



Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

# REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

2 April 2017

### OSCE/ODIHR NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION REPORT

9-10 February 2017



Warsaw  
7 March 2017

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>I.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>FINDINGS.....</b>	<b>3</b>
A.	BACKGROUND AND POLITICAL CONTEXT.....	3
B.	LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ELECTORAL SYSTEM.....	4
C.	ELECTION ADMINISTRATION.....	4
D.	VOTER REGISTRATION .....	5
E.	CANDIDATE REGISTRATION .....	6
F.	ELECTION CAMPAIGN .....	6
G.	CAMPAIGN FINANCE .....	6
H.	MEDIA .....	7
I.	COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS .....	8
J.	ELECTION OBSERVATION.....	8
<b>IV.</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>ANNEX: LIST OF MEETINGS.....</b>	<b>10</b>

**REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**  
**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**  
**2 April 2017**

**OSCE/ODIHR Needs Assessment Mission Report**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

In anticipation of an official invitation to observe the upcoming presidential election to be held on 2 April 2017 and in accordance with its mandate, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR) undertook a Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) from 8 to 10 February. The NAM included Steven Martin, OSCE/ODIHR Senior Election Adviser on New Voting Technologies, and Ulvi Akhundlu, OSCE/ODIHR Election Adviser.

The purpose of the mission was to assess the pre-election environment and preparations for the election. Based on this assessment, the NAM should recommend whether to deploy an OSCE/ODIHR election-related activity for the forthcoming presidential election, and if so, what type of activity best meets the identified needs. Meetings were held with officials from state institutions as well as with representatives of political parties, media, civil society, and the resident international community. A list of meetings is annexed to this report.

The OSCE/ODIHR would like to thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, including its Permanent Mission of Serbia to the OSCE and other international organizations and the OSCE Mission to Serbia for their assistance and co-operation in organizing the NAM. The OSCE/ODIHR would also like to thank all interlocutors for taking the time to meet with the NAM.

**II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

On 2 March, the parliament announced that the presidential election will be held on 2 April 2017. The president is elected for a five-year term, and can serve a maximum of two terms.

With the exception of legislation on political financing, election-related legislation has not been amended since the last presidential election. While the legal framework provides an overall sound basis for the conduct of democratic elections, the OSCE/ODIHR has previously noted that the legislation would benefit from a comprehensive review to address loopholes and unclear provisions. Most OSCE/ODIHR recommendations pertaining to the election administration, campaign regulations and oversight, dispute resolution, and observers have not been addressed. Several OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed concern over the lack of provisions to effectively investigate and sanction the misuse of administrative resources and abuse of office.

The election will be administered by two levels of election administration, led by the Republic Electoral Commission (REC). While a number of stakeholders expressed a certain level of confidence in the election administration, their level of trust has decreased since last year's parliamentary elections with specific reference to administering election day proceedings and handling of complaints on election results. Additionally, they raised concerns over irregularities in the forthcoming election, including possible malfeasance at polling stations and carousel voting.

Citizens over the age of 18 years by election day are eligible to vote, except those who lost legal capacity through a court decision. Voter registration is passive and a unified voter register is maintained by the Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government. Several

OSCE/ODIHR NAM expressed concerns regarding the accuracy of voter lists noting various issues affecting its currentness. Authorities informed the OSCE/ODIHR NAM of intentions to undertake measures to eliminate duplicate registrations and raise trust in the accuracy of the register.

Any citizen eligible to vote can stand for election. Parties, coalitions and groups of citizens have the right to nominate candidates and registration commences once the election is called. Candidates must collect at least 10,000 supporting signatures, and voters can only support one prospective candidate. OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors generally did not express concerns with the registration process; however, they noted a lack of sufficient follow-up on behalf of law enforcement agencies with regard to the alleged forgery of numerous supporting signatures during the 2016 parliamentary elections.

According to the law, the official campaign starts once the election is announced, although a number of parties and prospective candidates have already commenced election-related activities. Most OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expect negative campaigning to be prominent. While parties confirmed their ability to campaign freely, many stakeholders expressed concerns about and expect potential pressure on voters, particularly civil servants, misuse of administrative resources, abuse of office and vote-buying.

Campaigns can be financed from public funds and from the parties, candidates themselves and private donations. The Anti-corruption Agency (ACA) is mandated with the oversight of political and campaign finance. No major concerns were voiced regarding the ACA's ability to impartially operate; however, some interlocutors opined that the legal framework on campaign finance would benefit from a review and addressing previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendations.

The media landscape is diverse and offers a wide range of information, although there are widespread concerns over the transparency of media ownership and lack of editorial independence. Public broadcasters are required to cover the election in accordance with the principles of equitability and objectivity and allocate free airtime to each candidate. Election coverage by private broadcasters is largely unregulated. Several OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted the lack of legal clarity on the regulatory authority's role in monitoring media conduct during the campaign as well as concerns that a specialised body to investigate and sanction breaches of legislation will not be appointed by the parliament despite a legal provision, thus potentially leaving media-related complaints unaddressed.

Decisions and actions of election commissions that violate electoral rights can be challenged by voters, candidates and their nominating groups. The law does not provide for complaints to be filed at polling stations on election day. Legislation provides a 24-hour deadline from an event to filing a complaint with the REC, considered by many OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors as too short to ensure effective legal redress.

The law continues to lack provisions for domestic and international election observation. As per previous practice, the REC plans to address this issue through adopting specific instructions, which would provide for accreditation of domestic and international observers. Although civil society organizations expressed an intention to observe the election, most stated that a lack of financial resources would likely restrict the scope of their activities.

Overall, OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors welcomed the presence of an OSCE/ODIHR observation activity as a way to enhance public confidence and improve the electoral process. The majority of OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors indicated a need to observe activities at regional and

local levels, and underscored the need to deploy international observers to follow election day proceedings.

In considering an observation activity, the OSCE/ODIHR NAM has taken into account the various findings outlined in this report and the concerns expressed by stakeholders. These include issues related to the confidence in the lower-level election commissions, accuracy of the voter register, conduct of the campaign, especially regarding possible voter intimidation, vote-buying, and the potential misuse of administrative resources. Most previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendations remain unaddressed, and specific aspects that could merit attention by an OSCE/ODIHR election observation activity include the conduct of the campaign, campaign finance and media coverage. Given the concerns shared by civil society organizations about their ability to deploy observers and the issues raised by multiple stakeholders on election day, the management of proceeding at polling stations on election day may benefit from further scrutiny.

Based on the findings of this report, the OSCE/ODIHR NAM would have recommended the deployment of an Election Observation Mission (EOM) with both long-term and short-term observers for the upcoming presidential election, in addition to a core team of experts. However, due to the short timeframe until election day on 2 April as well as the time required to recruit and deploy long-term observers, including preparing for the arrival of short-term observers, the deployment of an EOM will not be possible. The OSCE/ODIHR nevertheless sees merit in sending an observation activity for this election on the basis of the OSCE/ODIHR NAM findings, and thus recommends the deployment of an Election Assessment Mission.

### **III. FINDINGS**

#### **A. BACKGROUND AND POLITICAL CONTEXT**

According to the Constitution, the election should be held not earlier than 90 days and not later than 60 days before the expiry of the current president's term in office, which expires on 31 May 2017. On 2 March, the parliament announced that the presidential election will be held on 2 April 2017. The incumbent president has stated that he would not seek re-election despite being eligible. As of February, several prominent prospective candidates had already publicly declared they would stand for election.

Following the 2016 early parliamentary elections, the Serbian Progressive Party led by the incumbent prime minister maintained its parliamentary majority (131 of 250 seats). The new government took office in August, renewing the coalition between the Serbian Progressive Party, the Socialist Party of Serbia, their respective junior partners, and the Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians.

The OSCE/ODIHR has observed 15 elections in Serbia since 1997, most recently in 2016, when the OSCE/ODIHR deployed a Limited Election Observation Mission (LEOM) for the early parliamentary elections. The LEOM concluded that concluded that “the 24 April 2016 early parliamentary elections offered voters a variety of choices. The election administration performed its duties efficiently and generally enjoyed the trust of the electoral stakeholders. Although fundamental freedoms were respected, biased media coverage, undue advantage of incumbency and a blurring of distinction between state and party activities unlevelled the playing field for contestants.”<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> See [previous OSCE/ODIHR election reports on Serbia](#).

## B. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The presidential election is regulated primarily by the 2006 Constitution, the 2004 Law on Election of the President (LEP), the 2009 Law on the Unified Voters' Register (LUVR), the 2011 Law on Financing Political Activities (LFPA), the 2002 Broadcasting Law and the 2016 Law on Public Gatherings. The legal framework is supplemented by the 2012 Republic Electoral Commission (REC) rules of procedure, instructions and decisions.

With the exception of the LFPA, the election-related legislation has not been amended since the 2012 presidential election. While the legal framework provides an overall sound basis for the conduct of democratic elections, the OSCE/ODIHR has previously stated that the legislation would benefit from a comprehensive review to address loopholes and unclear provisions. Most OSCE/ODIHR recommendations pertaining to the election administration, campaign regulations and monitoring, dispute resolution and election observation have not been addressed. Several OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed concern over the lack of provisions to effectively investigate and sanction the misuse of administrative resources and abuse of office.

The president is elected for a five-year term, and can serve a maximum of two terms. To be elected in the first round, a candidate must receive more than 50 per cent of the votes cast. Otherwise, a second round is held within 15 days between the two candidates who received the highest number of votes. The candidate who receives more votes in the second round is elected.

## C. ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

The election will be administered by two levels of election administration; the REC and some 8,000 Polling Boards (PBs).<sup>2</sup> The REC is a permanent body comprising a chairperson, 16 permanent members and their deputies, appointed for a four-year term by the parliament, and two non-voting members – a secretary and a representative of the National Statistical Office. During an election, each registered electoral contestant has a right to appoint a representative to serve as an extended REC member with the same rights and duties as permanent members. The composition of the REC is proportional to the number of seats held by the parliamentary parties. Several OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted concern that the current formula of the REC's composition provides the governing coalition with a possibility to exercise influence over commissions, potentially undermining trust in the impartiality of the election administration. Based on nominations of the parliamentary parties, the REC will also establish *ad hoc* Working Bodies, which will undertake logistical support in organizing the election.

PBs include a chairperson, two members and their deputies and are composed according to the same principle of a permanent and an extended composition.<sup>3</sup> The REC informed the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that it may face challenges in recruiting sufficient numbers of qualified PB members and providing them with uniform training, an issue of concern also echoed by several other stakeholders.

The REC informed the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that election preparations were ongoing, including drafting instructions and the election calendar and logistical arrangements. The REC plans a

---

<sup>2</sup> The REC will also establish PBs in military and penitentiary institutions as well as in diplomatic missions abroad. A polling station is established for a minimum of 100 and a maximum of 2,500 voters.

<sup>3</sup> During previous elections, PBs in Kosovo did not have extended composition, which some OSCE/ODIHR interlocutors pointed at as potentially limiting the transparency and pluralistic nature of PBs.

comprehensive awareness campaign on various aspects of the election, including in 12 minority languages. Specific efforts will be undertaken to facilitate voting for persons with disabilities.

Several interlocutors highlighted a 2016 Constitutional Court ruling on the conduct of voting on the territory of Kosovo<sup>4</sup> during the 2014 parliamentary elections as potentially representing a challenge to the organization of the vote in the context of this election.<sup>5</sup> While a number of stakeholders expressed a certain level of confidence in the election administration, their level of trust has decreased since last year's parliamentary elections with specific reference to administering election day proceedings and handling of complaints on election results. Additionally, they raised concerns over irregularities in the forthcoming election, including possible malfeasance at polling stations and carousel voting.

#### **D. VOTER REGISTRATION**

Citizens over the age of 18 years by election day are eligible to vote, except those who have lost legal capacity through a court decision. Voter registration is passive. The Unified Voter Register (UVR) is maintained by the Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government (MPA) and updated continuously based on municipal records, relevant registers held by the Ministry of Interior and other state institutions, and voter requests.

Voters are entitled to request inclusion in the voter list at their place of temporary residence and also abroad, in which case they are temporarily excluded from the original voter list. Special lists are compiled for military personnel, voters in prisons and detention facilities based on information provided by the respective state agency.<sup>6</sup> The law is silent on creation of special lists for persons in social welfare and psychiatric institutions. Some interlocutors opined that more effective communication was needed among different institutions involved in the voter registration process to increase the accuracy of the UVR.

The UVR closes for changes 15 days before election day. Beyond this, modifications shall only be done by the REC on the basis of MPA decisions received not later than 48 hours before election day. After the deadline, the final number of voters is published. The law does not allow voter registration on election day.

Although the law provides for voter lists to be disclosed at the municipal level, the MPA noted to the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that individuals can only check their personal records upon request in the municipality and online by using their personal identification number. With such a lack of public scrutiny and transparency, several OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed concerns regarding the accuracy of voter lists noting various issues affecting its currentness; specific reference concerned the inclusion of deceased persons, as well as a lack of sufficiently precise data on persons residing on the territory of Kosovo, members of the Roma community, and voters living abroad. The MPA informed the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that it intends to undertake measures to eliminate duplicate registrations and raise public trust in the accuracy of the UVR.

---

<sup>4</sup> All reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

<sup>5</sup> In its ruling from 16 June 2016, the Constitutional Court determined Articles 9 and 10 of the REC instruction on the conducting of voting on the territory of Kosovo in the 2014 parliamentary elections to be contrary to the Law on Elections of Representatives, which prescribes counting procedures to take place at the polling station where the voting took place. In recent elections, ballots (and other materials) were transported from polling stations on the territory of Kosovo to Raska and Vranje for counting.

<sup>6</sup> Ministries of Defense and Justice.

## **E. CANDIDATE REGISTRATION**

Any citizen who is eligible to vote can stand for the election. Political parties, coalitions and groups of citizens have the right to nominate candidates. Self-nominated candidates are not permitted. Candidate registration begins when the election is called and lasts until 20 days prior to election day, potentially leaving only ten days for registration. Candidates have to collect supporting signatures of at least 10,000 voters. All signatures have to be certified, which some stakeholders noted as overly burdensome. Despite a previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendation, voters can only support one prospective candidate. Signatures are verified by REC staff, and the MPA electronically crosschecks signatures against the UVR. OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors generally did not express concerns with the registration process; however, they noted a lack of sufficient follow-up on behalf of law enforcement agencies with regard to the alleged forgery of numerous supporting signatures during the 2016 parliamentary elections.

## **F. ELECTION CAMPAIGN**

The law stipulates that the official campaign starts once the presidential election is called. However, parties and prospective candidates have already been undertaking election-related activities for several weeks.

Most parties plan to conduct their campaigns through traditional means of campaigning and are also expecting to run active campaigns online, including social networks. The campaign is expected to focus on social and economic conditions, migration, relations with neighbouring countries, and the EU accession. However, most OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expected the candidates to use negative campaigning directed at others rather than focusing on their own programmes. While parties confirmed their ability to campaign freely, many stakeholders expressed concerns about potential pressure on voters, in particular on civil servants, as well as possible misuse of administrative resources, abuse of office and vote-buying. Party and civil society representatives raised concerns with the OSCE/ODIHR NAM regarding media bias, slanderous attacks against certain candidates and concerns over the lack of transparency of campaign finances.

## **G. CAMPAIGN FINANCE**

Campaigns can be financed from public funds and by the parties or nominating bodies, candidates themselves and private donations. Funding from foreign, state, public and anonymous sources as well as from non-profit, charitable organizations and trade unions is prohibited.

An individual may donate annually up to a total of 20 average monthly salaries, whereas a legal entity may donate up to 200 average monthly salaries. The limit is doubled in an election year, regardless of the number of election contests. Membership dues beyond a certain amount in one year and all donations must be made by bank transfer. When debts are written off or credits or loans are given under conditions deviating from market conditions, they are considered donations. There is no spending limit for campaigns or for regular party activities.

The Anti-corruption Agency (ACA) oversees political and campaign finance. Political entities are obliged to submit financial reports to the ACA annually and within 30 days after the announcement of the final elections results. Financial reporting before election day is not required. There is neither a deadline for the ACA to publish the financial reports nor an obligation to publish any conclusions. The ACA can issue warnings or initiate misdemeanour or criminal proceedings for possible violations. Sanctions include warnings, suspension of public funding, fines from RSD 200,000 up to



RSD 2 million (approximately EUR 1,600 to 16,000), confiscation of funds and imprisonment. For this election, the ACA plans to deploy up to 60 observers to collect data on compliance with the legislation. The ACA also informed the OSCE/ODIHR NAM about plans to organize training sessions for representatives of parties and nominating groups related to campaign finance reporting.

While no major concerns were voiced by OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors regarding the ability of the ACA to impartially perform its work, some opined that the legal framework that governs party and campaign finance would benefit from a review and addressing longstanding OSCE/ODIHR recommendations, including establishing an expenditure ceiling, shortening the deadlines for the submission of financial reports, submitting reports before election day, introducing a short deadline for their publication and introducing proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.

## H. MEDIA

The media landscape is diverse and offers a wide range of information about politics and elections, with television serving as the primary source of information. OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors acknowledged the overall trend of tabloidization of the media, reflected by the narrowing of current affairs programming and a lack of critical reporting that would offer the public an analysis of candidate platforms and views. Concerns were also expressed with regard to the transparency of media ownership and lack of editorial independence and a self-censorship in both public and private broadcast and print media. Several interlocutors informed the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that local media are particularly vulnerable and are allegedly subject to pressure from parties and local authorities. The OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media (RFOM) expressed concern over a series of incidents, including death threats, directed at media in 2016.<sup>7</sup> According to OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors, freedom of expression online is also potentially challenged.<sup>8</sup> While defamation no longer results in prison terms, it remains a criminal offence potentially subject to high fines.<sup>9</sup>

Legal provisions for media coverage of the election campaign are scattered in several laws, and include the Broadcasting Law, the Law on Electronic Media, the Law on Advertising and the *Rulebook on Obligations of Media Service Providers during the Election Campaign*, published in 2015 by the broadcast media regulatory body, the Regulatory Authority of Electronic Media (REM). While broadcast media are obliged to provide information about contestants in a non-discriminatory, true, objective, complete and timely manner, public media are also obliged to provide equal airtime to contestants to present their platforms. The public broadcaster informed the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that it would allocate 40 minutes of such airtime to each candidate. It also plans to organize debates among contestants, although only before a potential second round. Some OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors complained about possible extra coverage for candidates holding public office.

Several OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors pointed at the lack of legal clarity regarding the role of the REM in monitoring the broadcast media's conduct during the election campaign. Concerns were also voiced that a specialised body to investigate and sanction breaches of legislation will not be appointed by the parliament despite a legal provision, thus potentially leaving media-related complaints unaddressed.

---

<sup>7</sup> See OSCE RFoM [statement on 16 September 2016](#).

<sup>8</sup> See also the [2016 Serbia Progress Report](#) by the European Commission which cites an increased pressure and attacks against online journalists and bloggers.

<sup>9</sup> In November 2016, the Belgrade court determined that NIN newspaper damaged the reputation of Serbia's Minister of Interior and ordered the magazine to pay 300,000 RDS (approximately EUR 2,500) for harming the Minister's reputation. The Council of Europe's Commissioner for Human Rights issued a [statement](#) expressing his concern over a possible negative impact of the court decision on media freedom in Serbia.

## I. COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS

Complaints and appeals can be filed by voters, candidates and their nominating groups. Complaints against decisions, acts or omissions of PBs are filed with the REC. The law does not provide for complaints to be filed with the PBs on election day. Complaints against REC decisions are filed with the REC with appeals possible with the Administrative Court that has final jurisdiction. Legislation provides a 24-hour deadline from an event to filing a complaint with the REC that must decide on it within 48 hours. If a complaint is upheld, the relevant decision or act is annulled. If the REC fails to review a complaint within the legal timeframe, the complaint is considered upheld. Many OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed concerns regarding the short deadlines for the submission of complaints; most noted confidence in the impartiality of the election administration and courts in resolving electoral disputes.

The Law on Administrative Disputes does not require holding public hearings for appeals in the Administrative Court, and election-related appeals are heard *in camera*, contrary to a previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendation. Electoral disputes may also be brought before the Constitutional Court when all other legal remedies have been exhausted. The Constitutional Court is empowered to annul elections if it finds irregularities that may have influenced the result.

## J. ELECTION OBSERVATION

The LEP continues to lack provisions for domestic and international election observation, despite previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendations. Similar to previous practice, the REC plans to adopt specific instructions providing for accreditation of domestic and international observers. The regulation is expected to set deadlines for accreditation and limit the number of citizen observers to one observer per organization per polling station. To be eligible to observe the election, the goals and objectives of civil society organizations must lie within the election sphere. Although civil society organizations expressed an intention to observe the election, most stated that a lack of financial resources would likely restrict the scope of their activities.

In addition, registered candidates through their nominating entities may appoint authorized representatives to each election administration body. All political parties that the OSCE/ODIHR NAM met with noted that they intend to deploy their representatives to most polling stations.

## IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors welcomed the presence of an OSCE/ODIHR observation activity as a way to enhance public confidence and improve the electoral process. The majority of OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors indicated a need to observe activities at regional and local levels, and underscored the need to deploy international observers to follow election day proceedings.

In considering an observation activity, the OSCE/ODIHR NAM has taken into account the various findings outlined in this report and the concerns expressed by stakeholders. These include issues related to the confidence in the lower-level election commissions, accuracy of the voter register, conduct of the campaign, especially with regard to possible voter intimidation, vote-buying, and the potential misuse of administrative resources. Most previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendations remain unaddressed, and specific aspects that could merit attention by an OSCE/ODIHR election observation activity include the conduct of the campaign, campaign finance and media coverage.

Given the concerns shared by civil society organizations regarding their ability to deploy observers and the issues raised by multiple stakeholders on election day, the management of proceeding at polling stations on election day may benefit from further scrutiny.

Based on the findings of this report, the OSCE/ODIHR NAM would have recommended the deployment of an Election Observation Mission (EOM) with both long-term and short-term observers for the upcoming presidential election, in addition to a core team of experts. However, due to the short timeframe until election day on 2 April as well as the time required to recruit and deploy long-term observers, including preparing for the arrival of short-term observers, the deployment of an EOM will not be possible. The OSCE/ODIHR nevertheless sees merit in sending an observation activity for this election on the basis of the OSCE/ODIHR NAM findings, and thus recommends the deployment of an Election Assessment Mission.

## **ANNEX: LIST OF MEETINGS**

### **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

Veljko Odalović, Secretary General  
Tamara Rastovac Siamashvili, Head of Department for OSCE and CoE  
Vesna Lalić, Acting Head of Consular Department  
Marko Brkić, Counsellor

### **Republic Election Commission**

Vladimir Dimitrijević, President  
Srdjan Smiljanić, Secretary  
Miladin Kovačević, Director, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia  
Vladimir Šutić, Deputy, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia  
Aleksandar Đorđević, Counsellor  
Milan Čuljković, Counsellor

### **Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government**

Ivan Bošnjak, State Secretary  
Natalija Pavlovic Šinikovic, Assistant Minister  
Ivana Antić, Special Adviser to the Minister

### **Anti-Corruption Agency**

Katarina Klara Dakić, Deputy Director, Political parties finance control  
Milica Božanić, Deputy Director, Sector for international cooperation

### **Administrative Court**

Jelena Ivanović, President  
Dragana Vasić, Adviser for international cooperation

### **Office of the Ombudsman**

Miloš Janković, Deputy Director  
Ivana Bosiljčić, Counsellor

### **Regulatory Authority for Electronic Media**

Goran Petrović, Council Vice-president  
Rajka Galin Certić, Director  
Nenad Jankovic, Secretary General

### **Radio and Television of Serbia**

Bojan Brkić, Deputy Editor-in-Chief

### **Political Parties**<sup>10</sup>

Aleksandra Jerkov, International Secretary, MP, Democratic Party (DS)  
Dragan Maršićanin, Deputy President, Democratic Party of Serbia (DSS)  
Marko Danilović, Member of REC, Democratic Party of Serbia (DSS)  
Aleksandar Stevanovic, MP, Enough is Enough (Dosta je bilo)  
Ognjen Djuric, Elections adviser, Dveri  
Jovan Najdenov, Presidency member and Spokesperson, Liberal Democratic Party (LDS)

---

<sup>10</sup> The OSCE/ODIHR NAM requested meetings with representatives of all parliamentary factions.

Nenad Konstantinovic, Vice President, Socialist Democratic Party (SDS)  
Vladimir Orlić, MP, Serbian Progressive Party (SNS)  
Žarko Obradović, Vice President, Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS)

**Civil Society**

Bojan Klacar, *Executive Director*, Center for Free Elections and Democracy (CeSID)  
Ivo Colovic, *Director of Operations*, Center for Free Elections and Democracy (CeSID)  
Vukosava Crnjanski, Director, Center for Research, Transparency and Accountability (CRTA)  
Pavle Dimitrijević, Head of Legal Department, Center for Research, Transparency and Accountability (CRTA)  
Raša Nedeljkov, Programme Director, Center for Research, Transparency and Accountability (CRTA)

**International Community**

H.E. Ambassador Andrea Orizio, Head of Mission, OSCE Mission to Serbia  
H.E. Ambassador Michael Davenport, Head of Delegation, EU Delegation to Serbia  
Tim Cartwright, Head of Office, Council of Europe Office in Belgrade