutional Law on Elections “Informing Voters and Conducting Pre-election Agitation Campaign”: “... *The content of information materials posted in the media or distributed by other means should be objective, reliable, do not violate the equality of candidates, political parties, they should not give preference to any candidate, political party*”.

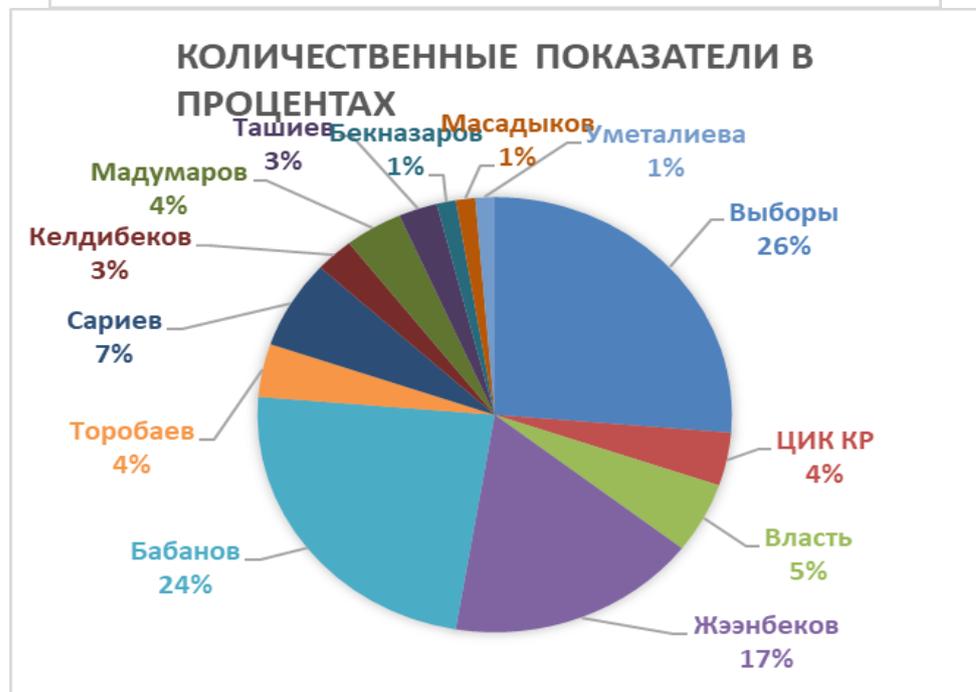
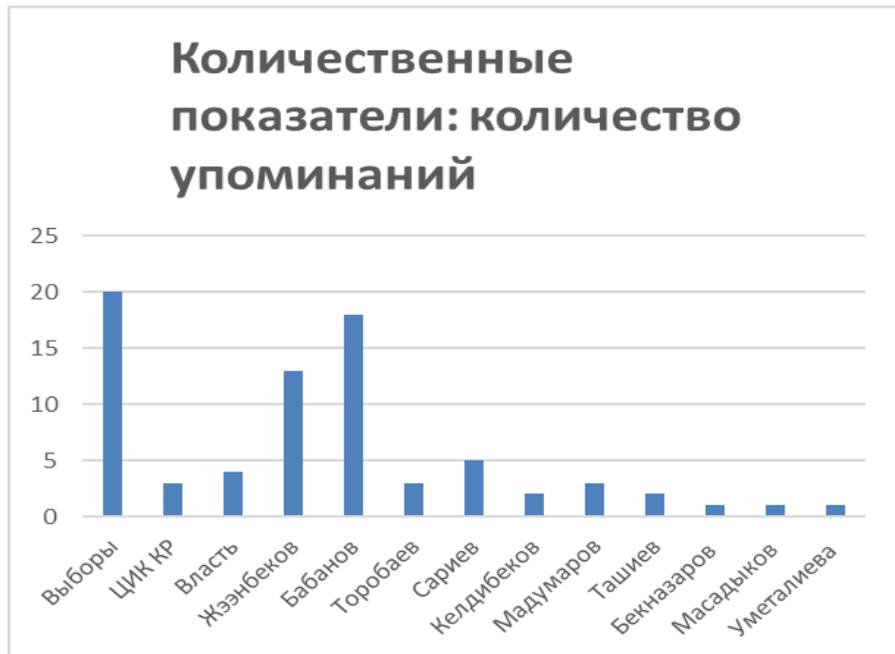
In addition, according to the printed media monitoring results, some norms of national legislation were violated:

- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Mass Media” of July 2, 1992, No.938-XII, art.20. Rights and duties of a journalist. “A journalist is obliged: - to check the reliability of his messages”;
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On guarantees and freedom of access to information” of December 5, 1997, No.89, art. 4. Basic principles of freedom of access to information. “The main principles of freedom of access to information are accessibility, objectivity, timeliness, openness and reliability of information”;
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Protection of Professional Activities of a Journalist” of December 5, 1997, No.88, Article 7 Duties of a journalist. “When carrying out professional activities, a journalist is obliged to: - check the reliability of the prepared materials and messages and disseminate objective information ...”;
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Protection of Professional Activities of a Journalist” of December 5, 1997, No.88, Article 14 Responsibility of a journalist. “A journalist is responsible for the accuracy of messages and materials that he prepares and distributes in accordance with the law”.

According to the results of the monitoring, publications in a negative manner included assumptions and conjectures and contradicted to international standards and principles of objective journalism. In particular, the following articles of the Ethical Code of journalist were violated:

- Article 7 of the Ethic Code of the journalist of the KR: "A journalist must refrain from creating or participating in the creation of promotional/ advertising materials. Otherwise, he must do everything to ensure that the promotional/advertising materials are clearly separated from information and analytical by appropriate heading or additional indexes (symbols), in a font and in any other way, so that the commercial nature of these materials becomes immediately clear to the reader, listener, spectator";
- Article 10 of the Ethic Code of the journalist of the KR: "Facts, judgments and assumptions should be clearly separated from each other";
- Article 17 of the Ethic Code of the journalist of the KR: "Opponents' points of view should be provided in a balanced manner".

Below are diagrams on the quantitative indicators of the number of references of candidates, the CEC of the KR and elections in general. The same figures are given in percentage.



- Below is a summary of the main findings of the monitoring of the mass media outlets during the pre-election campaign of the presidential elections in the Kyrgyz Republic - from September 10<sup>th</sup> to October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2017:

Monitoring of the media outlets during the pre-election campaign of the presidential elections in 2017 showed that there were certain problems in the field of information support for elections. These problems and difficulties are related to the imperfection of the media and electoral legislation, the lack of proper legislative regulation of media activities during the electoral process, the low level of professionalism of journalists and the dependence of the media. The role of the media as a social institution that ensures the collection, processing and dissemination of information on a mass scale is very great. In the context of the electoral process, this role increases at times. The media can shape, influence and change public opinion. Monitoring made it possible to identify the nature of media activity. Thus, coverage of the electoral process depended on an information occasion, the media only

reacted to events that arose around the candidate. The media themselves did not create information materials, which in turn influenced the media content, there were very few analytical and editorial materials.

## **Findings and recommendations**

### **➤ Pre-election campaign and informing voters**

In the Constitutional Law “On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic” in terms of information support for elections, there are aspects related to imperfections in legislative formulations, namely, unclear distinction between “informing” and “pre-election campaign”. The Constitutional Law defines only such concepts as "information support of elections" and "pre-election campaigning", there is also a rule listing the signs of pre-election campaigning and the way to conduct it (article 1, article 22, part 10 and part 13 of the Constitutional Law):

*P.1 Article.22 "Informational support of elections includes informing voters, pre-election/agitation campaign and contributing to the informed will of citizens and publicity of elections".*

However, the legislator does not define the definition of “informing” either in the conceptual apparatus of the law or in Chapter 5 "Informational support for elections", which that makes very difficult to distinguish these two concepts, which by their nature are very different from each other. This can lead to undesirable consequences from the point of view of law enforcement practice. As monitoring showed, informing citizens, which is carried out in the form of information and analytical programs about the activities of a candidate, may by its characteristics coincide with the pre-election agitation, since it can directly influence the preferences of citizens, forming a certain opinion about them.

It should be noted that in clauses 3, 6, 10, 11 and 12 of the Regulation on informing voters and other participants in the electoral process on the preparation and conduct of presidential elections in the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by Resolution No. 150 of the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic on June 14, 2017, its purpose, essence and responsibility. However, the Constitutional Law "On Elections" lacks a clear definition of "information" and the corresponding responsibility for non-compliance with information requirements. Thus, there is a clear gap in the electoral legislation - the Regulation, as a bylaw, should not clarify non-existent concepts in the Constitutional Law, but should give a clear and expanded explanation to the concepts already existing in the Constitutional Law.

### **Recommendations:**

*- to amend the Constitutional law “On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic” on the differentiation of two completely unrelated concepts, such as “informing” and “pre-election campaign” namely: make an addition to Article 22 of Chapter 5 of the Constitutional Law, which defines the notion of "informing".*

### **➤ Lack of clear division between news and campaigning.**

According to the results of the monitoring, it was found out that many media outlets did not separate campaigning and advertising materials from the news blocks, that is, there were no breaks between them. Sometimes campaign materials were mixed with news materials. Besides, campaign materials and news blocks were read by the same presenter. This phenomenon could mislead consumers of information and affect their will. Meanwhile, in the national legislation there is no

norm regulating the rules for placing campaign materials in news and information programs, in particular, in the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Mass Media”. Although in the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Public Broadcasting Corporation of the Kyrgyz Republic” there is a norm regulating activity of presenters on TV, in particular, images, visual or speech of persons regularly presenting news and current events (part 2 of Article 9<sup>44</sup>) cannot be used in advertisements.

According to international and ethical standards, during the electoral process broadcasters should be particularly fair, weighed and impartial in the news and other publicistic programs, and government officials should not use their privileged position during such programs.

#### **Recommendations:**

*- supplement the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Mass Media" with the norm regulating the usage of images, visual and speech persons, regularly leading news programs and current events in advertising propaganda materials.*

#### ➤ **Campaign materials without date-line (special marking).**

One of the most common and acute problems was the dissemination of campaign materials in the media without the date-line, that is, without the designation "campaign materials" and the indication of their payment from the election fund or other sources not prohibited by law. There were revealed violations of the norm of the Constitutional Law, part 2 of Article 27<sup>45</sup>. The monitoring group recorded agitation materials without date-line:

- Electronic media: OTRK KR – 109, HTC – 2, «5 Channel» – 5, «7 Channel» – 15;
- Online media: «kabar.kg» - 21;
- Printed media: Bishkek – 40 cases, among them: «Jangy Ordo» - 7, «Bagyt.kg» - 5, «Fabula» - 5, «Alibi» - 5, «Asia news» - 4, «Achyk sayasat» - 4, «De facto» - 4 and others;
- Regional printed media – 26 cases, among them: «Yssyk-Kol kabarlary» - 6, «Chuy Bayany» - 5, «Osh jangyrygy» - 4, «Demilge» - 3, «Jalal-Abad tongy» - 3 and others.

Such actions could mislead voters who can take campaign materials for information, thus violating the basic principles of the electoral process, proclaimed by part 3 of Article 22 of the Constitutional Law<sup>46</sup>.

#### **Recommendations:**

*- provide for a system of adequate sanctions for violations by the media of electoral legislation in the field of election campaigning, informing citizens and covering the electoral process.*

#### ➤ **Hidden campaigning and indirect political advertising. Usage of symbols of candidates or political parties in infotainment programs.**

One of the most common and acute problems during the pre-election campaign is the spread of hidden campaigning. Such actions mislead voters and violate the basic principles of the electoral process. Thus, the media that provide such kind of information to their audience is trying to

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<sup>44</sup> [http://www.ktrk.kg/static/files/zakon\\_ru.pdf](http://www.ktrk.kg/static/files/zakon_ru.pdf)

<sup>45</sup> “Issue and distribution of printed, audio-visual and other agitation materials. All printed and other agitation materials must contain the name and address of the organization (name and address of the place of residence of persons) that produced the agitation materials, the full name of the person (the name of the organization) who ordered the production of these agitation materials, information on their circulation and the date of their issue, candidate, authorized representative of a political party who has paid the order. Distribution of materials that do not contain this information is prohibited”

<sup>46</sup> “The content of information materials placed in the mass media or disseminated in other ways should be objective, reliable, should not violate the equality of candidates, political parties, they should not give preference to any candidate, political party”.

manipulate public opinion with the aim of changing perceptions or attitudes of citizens towards a particular situation. There were revealed obvious violations of Article 23 "Terms of Conducting Electoral Campaigning" of the Constitutional Law. It can be stated that many mass media have already started premature campaign in the spring. Thus, most of the published articles in print media can be regarded as manipulation, political advertising, covert agitation, an appeal to vote for a particular candidate

As monitoring results showed, there were cases of the usage of campaign materials containing the symbols of a certain candidate during information and entertainment TV programs (weather forecast, serials, football matches). This phenomenon is not regulated in any way by law. Indirect advertising has an impact of a subconscious nature with the goal of forming public opinion, which has an indirect effect on the consciousness of the audience. Thus, it can affect the will of the voter, and manipulate the public consciousness.

### **Recommendations:**

*- Amend the Constitutional Law "On Elections of the President and Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" regarding the timing of the election campaign, namely: Article 23, part 1, pre-election/campaigning does not begin from the day of the end of registration of all candidates, but from the date of appointment of the election date, or from the date of nomination of a candidate/political party.*

*- It is necessary to introduce effective mechanisms for combating hidden propaganda, namely, to introduce the notion of covert campaigning in the bylaws of the CEC of the KR, so that the CEC of the KR, as a regulator, had a clear understanding of the subject, which would increase the capacity of the working group to monitor compliance with election campaigning CEC of the KR, as well as to introduce clear measures of media responsibility for violations of the requirements of the electoral legislation.*

### ➤ **Independence of the media. Lack of balance in informational- news materials.**

During the monitoring, it was revealed that many TV channels violated the principle of balance in the coverage of elections. Thus, part 3 Article 22 of the Constitutional Law<sup>47</sup> was violated. The existence of such phenomena indicates that there are certain problems within the editorial board. This may be due to the dependence of the TV channel (the influence of the government/oligarch owners on editorial policy), the low level of professionalism of journalists, the ignoring of the fundamental norms and standards of ethical journalism, due to the financial interest of the media. State and private media, in particular broadcasters, in most cases were not independent, and were most often used as lobbying mechanisms for the interests of individual political groups.

It should be noted here that public broadcasters, like the OTRK KR, are the basis of information relations during elections in a democratic society<sup>48</sup>. Thus, public broadcasting companies have a special responsibility to ensure in their broadcast full and unbiased coverage of elections. The fundamental principle of the editorial independence of the OTRK KR becomes particularly important

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<sup>47</sup> "...the content of information materials placed in the media should be objective, reliable, should not violate the equality of candidates, they should not give preference to any candidate..."

<sup>48</sup> **Public television** is based on three main principles of program policy: *universality, diversity, independence*.

Under the principle of *universality* is understood the availability of public service broadcasters regardless of their social status and financial possibilities.

*Diversity* in the framework of public television is understood in three definitions: the diversity of genres, the variety of themes, the diversity of audiences in which broadcasting is directed.

The principle of *independence* implies that public broadcasting will not be influenced by either governmental or commercial structures, will be guided in its activities only by the interests of society.

during the election period. Unfortunately, as the media monitoring showed, the OTRK KR<sup>49</sup> did not adhere to the fundamental principles of the public broadcaster. For example, in the information and analytical programs, biased attitudes toward two main presidential candidates were recorded: S.Jeenbekov was given more time in a positive tone in a total of 4 hours and 22 minutes, and in a negative tone of 6 minutes, while his opponent O. Babanov - in a negative tone in a total of 3 hours, and in a positive tone - 1 hour and 50 minutes. In a neutral tone S.Jeenbekov was given - 40 minutes, O. Babanov - 10 minutes.

Hence it can be concluded that OTRK admitted violations that contradict the principles of public broadcasting.

As for private TV and radio companies, some of them were also biased and violated the principle of equality of candidates, as well as the principle of fair, balanced and impartial coverage of elections. TRC "NTC" broadcast about O. Babanov in a positive tone - 21 hours 34 minutes, and in a negative tone - 27 minutes, when about S.Jeenbekov in a positive tone - 25 minutes, and in a negative tone - 11 hours 36 minutes.

Such violations were also present in the Internet and print media. For example, the material placed in the Internet publication [www.knews.kg](http://www.knews.kg) about the obstruction of local authorities O. Babanov's meeting with local residents in Osh. The event of O. Babanov is very detailed, with the words of one of the organizers of the event in a positive tone - the desire of local residents to meet with the candidate. At the same time, the local authorities are unjustifiably accused of hindering the holding of the event, the opinion of representatives of local authorities was not given. There was a one-sidedness of the material, there was no balance, there was no opinion of opponents who had become the object of criticism of this material. Or [www.kabar.kg](http://www.kabar.kg) and [www.vb.kg](http://www.vb.kg), where there was a large number of unbalanced positive materials regarding S.Zheenbekov, and a negative character regarding O. Babanov.

As monitoring showed, there is a problem in implementing the principle of equal conditions for access to the media for candidates. Accordingly, the voter is deprived of the right to receive as a consumer of information comprehensive objective and complete information about candidates and elections in general. If a subject of the election process, in this case the candidate, has more financial and administrative opportunities, he is present in the media outlet more than others and he has more influence on the voter. As a result, the political proposal is reduced, unknown candidates who do not have enough financial and administrative capabilities remain behind.

Proceeding from the foregoing, it seems necessary to take measures to limit the paid airtime of one candidate for carrying out his election campaign. Since it is legally impossible to limit the acquisition of paid airtime (it is theoretically possible to impose such restrictions on state broadcasters, but it is practically impossible for private broadcasting), one can go on the way back and increase the free air time in state TV and radio organizations, which will give more opportunities for candidates/political parties in the conduction of pre-election agitation.

### **Recommendations:**

*- Amend Part 2 of Article 24 of the Constitutional Law, namely, to increase the total amount of free airtime allocated by the state television and radio organization for campaigning in the election of the*

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<sup>49</sup> In 2010, after the April revolution at the request of the society, the corporation acquired the status of the Public Broadcasting Corporation of the Kyrgyz Republic. The order on the Public Broadcasting Corporation was signed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. In 2010, the Supervisory Board of the Public Broadcasting Corporation, which includes 15 members, was elected. [www.ktrk.kg](http://www.ktrk.kg)

*President, deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh, from one hour to at least two hours on working days. The specified free air time is distributed for registered candidates who appeared on the transfer, political parties that nominated the list of candidates on an equal basis, solely for joint debates, "round tables". To use this share of free airtime, all candidates, political parties must be admitted on an equal footing.*

- It is necessary to raise public discussion aimed at preventing and counteracting concentration that could jeopardize the pluralism of the media, as well as in determining ways to ensure proper and reliable financing of the media, in particular the public broadcaster, including consideration of ways of public financing. It is necessary to study the possibility of determining the maximum levels in order to limit the power / financial influence on the media.

➤ **Lack of self-regulatory measures in the media.**

Misunderstanding of the importance of self-regulatory measures by the mass media, such as observance of the unshakable norms of the Editorial Policy, the norms of the Ethical Code of journalist, establishing recommendations for responsible, balanced and fair coverage of politically significant events.

Here special attention should be paid to OTRK. According to the Article 22 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Public Broadcasting Corporation of the Kyrgyz Republic"<sup>50</sup>, "... creative workers are guided by ethical standards contained in the Editorial policy, *reflect the pluralism of opinions and do not allow the expression of one's opinion in news and information programs*. The main standards for the provision of information should be *accuracy, reliability, balance, completeness and accessibility*, as well as a clear delineation of the facts and authorial comments".

OTRK KR has approved the Editorial Policy, which spells out the editorial principles that guide the OTRK KR: public interest, professionalism, editorial independence, objectivity, credibility and impartiality, pluralism of opinions, variety of topics and the principle of equality, responsibility before the audience. Moreover, the Supervisory Board of the OTRK KR in 2011 has approved the *Editorial Policy of the OTRK KR for the period of election campaigns*. This policy proclaims the legal obligations of the OTRK KR, in particular to adhere to the generally accepted standards of journalism in the information policy, including objectivity, reliability of information and pluralism of opinions. Unfortunately, as the media monitoring showed, not all principles were observed by the OTRK KR. For example, during the monitoring, there were recorded 67 cases of hidden agitation (obvious bias against one candidate, imbalance, the usage of emotionally colored evaluated words). On the 30<sup>th</sup> of September in the release of the information and analysis program "Itogi nedeli" at 9.00 pm, the following violations were recorded: the evaluative subjective speech of the presenter: "Those politicians who say that administrative resources are being used extensively, suffer from amnesia"; referring to the opinions of political scientists and the Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic regarding the initiation of a criminal case on vote-buying; about the speech of O. Babanov in On-Adyr; about meeting of O. Babanov with N. Nazarbaev, the journalist talked with sarcasm and used video materials. Also, there was mentioned the project "Bezopasnyi gorod" ("Safe City"), which was promoted by O. Babanov, being the prime minister in 2012. Information was provided that for the implementation of this project O. Babanov handed out weapons to Russian citizens, one of whom has relationships with organized crime, and referred to the article "Babanov gives weapons" from the information resource [www.vb.kg](http://www.vb.kg)<sup>51</sup>. In video story the journalist did not provide the viewpoint of the opponent, who became the object of criticism of the journalist<sup>52</sup>.

<sup>50</sup> [http://www.ktrk.kg/static/files/zakon\\_ru.pdf](http://www.ktrk.kg/static/files/zakon_ru.pdf)

<sup>51</sup> [http://members.vb.kg/2017/10/06/razob/1\\_print.html](http://members.vb.kg/2017/10/06/razob/1_print.html)

<sup>52</sup> Article 17, Ethical Code of journalist <http://medialaw.kg/samoregulirovaniya-smi/eticheskij-kodeks-zhurnalista-kyrgyzstana/>

Based on monitoring results, it can be concluded that many media do not adhere to the basic standards and principles of ethical journalism.

**Recommendations:**

- *The state should understand the importance of the editorial independence of the media. It is necessary to introduce a system of encouraging media organizations to voluntarily strengthen editorial and journalistic independence through the adoption of editorial policies or other means of self-regulation. It is necessary to promote the activities of the Media Complaints Commission - as a self-regulatory body for the media, as well as a mechanism for pre-trial regulation of electoral disputes. To raise the level of journalists' knowledge in the sphere of fundamental standards and principles of ethical journalism through popularization of the Ethical Code of journalist of Kyrgyzstan.*

➤ **Non-usage of candidates their right of reply and the right to refute information.**

As a result of the media monitoring, in the media a considerable amount of information materials was revealed. The content of these materials did not correspond to the basic principles of information in general, such as: objectivity, reliability, balance, equality. Taking into account transience of the election campaign, any candidate or political party that has the right to reply and refute information under the national legislation must be able to implement this right during the election campaign. According to the part 5 of Article 28 of the Constitutional Law, *mass media that have published materials based on knowingly false information and are detrimental to the honor, dignity or business reputation of candidates, at the request of the candidate media should publish a refutation or give clarification to article or statement that does not correspond to reality or distorting it. Refutations or explanations should be published in a special rubric or on the same page and in the same type as the information to be answered, in periodicals - in the next issue, and refutations or explanations for appearances on television or radio in the release of the day, following the day of receipt of a refutation or clarification*<sup>53</sup>. However, no candidate has realized his right of reply and the right to refute the information.

**Recommendation:**

*- Taking into account transience of the election campaign, any candidate or political party that has the right to reply and refute information under the national legislation must be able to implement this right during the election campaign. It is necessary to develop effective mechanisms for the realization of this right in the relevant by-laws/CEC regulations, as well as inform candidates about this right.*

➤ **Low level of professionalism of journalists. Ignoring the norms of the Ethical Code of journalist.**

The monitoring results showed a low level of knowledge of journalists in the electoral process, as well as the unwillingness of some of them to comply with norms and standards of ethical journalism. This is evidenced by a huge number of unbalanced information materials; participation of journalists in advertising/agitation materials; usage of unreliable information in their information materials; mixing of facts, judgments and assumptions in information materials; selective citation, and citation of anonymous experts, etc. In the Kyrgyz-language printed media, there were recorded 101 cases of violations of norms of national legislation and Ethical Code of journalist, among them 23 cases refer

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<sup>53</sup> <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/203244?cl=ru-ru>

to materials without authorship (anonymous materials). According to monitoring results, unbalanced materials were recorded in electronic media: NTC - 49, “5 Channel” - 41, “7 Channel” - 23, OTRK KR - 14; in online media: [www.kabar.kg](http://www.kabar.kg) - 5, [www.vb.kg](http://www.vb.kg) - 11. Here it should be noted that there were fixed egregious violations with obvious elements of hidden agitation were also monitored. The number of such violations is much greater.

#### **Recommendations:**

- *Regular increasing of the knowledge and skills of journalists in the sphere of electoral legislation with the purpose of providing qualified and professional coverage of the electoral process.*

#### **Activity 1.4.4.**

Reports on the monitoring of printed media were distributed via the Internet, in particular they were posted on the official website of the Public Foundation “Media Development Center”, as well as on the accounts of social media:

<http://medialaw.kg/2017/04/28/monitoring-pechatnyh-smi-v-predvybornyj-period-2017g-bishkek-kyrgyzstan/>

<https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-1995092810629708/?fref=ts>

[http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring\\_Iyun-.pdf](http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring_Iyun-.pdf)  
[http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Otchet-monitoring\\_Iyul-.pdf](http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Otchet-monitoring_Iyul-.pdf)  
[http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring\\_Avgust.pdf](http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring_Avgust.pdf)

<https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-1995092810629708/?fref=ts>

[http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring\\_Sentyabr.pdf](http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring_Sentyabr.pdf)

[http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/PROMEZHUTOCHNYI-OTCHET\\_Monitoring-SMI\\_Vybory-2017.pdf](http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/PROMEZHUTOCHNYI-OTCHET_Monitoring-SMI_Vybory-2017.pdf)

[http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Final-Report\\_MDC\\_EC\\_elections\\_190218.pdf](http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Final-Report_MDC_EC_elections_190218.pdf)

<https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-1995092810629708/?fref=ts>

An agreement between "Media Development Center" and the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe was reached on the publication and distribution of the final report on the results of monitoring the mass media during the agitation period of the presidential elections in 2017 in the hard version. Also, an agreement was reached to conduct a general conference for representatives of the media outlets, civil society and government agencies to discuss issues related to the activity of media outlets during the presidential elections, gaps and improvement of electoral legislation in terms of informational support, and freedom of speech in general. According to preliminary agreement,

international experts will take part in the conference, who have already been invited and acted as experts of the Council of Europe in trainings organized with the support of the Venice Commission for the monitoring group on issues related to media monitoring in accordance with international standards, data processing and visualization of monitoring results etc.

### **Activity 2.2.3.**

On a regular basis, meetings of the Consortium members are held to discuss project activities, plan of joint activities, assess the political situation, and possible prompt response to a particular situation. The Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society conducts coordination meetings in their offices on an ongoing basis. Together with all members of the Consortium at the office of the Legal Clinic Adilet there was held a meeting with the mission of the international expert on the protection of personal data . At the meeting issues concerning protection of personal data during the presidential elections were discussed. In order to communicate effectively the members of the Consortium created, a mailing, where issues of project activity are discussed online. This mechanism of interaction is effective and operative in solving certain issues.

On November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2017, a meeting was held with the representatives of the EU Madina Abubeker, Nicola Skaramuzzo, where the problems identified during the presidential elections and further recommendations on reforming the electoral system were discussed.

November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017 Public Foundation "Media Development Center" took part in the round table "Presidential Elections 2017: Results and Recommendations of the Consortium “For Fair Elections!”, organized by the PA “Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society”.

On March 6, 2018, with the completion of the project work, a meeting was held with the representative of the EU Madina Abubeker. At this meeting attended all the representatives of the consortium. Discussed the completion of the project work.

### **Activity 3.3.3.**

Public Foundation "Media Development Center" together with "Legal Clinic "Adilet" conducted an analysis of changes in the election legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, provided an analysis that was conducted directly by the PF "Media Development Center" regarding the introduction of the definitions as "Internet", "online media", "unique visitor or visitor with unique IP address". As a result of the analysis, several negative aspects of the proposed amendments were identified, and it was suggested to exclude from the draft law amendments related to the definition of the terms "Internet", "online media" and "unique visitor or visitor with a unique IP address". Moreover, an example of law enforcement practice on the interaction of the CEC KR with online media was provided, which regulate the procedure of participation of online media in election campaign and coverage of the electoral process with the conclusion of a Memorandum of Cooperation between the CEC KR and online media.

### Activity 3.3.4.

According to the results of legal analysis there was conducted a press conference by all members of the Consortium. The main purpose of the press conference was to provide to the public information about some amendments that can compromise conduction of free and fair elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2017. In this case, it goes about the amendments, which reduce the confidence to the elections by the population and civil society, in particular restrictions on the rights of observers from NGOs are introduced, as well as provisions regulating the activities of online media during the election period.

Sources of verification: Publication on the MDC website about the conducted press conference, news on the Internet media about this event:

- <http://kg.akipress.org/news:1384788?from=portal&place=last>
- [https://24.kg/obschestvo/52582\\_pravozaschitniki\\_raskritikovali\\_popravki\\_vizbiratelnoe\\_zakonodatelstvo/](https://24.kg/obschestvo/52582_pravozaschitniki_raskritikovali_popravki_vizbiratelnoe_zakonodatelstvo/)
- [https://24.kg/obschestvo/52574\\_popravki\\_vzakonovyiborah\\_deputatov\\_jkiprezidenta\\_diskreditatsionnyie/](https://24.kg/obschestvo/52574_popravki_vzakonovyiborah_deputatov_jkiprezidenta_diskreditatsionnyie/)
- [http://zanoza.kg/doc/357725\\_dinara\\_oshyahynova\\_vyzvala\\_iniciatorov\\_popravok\\_v\\_zakon\\_o\\_vyborah\\_na\\_debaty.html](http://zanoza.kg/doc/357725_dinara_oshyahynova_vyzvala_iniciatorov_popravok_v_zakon_o_vyborah_na_debaty.html)
- [http://zanoza.kg/doc/357723\\_adilet\\_zakonoproekt\\_po\\_vyboram\\_ogranichivaet\\_vozmojnosti\\_nabludateley.html](http://zanoza.kg/doc/357723_adilet_zakonoproekt_po_vyboram_ogranichivaet_vozmojnosti_nabludateley.html)
- <https://kloop.kg/blog/2017/05/24/vybory-prezidenta-nezavisimym-nablyudatelyam-hotyat-zapretit-zhalovatsya-na-narusheniya-izbiratelnyh-komissij/>
- <http://respub.kg/2017/05/26/predvybornaya-lixoradka/>
- <http://medialaw.kg/2017/05/23/kratkij-analiz-proekta-zakona-o-vnesenii-izmenenij-v-konstitutsionnyj-zakon-kr-o-vyborah-prezidenta-kr-i-deputatov-zhk-kr/>
- [https://www.facebook.com/pg/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-1995092810629708/posts/?ref=page\\_internal](https://www.facebook.com/pg/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-1995092810629708/posts/?ref=page_internal)

# Social Technologies Agency (STA)

### Activity 1.8. *Comprehensive gender monitoring and analysis report*

For the reporting period, a methodology for carrying out gender monitoring of the KR parliament was developed.

Need for such gender analysis and monitoring of parliament of the country was identified through several factors and, respectively, objectives of monitoring:

<i>№</i>	<i>Factors</i>	<i>Analysis and Monitoring Objectives</i>
1.	There are de jure guarantees of the constitution and requirements of the international obligations concerning prevention of adoption of such laws which would lead to restrictions of human rights and discrimination, including gender discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How are these guarantees and requirements fulfilled?</li> <li>• What institutional, objective and subjective obstacles for their performance exist?</li> <li>• What bills during the analyzed period had gender-discrimination character and which on the contrary – gender-sensitive character?</li> <li>• What can be done for wider use of lawmaking to take effective legislative measures for ensuring equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women?</li> </ul>
2.	Existence of gender quotas when forming Parliament in Kyrgyzstan and existence, due to these quotas, of female MPs in legislative body forms, special attention and critical relation to activity of female deputies in society. However still there has been no evidential comparative analysis of work of women and men MPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any differences in legislative activity and range of questions, and subjects raised by women and men in the parliament?</li> <li>• Are there any differences in tactics and formats of work, decision-making, vote, interactions with civil society of women and men – deputies of Zhogorku Kenesh?</li> <li>• How many bills and questions which are brought up by MPs of a different sex are gender-sensitive?</li> <li>• Which parliamentary factions demonstrated commitment \non commitment to gender equality principles in their work?</li> </ul>
3.	The website of Zhogorku Kenesh is one of the official sources of information on parliamentary activity and has to provide necessary and full information on work of the Parliament and MPs. At the same time, assessment of how this information body provides equal opportunities for representation of activity of female deputies and male deputies still has not been carried out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the website, and in what volume, include materials on gender examination of bills?</li> <li>• Comparative quantitative and qualitative gender analysis of activity representations of women and men MPs.</li> <li>• Gender analysis of means and formats of presentation of information materials (use of gender stereotypes, prejudices, gender cliches, etc.)</li> <li>• To which extent the website of the Parliament is gender-correct?</li> </ul>

These were the main questions and tasks for carrying out complex gender monitoring of the Zhogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Carrying out of such monitoring within a year allowed to receive wide evidential base on gender measurement of parliamentary work, and also to offer complex recommendations following the results of monitoring.

When carrying out gender monitoring of Parliament the following methods of work and sources of information were used:

<i>№</i>	<i>Work methods</i>	<i>Information sources</i>
<b>1. Gender analysis of the parliament legislative function</b>		
1.1.	Gender analysis of bills: - initiator \initiators by sex; - how the bill will affect gender equality (positively, negatively, neutrally); - consideration in committees; - consideration in sessions. - Number of initiated and adopted gender-sensitive \gender-neutral \gender-negative bills	Database of bills of ZhK; Sheets of votes (published on the website of ZhK)
1.2.	- reporting of the public hearings organized by the Parliament concerning bills and participation of gender experts in them; discussion of gender aspects of the bill during such hearings	ZhK website Protocols of public hearings, Direct observation of hearings (as far as possible)
<b>2. Gender analysis of activity of women and men MPs</b>		
2.1	- statistics on the bills initiated by women and men; - Number of bills initiated by women and men MPs and adopted gender-sensitive \gender-neutral \gender-negative bills	ZhK database
2.2	-statistics on representation of women in senior positions in ZhK (speaker, vice speakers, chairmen of committees, leaders of fractions, chairmen of the commissions, etc.) - gender analysis of allocation of women and men in committees of the parliament, in the commissions, and other structures	ZhK website, Resolutions of ZhK
2.3.	- statistics on speaking of women and men MPs in meetings of ZhK and in meetings of committees of ZhK; - number of speaking of women and men at meetings of ZhK and in committees on gender issues (by character of speaking: gender-negative, gender-sensitive)	ZhK website Minutes of ZhK meetings, minutes of committees meetings, sheets of votes
<b>3. Gender analysis of the parliament website</b>		
3.1	- Comparative quantitative and qualitative gender analysis of activity representations of women and men MPs	ZhK website

This methodology started being tested when carrying out gender monitoring of Parliament starting in April, 2017. As a result of the monitoring considerable, volumes of data have been collected and processed, in particular:

(a) analysed bills by month initiated by deputies (detailed per sex and deputies factions), and an assessment of their importance in gender perspective was also given: bills which will have gender-neutral or gender-significant (positive \negative) consequences in case of their adoption;

(b) gender analysis of the information materials published on the Parliament website in Russian and Kyrgyz languages. These were the main questions and tasks for carrying out complex gender monitoring of Zhogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic. In total, 104 information products in Russian and 138 in Kyrgyz language have been analysed;

(c) gender analysis of CVs of all 120 deputies of ZhK of the Kyrgyz Republic published on the website of Parliament. In particular, the comparative review on the used means of gender representation of deputies such as: marital status, existence of children and other family members, education, professional and work experience, language skills, experience of party participation, was provided.

It should be noted that the volume of collected materials allows to make various comparative observations in gender aspect, and can be used for analysis not only of MPs, politicians, and political parties, but also independent analytical groups, experts and Mass Media journalists.

1. Material for gender monitoring of parliamentary activity started being collected in May, 2017. This process continued throughout June, July, and August 2017.

<b>№</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Amount of news</b>	<b>Amount of video transmissions</b>	<b>Amount of audiofiles</b>	<b>Total:</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>May 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>136</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>May 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>115</b>	<b>3</b>	--	<b>118</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>June 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>161</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>June 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>146</b>	<b>3</b>	--	<b>149</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>July-August 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	--	<b>30</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>July-August 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>24</b>	--	--	<b>24</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>674</b>

As the presidential election campaign drew nearer, the gender analysis became more focused on the various issues raised by the election cycle and the electoral campaign:

<i>N<sup>o</sup></i>	<i>Factors</i>	<i>Objectives of analysis and monitoring</i>
1.	There are de jure guarantees of the constitution and requirements of the international obligations concerning protection of equal rights and opportunities for men and women and prevention from gender discrimination, including discrimination in political sphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How are these guarantees and requirements fulfilled on all stages of the Presidential election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Nomination of candidates</li> <li>○ Registration of candidates by the Central Electoral Commission</li> <li>○ Campaign of agitation</li> <li>○ Election day and establishment of election results</li> <li>○ Consideration of complains</li> </ul> </li> <li>• What institutional, objective and subjective obstacles for their performance do exist?</li> <li>• Influence of gender stereotypes and prejudices on electoral preferences</li> <li>• Were measures for prevention of gender discrimination upon presentation of elective campaigns of candidates of different gender in Mass media sufficient?</li> </ul>
2.	The gender legislation of Kyrgyzstan identifies need of accounting of gender issues in all state management spheres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How are gender issues reflected in election programs of presidential candidates?</li> <li>• Existence of gender-sensitive or gender discriminative ideas and offers in programs of candidates</li> <li>• Are there any gender differences of election programs of candidates of different gender?</li> </ul>

In light of the above, the following work methods were used for gender monitoring of the KR Presidential election campaign:

- Gender analysis of the Central Electoral Commission data on nomination, registration (those who was not registered) of candidates, election results, consideration of complains and disputes etc.;
- Gender analysis of election programs and campaign materials of candidates;
- Gender analysis of Mass Media materials on presentation of the election campaign.

Material for gender monitoring of elections of the Kyrgyz Republic President 2017 for July, August 2017 was collected (to be presented upon the end of research).

Results of the gender monitoring of the Presidential elections in the KR are planned to be presented to the public.

In addition, gender monitoring of the KR parliament activity was carried out for September, October and November 2017. A total of 543 information products in the Russian and Kyrgyz languages were analyzed;

<b>№</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Amount of news</b>	<b>Amount of video transmissions</b>	<b>Amount of audiofiles</b>	<b>Total:</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>September 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>79</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>September 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>October 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>84</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>October 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>83</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>November 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>106</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>November 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>543</b>

Gender monitoring of the election of the KR President 2017 continued to be carried out for September, October and November 2017.

The following work methods were used for gender monitoring of the KR Presidential election campaign:

- Gender analysis of the Central Electoral Commission data on nomination, registration (those who was not registered) of candidates, election results, consideration of complains and disputes etc.;
- Gender analysis of election programs and campaign materials of candidates;
- Gender analysis of Mass Media materials on presentation of the election campaign.

In total, gender monitoring of the Parliament was conducted for 11 months.

On January 18th, the results of the periodic report were presented for public discussion at a consultative meeting with the participation of the deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, representatives of the Parliamentary apparatus, the CEC of the KR, NGOs and international organizations.

The results of gender monitoring of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic for 11 months were summarized and presented to the public at the roundtable, and recommendations made by the project experts on the results of monitoring were also thoroughly discussed.

The results of gender monitoring of presidential elections in 2017 were also summarized and presented, and recommendations made by the project experts on monitoring results were also discussed.

**Outcome SO1.** Enhance the integrity of the presidential elections in 2017 through domestic observation, monitoring and oversight by civil society actors –

A publication was prepared based on the results of gender monitoring of the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic with recommendations and published on STA's website.

The presentation with recommendations on the results of gender monitoring of presidential elections in the Kyrgyz Republic-2017 was presented to a wide audience at the roundtable, the presentation was also published on the website and sent to the candidates for the Presidency – 2017, representatives of the political parties, the CEC, NGOs and international organizations, experts, journalists and other interested people.

#### **Outcome SO2.**

Gender monitoring of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic was conducted for 11 months from April 2017 to February 2018. In January, the results of the periodic report were presented for public discussion at the consultative meeting with the participation of deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, representatives of the Parliamentary apparatus, of the Kyrgyz Republic, the CEC of the KR, political parties, NGOs and international organizations, experts and the media.

The results of gender monitoring of the activities of the Parliament for 11 months were summarized and presented to the broad public at the Round Table. Presentations of the results of gender monitoring of the Parliament with recommendations were published on the website and sent to the deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, representatives of the Parliamentary apparatus, the CEC, political parties, NGOs and international organizations, experts, journalists and other interested people.

#### **Output 1.8. *Comprehensive gender monitoring and analysis report***

The gender monitoring of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic was carried out.

A total of **2165** information products in the Russian and Kyrgyz languages were analyzed. The table below summarizes all items analyzed over the reporting period:

<b>№</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Amount of news</b>	<b>Amount of video transmissions</b>	<b>Amount of audiofiles</b>	<b>Total:</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>April 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>109</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>April 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>139</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>15.</b>	<b>May 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>136</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>May 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>115</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>June 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>161</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>June 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>146</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>19.</b>	<b>July - August 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>July – August 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>21.</b>	<b>September 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>79</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>22.</b>	<b>September 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>23.</b>	<b>October 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>84</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>24.</b>	<b>October 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>83</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>25.</b>	<b>November 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>106</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>26.</b>	<b>November 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>27.</b>	<b>December 2017</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>121</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>144</b>

<b>28.</b>	<b>December 2017</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>122</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>29.</b>	<b>January 2018</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>99</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>30.</b>	<b>January 2018</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>82</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>31.</b>	<b>February 2018</b> (webpage in kyrgyz )	<b>103</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>32.</b>	<b>February 2018</b> (webpage in russian)	<b>62</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>1926</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>2165</b>

It should be noted that the volume of collected materials allows to make various comparative observations in gender aspect, and can be used for analysis not only parliament deputies, politicians, parties but also independent analytical groups, experts and Mass Media journalists.

(c) Prepared and summarized the results of the gender monitoring of election of the KR President 2017 .

The following work methods have been used for gender monitoring of the KR Presidential election campaign:

- Gender analysis of the Central Electoral Commission data on nomination, registration (and those who were not registered) of candidates, election results, consideration of complains and disputes etc.;
- Gender analysis of election programs and campaign materials of candidates;
- Gender analysis of Mass Media materials on presentation of the election campaign.

The results of gender monitoring of Presidential elections in 2017 were published on the website and submitted in the report.

# YEAR TWO

# **Activities of the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society**

This section refers to activities conducted under Year Two of the program – from March 2018 to October 2019. Although the program was supposed to end in March 2019, due to implementation difficulties and organizational issues, the program was extended in order to fulfill a certain number of activities (namely, roundtables (1.2), video-dialogues, and expertise on electoral legislation).

### **1.2. 2 Roundtable discussions with all stakeholders on the electoral reform**

Two roundtables were held in the framework of the program in July 2019.

The first roundtable was held in Osh on July 12<sup>th</sup>, on the topic of “Amendments to the Electoral Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in Anticipation of the 2020 parliamentary elections, and gathered representatives of political parties and civic activists from the regions. This was an effective way to outreach citizens and activists in the regions by presenting to them some of the key-findings from the analysis of the draft laws amending the electoral legislation.

The second roundtable was held in Bishkek on July 26<sup>th</sup>, on the same topic regarding planned amendments to the legal framework for elections, with the participation of stakeholders involved in the process of electoral reform, including representatives of political parties, civic activists, and representatives from the international community.

### **1.3. 3 Press-conferences to inform the public about major findings**

No additional press conferences were held under Year Two of the program.

### **2.4 Holding and coordinating local-level, public discussion forums in localities (total of 24 video dialogues)**

Over the reporting period, the Coalition implemented a total of 18 video-dialogues (thus slightly under the targeted amount). These video-dialogues were conducted with the participation of regional representatives and local activists on relevant topics in the election process, in particular to present the results of the expert analysis conducted in (4.) regarding amendments to the electoral legislation (laws "On the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the *Jogorku Kenesh* of the Kyrgyz Republic", "On the referendum of the Kyrgyz Republic"; law "On the election of members of local councils", and the laws "On local self-government", "On the status of deputies of local councils", "On the status of the capital", "On the status of the city of Osh."

### **2.5 Monthly coordination meetings of CCC consortium**

Under Year Two of the program, due to organization Adilet, STA and MDC exiting the project as planned under the Agreement, and to the absence of electoral cycles in 2018-2019, coordination meetings were less frequent and conducted on an *ad hoc* basis.

Due to internal difficulties faced by the organization and the resignation of the former President of the Coalition in July 2018, communication in the framework of the consortium consisted mainly in exchange of information and activities planned under the project.

### **3.9 Producing 3 Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) to measure voter turnout and important policy initiatives**

Under Year Two of the program, the Coalition implemented 2 CATI polls related to important aspects of electoral processes in the country, namely:

- The opinion of citizens of Kyrgyzstan on the problem of vote buying during the elections;
- The attitude of Kyrgyz citizens to the problem of misuse of administrative resources during elections.

These two objects of study are issues which the country has been struggling with in past elections, and are expected to be an ongoing challenge in future electoral cycles, including the 2020 parliamentary elections.

#### *CATI poll #4 (Year Two): The opinion of citizens of Kyrgyzstan on the problem of vote buying during the elections*

The first survey under Year Two of the program the Coalition, as part of its reform of the electoral law, conducted a survey on the attitude of Kyrgyz citizens to the problem of vote buying during the elections. A nationwide telephone opinion poll was conducted from December 14 to December 24, 2018. The purpose of this survey was to study the opinion of citizens of Kyrgyzstan on the issue of vote buying during the election, as well as what actions in relation to voters the population considers vote buying, reasons and possible solutions to this problem

The survey revealed that young people aged 18-24 are more likely than respondents of older age groups declare that vote buying is was not a problem (8.2%), as well as that voters themselves agree that their votes are bought during elections (10.4%). The survey also showed that cash reward is the most common way to bribe voters. Other ways declared by respondents of bribing votes, used simultaneously during the election process, were distribution of grocery packages, minor gifts and career advancement: only 23.9% of respondents believe that bribery of votes is a monetary reward. 7.3% think it is food; 6.2% of respondents believe that these are gifts; and 3.3% claimed that this could be a promotion. According to 54.5% of the population, all of the above options are assimilated to vote buying.

As a conclusion to the survey, vote buying seems to be determined by external and internal factors. On the one hand, people are dependent on living conditions, availability of work, and the absence of stable wages. On the other hand, the population is selling their votes due to the low level of consciousness and disbelief that their voice can affect the outcome of the election.

#### *CATI poll #5 (Year Two): The attitude of Kyrgyz citizens to the problem of misuse of administrative resources during elections*

This nationwide telephone opinion poll was conducted from January 10 to January 23, 2019. The purpose of this survey was to study the opinions of citizens of Kyrgyzstan on their attitude to the problem of the misuse of administrative resources during elections, methods of its application and possible ways to solve the problem.

During the presidential election, opinions were voiced that the reason for the massive bribery of voters was, inter alia, an attempt by other candidates to equalize their opportunities with the candidate from the current government, since there were concerns about the misuse of administrative resources

in his favor. The above opinions indicate the presence in Kyrgyzstan of a problem related to ensuring the principle of equality of candidates.

In general, a negative attitude towards misuse of administrative resources prevails in society. Respondents are sufficiently aware of legal consequences of the misuse of administrative resources. In spite of this, a significant part of respondents (19.9%) do not consider this a problem. Moreover, one out of every three respondents considers campaigning by employees acceptable. 88.5% of respondents consider the misuse of administrative resources a crime. The percentage of respondents who do not consider the misuse of administrative resources crime amounted to 6%.

One in four respondents (23.9%) heard that someone was involved in responsibility or convicted for the use of administrative resources. 73% respondents said they had not heard of such legal consequences. Interestingly, according to 19.9% of respondents, the misuse of administrative resources is not a problem. The highest proportion of those who do not consider it a problem can be found in the cities of Osh (28.9%), Jalal-Abad oblast (24.8%), Chui oblast (21.5%), as well as in cities and villages of Osh oblast (25% each).

According to respondents, the misuse of administrative resources creates the following side effects: corruption (25%); dishonest victory conditions for candidates (21.1%); increases moral pressure on public service employees (13.7%); directly affects the results elections (10.1%); reduces the level of public confidence in the election process (5.8%).

On the impact of the problem on elections, 55.8% of respondents in the aggregate answered "definitely yes" and "rather yes" to the question of whether the misuse of administrative resources could have affected the 2017 presidential election results. The share of those who answered this question negatively amounted to 22.8% of respondents. This indicator is extremely important for the assessment of voters' perceptions of the honesty of past elections. According to respondents, to solve this problem, effective methods are criminal prosecution, public awareness and introduction of changes and amendments to the legislation in this area. The top three decisions on what needs to be done to solve the problem of misuse of administrative resource according to respondents included: accountability of ordinary state and municipal servants and officials (29.7%); amending legislation to define and describe legal consequences of the use of administrative resources (16%); and increasing the level of public awareness (8.1%).

#### **4. Analyzing of electoral documents (legal analysis)**

##### ***Background***

##### *Amended laws for Presidential, Parliamentary, Local Elections and Referenda*

On August 13<sup>th</sup>, 2019 President Jeenbekov signed a package of election laws adopted by Parliament on June 27<sup>th</sup>. The adopted laws are aimed at improving the electoral legislation and provide for amendments to the following legislative acts:

1. The constitutional laws "On the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the *Jogorku Kenesh* of the Kyrgyz Republic", "On the referendum of the Kyrgyz Republic";
2. The law "On the election of members of local councils".

3. The laws "On local self-government", "On the status of deputies of local councils", "On the status of the capital", "On the status of the city of Osh."

Major changes in the laws included:

- **The definition and sanctioning of abuse of administrative resource(s)**, which includes: the involvement state or municipal employees and their subordinates in campaigning, employees of state or municipal educational organizations and healthcare institutions which carry out activities that facilitate the nomination and/or election of a candidate; preferential use of premises occupied by state or local self-government bodies to carry out activities conducive to the nomination and (or) election of a candidate if other candidates cannot use the same premises in the same conditions; the use of telephone, fax and other types of communications, information services, or office equipment ensuring the functioning of state institutions or local governments for the implementation of activities conducive to the nomination and (or) election of a candidate; the delivery of free or preferential terms, the use of vehicles owned by state or municipal property for the implementation of activities conducive to the nomination and (or) election of a candidate; conducting election campaigns by state civil servants or municipal employees during official business trips; preferential access (compared to other candidates) to the media for the purpose of conducting election campaigns; campaigning during a mass (public) event organized by state bodies and (or) local governments; publication of reports on the work done in the media, in printed campaign materials during the election campaign period, and distribution on behalf of a candidate of congratulations and other materials not paid from the funds of the respective election fund.
- **Measures to improve the inclusiveness of citizens in the electoral process**, in particular: specifying the concept of the state portal of voters, preliminary, and final list of voters; and expanding and facilitating the ability of voters to submit applications for clarification, change of personal information in the voters list by submitting them through a dedicated service on the state portal.
- **Measures to ensure the voting rights of persons with disabilities (PWDs)**: through the introduction of the concept of "voter with disabilities", as part of the premises for voting, accessibility requirements are introduced including convenient access and pedestrian paths, special parking lots for personal vehicles, placement of voting rooms on the first floors of buildings or the presence of elevators, wide doorways, the presence of ramps (if it is impossible to install a ramp, then a button which allows to call for assistance), flooring, adequate lighting, etc.; requirements for information materials, stands, campaign materials adapted for PWDs (audio, video format on digital media), sign language, subtitling, Braille, etc.; and additional requirements introduced for the publication by candidates and political parties of campaign materials adapted for PWDs, in the amount of at least 1% of the total circulation of campaign materials.
- **Clarification of the procedure for the nomination and registration** of presidential candidates and the list of MP candidates.
- **Restriction on the participation in elections of political parties** registered less than 6 months before the date of the election.
- **Additional standards for monitoring and transparency of campaign financing**: an election pledge is introduced for local council candidates in a tenfold amount of the calculated

indicator established by law; cases of return of the electoral deposit have been clarified; and a list of expenses from the election fund which need to be reported on has been determined.

- **Guarantees of ensuring gender equality have been fixed by introducing a 30% reserve of mandates for women** members of local councils, and provisions on the distribution of reserved mandates.
- **Granting members of local councils the right to combine local council member powers** with the post of head of a state or municipal institution of education and health.
- **A ban on holding the post of mayor and head of a local council to individuals who have a criminal record** for committing a crime that has not been canceled in the manner prescribed by law before the deadlines for registration of candidates, as well as to citizens convicted of serious crimes.
- **Clarification of the procedure to hold local council members liable for systematic failure to appear at local council sessions without justification.** Local councils are given the right to initiate early termination of powers of a council member for repeated absence more than four times within one year without justification.

#### *Coalition's analysis of the draft constitutional laws*

The Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society (Coalition) analysed the draft laws “On Amending the Constitutional Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the *Jogorku Kenesh* of the Kyrgyz Republic ”,“ On the Referendum of the Kyrgyz Republic ”and the draft law “On Amending the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Electoral commissions on elections and referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic ” initiated by MPs Ergeshov and Alimbekov.

These draft laws were initiated in order to implement the tasks established by the Strategy for Improving the Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on Elections for 2018-2020, developed by the Working Group on Improving the Legislation on Elections in accordance with presidential Decree No. 109 dated May 22<sup>nd</sup> 2013, and adopted by the National Council for Sustainable Development of the Kyrgyz Republic on August 13<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

The starting point in the development of the Strategy was the identification of problems to be solved that impede equal and unhindered access for citizens to exercise their constitutional rights to elect and be elected, as well as create the conditions for citizens to freely and consciously express their will. The problems were identified on the basis of the analysis of the current election legislation, prevailing law enforcement practice, analysis of elections held at all levels, as well as on the basis of the recommendations contained in the reports developed by civil society observation missions and international organizations.

Based on the results of the analysis and public discussions, the main goals, directions and measures to improve the electoral law and process were developed, which together outlined the following main concept of the Strategy:

- make sustainable the positive achievements of the reform of the electoral system (credibility, transparency and competitiveness of elections) without a fundamental change in the nature of the

electoral system (parliamentary and city council elections remain proportional, *aiyl keneshes* majoritarian, and local self-government indirect);

- eliminate existing deficiencies in legal relations during the elections through legislative measures and civic education;

-optimize the organization and budget expenditures for elections, improve technological support and security of elections.

The priorities of the Strategy are the development of mechanisms for regulating the relations between participants in the electoral process, as well as mechanisms to combat violations of the electoral law, improving the level of legal culture of citizens and their awareness, creating conditions for the full realization of electoral rights of citizens, including women, ethnic minorities, PWDs, citizens temporarily residing or living abroad, other separate categories of citizens, strengthening parliamentarism, as well as increasing the capacity and professionalism of election commissions.

In accordance with Article 22 of the Law “On Normative Legal Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic”, the draft laws were posted on the official website of the *Jogorku Kenesh* on October 10<sup>th</sup> 2018, to undergo a public discussion procedure, after which on December 25<sup>th</sup> 2018, it was submitted for consideration by Parliament in compliance with the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 47 of the Law “On the Rules of the *Jogorku Kenesh* of the Kyrgyz Republic”. The draft laws passed in second reading in the summer 2019 and were signed by the President in August.

The draft constitutional law makes a number of amendments and additions to the constitutional laws “On the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the *Jogorku Kenesh* of the Kyrgyz Republic” and “On the referendum of the Kyrgyz Republic” in terms of supplementing and clarifying the conceptual framework, the main stages of the election campaign, including funding requirements, defining the criteria for “informing” and “campaigning”, the procedure for registering candidates, compilation of voter lists, definition of "administrative resource", harmonizing of the electoral legislation, as well as other provisions.

Coalition assessed that the draft constitutional law contains positive innovations aimed at:

- increasing the inclusiveness (involvement) of citizens in the electoral process, including ensuring the active suffrage of persons with disabilities;
- increasing the level of citizens' confidence in the elected institutions and representatives by increasing the requirements for candidates, increasing the responsibility and accountability of political parties;
- establishing additional requirements for the nomination of candidates for the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as for MP candidates: declarations on the absence of foreign citizenship, criminal record; providing information on the sources of income of the candidate and spouse/husband, including information on property and expenses;
- introducing the concept of inadmissibility of abuse of administrative resources, including the unlawful use of human, financial, material, media, institutional resources that have signs of political or other forms of support for candidates or political parties;
- distinguishing between the concepts of “informing” and “election campaigning”;
- reducing the level of financial inequalities during elections by setting a maximum amount of expenses from the election fund of a candidate for the post of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, and reducing the maximum amount of expenses from the election fund of a political party during parliamentary elections;
- clarifying the list of expenses incurred from the election fund; the compulsory publication by a Control and Auditing Group of information on the receipt and expenditure of funds in the electoral account of candidates or political parties is provided for;

- stabilizing and harmonizing the electoral legislation by introducing restrictions on amendments to election legislation for a period no later than one year before upcoming elections.

The provisions noted above were developed in order to improve the legislation on elections to ensure the implementation of the tasks stipulated by the Strategy for improving the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on elections for 2018-2020, taking into account a number of recommendations of international and non-profit organizations. The proposed innovations are a consistent development of the electoral law, although most of the provisions of the constitutional law would require legal, technical, editorial revision and further harmonization.

This assessment posits that certain provisions of the constitutional law should be brought into line with the provisions of the Constitution and international standards, and the legislator should consider proposals based on the recommendations of international and non-governmental organizations to ensure further reform of the electoral legislation. The Coalition published a series of legal analysis of these laws which are publically available for reference and consultation.

With regard to the credibility of electoral processes in the Kyrgyz Republic, despite shortcomings in the legislation and violation of principles of fair campaigning and transparency which have consistently marred electoral campaigns in the Kyrgyz Republic<sup>54</sup>, the confidence of citizens in the electoral process has considerably increased as shown in most public opinion polls<sup>55</sup>.

Biometric registration of voters and the electronic voting system (providing for biometric recognition of voters on Election Day and the use of an Automated Ballot System for voting) saw a considerable improvement from its first implementation in 2015 (parliamentary elections) to 2017 (presidential elections), with international and domestic observations demonstrating that the level of isolated failures of these systems drastically decreased. Election results were broadly accepted by society and electoral contestants alike, and the accuracy and legitimacy of the results were not disputed. In particular, Coalition's PVT (Parallel Vote Tabulation) results both on voter turnout and number of votes obtained by candidates did not significantly vary from those officially announced by the CEC.

The introduction of new technologies in the election process – voter identification systems based on biometric data and ABS, as well as the regulation of basic procedures during voting and tabulation of election results allowed to solve a number of problems which were previously source of discontent and contesting of electoral results (this also negatively affected the credibility of previous elections, and represented a factor in the aggravation of the socio-political situation in country, sometimes even leading up to revolutionary events).

Through the use of new technologies in elections, preliminary election results were known with a 95% confidence level only two hours after the end of the vote, which also contributed to the peaceful conduct of the elections. The trust of citizens in the election results, which was one of the main goals pursued by electoral reform, was reflected in the results of nationwide polls in 2015 and 2017 and the lack of complaints on the results of voting.

The main achievements of the reform of the electoral system are reliability, transparency, increased competitiveness of elections, increased inclusiveness, improved legal and practical conditions for the free expression of the will of citizens and include the following:

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<sup>54</sup> These violations and legal loopholes in the legislation, used by candidates and political parties in bad faith during elections, were consistently reported upon in reports of election monitoring missions (domestic and international), such as those of the OSCE-ODIHR and the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society (2015;2017).

<sup>55</sup> Questions measuring levels of trust of Kyrgyz citizens in elections are frequently and regularly asked as part of the surveys conducted by the IRI and telephone public opinion polls conducted by the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society.

- implementation of the principle of “one voter - one vote”, excluding the possibility of falsification of the number of voters (“Carousel” impossible due to transparent list of voters compilation procedure and biometric voter identification, with mass ballot stuffing which cannot be hidden);
- reliability and full transparency of vote counting became a reality due to the expansion of external tools control and analysis of PEC counting steps: the ability to compare the results of the ABS, manual calculation, introduction of the function of posting on the CEC website of hard copies of protocols of manual counting and copies of reports on identification of voters from each polling station immediately upon completion of manual counting makes it impossible to falsify voting result totals;
- instant digital obtention of results from ABS to the CEC server and summary of the manual count totals from polling stations created the conditions for effective control by citizens (through operational publication of voting results and provision to observers at PECs and TECs of copies of protocols, ABS results and copies of PEC and TEC protocols on the voting results), and excluded the possibility of fraud and unlawful changes in the voting results in favour of a candidate or party (i.e. excludes corruption by parties of election administration members);
- the achieved reliability and transparency of voting and voting results, coupled with effective compliance measures such as secrecy of voting and improved conditions for free will of citizens allowed for a progressive increase in the competitiveness of elections during elections in 2015-2017.
- sequential measures taken by the CEC and SRS (State Registry Service), clarification of the register address and transparent open Voter Portal enhanced inclusion of citizens;
- voter lists: the number of voters who voted during the reform period has increased significantly. Past 2015-2017 elections to local keneshes, Parliament, and elections of the President and the 2016 referendum were recognized as transparent and competitive, generally democratic, and meeting electoral standards as noted by international organizations, domestic observers, and missions of international observers - UNDP, CIS, EU, OSCE-ODIHR, SCO, IFES, etc.

***Right to participate in elections (voters, active suffrage)***

One of the main concerns raised with regard to the inclusiveness of voters in the electoral process is the considerable number of Kyrgyz citizens residing abroad. According to the information of the State Migration Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the number of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic registered on migration records by host countries in 2018 was as follows:

<b>Russian Federation</b>	640 thousand people.
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	35 thousand people;
<b>Turkey</b>	30 thousand people;
<b>USA</b>	15 thousand people;
<b>Italy</b>	5.5 thousand people;
<b>Korea</b>	5 thousand people;
<b>Germany</b>	5 thousand people;
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	3 thousand people;

<b>Great Britain</b>	2 thousand people.
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During presidential elections 2017, according to official reports of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, 37 polling stations in 26 countries were formed for citizens abroad.

The constitutional law passed in August 2019 allows voting exclusively on the territory of diplomatic missions and consular posts. However, there were reports of problems faced by voters who were abroad during the parliamentary elections. In particular, the complaints of voters were caused by the distribution of consular posts. In addition, a problem for some voters was the procedure for updating voter lists at foreign polling stations, according to which a voter should personally submit a written application to the relevant precinct election commission to be included in the voter list. However, not all citizens can cover the distance to the consulate, which is sometimes very significant, in order to do so.

In light of the above, the search for alternative forms of voting seems to be an urgent matter according to the Coalition, with information technology having already thoroughly entered everyday life of citizens. Online services are becoming more widespread and accessible, including in the field of banking and money transfer, showing an increase in public confidence in electronic forms of payment. Moreover, 2019 was declared in the Kyrgyz Republic not only the Year of the Development of Regions, but also of the digitalization of the country - public administration is considerably increasing the number of its functions using information technologies. The provision of state and municipal services is made with increasing use of Internet resources as. Therefore, it is clear that the involvement of information technology in the modernization of the electoral process is an urgent requirement of the time.

This issue is particularly relevant when considering the prospects for further improving the organization of the voting procedure for citizens who find themselves abroad on election day. This significant part of the electorate should not be left out of sight of lawmakers seeking to improve the electoral law and process, and this issue should not be neglected as part of the policy.

### ***Gender equality and PWDs***

With regard to gender equality, the newly adopted law does not seem to contain norms that violate gender equality, and the provision to guarantee a 30% reserve of mandates for women members of local councils is a welcome addition (although its implementation remains to be analyzed in future elections).

Another positive feature of the constitutional laws was that it included norms for the protection of the rights of PWDs. The basic principles for protecting the rights of people with disabilities are contained in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 13th December 2006.

The above Convention was approved by the order of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of September 16th, 2011 No. 422 and the resolution of September 18th, 2018 No. 433, and the draft law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and signed on September 21, 2011” was submitted to consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic and adopted into law on February 7th, 2019. On March 14, 2019, President of Kyrgyzstan Sooronbai Jeenbekov signed the Law on Ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Despite the positive aspects mentioned in the previous section with regard to access of PWDs at polling stations and possibility to vote, it seems necessary to develop mechanisms for the

participation of PWDs in electoral processes entailing additional costs from the budget. In this regard, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has yet to determine the appropriate source of funding and, based on clause 2 of part 3 of Article 31 of the Constitutional Law “On the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic”, should provide an effective solution.

As noted above, the purpose of the law is to implement the tasks stipulated by the Strategy for improving the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on elections for 2018-2020, which was adopted at the meeting of the National Council for Sustainable Development of the Kyrgyz Republic on August 13th, 2018. In addition, in the reference statement for the law, it is noted that the goal is also to increase and improve the involvement of citizens in the electoral process. Having analyzed the proposed proposals, Coalition believes that the bill has fully achieved its goals, although some standards remain to be fulfilled.

### ***Election Administration***

The transparency of EMBs (Election Management Bodies) increased in 2015 and 2017, in particular thanks to the ABS and the practice of posting voting protocols online, as illustrated in Section 2 Credibility of Electoral Processes.

The newly adopted law introduces a number of technical amendments and changes to the law “On Election Commissions for the Conduct of Elections and Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic” regarding the addition and clarification of decision-making procedures by the CEC, and the interaction of the CEC with lower-level commissions.

The law contains positive innovations aimed at clarifying the formally existing procedures and practices in the work of election commissions that had previously not met normative consolidation in the previous law “On election commissions”:

- involvement of local governments in the process of approving delimitation and boundaries of polling stations and constituencies;
- conducting e-learning among participants in the electoral process, including members of election commissions;
- organizing regular independent assessments of the level of public confidence in the electoral system, the results of which are mandatory for publication in the media.

The law also proposes to supplement the powers of the CEC on the use of ABS and compact devices for voter identification.

Only a small part of the proposed changes have been developed as part of the improvement of the legislation on elections stipulated by the Strategy for improving the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on elections for 2018-2020, taking into account a number of recommendations of international and non-profit organizations.

In general, Coalition assessed that most of the provisions of the law required legal, technical, editorial revision and further harmonization. Although transparency of EMBs and of the management of the electoral process have increased, certain provisions of the new law should be brought into line with the provisions of the Constitution and international standards. However, considering the findings of international observation missions as well as legal analysis, the following recommendations were provided for inclusion in the law on Election Commissions as listed below:

- on the basis of the analysis (at the end of the election period) regarding recorded cases of voters not being allowed to vote for reasons beyond their will (for example, failure of equipment to issue a check for passing voter identification on the final voters list, etc.), to regulate actions of participants

in the electoral process in the event of similar cases, in order to ensure that the voter fully realizes his right to vote, since the voter should not be deprived of his or her rights due to the fact that the equipment malfunctioned. Also, the law should contain provisions regarding individuals responsible for the technical condition of the equipment, and carry out the required operation in cases of facts of non-admission for voters to vote.

- provide for the right of members of territorial and precinct election commissions to appeal the decisions of a higher election commission to dissolve the relevant election commission in a judicial proceeding;
- regulate how and for what purpose working groups are created in the CEC during elections;
- ensure turnover of members of working groups, so that an individual member of the CEC is in the same working group (including control and audit group) no more than once;
- ensure the independence of the administration of the CEC, provide for the replacement of the CEC chairman and his/her deputies every two years, applying the principle of rotation;
- make mandatory publication, together with CEC decisions, of the dissenting opinion of CEC member who voted “against” a decision (if there is a written opinion available);
- introduce a ban on “absentee voting” by CEC members, prohibit leaving a vote on the issues presented at a CEC session, and a CEC member should vote exclusively while attending the CEC meeting.

### ***Rights of electoral observers***

Amendments in 2017 to the constitutional law by the legislator changed the status of observers from non-profit organizations by separating them into “public observers” as a separate category with the exclusion of the right to appeal decisions and/or actions (inactions) of electoral commissions.

The establishment of certain requirements for “public observers” from non-profit organizations, as opposed to “observers” from candidates or political parties is discriminatory, since such requirements are based on the principle that observers belong to an organization. In the case of public observers, this is affiliation with nonprofit organizations. However, according to part 2 of article 16 of the Constitution, none can be discriminated against on the basis of sex, race, language, disability, ethnicity, religion, age, political or other beliefs, education, origin, property or other status, or other circumstances.

The new law proposes to replace the accreditation of public observers from non-profit organizations with registration of the organization instead, and also proposes changes regarding the number of public observers at polling stations. According to part 3 of article 101 of the constitutional law, the previously introduced accreditation for admission of public observers is indeed replaced by the word “registration”.

The Statement of justification for the constitutional Law notes that in order to ensure public control over the election process, it is proposed to replace accreditation of public observers with registration of the organization. Changing this approach is seen as a timely and necessary measure to minimize the restriction of access for public observers to the electoral process. Unlike accreditation (permitting procedure), the registration procedure is of a notification nature. The registration institution is based on the application procedure that excludes as much as possible any administrative decisions from the authorized bodies / persons during registration.

However, the proposed provisions have not undergone substantial changes. In fact, the word “accreditation” in the text of Article 101 of the draft constitutional Law was replaced by the word “registration”. At the same time, the previously contained provisions that the conditions and

procedure for registration, as well as the registration form, are established by the CEC, as well as the cancellation of registration which remained unchanged<sup>56</sup>.

The provision on discretionary powers of the CEC to independently determine the conditions and procedure for registering public observers is not advisable. The application of the principle of free discretion may subsequently lead to unreasonable decisions. For example, during accreditation of public observers, repeated cases of refusal of accreditation were noted. According to the reports of several non-profit organizations, election commissions refused to accredit public observers due to the absence of a direct indication of such activities as monitoring the election process in the charter documents of non-profit organizations. This situation was resolved only after a series of complaints.

The proposed institution for the registration of public observers, in fact, does not differ from the previous accreditation institution. The accreditation principle is permissive in nature and provides for a number of documents required for the accreditation of public observers. By introducing the institution of registration, the legislator, in fact, only replaced the words “accreditation” with “registration”. Contrary to the content of the registration principle, the legislator did not exclude the possibility for election commissions to cancel the registration of public observers, giving them the role of an administrative and even a judicial authority with discretionary powers (making decisions on the basis of personal discretion).

Part 2 of Article 101 of the previous constitutional Law contained an exhaustive list of documents for the registration of public observers. Part 3 of article 101 of the new constitutional law provides for the discretion of the CEC to determine the conditions and procedure for registering public observers. In order to ensure the equal status of all observers, the actual institution of accreditation of public observers as a permit procedure should be abandoned, and the proposed registration procedure should have only an accounting function of public observers (to determine the number of public observers). It also seems necessary to exclude the right of election commissions to cancel the registration of public observers.

With regard to changes regarding the number of public observers at polling stations, the amendments proposed by the legislator in part 3 of article 101 of the constitutional law regarding granting non-profit organizations the right to register no more than three public observers in any election commission do not comply with the provisions of the Constitution (part 2 of article 16). The above addition is discriminatory and restricts the right of non-profit organizations to independently monitor the election process and evaluate its results.

The proposed restrictions on the number of public observers from non-profit organizations (no more than three in total) are discriminatory and are not aimed at ensuring transparency in the activities of election commissions and elections in general. In order to ensure the full participation of stakeholders monitoring the election process as independent observers, to ensure transparency in the activities of EMBs and management process, it seems necessary to ensure access for public observers to all polling stations, along with observers from candidates and political parties. Thus this indicator is partly achieved, but remains to be addressed in time before the next electoral cycle.

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<sup>56</sup> The right to cancel the registration of a public observer is granted to election commissions in case of violation of the constitutional law and legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. This provision means that the election commissions are given the role of an administrative body with discretionary powers. Thus, the election commission may, at its discretion (if it considers that the public observer has violated the electoral law), unregister a public observer. This situation does not correspond to the essence of the institution of registration. In addition, the issue of violation of the electoral law is controversial and is subject to review and resolution by the court, and not by election commissions.



# **LOGFRAME MATRIX**

## LOGFRAME MATRIX

The logframe matrix for the program have been referenced per organisation below:

### Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	<b>Strengthen civil society contribution to the electoral reform process in the Kyrgyz Republic</b>	Citizens trust evaluation in the latest elections held: increased confidence level of citizens in electoral processes Voters acknowledge the role of civil society in the electoral process	High number of voters are not aware of electoral processes.	N/A	At least 6 positive changes in the electoral process achieved as a result of civil society participation	Strategy documents, internal evaluations and annual reports of the lead applicant and co-applicants USAID Civil Society Sustainability Index for Eastern Europe and Eurasia Snap telephone polls by the Coalition	Civil society participation is not restricted Electoral cycle proceeds as planned, without force majeure situations
			Civil society contribution to the electoral cycle is sporadic, with limited coordination	N/A	2.7 million registered voters (according to CEC data September 2015).  Civil society organizations and all citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic.  The government and state institutions of Kyrgyz Republic including local municipalities, election officials and law enforcement agencies (indirect beneficiaries).		
			Some political groups see the role of CSOs as	N/A	At least 25% of voters acknowledge the role of civil society in the	Snap telephone polls by the Coalition	

			<p>overly politicized, within the past two years there have been initiatives from various MPs to curb the influence of CSOs by introducing tighter controls and regulations of the legal space for CSOs. According to Coalition's survey in May 2017, only 52% of the population of the KR believes citizens can influence the decision making process in the country.</p>		<p>electoral process, 675,000 of total number of registered voters</p>		

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)</b></p>	<p>SO1. Enhance the integrity of the presidential elections in 2017 through domestic observation, monitoring and oversight by civil society actors</p> <p>SO2. Conduct a nationwide voter education campaign in support of transparent, inclusive and effective electoral process in the run-up to presidential elections</p>	<p>Positive changes in the legal electoral framework</p> <p>External evaluations and conclusions about the electoral reform process and respect to principles for genuine elections</p>	<p>Legislative framework contains contradictions, gaps and omissions</p> <p>Electoral reform process is not finalized</p> <p>Principles for genuine elections are respected, with significant shortcomings</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>Legislative framework for elections aligned with international standards and reformed to reflect OSCE-ODIHR recommendations; the reform is publicly discussed;</p> <p>Principles for genuine elections are respected: universal, equal, fair, secret, free, transparent, and accountable.</p> <p>Raising inclusiveness of marginalized groups such as: young voters women voters, women candidates; ethnic minorities; people with disabilities; and citizens who were unable to vote for reasons of technical failures of voting equipment;</p> <p>Voters informed about specificities of election system and about voter registration issues, including electoral address;</p>	<p>Strategy documents, internal evaluations and annual reports of the lead applicant and co-applicants</p> <p>Snap telephone polls by the Coalition</p> <p>Additional sources: Bertelsmann Transformation Index 2018</p> <p>USAID Civil Society Sustainability Index for Eastern Europe and Eurasia</p>	<p>Civil society participation is not restricted</p> <p>Electoral cycle proceeds as planned, without force majeure situations</p>
	<p>SO3. Elevate civil society support to electoral reform process through specialized research and publications, public polls, policy discussions and CSO coordination</p>	<p>25 % of voters fully aware about specificities of election system</p>	<p>Voters lack awareness about specificities of election system</p>				

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>SO1 outputs:</b> Enhance the integrity of the presidential elections in 2017 through domestic observation, monitoring and oversight by civil society actors	Op 1.1. Equipping and establishing elections data call center to receive and process observation forms	There is no data call center	N/A	Data call-center set up for: a) presidential elections b) 6 CATI polls	Project reporting to EU (including number of observer reports delivered) Photographs  Call center has been setup for elections and CATI snap telephone polls.  Call center photographs were provided  3 CATI reports provided under the Action	
		Op 1.2.Press-conferences (3 per year) to inform the public about major findings	N/A		6 press conferences	External media reports about project Photographs  3 press conferences were organized (two during the pre-election period, one following Election Day. EU delegation representatives attended the events.	
		Op 1.3. Roundtable discussions (3 events per year) with all stakeholders on	N/A		6 roundtables	3 roundtable discussions were organized with major election stakeholders and civil society activists	

		the electoral reform				participating	
		Op 1.4. Legal analysis on political campaign funds	N/A		Legal analysis delivered (IDEA)	Legal analysis was provided by IDEA and used as reference material in seminar and workshop organized in September.	
	<b>SO2 outputs:</b> Conduct a nationwide voter education campaign in support of transparent, inclusive and effective electoral process in the run-up to presidential elections	Op 2.1. Production of video materials and broadcasting on national TV stations and social media sites	No video materials have been produced yet specifically related to presidential elections	N/A	2 video materials produced and broadcasted	2 videos were produced with the support of the EU under the program and broadcasted on national television, social networks and website	
		Op 2.3. Printing leaflets disseminated	No print materials exist relevant to presidential elections		125,000 leaflets printed and disseminated	125,000 leaflets (two versions of leaflets) were printed in broadcasted via specially deployed mobile activist groups	
		Op 2.6. Holding and coordinating local-level, public discussion forums in localities A total of 24 video dialogues per year	No such events have been held in relation to presidential elections		48 dialogue events	12 video dialogues held under year one of the Action.  Remaining video dialogues to be performed under year two.	

Outputs	<p><b>SO3 outputs:</b></p> <p>Elevate civil society support to electoral reform process through specialized research and publications, public polls, policy discussions and CSO coordination</p>	<p>Op 3.1. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) to measure level of public support to presidential candidates and to important policy initiatives</p>	<p>No snap polls have taken place in relation to presidential elections</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>At least 6 CATI waves held, with at least 735 respondents in each instance/ 6 of CATIs and 4428 of total respondents (738 per CATI poll).</p>	<p>3 CATI held over the reporting period on key-issues of the electoral period and major election outcomes.</p> <p>Public opinion measured and results presented in 3 analytical reports.</p>	<p>Civil society participation is not restricted</p> <p>Electoral cycle proceeds as planned, without force majeure situations</p>
Activities	<p>1.1.1 Identifying, recruiting, training, testing and deploying <b>17</b> long-term observers (LTOs)</p> <p>1.1.2 Identifying, recruiting and training <b>2</b> analysts</p> <p>1.1.3 Recruiting, training and testing <b>17</b> coordinators, who will recruit <b>1,400</b> (STOs)</p> <p>1.1.4 Equipping and establishing elections data call center to receive and process observation forms</p> <p>1.1.5 Producing bimonthly, quarterly and final analytical and progress reports highlighting the findings of long-term observers</p> <p>1.1.6 Producing interim and final public reports on long-term and short-term election observation.</p> <p>1.1.7 <b>6</b> press-conferences (3 per year) to inform the public about major findings</p> <p>1.1.8 <b>6</b> roundtable discussions (3 events per year) with all stakeholders on the electoral reform</p> <p>1.2.1 Legal analysis on political campaign funds</p> <p>1.2.2 Training to the Coalition and interested CCC members on monitoring campaign funding</p> <p>1.2.3 Advocacy recommendations for interested CCC members on campaign fund transparency</p> <p>1.3.1 Monitoring of the KR media of the election coverage</p>	<p>17 long-term observers trained and deployed throughout the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. Reports from observers received at Coalition head office and information processed to be delivered to the public via Coalition’s preliminary reports on the findings of LTOs.;</p> <p>Analyst recruited to work with data received ;</p> <p>17 coordinators recruited and trained to manage STOs before and on Election Day;</p> <p>Data call center prepared and equipped to process observation forms received via SMS from STOs</p> <p>Reports published, broadcasted, and shared on website and social networks. Hard copies delivered at roundtable event.</p> <p>3 press conferences during the electoral cycle to present findings and election monitoring plans.</p> <p>3 roundtable discussions organized to discuss key-electoral issues and electoral outcomes.</p> <p>Legal analysis provided and put to use by IDEA</p> <p>Training provided by IDEA and Coalition to CCC and activists on the issues of campaign funding</p> <p>Advocacy recommendations formulated and explained via two-day workshop provided by IDEA and Coalition</p>	<p><i>Factors outside project management's control that may impact on the output-outcome linkage.</i></p>				

	2.1.1 Production of video materials and broadcasting on national TV stations and social media sites.	2 videos designed, produced and broadcasted on national TV and Internet to inform voters.	
	2.1.2 Printing of 125,000 leaflets disseminated throughout the country.	125,000 leaflets in Kyrgyz and Russian languages designed and disseminated throughout the country. Mobile groups formulated and instructed on leaflet distribution. 12 video dialogues performed on major electoral issues. Remaining dialogues to be implemented under year two of the Action. Regular coordination meetings performed on an monthly and weekly basis during the Election	
	2.1.3 Creation of 43 mobile groups to disseminate voter education materials		
	2.1.4 Holding and coordinating local-level, public discussion forums in localities A total of 24 video dialogues per year		
	2.2.1 Monthly coordination meetings of CCC, which will become weekly meetings in the run up to elections.		

## CIIP

### 2.3. Logframe matrix

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets (incl. reference year)			Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
			reference year	reference date	Y1	Y2	Y3		
Overall objective: Impact	To strengthen civil society contribution to the electoral reform process in the Kyrgyz Republic.	# of positive changes in the electoral process achieved as a result of civil society participation % of voters acknowledging the role of civil society in the electoral process	Civil society contribution to the electoral cycle is sporadic, with limited coordination	N/A  N/A				Strategy documents, internal evaluations and annual reports of the lead applicant and co-applicants USAID Civil Society Sustainability Index for Eastern Europe and Eurasia Snap telephone polls by the Coalition	Civil society participation is not restricted Electoral cycle proceeds as planned, without force majeure situations
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	(Oc1) – Enhance the integrity of the presidential elections in 2017 through domestic observation, monitoring and oversight by civil society actors  (Oc2) – Conduct a nationwide voter education campaign in support of transparent, inclusive and effective electoral process in the run-up to	# of positive changes in the legal electoral framework External evaluations and conclusions about the electoral reform process and respect to principles for genuine elections % of voters fully aware about specificities of election system	Legislative framework contains contradictions, gaps and omissions Electoral reform process is not finalized Principles for genuine elections are respected, with significant shortcomings Voters lack awareness	Legislative framework contains contradictions, gaps and omissions Electoral reform process is not finalized Principles for genuine elections are respected, with significant shortcomings Voters lack awareness about specificities of election system				Strategy documents, internal evaluations and annual reports of the lead applicant and co-applicants Snap telephone polls by the Coalition Additional sources: Bertelsmann Transformation Index 2018 USAID Civil Society Sustainability Index for Eastern Europe and Eurasia	Civil society participation is not restricted Electoral cycle proceeds as planned, without force majeure situations

	<p>presidential elections"</p> <p>(Oc3) – Elevate civil society support to electoral reform process through specialized research and publications, public polls, policy discussions and CSO coordination</p>		<p>about specificities of election system</p>						
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Outputs</p>	<p>(Op 1.1.) An interactive crowdsourcing platform for citizen reporting</p> <p>(Op 1.2.) Development and deployment of technology for real-time monitoring of social media, analysis and verification</p> <p>(Op 3.1.)</p> <p>At least 300 reference articles, at least 40 weekly reviews, 30 analytical materials</p>	<p>Interactive platform is in place</p> <p>Technology real-time monitoring is in place</p> <p># of media materials produced</p>	<p>No media materials have been produced in connection to</p>	<p>Platform is redesigned</p> <p>Platform is redesigned</p> <p>400 reference articles were collected, 32 analytical materials, 44</p>				<p><a href="http://www.politmer.kg">www.politmer.kg</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.info.politmer.kg">www.info.politmer.kg</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCnhXiGba-xn0irwnmINLnlw/videos">https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCnhXiGba-xn0irwnmINLnlw/videos</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/politmer.kg/">https://www.facebook.com/politmer.kg/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.instagram.com/politmerkg/">https://www.instagram.com/politmerkg/</a></p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/politmer2015">https://twitter.com/politmer2015</a></p>	

	and interviews, 50 online polls and discussion stories, capturing electoral promises.		presidential elections	reviews, 50 online polls launched					
Activities	<p><b>Activity 1.4.1.</b></p> <p>Set up of an interactive crowdsourcing platform for citizen reporting</p> <p><b>Activity 1.4.2.</b></p> <p>Development and deployment of technology for real-time monitoring of social media, analysis and verification</p> <p><b>Activity 2.2.1.</b></p> <p>Monthly coordination meetings of CCC, which will become weekly meetings in the run up to elections.</p>		<p>Crowdsourcing platform for citizen reporting is in place, <a href="http://www.info.politmer.kg">www.info.politmer.kg</a></p> <p>Real-time monitoring of social media, analysis and verification platform is in place, <a href="http://www.info.politmer.kg">www.info.politmer.kg</a></p> <p>Coordination meetings of CCC are held on monthly basis in Coalitions' office. All the members are actively participating and sharing information on the Action.</p>						

	<p><b>Activity 3.4.1.</b></p> <p>Preparation and publication of at least 300 reference articles capturing electoral promises</p> <p><b>Activity 3.4.2.</b></p> <p>Preparation and publication of at least 40 weekly reviews</p> <p><b>Activity 3.4.3.</b></p> <p>Preparation and publication of at least 30 analytical materials and interviews</p> <p><b>Activity 3.4.4.</b></p> <p>Preparation and publication of at least 50 online polls and discussion stories</p>		<p>Overall 400 reference articles were collected capturing electoral promises, and stored in our website <i>www.politmer.kg</i>. Attached you will find document containing url on electoral promises.</p> <p>Politmer.kg designed and published 44 infographics and videos demonstrating different information about the candidates and the election</p> <p>Overall 32 analytical materials were collected, and stored in our website <i>www.politmer.kg</i>. Attached you will find document containing url on electoral promises.</p> <p>50 online polls were designed where users can evaluate what promises of the candidate is impracticable and which are concrete and feasible</p> <p>Links to the online materials:</p> <p><a href="http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics">http://politmer.kg/ru/infographics</a>  <a href="http://politmer.kg/ru/article">http://politmer.kg/ru/article</a>  <a href="http://politmer.kg/ru/video">http://politmer.kg/ru/video</a>  <a href="http://politmer.kg/ru/initiative">http://politmer.kg/ru/initiative</a>  <a href="http://politmer.kg/ru/event">http://politmer.kg/ru/event</a></p>	
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## Legal Clinic “Adilet”

### 1.1. Logframe matrix updated

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
			reference year	reference date	Y1		
Overall objective: <b>Impact</b>	Strengthen civil society contribution to the electoral reform process in the Kyrgyz Republic	<p>Citizens trust evaluation in the latest elections held: increased confidence level of citizens in electoral processes</p> <p>Voters acknowledge the role of civil society in the electoral process</p>	<p>High number of voters are not aware of electoral processes.</p> <p>Civil society contribution to the electoral cycle is sporadic, with limited coordination</p>			<p><a href="https://shailoo.gov.kg/ru/npac/ik/Postanovleniya_CIK_KR-BShKnyn_tokt_omdoru/226/">https://shailoo.gov.kg/ru/npac/ik/Postanovleniya_CIK_KR-BShKnyn_tokt_omdoru/226/</a></p> <p><a href="https://shailoo.gov.kg/ru/npac/ik/Postanovleniya_CIK_KR-BShKnyn_tokt_omdoru/453-o-vnesenii-izmeneniji-dopol/">https://shailoo.gov.kg/ru/npac/ik/Postanovleniya_CIK_KR-BShKnyn_tokt_omdoru/453-o-vnesenii-izmeneniji-dopol/</a></p>	
			<p>Some political groups see the role of CSOs as overly politicized, within the past two years there have been initiatives from various MPs to curb the influence of CSOs by introducing tighter controls and regulations of the legal space for CSOs.</p> <p>According to Coalition’s survey in May 2017, only 52% of the population of the KR believes citizens can influence the decision making process in the country.</p>		<p>CSOs, citizens (voters)</p>		

Specific objective(s): <b>Outcomes(s)</b>	<p><b>SO1.</b> Enhance the integrity of the presidential elections in 2017 through domestic observation, monitoring and oversight by civil society actors</p> <p><b>SO2.</b> Conduct a nationwide voter education campaign in support of transparent, inclusive and effective electoral process in the run-up to presidential elections</p> <p><b>SO3.</b> Elevate civil society support to electoral reform process through specialized research and publications, public polls, policy discussions and CSO coordination</p>	<p>Positive changes in the legal electoral framework External evaluations and conclusions about the electoral reform process and respect to principles for genuine elections</p> <p>25 % of voters fully aware about specificities of election system</p>	<p>Legislative framework contains contradictions, gaps and omissions</p> <p>Electoral reform process is not finalized Principles for genuine elections are respected, with significant shortcomings</p> <p>Voters lack awareness about specificities of election system</p>	<p>Legislative framework for elections aligned with international standards and reformed to reflect OSCE-ODIHR recommendations; the reform is publicly discussed;</p> <p>Principles for genuine elections are respected: universal, equal, fair, secret, free, transparent, and accountable. Raising inclusiveness of marginalized groups such as: young voters, women voters, women candidates; ethnic minorities; people with disabilities; and citizens who were unable to vote for reasons of technical failures of voting equipment;</p> <p>Voters informed about specificities of election system and about voter registration issues, including electoral address.</p> <p>Inclusiveness was not fully ensured, especially with regard to persons with disabilities<sup>4</sup> and labor migrants</p> <p>In the elections, there was a massive violation of the secrecy of voting and the use of administrative resources, especially in the south of the country.</p>		<p>Strategy documents, internal evaluations and annual reports of the lead applicant and co-applicants Snap telephone polls by the Coalition Additional sources: Bertelsmann Transformation Index 2018 USAID Civil Society Sustainability Index for Eastern Europe and Eurasia</p> <p>The final report of the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society on the results of long-term and short-term observation of the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic</p>	
	<b>Op 2.2.</b> Video material on electoral rights of citizen	Release and distribution of the current video material before the elections	No video materials exist relevant to presidential elections	The current video on citizens' voting rights has been developed and broadcasted before the elections.	Subjects of the electoral process	www.adilet.kg	
	<b>Op 2.4.</b> Telephone hotline to provide qualified legal counseling	500 consultations provided through hotline	No legal consultations provided by telephone hotline	Provided 143 legal advice through the hotline.	Subjects of the electoral process	Official page of Legal Clinic "Adilet" in Facebook	

<b>Op 2.5.</b> Individual legal consultations in Bishkek and 7 regions,	providing assistance to at least 400 clients	No Individual legal consultations provided	Provided 965 individual legal advice.	Subjects of the electoral process	www.adilet.kg	
<b>Op 3.2.</b> Analytical report on analysis of the electoral legislation.	Analytical legal commentaries on ongoing legislative initiatives	No analytical deliverables are in place	Analytical legal commentaries on ongoing legislative initiatives developed and published	Subjects of the electoral process	www.adilet.kg	
<b>Op 3.3.</b> Analytical legal commentaries on ongoing legislative initiatives	Analytical legal commentaries on ongoing legislative initiatives	No analytical deliverables are in place	2 analytical comments were developed and published	Subjects of the electoral process	www.adilet.kg	
<b>Op 3.4.</b> Compendium of national legislation on elections	200 Compendiums of national legislation on elections	No print deliverables are in place	178 copies of the Collection of National Electoral Legislation were distributed	Subjects of the electoral process	www.adilet.kg	
<b>Op 3.5.</b> Handbook for observers	Handbooks produced, and disseminated (1000 copies)	No print deliverables are in place	974 copies of the Memo for observers were distributed	Observers	www.adilet.kg	
<b>Op 3.6.</b> Handbook for media	Handbooks produced, and disseminated (500 copies)	No print deliverables are in place	to the media.497 copies of the Memos were distributed	Media	www.adilet.kg	
<b>Op 3.7.</b> Handbook for police officers (500 copies)	Handbooks produced, and disseminated (500 copies)	No print deliverables are in place	480 copies of the Memo for employees of law enforcement bodies were distributed	Police officers	www.adilet.kg	
<b>2.1.1</b> Preparation and broadcasting of a video material on electoral rights of citizens, jointly with Adilet	Increase public awareness of their electoral rights.	In the reporting period, the information and legal clip was developed on the electoral rights of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic. This video was created in two variations, in Russian and Kyrgyz languages and was broadcast on 3 TV channels. Total: for 9 days the released video was broadcast on television 103 times. In addition, this video was distributed in social networks, on the official page of PF LC "Adilet".				
<b>2.2.1</b> Telephone hotline to provide qualified legal counseling to at least 500 clients;	Increase public awareness of their electoral rights.	In the reporting period, the hotline on electoral legislation on short number 1280 ended. Four involved lawyers of the hotline provided legal advice on election legislation. During the reporting period, 143 consultations were provided through the hotline.				
<b>2.2.2</b> Individual legal consultations in Bishkek and 7 regions, providing assistance to at least 400 clients	Increase public awareness of their electoral rights.	During the reporting period, 6 regional lawyers in Osh, Batken, Talas, Naryn, Issyk-Kul and Batken oblasts provided free legal advice on election legislation, in Bishkek and Chui oblast, consultations were provided by the lawyers of the Legal Clinic "Adilet". During the reporting period, 965 individual legal consultations were provided.				
<b>3.3.1</b> Preparation of analytical report on analysis of the electoral legislation.	Identify problems and collisions in electoral legislation; develop recommendations for their elimination, with the aim of improving electoral legislation.	Analysis of Electoral Legislation and Law Enforcement Practice in the Kyrgyz Republic was developed and published <sup>57</sup> . The first section of the Analysis describes the stages of the development of the electoral legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic from the moment of independence to the present day, with an analysis of the key changes in the electoral legislation. The second section is focuses to a detailed legal analysis of electoral legislation and its law enforcement practice, taking into account the stages of the electoral process. The electronic version of the analysis is published on the official website of the organization. 60 copies of the Analysis were distributed at the roundtable "Electoral Legislation: Problems and Ways of Improvement", held September 29, 2017 in Bishkek. 29 copies of the Analysis were distributed at the round table "The electoral legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and ways of improvement", held on November 14, 2017 in Bishkek. 39 copies of the Analysis were distributed at the round table ""Improvement of electoral legislation - Challenges of the time and expectations of society", which were held on March 14, 2018 in Bishkek. 118 copies of the Analysis were distributed among 6 parliamentary factions, according to the number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh. 250 copies were handed over to various organizations: Public Association "Civil Initiative of Internet Policy" - 20 psc; The IFES office in Kyrgyzstan – 20 psc; CEC of the KR - 20 pcs.; OSCE - 20 pcs.; Public Foundation "Civil Platform" - 20 pcs.; IDEA - 20 psc.; Ombudsman of the Kyrgyz Republic - 20 pcs.; Public Association "Agency of social				

<sup>57</sup> <http://adilet.kg/ru/library/full/74>

		technologies" - 20 pcs; association "Taza Shailoo" - 25 pcs; NGO "Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society" - 25 pcs.; USAID - 10 pcs.; Public Foundation "Media Development Center" - 10 pcs.; Public Foundation "Media Policy" - 10 pcs.; UN - 10 pcs. The total circulation of publications is 500 copies, as a whole, 496 copies were distributed throughout the project. <b>Sources and means of verification:</b> Analysis of electoral legislation and law enforcement practice in the Kyrgyz Republic, Acts/Statements of Acceptance/Delivery of publications; registration lists of participants of the round tables.	
<b>3.3.2</b> Roundtable discussion to present the analytical report and conduct public discussion with stakeholders	Discuss the identified problems and conflicts in the electoral legislation, develop recommendations on the lawsuit elimination, with the aim of improving the electoral legislation.	On September 29, 2017, a round table was held on the topic: "Electoral Legislation: Problems and Ways of Improvement" with the participation of 60 representatives of state institutions, the CEC of the KR, political parties, candidates for the office of the President of the KR, civil society, media and international organizations, and 22 representatives of various media has been covering this event <b>Sources and means of verification:</b> The program of the round table; registration lists of participants in the round tables; press-announcement on the official website of the organization; news in the media about the past round table.	
<b>3.3.3</b> Preparation and dissemination of two analytical legal commentaries on ongoing legislative initiatives	Inform the population about the risks and consequences associated with the adoption of a change in the electoral legislation.	Lawyers of the project have developed the Analytical Legal Commentary to the draft law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic" On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic ". May 23, 2017 Analytical legal commentary was posted on the official website of the organization - <a href="http://www.adilet.kg/en/news/full/232">http://www.adilet.kg/en/news/full/232</a> The Project lawyers prepared an Analysis of the Instruction "On the procedure of the collection of signatures of voters in support of presidential candidates and validation of signatures in candidacy list submitted by candidates and (or) their authorized representatives". On June 22, 2017 the legal comment was published on the official website of organization <a href="http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/263">http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/263</a> and sent to the CEC for consideration. The project lawyers took part in the development of the Analysis of the Regulation " On the Procedure of Consideration of Voters Appeals and Complaints and other participants in the electoral process during the conduct of the president elections". <b>Sources and means of verification:</b> Analytical legal commentary, publication on the organization's website, news on the Internet media about the developed commentary	
<b>3.3.4</b> Press conference to publicize the findings of the legal commentaries.	Inform the population about the risks and consequences associated with the adoption of a change in the electoral legislation.	On May 24, 2017 at 11.00 in the news agency "24.kg" a press conference on the discussion of proposed changes in the election legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, considered by Parliament was held. Representatives of the Consortium took part in the press conference. Participants in the press conference spoke about the risks of adopting changes to the electoral legislation, and also presented the Analytical Legal Commentary, in addition, information on the project being implemented was provided. As a result of the press conference, 10 news articles and one article in the newspaper were posted in a number of Internet media. <b>Sources and means of verification:</b> Press Announcement, Press Release, Photos from the press conference, News articles about the press conference on the Internet media, a video about a press conference on television and an article in the newspaper.	
<b>3.3.5</b> Preparation and dissemination of a Compendium of national legislation on elections, (500 copies).	Increase public awareness of their electoral rights.	A compendium of national legislation on elections was developed, printed and published. The electronic version of the collection is published on the official website of the organization. The total circulation of publications is 200 copies, 178 copies are common. 60 copies were distributed to the participants of the round table "Electoral Legislation: Problems and Ways of Improvement". 77 copies were distributed among 11 registered presidential candidates, 12 copies. in the Central Executive Committee of the KR, 6 copies in the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, 8 copies. in the Inter-District Court of Bishkek, 15 copies in the "Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society". <b>Sources and means of verification:</b> Compendium of national legislation on elections; Acceptance/Delivery of publications; registration lists of participants in the round tables.	
<b>3.3.6</b> Preparation and dissemination of Handbook for observers (500 copies)	Increase the awareness of observers about the Voting Rights	Developed, published and translated into the Kyrgyz language Memo for observers at the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. The electronic version of the memo is published on the official website of the organization. The total circulation of publications is 1000 copies (500 in Russian and 500 in Kyrgyz). 48 copies	

		<p>were distributed at the seminar for observers in Bishkek. 770 copies were distributed among 11 registered presidential candidates, 35 copies in each language. 60 Russian-speaking and 60 Kyrgyz-language copies handed over to the "Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society". 60 copies of the Memo were handed over to participants of the seminar for representatives of political parties in Bishkek. The total circulation of publications is 1000 copies (500 in Russian and 500 in Kyrgyz), 974 copies were distributed during the project implementation.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification</b> Memo for observers at the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic; Acts/Statements of Acceptance/Delivery of publications.</p>	
3.3.7 Preparation and dissemination of Handbook for media (500 copies)	Increase the awareness of journalists about the Voting Rights	<p>The memo for the media and journalists covering the presidential elections in the Kyrgyz Republic was developed, translated into Kyrgyz language and published on the official website of the organization. The memo includes a wide range of information ranging from the procedure for accrediting media and online publications, rights and obligations of media and journalists, as well as the procedure for information support for elections. The electronic version of the memo is published on the official website of the organization. The total circulation of publications is 500 copies. 239 copies of the Memo for the media and journalists covering the presidential elections in the Kyrgyz Republic were distributed, which were handed over to 26 media outlets. 258 copies of the Memo for the media and journalists covering the presidential elections in the Kyrgyz Republic were distributed. Memos were handed over to participants of seminars for representatives of political parties in Bishkek - 60 pcs; in Karakol - 52 pcs.; in Osh - 46 pcs. Each political party were handed over ten copies of publication: Zamandash, the Party of Communists of Kyrgyzstan, Ak-Shumkar, Onuguu-Progress, Bir-Bol, Ata-Meken, Aalam, Kyrgyzstan, SDPK, Republic. The total circulation of publications is 500 copies (250 in Russian and 250 in Kyrgyz), 497 copies were distributed during the project implementation.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> Memo for the media and journalists covering the presidential elections in the Kyrgyz Republic; Acts/Statements of Acceptance/Delivery of publications.</p>	
3.3.8 Preparation and dissemination of Handbook for police officers (500 copies)	Increase the awareness of law enforcement officers about the Voting Rights	<p>Memo for the police officers to ensure public order and security during the period of the preparation and holding of the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic was developed, published and translated into the Kyrgyz language. The electronic version of the memo has been published on the official website of the organization. The total circulation of publications is 500 copies (250 in Russian and 250 in Kyrgyz) of which 480 copies of the memo were distributed.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> Memo for the police officers to ensure public order and security during the period of the preparation and holding of the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic; Acceptance/Delivery of publications;</p>	
3.3.9 Organization of a one-day workshop on electoral legislation for 25 representatives of media outlets	Increase the level of legal knowledge of 25 journalists in the field of electoral legislation.	<p>On July 26, 2017, a seminar was held for representatives of the mass media on the topic: ""Information support for presidential elections: legal and professional aspects of journalists' activities". Based on the results of the testing and anonymous questionnaire, the level of knowledge about the electoral legislation of 23 representatives of the media was increased. According to the results of the introductory tests, the total number of correct answers were 221 (38%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were 506 (88%). The effectiveness of training on the results of testing was -285 (50%), which is a good indicator.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> The program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization - <a href="http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/254">http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/254</a>.</p>	
3.3.10 Organization of a one-day workshop for 25 representatives of the Office of Ombudsman	To raise the level of legal knowledge of the 25 employees of the Ombudsman's office in the sphere of suffrage.	<p>On May 25, 2017 in Bishkek, a seminar for 25 employees of the Ombudsman's Office (Akyikatchi) on the topic: "Protection of electoral rights of citizens during the election period" was held. Based on the results of the testing and anonymous questioning, the level of knowledge about the electoral legislation of 25 employees of the Ombudsman's office was increased. In order to determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test task was developed, consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar. At the beginning of the seminar, introduction testing and after the seminar the final testing were conducted. According to the results of the introduction testing, the total number of correct answers was 317 (51%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers was 545 (87%). The effectiveness of training on the results of testing</p>	

		<p>was - 228 (36%), which is a good indicator.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> Seminar program; Results of the introductory and final testing and questioning; Photos from the seminar; Information article on the organization's website.</p>	
<p><b>3.3.11</b> Organization of 3 one-day workshop for 60 representatives of the Prosecutor's Office</p>	<p>To raise the level of legal knowledge of the 60 employees of the Prosecutor's office in the sphere of suffrage.</p>	<p>On June 2, 2017, a seminar in Bishkek for 21 employees of prosecutors' offices in Bishkek, Chui and Talas oblasts on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of overseeing legality during the preparation and conduct of elections" was held. Based on the results of the testing and anonymous questioning, the level of knowledge about the electoral legislation of 21 employees of the prosecutor's office was increased. In order to determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar was developed. At the beginning of the seminar, introductory testing was conducted and after the seminar the final testing was conducted. According to the results of the introductory testing, the total number of correct answers was 317 (51%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers was 545 (87%). The effectiveness of training on the results of testing was - 228 (36%), which is a good indicator.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> Seminar program; Results of the introductory and final testing and questioning; Photos from the seminar; Information article on the organization's website<sup>58</sup></p> <p>On June 20, 2017, in Osh a seminar was held for 20 employees of the prosecutor's offices of the Jalal-Abad and Osh oblasts. According to the results of the introductory tests, the total number of correct answers were 217 (43%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were 453 (91%). The effectiveness of training on the test results was - 236 (47%), which is a good indicator.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> The program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization<sup>59</sup></p> <p>On July 21, 2017, a seminar was held in Chon Sary Oy village for 19 representatives of the Prosecutor's Office of Issyk-Kul and Naryn Oblasts on the topic: " Theoretical and practical aspects of overseeing the legality in the Period of preparation and holding of elections According to the results of the introductory tests, the total number of correct answers was 203 (43%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers was 432 (91%). The effectiveness of training on the results of testing was -229 (48%), which is a good indicator.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> The program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization<sup>60</sup> -</p>	
<p><b>3.3.12</b> Organization of two one-day workshops for 50 police officers in Osh and Bishkek</p>	<p>To raise the level of legal knowledge of the 50 employees of the internal affairs bodies in the sphere of suffrage.</p>	<p>On May 27, 2017 in Bishkek, a seminar for 25 employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Bishkek and Chui oblast on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of ensuring public order and security by IAB officers during the preparation and conduct of elections and referendum" was held. According to the results of testing and anonymous questioning, the level of knowledge about the electoral legislation of 25 employees of the internal affairs bodies was increased. In order to determine the effectiveness of the seminar, a test task, that was consisting of 25 key issues related to the topic of the seminar was developed, At the beginning of the seminar, introduction test was conducted and after the seminar the final test was conducted. According to the results of the introductory tests, the total number of correct answers was 257 (41%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers was 541 (86%). The effectiveness of training on the results of testing was - 284 (45%), which is a good indicator.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> Seminar program; Results of the introductory and final testing; The results of the survey; Photos from the seminar; Information article on the organization's website<sup>61</sup>.</p>	

<sup>58</sup> <http://adilet.kg/ru/news/full/241>

<sup>59</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/243>

<sup>60</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/255>

		<p>On September 22, 2017, a seminar was held in Osh for 24 police officers of Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts on the topic: " Theoretical and practical aspects of public order and safety of law enforcement officers during the preparation and conduct of elections and referendums ". The seminar was attended by 24 employees of the internal affairs agencies of Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts. The results of the testing and anonymous questioning showed that the seminar had reached its goal to raise the level of legal knowledge and potential of internal affairs officers in the field of electoral legislation. answers was 237 (39.5%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers was 538 (89.66%). The effectiveness of training on the results of testing was - 301 (50.16%), which is a good indicator.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> The program of the seminar; Results of the introductory and final testing and questioning; Photos from the seminar; Information article on the organization's website<sup>62</sup>.</p>	
3.3.13 Organization of three one-day workshops for 75 observers and representatives of presidential candidates	Increase the level of legal knowledge of 75 observers and representatives of presidential candidates.	<p>On August 24, 2017 a seminar was held for 38 election observers from candidates for the post of President of the Kyrgyz Republic in Osh and Osh region. According to the results of the introductory tests, the total number of correct answers was 438 (46%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers was 860 (90%). The effectiveness of training on the results of testing was - 422 (44%), which is a good indicator.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> The program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization<sup>63</sup> -</p> <p>On September 12, 2017, a seminar was held for 26 election observers from candidates for the post of President of the Kyrgyz Republic in Issyk-Kul on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of monitoring the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic". According to the results of the introductory testing, the total number of correct answers was 255 (39.2%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers was 601 (92.4%). The effectiveness of training on the test results was - 346 (53.2%), which is a good indicator</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> the program of the seminar, the results of the introductory and final testing, photos from the seminar, a news article about the seminar on the official website of the organization<sup>64</sup> -</p> <p>On October 6, 2017 in Bishkek in the conference hall of the Golden Tulip Hotel, a seminar was held for observers and representatives of candidates for the post of President on the topic: "Theoretical and practical aspects of monitoring the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic". The seminar was attended by 24 observers and a representative of candidates for the post of President for Bishkek and Chui region, which were handed out memos for election observers in two languages. According to the results of the introductory tests, the total number of correct answers was 216 (36%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers was 547 (91.16%). The effectiveness of training on the results of testing was - 331 (55.16%), which is a good indicator.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> The program of the seminar; Results of the introductory and final testing and questioning; Photos from the seminar; Information article on the organization's website.</p>	
3.3.14. «Organization of three one-day workshops for 75 representatives of territorial election commissions»	Increase the level of legal knowledge and strengthen the capacity of TEC representatives	Not carried out in connection with the irrelevant. It decided to redirect funds to other activities.	
3.3.15. Preparation and dissemination of	Increase the awareness of	A "Memo for representatives of political parties is developed, translated into the Kyrgyz language and published,	

<sup>61</sup> <http://adilet.kg/ru/news/full/236>

<sup>62</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/243>

<sup>63</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/262>

<sup>64</sup> <http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/274>

	Brochure for the representatives of Political parties (500 copies)	representatives of political parties on the Voting Rights	in the total circulation of 500 copies (250 copies in Russian, 250 copies in Kyrgyz). Memos were handed over to participants of seminars for representatives of political parties: in Bishkek - 60 copies; in Karakol - 52 copies; in Osh - 46 copies. As well as 30 copies of the memo were transferred to the use of political parties: Zamandash, Party of Communists of Kyrgyzstan, Ak-Shumkar, Onuguu-Progress, Bir-Bol, Ata-Meken, Aalam, Kyrgyzstan, SDPK, Republic. The total circulation of publications is 500 copies (250 in Russian and 250 in Kyrgyz), 458 copies were distributed during the project implementation. <b>Sources and means of verification:</b> Memo for political parties <sup>65</sup> ; Acts/Statements of Acceptance/Delivery of publications.	
	<b>3.3.16.</b> Organization of 3 one-day workshop for 75 representatives of the of Political parties	Increase the level of legal knowledge of 75 representatives of political parties in the electoral law sphere.	On February 16, 2018 in the conference hall of “Golden Tulip” Hotel in Bishkek a seminar were held for 28 representatives of political parties on the topic "Legal and organizational basis for the participation of political parties in elections and party construction in the Kyrgyz Republic". According to the results of the introductory and final tests, the total number of correct answers were - 365 (52,14%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were - 613 (87,57%). The effectiveness of the training according to the results of testing was - 248 (35,43%), which is a good indicator. <b>Sources and means of verification:</b> The program of the seminar; Results of the introductory and final testing and questioning; Photos from the seminar; Information article on the organization's website.  On March 2, 2018 in the conference hall of “Green Yard” hotel in Karakol a seminar were held for 26 representatives of political parties on the topic "Legal and organizational basis for the participation of political parties in elections and party construction in the Kyrgyz Republic". According to the results of the introductory and final tests, the total number of correct answers were - 224 (34,46% according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were - 534 (82,15%). The effectiveness of the training according to the results of testing was - 310 (47,69%), which is a good indicator. <b>Sources and means of verification:</b> The program of the seminar; Results of the introductory and final testing and questioning; Photos from the seminar; Information article on the organization's website.  On March 6, 2018 in the conference hall of “SunRise2” hotel in Osh a seminar were held for 23 representatives of political parties on the topic "Legal and organizational basis for the participation of political parties in elections and party construction in the Kyrgyz Republic". According to the results of the introductory and final tests, the total number of correct answers were - 216 (37,56%), according to the results of the final testing, the total number of correct answers were - 501 (87,13%). The effectiveness of the training according to the results of testing was - 285 (49,57%), which is a good indicator. <b>Sources and means of verification:</b> The program of the seminar; Results of the introductory and final testing and questioning; Photos from the seminar; Information article on the organization's website.	
	<b>3.3.17</b> «Preparation of the final analytical report on observed violation of the electoral legislation during the Presidential election»	Increase the awareness of the participants in the electoral process on violations that took place at the last presidential election in the Kyrgyz Republic	The Analytical Report on Violations on the Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic was developed, published and distributed. These publications were distributed: at the seminar for representatives of political parties in Karakol - 26 copies; at the seminar for representatives of political parties in Osh - 23 copies; at the round table "Improvement of electoral legislation - Challenges of the time and expectations of society" - 39 copies. 290 copies were submitted to various organizations: Public Association "Civil Initiative of Internet Policy" - 25 pcs.; The IFES office in Kyrgyzstan - 25 pcs.; CEC of the KR - 25 pcs.; OSCE - 25 pcs.; Public Foundation "Civic Platform" - 25 pcs.; IDEA - 25 pcs.; Ombudsman of the Kyrgyz Republic - 25 pcs.; Public Association "Agency of social technologies" - 25 pcs.; association "Taza Shailoo" - 25 pieces; NGO "Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society" - 25 pcs.; USAID - 10 pcs.; Public Foundation "Media Development Center" - 10 pcs.; Public Foundation "Media Policy" - 10 pcs.; UN - 10 pcs. In addition, 10 political parties were handed over for use to political parties: Zamandash, the Party of Communists of Kyrgyzstan, Ak-Shumkar,	

<sup>65</sup> <http://adilet.kg/ru/library/full/85>

			<p>Onuguu-Progress, Bir-Bol, Ata-Meken, Aalam, Kyrgyzstan, SDPK, Republic. The total circulation of publications is 500 copies, 478 copies were distributed during the project implementation.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> The Analytical Report on Violations on the Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic; Acts/Statements of Acceptance/Delivery of publications.</p>	
	<p><b>3.3.18</b> "Development of the draft law on amendments to the legislation on the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic"</p>	<p>Develop a draft law aimed at improving the electoral system</p>	<p>On January 11, 2018, a working group "On improving of electoral legislation" was organized under the auspices of the lawyers of PF LC "Adilet". The following experts were included to the working group: Kadyrbekov I.D., Kanatbek Azizbek, Mambetova D. Six meetings of the working group were held, the result of which was the Draft Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic" On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic". After including the recommendations received at the round table, the draft law is planned to be submitted to the Working Group on improving the electoral legislation under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as to all factions of the Jogorku Kenesh and the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p> <p><b>Sources and means of verification:</b> Registration lists of meetings of the working group, developed Draft Law.</p>	
	<p><b>3.3.19</b> "Holding a roundtable on the presentation of the draft law on amendments to the legislation on the election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic"</p>	<p>Present and discuss the draft law aimed at improving the electoral system</p>	<p>On March 14, 2018 in Bishkek, a round table was held on the topic: "Improvement of electoral legislation - Challenges of the time and expectations of society that took place at the "Orion" hotel. At the round table was presented the Draft Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic" On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic ", developed by the Working Group on Improvement of electoral legislation. Participants of the round table expressed their suggestions and additions regarding the proposed version of the Law, as well as their suggestions for its further promotion. The public and political figures present at the round table, as well as representatives of the staff of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic, were generally assessed the proposed changes positively, and they are ready to continue working in this direction. The draft law developed by the working group will be sent to all 6 factions of the Jogorku Kenesh, as well as to the CEC of the KR.</p>	

STA

2.4. Logframe matrix

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	<b>Strengthen civil society contribution to the electoral reform process in the Kyrgyz Republic</b>	Citizens trust evaluation in the latest elections held: increased confidence level of citizens in electoral processes Voters acknowledge the role of civil society in the electoral process	High number of voters are not aware of electoral processes. Civil society contribution to the electoral cycle is sporadic, with limited coordination	There were no changes in the legislation of Kyrgyzstan regarding the limitation of electoral rights and opportunities for men and women during the reporting period.  N/A	Women and men of Kyrgyzstan - electors and candidates		Civil society participation is not restricted Electoral cycle proceeds as planned, without force majeure situations
			Some political groups see the role of CSOs as overly politicized, within the past two years there have been	N/A			

			<p>initiatives from various MPs to curb the influence of CSOs by introducing tighter controls and regulations of the legal space for CSOs. According to Coalition's survey in May 2017, only 52% of the population of the KR believes citizens can influence the decision making process in the country.</p>				
		<p>Positive changes in the legal electoral framework</p> <p>External evaluations and conclusions about the electoral reform process and respect to principles for genuine elections</p>	<p>Legislative framework contains contradictions, gaps and omissions</p> <p>Electoral reform process is not finalized</p> <p>Principles for genuine elections are respected, with significant shortcomings</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>		<p>Civil society participation is not restricted</p> <p>Electoral cycle proceeds as planned, without force majeure situations</p>

		25 % of voters fully aware about specificities of election system	Voters lack awareness about specificities of election system	Conduction of the gender monitoring of the activities of the Parliament of Kyrgyzstan provides analytical material to civil society and voters on the importance of the gender dimension in legislative processes N/A	MPs, NGOs, media, gender experts, voters, political parties  N/A		
<b>Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)</b>	SO1. Enhance the integrity of the presidential elections in 2017 through domestic observation, monitoring and oversight by civil society actors  SO2. Conduct a nationwide voter education campaign in support of transparent, inclusive and		N/A				

	<p>effective electoral process in the run-up to presidential elections</p> <p>SO3. Elevate civil society support to electoral reform process through specialized research and publications, public polls, policy discussions and CSO coordination</p>						
<b>Outputs</b>	<p><b>SO1 outputs:</b>Enhance the integrity of the presidential elections in 2017 through domestic observation,</p>	<p>Op 1.8. Comprehensive gender monitoring and analysis report</p>	N/A		<p>Dissemination of the report in media among CSOs and social media including website of the Alliance of Women’s Legislative Initiative (over 70 CSOs, 80 activists and 24 women MPs)</p>		

	monitoring and oversight by civil society actors	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	<b>SO2 outputs:</b> Conduct a nationwide voter education campaign in support of transparent, inclusive and effective electoral process in the run-up to presidential elections	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	<p><b>SO3 outputs:</b></p> <p>Elevate civil society support to electoral reform process through specialized research and publications, public polls, policy discussions and CSO coordination</p>	<p>The results of gender monitoring were posted on the website</p>								
Activities	1.5.1 Comprehensive gender monitoring and analysis		Consultative meeting on the presentation of the methodology and of periodic results of gender monitoring of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic					<p>Date of activity: 18 January 2018</p> <p>Participants of the event: <i>Deputies of the Parliament, staff of the Parliament, NGOs and international organizations, Mass media</i></p>		
	1.5.2 Round table to present the results of gender monitoring	Round table on "Gender monitoring of the political sphere: methodology, results and recommendations", Presentation of the results of gender monitoring of the Parliament for the 11-months and Presentation of the results of gender monitoring of the election of the President-2017 of the Kyrgyz Republic.	<p>Date of Round table: 13 March 2018</p> <p>Participants of the event: <i>Deputies of the Parliament, staff of the Parliament, Politicians, NGOs and international organizations, Mass media</i></p>							
	1.5.3 Round table to present the results of the election of the President									

There were not such contracts, supplies and services in STA.

## MDC

### 2.5. Logframe matrix

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
			reference year	reference date	Y1		
Overall objective: Impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Specific objective(s):	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Op 1.2	Press-conferences (3 per year) to inform the public about major findings	N/A		On May 24, 2017 in news agency "24.kg" a press conference was held by all members of the Consortium. The main purpose of the press conference was to provide to the public information about some amendments that can compromise conduction of free and fair elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2017. In this case, it goes about the amendments, which reduce the confidence to the elections by the population and civil society, in particular restrictions on the rights of	<a href="http://kg.akipress.org/news:1384788?from=portal&amp;page=last">http://kg.akipress.org/news:1384788?from=portal&amp;page=last</a> <a href="https://24.kg/obschestvo/52582_pravoz_ashitniki_ras_kritikovali_popravki_vizbitratelnoe_zakonodatelstvo/">https://24.kg/obschestvo/52582_pravoz_ashitniki_ras_kritikovali_popravki_vizbitratelnoe_zakonodatelstvo/</a> <a href="https://24.kg/">https://24.kg/</a>	Due to the conducted press conference, the public was informed about the proposed amendments to the Constitutional Law KR "On elections", thus paying due attention to both public and civil society, as well as parliamentarians.

				<p>observers from NGOs are introduced, as well as provisions regulating the activities of Internet resources during the election period. Also at the press conference there was brief information on the activities of the Consortium in general and each organization in particular. For this purpose, together with all members of the Consortium, an informational sheet for wide dissemination was developed.</p>	<p><a href="http://zanoza.kg/doc/35772_5_dinara_osh_yrahynova_v_yzvala_iniciatorov_popravok_v_zakon_o_vyborah_na_debaty.html">obschestvo/5_2574_popravki_vzakon_o_vyiborah_dep utatov_jkipre zidenta_diskr editatsionnyie / http://zanoza.kg/doc/35772_5_dinara_osh_yrahynova_v_yzvala_iniciat orov_popravo k_v_zakon_o_vyborah_na_debaty.html</a>  <a href="http://zanoza.kg/doc/35772_3_adilet_zak onoproekt_po_vyboram_og ranichivaet_v_ozmojnosti_n abludateley.ht ml">http://zanoza.kg/doc/35772_3_adilet: zak onoproekt po_vyboram og ranichivaet v_ozmojnosti_n abludateley.ht ml</a>  <a href="https://kloop.kg/blog/2017/05/24/vybory-prezidenta-nezavisimym">https://kloop.kg/blog/2017/05/24/vybory -prezidenta- nezavisimym</a></p>
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						<a href="#">-nablyudatelya m-hotyat- zapretit- zhalovatsya- na- narusheniya- izbiratelnih- komissij/</a>	
	Op 1.5.	Monitoring of the KR media of the election coverage	N/A		<p>Media experts based on periodical reports of printed publications analyzed the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the content of print media, which showed the general analysis of the print media of the KR in the pre-election period.</p> <p>The purpose of the monitoring was to document the process of the work of the media; the distribution of airtime and print space among candidates; determine the degree of participation of state, public and political structures as subjects in the process of discussion; and also, to assess how the analyzed media is providing to society objective and balanced coverage of the electoral campaign, about candidates and their political platforms.</p> <p>Media Development Center monitored printed/online/electronic media outlets during the presidential elections in 2017. The monitoring group consisted from 24 persons and 1 (one) analyst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o 11 people – electronic media</li> </ul>	<a href="http://medialaw.kg/2017/04/28/monitoring-pechatnyh-smi-v-predvybornyj-period-2017g-bishkek-kyrgyzstan/">http://medialaw.kg/2017/04/28/monitoring-pechatnyh-smi-v-predvybornyj-period-2017g-bishkek-kyrgyzstan/</a>  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0">https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0</a>	Based on the monitoring results of printed/online/electronic media, the names of candidates were identified, who were most often referred to as negative or positive tone (quantitative and qualitative indicators). In addition, it was found out that some media outlets violated the norms of the Ethical Code of journalist of the KR on the objectivity and balance in providing information to society.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 6 people – regional printed media;</li> <li>○ 4 people – Bishkek printed media;</li> <li>○ 3 people – online media.</li> </ul> <p>From September 10<sup>th</sup> to October 15<sup>th</sup> the monitoring covered 11 electronic media in Bishkek and Osh, 9 informational sites (online media), as well as 67 printed media. During the monitoring of the printed/online/electronic media, an interim and final report were prepared, which were published on the website <a href="http://www.medialaw.kg">www.medialaw.kg</a> and partners, as well as in social networks, such as Facebook and Twitter, and via mailing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring report of printed media from September 1<sup>st</sup> to September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017</li> <li>- Interim report - from September 10<sup>th</sup> to September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2017</li> <li>- Final report from September 10<sup>th</sup> to October 15<sup>th</sup></li> </ul> <p>The monitoring of the printed/online/electronic media was conducted for compliance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, in particular the electoral legislation (Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Jogorku</p>	<p><a href="http://www.facebook.com/%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-1995092810629708/?fref=ts">http://www.facebook.com/%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-1995092810629708/?fref=ts</a></p> <p><a href="http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring_Iyun-.pdf">http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring_Iyun-.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Otchet-monitoring_Iyul-.pdf">http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Otchet-monitoring_Iyul-.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring_Avgust.pdf">http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring_Avgust.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/">https://www.facebook.com/</a></p>
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				<p>Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" of July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2011 No.68) and the Ethical Code of the journalist of Kyrgyzstan. During the monitoring period the full broadcast of the TV channels and the radio from 07:00 to 24:00 was recorded and watched. The publications in printed media that were published in that period were read. The content of Internet media was analyzed daily.</p> <p>Quantitative indicators were reflected: for electronic media - in seconds, for print media - in square centimeters and Internet publications - in pixels.</p> <p>Qualitative indicators were set according to the tone (neutral, positive, negative) expressed in TV and radio broadcasts and published in printed and Internet publications. Observed materials were entered in formatted forms with accounting tables, and then reduced to a database.</p> <p>During the monitoring process, a legal examination of the results of observations was provided. The tracked and analyzed materials were archived in Bishkek.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Online media</b></p> <p>During the reporting period, 9 online media (news agencies) were observed. 4 of them (<a href="https://www.azattyk.org/">https://www.azattyk.org/</a> , <a href="http://kaktus.media/">http://kaktus.media/</a>, <a href="https://kloop.kg/">https://kloop.kg/</a>, <a href="https://sputnik.kg/">https://sputnik.kg/</a> ) strictly followed the legislation on elections and standards of</p>	<p><a href="#">%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-1995092810629708/?fref=t</a> <a href="#">s</a></p> <p><a href="http://mediaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring_Sentyabr.pdf">http://mediaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring_Sentyabr.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://mediaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/PROMEZHUT">http://mediaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/PROMEZHUT</a></p>
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				<p>journalism – these news agencies did not record any case of publication of agitation materials without date-line (marking) or hidden agitation. The materials about the subjects of the election process prepared in a neutral tone.</p> <p>The work of news agencies <a href="https://24.kg/">https://24.kg/</a> and <a href="http://akipress.org/">http://akipress.org/</a> was similar with the work of the above-mentioned agencies. There was recorded only one case of publication of the material without the date-line (marking) in each of them and one hidden agitation at <a href="https://24.kg/">https://24.kg/</a>. The subjects of the electoral process were also mentioned mostly in a neutral tone.</p> <p>The Kyrgyz state news agency «Kabar» has the largest number of publications of materials without date-line (marking) – 22 cases. However, it could be related to the low professionalism of personnel, since in 17 cases the violation was due to the absence of date-line in the photographs that were placed as an illustration to video materials. Also, in two cases, the date-line was not in the campaign materials in Russian, whereas the same material in Kyrgyz language had such marking. Also, there were recorded 10 cases of hidden campaigning on this online media. Candidates S.Jeenbekov (8.5%) and O. Babanov (5.1%) were most often mentioned candidates on “Kabar” (for comparison, the third candidate B.Torobaev had only 0.5%). However, O. Babanov was mentioned mostly only in a negative tone (84% of the total mention), while S.Jeenbekov is more in positive (74%) and neutral (21.5%) tones.</p>	<p><a href="#">OCHNYI-OTCHET_Monitoring-SMI_Vybory-2017.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Final-Report_MDC_EC_elections_190218.pdf">http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Final-Report_MDC_EC_elections_190218.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-">https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-</a></p>	
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				<p>Although on the <a href="http://knews.kg/">http://knews.kg/</a> and <a href="http://www.vb.kg/">http://www.vb.kg/</a> there were no recorded cases of publication of agitation materials without any date-line, they had the most cases of hidden agitation - 12 on knews.kg and 57 on vb.kg. On these two online media, O. Babanov (14.9% - 15.7%) and S.Jeenbekov (4.9% - 5.3%) were the most mentioned candidates (the third one is Torobaev was 0.8% - 2.4%). However, the tone of mentioning of two candidates was directly opposite: on <a href="http://knews.kg/">http://knews.kg/</a> O. Babanov was mentioned mostly in a positive and neutral tone - 81%, while S.Jeenbekov in a negative - 66%; on <a href="http://www.vb.kg/">http://www.vb.kg/</a> O. Babanov was mentioned mainly in a negative tone - 77%, and S.Jeenbekov in a positive and neutral tone - 80%. Below there are diagrams of the monitoring results of online media, which most often violated the rules of conducting pre-election/agitation campaign, in particular <a href="http://kabar.kg/">http://kabar.kg/</a> and <a href="http://www.vb.kg/">http://www.vb.kg/</a>:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Printed media</b></p> <p><b>Bishkek</b></p> <p>Monitoring covered 25 Bishkek printed media, 15 of them Kyrgyz-language media, and 10 are Russian-language. According to the results of the monitoring, printed media often violate the norms of legislation, in particular, Articles 22<sup>66</sup>, paragraphs 3 and 12, of the Constitutional Law, as well as standards and norms of the</p>	<p><a href="http://1995092810629708/?fref=t">1995092810629708/?fref=t</a> <a href="#">s</a></p>
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<sup>66</sup> <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/203244?cl=ru-ru>

				<p>Ethical Code of journalists (Articles 7, 10, 17)<sup>67</sup>.</p> <p>In Kyrgyz-language printed media there often were purely negative materials, consisted of assumptions and conjectures and unambiguously contradict the above-mentioned standards of ethics. Also in Kyrgyz-language publications there was a tendency of publishing deliberately inaccurate information about the candidate, which could influence the formation of the attitude of voters to certain persons or events.</p> <p>Thus, in Kyrgyz-language printed media there were recorded 40 cases of publishing of agitation materials without date-line (marking). 101 cases of hidden agitation were recorded: the materials clearly showed the bias of journalists (usage of value judgments, materials based on speculation and rumors, the balance was not saved, etc.), 9 of these materials are related to the publication of survey results without the data required by law, and also, they were published when such publications were prohibited by law. In 23 cases an authorship of materials were not indicated (anonymous materials).</p> <p>In the Russian-language media the situation was much better. However, some printed media still violated the norms of</p>		
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<sup>67</sup> <http://medialaw.kg/samoregulirovaniya-smi/eticheskij-kodeks-zhurnalista-kyrgyzstana/>

				<p>legislation and ethics. There were 3 cases of publication of agitation materials without the date-line (“Delo №” – 1, “Novye litsa” – 2). There were revealed 17 cases of hidden agitation, 13 of which belonged to the newspaper “Vecherniy Bishkek”.</p> <p><b>Regional printed media.</b></p> <p>During the pre-election/agitation period there were monitored 42 regional media outlets, 37 of them were state-owned media. Almost all the newspapers (except “Vzglyad” from Jalal-Abad and “Karakolskaya Pravda” from Karakol) did not prepare thematic information materials on elections and candidates, limiting themselves to official news of the Government of the KR, local authorities or the CEC/TEC KR.</p> <p>However, in some of the abovementioned regional state media, there were recorded cases of publication of agitation materials without date-line information (26 cases), as well as hidden agitation (11 cases). In 28 cases they were in favor of candidate S.Jeenbekov. One case of publication of agitation material was recorded on October 14<sup>th</sup>, i.e. on the Day of Silence, when the conduction of any agitation campaign is prohibited by law.</p> <p>The most mentioned candidate was S.Jeenbekov (14.9% - 45.3%), the next one was the candidate O.Babanov (0% - 6.6%). Herewith S.Jeenbekov was mentioned in 89% positively, while O.Babanov in 48% is negative and only in 11% is positive.</p>		
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	<p><b>Op 3.3.</b></p>	<p><b>Analytical legal commentaries on ongoing legislative initiatives</b></p>			<p>Public Foundation "Media Development Center" together with "Legal Clinic "Adilet" conducted an analysis of changes in the election legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic (<i>Annex No.2</i>, provided an analysis that was conducted directly by the PF "Media Development Center" regarding the introduction of the definitions as "Internet", "online media", "unique visitor or visitor with unique IP address"). As a result of the analysis, several negative aspects of the proposed amendments were identified, and it was suggested to exclude from the draft law amendments related to the definition of the terms "Internet", "online media" and "unique visitor or visitor with a unique IP address". Moreover, an example of law enforcement practice on the interaction of the CEC KR with online media was provided, which regulate the procedure of participation of online media in election campaign and coverage of the electoral process with the conclusion of a Memorandum of Cooperation between the CEC KR and online media. Based on the results of the analysis, the Consortium held a press conference (Op 1.2.).</p>	<p><a href="http://medialaw.kg/2017/05/23/kratkij-analiz-proekta-zakona-ovnesenii-izmenenij-v-konstitutsionnyj-zakon-kr-o-vyborah-prezidenta-kr-i-deputatov-zhk-kr/">http://medialaw.kg/2017/05/23/kratkij-analiz-proekta-zakona-ovnesenii-izmenenij-v-konstitutsionnyj-zakon-kr-o-vyborah-prezidenta-kr-i-deputatov-zhk-kr/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0">https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0</a></p>	<p>Due to the legal analysis the public was aware about amendments to the Constitutional Law of the KR "On Elections", and the negative consequences of these amendments. An alternative interaction between the CEC and the media outlets (online media) was suggested, as a conclusion of a memorandum of cooperation. Unfortunately, these recommendations were not taken into account by the Parliament and amendments were approved, and then signed by the President of the KR. Now in the Constitutional Law of the KR "On Elections" there are such definitions as "Internet", "online media" and "a unique visitor or visitor with a unique IP address", but there are no mechanisms of regulation. A lot of collisions with other normative legal acts arose, which could encumber the CEC and media outlets activity on issues of informational support of elections</p>
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	<b>Op 3.6</b>	<b>Handbook for media.</b>			<p>By the initiative of PF “Media Development Center”, a short manual for journalists on elections (handbook) was prepared. The necessity to develop this document arose from the fact that a lot of questions began to come from journalists and media representatives about the issues of election campaign and other related issues. According to our activities and action plan, we did not plan the development and dissemination of such kind of document, but because of its necessity and urgency we did it. The handbook will be disseminated through the Internet.</p> <p>The handbook contains a brief information on the informing and agitation of citizens; a list of legislative acts regulating access to information of journalists; the procedure for passing the accreditation of the media in accordance with the Act of the CEC on media accreditation rules, etc.</p>	( <a href="#">Annex No. 11</a> ).	The content of this manual will help journalists and media representatives to distinguish information from agitation. So journalists can use this handbook in their professional activities.
<b>Activities</b>	A 1.3.1.	Monitoring of the KR media of the election coverage	Monitoring of the media outlets during the pre-election campaign of the presidential elections in 2017 showed that there were certain problems in the field of information support for elections. These problems and difficulties are related to the imperfection of the media and electoral legislation, the lack of proper legislative regulation of media activities during the electoral process, the low level of professionalism of journalists and the dependence of the media. The role of the media as a social institution that ensures the				По результатам мониторинга за 2,5 месяцев была повышена осведомлённость населения, СМИ и всех заинтересованных сторон о выборной ситуации непосредственно в печатных изданиях, телевидениях и интернет-изданиях: о ком пишут, в каком тоне пишут, популярность того или иного кандидата, позиция и количество

			<p>collection, processing and dissemination of information on a mass scale is very great. In the context of the electoral process, this role increases at times. The media can shape, influence and change public opinion. Monitoring made it possible to identify the nature of media activity. Thus, coverage of the electoral process depended on an information occasion, the media only reacted to events that arose around the candidate. The media themselves did not create information materials, which in turn influenced the media content, there were very few analytical and editorial materials.</p> <p>MDC formulated several recommendations and presented their findings which are detailed in this report.</p>	<p>упоминаний о кандидатах.          Более того, по результатам мониторинга в период избирательного процесса, была подготовлена рекомендация по улучшению избирательного законодательства.</p>
<b>Activities</b>	A 1.4.4.	Dissemination of monitoring reports in social media for public discussion	<p>Reports on the monitoring of printed media were distributed via the Internet, in particular they were posted on the official website of the Public Foundation “Media Development Center”.</p> <p>An agreement between the PF "Media Development Center" and the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe was reached on the publication and distribution of the final report on the results of monitoring the mass media during the agitation period of the presidential elections in 2017 in the hard version. Also, an agreement was reached to conduct a general conference for representatives of the media outlets, civil society and government agencies to discuss issues related to the activity of media outlets during the presidential elections, gaps and improvement of electoral legislation in terms of informational support, and freedom of speech in general. According to preliminary agreement, international experts will take part in the conference, who have already been invited and acted as experts of the Council of Europe in trainings organized with the support of the Venice Commission for the monitoring group on issues related to media monitoring in accordance with international standards, data processing and visualization of monitoring results etc.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports are available on the organization's website and in social media in the public domain, which allows partners and other stakeholders to use this information. Reports have raised public awareness about the quality of provided information by the print media.</p> <p><a href="http://medialaw.kg/2017/04/28/monitoring-pechatnyh-smi-v-predvybornyj-period-2017g-bishkek-kyrgyzstan/">http://medialaw.kg/2017/04/28/monitoring-pechatnyh-smi-v-predvybornyj-period-2017g-bishkek-kyrgyzstan/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-1995092810629708/?fref=ts">https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-1995092810629708/?fref=ts</a></p> <p><a href="http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring_Iyun-.pdf">http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring_Iyun-.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://medialaw.kg/wp-">http://medialaw.kg/wp-</a></p>

			<p><a href="#">content/uploads/2017/09/Otchet-monitoring_Iyul-.pdf</a> <a href="#">http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring_Avgust.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-1995092810629708/?fref=ts">https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%8F-1995092810629708/?fref=ts</a></p> <p><a href="#">http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Otchet-monitoring_Sentyabr.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="#">http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/PROMEZHU TOCHNYI-OTCHET Monitoring-SMI Vybory-2017.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="#">http://medialaw.kg/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Final-Report MDC EC elections 190218.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2">https://www.facebook.com/%D0%A6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80-%D0%9C%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0-%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B2</a></p>
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<b>Activities</b>	A 2.2.3.	Monthly coordination meetings of CCC, which will become weekly meetings in the run up to elections	<p>On a regular basis, meetings of the Consortium members held to discuss project activities, plan of joint activities, assess the political situation, and possible prompt response to a particular situation. The Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society conducts coordination meetings in their offices on an ongoing basis. Together with all members of the Consortium at the office of the Legal Clinic Adilet there was held a meeting with the mission of the international expert on the protection of personal data . At the meeting issues concerning protection of personal data during the presidential elections were discussed. In order to communicate effectively the members of the Consortium created, a mailing, where issues of project activity are discussed online. This mechanism of interaction is effective and operative in solving certain issues.</p> <p>On November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2017, a meeting was held with the representatives of the EU Madina Abubeker, Nicola Skaramuzzo, where the problems identified during the presidential elections and further recommendations on reforming the electoral system were discussed.</p> <p>November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017 Public Foundation "Media Development Center" took part in the round table "Presidential Elections 2017: Results and Recommendations of the Consortium "For Fair Elections!", organized by the PA "Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society".</p> <p>On March 6, 2018, with the completion of the project work, a meeting was held with the representative of the EU Madina Abubeker. At this meeting attended all the representatives of the consortium. Discussed the completion of the project work.</p>	At such meetings, issues of project activity, joint activities within the framework of the project, and evaluation of the activities of state bodies during elections are resolved.
	<b>Activity 3.3.3.</b>	Preparation and dissemination of two analytical legal commentaries on ongoing legislative	<p>Public Foundation "Media Development Center" together with "Legal Clinic "Adilet" conducted an analysis of changes in the election legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic (<a href="#">Annex No.2</a>, provided an analysis that was conducted directly by the PF "Media Development Center" regarding the introduction of the definitions as" Internet", "online media", "unique visitor or visitor with unique IP address"). As a result of the analysis, several negative aspects of the proposed amendments were identified, and it was suggested to exclude from the draft law amendments related to the definition of the terms "Internet", "online media" and "unique visitor or visitor with a unique IP address". Moreover, an example of law enforcement practice on the interaction of the CEC KR with online media was provided, which regulate the procedure of participation of online media in election campaign and coverage of the electoral process with the conclusion of a Memorandum of Cooperation between the CEC KR and online media.</p>	

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Activities	A 3.3.7.	Preparation and dissemination of Handbook for media	<p>By the initiative of MDC PF, a short manual for journalists on elections was prepared. The necessity to develop this document arose from the fact that a lot of questions began to come from journalists and media representatives about the issues of election campaign and other related issues. According to our activities and action plan, we should not develop and disseminate this kind of document, but because of its necessity and urgency we did it. The handbook will be disseminated through the Internet.</p> <p>The handbook contains a brief information on the informing and agitation of citizens; a list of legislative acts regulating access to information of journalists; the procedure for passing the accreditation of the media in accordance with the Act of the CEC on media accreditation rules, etc.</p>	The content of this manual will help journalists and media representatives to distinguish information from campaigning. Journalists can use this handbook in their professional activities.

Media Development Center monitored printed/online/electronic media outlets during the presidential elections in 2017. The monitoring group consisted from 24 persons and 1 (one) analyst:

- 11 people – electronic media
- 6 people – regional printed media;
- 4 people – Bishkek printed media;
- 3 people – online media.

After completion of the monitoring, in accordance with the results of the work, the act-reception of services was signed with the monitoring group and payment was made in accordance with the project budget.

### **3. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other Cooperation**

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- 3.1. *How do you assess the relationship between the beneficiaries/affiliated entities of this grant contract (i.e. those having signed the mandate for the Coordinator or the affiliated entity statement)? Please provide specific information for each beneficiary/affiliated entity.*

The relationship between beneficiaries (Coalition,"Adilet", CIIP) and affiliated entities (AST, MDC) has evolved overall in the spirit of cooperation and mutual implementation of project activities. Before project implementation, the project proposal and application were already designed with the idea in mind that this program should be a coordinated and consolidated mutual effort between our civil society organisations.

However, the process of finding common views and mutual ground is not without challenges, as experiences have shown in all civil society environments throughout the world. Our context is no exception, but the Coalition as coordinator of the project and other beneficiaries/affiliated entities have managed to overcome tensions and diversions of views for the purpose of timely, effective and professional implementation of the program.

Partners under the grant contract did manage to hold a unified position regarding all the ongoing changes in the country on the issue of elections. Misunderstanding among partners was noted, but responsiveness, mutual assistance, cooperation and high efficiency between beneficiaries and affiliated persons prevailed.

In addition, the Coalition as coordinator appreciates the role of mediator of the EU Delegation in contributing to solving issues between implementers, by providing timely clarifications and input on various aspects of program administration and management. This is in particular valuable in our view since there remains one year under the Action, where remaining organisations under the project will strive to meet the Action's objectives in a spirit of mutual understanding and program efficiency.

- 3.2. *How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?*

Overall, the main State actor which program implementers have interacted with is the Central Election Commission (and to a lesser extent, State Registration Service). Over the reporting period, the general assessment is that this relationship has been cordial and respectful, although project implementers have a bi-dimensional role to play in relation to the CEC: one of "watch dog" on one hand, and one of cooperating partner in contributing to insure free, fair and transparent electoral processes on the other. The balance required in assuming such a role was respected during the 2017 Presidential election cycle in the sense that continuous contact and collaboration of our organisations with the CEC was sustained throughout the first year of the program, while raising concerns at the same time with regard to some CEC decisions during the pre-election and post-election period, by formulating appeals, sending requests, clarifications, legal complaints, etc.

On another subject, some points of tension were reached when previous presidential administration directly aimed threats and lawsuits towards various media outlets, which are organisations which should also be considered civil society actors. In early March 2017, the Prosecutor General's Office, defending the honor and dignity of President Almazbek Atambaev, accused the online edition of "Zanoza" and "Azattyk" (a branch of Radio Liberty in Kyrgyzstan) of disseminating "false information" and filed a lawsuit against them. From the "Zanoza", an initial 6 million soms was demanded, and 20 million for Azattyk. However, after the visit to Kyrgyzstan of the director of Radio Liberty Thomas Kent and his subsequent meeting with former president Atambaev, the president withdrew his suit against Azattyk.

The Prosecutor General's Office filed three more lawsuits against "Zanoza" (which later changed its name to Kaktus Media) and co-founders of the publication Dina Maslova and Naryn Ayyyp. Activist Cholpon Dzhakupova, who publicly criticized the president, also was subject to a lawsuit. "Zanoza" and Dzhakupova lost to the Prosecutor General's Office for all five claims in the district and city courts, and condemned to pay Atambaev a total of 30 million soms.

In this case, the consortium composed of our various organisations wrote a manifest raising concerns towards these direct attacks toward freedom of speech and freedom of the press, thereby contributing to fulfil its role as a defender of free press. Our organisations spoke against the dangers of threatening media outlets and scapegoating civil society groups which act in favour of informing the public, and voters in particular.

In general however, no major direct risks emanating from State authorities were identified which could compromise project implementation or reaching program goals for electoral reform in the country.

3.3. *Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the Action:*

N/A

3.4. *Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions.*

Synergy was achieved by cooperating with the Actions of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe through regular meetings, provision of expertise and coordinated agenda (thus sharing resources and avoiding duplication of activities), as well as with the CEC which have common goals under their program components for improving electoral processes in the country.

The Consortium formed by our organisations is committed to working with these two organisations in order to improve results through coordinated action. In particular, the network established between organisations and actors (implementing partners, Venice Commission, CEC, State Registration Service, MPs, political parties etc.) through sharing of deliverables under the Action such as survey results, monitoring reports, and various publications, has proved to be an incremental means in promoting information and common rationale in considering issues to work on for electoral reform. This is true not only during electoral periods and election cycles, but in between these periods themselves, as it corresponds to the moment when most of the legislative and normative work with regard to electoral legislation and organizing of elections is performed.

3.5. *If your organisation has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this Action been able to build upon/complement the previous one(s)? (List all previous relevant EU grants).*

This is the first EU grant received by organisations under the program in the framework of electoral reform in the Kyrgyz Republic.

#### 4. Visibility

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*How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the Action?*

The visibility of the EU under the program is achieved through mandatory branding (logos, disclaimers, mention of project name and EU funding) of all project deliverables including reports, publications, manuals, factsheets, online posts, voter education materials, seminars, invitations, presentations, event acknowledgements, banners, program agendas and other project events, in accordance with common communication plan and logical framework.

In addition, a press tour event was conducted in coordination with the EU Delegation in early October 2017, in order to promote visibility of the EU and of the program. The event was attended by all implementing organisations as well as journalists, in order for partners to present their activities and program components under the Action.

Name of the contact person for the Action:

.....Erik Iriskulbekov.....

Signature: .....

Location: .....Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.....

Date report due: .....31 October, 2019.....

Date report sent: .....10 December, 2019.....