



Strasbourg, 18 March 2024

CDL-PI(2024)006

Engl. only

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW
(VENICE COMMISSION)

COMPILATION¹

OF VENICE COMMISSION OPINIONS AND REPORTS

CONCERNING

ELECTORAL TRAINING

¹ This document will be updated regularly. This version contains all opinions and reports adopted up to and including the Venice Commission's 138th Plenary Session (15-16 March 2024).

Table des matières

I. Introduction	3
II. General	3
1. Training electoral administration: definition and main lines.....	3
2. General (international) standards and recommendations.....	4
III. Specific issues	10
1. Role of Electoral Commissions and Polling Boards in training matters	10
2. Election observers.....	10
3. Electronic voting.....	10
IV. Appendix - List of opinions and reports quoted in the compilation	12

I. Introduction

The present document is a compilation of extracts taken from opinions and reports/studies adopted by the Venice Commission on issues concerning electoral administration. The scope of this compilation is to give an overview of the doctrine of the Venice Commission in this field.

This compilation is intended to serve as a source of references for drafters of legislation relating to training Electoral Administrations in order to improve their capacity and professionalism, researchers as well as the Venice Commission's members, who are requested to prepare comments and opinions on such texts. However, it should not prevent members from introducing new points of view or diverge from earlier ones, if there is good reason for doing so. The present document merely provides a frame of reference.

This compilation is structured in a thematic manner in order to facilitate access to the topics dealt with by the Venice Commission over the years.

Each opinion referred to in the present document relates to a specific country and any recommendation made has to be seen in the specific constitutional context of that country. This is not to say that such recommendation cannot be of relevance for other systems as well.

The Venice Commission's reports and studies quoted in this Compilation seek to present general standards for all member and observer states of the Venice Commission. Recommendations made in the reports and studies will therefore be of a more general application, although the specificity of national/local situations is an important factor and should be taken into account adequately.

Both the brief extracts from opinions and reports/studies presented here must be seen in the context of the original text adopted by the Venice Commission from which they have been taken. Each citation therefore has a reference that sets out its exact position in the opinion or report/study (paragraph number, page number for older opinions), which allows the reader to find it in the corresponding opinion or report/study.

The Venice Commission's position on a given topic may change or develop over time as new opinions are prepared and new experiences acquired. Therefore, in order to have a full understanding of the Venice Commission's position, it would be important to read the entire compilation under a particular theme. Please kindly inform the Venice Commission's Secretariat if you think that a quote is missing, superfluous or filed under an incorrect heading (venice@coe.int).

II. General

1. Training electoral administration: definition and main lines

It is important that members of election commissions have the necessary skills to administer elections. In order to address this problem, training courses for members of particularly lower level commissions are strongly recommended by the Venice Commission. "Member of electoral commissions have to receive standardized training at all levels of the election administration. Such training should also be made available to the members of commission appointed by political parties" (CDL-AD(2002)023rev, para. 84). This is especially important with new electoral regulations or the introduction of new technologies.

Training programs for electoral officials are, in the meantime, common in emerging or new European democracies. In many cases substantial international support was given to the organization and conducting of training and the preparation of electoral manuals for election officials. However, the programs vary with regard to intensity, quality, and scope. Though important improvements have been made, international observers still identify the need for more systematic and comprehensive training programs, especially for local election officials. Frequently it is recommended that the training be intensified and made available to all electoral officials at all levels. There is a broad consensus that early and thorough training will certainly increase the professionalism of and confidence in the election administration. It was even recommended that attendance at election training be made compulsory by law (see for example CG/BUR (11) 122rev).

Far-reaching proposals demand that only individuals who have been qualified through examination and testing may be considered as commission members.

[CDL-AD\(2006\)018](#), *Report on Electoral Law and Electoral Administration in Europe - Synthesis study on recurrent challenges and problematic issues*

Article 19. The training of the election commission members should be better ensured (see point II.3.1.d of the Code of good practice in electoral matters). In the explanatory report of the Code of good practice in electoral matters (Paragraph 84), it is advised that “members of electoral commissions have to receive standardized training at all levels of the election administration. Such training should also be made available to the members of commissions appointed by political parties.”

(...) Intensified training of election officials and effective measures against electoral violations from the very beginning are essential to avoid fraud.

[CDL-AD\(2003\)001](#), *Opinion on the Election Law of the Republic of Moldova*

3. Procedural guarantees

3.1. Organization of elections by an impartial body

g. Members of electoral commissions must receive standard training.

Members of electoral commissions have to receive standardized training at all levels of the election administration. Such training should also be made available to the members of commissions appointed by political parties.

[CDL-AD\(2002\)023rev2-cor](#), *Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters: Guidelines and Explanatory Report*

2. General (international) standards and recommendations

Draft amendments to Articles 24 and 25.1 of the Election Code introduce a requirement for a person to possess a PEC [precinct electoral commission] member training certificate in order to be appointed as a PEC member and a DEC [district electoral commission] management certification in order to be appointed as a PEC head officer, respectively. These are welcome measures that are in line with recommendations previously put forward by ODIHR. However, the draft amendments establish some exceptions to holding these certificates, most notably for party-appointed PEC members. In this respect, it should be noted that pursuant to international good practice, standardized training should be made available to all members of electoral commissions, including those appointed by political parties. The Venice Commission and ODIHR therefore recommend that the requirement for a standardized training certification also apply to party-appointed members. In addition, an expiry period for the certificates should be established to ensure that selected candidates have up-to-date training. It should also be noted that despite past improvements to the quality of the training on election day procedures, previous ODIHR and Venice Commission recommendations to enhance the training remain applicable, particularly on counting and completing summary results protocols. Institutional capacity and adequate resources should be guaranteed to ensure effective implementation of the certification process.

[CDL-AD\(2022\)047](#), *Georgia - Joint opinion of the Venice Commission and the OSCE/ODIHR on draft amendments to the Election Code and the Law on Political Associations of Citizens*

The Law prescribes a responsibility of the REC [Republic electoral commission] to develop training programs and conduct training for members and deputy members of lower-level EMBs [electoral management bodies]. It also recommends that when proposing a candidate for PB [polling board] president and deputy president, a preference should be given to a person who has attended training and has experience in conducting elections.

The Venice Commission and ODIHR recommend that training of the LEC [local electoral commission] and PB members be reinforced, particularly during electoral periods, in order to allow the PB members, and particularly those of extended composition, to adequately fulfil their duties. All members of polling boards, including the extended ones, should receive timely, efficient, and

uniform training on election-day procedures, and it could be considered that training or refresher courses are mandatory for all appointed PB members. Practical exercises, particularly related to the secrecy of the vote, order of the counting procedures and completion of the results protocols, could be considered.

[CDL-AD\(2022\)046](#), *Serbia - Joint Opinion of the Venice Commission and the OSCE/ODIHR on the constitutional and legal framework governing the functioning of democratic institutions in Serbia - Electoral law and electoral administration*

Articles 35(5) and 38(12) stipulate that only trained persons who hold certificates from the CEC's [Central Electoral Commission's] Centre for Continuous Electoral Training may be appointed DEC and PEB [polling station electoral bureau] members. The Code of Good Practice recommends that the members of the election commission should receive training (Guideline II.3.1.g). In light of a need to increase the PEBs' performance and knowledge of procedures, especially related to the vote count, comprehensive training and refresher courses could be of value, especially having a well-established training center under the CEC. However, it should also be considered that this precondition threatens to limit the pool of potential PEB members preferred as nominees, for example, those nominated by the political parties. Additional provisions should be added to alleviate this potential problem. If training is retained as a precondition for an appointment of commission and election board members, the wide accessibility of training should be ensured to allow for equal opportunity in appointments.

[CDL-AD\(2022\)025](#), *Republic of Moldova - Joint opinion on the draft electoral code*

The Venice Commission and OSCE/ODIHR had recommended in the first Joint Opinion that a gradual approach to the introduction of new technologies be adopted through pilots over the course of several elections, starting from the upcoming local elections. This would serve as an important measure to enhance confidence in the system and provide opportunities to address technical issues and ensure effective implementation. The Electoral Code now provides for the possibility of pilot tests to be undertaken during the upcoming local elections (Article 144.3). The introduction of new technologies will depend on whether or not adequate funding including by external donors will be available. If implemented, and as recommended in the first Joint Opinion, it remains important to further address a number of other issues, including harmonizing new provisions with data protection laws and standards, ensuring public testing and certification of the equipment, guaranteeing contingency planning, providing sufficient training for electoral staff, and ensuring effective awareness-raising among voters and political parties.

[CDL-AD\(2016\)031](#), *Armenia - Second Joint Opinion on the Electoral Code*

It is recommended to address the following key issues:

C. (...) Particularly in light of the short time before the next elections and the need to build trust in the electoral process, it is recommended that a number of issues be thoroughly considered, including harmonizing new provisions with existing data protection laws and standards, applying proper procedures for procurement, ensuring public testing and certification of the equipment, guaranteeing contingency planning, providing sufficient training for electoral staff, and ensuring effective awareness-raising among voters and political parties.

Additional recommendations include:

G. (...) This would also require extensive training for electoral staff and comprehensive voter education well in advance of elections to ensure better understanding of the process and enhanced public confidence.

Additional training on election procedures for election commission members, with a particular focus on counting and tabulation procedures, as well as voter education, has been a long standing recommendation of the OSCE/ODIHR. This is particularly relevant in light of the changes in the organization of voting and counting procedures envisioned by the draft code. While Article 51.2(14) lists obligations of the CEC to publish training materials for proxies, observers, and PEC members, the law does not refer to publication of training materials for DEC members, as well as any voter education materials. It is recommended that the law specifies that the CEC elaborate and publish training materials for all categories of electoral stakeholders, in particular for DEC members and

for voters.

[CDL-AD\(2016\)019](#), *Armenia - Joint Opinion on the draft electoral code*

Article 17 establishes the Election Systems Development, Reforms, and Training Center (the "Training Center"), which is tasked, in part, with training election commission members. This has the potential of enhancing the professionalism of the election administration and helping standardize the training received by commission members. The Training Center was created as the result of amendments to the Code in 2009. It will only be possible to assess the full impact and the role of the Training Center in the course of next elections as it is still a relatively new institution. During the 2010 municipal elections, OSCE/ODIHR election observers assessed training provided to election commission before election day positively, overall. However, problems observed on election day suggest that in the future, this training should especially focus on counting procedures and the completion of results protocols.

[CDL-AD\(2011\)043](#), *Joint opinion on the draft election code of Georgia*

Article 26 (6) of the draft law provides that "A person may be appointed to be the head, deputy head or secretary of a district election commission only if he/she has completed the training for managerial positions of a district election commission organized by the Central Election Commission". In addition the secretary must have command of the state language to the extent necessary for the management of the records of the DEC. These are positive developments; however this provision raises a number of questions; for instance, how the candidates for the training are selected and when the timetable for such activities is announced.

When submitting a nomination for a DEC or PEC, a party must also submit information concerning the nominee including confirmation of the command of the state language, education, profession, experience, and confirmation that the nominee has completed the mandatory training of the CEC (Article 26). This would seem to imply that there are certain criteria for being selected as commission members; if this is so then it should be explicitly stated in the law.

Article 90 details the information that must be included on the PEC protocols, the actual form of which is to be approved by the CEC. There are 14 separate items of information required to be entered in the PEC protocol and 17 items on the DEC protocol. It will be necessary to ensure that adequate training is provided to DEC and PEC members so that they fully understand the technicalities of completing the protocols.

[CDL-AD\(2011\)037](#), *Joint Opinion on the Draft Law on Election of People's Deputies of Ukraine*

Proper training of all election commissions on the provisions of the new Electoral Code and, in particular, of the CEC has to be ensured, as well as proper equipment. In its turn, the CEC should be responsible for the training of lower-level electoral commissions.

[CDL-AD\(2011\)032](#), *Joint final opinion on the electoral code of Armenia*

(...) Article 50(1) requires that all PEC members complete professional training courses.

[CDL-AD\(2011\)021](#), *Joint interim opinion on the new draft electoral code of Armenia*

Article 82 establishes detailed rules for the training of commission members. Considering that this issue is purely technical, this issue could be regulated by specific decisions of the Commission rather than by the Code itself.

Following the general provisions of article 82 about the training of commission members, Section VIII establishes a specific procedure (principles, requirements, licensing, etc.) for the training of commission members. It is a choice of a legislator to put such specific rules in the text of the draft Code; however, it would seem that leaving this particular field outside the text would be better. It will give more flexibility to the Central Electoral Commission to adapt trainings of electoral administration to the concrete needs.

[CDL-AD\(2010\)047](#), *Opinion on the draft election code of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine*

In response to previous recommendations, the Draft Law extends Article 27(4) of the Election Law to ensure that the Municipal Election Commission provide for and organize training for all polling board members. This is a welcome amendment.

[CDL-AD\(2010\)023](#), *Joint Opinion on the Draft Law on Amendments and Supplements to the Law on the Election of Councilors and Members of Parliament of Montenegro*

Amendments also envisage the establishment of a Centre for Continuous Training on Elections, which would operate as a subdivision of the CEC and provide specialized training sessions to electoral officials and upon request to other actors involved in the electoral process, including political parties, observers, mass-media, local public administration, etc. Establishment of the Centre is welcome and has the potential to further enhance the professionalism of election officials and administration of elections.¹⁴ Article 27(2), read in conjunction with paragraph 1(a) of Final and Transitory Provisions of the amendments, requires that starting from 2013 only individuals that attended training courses at the Centre for Continuous Training on Elections will be able to become members of election commissions.

[CDL-AD\(2010\)014](#), *Joint Opinion on the Draft Working Text amending the Election Code of Moldova*

The establishment of a Center of Development of Election Systems, Reforms, and Training (Article 171 of the 28 December 2009 amendments), which is tasked in part with training of election commission members, has the potential to enhance the professionalism of election administration and help standardize the training received by commission members. The impact and role of this body can be assessed in future elections.

[CDL-AD\(2010\)013](#), *Joint Opinion on the Election Code of Georgia*

Article 18 requires that the State Election Commission conducts training for members of organs tasked with the conduct of elections. Article 18 could be enhanced by stating the minimum areas that must be covered by the training, the nature and scope of such trainings, and the expected outcome for training in order to ensure that election administrators at all levels are adequately prepared to fulfill their responsibilities.

[CDL-AD\(2009\)039](#), *Joint Opinion on Draft Laws on Electoral Legislation of Serbia*

(...) The Election Code should provide that the CEC receive standard training on electoral law and electoral issues, including on the best practices for guaranteeing due process of law in the adjudication of complaints and appeals.

Particular emphasis should be given to the need for appointing an independent Central Election Commission as enshrined in Article 17 of the Election Code, able to ascertain control at all levels of the electoral administration, to control the implementation of the election legislation in the whole of the country, and to ensure its equal application, as required by law (Article 29.) Election officials should be offered appropriate training.

[CDL-AD\(2009\)001](#), *Joint Opinion on the Election Code of Georgia*

Article 16 of the amendments changes the timeframe for appointment of members of polling station committees. Initial appointment of members has been changed from 30 days before the election to 45 days before the election. This change would allow additional time for the training of members of the polling station committees and should be viewed as positive.

[CDL-AD\(2008\)012](#), *Joint opinion on amendments to the Election Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina*

The fact that the Central Election Commission is not a permanent body, but an ad hoc structure, gives rise to other trends that affect the electoral process: a) insufficient integration of the electoral commission into the government structure; b) lack of a centralized and continuously updated

election IT-supported system; c) lack of regular publications, periodicals and appropriate electoral statistics; d) lack of organized monitoring of the development and modernization of election techniques; e) lack of organized and appropriate staff training for quality election administration etc.

According to Article 29 (j), the CEC, in the electoral period, ensures the training of electoral commissioners. For the effective conduction of elections, it is important to secure the training of personnel already before the electoral period starts. It is too late to start the training procedure two months before the election day. It would be advisable therefore to form the composition of electoral bodies well in advance of the elections in order to allow for the training to take place earlier.

[CDL-AD\(2007\)033](#), *Opinion on the Law of the Gagauz Autonomous Territorial Unit on the Election of the Governor of Gagauzia (Moldova)*

Article 28 of the amendments constitutes a new Part 11 of Article 34 of the Code introducing training for citizens wishing to become election commission members. Despite some concerns that a test of candidates for election commission members may serve as a qualifying instrument for membership of election commissions, and as long as this does not become an exclusive measure rather than an inclusive measure, such training courses may be an important step for empowering citizens and giving them a sense of ownership of the election process.

[CDL-AD\(2007\)013](#), *Final Joint Opinion on Amendments to the Electoral Code of the Republic of Armenia*

(...) It is assumed that judges and members of Precinct Electoral Commissions formed in diplomatic or consular missions abroad are not required to undertake electoral training.

[CDL-AD\(2006\)026](#), *Joint Opinion on Draft Amendments to the Electoral Code of the Republic of Armenia*

The Draft Code would make possession of a SEC [State electoral commission] training certificate a prerequisite for being appointed to an election body. While it is commendable that a training requirement be applied, it should be clarified that all officials should receive training after appointment, rather than as a condition of their appointment.

[CDL-AD\(2006\)008](#), *Joint Opinion on the Draft Electoral Code of "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"*

Good legislation is of course no substitute for effective implementation. The Ukrainian authorities will need to devote considerable resources towards voter education and specialist training for the judiciary, election administrators at all levels and public employees involved in election processes.

Moreover as general remarks on the implementation of this law the following ones can be suggested:

b. Substantial resources will also be needed to provide specialist training in the working of the new Law. Such training will be needed for the judiciary, election administrators at all levels (including precincts) and State and local government employees whose duties include the facilitation of election and campaign activities.

[CDL-AD\(2006\)002rev](#), *Opinion on the Law on Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine*

Composition of Electoral Commissions. An important change is the new requirement that a member of an electoral commission must have passed professional training courses and be certified. The respective procedures for the training and certification are to be established by the Central Electoral Commission (CEC). This directly reflects the recommendations in the Additional Considerations. It is recommended that the procedures of the CEC take into consideration the amount of time available, after adoption of the amendment and before the next election, for such training and certification. Obviously, the scope and depth of the training may be limited by the time available before the next election. Further, a transitional provision should be included regarding the current members of the CEC and territorial electoral commissions (TECs). This transitional

provision should specifically address to what degree, if any, existing commission members are required to undergo training and certification.

[CDL-AD\(2004\)049](#), *Joint Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Electoral Code of Armenia*

(...) Thus, the members of the Electoral Commission may have (and have had) a strong partisan interest. In particular, there is still no provision enabling a “trusted institution” to appoint members to the Central Electoral Commission. Although the provisions on professional training guarantee some degree of professionalism, the influence of one candidate on the Commission may still be excessive, especially in the presidential elections.

The provisions on professional training have been improved by way of a transitional provision which specifies that the Central Electoral Commission shall define the procedure for holding training courses for members of electoral commissions within three months of the law becoming effective. As there is no provision to the contrary, it must be assumed that all members of the current electoral commissions need to undergo a training course and become certified in order to continue in their position. Therefore, another transitional provision should be added, specifying by which time the current members of the electoral commissions need to obtain their certification.

[CDL-AD\(2005\)008](#), *Preliminary Joint Opinion on the Revised Draft Amendments to the Electoral Code of Armenia*

Another problem with the Code is its lack of provisions to ensure that qualified individuals are appointed to election administration structures. This has resulted in the appointment of individuals based singularly on their ability to obstruct and hinder the election processes. It has also resulted in the appointment of individuals who simply do not have the necessary skills to administer elections. In order to address these problems, the OSCE/ODIHR and Venice Commission recommend that the Code be amended to require that the CEC develop, no later than 180 days before an election, a training course for members of ZECs [zone election commissions], LGECs [local government election commissions], and VCCs [voting centre commissions]. This training course should consist of a minimum of eight hours training in election administration, the Electoral Code, ethics, and other matters that the CEC deems important for the administration of elections in Albania. This training course should be offered free of charge to persons who meet the requirements to vote and should be offered throughout Albania as frequently as necessary to ensure that there exists a sufficient pool of trained election administrators. At the completion of the training course, a test should be administered and those individuals who obtain a satisfactory score shall be “certified” as election administrators. Only individuals with certification would be eligible for appointment to ZECs, LGECs, and VCCs. As an incentive to attract individuals to obtain certification, the Government of Albania should consider paying an appropriate monetary amount to those who obtain certification. The CEC should also have the power to revoke certification where an individual violates the law.

[CDL-AD\(2004\)017](#), *Joint Recommendations on the Electoral Law and the Electoral Administration in Albania*

Training of election officials. Election training is an essential precondition for consistently applying the Electoral Code throughout the country and for impartial assistance to voters (where necessary). Thus, members of electoral commissions should receive appropriate and standardized training at all levels of the election administration. In particular, better training for PEC members is needed.

[CDL-AD\(2003\)021](#), *Joint Recommendations on the Electoral Law and the Electoral Administration in Armenia*

The training of members of polling stations is crucial. Members of different levels of election commissions must be recruited on a basis of experience. The Code could envisage more guarantees to ensure adequate training to commissioners. The quality of the electoral process mainly rests on the level of professionalism of the commissions.

[CDL-AD\(2002\)035](#), *Joint Assessment of the Revised Draft Election Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan*

As concerns the training of members of electoral commissions, the Armenian authorities have indicated that significant means have been devoted to such training, including a program run for members of district and regional commissions before the general elections and elections to local self-government bodies in 1999; the issuing of manuals related to the running of elections, including with the assistance of UNDP; and training carried out for commission members and voters via the mass media. These are positive steps and the Commission urges the Armenian authorities to continue these efforts, to ensure that all members of electoral commissions are fully trained and operational.

As far as efficiency and simplicity is concerned, the Electoral Code is a great improvement on that which was used until the 1998 elections. It is nonetheless regrettable that the members of the commissions still have to work out a “measure of error”, which was not well understood by them in the 1999 elections. The Venice Commission prepared a simple method for the vote count but it has not been followed in the draft amendments. This question should be dealt with in training sessions or regulations of the Central Electoral Commission.

[CDL-AD\(2002\)007](#), *Opinion on the Draft Amendments and Additions to the Electoral Code of the Republic of Armenia*

III. Specific issues

1. Role of Electoral Commissions and Polling Boards in training matters

In the first Joint Opinion on the draft electoral code, the Venice Commission and OSCE/ODIHR made three key and several other recommendations. The new Electoral Code as amended on 30 June takes into account a significant number of these recommendations, notably:

- The CEC is now obliged to develop and publish training materials for the members of all electoral commissions, specialists, candidates, proxies, observers, and voters.

The first Joint Opinion recommended that the law specify that the CEC elaborate and publish training materials for all categories of electoral stakeholders, in particular for DEC members and for voters. In a positive step, the final Code now provides the obligation for the CEC to develop training materials for all electoral stakeholders. Article 51.2(14) of the final Electoral Code mandates the CEC to develop and publish training materials for the members of electoral commissions, specialists, candidates, proxies, observers, and voters. The recommendation has been followed.

[CDL-AD\(2016\)031](#), *Armenia - Second Joint Opinion on the Electoral Code*

2. Election observers

Article 31(1)(1) introduces a requirement that an observer has completed a professional course on holding elections and been provided a certificate of such training prior to receiving accreditation. The article further states that “these courses shall be held together with the courses established by this Code for the electoral commission membership candidates.” These provisions could be interpreted to mean that observer status cannot be obtained without undergoing the same training observers as required of electoral commission members. The Venice Commission and OSCE/ODIHR are concerned about any legal provision that can be applied to limit transparency by limiting the pool of potential observers. The Venice Commission and OSCE/ODIHR recommend that this provision be revised so that any training be placed as the responsibility of the observer organization but without unduly limiting the number of potential observers.

[CDL-AD\(2011\)021](#), *Joint interim opinion on the new draft electoral code of Armenia*

3. Electronic voting

(...) It is of utmost importance that any new use of electronic means must be sufficiently planned and prepared in advance, effective voter education and election administration training be undertaken, and all measures to foster public trust in the system be implemented.

[CDL-AD\(2022\)047](#), *Georgia - Joint opinion of the Venice Commission and the OSCE/ODIHR on draft amendments to the Election Code and the Law on Political Associations of Citizens*

In relation to the possible introduction of any forms of electronic voting and counting processes, it is worth recalling that the CoE standards on e-voting call on member States wishing to introduce a form of e-voting to do so in a “gradual and progressive manner” and that public trust is a “precondition to the introduction of e-voting”. In recent years, ODIHR and the Venice Commission have consistently advised the States that are considering new voting technologies to do so with due regard to several crucial states of the process, including providing relevant procedures prescribed by law, testing, piloting, transparent and accountable procurement process, training of election officials and voter education, as well as comprehensive mechanisms for cybersecurity screening and protection and auditing and certification of systems.

[CDL-AD\(2022\)025](#), *Republic of Moldova - Joint opinion on the draft electoral code*

IV. Appendix - List of opinions and reports quoted in the compilation

- [CDL-AD\(2022\)047](#), Georgia - Joint opinion of the Venice Commission and the OSCE/ODIHR on draft amendments to the Election Code and the Law on Political Associations of Citizens
- [CDL-AD\(2022\)046](#), Serbia - Joint Opinion of the Venice Commission and the OSCE/ODIHR on the constitutional and legal framework governing the functioning of democratic institutions in Serbia - Electoral law and electoral administration
- [CDL-AD\(2022\)025](#), Republic of Moldova - Joint opinion on the draft electoral code
- [CDL-AD\(2016\)031](#), Armenia - Second Joint Opinion on the Electoral Code
- [CDL-AD\(2016\)019](#), Armenia - Joint Opinion on the draft electoral code
- [CDL-AD\(2011\)043](#), Joint opinion on the draft election code of Georgia
- [CDL-AD\(2011\)037](#), Joint Opinion on the Draft Law on Election of People's Deputies of Ukraine
- [CDL-AD\(2011\)032](#), Joint final opinion on the electoral code of Armenia
- [CDL-AD\(2011\)021](#), Joint interim opinion on the new draft electoral code of Armenia
- [CDL-AD\(2010\)047](#), Opinion on the draft election code of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
- [CDL-AD\(2010\)023](#), Joint Opinion on the Draft Law on Amendments and Supplements to the Law on the Election of Councilors and Members of Parliament of Montenegro
- [CDL-AD\(2010\)014](#), Joint Opinion on the Draft Working Text amending the Election Code of Moldova
- [CDL-AD\(2010\)013](#), Joint Opinion on the Election Code of Georgia
- [CDL-AD\(2009\)039](#), Joint Opinion on Draft Laws on Electoral Legislation of Serbia
- [CDL-AD\(2009\)001](#), Joint Opinion on the Election Code of Georgia
- [CDL-AD\(2008\)012](#), Joint opinion on amendments to the Election Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- [CDL-AD\(2007\)033](#), Opinion on the Law of the Gagauz Autonomous Territorial Unit on the Election of the Governor of Gagauzia (Moldova)
- [CDL-AD\(2007\)013](#), Final Joint Opinion on Amendments to the Electoral Code of the Republic of Armenia

- [CDL-AD\(2006\)026](#), Joint Opinion on Draft Amendments to the Electoral Code of the Republic of Armenia
- [CDL-AD\(2006\)018](#), Report on Electoral Law and Electoral Administration in Europe - Synthesis study on recurrent challenges and problematic issues
- [CDL-AD\(2006\)008](#), Joint Opinion on the Draft Electoral Code of “the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”
- [CDL-AD\(2006\)002rev](#), Opinion on the Law on Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine
- [CDL-AD\(2005\)008](#), Preliminary Joint Opinion on the Revised Draft Amendments to the Electoral Code of Armenia
- [CDL-AD\(2004\)049](#), Joint Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Electoral Code of Armenia
- [CDL-AD\(2004\)017](#), Joint Recommendations on the Electoral Law and the Electoral Administration in Albania
- [CDL-AD\(2003\)021](#), Joint Recommendations on the Electoral Law and the Electoral Administration in Armenia
- [CDL-AD\(2003\)001](#), Opinion on the Election Law of the Republic of Moldova
- [CDL-AD\(2002\)035](#), *Joint Assessment of the Revised Draft Election Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan*
- [CDL-AD\(2002\)007](#), *Opinion on the Draft Amendments and Additions to the Electoral Code of the Republic of Armenia*
- [CDL-AD\(2002\)023rev2-cor](#), *Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters: Guidelines and Explanatory Report*