PLANNING THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN ROMANIA

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OVERVIEW

1. Time management
2. Financial resources
3. Human resources
4. Institutions and responsibilities
TIME MANAGEMENT

PRE-ELECTION PERIOD
• prior to announcing Election Day
• the secondary legal framework for elections is prepared and approved

ELECTORAL PERIOD
• Between the announcing of the Election Day and the publication of the ballot result in the OJ
• Includes:
  – the interval between announcing the Election Day and the beginning of the electoral campaign
  – the electoral campaign
  – the actual voting process, the counting and centralization of votes, establishing the election result and assigning mandates
TIME MANAGEMENT

POST ELECTION PERIOD

• checking for double voting (only for the elections with national constituency – presidential, euro parliamentary and national referenda)

• lasts 2 to 6 months after the Election Day, depending on the type of elections
The financial resources involved in the election process are different depending on the type of elections.
HUMAN RESOURCES

1. Public institutions staff
   • Permanent Electoral Authority
   • Ministry of Internal Affairs
   • National Institute of Statistics
   • Special Telecommunications Service
   • Ministry of Foreign Affairs
   • Prefects
   • Mayors
   Preparing the legal framework and the infrastructure for elections

2. Electoral bureaus staff
   • Magistrates
   • Other lawyers
   • Citizens with good reputation in the local communities
   • Representatives of the political parties

   Directly involved in organizing the Election Day
Institutions and responsibilities
PRE-ELECTION PERIOD

**Permanent Electoral Authority** – coordinates the activities of the public institutions involved, manages the staff and the logistics of the Central Electoral Bureau and provides the software programs for centralizing the electoral results.

**Ministry of Internal Affairs** – coordinates all the security matters and the activity of the prefects.

**National Institute of Statistics** – provides the IT staff and hardware for the electoral bureaus.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs** – provides the staff and logistics for the polling stations abroad.
Institutions and responsibilities
PRE-ELECTION PERIOD

Special Telecommunications Service – provides the secure line for data transmissions and voice communications between the electoral bureaus

The Prefects – coordinate all the support activities at county level; manage the staff and logistics of the county electoral bureaus

The Mayors – manage the electoral rolls and the distribution of the electoral documents to the polling stations. They also deal with the logistics of the polling stations bureaus
Electoral Bureaus
- During this period, these structures manage all the electoral matters.

1. **Central Electoral Bureau** – ensures the unitary interpretation of the law
2. **County/Local Electoral Bureaus** - monitor the implementation of the legal provisions in their districts, ensure the organization of the polling stations, solve the complaints and disputes regarding the electoral campaign
3. **Polling station bureaus/Abroad polling station bureaus** – ensure the implementation of the legal provisions in the Election Day (voting process, counting of votes)
Institutions and responsibilities

**ELECTORAL PERIOD**

- Central Electoral Bureau
  - 41 County Electoral Bureaus
  - Electoral Bureau for polling stations abroad
  - Bucharest Electoral Bureau
    - 6 Bucharest District offices
  - Polling Stations (17000)
  - Abroad Polling Stations (300)
  - Bucharest Polling Stations (1200)
Institutions and responsibilities
Electoral period

The public institutions support the activities of the electoral bureaus

• Permanent Electoral Authority – trains the electoral officials and manages the Electoral Register
• Ministry of Internal Affairs – provides security at the polling stations
• Ministry of Foreign Affairs – organizes the voting abroad
• Prefects – ensure the distribution of electoral materials to the mayors
• Mayors – provide the electoral rolls and distribute the electoral materials to the polling stations
Institutions and responsibilities
Post election period

• Permanent Electoral Authority is responsible for double voting checking
• PEA receives all the copies of the electoral rolls from the polling stations bureaus (via Central Electoral Bureau)
• PEA acquires the technological services for scanning and crosschecking the data to find persons who voted twice or more. Cases are documented and submitted to the competent criminal investigation bodies.
• The process lasts between 2 months (national referenda) and 6 months (euro parliamentary and presidential elections)
CONCLUSIONS

- Every type of election is governed by a different law (5 different laws for 5 different types of elections)
- Prior to every election the Government approves a different set of secondary legislation.
- Organizing and conducting the Romanian elections is a concentrated effort of public institutions, magistrates and representatives of the political parties.
- The financing of the electoral process in Romania (including the participation of the political parties to that process) is made with public money (state or local funds).
- Centralizing the electoral results is made using electronic means.
- For elections with a national constituency we crosscheck the data from the electoral rolls to find persons who voted twice.
Thank you for your attention!