



REPORT

ON

THE ELECTIONS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

16 AND 30 OCTOBER 1994

1. Conclusions

These were the first presidential and parliamentary elections in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (hereafter referred to as "the Republic") since it declared its independence.

The fact that the Republic has been an independent state only for a short time had an effect on the manner the elections were carried out. This concerned, in particular, the question of who had the right to vote. One of the main problems was the question of citizenship. The citizenship law is overly restrictive and sometimes the administration appeared slow and bureaucratic in processing applications for citizenship. This resulted in the fact that there were a number of people who could not exercise their right to vote. In some cases it also was because of negligence on the part of the persons in question to apply for citizenship.

Tensions between ethnic communities, which differ considerably in their linguistic, religious and cultural traits, also had their effect on the elections.

The electoral law, dating back to pre-independence, includes the kind of majority system which, taking into account the circumstances in the Republic, cannot be considered entirely fair.

Lack of experience in multi-party system and multi-party elections had its effect on the campaign, preparations and carrying out of the elections. The decision of the two major opposition parties to boycott the second round contributed to a lower turn-out of voters.

Apart from some irregularities the authorities, in general, and the officials on the polling stations in particular appeared to implement the law in a competent manner.

Based on its findings the Delegation concludes that the elections were carried out in a sufficiently free and fair manner.

The elections were an important achievement for the promotion of democracy in the Republic.

The Delegation's statement on the first round of the elections was published on 17 October. (Annex 1)

The Delegation's statement on the second round, issued together with the United Nations, ODIHR and the CSCE Mission to Skopje, was published on 31 October. (Annex 2)

2. Delegation

The Delegation of the CSCE Parliamentary Assembly monitored the elections in the Republic at the invitation of the President of the Assembly of the Republic. The President of the CSCE Parliamentary Assembly had appointed the following Delegation:

Javier RUPEREZ	Spain, Head of Delegation (first round)
Emil KOSTADINOV	Bulgaria (first round)
Vaclav CUNDLER	Czech Republic (first round)
Cestmir HOFHANZL	Czech Republic (first round)
Zlatko KRAMARIC	Croatia (first round)
Ivan MILAS	Croatia (first round)
Bozidar PETRAC	Croatia (first round)
Rino SERRI	Italy (first round)
Giuseppe DOPPIO	Italy (second round)
Guikje ROETHOF	Netherlands (first round)
Bjørge Hope GALTUNG	Norway (first and second rounds)
Grethe FOSSLI	Norway (first round)
Roberto BATTELLI	Slovenia (first round)
Vladimir SEMAGO	Russia (first round)
Munif ISLAMOGU	Turkey (first round)
Camal OZTAYLAN	Turkey (first round)

The Delegation was also joined by the following advisors:

Buket GITAY	Turkey (first round)
Anatoly SHOSTAK	Ukraine (first round)
Bob HAND	USA (first round)
Janice HELWIG	USA (second round)

The Delegation was accompanied during both rounds by

Pentti VÄÄNÄNEN, Deputy Secretary General of the Secretariat.

3. Programme

The programme (Annex 3) was prepared together with the Assembly of the Republic and with the support of the CSCE Spillover Monitoring Mission to Skopje. When preparing the programme the Secretariat also cooperated with the ODIHR and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Delegations from the Albanian, Rumanian and French Parliaments as well as several observers of ODIHR joined the Delegation in some meetings. During the second round some meetings were held together with the Delegation of the Parliamentary Assembly

of the Council of Europe.

Throughout its work the Delegation was greatly supported and assisted by the CSCE Spillover Monitoring Mission to Skopje.

4. Background

A review of the political situation in the Republic was introduced by the Head and other members of the CSCE Mission to Skopje and also by representatives of the Assembly and Government of the Republic, other members of the Authorities, representatives of major political parties, ethnic communities and the media as well as by members of the diplomatic corps. Members of the Delegation also met with the public and voters.

The Republic gained its independence in connection with the events leading to the collapse of the former Yugoslavia. Much of the Republic's legislation and institutions date back to the pre-independence period.

Some questions concerning citizenship have not yet been solved.

There is a considerable amount of tension between different ethnic and other communities.

The Republic has not been able to normalize its relations with all its neighbours; Greece is carrying out a blockade against the Republic with negative economic implications. The international sanctions against Serbia are also hampering the Republic's economy. Relations with Albania, however, have improved. The CSCE Mission has been helpful in this respect. Relations with Bulgaria are stable.

The pre-election coalition Government was composed of the alliance of Social Democrats, Liberals and Socialists as well as of the Party for Democratic Prosperity (PDP) which represents the Albanian community. However, on several issues there were differences between the three first mentioned parties on one the hand and the PDP on the other hand. The nationalistic VMRO-DPMNE was the biggest party in the opposition.

In general, the campaign was peaceful and orderly. There were reports of some minor incidents before the first round. VMRO-DPMNE informed the Delegation of clashes between their supporters and the police as well as the arrest of some of their members during the second round. The media also reported on such events. During its stay in the Republic the Delegation was unable to obtain adequate information on these events.

There have been contradicting estimates on the proportion of different ethnic communities in the population. This question has caused tension, in particular between the Albanian and Macedonian communities. Therefore a census was organized with

the help of the European Union and the Council of Europe. However, the results of the census were not published before the elections. According to some representatives of the Government coalition this was due to an agreement between the main political parties. They felt that publication of the results may have aggravated the political atmosphere prior to the elections.

Before the elections the major opposition parties, as well as PDP, had threatened to boycott the elections accusing the three other parties in government (Social Democrats, Liberals and Socialists) of misusing their influence in the campaign. PDP also accused the authorities of preventing many Albanians from receiving their citizenship. However, no party boycotted the Presidential elections or the first round of the Parliamentary elections. VMRO-DPMNE and the Democratic Party decided, against the recommendations of the international observers, including the Delegation, to boycott the second round. They claimed that the conditions for free and fair elections did not exist because of the forgeries made by the authorities. They arranged demonstrations during the second polling day. All those demonstrations which were observed by members of the Delegation, were peaceful. The boycott may have had an effect on the voters' turn-out and the result of the elections.

There were two candidates in the Presidential elections. The candidate of the "alliance", Mr. Kiro Gligorov, obtained majority and was elected President of the Republic. Therefore there was no second round in the presidential elections.

In the first round 37 political parties had proposed 1.482 candidates in the Parliamentary Elections. In addition there were 284 independent candidates making a total of 1 766 candidates in the first round. Ten candidates were elected in the first round. Therefore the second round with 389 candidates, including 67 independent candidates, was held in 110 constituencies.

There were 1.368.897 registered voters. This is 4,3 % less than in the previous elections.

5. Observations

In the observations, as well as in the recommendations, this report concentrates on the Parliamentary elections. Much of what is said also concerns the presidential elections.

5.1. Legal and practical conditions

5.1.1. Electoral law in Parliamentary elections

The electoral law (available in English from the Secretariat) dates back to pre-independence time.

The 120 members of the Assembly are elected according to a majority system. There are 120 constituencies. Their size and borders are established by law. One member is elected from each constituency. If no candidate receives majority in the first round, a second round will be held between all those candidates who in the first round receive more than 7 % of votes. The first round is invalid if less than one third of the registered voters cast their vote. In the second round the candidate who receives most votes, is elected.

The elections are administrated mainly by the Ministry of Justice and Administration.

The Electoral Commission, which is responsible for organizing the elections, is appointed by the Assembly. This Commission is composed of the President, Secretary and five Members.

The Assembly of the Republic also appoints an Electoral Commission of Electoral units for each constituency. These Commissions are composed of the President, Secretary and three Members.

Each Municipal Assembly appoints a Municipal Electoral Commission for the municipality. This Commission is composed of the President, Secretary and three Members.

Presidents of the above mentioned Commissions are, as a rule, judges.

There are about 2 700 polling stations in the Republic. There are six officials at each polling station. Three of them must be present at all times. Parties and individual candidates as well as some civic organizations may appoint observers to be present in polling stations at all times. Most parties had sent observers to practically all those constituencies where they had candidates. VMRO-DPMNE and the Democratic Party had no observers during the second round.

Political parties can put forward candidates. Independent candidates can also be presented.

In the polling station the voter receives two ballots: one for presidential and one for parliamentary elections. All candidates for the Assembly in that constituency are listed on a ballot and there is a number before their names. The voter circled the number of the candidate he/she voted for.

All parties are entitled to a fixed amount of government funding. The parliamentary parties receive additional funding in accordance with the number of seats they hold in the Assembly.

Apart from what is said below (5.1.2., 5.1.3. and 5.1.4.), the electoral law provides a framework for free and fair elections. The procedures in polling stations are clear and easy to understand.

5.1.2. Citizenship

The question of citizenship is probably the most difficult concern in relation to the elections. Before independence all Yugoslavians residing in the Republic were able to vote. After independence one of the main political issues has been the citizenship law (available in English from the Secretariat). In this respect there are two questions: 1. contents of the law and 2. the process of dealing with applications.

The fact that the previous elections were held when the Republic was still part of Yugoslavia means that there is a large number of persons residing in the Republic who could vote in the previous elections but were unable to do so in these elections. Estimates of their number differ from 65 000 to 155 000. A big number of these persons belong to the Albanian or other national minorities.

5.1.2.1. Citizenship Law

The controversial question in the law regarding citizenship is the period of time a person, who does not have citizenship on other ground, has to reside in the Republic before citizenship can be granted. According to the law it is 15 years. The Government had suggested that the time should be shorter. However, VMRO-DPMNE had opposed the proposal suggesting an even longer period. 15 years was a compromise between the majority of the Government and the VMRO-DPMNE. PDP had suggested a much shorter period.

The Delegation feels that 15 years is an exceptionally long period, in particular, taking into account the circumstances in the Republic which itself has been an independent state for only three years. Although this stipulation concerns all persons, in reality it often delays citizenship of persons belonging to the Albanian community and therefore appears discriminatory.

5.1.2.2. Applications for citizenship

In many cases it seemed to take a surprisingly long time for applications for citizenship to be dealt with. The representatives of the Albanian community suspected that there were political considerations for this delay and, according to them, the authorities wished that many Albanians would not get citizenship before the elections. Although it was not possible for the Delegation to verify whether there are any grounds for these suspicions, they had a negative effect on the political atmosphere.

In some cases people did not receive citizenship before the elections because they neglected to file their applications early enough.

The Delegation feels that in some cases consideration of the applications did take more time than what is acceptable. At the same time some people did file their applications very late or not at all.

5.1.3. Register of voters

All voters were to be listed on the register of voters. A copy of the register was to be published in advance. Those who were not on the register, could ask their name to be included.

Those who were not on the register and came to vote, were allowed to vote if they presented an identity card which was issued after independence and which included their address. Those who were not on the register and were not able to present such an identity card, could obtain a document from officials at the Ministry. This document enabled them to vote. Such officials were available in all municipalities on polling-day.

It appeared that there were a high number of voters who were not on the register. In the first round 125 473 persons, almost 10 % of the registered voters, voted with identity cards or with other documents without being on the register.

In most polling stations there were also people who were unable to vote because they were not on the register and could not present the required identification card and had not obtained, or could not obtain, proper documents from the Ministry. Their number was considerably lower in the second round. It appeared that the authorities and several individuals had made an effort to produce proper documentation before the second round, as was recommended by the Delegation.

The Delegation concludes that the register of voters was of poor quality and therefore a number of individuals were unable to cast their vote.

5.1.4. "Invitations"

All those who were registered were to receive an "invitation" in advance. This document included confirmation that the person is registered. It also informed of the time and place of voting.

In many cases these documents were sent very late. There was also a large number of registered voters who never received these documents. This was the case, in particular, before the first round. Some opposition parties and representatives claimed that the authorities used political consideration in this matter sending the documents to their potential supporters and not sending them to the potential supporters of the opposition. The Delegation found no grounds for these allegations. The problem in this respect was more likely to be the ineffectiveness of the administration of this matter.

Distribution of the "invitations" was more efficient before the second round but there was a number of registered voters who did not receive the document then either. One person claimed that she had received two "invitations".

The Delegation feels that since some voters received the "invitations" very late and some not at all, voters were put in an unequal position concerning information on the elections.

5.1.5. Constituencies

The composition of the constituencies is established by law. There were approximately 11 - 12 000 registered voters in a constituency. There were, however, substantial differences in their size. The smallest constituency had 5 680 registered voters and the biggest had 20 165 registered voters. Representatives of the PDP claimed that the inhabitants of the smaller constituencies were predominantly Macedonians and those in the bigger constituencies predominantly Albanians. This, according to them, meant that the Albanians cannot receive their fair share of Members of the Assembly. The representatives of the other parties in Government denied this and claimed that it had been the PDP which had prevented changes to legislation in this respect, too.

The Delegation was not in a position to verify this allegation in detail but it did find out that amongst the bigger constituencies with more than 14 000 registered voters there were municipalities inhabited both by Macedonians and Albanians.

The Delegation feels that sizes of constituencies do differ to an unreasonable extent.

5.2. The media

Some of the media is financed by the state and some is private. All parties received an equal amount of free time in the state financed radio and TV. It was possible to buy additional time.

Several representatives of the opposition claimed that the state financed media was biased and supported the parties in power.

The Delegation feels that the media, in general, was open to all political parties and was not restricted in its work.

5.3. Observations at polling stations

In the first round the Delegation was divided into 8 groups which visited more than 100 polling stations in all parts of the country. In the second round the Delegation was divided into 2 groups which visited 34 polling in Skopje as well as in the Western, Central and Eastern parts of the country. First visits were made before the opening of the stations and the opening procedures were observed. The last visits were made when the stations were closing and the closing procedures as well as the counting of votes were observed.

There were great differences in the size of the stations. Some had only a few hundred registered voters and the biggest had 2,019 registered voters. There had been administrative difficulties in the biggest polling station and therefore the voting of 16 October was disqualified. In that polling station they carried out the first round on 30 October. If needed, the second round will take place in two weeks. There were a few other such cases.

In almost all polling stations the arrangements were satisfactory and in accordance with the law. The officials appeared competent in their work. Good order was maintained, ballot papers were available, voters' identities were controlled to prevent double voting. The ballot boxes were sealed and properly guarded.

Members of the Delegation did, however, observe the following irregularities and breaches of proper procedures:

In some cases the booths were not built in a manner which guaranteed secrecy. Members of the Delegation visited one polling station with no booths at all.

In some cases the polling stations were very crowded at times making maintenance of order difficult.

There were cases when a voter marked the ballot-paper outside the booth.

At a few polling stations posters and pamphlets of some political parties were brought into or were too close.

These breaches appeared, however, not to have been made intentionally by any official and they were far from being so frequent that they could place the freedom and fairness of the elections in question.

In all polling stations there were observers from political parties. In some polling stations there were observers from other national organizations. These observers did not report to Members of Delegation on any major irregularities in the proceedings.

5.4. Counting of votes

The Delegation observed the counting of votes only in polling stations. Observers from political parties were present also at other stages of the process.

The Delegation observed no irregularities.

Although counting of votes appeared to be quick and efficient in the polling stations, it was surprisingly slow on national level. Results were not known for several days.

6. Recommendations

It is essential that **the question of citizenship be solved** both as far as the citizenship law is concerned and also as far as every individual application is concerned. Although the contents of the law is, of course, an internal matter for the Republic, the Delegation recommends that the next Government and the Assembly of the Republic would consider **(1) shortening the 15 year requirement**. The authorities should **(2) promptly deal with those applications which have been filed** so far. At the same time all those, **(3) who wish to have citizenship, should apply for it without delay** and the authorities should **(4) deal promptly with these applications, too**.

The Delegation also feels that the next Government and Assembly should consider **(5) introducing some proportionality to the electoral system**. There is a risk that the present pure majority system might discriminate against some ethnic or other communities.

The results of the latest **(6) census should be made public**. The Delegation realizes that this is a sensitive matter. However, the matter cannot be solved by secrecy.

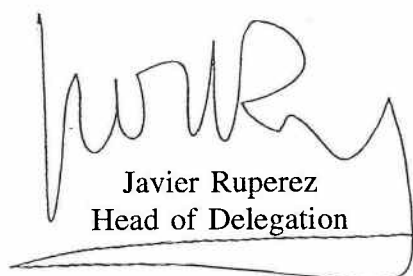
(7) The register of voters must be made accurate. It must be prepared and made public well in advance of the elections and all **(8) citizens should make their complaints on this register well in advance**.

The next Government and Assembly should consider amending the law **(9) to guarantee that the constituencies are approximately of the same size**. It might also be useful **(10) to consider the number of polling stations** to make them all equally manageable.

(11) The "invitation" should be sent early enough and to all registered voters.

It should be guaranteed that all **(12) polling stations are suitable for their purpose**. **(13) The booths must be well built to guarantee secrecy**. Voters should be informed about the **(14) importance of secrecy** and, where necessary, the officials should advise the voters on this matter in the stations.

The Delegation emphasizes the importance of the participation of all political forces in the political process. When there are sufficient conditions for free and fair elections any form of boycott has a negative effect on the construction of democracy, peace and stability.



Javier Ruperez
Head of Delegation

CSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Statement on the First Round of the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections Skopje, 17 October 1994

A delegation of the CSCE Parliamentary Assembly, at the invitation of the Assembly of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, visited FYROM from 13-17 October 1994 with the purpose of monitoring the first round of the presidential and parliamentary elections on the 16 October. The delegation was led by Mr. Javier Ruperez of Spain and consisted of Emil Kostadinov of Bulgaria, Vaclav Cundrle and Cestmire Hofhanzl of the Czech Republic, Zlatko Kramaric, Ivan Milas and Bozidar Petrac of Croatia, Rino Serri of Italy, Guikje Roethof of the Netherlands, Bjørn Hope Galtung and Grethe Fossli of Norway, Roberto Battelli of Slovenia, Vladimir Semago of Russia, and Munif Islamoglu and Cemal Oztaylan of Turkey. The delegation was assisted by advisors from Turkey, Ukraine and the United States.

The delegation had the opportunity to listen to the views expressed by members of the Assembly and Government of FYROM, representatives of major political parties, nationalities, the media, the CSCE Spillover Mission in Skopje, UNPROFOR, and members of the diplomatic corps. Members of the delegation also had the opportunity to travel around the country during election day. The delegation notes that, for the purpose of this work, it at all times enjoyed a total freedom of movement and activity. The assistance provided by the Assembly greatly facilitated its work, and the delegation wishes to express its thanks.

The delegation was pleased to note that the electoral campaign took place in a generally peaceful and orderly way, and hopes that Government, political parties and FYROM citizens at large will keep the same atmosphere during the days preceding the second and decisive round of the elections.

The delegation discussed the delicate issue of citizenship as it related to the elections. While it seems impossible to document how many people it might negatively affect on election day, the process of documenting citizenship seemed unduly slow and the law governing citizenship restrictive. The 15-year residency requirement was highlighted in this regard.

The delegation considers that the electoral system, based on an old law, could better respond to overall interest of the FYROM population were it now to incorporate a degree of proportionality, as desired by the majority of the political forces, in representation, or consists of electoral districts which would encompass roughly equal numbers of voters each.

The delegation felt that the media, in general, were open to all political parties to express their views freely. The delegation also concluded that the media were not restrictive, although accusations of bias could not be completely rejected.

The delegation concluded that the problems just mentioned with the election process were often greatly exaggerated by those complaining about them, and not necessarily the sole responsibility of the Government. In some cases, the political opposition contributed to these problems by opposing suggested improvements in the process and advocating more divisive measures. Furthermore, individuals must realize the need to make sure they are able to participate in the electoral process as provided by law. The delegation strongly believes that the success of an electoral process is heavily dependent on the cooperation of all segments of society.

On election day, members of the delegation visited more than 100 polling stations all over the country and found a number of irregularities, some potentially serious. The electoral lists were considered unreliable because they did not include a high number of people who had the right to vote. The fact that these people were generally able to vote by proving this right does not excuse the poor quality of the lists. The Government should urgently correct this situation. The delegation wishes also to point out that the so-called electoral invitations were distributed late or never at all, depriving citizens of convenient information.

The delegation cannot conclude that these irregularities were intended to serve the political interests of the parties in power, but, at this early stage, it is also impossible to measure the full impact of these irregularities on the degree to which the will of the voters was freely expressed. The delegation therefore stresses the importance of the second round of voting, scheduled for 30 October, and urges that the more blatant irregularities described be corrected by that time so that these elections could be considered adequately free and fair. The delegation hopes that the political parties and the voters alike will participate in the second round. It also stresses the vital importance of observers during the second round, both foreign and domestic.

The delegation, in stating its findings, reiterates the support of the CSCE Parliamentary Assembly for FYROM's full membership in the CSCE. Progress in the democratic development of the country can best be facilitated by its full integration into European and world affairs.

The delegation wishes to express, once again, its thanks for the assistance and hospitality of the Assembly and the people of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia during the course of its stay. It also thanks the CSCE Mission in Skopje for their logistical and substantive support.

*Statement on***THE SECOND ROUND OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS
IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA***by**the United Nations**and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe*

International observers from the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Parliamentary Assembly, the CSCE Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), and the CSCE Mission in Skopje concluded that the second round of the parliamentary elections held in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 30 October was conducted in a generally orderly and peaceful manner. Some improvements have been made to electoral procedures following complaints about irregularities which were brought to the attention of electoral procedures following complaints about irregularities which were brought to the attention of the State Election Commission after the first round of voting held on 16 October. The delegations observed the elections at the invitation of the Assembly and the Government of the country. The delegations emphasize that no conclusive statement concerning the first and second rounds will be made until detailed reports are prepared by the CSCE Parliamentary Assembly and the ODIHR.

The monitors believe that the electorate had adequate opportunity to express its voting preference. To the delegations, voting appeared to be conducted in a regular manner. The delegations note that there was less confusion in the use of identity cards than in the first round. In most democracies, it is the responsibility of citizens to ensure their inclusion in the voter registry, while the Government has the responsibility to facilitate the process. Consideration appeared to be given to eligible citizens who had been omitted from the original lists.

The 1994 parliamentary elections were held in the framework of outdated laws on parliamentary elections, voter registration lists, and districts. These existing laws are a matter of great concern because they do not fully address some provisions of the Constitution, which was adopted subsequent to the laws. These laws are in some cases imprecise and open to loose interpretation by the election commissions and judiciary.

The delegations note that, against the recommendations of the international community, some opposition parties insisted on boycotting the second round of these elections, and the actions of some opposition activists dissuaded a sector of the electorate from voting. Speculation over the first round of the elections was fuelled by a lack of information from the State Election Commission. More information could have instilled greater confidence in both the political parties and the electorate as a whole.

These elections provided the opportunity for citizens to express their will in democratic elections. The dedication of local election authorities to the spirit of the election regulations was evident, and their desire to provide an opportunity for the electorate to express its voting intention was clear. The delegations wish to express their gratitude to all those who have assisted them during the elections.

Skopje
31 October 1994

PROGRAM

Thursday, 13 October

21.30 Meeting of the Delegation

Friday, 14 October

08:00 a.m. Meeting with Ambassador G. Norman Anderson and other representatives of the CSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje

09:00 Meeting with the President of the Assembly of the Republic, Mr. Stojan Andov

10:15 Meeting with the President of the Republic Electoral Commission, Mr Petar Najdanov

12:00 Meeting with the representatives of the media

13:00 Mr. Pance Nasev, Head of the Delegation of the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia to the Parliamentary Assembly of the CSCE host lunch.

14:30 Meeting with representatives of the VMRO Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity

15:45 Meeting with representatives of the Party for Democratic Prosperity (Representing the Albanian community)

17:00 Meeting with representatives of the Democratic Party

18:15 Meeting with representatives of the Alliance for Macedonia Social Democratic Union, Liberal Party and Socialist Party

19:30 Representatives of National Minorities
Turkish, Roma and Serbian Communities as well as "Yugoslavians in Macedonia"

Saturday, 15 October

09:00 Meetings with the Minister of Justice and Administration Mr. Tuše Gošev

Also present

Representatives of the Republican Judicial Council

Representative of the Supreme Court

Representative of the Public Prosecutor's Office

11:15 Meeting with the Deputy Minister of Interior, Mr. Kiril Sarevski

12:30 Meeting with the Under Secretary of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Victor Gaber

15:30 Meeting with representatives of UNPROFOR

17:00 Meeting with representatives of the diplomatic corps

Sunday, 16 October

Visits to polling stations

Monday, 17 October

09:00 Meeting of the Delegation

11:00 Joint meeting of members of all foreign delegations, observing the elections

12:00 Press-Conference

Saturday, 28 October

15:00 Meeting of the Delegation Members

16:00 Meeting with the Leadership of Vmro

17:00 Meeting with the President of the Republic Electoral Commission, Mr. Petar Najdanov

17:45 Meeting with the Minister-Coordinator in the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, Mr. Risto Ivanov

18:30 Meeting with Ambassador G. Norman and General Giorgio Blais, Head and Deputy Head of the CSCE Mission to Skopje

Sunday, 30 October

Visit to polling stations

Monday, 31 October

08:00	Meeting of the Delegation Members in Hotel Grand "Skopje"
10:00	Meeting with the President of the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, Mr. Stojan Andov
10:00	Meeting and de-briefing of the international observers
11:30	Meeting with Mr. Kiro Gligurov, President of the Republic
13:00	Press-Conference