

Second Interim REPORT
“Monitoring of Local Elections of June 21, 2015 in Albania”

Tirana, Albania June 19, 2015

**This report covers the work done by 90 Long Term Observers engaged by the Coalition
for Free and Fair Elections and for Sustainable Democracy
from June 6 to June 13, 2015**



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The contents are the responsibility of the authors from the Coalition for Free and Fair Elections and for Sustainable Democracy and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

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Executive Summary

On May 22, 2015 CFFESD deployed 90 long term observers (LTOs) in each of the 90 Albanian Election Administrative Zones (EAZ) to observe pre-election day processes related to the June 21, 2015 Local Election. For the reporting period from June 7 through June 13, 2015 key findings regarding the performances of the election administration, conduct of the electoral campaign, performance of public institutions and abuse of the administrative resources are:

Election Administration

- The Commissions of Electoral Administration Zones (CEAZs) in the 90 Electoral Administration Zones (EAZs) in Albania held meetings in generally calm and cooperative atmosphere. However, CEAZ meetings were rare in terms of occurrence and did not meet the deadlines and criteria required by the legislation, on the conduct these meetings. Four CEAZs didn't hold official meetings in this reporting period. CFFESD observers in number of cases faced difficulties to obtain meeting minutes from those CEAZs that held meetings and nineteen (19) CEAZs did not make public the decisions that were taken, and did not provide any information about the work of the CEAZ, which goes against the legislation¹.
- During the first 17 days of June, 79 commissioners of EAZs were replaced². The Socialist Party (SP) has the most replacements – 47 in total, followed by the Democratic Party (DP) with 20; the Republican Party (RP) with 9 and the Socialist Movement for Integration (SMI) with 3 replacements. The flurry of replacements seriously undermines the process as the new commissioners are thrown into the thick of things, just a few days before Election Day.
- Twenty CEAZs continue to lack or have insufficient budgets and materials. CEC has allotted a fixed sum of 15000 ALL, which was delivered late. According to EAZ commissioners this sums is not adequate to meet the requirements of a CEAZs, where needs vary from EAZ to EAZ according to the number of Voting Centers and geographical specifics.
- Political parties continue to hamper the process by delaying the list of commissioners for VCs. Thirty six (36) CEAZs missed the legal deadline of 1 June, 2015, to establish the commissions of VCs and seven (7) CEAZs³ have not yet ended the process as of 13 June.
- Voting Centres across the country are inaccessible (lack ramps and lifts) and thus do not meet international standards to facilitate the voting process for people with disabilities and to ensure that such persons can cast in their secret ballot at the polls.

¹Guideline no. 2 of CEC dated. 25.02.2009, Article 22.6 states that: "CEAZs is obliged to make public immediately the decisions taken ..."

²A total of 208 commissioners were replaced (79 in June, 85 in May and 44 in April). Source: CEC decisions.

³CEAZs 1, 48-50, 59, 70, 66. For the location of CEAZs, see Annex 1.



- Political parties have also hindered the process of establishing the counting teams (CTs). In twenty (20) CEAZs, the counting groups were formed after the legal deadline of 11 June 2015, mainly because the parties delayed the lists with counters.

Electoral Campaign

- The electoral campaign has intensified during the reporting period, but with the exception of few isolated incidents, remained generally calm.
- Leaders of the three largest parties dominate the centre stage, eclipsing their candidates in the race, while the prospective members of the municipal councils remain in the shadow and are not promoted at all. Therefore, citizens have little information about legislators to be who are going to make and shape the future policies of their municipalities.
- Candidates have made considerable efforts to elaborate on their platforms, but promises remain generic and are not accompanied by detailed plans for implementation. In some cases, mayoral candidates from both coalitions refer to national level policy-making in their platforms.
- The visual aspect of the electoral propaganda was strengthened during the reporting period. The use of social networks remains strong, with candidates providing a wide coverage of events in their respective accounts.
- CFFESD notes an increase in personal attacks against candidates. Cases have been observed in Shkodra, Durres, and Vlora. In one case, the CEC has intervened by ordering a media outlet to give an end to denigrating messages against two candidates in Vlora.
- During this reporting period number of incidents against candidates, electoral offices and political party/candidate posters were encountered including violation of the electoral office and electoral posters of the Human Rights Union Party (HRUP) in Himara and threatening messages to the DP candidate in Pogradec, Eduard Kapri. The prosecution office is now investigating the DP candidate case.

Public institutions and abuse of administrative resources

In this reporting period, there were allegations of six cases where public administration employees were pressured to participate in electoral activities of political parties and candidates, while concerning cases of relief aid being delivered to families flooded in November 2014 continue to be recorded.

- Another aspect of the campaign is the use of the inauguration of important public works by public officials and members of government that helps the ruling coalition's campaign. There are such cases noted in Fier and Divjakë.



- There have been a few cases of the use of public spaces by parties without local authorities consent, as well as accusations of alleged unfair distribution of public space by local authorities.
- The Coalition expresses concern over numerous vote-buying allegations during the past week, in particular, those in Vora municipality and notes that, if true, such actions represent criminal offences. A pre-requisite for implementation of free and fair elections and building the trust in electoral process is that all perpetrators of criminal offences regarding electoral rights and rules are penalized in compliance with the law. Thus, CFFESD appeals to the respective authorities to quickly investigate the allegations and inform the citizens as soon as possible about the outcomes of all investigations of the cases regarding the alleged vote buying.

1. Election Administration

1.1 Procedures and decision making

On May 22, 2015 CFFESD deployed 90 long term observers (LTOs) in each of the 90 Albanian Election Administrative Zones (EAZ) to observe pre election day processes related to the June 21, 2015 Albanian Local Election. During the period of June 7-13 CFFESD LTOs participated in 154 meetings out of 188 in total. Four monitored CEAZs did not meet at all during this reporting period.⁴

The observed CEAZs' meetings were generally calm and reflected a spirit of collaboration. However, CFFESD LTOs observed a continued breach of protocols for the proceedings of meetings. Almost half of CEAZs held only one meeting or none at all. This does not mean that CEAZs are not working - LTOs observed that CEAZs are doing required fieldwork for E-day preparations- but that a good part of their decision-making takes place out of their offices⁵. CFFESD notes from the reports received that it is a common practice among CEAZs to meet within protocol requirements only when they have to sign their decisions.

CFFESD observes that nineteen (19⁶) CEAZs continue to not make public their decisions, or any other information regarding their activity. The Electoral Code (EC) states that CEAZs should immediately make public the decisions taken during a meeting⁷; however, it does not specify how CEAZs should publish their decisions.

Moreover, some CFFESD LTOs continue to face difficulties in their monitoring of respective CEAZs. These CEAZs fail to announce, by any means possible, the time and agenda of their next meeting. LTOs have also had trouble securing certified copies of CEAZ meetings' minutes, even though EC, Article 34, paragraph ë, states that the CEAZ secretary must provide electoral subjects and third parties, free of charge and within 24 hrs from the request, with verified copies of the CEAZ decisions or minutes of their meetings.

⁴ CEAZ 44, 78,79, 90. See list of CEAZs locations in Annex 1.

⁵ Again, such conclusions reflect LTOs interviews with CEAZ members.

⁶ CEAZ 3, 7-8, 16, 18-20, 23, 28, 30, 36, 38, 48-50, 56, 68, 74, 83. See list of CEAZs locations in Annex 1.

⁷ EC Directive No. 2, dated 25.02.2009, Article 22/6: "CEAZ is required to immediately make public its decisions..."



1.2 Replacement of commissioners at the EAZ level

CFFESD is concerned about the high number of commissioners replaced at EAZ level during the reporting period, reflecting the trend of the preceding weeks⁸. The CEC, via Decision 648 on 15 June, replaced 17 commissioners. Two days later, 17 June, via Decision 669, another 26 commissioners were replaced. In total, 79 commissioners have been replaced at the EAZ level so far. Socialist Party (SP) leads the charge with 47 commissioners replaced this month, followed by the Democratic Party (DP) with 20, Republican Party (RP) with 9, and Socialist Movement for Integration (SMI) with 3. Within June, SP has replaced all its commissioners in 8 CEAZs⁹.

The high number of replacements raises concerns about the ability of the new commissioners to perform their duties, since 76 of them were replaced after 2-4 June, when the CEC completed its last training of EAZs commissioners. On the other hand, from CFFESD meetings with parties, the latter insist the new commissioners are experienced, as they have covered similar positions in previous elections. While this may be true, CFFESD would like to note that each election has its own specifics, offering new challenges for the new commissioners. The high number of replacements during the process and, most importantly, so close to Election Day, seriously undermines the process in an unjustified manner.

1.3 CEAZs infrastructure, logistics, basic materials, and budget

CFFESD observers note that eight (8) CEAZs continue to suffer a lack in infrastructure and three¹⁰ more lack internet connection. CFFESD is of the opinion that CEC should coordinate more closely with local authorities, so that the latter can address, within means, the CEAZs issues in infrastructure and logistics, but also provide them with basic materials.

LTOs report a high number (20) of CEAZs that continue to suffer a lack of basic materials and budget. This is important for the two are closely related. CFFESD LTOs report that CEC has assigned each CEAZ a budget of 15.000 ALL, mainly to cover expenses on printing paper and ink, and which commissions have to withdraw from their respective municipalities. This sum is not adequate to cover all CEAZ expenses, especially for travel expenditures. In this regard, budget needs vary considerably from one CEAZ to another, if we take into account the number and location¹¹ of Voting Centers¹² (VCs) per EAZ. The lack in petrol and travel funds has caused delays in the work of some CEAZs, more specifically in inspecting some VCs and supplying them with Voter Lists¹³.

⁸ In total 208 commissioners have been replaced at EAZ level: 79 in June, 85 in May, and 44 in April.

⁹ CEAZ 21, 22, 27, 33, 57, 82-84. See list of CEAZs locations in Annex 1.

¹⁰ CEAZ 37 (Tirana), 39 (Tirana), and 56 (Divjaka).

¹¹ Example: Shkodra Municipality has 4 EAZs (2, 3, 4, 5). EAZ 3, 4, 5, have respectively 46, 44, 46 VCs, all situated in the city of Shkodra. EAZ 2, with headquarters in Shkodra City, has 110 VCs, all in rural areas, some in very remote highlands and bad road infrastructure.

¹² Example: EAZ 64 (Berat) is the biggest in the country in terms of VCs (124), situated both in urban and rural areas, while EAZ 69 (Pustec) is the smallest in the country with only 8 VCs.

¹³ CEAZ 2 has not been able to provide 13 VCs with Voter Lists: VC 91-94 (Pult Commune), VC 115-119/1 (Shalë), and VC 132-134 (Shosh). These are all very remote communes; CEAZ 13 has not supplied 27 VCs with Voter Lists: VC 690-696 (Blinisht Commune), VC 704-708 (Kallmet), and VC 720-728 (Kolsh)

It also important to note that the 15000 AL budget was made available to CEAZ on June 4th 2015. Given the time when CEAZs started work on April 14th, CFFESD judges this to be unduly late and damaging to electoral preparations.

1.4 Voting Centers

CFFESD LTOs reported also on the progress of VCs preparation. Seven¹⁴ (7) CEAZs have yet to establish commissions for all VCs in the EAZ, even though we are way past the legal deadline¹⁵ of June 1, 2015. In these EAZs, commissioners point at the parties as the main culprit for the delays. Parties keep delaying the lists with VC commissioners, some of the lists lack all the necessary documentation, and in some cases commissioners do not meet the criteria¹⁶ for the job.

LTOs also note a number of VCs with problems: VCs in residential buildings¹⁷ and VCs that lack infrastructure, or VCs situated in buildings under reconstruction¹⁸.

CFFESD LTOs also report the concern that most VCs around the country do not offer the necessary infrastructure required by voters with disabilities, failing to meet requirements of national legislation as well as international standards, for persons with disability to be able to express their political will.

Voters lists have generally been published, with the exception, as of 13 June, of 40 VCs in two EAZs¹⁹.

1.5 Ballot Counting Centers (BCCs) and Counting Teams (CTs)

CFFESD LTOS reports that twenty CEAZs established CTs after the legal deadline of June 11, 2015²⁰. Again, political parties have failed to provide lists of counting team members on time, have provided lists without required documentation, or have included counters who do not meet the criteria for the job.

With the exception of CEAZ 19 (Dibra), all BCCs have been supplied with the necessary logistics (tables, chairs, scanners).

2. Electoral campaigning

The campaign for local elections of June 21 intensified during the reporting period, but with the exception of a few isolated incidents, remained generally calm.

¹⁴ CEAZ 1, 48-50, 59, 70, 85. See list of CEAZs locations in Annex 1.

¹⁵ EC, Article 36/2: "...In any case, the members and secretary are appointed no later than 20 days prior to the election day."

¹⁶ EC, Article 37, Incompatibility with the office of a member and of the secretary of the VCC.

¹⁷ EAZ 71 (Korça), VC 3717 is situated in a residential building. According to EC, Article 93/2/a: "...In any case, a voting centre may not be established in a private dwelling." So far, CEAZs and CEC have acted in this regard by transferring almost all VCs previously established in private dwellings.

¹⁸ Example: CEAZ 41 (Tirana), VC 2013-2016/1, 2028-2029/1. According to the latest information from this CEAZ, all these VCs will be transferred.

¹⁹ CEAZ 2 has not been able to provide 13 VCs with Voter Lists: VC 91-94 (Pult Commune), VC 115-119/1 (Shalë), and VC 132-134 (Shosh). These are all very remote communes; CEAZ 13 has not supplied 27 VCs with Voter Lists: VC 690-696 (Blinisht Commune), VC 704-708 (Kallmet), and VC 720-728 (Kolsh)

²⁰ Electoral Code, Article 95/1.

Both coalitions, the Alliance for European Albania (AEA, led by the SP) and the People's Alliance for Work and Dignity (PAWD, led by the DP) continue to set the tone of the campaign. Independent candidates remain in the shadow due to smaller-scale meetings and events, as well as lower media coverage, likely as result of limited financial and structural resources.

Electoral rallies have continued with intensity, with party leaders and supporting teams moving from one city to another.

The week reconfirmed the full involvement of leaders of the three largest parties SP, DP and SMI in the campaign, taking the main stage while promoting respective mayoral candidates. CFFESD reckons that this is associated with two negative aspects. First, they unnecessarily contribute to further polarization of the election race between local candidates and undermine the importance of local candidates in the race. Secondly, they make national level policy promises from the positions where they stand as party leaders.

This approach, according to CFFESD, has also been influenced by the national and local TVs which cover the party leader rallies and neglect (or insufficiently report, if at all of) the meetings of candidates in suburban areas and small community meetings. Tirana and Durres are exceptions in this regard, as the activities of the coalitions' candidates are widely covered.

Electoral platforms are further elaborated, but CFFESD notes that promises remain generic and are not accompanied by detailed plans for implementation. CFFESD strongly believes that it is necessary to explain to citizens the means for achieving electoral program promises, including competent institutions, regulations, required funds and deadlines for their fulfillment. In some cases, mayoral candidates from both coalitions refer to national level policy-making in their platforms.

The same situation continues, as noted in the first report, where city council candidates are not seen to accompany the candidates for mayor in public meetings. The same can be said about the extent of electoral activities of candidates in areas where Roma and Egyptian communities live.

The visual aspect of the electoral propaganda was strengthened during the last week covered by the report. The number of party flags, posters and banners of the respective parties and candidates increased considerably. According to LTO observations, overall, the left-wing coalition is more visible in terms of propaganda materials, especially in Peqin, Gramsh, Pogradec, Saranda, Himara, Berat, Fier and Kavaja.

The use of social networks remains strong, with candidates providing coverage of events in their respective social media accounts.

During this monitoring period, CFFESD notes an increase in personal attacks against candidates. Cases in point are those of Shkodra where both candidates Ketj Bazhdari (AEA)²¹ and Voltana Ademi (PAWD)²² are faced with denigrating pictures and messages. Our

²¹Facebook account of 1 Milion Shqiptar Pro Hapjes se Dosjeve, shared on 3 June at 23:36, from Opozita.com

²²Photo shared www.gazate-tema.net on May 30, 2015

observers in Durres have noticed that Mrs. Grida Duma (PAWD) intentionally mispronounces the name of the governing coalition candidate, Mr. Dako in her electoral activities. Meanwhile our observers in Vlora noted that independent candidate Mr. Vasil Bedinaj²³ has used denigrating words towards the senior officials of the country in some cases. The same candidate was in turn subject of denigrating messages of Vlora TV, which also transmitted denigrating messages against candidate of the right-wing coalition, Mr. Genc Deromenaj. It is worth noting that in this instance, the CEC has ordered the media outlet to give an end to this practice.

This week has seen a number of incidents against candidates, electoral offices and posters. The most flagrant case is the violation of the electoral office of the Human Rights Union Party in Himara, representing the Greek minority, and the destruction of posters of its candidate Mr. Fredi Beleri (HRUP).

In another concerning incident, the staff of DP candidate in Pogradec, Eduard Kapri, reported that he received a threatening message on his mobile phone. The prosecution office is now investigating the case. In Vlora independent candidate Vasil Bedinaj²⁴ denounces pressure from the government officials towards him and his associates and against freedom to express their ideas.

The professional performance of police forces during the campaign is reconfirmed. CFFESD encourages police authorities to continue behaving in a correct manner.

The Coalition continues to call on all candidates and parties to shed light on financial data, donor contributions to the respective election campaigns, as a political obligation and responsibility towards voters.

3. Public institutions and abuse of administrative resources in the context of the 2015 local elections

During this reporting period, there were allegations of six²⁵ cases where public administration employees were pressured to participate in the electoral activities of political parties and candidates. In Ura Vajgurore (EAZ 62), the DP candidate claims that public administration employees are pressured to participate in the electoral activities of the left wing coalition. Likewise, in Berat (EAZ 64), the DP head of campaign argues that the whole Berat public administration is allegedly pressured to serve and support the campaign of the Alliance for European Albania candidate. Furthermore, in Selenica (EAZ 85) public employees, teachers and hospital staff have stated that they participate in the meetings of the AEA candidate, under the pressure of losing their jobs. CFEESD is even more concerned as three out of these six cases (Ura Vajgurore, Pogradec and Vlora) were also noted in the first CFEESD interim report.

²³https://video-fra3-1.xx.fbcdn.net/hvideo-xtf1/v/t42.1790-2/11275256_431189900375754_846240387_n.mp4?oh=5aaa7aa275b7407fbb07c8607a034725&oe=557B655F

²⁴<https://www.facebook.com/GazetaRD/photos/pcb.801559349942316/801559046609013/?type=1&theater>

²⁵ Tirana, Ura Vajgurore, Berat, Poliçan, Pogradec, Vlora, Selenica.

Similarly, there are six²⁶ cases of the employees of the Government of Albania, employees of central or local public administration and agencies of central institutions supporting candidates and political parties during their working hours. CFEESD points to the Vlora case, where employees of the Vlora municipality, workers of water supply and sewage system and hospital staff participated in the meetings of the left wing candidate for the Vlora mayor during their working hours. The local media in Vlora also reports these cases. Furthermore, in Poliçan (EAZ 65) the municipality employees, as well as the headmaster of the Poliçan high school accompanied the candidate of the left wing, Alliance for a European Albania (AEA) during his electoral campaign in Paraspuar and Rehovë at 10:34 am on June 2. Similarly, in Himara (EAZ 86) on June 5 at 11:30 am, the incumbent mayor had a meeting at “1 Maj” neighborhood accompanied by a number of municipality employees.

CFEESD expresses concerns as these cases are clear violations of the Article 3, paragraph 7 of the Albanian Electoral Code, which states that electoral subjects cannot use human resources of the public administration of any level. Political parties are invited to make transparent cases when individuals employed by the public administration participate in campaign after having taken time off from their public roles.

During this reporting period, CFEESD notes again a number of cases of relief aid being delivered to families flooded in November 2014, e.g. Ura Vajgurore, (11.06.2015/16:00-18:30). Likewise, in Novoselë (Vlora, EAZ 84) there are indications that aid was delivered to voters in form of food, as reported also by the local media. The timing of this aid remains of concern to CFEESD, as it could indicate a tendency to influence voters. This particular tendency goes against the principle of free vote, highlighted by Albanian Electoral Code, as well as international standards.

Another aspect of the campaign is the use of the inauguration of important public works by politicians and members of government that helps the ruling coalition's campaign. There are such cases noted in Fier and Divjakë. In Fier, the rally organized by the left-wing coalition, attended by the Prime Minister of Albania, started with the inauguration of the city's promenade, a public investment that should not be linked to the local election campaign. While in Divjaka, on June 8, Member of Parliament Mr. Erion Brace, used the occasion of the official opening of the tourist season, to campaign for the candidate of the left coalition, Mr. Kokoneshi.

There have been a few cases of use of public spaces by parties without local authorities consent, as well as accusations of alleged unfair distribution of public space by local authorities.

CFEESD notes a number of accusations by parties of unequal space allocation for candidates to post their propaganda materials. In Vlora, the right-wing coalition and the independent candidate have claimed in the local media that the left-wing Alliance for European Albania candidate enjoys more spaces to post his propaganda material. Additionally, in Ura Vajgurore

²⁶ EAZ no. Ura Vajgurore, Poliçan, Vlora, Selenica, Humara.

the DP candidate claimed to CFFESD that he was not given enough space to put his propaganda material.

There have also been instances of political parties using public spaces without authorization, against which local government authorities have been quick to react. In Bulqizë, on Thursday, June 12th, the Democratic Party put its flags and posters in the Palace of Culture, where CEAZ 18 is situated. They were subsequently removed following complaints of the SMI candidate toward the current mayor, for unfair distribution of propaganda posting spaces.

The Coalition expresses concern over numerous vote-buying allegations during the past week, in particular, those in Vora municipality and notes that, if true, such actions represent criminal offences.

CFFESD is not able to verify the accuracy of these allegations, but we appeal to the respective authorities to quickly investigate the allegations and inform the citizens as soon as possible about the outcomes of all investigations of the cases regarding the alleged vote buying. A pre-requisite for implementation of free and fair elections and building the trust in electoral process is that all perpetrators of criminal offences regarding electoral rights and rules are penalized in compliance with the law.

6. About CFFESD

The Coalition for Free and Fair Elections and for Sustainable Democracy (CFFESD) is an independent, non-partisan organization to promote civic participation in elections and in securing sustainable democracy. CFFESD focuses on issues that influence the upholding of human rights, gender equality and the rights of people with disabilities.

CFFESD has endorsed the Declaration of Global Principles for Nonpartisan Election Observation and Monitoring by Citizen Organizations and its code of conduct of Global Network of Domestic Elections Monitor (GDNEM), setting forth a clear and forceful statement of principles and code of conduct for nonpartisan election monitoring by citizen organizations. CFFESD observation methodology is in full compliance with international standards including international documents, such as the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, the European Human Rights Convention, the Constitution of the Republic of Albania as well as the Albanian Electoral Code.

CFFESD as of June 6, 2015 consists of 30 partner organizations and hundreds of Albanian citizens who volunteer their time to CFFESD's efforts for the Local Elections of June 21, 2015.

This project on local election observation is supported by Assist Impact through funding provided by United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and with the technical assistance from the National Democratic Institute (NDI).

More details and findings can be found on the CFFESD website.

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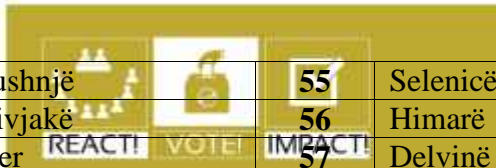




Municipality	Adm. Unit	CEAZ	Municipality	Adm. Unit	CEAZ	Municipality	Adm. Unit	CEAZ
Malësi e madhe	Koplik	1	Tiranë	Nj. Bashkiake nr. 1	31	Mallakastër	Ballsh	61
Shkodër	Shkodër	2		Nj. Bashkiake nr. 2	32	Ura vajguore	Ura vajguore	62
	Shkodër	3		Nj. Bashkiake Nr. 3	33	Kuçovë	Kuçovë	63
	Shkodër	4		Nj. Bashkiake Nr. 4	34	Berat	Berat	64
	Shkodër	5		Nj. Bashkiake Nr. 5	35	Poličan	Poličan	65
Vau i dejës	Bushat	6		Nj. Bashkiake nr. 6	36	Skrapar	Çorovodë	66
Pukë		7		Nj. Bashkiake nr. 7	37	Pogradec	Pogradec	67
Fushë arrëz		8		Nj. Bashkiake Nr. 8	38	Maliq	Maliq	68
Tropojë	Bajram curri	9		Nj. Bashkiake Nr. 9	39		Pustec	69
HAS(Krumë)	Krumë	10		Nj. Bashkiake Nr. 10	40	Devoll	Bilisht	70
KUKËS	Kukës	11		Nj. Bashkiake Nr. 11	41	Korçë	Korçë	71
LEZHË	Lezhë	12	Kavajë	Kavajë	42		Korçë	72
	Lezhë	13	Rrogozhinë	Rrogozhinë	43	Kolonjë	Ersekë	73
KURBIN	Laç	14	Peqin	Peqin	44	Këlcyrë	Përmet	74
MIRDITË	Rrëshen	15	Belsh	Belsh	45	Përmet	Këlcyrë	75
Mat	Burrel	16	Cërrik	Cërrik	46	Memaliaj	Memaliaj	76
Klos	Klos	17	Elbasan	Elbasan	47	Tepelenë	Tepelenë	77
Bulqizë	Bulqizë	18		Elbasan	48	Gjirokastrë	Gjirokastrë	78
Dibër	Peshkopi	19		Elbasan	49	Libohovë	Libohovë	79
Krujë	Krujë	20		Elbasan	50	Dropull	Jorgucat	80
Durrës	Sukth	21	Gramsh	Gramsh	51	Vlorë	Vlorë	81
	Durrës	22	Librazhd	Librazhd	52		Vlorë	82
	Durrës	23	Prrenjas	Prrenjas	53		Vlorë	83
	Durrës	24	Lushnjë	Lushnjë	54		Vlorë	84



COALITION FOR FREE
AND FAIR ELECTIONS AND
SUSTAINABLE DEMOCRACY



Shijak	Shijak	25	Lushnjë	55	Selenicë	Kotë	85
Vorë	Vorë	26	Divjakë	56	Himarë	Himarë	86
Kamëz	Kamëz	27	Fier	57	Delvinë	Delvinë	87
	Paskuqan	28	Fier	58	Sarandë	Sarandë	88
Tiranë	Kashar	29	Patos	59	Livadhja	Dermish	89
	Bërzhitë	30	Roskovec	60	Konispol	Konispol	90