

OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

Press Release 6-7-95

Parliamentary Elections in Armenia

A delegation of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly monitored the parliamentary elections in Armenia on 5 July 1995 at the invitation of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Armenia. The Delegation, which was led by Annette Just, Member of the Parliament of Denmark, included 13 parliamentarians from eight countries and four members from the International Secretariat. Countries represented in the delegation include: the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, the Netherlands, Romania, and Sweden.

During their visit to Armenia, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly delegation met with representatives from registered and unregistered political parties, the mass media, the Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission, the President of the Supreme Council, the President of Armenia, the Chairman of the Supreme Court, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, members of national minority groups, and non-governmental organizations.

On election day, members of the Delegation visited 15 administrative regions of Armenia, including Yerevan, and 60 polling stations, including their opening and closings.

The Delegation congratulates the government of Armenia for holding its first multi-party elections and recognizes this effort as a first and vital step towards democratic development. The Delegation also strongly encourages the citizenry of Armenia to participate in any subsequent rounds of voting that may be necessary to seat the new Parliament. In order for Armenia to take further steps in the democratization process, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly delegation believes it is vital for the population of the republic to continue to participate fully and peacefully in all aspects of the electoral process. If election results or procedures are disputed, they must be protested through the appropriate legal channels and exhausted in the appeals process.

It is the opinion of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly delegation that a lack of democratic traditions (both in governmental bodies and in the politically active population) in Armenia may have caused some difficulties in the electoral process in the republic. However, these were not determined to be the sole reason for all of the problems which were observed. The delegation considers that the elections, while generally well run in terms of procedures on the day of the elections, were also seriously marred by other pre-election conditions. Therefore, the delegation believes that the elections may only be considered by international standards as generally free but not fair.

The government is to be commended for allowing large numbers of domestic monitors to be an integral part of the election process. Inviting international monitors to observe elections is also an important step in opening up the electoral process. The following areas were highlighted as significant problems by Delegation members calling into question the fairness of the overall process (particularly in the pre-election period):

1) Level Playing Field- -

- a) A six-month ban on the activities of an entire political party (as opposed to individuals accused of crimes) resulted in the removal of a major opposition voice from the elections process.

b) A significant number of accusations of violence and intimidation against independent candidates (to encourage their withdrawal from the election) were heard by the delegation from a sufficient number of sources to raise reasonable speculation that such instances occurred.

2) Election Law and Implementation- -

a) The system to resolve complaints and grievances within the time required was insufficient to address the large number of appeals that were made. This potentially precluded some candidates from participating in the elections.

3) Election Management & Conduct- -

a) A lack of standardized procedures and training of local polling station workers resulted in disparities in conditions between polling sites. Although this may not have been intentional on the part of authorities, it belied the fact that apparently no effort was made to educate officials on correct procedures for democratic elections.

b) Voter lists appeared to be grossly outdated and included large numbers of voters who no longer reside in those districts.

4) Voter Information, Media Access & Coverage- -

a) Although technical problems and a lack of media sources exist in Armenia, insufficient press coverage resulted in significantly large numbers of voters not knowing anything about candidates, platforms, or referendum issues.

b) Interference from the executive branch of government was blatantly obvious regarding the referendum through the broadcasting and distribution of biased information to voters and displayed at polling sites.

The Delegation wishes to note that although procedural and technical violations were witnessed in some polling stations, this generally appeared to be due to poor organization by local officials. Proper procedures at polling stations were observed to be more the rule than the exception. Adherence to the one-man one-vote principle was generally observed, as was the sanctity of the secret ballot. The Delegation also wishes to emphasize that a multiple number of parties and points of view were represented in the election, and there appeared to be a definite choice between candidates. This combination of circumstances allowed for generally free election activity on July 5. Pre-election flaws, however, marred overall election fairness.

Although the conduct of the elections and referendum in Armenia was not perfect, the Delegation urges the Armenian population to continue to strive for the republic's future democratic development through continued high turnouts in subsequent run-off elections.

The Delegation will immediately send its initial findings to the Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, currently meeting in Ottawa, Canada, and will present its final report to the subsequent Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Stockholm, Sweden, scheduled for July 2-6, 1996.

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