

# How to Monitor Election Campaigns: The Case of Latvia

By Liga Stafecka  
Transparency International  
Latvia

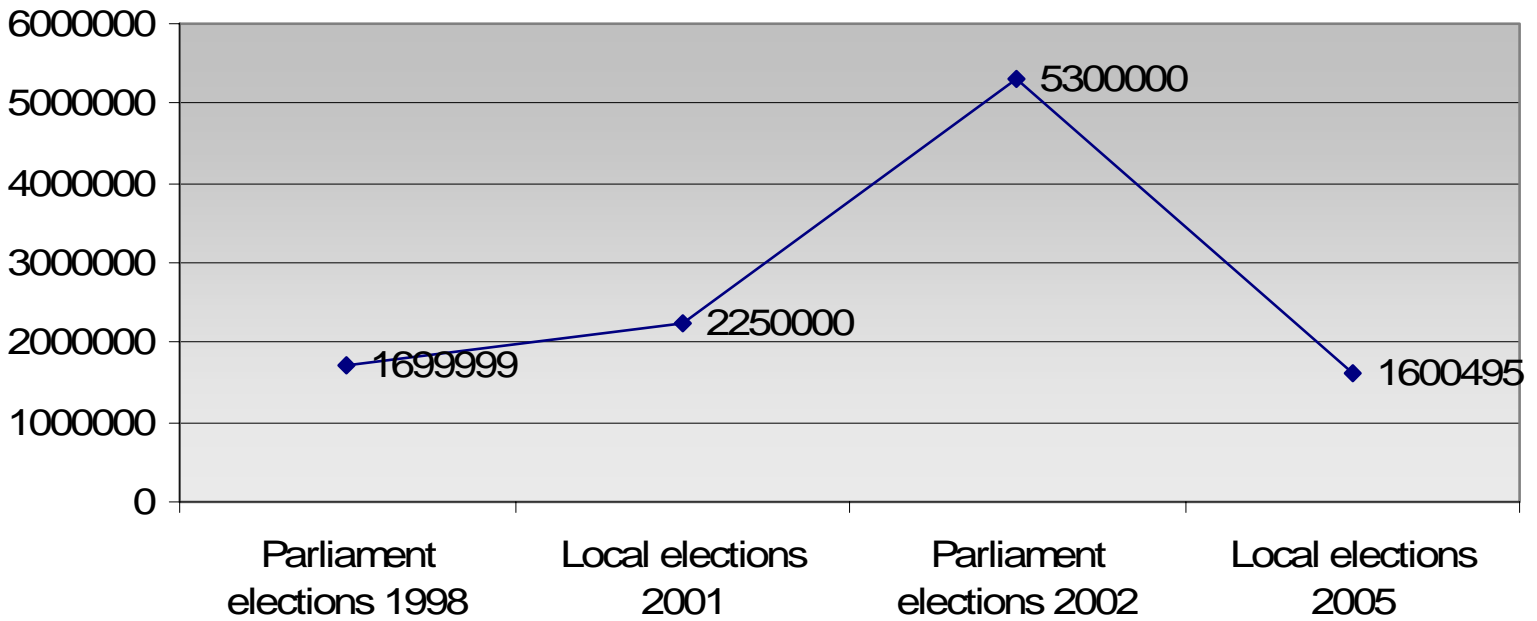
12<sup>th</sup> International Anticorruption Convention  
November 2006  
Guatemala

Post-Communist Societies Workshop 4.4

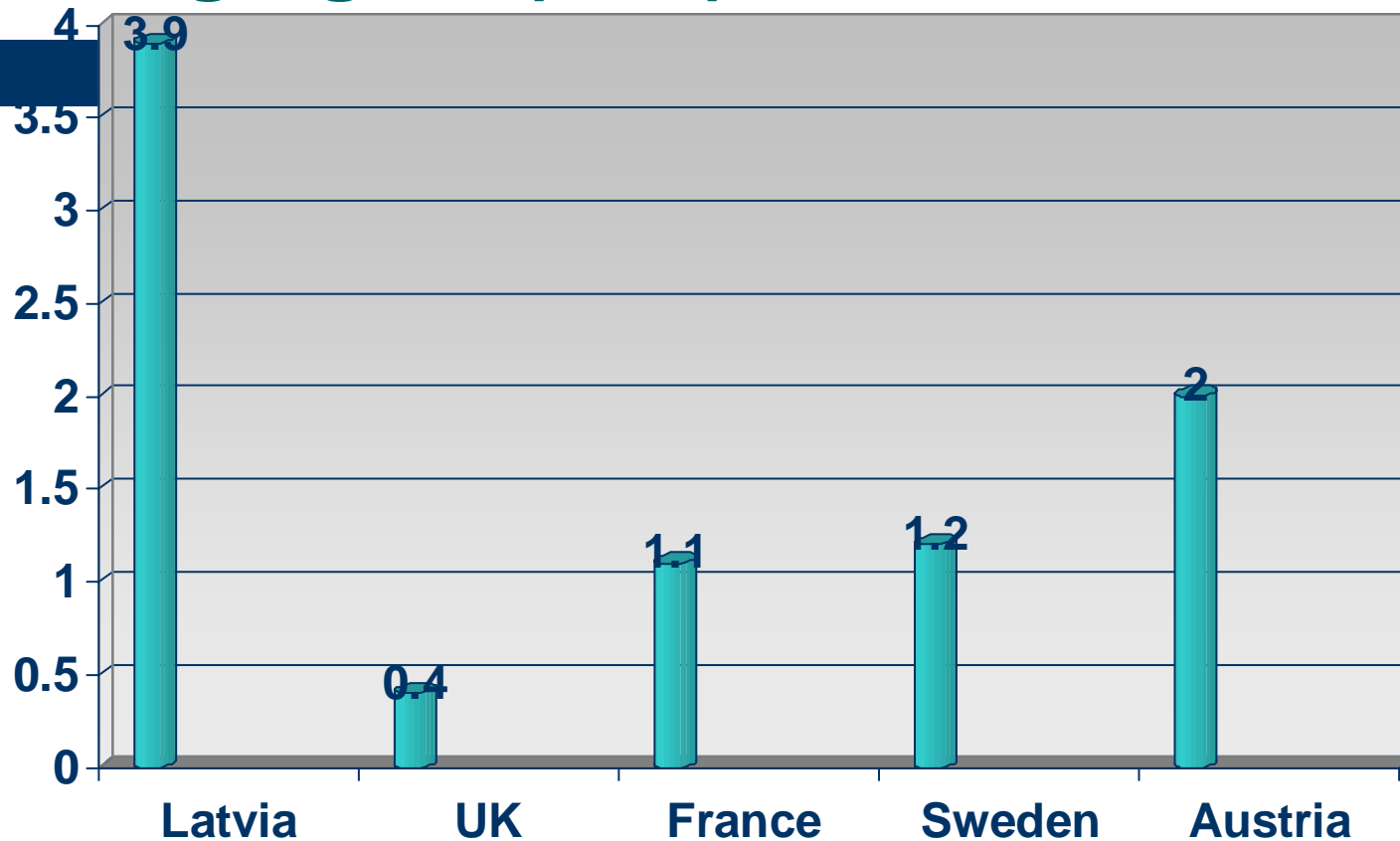
# Why Monitor?

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