

How to Monitor Election Campaigns: The Case of Latvia

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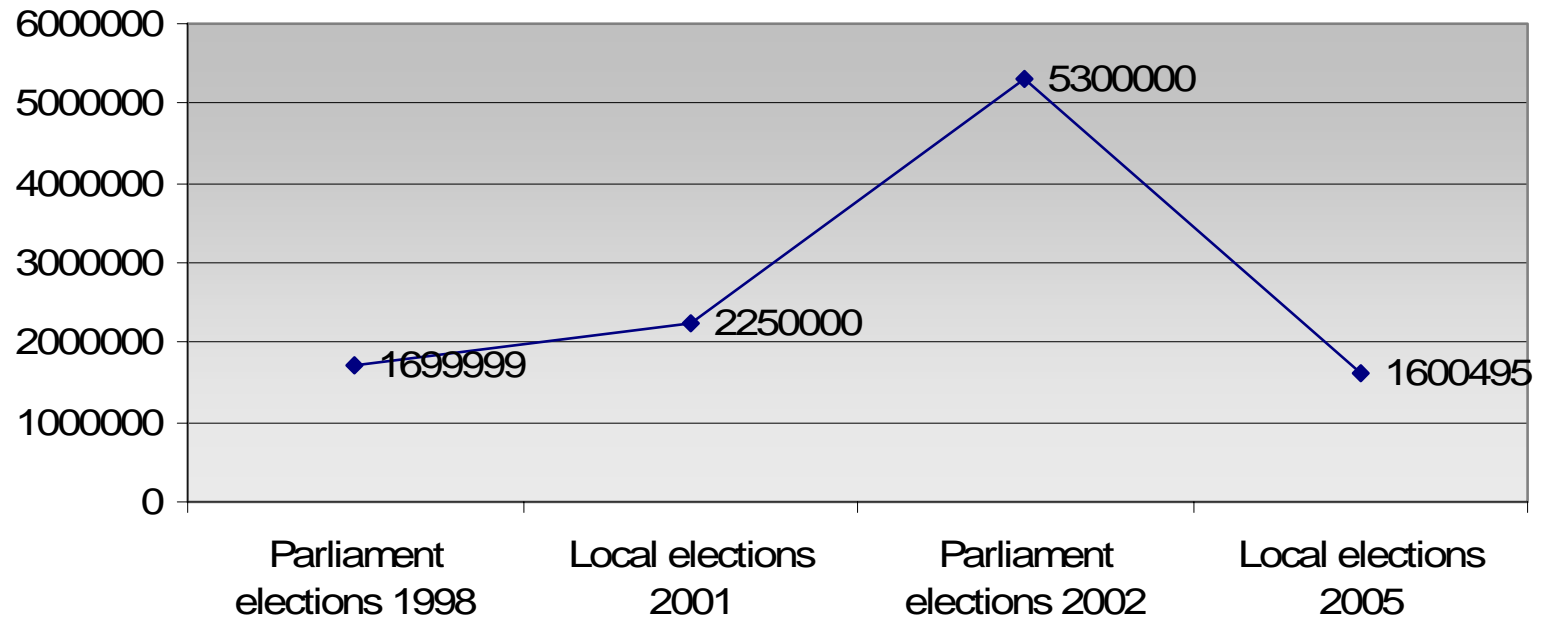
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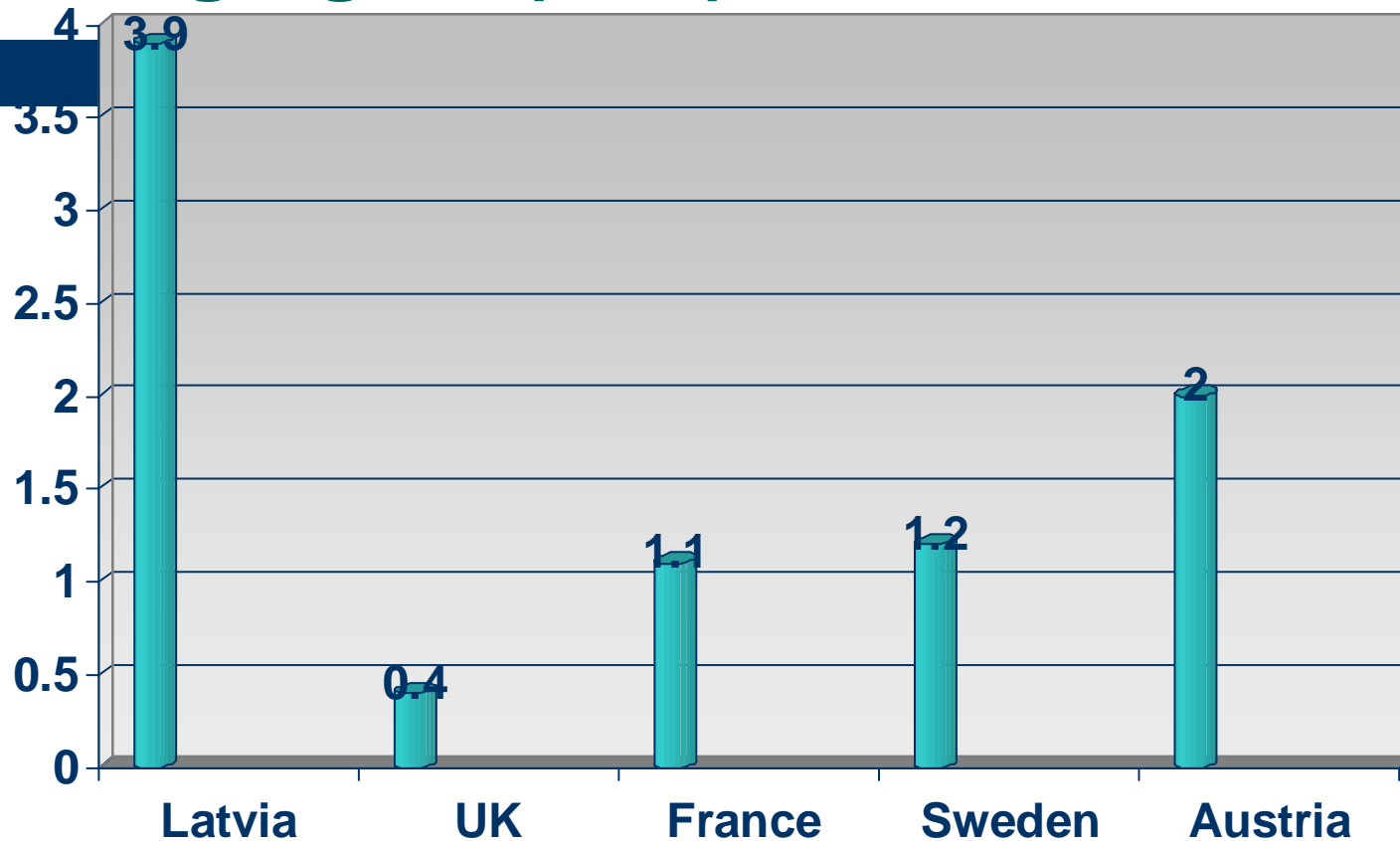
Why Monitor?

1. Electoral campaigns are subject to different pressures;
2. Problem of the development of democracy in the region;
3. Clear evidence – access to money provides the power.

The dynamics of election campaign spending (LVL) (1 LVL = 1.8 USD)



Campaign spending per resident with voting rights (LVL)



Three Types of Corruption Associated with Election Campaigns:

- Qui pro quo donations - where the candidates receive campaign resources in return for favorable treatment;
- The misuse of administrative resources for campaign purposes;
- The direct vote buying.

TI Latvia experience in the monitoring:

- The political expenditure control and hidden advertisement;
- The monitoring of the misuse of administrative resources.
(Municipal elections 2005; General elections 2006.)

Monitoring the Misuse of Administrative Resources

The misuse of administrative resources:

the use of the **trust**, **power** and **authority** given by public, while violating the norms of one's official position in order to gain additional advantages to ensure one's own or one's party's chances of being re-elected.

The Method

- Media monitoring, direct observations, document analyses, interviews, case studies.
- The key point of the monitoring strategy – collaboration with the stakeholders:
 - Politicians/political parties
 - Media
 - NGO's