



Based on article 44 and 64.2 item (a) and (b) and article 128.2 of Law no. 03/L-073 on General Elections in Republic of Kosovo and Law no. L/l-256 for Amendment of General Elections in Republic of Kosovo and article 17 and 20 of Law No 03/L-072 on Local Elections in Republic of Kosovo, Central Election Commission on 02.07.2013 issues:

# ELECTION REGULATION No. 13 / 2013 ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN AND NOTICE FOR POLITICAL EVENTS

# Article 1 General Provisions

This regulation aims to to regulate: Organizing and holding public meetings, printed material content of the campaign, cases of actions prior to election day, role of security members during public meetings, MEC's role, rights of political parties and sanctions.

# Article 2 <u>Definitions</u>

2.1 With "the election campaign period" means the period of thirty (30) days of the election campaign for political parties which ends one (1) day before Election Day, during which certified political entities were allowed to actively promote their political platforms, ideas and principles in order to win the votes of the electorate in favor of their candidates. The campaign for the second round of Mayoral Elections determined by special decision of the CEC.

- 2.2 Political rally means public meeting held in indoor or open spaces, gathering, discussion, March or public debate designed to disseminate a political message to win the support of voters and conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws in force.
- 2.3 **Political Entity** (PE) means a political party, coalition, citizen initiative or independent candidate.
- 2.4 **Representative of the political entity (SP)** means members and political party candidates and persons in charge to assist in the preparation and conduct of the election campaign.
- 2.5 **Municipal Election Commission (MEC)** is the body responsible for implementing electoral activities within its territory.

## Article 3 Printed materials of election campaign

- 3.1 All printed materials, audio-visual and other election materials must bear the name of a certified political entity that has commissioned the preparation of such material.
- 3.2 Election material must not contain commercial advertising.
- 3.3 Municipal authorities should designate specific locations for exposure of printed election material and public information materials prepared by the CEC. Such places should be allocated to the most frequently used and most visible in the municipality. CEC communicates with municipal authorities through SMEO to determine the areas where CEC may decide the election materials for public information.
- 3.4 Election materials should not be placed within the area of public institutions, schools, religious buildings, or buildings owned by the state, in monuments, buildings, structures and objects that have historical, cultural, religious, architectural values and within offices CEC, within the polling station or at a distance of less than one hundred (100) meters from their entrance.
- 3.5 Printed election materials can be displayed inside privately owned facilities, buildings, structures, or objects other than those specified in Article 3.4, the prior approval of their owners.

- 3.6 Any certified political entity shall display its election material in a manner that does not obstruct the view of election materials belonging to other political entities certified.
- 3.7 MEC shall actively monitor the use of printed materials, audiovisual and any other election materials of certified political entities during the election campaign. In case of violation of the Code of Conduct for elections or the provisions laid down by the Election Regulations of CEC or the applicable law, the MEC must immediately inform concerned political entity to take corrective measures. If repeated violations are repeated by the same political entity or the same refuses to correct the identified violations, MEC must report the case to the Election Panel for Appeals and Complaints (EPAC)

#### Article 4

#### Organizing and holding public meetings

- 4.1 Certified political entities should not hold public meetings within the space of buildings used by Government Agencies and Independent Institutions of the Republic of Kosovo as defined in Chapter XII of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, in school during school hours, hospitals, KSF objects, objects of worship, religious buildings or sites in private ownership without the consent of their owners. Schools should not be used for public gatherings unless the CEC and the Government of Kosovo after the memorandum of agreement decide otherwise and only after working hours.
- 4.2 Certified political entity that wishes to organize and hold a political rally should the Municipal Election Officer of the municipality (MEO) submit a completed Notice of Retention Political Rally (PRNF), as in Appendix 1, recently seventy-two (72) hours in advance.
- 4.3 MEO after receiving a FNPG from a political entity must:
  - a) After receiving a recommendation from the police and no later than 48 hours before the scheduled public event, inform PS that is not contradicted if there are similar FNPG filed by other parties to hold a public meeting at the place and time the same or similar time and place relevant;

- b) Later than 48 hours before the scheduled public event any one political party hold public gathering, and which not, in a case that has been submitted by an entity other PRNF other political tenure in a public meeting place and time the same or similar time and place relevant. MEO will give priority to SP who has submitted the application first and reject the SP FNPG who submitted the request later. MEO shall immediately inform the political parties in the proper way.
- c) later than 48 hours before the scheduled public event, refuse PRNF if:
  - Police recommends that this be done, or
  - PRNF does not comply with this rule or other applicable legislation.
- 4. 4 If a certified political entity has received a negative response from MEO in the request for public assembly as in 4.3 (b) of this Regulation may file a complaint against him in ECAP.
- 4.5 A certified political entity must hold a public rally by respecting all legal principles that regulate public gatherings.
- 4.6 MEO shall keep records of all taken PRNF copies of written correspondence with political parties and the police, for any future reference.
- 4.7 MEO is responsible to maintain constant coordination with the police and inform any violation of the Code of Conduct for political parties and their representatives that may occur during public gatherings. Police reports about the demolition of any political events made available to the CEC and EPAC. Any serious violations should be immediately reported to the EPAC for further action on their part.
- 4.8 Disputes regarding holding of political events in public places can be discussed and resolved by EPAC.

## Article 5 Rights of Political Entities during the political gatherings

- 5.1 During the campaign period, the certified political entities have the right to:
  - a) Organize and hold public meetings, roundtables, press conferences, interviews, speeches or any other similar activities, through which they can freely express their opinions in order to gain support from voters;
  - b) Publish and distribute posters, advertisements and other material related to an election campaign, and
  - c) Any campaign through television, radio or cable, as well as newspaper, magazine, telephone network, the postal system or any other means of advertisement.
  - d) Certified political entities must conduct their electoral activity with the regulations of Central Election Commission (CEC) Code of Conduct issued by the Independent Media Commission and any other applicable legislation.
- 5.2 In the election campaign of any certified political entity categories of employees that cannot be included are: state and public institutions, the Kosovo Security Force (KSF), Kosovo Police and their staff, charitable and religious organizations, representatives of religious communities, CEC, CEC Secretariat and Municipal Election Commissions (MECs) and representatives of the mass media when they are engaged in their professional activities and persons who have not attained 18 years on Election Day.

# Article 6 Armed members of close protection unit in public gatherings

Members of close protection unit, authorized by the law in force for carrying weapons, who are on duty, must be previously identified in every rally and after the request of the present official of the Kosovo Police. All the weapons must be kept hidden.

#### Article 7

### Un-authorized public gatherings

- 7.1 Any public gathering held without submitted FNPG or after refusal FNPG by MEO or the police, is unauthorized and will be considered a violation of this Regulation.
- 7.2 If MEO or Kosovo Police officers encounter an unauthorized public meeting, they should inform the EPAC for details of the public gathering: time, place, number of participants at the public meeting, PE holding that public gathering, as well as any other relevant information regarding the meeting.

## Article 8 Prohibited actions before and during Election Day

- 8.1 During the 24 hour period before the opening of polling stations for voting, until the end, political parties and their representatives are prohibited from conducting any activity related to the election campaign, such as:
  - a) Holding meetings for election campaign purposes;
  - b) Distribution or exhibition of any material in any polling station, or within the space of one hundred (100) meters around, with the aim of influencing voters or research support from persons entering the polling stations to vote;
  - Using megaphones or other systems for public address anywhere in Kosovo with the aim of influencing voters, or organizing any rally, procession or demonstration of a political or participation therein;
  - d) Sale, supply, purchase, service or consumption of alcoholic beverages closer than one hundred (100) feet of any polling center on Election Day;
  - e) Use of local or international media to influence voters;
  - f) Development of any election campaign in polling center facilities;

- g) Holding elections cards, badges or other signs of election by voting members of the council, accredited observers or voters on Election Day to promote a particular political entity.
- 8.2 Results of surveys of public opinion research or analysis purposes in connection with the voters in the election should not be published or communicated to the public during this period, beginning five (5) days before the opening of polling stations and ending at the time of closing of the polls.
- 8.3 All PS materials which have not removed their election campaigns located in and around any PS or PC radius of 100 meters, any such material remaining 24 hours before the voting. Political entities which have any campaign material left after the deadline set in EPAC should be reported for breach of this Regulation and legislation in force.

## Article 9 Sanctions

9.1 In addition to individual responsibility for violations of any provision of the Regulation on Election Campaign and Notice for Political Event, which is punishable by the Criminal Code of Kosovo, violations may also be referred to the Election Panel for Appeals and Complaints. The Election Panel for Appeals and Complaints may impose sanctions to the political entity that has violated the provisions of this Regulation.

# Article 10 Final and Transitional provisions

- 10.1 With the entry into force of this Regulation, Regulation No. 13/2009 Election Campaign and Notice for Political Events dated 25.06.2009 is abolished.
- 10.2 An integral part of this Regulation is the Annex; Annexes – Form for Notice of Public Gatherings

### Article 11 **Entry into force**

This Regulation enters into force on 02.07.2013

Valdete Daka President of Central Electron Commission