



**Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights**

**REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

**PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS**

**19 September 2004**

**OSCE/ODIHR NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION REPORT**

**21-24 June 2004**



**Warsaw  
28 June 2004**

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# **REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

## **PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS**

**19 September 2004**

### **OSCE/ODIHR Needs Assessment Mission Report**

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR) undertook a Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) to the Republic of Kazakhstan between 21 and 24 June 2004. The NAM included Nikolai Vulchanov, Deputy Head of the OSCE/ODIHR Election Section and Ambassador Robert L. Barry, designated Head of the anticipated OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission (EOM) for these elections.

The purpose of the NAM was to assess the conditions and level of preparation for the parliamentary election scheduled for 19 September 2004, in line with OSCE commitments, and to advise on modalities for the establishment of an EOM.

The NAM held meetings in Almaty and Astana with representatives of the authorities, election administration, political parties, civil society and international community, Annex 1.

The OSCE/ODIHR is grateful to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the OSCE Centre in Almaty (CiA) for the support and excellent cooperation provided during the NAM.

#### **II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The law on amendments to the Constitutional Law "On elections in the Republic of Kazakhstan" (the election law) was adopted by the Majilis on 16 March 2004, approved by the Constitutional Council on 9 April and signed by President Nazarbaev on 15 April. It was the result of a long dialogue that started with the 2000 Round Table Process held under the auspices of the OSCE in co-operation with the authorities of Kazakhstan. President Nazarbayev decreed, on 15 June, that the parliamentary elections for the Majilis will take place on 19 September 2004.

The OSCE/ODIHR recognizes that while a number of amendments represent considerable progress, further improvements are desirable in order that the election law fully meets OSCE commitments for democratic elections. A number of recommendations contained in previous OSCE/ODIHR documents have been taken into account in the final text of the amended election law.

Last minute amendments to the election law included the possibility to establish a system for electronic voting and counting. Such systems present legal, operational and technical challenges worldwide, and they should be introduced gradually, as has been the case in other OSCE participating States, in order to build up confidence among election stakeholders. Full transparency regarding all aspects of the system is a must. The NAM indicated clearly that it would be of concern if the electronic voting is introduced for the September election on a large scale. The mission indicated that if the system is to be introduced for these elections, this should be done on limited pilot basis.

There are 12 registered parties in Kazakhstan, an increase of five since the 2003 local government elections. President Nursultan Nazarbayev, leader of the ruling *Otan* party, indicated intentions to change the balance of powers between institutions, including an increase in the number of representatives of both chambers. An increase of the number of representatives elected via party lists before the 19 September should not be ruled out. The President also warned that attempts at destabilization would be perceived as threats to the statehood and independence of the country. Two pro-presidential parties have formed a block and will contest the 19 September election with joint candidates. The newly registered *Asar* party is led by Ms Dariga Nazarbayeva.

Three parties describe themselves as opposition and predict that substantial election fraud will take place during all stages of the unfolding election process. Two opposition parties threaten an election boycott in the case that electronic voting is introduced on a large scale. The leader of the “Democratic Choice of Kazakhstan” (DCK) has been imprisoned for seven years, allegedly on political grounds.

The NAM met only a limited number of representatives of the press and heard concerns that indicate a potential to limit the freedom of speech and freedom of expression. According to interlocutors, the ruling *Otan* party and the *Asar* party have full control over the broadcast media. In discussing the amended election law, the CEC chairperson acknowledged that the media has a responsibility to treat parties and candidates objectively and fairly in any news coverage.

In previous observations, the OSCE/ODIHR has concluded that elections in Kazakhstan fell short of OSCE Commitments for democratic elections.

The NAM recommends that an EOM be established to observe the forthcoming parliamentary election in Kazakhstan. The EOM will monitor the compliance of the election process against domestic law as it stands, as well as OSCE Commitments for democratic elections, in accordance with the 1990 Copenhagen Document. The Republic of Kazakhstan is a signatory to this Document.

The OSCE/ODIHR kindly requests OSCE participating States to second to the EOM 40 long-term observers to follow the election process across the country from the start of August, and 400 short term observers to monitor election day procedures, including voting, counting of votes and tabulation of results at all levels of the election administration. A decision whether to observe a possible second round of voting will be taken when a decision is made on the timing of a second round.

### III. FINDINGS

#### A. POLITICAL CONTEXT

According to the Constitution, adopted by referendum on 30 August 1995, Kazakhstan is a presidential republic. The president is elected by popular vote for a seven-year term in office. The Parliament has two chambers. The lower chamber, the Majilis, consists of 77 representatives elected by popular vote for a five year term; 67 representatives are elected from single seat constituencies via a two round majoritarian system and 10 representatives are elected via proportional representation on the basis of party lists. The higher chamber, the Senate, is comprised of 39 representatives; of these 32 are elected for a six year term by the members of the 14 regional councils and the councils of the cities of Almaty and Astana, while the remaining seven are appointed by the President. A member of the Parliament cannot be a member of the Majilis and the Senate at the same time.

There are 12 registered parties in Kazakhstan, an increase of five since the 2003 local government elections, Annex 2. While this is a welcome development, the close resemblance in the names of a number of pairs of political parties may be a potential challenge for voters to make informed choices on election day.

Incumbent President Nursultan Nazarbayev, leader of the ruling *Otan* party, is in his first term in office, following the adoption of a new Constitution in 1995. The pro-presidential Civil Party and Agrarian Party have decided to form a block and contest the 19 September election with joint candidates and candidate list. The newly registered *Asar* party is led by Ms. Dariga Nazarbayeva.

Three of the registered parties describe themselves as opposition: the Ak Zhol party, the "Democratic Choice of Kazakhstan" (DCK) and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. All three predict massive election violations and fraud to take place during all stages of the unfolding election process. The Ak Zhol and the DCK threaten a boycott of the election in case electronic voting is introduced on a large scale. The leader of the DCK has been imprisoned for seven years, for misappropriation of state resources. The DCK believe that the court decision has been taken on political grounds, which is another reason for DCK to consider non-participation. The NAM indicated that the boycott of an election has the potential to weaken democracy, although freedom of speech underscores this issue.

President Nazarbayev decreed, on 15 June, that the parliamentary elections for the Majilis will take place on 19 September 2004. On the same day, in his speech at the VII congress of the *Otan* party, the President indicated his intentions to augment the role of Parliament. This would include enhancing its authority, increasing the number of representatives in both chambers, and reforming the method of appointment of the Central Election Commission (CEC) to allow for party representation. While the timing of such important changes is yet to be announced, according to interlocutors, the increase of the number of representatives elected via party lists even before the 19 September elections should not be ruled out. The President also warned that any attempt at destabilization would be perceived as a threat to the statehood and independence of Kazakhstan.

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## **B. OBSERVATION OF PREVIOUS ELECTIONS AND FOLLOW UP**

Following invitations from the authorities, the OSCE/ODIHR was involved in observation of the last presidential and parliamentary elections in the Republic of Kazakhstan, held in January and October 1999, respectively.

Following a Needs Assessment Mission for the presidential elections, the OSCE/ODIHR questioned the possibility of ensuring the integrity of the process without postponing the election and concluded that under the circumstances, a standard election observation mission would not be launched. Instead, a limited assessment mission, without short term observers, was sent to follow and report on the process. The mission found that the election fell far short of the standards to which the Republic of Kazakhstan had committed itself as an OSCE participating State. Areas of concern included the legislative framework, composition of election commissions, infringement of rights of candidates, obstacles to freedom of association and assembly, campaign atmosphere, access to the media, and voting procedures.

Following attempts from the authorities to address the above mentioned issues in the aftermath of the presidential election, the OSCE/ODIHR sent an EOM to observe the parliamentary election that took place later in 1999. The EOM concluded that while the parliamentary elections marked a tentative step in the country's transition to democracy, and represented an improvement from previous elections, they nevertheless continued to fall short of OSCE Commitments.

During a meeting in February 2000, the President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, and the then Director of the OSCE/ODIHR, Ambassador Gerard Stoudmann, agreed on the need for a mechanism to address OSCE/ODIHR recommendations concerning the existing electoral legislation. In response, the OSCE/ODIHR, supported by the OSCE CiA and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (PA), and in close collaboration with the Government of Kazakhstan and the CEC, initiated a "Round Table on Elections" process that began in September 2000 and concluded in January 2002. This process brought together representatives of the authorities and civil society, including those parties not represented in the Parliament, for a series of four meetings, each of which focused upon a specific aspect of the electoral process.

The most tangible product of the Round Table Process became a table compiled by the CEC that catalogued more than 140 proposals from participants to amend the election law, which were transferred to the Majilis for further consideration.

Following the completion of the Round Table Process, the Kazakh authorities invited the OSCE/ODIHR for a comprehensive dialogue related to amendments of the election law, in line with 1999 OSCE/ODIHR recommendations and the conclusions of the Round Table Process. This phase of the dialogue started in April 2003 and will be completed shortly in 2004, after the publication of the OSCE/ODIHR Final Comments on the amended law. Meanwhile, the OSCE/ODIHR published Preliminary Comments on the draft amendments and discussed the amendments with representatives of the authorities, political parties and civil society on a number of occasions. The CEC indicated its willingness to resume this form of dialogue after the completion of the 19 September election.

The OSCE/ODIHR did not observe the 2003 local government elections; the Office sent to Almaty two election experts to support the OSCE CiA in assessing these elections.

The compositions of the maslikhats, local government councils elected by popular vote, after the 2003 local government elections have changed, in clear favor of pro-presidential parties. This was perceived to have a strong impact on the implementation of the provisions related to formation of the election commissions, since according to the amended election law, maslikhats are to elect the election commissions' members. The opposition claimed that maslikhats are under the control of the akims, the local executive leaders appointed by the President.

### C. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Majilis adopted the amendments to the election law on 16 March 2004, the Constitutional Council approved them on 9 April and President Nazarbaev signed the law on amendments on 15 April. The amended law is the result of a dialogue that started with the 2000 Round Table Process held under the auspices of the OSCE in co-operation with the authorities of Kazakhstan. The OSCE/ODIHR published preliminary comments on the draft amendments in September 2003. Additionally, on 17 November 2003, President Nazarbaev approved a State Decree on signing the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). However ratification by Parliament is still pending.

While the OSCE/ODIHR recognizes that a number of amendments represent considerable progress, further improvements are desirable in order that the election law to fully meet OSCE commitments for democratic elections, as presented in the 1990 Copenhagen Document. A number of recommendations formulated during the Round Table Process and contained in previous OSCE/ODIHR reports and assessments have been taken into account in the final text of the election law. Similar opinions were expressed by most political parties.

Regrettably, new amendments were also introduced in the third reading in Parliament, which did not provide any time for public discussion. These last minute amendments included the possibility to establish a system for electronic voting and counting. However, such systems present legal, operational and technical challenges worldwide, and they should be introduced gradually, as has been the case in other OSCE participating States, in order to build up confidence among election stakeholders. Full transparency regarding all aspects of the system is a must, and a system of verification by voters and independent experts should be provided for. Recently, a number of members of the Majilis have stated concerns in relation to proposed electronic voting.

Improvements in the election law that enhance the overall transparency of the process in meeting OSCE commitments for democratic elections include:

- Elaboration of a mechanism that provides basic elements of a framework for political consultation, in order to determine the composition of pluralistic election commissions;
- Expansion of the rights of election commissioners, which permits a meaningful opportunity for all members of election commissions to participate in administering the election;

- The prohibition of undue interference in the work of the election commissions by the authorities;
- Prohibition of the presence of unauthorized persons in polling stations;
- Access by observers to the entire election processes and the receipt of relevant election documents;
- Posting of election results protocols in precinct and district election commissions for public scrutiny;
- Efforts to provide equal conditions for election contestants during the election campaign;
- Removal of provisions allowing for a negative vote;
- Procedures for compilation and verification of the accuracy of voter lists; and
- Expansion of the list of prohibited activities that could interfere with the election process.

However, outstanding political and civil rights issues remain to be addressed, in order for the election law to fully meet OSCE commitments for democratic elections, including:

- Limitations on or lack of sufficient guarantees of the right to be elected;
- Possibility for premature termination of an elected candidate's mandate;
- Possibility for premature termination of an appointed election commissioner's term;
- Disproportional sanctions, such as refusal of registration, de-registration and premature termination of mandates, which may be imposed for minor criminal law violations;
- Lack of sufficient guarantees for inclusive pluralistic, political party representation on election commissions;
- Establishment of a possibility for electronic voting and counting without sufficient safeguards to protect voters' choices;
- Lack of provisions that allow voters and election contestants to challenge and seek invalidation of the election results and that permit the Central Election Commission to invalidate election results; and
- Limitations on the rights to free speech and association;
- Lack of satisfactory guarantees for a clear, efficient, and expeditious process for election dispute resolution.

The extent to which amendments to the law can have a positive impact on the election process will ultimately be determined by the level of good faith and political will, exhibited by institutions and officials responsible for implementing and upholding the law in an effective and impartial manner.

The OSCE/ODIHR has undertaken a review of the new election law and will publish it shortly. The review will also include recommendations to address remaining concerns, and offer relevant solutions.

#### **D. ELECTION ADMINISTRATION**

Election commissions operate at four levels. The Central Election Commission (CEC) is at the top of the election administration and 16 Regional (oblastnie) Election Commissions (RECs) comprise the second level of the election administration. The CEC and the RECs have responsibilities for both the majoritarian and proportional elections.

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The third level for the majoritarian elections comprises the 67 Constituency (okruzhnie) Election Commissions (ConEC), while the third level for the proportional election comprises the 159 District (rayonnie) Election Commissions (DEC) and 37 Town (gorodskie) Election Commissions (TEC). Some 9,500 Polling Station Election Commissions (PSEC) comprise the fourth level of the election administration for both elections. All election commissions consist of seven members.

According to the constitution, the Majilis appoints and removes all members of the CEC. The nominations, appointments and removals of members of all other election commissions are explained in the election law. However, despite inclusion of a mechanism that provides basic elements of a framework for political consultations to establish inclusive pluralistic election administration, the law only partially addresses previous OSCE/ODIHR concerns about formation of election commissions.

The process of appointment of election commissions at levels 2-4 has already been completed and the CEC has published the overall results on its web site. For example, as of 16 June, a total of 112 RECs members have been elected by the respective maslikhats. The share of RECs members for those parties, which determine themselves as opposition is: Al Zhol – 4, Communist party – 2 and DCK – 0. Distributions at the third and fourth level are similar. According to CEC statistics, the maslikhats have appointed 20 percent of the DCK nominations, 51.6 percent of the Ak Zhol nominations and 64.9 percent of the Communist party nominations. However, the respective percentages for the remaining seven pro-government parties, registered at the time of appointments, exceed 98 percent. Consequently, institutions responsible to implement the law have failed to provide, in particular at the higher levels, for an inclusive pluralistic election administration. The anticipated EOM is yet to assess whether the new election administration will perform its legal obligations in a professional, non-partisan manner.

A decision on the scale of electronic voting in the September elections has yet to be made. To date, there has been no public testing of the system and a number of political parties are strongly opposed to its introduction on a large scale. Some clearly advocate use of the system in all major population centres, while others advocate using this election as a small-scale pilot project to increase voter confidence. A decision on this question will be taken by a State Commission, to be created by the government, and by the Central Election Commission.

The system for electronic voting, as intended, foresees the assignment of a barcode to each voter in order to expedite the electronic voting. The law does not instruct explicitly that citizens must have bar codes. A party representative indicated that, to date, some 13.5 percent of the approximately 8.5 million eligible voters have received their barcodes. The use of bar codes may have potential drawbacks, which the NAM is not able to evaluate at this point.

The system for electronic voting, as currently designed, will not provide for an alternative method to cast a vote in an “electronic” polling station. Therefore, failure of equipment may have the potential to disrupt the process for an indefinite time. In such cases, the law provides that all voters in such polling stations will need to participate in a repeated vote.

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The system for electronic voting, as currently designed, does not provide for any form of paper trail or alternative method of accounting, needed for potential recounts or accessible evidence for potential appeals against results.

Additionally, the NAM is concerned about the ability of this system to ensure the secrecy of the vote.

Opposition parties asked that OSCE/ODIHR provide an evaluation of the system for electronic voting. The Office declined this proposal in view of its anticipated observation activities. However, the OSCE/ODIHR will include an electronic voting expert in the EOM in order to provide its preliminary assessment on this issue.

#### **E. MEDIA**

During its visit to Almaty and Astana, the NAM met only a limited number of representatives of the press, Annex 3. The NAM found that political debates could be organized by anyone, not only by the CEC. However, in such cases the CEC will audit the campaign funds of the participants, in order to assess whether legal requirements for campaign funding have been respected, assuming that there is a charge for the airtime.

According to interlocutors, the ruling OTAN party has full control over the State TV Channel and ASAR party chairwoman, Mrs Dariga Nazarbayeva, owns a holding including five private channels and therefore media coverage is expected to be strongly biased. Additionally, she is in charge of the executive management of the State TV.

The NAM stressed to all interlocutors that media monitoring will be a key activity of the anticipated EOM. It will include a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the campaign coverage during both the free air time and the news broadcasts.

#### **F. INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC OBSERVERS**

Most of the NAM interlocutors welcomed the presence of an OSCE/ODIHR election observation mission for the parliamentary elections on 19 September 2004 and a number of them stressed the need of high numbers of international observers.

The NAM has received indications that the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly is also considering sending observers for the election. It is anticipated that the OSCE Chairman-in-Office will designate the Head of the OSCE PA Delegation as a Special Co-ordinator to lead the short-term OSCE observer mission.

During its stay in Almaty, the NAM invited representatives of a number of international and domestic NGOs, Annex 4, to discuss the pre-electoral environment and assess the potential for non-partisan domestic observation. It appears that there are well organized and competent civic groups, such as the Republican Network of Independent Monitors (RNIM) and the Kazakhstani Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law, which have invested efforts in election observation and intend to observe the 19 September elections across the country. The RNIM is already conducting long term observation, while the Kazakhstani Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law, is following legal issues as the election process unfolds.

The RNIM have observed the formation of election commissions by maslikhats in the period from 14 May to 7 June. They have concluded that the process has not been uniform and a number of maslikhats have chosen to disregard the recommendations of the CEC.

#### **IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The NAM recommends that an EOM be established, some six weeks before election day, to observe the forthcoming parliamentary election in Kazakhstan. In addition to a core team of experts, the mission should also include 40 long-term observers, 20 teams of two observers each, to be deployed throughout Kazakhstan in mid-August. Given the concerns for potential manipulations on election day and a divided public opinion on the issue of electronic voting, secondment of 400 short-term observers to follow election day procedures is considered necessary at this time. While possible second rounds should take place within two months from election day 19 September, previous practice indicates that they may be expected from two weeks after the election day. The OSCE/ODIHR will determine on observation of a possible second round, once a decision has been taken on the timing of a second round.

## ANNEX 1



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  
OSCE Centre in Almaty

**ODIHR/OSCE NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION TO KAZAKHSTAN**  
**Preliminary Schedule**  
**Ambassador Barry and Mr. Vulchanov**

## ALMATY

<b>Sunday, 20 June 2004</b>	
<b>23:20</b>	Arrival in Almaty and transfer to Hyatt Hotel
<b>Monday, 21 June 2004</b>	
<b>14:00</b>	Meeting with NGO community
<b>17:00</b>	Meeting with media NGO representatives
<b>Tuesday, 22 June 2004</b>	
<b>10:00</b>	Meeting with the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Kayrat Abuseitov at MFA
<b>11:00</b>	Meeting with Mr Imangali Tasmagambetov (at the Presidential Administration)
<b>13:30</b>	Meeting with diplomatic community ( <i>OSCE participating states</i> )
<b>15:00</b>	Meeting with Central Election Commission, Mrs. Baliyeva at Almaty MFA
<b>Wednesday, 23 June 2004</b>	
<b>10:00</b>	Meeting with political party representatives
<b>12:00</b>	Meeting with Mr Evgeny Zhovtis, International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law
<b>ASTANA</b>	
<b>Thursday, 24 June 2004</b>	
<b>08:40</b>	Arrival in Astana ( <i>Departure from Almaty at 06:55</i> ).
<b>09:15</b>	Meeting with the First Vice-Minister Mr Otto.
<b>11:00</b>	Meeting with Mr Foos at CEC, demonstration of "Saylau" e-voting system
<b>14:30</b>	Meeting with Mazhilis Speaker Mr Zharmakhan Tuyakbay and leaders of Parliamentary Fractions of "Otan", "Asar", Agrarian, Civic and "Aul" parties ( <i>in the Parliament</i> )
<b>15:55</b>	Departure for Almaty
<b>17:35</b>	Arrival in Almaty
<b>ALMATY</b>	
<b>Friday, 25 June 2004</b>	
<b>04:20</b>	Departure from Almaty ( <i>Lufthansa flight</i> )

ANNEX 2

**ODIHR/OSCE NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION TO KAZAKHSTAN**  
**Ambassador Barry and Mr. Vulchanov**

**LIST OF INVITEES FOR THE MEETING WITH POLITICAL PARTIES**  
Almaty, 23 June 2004, 10:00-12:00

<b>1</b>	Agrarian Party of Kazakhstan	APK	Attended	Mr Almas Zholtayev
<b>2</b>	Democratic Party of Kazakhstan "Ak Zhol"	Ak Zhol	Attended	Mr Bulat Abilov
<b>3</b>	Republican Party "Asar"	Asar		
<b>4</b>	Social-Democratic Party "Aul"	Aul	Attended	Mr Taken Uzakov
<b>5</b>	Civic Party of Kazakhstan	CPK	Attended	Mr Vitaly Mutovin
<b>6</b>	Communist Party of Kazakhstan	CPK	Attended	Mr Tolen Tokhtasynov
<b>7</b>	Communist People's Party of Kazakhstan	CPPK		
<b>8</b>	People's Party "Democratic Choice of Kazakhstan"	DCK	Attended	Mr Assylbek Kozhakhmetov
<b>9</b>	Democratic Party of Kazakhstan	DPK		
<b>10</b>	Republican Political Party "Otan"	Otan	Attended	Mr Amageldy Ermegiyayev
<b>11</b>	Party of Patriots of Kazakhstan	PPK	Attended	Mr Shintekov and Mr Berdygulov
<b>12</b>	Public Association Party "Rukhaniyat"	Rukhaniyat	Attended	Mr Anatoly Volkov and Ms Tamara Khabiyeva

**СПИСОК ПРИГЛАШЕННЫХ НА ВСТРЕЧУ С ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИМИ ПАРТИЯМИ**

Алматы, 23 июня 2004 г., 10:00-12:00

- 1) Аграрная Партия Казахстана
- 2) Демократическая Партия Казахстана «Ак Жол»
- 3) Республиканская Партия «Асар»
- 4) Социально-Демократическая Партия «Ауыл»
- 5) Гражданская Партия Казахстана
- 6) Народная Партия «Демократический Выбор Казахстана»
- 7) Демократическая Партия Казахстана
- 8) Коммунистическая Партия Казахстана
- 9) Коммунистическая Народная Партия Казахстана
- 10) Республиканская Политическая Партия «Отан»
- 11) Партия Патриотов Казахстана
- 12) Общественное Объединение Партия «Руханият»

ANNEX 3

**ODIHR/OSCE NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION TO KAZAKHSTAN**  
**Ambassador Barry and Mr. Vulchanov**

**LIST OF INVITEES FOR THE MEETING WITH MEDIA NGOs**  
**AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS**

Almaty, 21 June 2004, 17:00

<b>1</b>	Congress of Journalists of Kazakhstan	
<b>2</b>	Institute for War and Peace Reporting	
<b>3</b>	International Foundation for Protection of Freedom of Media “Adil Soz”	Attended
<b>4</b>	Internews Kazakhstan	
<b>5</b>	National Association of Television and Radio Broadcasters of Kazakhstan	
<b>6</b>	“Assandy Times” Newspapers	Attended
<b>7</b>	“Panorama” Newspaper	
<b>8</b>	“Kazakhstanskaya Pravda” Newspaper	Attended

**СПИСОК ПРИГЛАШЕННЫХ НА ВСТРЕЧУ С НПО В ОБЛАСТИ СМИ И**  
**ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯМИ ПРЕССЫ**

Алматы, 21 июня 2004 г., 17:00

- 13) Институт по освещению войны и мира
- 14) Интерьюс Казахстан
- 15) Конгресс журналистов Казахстана
- 16) Международный фонд защиты свободы слова «Адил Сюз»
- 17) Национальная Ассоциация Телерадиовещателей Казахстана
- 18) Газета «Ассанди Таймс»
- 19) Газета «Казахстанская Правда»
- 20) Газета «Панорама»

## ANNEX 4

### **ODIHR/OSCE NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION TO KAZAKHSTAN** **Ambassador Barry and Mr. Vulchanov**

#### **LIST OF INVITEES FOR THE MEETING WITH NGO COMMUNITY**

Almaty, 21 June 2004, 14:00 – 16:00

<b>1</b>	National Democratic Institute (NDI)	Attended	Mr Tomas Bridle
<b>2</b>	Republican Network of Independent Monitors	Attended	Mr Dos Kushim

Almaty, 21 June 2004, 15:00 – 16:00

<b>3</b>	Assessment Risks Group (ARG)	Attended	Ms. Rozani Ismailova
<b>4</b>	Association of Sociologists and Political Scholars	Attended	Ms Bakhitzhamal Bekturganova
<b>5</b>	“ECHO” NGO		
<b>6</b>	Institute of National Research	Attended	Mr Andrey Chebotarev
<b>7</b>	International Institute for Modern Politics		
<b>8</b>	International Republican Institute (IRI)	Attended	Ms Donna Stewart
<b>9</b>	“Polyton” Independent Information Agency		

#### **СПИСОК ПРИГЛАШЕННЫХ НА ВСТРЕЧУ С НПО**

Алматы, 21 июня 2004 г., 14:00 – 16:00

- 21) Ассоциация Социологов и Политологов
- 22) Группа по оценке рисков (ARG)
- 23) Институт Национальных Исследований
- 24) Международный институт современной политики
- 25) Международный Республиканский Институт (IRI)
- 26) Национальный Демократический Институт (NDI)
- 27) Независимое Информационное Агентство «Политон»
- 28) Республиканская Сеть Независимых Наблюдателей
- 29) НПО «ЭХО»