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(VENICE COMMISSION)

**ELECTORAL CODE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
as of November 2007**

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**ELECTORAL CODE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA**

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Passed by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia on February 5, 1999

PART 1

SECTION 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

**CHAPTER 1
MAIN PROVISIONS**

Article 1. Electoral Basics

1. In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, elections of the President, elections to the National Assembly, elections to local self-government bodies in the Republic of Armenia shall be held through universal, equal, direct suffrage, by secret ballot.
2. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia, who have the right to vote, shall participate in elections directly, by freely expressing their will, on voluntary basis.
3. The state shall encourage that presidential, National Assembly and local self-government elections be held under the principles of competitiveness and alternative.
4. The state, the government and local self-government bodies, as well as bodies and officials forming the Central Electoral Commission, shall bear responsibility, within the framework of the powers given to them by the legislation, for the legality of preparation, organization and conduct of elections.
5. Elections in the Republic of Armenia shall be held only in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 2. Citizens' Electoral Rights

1. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia, who have attained the age of 18 years, shall have the right to elect in the Republic of Armenia. In local self-government elections, the right to elect shall also belong to persons who are registered in and have been actually living in the respective community for at least one year.
The rights and obligations of citizens of the Republic of Armenia, accorded by this Code during local self-government elections, shall also apply to persons who do not have citizenship of the Republic of Armenia, and who have the right to elect.
2. Revoked
3. Citizens' electoral rights shall be regulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and this Code.
4. People with disabilities, as well as voters who have difficulties participating in elections, shall present themselves at precinct centers and participate in the voting process in accordance with procedure established by the Central Electoral Commission.
5. Citizens who have been recognized as incapacitated by a court ruling, as well as those that have been sentenced to imprisonment by a court ruling that has entered into legal force and are currently serving their prison terms, may not elect and be elected.
6. Citizens who are considered military servicemen performing their military service or taking part in military exercises may not participate in local self-government elections and National Assembly elections under majoritarian system.

7. Individuals registered in the Republic of Armenia and holding the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia and, simultaneously, that of another country, shall vote during elections according to the procedure set forth by this law. Individuals not registered in the Republic of Armenia and holding the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia and, simultaneously, that of another country, shall not be eligible to vote during elections.

Article 3. Universal Suffrage

Citizens with electoral rights shall have the right to elect and be elected, regardless of their nationality, race, gender, language, religion, political and other views, social origin, property or other status. Any restriction of electoral rights on the basis of the above-mentioned criteria shall be prosecuted by law.

Article 4. Equal Electoral Rights

1. Citizens shall participate in elections on an equal basis.
2. The state shall ensure equal conditions for the exercise of the citizens' electoral rights.

Article 5. Direct Electoral Rights

The President of the Republic, National Assembly members and local self-government bodies shall be elected directly. Voting by proxy shall be prohibited.

Article 6. Voting by Secret Ballot

In elections, voting shall be confidential. Confidentiality of the vote is not only a right, but also a responsibility of the voter. Control of the free expression of a voter's will shall be prohibited and prosecuted by law.

Article 7. Transparency of Elections

1. Elections shall be prepared and conducted in a transparent fashion.
2. Decisions of electoral commissions, national government and local self-government bodies, related to the preparation and conduct of elections, shall be published in the official press within three days of taking these decisions.
3. In the course of sessions of electoral commissions and during the voting process, chairmen of electoral commissions shall ensure, in accordance with procedures set out in this Code, that proxies, observers and representatives of the mass media participate in the activities of electoral commissions and that necessary and equal working conditions have been provided to them.
4. The Authorized Agency maintaining the National Voter Register of the Republic of Armenia shall publish the total number of voters included in the Republic of Armenia Voter Register on the day preceding the voting in presidential or National Assembly elections.
5. Citizens shall be informed, in accordance with procedures set out in this Code, about the composition, location and working hours of electoral commissions, the formation of electoral precincts and precinct centers, the deadlines for submitting appeals about inaccuracies in voter lists, the nomination and registration of candidates, the voting day and the election results.
6. On the voting day, Precinct Electoral Commissions shall report to Territorial Electoral Commissions the voter turnout every three hours. Territorial Electoral Commissions shall sum up these reports, make them public and forward them to the Central Electoral Commission every three hours. In national elections (national elections are either presidential elections or National Assembly elections under proportional contest), the Central Electoral Commission shall publish information on the voting progress at 9:00 on the voting day, and then, from 12:00 till 21:00, every three hours, by electoral districts, it shall publish information on voter turnout as of the preceding hour and about applications and complaints received. The Central Electoral Commission shall officially publish the summary data on voter turnout in national elections on the basis of data received from

Territorial Electoral Commissions by means of telecommunication, by 10:00 of the day following the voting day.

7. Proxies, accredited observers and representatives of the mass media shall have a right to be present at precinct centers during electoral commission sessions and throughout the voting process.
8. In cases referred to in Paragraph 6 of this Article, the Central Electoral Commission shall announce the information in live radio and television reports on Armenia's Public Radio and Public Television, broadcast from the administrative building of the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 8. Expenses for Preparation and Conduct of Elections

1. Expenses for preparation and conduct of elections (including expenses for training of commission members, notification of voters, compilation and maintenance of voter lists) shall be covered from the state budget.
2. The procedures for spending by candidates during pre-election campaign and their reimbursement shall be set out by this Code.

CHAPTER 2 VOTER LISTS

Article 9. Compilation and Maintenance of Voter Lists

1. The Republic of Armenia Voter List shall be compiled and maintained by Police of the Republic of Armenia under the auspices of the Government of the Republic of Armenia (hereinafter, "the Authorized Agency") that registers citizens by their place of residence.
2. The Voter List shall be a continuously maintained document, and the Authorized Agency shall be responsible for its compliance with the requirements of this Code.
3. The Authorized Agency shall compile and maintain the Republic of Armenia Voter List by marzes and communities as a single list, i.e. the Republic of Armenia Voter Register (National Voter Register).
4. Community leaders, heads of respective units of the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Defense and heads of civil acts registration authorities and detention facilities shall submit to the Authorized Agency information necessary for the compilation and maintenance of the Voter List.
5. In cases and in accordance with procedures set out in this Code, voter lists shall also be compiled by heads of detention facilities and commanders of the Republic of Armenia military units.
6. Twice a year (once in July and once in January) the Authorized Agency shall check the Republic of Armenia Voter Register and submit it in electronic form, broken down by communities and marzes (regions), and, in case of national elections, also by precincts, at least 41 days in advance of the voting day, to the Central Electoral Commission for posting on the website of the Central Electoral Commission. The Republic of Armenia Voter Register is a permanent and integral part of the website of the Central Electoral Commission, which shall contain lists of voters broken down by marzes and communities and, in cases stipulated by this Code, also by precincts, provided that such lists shall meet the requirements of Article 11(2) of this Code regarding voter lists.

Article 10. Inclusion of Citizens in the Voter Lists

1. Persons who have the right to vote in accordance with Article 2 of this Code shall be included in the Republic of Armenia Voter List.
2. The same person may be included in one community voter list only, and only once.
3. Everyone who has the right to vote under Article 2 of this Code, as well as those residing but not registered in any community, and, in cases stipulated under para. 2 of the same

provision, citizens registered in another community, shall be included in the community voter list. Citizens, who have the right to vote but are not registered, shall submit a request to be included in the voter list to their community head (in the period of up to 21 days prior to the voting day) or also to the head of the authorized agency or its respective division (in the period of up to 15 days prior to the voting day), in accordance with procedure set out by the Central Electoral Commission. Citizens who are not registered shall be included in the voter list on the basis of a document confirming their place of residence.

Under national elections, citizens registered in another community shall submit to the authorized body or to the head of its respective unit up to 7 days before the voting day an application requesting temporary removal of his/her name from the voter register of the community in which he/she is registered and specifying the address at which he/she will be residing on the day of the voting. The format of the application shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission.

The head of the authorized body or its respective unit, upon receipt of such application, shall, within a period of 3 days, issue a notification to the citizen in relation to the removal of his/her name from the voter register of the community in which he/she is registered and inclusion of his/her name in an additional voter register of the community in which he/she is residing. The format of the notification shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission.

At least 4 days before the voting day, by 14:00, the Republic of Armenia Police shall present to the head of the authorized agency or its respective territorial division a list of police officers assigned to duty in precinct centers on the voting day, specifying the citizen's surname, name, patronymic (if the patronymic is mentioned in the passport), the day, month and year of birth, and registered address.

Based on the submitted lists, the head of the authorized agency or its respective division shall remove the names of these police officers from the voter lists in their place of registration and, in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of this Code regarding voter lists, compile a supplementary list of police officers voting in the precinct center, sign and seal each page of that list and, two days prior to the voting day, submit it to the Chairman of the relevant Precinct Electoral Commission, together with the final voter list.

4. Everyone with the right to vote in local self-government elections shall be included in voter lists compiled during local self-government elections, on general grounds.
5. Except in local self-government elections, military servicemen (citizens) in their regular term of duty or those engaged in military exercises, who have been temporarily released from their service in accordance with the laws, may be included in the voter list in their place of permanent residence in accordance with procedures set out in Paragraph 3 of this Article, upon their application to be included in the voter list.
6. Revoked
7. Revoked
8. During national elections, military servicemen on a regular tour of duty, military servicemen residing on the territory of military units and their family members who have the right to vote, as well as citizens who are engaged in military exercises, shall be included in the voter list in their respective military unit.
9. During national elections, heads of military units shall report the number of eligible voters registered in their military units to the respective community head, to the head of the Authorized Agency, and to the Territorial Electoral Commission, at least 45 days before the voting day.
10. Military servicemen and members of their families, who are registered outside the military unit shall be included in the voter list on general grounds.
11. Voter lists of detainees shall be compiled by heads of the detention facilities, with participation of a member of the Territorial Electoral Commission, three days before the voting day. During National Assembly elections under majoritarian system, only detained citizens registered in that particular district's communities shall be included in the voter list of detainees.

Article 11. Criteria Concerning Voter Lists

1. Voter lists shall be compiled on the basis of voters' registered addresses.
2. Voter lists shall contain the name of the marz and community, and (in separate columns) the following information on citizens who have the right to vote:
 - 1) Voter's number in the voter list;
 - 2) Last name, first name and patronymic (patronymic is included only if it appears in the voter's passport);
 - 3) Day, month, and year of birth; and
 - 4) Registered address or residence address, if the voter has no registration.
3. In voter lists submitted to Precinct Electoral Commissions, the numbering mentioned in Paragraph 2(1) of this Article shall be done by precincts; every page of the list shall also contain the precinct number and four additional columns – for the series and number of voter's identification document, the voter's signature, the signature of the commission member responsible for registering the voters and for additional comments.
4. If there is concurrent voting in more than one election, there shall be separate columns for citizen's signatures for each of the voting events.
5. Voter lists shall be compiled in the form of registers and paginated for up to 1,000 voters, so that each voter list register provided to precincts with more than 1,000 voters contains approximately equal number of entries. Voter lists shall be compiled, paginated and signed and stamped on every page by the head of the respective division of the Authorized Agency.

Article 12. Provision of Voter Lists to Electoral Commissions and Precinct Centers

1. At least 40 days before the voting day, the head of the Authorized Agency or its respective division shall provide separate copies of voter lists, broken down by precincts, to the heads of institutions in charge of the premises where appropriate precinct centers are located, to be posted in precinct centers.
 - 1¹. The authorized body shall twice, i.e. 10 and 3 days before the voting day, submit to the Central Electoral Commission for national elections, respective Territorial Electoral Commission for local administration elections, and to the National Assembly for parliamentary by-elections, a notification on the number of voters per districts and precincts.
2. The final voter lists broken down by precincts and the addresses of buildings (houses) included in the precinct, printed in two copies (the first copy of the voter lists - in the form of a register, and the second copy – for posting at the precinct center), as well as forms required by Article 14.1 of this Code for compiling supplementary voter lists, shall be submitted by the Authorized Agency or the heads of its respective divisions to the chairmen of the appropriate Precinct Electoral Commissions two days before the voting day.
 - 2¹. The head of the Authorized Agency or its respective division shall provide the voter lists on an electronic carrier to the chairman of the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commission, within the timeframe specified in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.
3. Voter lists of voters registered in military units shall be provided to the chairman of the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commission by the heads of those military units three days before the voting day, in sealed envelopes, which shall be opened only on the voting day in the Precinct Electoral Commission.
4. Heads of detention facilities shall submit their voter lists to the chairmen of Precinct Electoral Commissions formed in their facilities, two days before the voting day.

Article 13. Access to Voter Lists

1. The Republic of Armenia Voter List, with the exception of lists compiled in military units and detention facilities and signed by voters, shall be open to access. Lists signed by voters may not be published or copied.
2. The Authorized Agency shall post the Republic of Armenia Voter List on the Internet. The list shall meet the voter list requirements of Article 11 (2) of this Code; it shall be broken

down by marzes and communities, and, in cases stipulated by this Code, also by electoral precincts.

3. Everyone and every party shall have the right to receive hard or electronic copies of voter lists of voters included in the National Voter Register, broken down by marzes and communities, or, in case of elections, also by precincts, within three days of applying to the Authorized agency or its appropriate division, for a fee established by the Government of the Republic of Armenia. The aforementioned lists shall meet the voter list requirements set out in Article 11 (2) of this Code.
4. Forty days before the voting day, the heads of institutions in charge of precinct center premises shall post the voter lists in a place visible for everyone in the precinct center.
5. It is compulsory that voter lists posted in precinct centers be accompanied by announcements about the place and deadline for submitting applications concerning errors in the lists, and the procedures, timeframe and conditions for reviewing such applications.
6. Chairmen of Precinct Electoral Commissions shall post the final version of voter lists, including the supplementary lists, in a place visible for everyone in precinct centers two day before the voting day. The lists shall remain posted in precinct centers until the day of termination of Precinct Electoral Commissions' authority.
7. Voter lists of voters registered in military units shall be posted in a place visible for military servicemen in military units ten days before the voting day.
8. The Authorized Agency or its appropriate divisions shall send written notifications to voters, informing them of the day, place and time of the voting, no later than 3 days before the voting day.

Article 14. Procedures for Reviewing Applications Concerning Errors in Voter Lists and for Correcting Voter Lists

1. No later than seven days before the voting day, every one shall have the right to apply to his or her community head about correcting errors in voter lists, or with a request to add him/her to the lists or to remove him/her from the lists. Anyone may also apply for the same purpose to the head of the Authorized Agency or its appropriate divisions no later than five days before the voting day.
Parties shall also have the right to request corrections in voter lists within the timeframe specified in this Paragraph.
2. Within two days of receiving such an application, the community head shall forward the application and his/her opinion on the matter to the head of the appropriate division of the Authorized Agency.
3. Within one day of receiving the application, the head of the Authorized Agency or its appropriate division shall make the appropriate changes or corrections in the voter lists (provided there are sufficient grounds for doing so, as set out in this Code) and notify the applicant about it in writing.
4. The head of the appropriate division of the Authorized Agency shall inform the Authorized Agency of changes made in the voter list in order for the Authorized Agency to make appropriate changes or corrections in the Republic of Armenia Voter Register.
5. Disputes about errors in voter lists may be appealed to in a procedure and timeframes set forth by the Republic of Armenia Administrative Procedure Code..
6. Verdicts on applications about correcting the voter lists or adding the applicant to voter lists, which were submitted within five days before the voting day or on the voting day, shall be reached in such a time period as to enable the voter to cast his/her vote.
7. Changes to voter lists, based on verdicts to add the applicants in voter lists, which were reached within five days before the voting day or on the voting day, shall be made by the appropriate Precinct Electoral Commissions, on the voting day, by means of compiling supplementary lists in accordance with procedures defined in Article 14.1 of this Code.
8. Electoral commissions shall have no right to make any changes (corrections or additions) to voter lists, including the supplementary lists, at their own initiative.

Article 14.1. Supplementary Voter Lists

1. Precinct Electoral Commissions shall compile supplementary voter lists in accordance with procedures defined in this Code.
2. Supplementary lists of precinct voters shall include citizens who have presented court verdicts in accordance with Paragraph 6 of Article 14 of this Code, as well as citizens registered in the area of the precinct, but not included in the voter list, provided there is a statement issued by the appropriate division of the Authorized Agency. The form of the statement issued by the division of the Authorized Agency for submission to the precinct electoral commission, certifying that a voter is not included in the voter list, shall be defined by the Central Electoral Commission.
3. Supplementary voter lists shall be compiled in accordance with criteria for voter lists submitted to Precinct Electoral Commission for voting, as set out in Article 11 of this Code, but they shall also have an additional column to record the number, day, month and year of the court verdict to add the person in the voter lists or of the statement issued by the appropriate division of the Authorized Agency.
4. Each page of supplementary voter lists shall be signed and stamped by the chairman of the appropriate Precinct Electoral Commission; after the voting is finished, the commission chairman shall write down the total number of voters included in the supplementary voter list, at the end of the list. Documents supporting the inclusion of citizens in supplementary lists shall be attached to those lists.

**CHAPTER 3
ELECTORAL PRECINCTS AND PRECINCT CENTERS****Article 15. Electoral Precincts**

1. Electoral precincts shall be formed and numbered consecutively for the purpose of organizing the voting and summarizing the results of the vote.
2. The Authorized Agency or its appropriate regional division shall, with the participation of community heads and a representative of the Territorial Electoral Commission, form election precincts no later than 45 days before the voting day, taking into consideration local and other conditions, with the purpose of creating the most favorable conditions for voters to exercise their electoral rights.
3. Heads of military units shall submit the number of registered voters in their military units to the head of the Authorized Agency or its appropriate regional division, at least 45 days before the voting day.
4. At least 45 days before the voting day, precinct centers shall be formed in detention facilities, in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission, except for local self-government and National Assembly elections under majoritarian system.
5. Revoked
6. Each electoral precinct shall include no more than 2,000 voters. The number set in this Paragraph may change as a result of corrections to voter lists, but by no more than one percent.
7. An electoral precinct may not include residential areas from different communities.

Article 16. Precinct Centers

1. A precinct center shall be formed at an electoral precinct.
2. The head of the respective community shall be responsible for furnishing the precinct center to ensure the normal course of the voting.
3. Precinct centers may not be formed in buildings occupied by national or local self-government bodies, military educational institutions, military units or healthcare facilities. Precinct centers may be formed in detention facilities.

4. Precinct centers shall be as close as possible to apartment blocks and houses located in that electoral precinct.
5. Local self-government bodies shall take necessary measures in precinct centers in order to facilitate the exercise of electoral rights by the disabled.

Article 17. Formation of Precinct Centers

1. Precinct centers shall be formed by community leaders no later than 45 days before the voting day.
2. In the event of impossibility of holding the voting at the precinct center, the community leader shall change the location of the precinct center at the request of the chairman of the Precinct Electoral Commission, at least 3 days before the voting day or, in the case of emergency (natural disaster, accidents, fire), on the voting day or within two days before it, with the consent of the chairman of the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commission.
3. Community leaders shall inform citizens about the formation of electoral precincts and precinct centers within two days and in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission; the same information shall also be provided to heads of institutions in charge of the premises where precinct centers are located.
4. Community leaders shall immediately inform the citizens, if the location of their precinct center changes in accordance with procedures described in Paragraph 2 of this Article.

**CHAPTER 3.1
ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**

Article 17.1 Electoral Districts

1. Districts, the number of which equals to the number of seats in the National Assembly under majoritarian system, shall be formed in the territory of the Republic of Armenia for the purpose of organizing and holding elections.
2. Districts shall be formed and numbered by the Central Electoral Commission, on the basis of the number of voters included in the Republic of Armenia National Voter Register.
3. Districts shall constitute a single territory. Precincts without a shared border may not be included in one district.
4. The boundaries of each district shall be set in such way as to make sure that all districts have approximately the same number of voters, taking into consideration the geographic, topographic and physical characteristics of the area, availability of means of communication, social and administrative factors; for each district, the deviation caused by the aforementioned characteristics may not exceed 10 percent of the ratio of the total number of eligible voters to the number of districts or, in exceptional cases, 15 percent. If the difference between the number of voters in the district and the ratio of the total number of voters to the number of districts, in absolute terms, exceeds 10% of the ratio of the total number of voters to the number of districts, then the Central Electoral Commission shall be required to specify in its decision all the factors supporting such a decision and justify their impact.
5. The Central Electoral Commission shall publish the list and the plan of the numbered electoral districts in the official bulletin, on its website and in a print medium with circulation of at least 3,000 copies within 30 days of the change in the number of electoral districts, set out by this Code, going into effect.
6. Boundaries of electoral districts shall not change during extraordinary elections or National Assembly by-elections under majoritarian system.
7. The Central Electoral Commission's decision on the formation and numbering of

electoral districts may be appealed in a court in a procedure and timeframes set forth by the Republic of Armenia Administrative Procedure Code..

CHAPTER 4 PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Article 18. Basic Principles of Pre-Election Campaign

1. The state shall ensure the free exercise of citizens' right to campaign before elections. Pre-election campaign shall be carried out on the basis of equality. It shall be ensured by state bodies, upon the request of electoral commissions, by providing halls and other premises for pre-election meetings, meetings of voters with candidates and other election-related events. These shall be provided to candidates and parties, running in elections, on an equal basis and free of charge, in accordance with the timetable and procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission.
2. Citizens, parties and party alliances (hereinafter referred to as parties) of the Republic of Armenia shall have the right to campaign for or against any candidate or party in ways not prohibited by law.
3. Candidates and parties shall be guaranteed equal conditions for access to mass media, i.e. broadcasting time or space, price, etc.
4. Campaigning and disseminating any kind of campaign materials to the following individuals or bodies shall be prohibited:
 - 1) national and local self-government bodies and their employees while they are carrying out their official duties;
 - 2) members of the Constitutional Court, judges, employees of the Police and National Security Service of the Republic of Armenia, employees of prosecutorial bodies (servicemen), and military servicemen;
 - 3) charities and religious organizations;
 - 4) foreign citizens and organizations;
 - 5) members of electoral commissions.
5. Pre-election campaign shall start on the day after the deadline for registration of candidates and parties and end one day before the voting day. Any campaign on the voting day and the day preceding it shall be prohibited. Campaign materials that are not at the precinct center shall remain where they are on the voting day.
6. Pre-election campaign may be carried out through the mass media, election-related public events (pre-election meetings and meetings with voters, public discussions, debates, rallies, marches, demonstrations), by printing various materials and disseminating audio and video materials.
7. During pre-election campaign, it shall be prohibited for candidates (parties) to give (promise) – personally, on his or her behalf, or through other means - any money, food, securities, or goods to citizens free of charge or on favorable terms, or to render (promise) any services.
8. Candidates and parties (party alliances) shall be required to observe the procedures for organizing their pre-election campaign. Adherence to the established procedures for pre-election campaign shall be monitored by electoral commissions. If any candidate or party (party alliance) violates these procedures, the electoral commission that has registered that candidate or the party (party alliance) shall notify the appropriate authorities in order to prevent such violations; it shall issue a warning to the candidate (party, party alliance) violating the procedures, suggesting that the violation be rectified within 3 days. In the event of a failure to rectify the violation before the established deadline the commission shall also take the case to a court of law, asking it to invalidate the registration of the candidate or the party (party alliance) electoral list. Once such an application is received from an electoral commission, the court shall be required to reach a verdict in a procedure and timeframes set forth by the Republic of Armenia Administrative Procedure

Code.

9. Candidates who are under arrest or detention shall conduct their pre-election campaign through their proxies. For that purpose, during pre-election campaign, candidates who are under arrest or detention have the right to meet with no more than three of their proxies for up to two hours every day at the place of their arrest or detention.

Article 19. Impermissibility of Abusing the Right to Campaign

During pre-election campaign, it shall be prohibited to advocate violence, war or the overthrowing of constitutional order by force, to incite national, racial or religious hatred, as well as to publish or disseminate materials causing racial, national or religious hatred.

Article 20. Pre-Election Campaign through Mass Media

1. Presidential candidates and parties (party alliances) running for the National Assembly shall have the right to use paid and free air time (including live broadcasts) on Public Radio and Public Television, on equal conditions.
2. For every national election, the procedures for allocating free and paid air time on Public Radio and Public Television to presidential candidates and parties (party alliances) running for the National Assembly, as well as the scheduling of such air time shall be set by the Central Electoral Commission on the day following the deadline for registration of candidates.
3. Public Television and Public Radio shall be required to provide equal conditions for all candidates and parties (party alliances) running in any given election.

News programs broadcast on Public Television and Public Radio shall present impartial and non-judgmental information about pre-election campaign run by candidates, parties or party alliances, making sure that fair and equal conditions are in place.

The fact that certain candidates, parties or party alliances do not hold any campaign events or the lack of information about such events may not serve as grounds for the mass media to refrain from reporting on other participants' campaigns.

4. The price per minute of paid air time on Public Radio and Public Television shall be announced no later than within ten days of setting the date for national elections. That price may not change during the pre-election campaign phase.
5. Candidates and parties (party alliances) running for the National Assembly shall have the right to make use, on equal conditions, of air time on other radio and television stations, regardless of their form of ownership. The provisions of Paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article shall equally apply to other radio and television stations, regardless of their form of ownership.
6. Pre-election campaign through the mass media shall be conducted in the form of public debates, round-tables, press conferences, interviews, political advertisement, and other forms not prohibited by law.
7. Interruption of campaign-related radio and television programs with advertisement of goods and services shall be prohibited.
8. Campaign-related radio and television programs shall be audio and video recorded, when they are being broadcast. All such recordings shall be kept for at least three months.
9. The television and radio companies' compliance with pre-election campaign procedures shall be monitored by the National Television and Radio Commission, which shall have the right to apply to a court of law if it discovers any violations of campaign procedures. The Central Electoral Commission shall have the right to submit to the court its opinion on the violations.
10. Newspapers and magazines, regardless of who their founders are, except for newspapers and magazines founded by political parties, shall be required to ensure equal conditions when publishing pre-election campaign materials.

Article 21. Procedures for the Use of Campaign Posters and Other Materials

1. Parties and candidates shall have the equal right to freely publish and disseminate posters, leaflets and other printed campaign materials.
2. Community leaders shall allocate special places in their communities for putting up campaign posters, no later than within five days after the beginning of pre-election campaign. These places shall be conveniently accessible for voters. Every precinct shall have at least one such place. Candidates and parties shall be provided with equal amount of space in these special places.
3. The depiction of the flag or the coat of arms of the Republic of Armenia on campaign posters shall be prohibited.
4. Tearing down or ripping the campaign posters displayed in special places, as well as writing on them shall be prohibited.
5. Community leaders shall ensure that campaign posters of candidates and parties, who are not included in the ballots, are promptly removed.
6. Printed campaign materials shall contain information about organizations and persons responsible for their publication, as well as about the printing company and the number of copies printed.
7. Dissemination of anonymous printed campaign materials shall be prohibited. If an electoral commission becomes aware of any anonymous or false printed campaign materials, it shall take measures to stop such activities and notify the appropriate authorities to stop the illegal activities.

Article 22. Prohibition of Influencing the Free Expression of Citizens' Will

1. Journalists and editorial staff of Public Radio and Public Television, as well as of other radio and television companies, who are registered as candidates, shall be prohibited from covering the elections and hosting radio and television programs.
2. During pre-election campaign, national and local self-government officials and employees, as well as employees of public media and media founded by local self-government bodies shall be prohibited from using their authority (rights) with the purpose of influencing the free expression of citizens' will by creating unequal conditions for candidates and showing partiality. If nominated as candidates, these individuals shall make use of public media and media founded by local self-government bodies in accordance with procedures set out in this Code.
3. When publishing results of sociological surveys on the ratings of candidates and parties (party alliances), or organizations publishing such results shall be required to specify the name of the organization that has conducted the survey, the timing of the survey, the number of respondents, the sample type, the data collection method and location, the exact wording of the question, the statistical estimate of the possible margin of error, as well as who has commissioned the survey, and who has financed the publication of its results. Publication of results of sociological surveys on the ratings of candidates and parties (party alliances) during the seven days preceding the voting day, including until 8:00 pm on the voting day, shall be prohibited.

Article 22.1. Restrictions on Pre-Election Campaigning by Candidates Who Occupy Political or Discretionary Positions or Are State Servants, Civil Servants or Local Self-Government Servants

Candidates, who occupy political or discretionary positions or are state servants, shall conduct their pre-election campaign on general grounds, subject to restrictions imposed by this Article:

- 1) Campaigning in the process of performing one's official duties or any abuse of official position in order to gain advantage in elections shall be prohibited;
- 2) The use of premises, vehicles, means of communication, material and human resources, which are provided for the performance of one's official duties, for campaign purposes shall be prohibited, with the exception of measures applied to high-level

officials who are subject to protection under the Republic of Armenia Law on “Security of Persons Subject to Special State Protection.” Such candidates shall use state property for campaign purposes on general grounds.

- 3) Coverage of the activities of such candidates by the mass media shall be prohibited, with the exception of cases described in the Constitution, official visits and receptions, as well as actions taken by such candidates during natural disasters.

Article 23. Prohibition of Pre-Election Campaigning on the Voting Day and the Day Before

1. Influencing voters orally or in writing, with music or visual means, collecting signatures and campaigning in any other way inside or outside the buildings where precinct centers are located, or directly in front of the entrances, shall be prohibited on the voting day and the day before.
2. Announcing the results of exit polls until the end of the voting shall be prohibited.
3. Assembling in groups within a 50-meter radius around precinct centers on the voting day shall be prohibited.

**CHAPTER 5
ELECTION FINANCING**

Article 24. Financing of Organization and Conduct of Elections

1. Expenses for organization and conduct of elections, including for compilation of voter lists, as well as expenses that are required for the activities of electoral commissions, shall be covered from the state budget. Such expenses shall be reflected in a separate line in the state budget.
2. Financial means allocated for elections shall be provided within five days of setting the date for the elections.
3. In the case of extraordinary elections, such elections shall be financed from the state budget’s reserve fund; if this is impossible, then they shall be financed from the Central Bank’s reserve fund on the condition of future reimbursement from the state budget. If the state budget financing is not provided on time, or there are no funds available in the RA Central Bank’s reserve fund, or the allocated means are insufficient for financing the extraordinary elections or the second round of elections, then the Central Electoral Commission shall have the right to seek a loan from private banks on competitive basis, on the condition that the government will repay the loan within a three-month period.
4. Financial means earmarked for elections, including funds for running electoral commissions, shall be allocated to “The Central Electoral Commission Staff” state administrative institution, in accordance with procedures defined by the Government of the Republic of Armenia. “The Central Electoral Commission Staff” state administrative institution shall manage the financial means in accordance with procedures set out by legislation of the Republic of Armenia and shall be responsible for using the funds in accordance with the estimates approved by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 25. Pre-Election Funds

1. Candidates, parties and party alliances shall have the right to set up pre-election funds for financing their campaign, as well as for paying the election deposit required by this Code. Candidates running for the National Assembly under proportional system only may not set up pre-election funds. The financial means in pre-election funds of presidential candidates, parties and party alliances shall be accumulated at the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, whereas the financial means in pre-election funds of other candidates shall be accumulated in commercial banks with branches in all the marzes of the Republic of Armenia and designated by the Central Bank of the Republic

of Armenia. Within a day after candidates, parties and party alliances submit all documents required by appropriate electoral commissions to be nominated as candidates, they shall receive documents confirming their nomination as candidates in order to set up pre-election funds. Banks shall open special temporary accounts on the basis of those documents and written applications by candidates, parties and party alliances, or on the basis of written applications alone in the case of registered candidates and parties (party alliances). No income shall be calculated and paid on these accounts.

Pre-election funds shall be made up of:

- 1) the candidate's personal means;
 - 2) means provided to the candidate by the party that has nominated him/her;
 - 3) the party's own means;
 - 4) voluntary contributions by physical persons and legal entities.
2. The following shall have no right to make contributions to pre-election funds:
- 1) state and local self-government bodies;
 - 2) institutions (organizations) financed from the state budget;
 - 3) foreign physical persons and legal entities;
 - 4) persons without citizenship;
 - 5) economic institutions, in the charter or share capital of which the Republic of Armenia or communities have shares;
 - 6) organizations with more than 30 percent of their share capital in foreign means;
 - 7) charities and religious organizations, international organizations and international non-governmental movements.
 - 8) state non-commercial organizations.
- All the contributions by the above-mentioned physical persons and legal entities to pre-election funds shall be transferred to the state budget.
3. The procedures for making voluntary contributions to pre-election funds shall be defined by the Central Electoral Commission.
4. The maximum amount of pre-election fund contributions by physical persons and legal entities shall be set by this Code. Any contributions in excess of the maximum limit, as well as the amounts left in pre-election funds in case the candidates, parties or party alliances are not registered, or after elections, except in cases specified in this Code, shall be transferred to the state budget.
5. The means in pre-election funds shall be spent through authorized representatives of candidates and parties.
6. The banks, where special temporary accounts have been opened, shall report regularly, every three days, to the appropriate electoral commission about contributions to and withdrawals from the candidates' and parties' pre-election funds. The banks shall return to the people and entities, who have the right to make contributions to pre-election funds, all the amounts received after the maximum limit for a pre-election fund set by this Code is reached.
7. If candidates or parties use other resources for their campaign, in addition to pre-election funds, then a court may annul the registration of that candidate or party list on the basis of an application by the Central Electoral Commission.
8. All transactions with accounts of candidates' and parties' pre-election funds shall stop starting on the voting day.
9. The Central Electoral Commission may allow candidates and parties to make payments from their pre-election funds after the voting day as well, provided the payments are based on transactions carried out before the voting day.
10. In the event if elections are declared failed, the means in pre-election funds shall be frozen until the registration of candidates or parties for new elections. Candidates or parties re-registered for new elections may use the means remaining in their pre-election funds. In the case if candidates or parties do not register for new elections, the means remaining in their pre-election fund shall be transferred to the state budget.
11. Candidates and parties running for National Assembly shall submit declarations about

contributions to their pre-election funds and the ways they were used; the declarations shall be submitted to electoral commissions that had registered the candidates or parties on the 10th day after the commencement of the election campaign pursuant to this Code and no later than six days after the end of elections. The form of the declaration and the procedures for submitting it shall be defined by the Central Electoral Commission.

The declaration shall contain:

- 1) the chronology of all contributions to the pre-election fund, the first and last names of all contributors, their registered address, and the size of their contribution;
- 2) all the expenses, the day when they were made, and information on documents confirming the expenses;
- 3) the amount remaining in the pre-election fund (if any).

During national elections, electoral commissions shall forward the declarations to the Central Electoral Commission's Oversight and Audit Service within three days of receiving them. Declarations submitted by presidential candidates and parties and party alliances participating in the National Assembly elections shall be posted on the Central Electoral Commission's website within three days, whereas copies of other candidates' declarations may be made available to proxies, representatives of mass media, and observers.

Article 26. Oversight and Audit Service

On the day the election date is announced, the Central Electoral Commission shall set up an Oversight and Audit Service within the Commission to oversee the use of means allocated to electoral commissions for organization and conduct of national elections and to monitor the contributions to pre-election funds, their accounting and use.

Relevant specialists may be involved in the work of the Service on contractual basis. Once the Oversight and Audit Service receives declarations of candidates, parties and party alliances about the use of the means in their pre-election funds from electoral commission that had registered them, as stipulated in Article 25, Paragraph 11 of this Code, it shall check them within 20 days and forward the materials to the Central Electoral Commission for discussion. Materials about violations discovered as a result of these discussions shall be sent to a court of the first instance within three days, pursuant to a decision by the Central Electoral Commission. The procedures for formation and operation of the Oversight and Audit Service shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission.

The authority of the Oversight and Audit Service shall be terminated on the 45th day after the announcement of the final results of elections.

CHAPTER 6 PROXIES, OBSERVERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF MASS MEDIA

Article 27. Status of Proxies

1. Parties, after registering their election lists, and candidates, after registering themselves, may have proxies for protecting their interests in electoral commissions and in their relations with state and local self-government bodies, organizations and mass media. Only citizens of the Republic of Armenia with the right to vote may serve as proxies.
2. Once party lists and candidates are registered, proxies shall be issued with stamped ID cards, based on the submitted lists, but no more than triple the number of precincts. The ID cards shall be issued within five days of submitting the request. The appropriate commission shall include the candidate's first name, patronymic, last name and the name of the party on the cards. The cards shall be filled out and given to proxies by the

candidate or his/her authorized representative or an authorized representative of the party.

3. The procedures for registration of proxies shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission. Candidates or their authorized representatives, and authorized representatives of parties may recall their proxies and appoint new ones at any time upon providing written notification to the appropriate electoral commission.
4. Members of the Constitutional Court, judges, employees of the Republic of Armenia Police and National Security Service, Ministry of Defense, Prosecutor's Office, tax and customs agencies, social security agencies (services), military servicemen, clergymen, members of electoral commissions, leaders of state-owned mass media and foreign citizens may not serve as proxies.

Article 27.1. Rights and Responsibilities of Proxies, and Safeguards for their Activities

1. Proxies shall have the right:
 - 1) to participate in commission sessions with an advisory vote, and be present in the voting room during the voting;
 - 2) to examine election documents, including appropriate court decisions and statements issued by the Authorized Agency;
 - 3) to examine freely all election documents that are under control of the particular electoral commission, the electoral commission's decisions and protocols in the presence of the electoral commission's chairman, deputy chairman, secretary or any other commission member designated by the commission chairman, to receive copies of the aforementioned documents, take excerpts from them, as well as to examine voted ballots in accordance with the same procedures. Copies of or excerpts from decisions, protocols and other records shall be stamped and signed by the chairman (deputy chairman) and the secretary of the commission. Documents received from Precinct Electoral Commissions shall be stamped on the voting day only;
 - 4) to appeal commission's decisions, actions or inaction;
 - 5) to observe the process of printing, transporting, storing and counting the ballots in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission;
 - 6) to be physically present near commission members, who register voters, issue ballots and ballot envelopes, stamp the ballot envelopes or watch over the ballot box, and observe their activities without interfering with their work;
 - 6.1) observe an electoral commission's work on the voting day, and make comments and suggestions to the commission chairman regarding the commission's work, in response to which the commission chairman shall take appropriate measures;
 - 7) to examine freely the voted ballots and marks made on them in the presence of the electoral commission's chairman, deputy chairman, secretary or any other commission member designated by the commission chairman, when the results of the vote are being summarized, and to be present during the counting of ballots and summarization of the vote results;
 - 8) to exercise other rights prescribed by this Code.
2. Proxies shall exercise their rights in accordance with procedures defined in this Code.
3. One proxy for each candidate and each party (party alliance) running in the National Assembly elections may be present during an electoral commission's session (with an advisory vote) and during the voting.
4. No restriction of the rights of the proxies shall be allowed. No one, including electoral commissions, shall have the right to ask the proxies to leave the voting room or to isolate them in any other way from being present at the commission's activities, except in the case of their arrest or detention.
5. Proxies shall not be prosecuted for their opinions about the course of the elections or the summarization of their results.

Article 28. Right to Carry Out Observation Missions

1. The following shall have the right to carry out observation missions:
 - 1) international organizations;
 - 2) representatives of foreign states;
 - 3) the Republic of Armenia and foreign non-governmental organizations, whose objectives, according to their bylaws, include democracy and protection of human rights, and who do not support any of the candidates or parties.
- 1.1 International organizations, representatives of foreign states and foreign non-governmental organizations may carry out observation missions, if they have an appropriate invitation.

The following shall have the right to send invitations to the aforementioned organizations and persons to carry out observation missions:

 - 1) The President of the Republic of Armenia;
 - 2) The National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia;
 - 3) The Government of the Republic of Armenia;
 - 4) The Central Electoral Commission.
2. The procedures for carrying out observation missions shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 29. Accreditation of Observers

1. Organizations and persons specified in Article 28 of this Code may carry out observation missions after being accredited by the Central Electoral Commission.
2. Applications for accreditation shall be submitted to the Central Electoral Commission after the election date is announced, but no later than ten days before the voting day.
3. The Central Electoral Commission shall issue the credentials for the observation mission, as well as stamped ID cards for observers on the basis of submitted lists, to the appropriate organization within no more than seven days after receiving the application.

In the case of non-governmental organizations registered in the Republic of Armenia, the ID cards of observers shall also be stamped by the appropriate organizations that have received accreditation to carry out an observation mission.
4. Revoked
5. In the case if observers support any candidate or party after having received their accreditation, the Central Electoral Commission shall have the right to deprive the appropriate organization of its right to carry out an observation mission.
6. The authority of persons carrying out observation missions shall terminate on the 8th day after the official announcement of the election results, unless the election results are challenged in a court of law. In the case if the election results are challenged in a court of law, the authority of observers shall terminate the day after the judicial act is announced, unless re-voting or new elections are ordered. Observer organizations shall be not required to re-register in the case of re-voting or new elections.

Article 30. Rights and Responsibilities of Local and International Observers (Henceforth Referred to as "Observers") and Representatives of Mass Media, and Safeguards for their Activities

1. Observers and representatives of mass media shall have the right:
 - 1) to be present at electoral commission sessions, as well as in precinct centers during the voting; to observe the process of printing, transporting, storing and counting the ballots in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission;
 - 2) to freely examine electoral documents, sample ballots, electoral commission decisions and protocols of meetings possessed by that particular electoral commission, and to receive their copies and make excerpts from them.
 - 3) Revoked
 - 4) to move freely in precinct centers for observation of ballots and ballot boxes, in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission.

2. Observers and representatives of mass media shall have no right to interfere with the work of electoral commission.
3. Revoked
4. On the voting day, observers shall observe the work of electoral commissions. They may make comments and suggestions about the work to the commission chairmen, and the latter shall take appropriate measures.
5. No restriction of the rights of observers and representatives of mass media shall be allowed in all electoral processes.
6. Observers and representatives of mass media shall not be prosecuted for their opinions about the course of the elections or the summarization of their results.

SECTION 2 ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS

CHAPTER 7

THE SYSTEM OF ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS. THE STATUS OF ELECTORAL COMMISSION MEMBERS

Article 31. The System of Electoral Commissions

1. A three-tier system of electoral commissions shall be established in the Republic of Armenia for the purpose of organizing and conducting elections: the Central Electoral Commission, Territorial Electoral Commissions and Precinct Electoral Commissions.
2. One Territorial Electoral Commission shall be formed for each electoral district. The location of Territorial Electoral Commissions shall be determined by the Central Electoral Commission, through its decision on forming electoral districts for National Assembly elections under majoritarian system.
3. If the territory of a community lies in more than one electoral district, then the Central Electoral Commission shall determine which Territorial Electoral Commission would have the authority to organize and conduct elections to local self-government bodies in that community, at least 65 days before the voting day. The electoral district of that particular commission shall include the biggest number of voters in that community.
4. If a district includes communities from different marzes, then the Territorial Electoral Commission shall organize and conduct elections to local self-government bodies only in the communities of the marz where the Territorial Electoral Commission is located.
5. Elections to local self-government bodies in communities located in another marz shall be organized and conducted by the Territorial Electoral Commission in that marz, which is nearest to those communities.

5¹. If the electoral district comprises communities of more than one marz, the Territorial Electoral Commission of such district shall, during the Presidential Elections, exercise its authorities only in those communities, which belong to the marz in which this Territorial Electoral Commission is located.

5². During Presidential Elections, the Territorial Electoral Commission located in the district closest to the communities of this district located in another marz, shall exercise the authorities prescribed by this Code.

5³. The Territorial Electoral Commissions referred to in points 5 and 5² shall be determined by the Central Electoral Commission at least 65 days before the voting day.

6. State and local self-government bodies shall provide Territorial Electoral Commissions with office space free of charge and support them to ensure their normal operation.

Article 32. Electoral Commissions

1. Electoral commissions shall ensure the exercise and the protection of citizens' electoral rights. Electoral commissions shall be independent of state and local self-government bodies in the exercise of their authority.

2. Electoral commissions shall act on the basis of principles of legality, collegiality and openness.
3. Decisions, adopted by electoral commissions within the framework of their power, shall be binding.

Article 33. Status of Electoral Commission Members

1. Electoral commission members shall be exempt from military musters and training exercises and, in the period of national elections, from military draft.
2. Members of the Central Electoral Commission (during the entire period of the Commission's operation) and members of Territorial and Precinct Electoral Commissions (during national elections) may be detained or subjected to administrative or criminal prosecution by courts with the consent of the Central Electoral Commission only.
3. The chairman, deputy chairman, secretary and members of the Central Electoral Commission shall work on a permanent basis and shall have no right to do any other paid work, except research, teaching and creative work. Judicial servants appointed in accordance with procedures defined in this Code shall work free of charge.
4. Members of the Central Electoral Commission shall fulfill their duties until a new Central Electoral Commission and Territorial Electoral Commissions are formed.
5. Electoral commission members shall have the right to examine in advance the issues and documents to be discussed at commission meetings, to make speeches in commission meetings, submit proposals and require that they be voted on, ask questions to participants of the meeting and receive complete answers.
6. Electoral commission members shall be required to perform all tasks assigned to them by the commission chairman within the limits of his/her authority.
7. Members of a higher electoral commission shall have the right to participate, if requested by the chairman of the appropriate commission, in the meetings of a lower electoral commission with an advisory vote and be present at a precinct center on the voting day.
8. Electoral commission members may be released from the fulfillment of their job related duties (in production or services) for the period of their activities as commission members.
9. Members of electoral commissions shall be required to participate in their commission's activities and perform their duties as established by the law. Failure to perform their duties without a compelling reason shall be prosecuted by law. Electoral commission members shall continue to receive their salaries from their main jobs.

Article 33¹. Funding of electoral commissions, remuneration of members of electoral commissions

1. The funding of electoral commission and remuneration of members of electoral commissions shall be provided from the state budget and according to the procedure set forth in this Article.

2. The remuneration of the chairman, the deputy chairman, the secretary and the members of the Central Electoral Commission shall be established pursuant to the Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Official Salary Scale for Senior Officials of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Power Bodies.”

3. For national elections, new or by-elections to the National Assembly under majoritarian system or elections to local self-government bodies taking place in 5 and more communities and/or in a community with more than 10,000 voters, for each month of the election period (60 days) the chairman, the deputy chairman and the secretary of the Territorial Electoral Commission shall be remunerated at the level of 50% of the remuneration of the chairman, the deputy chairman and the secretary of the Central Electoral Commission respectively, while the members of the commission shall be remunerated, for the same period (60 days), at the level of 50 percent of monthly remuneration of the chairman of the Territorial Electoral Commission.

For other elections, the chairman, the deputy chairman and the secretary of the Territorial Electoral Commission shall be remunerated at the level of remuneration of the chairman, deputy chairman and secretary of the Precinct Electoral Commission respectively.

Judicial servants appointed to the Territorial Electoral Commissions shall work in the commissions without remuneration.

4. During the election period, the chairman of the Precinct Electoral Commission shall receive remuneration equivalent to the double of the minimal wage established by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, while the deputy chairman, the secretary and the members of the commission shall receive remuneration equal to the minimal wage.

5. Up to 15 percent of the funds available at the Electoral Deposits Account of the Central Electoral Commission may, pursuant to a decision of the Central Electoral Commission and based on an annual budget estimate, be used for the implementation of projects aimed at review of experience of administration of elections, improved administration of elections, technical upgrade of the Central Electoral Commission and publication of materials related to election legislation.

CHAPTER 8 FORMATION OF ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS

Article 34. The Principles of Formation of Electoral Commissions

1. Electoral commissions shall be made up of citizens of the Republic of Armenia, who have electoral rights, have passed professional training on how to conduct elections, and have received appropriate certificates of completion, in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission.
 - 1.1 Professional training courses on how to conduct elections shall be organized by the Central Electoral Commission. The Central Electoral Commission shall announce through the mass media the procedures and deadline for applying for such professional courses at least 10 days before starting to accept the applications. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia, who have electoral rights and who have applied in accordance with procedures established by the Central Electoral Commission, shall have the right to participate in professional training courses on how to conduct elections. Citizens shall receive a certificate of completion after passing a test upon completion of the training course.
2. Information about the composition of electoral commissions shall be made public in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission.
3. A citizen may be included in one electoral commission only.
4. Members of the National Assembly, members of the Constitutional Court, judges, government ministers and their deputies, marzpets (governors), the Mayor of Yerevan, community leaders, employees of the national security, police and defense agencies, prosecutor's offices, judicial enforcement department, penitentiaries, customs and the banking sector, proxies, observers, candidates, as well as persons convicted of crimes described in Articles 149-154 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, may not serve as members of electoral commissions.

Article 35. Procedures for Formation of the Central Electoral Commission

1. The Central Electoral Commission shall be made up of:
 - 1) One member from each party or alliance with a faction in the National Assembly, appointed by a decision of the permanent body of that party or, in the case of alliances, the joint decision of permanent bodies of parties within the alliances, passed by majority vote.

If parties (alliances) fail to nominate their candidates within the time period set by this law for forming the Central Electoral Commission, in accordance with the

requirements of sub-paragraph 1 of this Paragraph, then the vacancy in the Commission shall be filled by the appropriate faction;

- 2) One member appointed by the President of the Republic of Armenia;
 - 3) One member appointed by a decision of the parliamentary group announced as of the first session of the incumbent National Assembly. After National Assembly elections following the adoption of this law, as well as in the case of dissolution of the parliamentary group operating in the National Assembly, the power to appoint a Central Electoral Commission member under this sub-paragraph shall be transferred to the Council of Chairmen of the Republic of Armenia Courts that shall select a member from among judicial servants.
 - 4) One judicial servant appointed by the Council of Chairman of the Republic of Armenia Courts.
2. The information on the Central Electoral Commission members shall be submitted to the Staff of the President of the Republic of Armenia no earlier than 40 days, but no later than by 18:00, 10 days before the expiration of the Central Electoral Commission's term. Entities mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be notified about the expiration of the Central Electoral Commission's term by the Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission, no later than 50 days before the expiration date.

The new Central Electoral Commission shall be formed and shall assume its powers on the 60th day after the opening of the new National Assembly's session.

The new Central Electoral Commission shall be considered formed, if at least two thirds of the total number of its members have been appointed. If the minimum number of Commission members have not been appointed by the deadline for the formation of the Central Electoral Commission, in accordance with the requirements set out in Paragraph 1 of this Article, then they will be appointed by the President of the Republic of Armenia from among judicial servants, until the minimum number is reached.

3. The composition of the Central Electoral Commission shall be approved by a decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia on the basis of nominations made by the entities responsible for forming the Central Electoral Commission, within ten days of submitting the nomination.
4. Revoked
5. Revoked
6. The Central Electoral Commission's activities shall be directed by the Commission Chairman or, as assigned by him/her, the Deputy Chairman. The Central Electoral Commission's Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary shall be elected by the Central Electoral Commission during at its first session. The Central Electoral Commission's first session shall be held at 12:00 (noon) on the day the Commission is formed, and it may continue until 24:00. It shall be held in the Central Electoral Commission's administrative building. The first session shall be chaired by the most senior (in terms of age) member of the Central Electoral Commission.
7. The right to nominate candidates for the position of the Central Electoral Commission Chairman shall belong to members of the Central Electoral Commission.
8. If only one nominee for the position of the Central Electoral Commission Chairman is voted on, then he/she shall be considered elected, if he/she receives more than half of the votes cast.
9. If two nominees for the position of the Central Electoral Commission Chairman are voted on, then the nominee that receives more than half of the votes cast shall be considered elected to the post of the Central Electoral Commission Chairman.
10. If more than two nominees for the position of the Central Electoral Commission Chairman are voted on, and none of them receives more than half of the votes cast, then a second vote shall be held between nominees who received the most votes.
11. If the Central Electoral Commission fails to elect a Chairman during its first session, in accordance with the established procedures, then the Government shall appoint a Chairman, within three days, from among members of the Central Electoral Commission.

12. Elections of the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the Central Electoral Commission shall be held in accordance with procedures for election of the Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission as set out in this Article.

Article 36. Procedures for Formation of Territorial Electoral Commissions

1. Members of Territorial Electoral Commissions shall be appointed by members of the Central Electoral Commission, based on the principle of "one member of Territorial Electoral Commission per one member of the Central Electoral Commission," from among persons who have participated in professional training and received appropriate qualifications, with the exception of judicial servants who are members of the Central Electoral Commission, who shall appoint members of Territorial Electoral Commissions from among judicial servants.

Territorial Electoral Commissions shall be formed and assume their powers 15 days after the Central Electoral Commission assumes powers.

Territorial Electoral Commissions shall be considered formed if at least two thirds of the total number of their members have been appointed. If the minimum number of Commission members have not been appointed by the deadline for formation of Territorial Electoral Commissions, in accordance with requirements set out in Paragraph 1 of this Article, then they will be appointed by the President of the Republic of Armenia from among judicial servants, until the minimum number is achieved.

The composition of Territorial Electoral Commissions shall be approved by a decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia on the basis of nominations made by the entities responsible for forming Territorial Electoral Commissions, within ten days of submitting the nomination.

2. The information on members of Territorial Electoral Commissions shall be submitted to the Central Electoral Commission at least ten days before Territorial Electoral Commissions are formed; the Central Electoral Commission shall forward that information to the Staff of the President of the Republic of Armenia within two days.
3. Activities of Territorial Electoral Commissions shall be directed by Commission Chairmen or Deputy Chairmen, as assigned by the Chairmen.
4. The Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen and Secretaries of each Territorial Electoral Commission shall be elected by members of that Territorial Electoral Commission from among Commission members, at the first session of Territorial Electoral Commission.

The first session of Territorial Electoral Commission shall take place at 12:00 (noon) on the day the Territorial Electoral Commission is formed.

The first session of the Territorial Electoral Commission shall be chaired by the most senior (in terms of age) member of the Commission.

5. The right to nominate candidates for the position of Chairman of a Territorial Electoral Commission shall belong to members of that Territorial Electoral Commission.
6. Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen and Secretaries of Territorial Electoral Commissions shall be elected in accordance with procedures for electing the Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission.
7. If a Territorial Electoral Commission fails to elect a Chairman in accordance with the established procedures and within the required timeframe, then the Government shall appoint a Chairman, within three days, from among that Territorial Electoral Commission members.
8. Revoked

Article 37. Procedures for Formation of Precinct Electoral Commissions

1. Members of Precinct Electoral Commissions shall be appointed by members of appropriate Territorial Electoral Commissions, based on the principle of "one member of Precinct Electoral Commission per one member of Territorial Electoral Commission."
2. In order to form Precinct Electoral Commissions in accordance with these procedures, members of Territorial Electoral Commissions shall submit, their nominations to the

Chairman of their respective Commission by 18:00, no earlier than 19 days and no later than 16 days before the voting day, and, during extraordinary elections, by 18:00, no earlier than 26 and no later than 23 days before the voting day.

3. If Precinct Electoral Commissions fail to be formed in accordance with the aforementioned procedures, the remaining vacancies in them shall be filled by the Chairman of the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commission within three days.

If the number of members of a Precinct Electoral Commission is less than two thirds of what is required at 8:00 am on the voting day, then the Chairman of that Precinct Electoral Commission shall notify the Chairman of the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commission, using any available means of communications.

Chairman of the Territorial Electoral Commission shall appoint members of Precinct Electoral Commission from among persons who have passed training on how to conduct elections and received certificates for working in Precinct Electoral Commissions, taking into consideration their place of territorial-administrative affiliation.

4. The first session of a Precinct Electoral Commission shall be called by the Chairman of the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commission, at the precinct center, at 12:00 (noon), the next day after the commission is formed; it shall be chaired by the most senior (in terms of age) member of the Precinct Electoral Commission.
5. At their first sessions, Precinct Electoral Commissions shall elect their Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen and Secretaries from among themselves.
6. Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen and Secretaries of Precinct Electoral Commissions shall be elected in two days, in accordance with procedures for electing the Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission.
7. If a Precinct Electoral Commission fails to elect a Chairman within the required timeframe, then the Chairman shall be appointed by the Chairman of the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commission from among members of the appropriate commission, no later than two days after the deadline set in Paragraph 6 of this Article.
8. The authority of Precinct Electoral Commissions shall be terminated 14 days after the voting day or, in the event of re-voting, 14 days after the re-voting day.

Article 38. Procedures for Dismissal of Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen and Secretaries of Electoral Commissions and Early Termination of Commission Members

1. The Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen and Secretaries of electoral commissions may be dismissed by a decision of that commission, if at least two thirds of that commission members vote for that decision. A Chairman of an electoral commission may be dismissed no later than four days before the election day. A new chairman of the commission shall be elected in accordance with procedures set out by this Code, at the same session.
2. An electoral commission member shall be terminated in the following cases:
 - 1) if he/she loses his/her electoral rights;
 - 2) Revoked
 - 3) Revoked
 - 4) Revoked
 - 5) in the event of his/her death;
 - 6) on the grounds described in Article 39, Paragraph 10;
 - 7) on the basis of his/her letter of resignation;
 - 8) in the case of being drafted to the military.
- 2.1 In the case of early termination of an electoral commission member, a person or an entity that has the power to appoint electoral commission members may not nominate the same person again as the same electoral commission member for a period of three months.
3. In the case of early termination of electoral commission members, vacancies left by them shall be filled by nominations from persons or entities who have the power to appoint members of that commission, by a decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia (in the case of Central and Territorial Electoral Commissions), except in cases specified by

this Code.

3.1. In the case of early termination of electoral commission members in accordance with sub-paragraph 7 of Paragraph 2 of this Article, vacancies left by them shall be filled in accordance with the following procedure:

- 1) In the case of early termination of Central Electoral Commission members within the period of 20 days before the voting day and before passing a decision on the results of the election, if the number of vacancies exceeds one-third of the total number of Commission members (not filled if the total number of vacancies is one third or less), then the vacancies shall be filled by the President of the Republic of Armenia from among judicial servants, to the point that would allow the Commission to pass all decisions reserved to it by this Code. After ten days following the day when the decision approving the national election results enters into effect, these positions shall be considered vacant and shall be filled within 20 days by the President's decree on the basis of nomination by an appropriate body.
 - 2) Under national elections, in the event of early termination of powers of a member of the Territorial Electoral Commission within 15 days preceding the voting day, the vacant positions shall be filled upon nomination by the Central Electoral Commissions by a decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia from among judicial servants, if the number of vacant positions is higher than one-third of the total number of the commission members. In this case, the vacant positions are filled in such a way as to enable the Commission adopt decisions within its scope of authority. Should the number of vacant positions in the Territorial Electoral Commission be equal or less than one-third of the total number of the commission members, such vacancies shall not be filled.
 - 3) If the powers of a member of a Precinct Electoral Commission are prematurely terminated within 5 days before the voting day, the vacancies shall be filled by the chairman of the Territorial Electoral Commission from among individuals eligible for appointment to an electoral commission. The vacancies in the Precinct Electoral Commission that appeared within 5 days before the voting day shall be filled if the number of such vacancies exceeds one-third of the total number of the commission members; such vacancies shall be filled in such a way as to enable the commission to discharge its statutory functions and adopt decisions within the scope of its authority.
 - 4) Vacancies in the Central and Territorial Electoral Commissions shall be filled by a decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia on the basis of a nomination by the entity that had appointed the terminated member, within ten days.
4. Revoked

Article 39. Organization of Work of Electoral Commissions

1. Electoral Commissions shall operate based on the principle of collegiality.
2. The work of every electoral commission shall be directed by the Commission Chairman or, as assigned by him/her, the Deputy Chairman.
3. Revoked
4. The schedule for regular sessions shall be established by the commission chairman.
5. Extraordinary sessions shall be called by the commission chairman, on his/her own initiative or upon a written request by at least one-third of the commission members, within the time period specified by them. The commission chairman shall inform all the commission members in writing of the day of the extraordinary session.
6. A commission session shall be in legal force if more than half the commission members are present, except regular sessions that take place from the day when the date for national elections is announced until the passing of a decision on summarizing the results of the election.

Commission sessions, which take place from the day when the date for national elections is announced until the passing of a decision on summarizing the results of the

elections, shall be in legal force regardless of the number of members present at the session, provided that all the possibilities for ensuring the participation of the number of commission members necessary to convene a session have been exhausted.

7. A vote shall be considered valid, if more than half of the total number of commission members have taken part in the vote. Commission members shall be required to participate in a vote. A decision shall be considered adopted if more than half of the total number of commission members have voted for it.

From the day when the date for national elections is announced until the passing of a decision on summarizing the results of the elections (that day included), a decision shall be considered passed, if the number of commission members who have voted for it is greater than the number of commission members who have voted against it.

During national elections, the provisions set forth in the second paragraph of the point 6 and the second paragraph of the point 7 of this Article in relation to the legal force of the commission sessions shall not apply to elections of the chairman, the deputy chairman and the secretary the electoral commission.

8. Electoral commissions shall get a register with numbered pages, stamped by a higher electoral commission, where they shall record all activities related to preparation and conduct of elections, with appropriate dates. The requirements for such registers, as well as the procedures for filling them out, shall be established by the Central Electoral Commissions.
9. The registers shall contain information about commission members' attendance in sessions. Commission members present at the session shall sign under appropriate records.
10. Members of electoral commissions shall be required to attend the sessions of their appropriate electoral commissions. If a commission member is absent three times without a compelling reason, the commission shall have the right to terminate that member early by a decision adopted by the majority of the total number of commission members.

Article 40. Complaints against Decisions, Actions or Inaction of Electoral Commissions

1. Complaints about decisions or actions (inaction) of Precinct Electoral Commissions, including requests for a recount of the precinct voting results, shall be submitted to the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commission.
2. Complaints about decisions or actions (inaction) of Territorial Electoral Commissions shall be submitted to the administrative court, except the ones concerning decisions on results of National Assembly elections under majoritarian system.
3. Decisions or actions (inaction) of the Central Electoral Commission, except decisions on election results, may be appealed in administrative court.
4. The Central Electoral Commission shall have the right to overturn any decision by a Territorial Electoral Commission that contradicts the requirements of this Code, and pass an appropriate decision on the issue in question; such decision shall be binding for the Territorial Electoral Commission. The provision of this paragraph shall not apply to the Territorial Electoral Commissions' decisions on elections of National Assembly members under majoritarian system, elections of heads of local self-government bodies or community council elections.

If violations of this Code's requirements occur during the voting process that may have affected the outcome of the vote, the Territorial Electoral Commission may invalidate the results of the vote in that particular precinct. In the case of invalidation of voting results in a precinct in accordance with procedures set out in this paragraph, all available materials on the matter shall be forwarded by the Central or respective Territorial Electoral Commission to a prosecutor's office for opening a criminal case.

5. Decisions of electoral commissions, actions or inaction of an electoral commission and/or any of its officials may be appealed in a procedure and timeframes set forth by

- the Republic of Armenia Administrative Procedure Code, except for cases provided under paragraphs 6 and 9 of this Article.
6. Request for a recount of the voting results in a Precinct Electoral Commission may be submitted only to the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commission, on the day after the voting day, by 14:00.
 7. From the time the election date is set until the summarization of the election results, electoral commissions shall respond to all complaints received or, in cases specified by this Code, adopt decisions regarding the complaints within five days. Complaints, received within five days before the voting day or the period set for summarizing the election results, shall be reviewed and, in cases specified by this Code, decisions regarding them shall be taken before the voting day or before the summarization of the election results, respectively.
 8. Revoked
 9. Disputes regarding decisions that were passed as a result of elections, except the results of local self-government elections, shall be resolved by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia.
 10. Revoked.
 11. Revoked
 12. Revoked
 13. If the voting results in a precinct have been invalidated, then the voter turnout in that precinct shall be reported as the magnitude of inaccuracies in that precinct, and shall be taken into consideration when summarizing the election results, in accordance with procedures set by this Code.

Article 40.1. Procedures for Reviewing Applications (Complaints) and Suggestions in Electoral Commissions

1. Electoral commissions shall review applications (complaints) and suggestions and reply to them within the timeframe established by the Republic of Armenia legislations, except for cases specified by this Code.
2. Electoral commissions shall receive, register and review only applications (complaints) and suggestions (hereinafter - "applications") addressed to that particular electoral commission.
3. An application shall be signed by the applicant and contain his/her first name, last name, residence address, and the date (day, month and year). The applicant shall clearly state his/her demand, provide justifications and attach any possible evidence. Applications with no information or false information about the applicant shall be not reviewed.

If the application contains some formal mistakes that can be corrected, then the electoral commission shall point them out to the applicant and give him/her an opportunity to correct those mistakes, or it shall correct the mistakes itself and notify the applicant about it either beforehand or afterwards. If the list of documents attached to the application is not complete, then the electoral commission shall suggest that the applicant complete the list within a specified timeframe.

The application shall be given to the electoral commission that has jurisdiction over the matter in question. The received application shall be registered by the electoral commission. The commission chairman or, in his absence, the deputy chairman, shall forward the application to a commission member. The commission member shall study the matter raised in the application and present suggestions on how to resolve that matter. The applicant has a right to participate in the discussion of his application at the electoral commission and, if necessary, to provide evidence supporting the facts stated in the application.

4. Electoral commissions shall take appropriate measures on issues that need to be addressed urgently. When appealing against election results in accordance with procedures defined in this Code, the appealing party shall have the right to examine lists signed by voters, in addition to other documents. The appealing party shall have no

- right to make the signed lists public, publish them, make excerpts or copy them.
5. The reply to an application shall be sent to the applicant with the signature of the commission chairman or deputy chairman. The commission member who has prepared the reply shall sign the copy of the reply retained by the commission.
 - 5¹. The member may submit, for discussion at a session of the commission, a draft decision in relation to issues raised in the application.
 6. Commission members, proxies, observers and representatives of mass media shall be notified regularly about the transparent and fair discussion of applications received by electoral commissions and their progress.

Article 40.2. Procedures for Recounting the Voting Results in Territorial Electoral Commissions

1. Candidates, members of a Precinct Electoral Commission who have authored a special opinion and proxies registered in that precinct shall have the right to appeal the voting results in that particular precinct, in accordance with procedures and within the timeframe set by this Code, by submitting to the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commission a request to recount the voting results in that particular precinct.
2. The applicant shall submit his/her recount request to the Territorial Electoral Commission in person; at that time, he or she shall also be required to show a personal identification document and , in the case of a proxy, his/her proxy ID as well.
3. The recount request shall contain the first and last names of the applicant, his/her residence address and the number of the precinct where recount is requested, as well as the specific voting results (if several voting events have taken place concurrently) that are requested to be recounted.
4. If several voting events have taken place concurrently, then a member of the Precinct Electoral Commission may submit a request to recount the results of only that voting event, for which he/she had produced a special opinion.
5. If more than one voting events have taken place concurrently, a separate recount request shall be submitted for each of the voting events.
6. Territorial Electoral Commission shall log the recount requests in their registers in the order of their receipt, marking the time of their receipt.
7. Territorial Electoral Commissions shall receive and log recount requests in accordance with the established procedures on the day after the voting, by 14:00. Territorial Electoral Commissions shall start the recount activities at 9:00, two days after the voting day. When recounting the votes, Territorial Electoral Commissions shall work without days off, from 9:00 to 18:00, unless the Commission passes a decision to extend the working hours.
8. Territorial Electoral Commissions shall recount the voting results in the order in which recount requests have been logged, in accordance with this Code's requirements for summarizing the voting results in precincts.
9. The time for recount of voting results in each precinct may not exceed 5 working hours.
10. Based on the recount results, Territorial Electoral Commissions shall compile a protocol on the recount of voting results in the Precinct Electoral Commission. Commission members, observers and proxies may request copies of the summary protocols.
11. Persons, who, under this Code, have the right to be present in electoral commission sessions, shall have the right to be present at the recount of voting results in Territorial Electoral Commissions. The absence of the person who had submitted the recount request shall not constitute a ground for either not holding the recount or terminating it.
12. The recount activities in Territorial Electoral Commissions shall stop at 14:00, five days after the voting day.
13. If a recount of votes in a precinct has been requested in violation of this Article's provisions, the Territorial Electoral Commission shall turn down that recount request and shall not do the recount.

CHAPTER 9 POWERS OF ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS

Article 41. Powers of the Central Electoral Commission

1. The Central Electoral Commission is the state body in charge of organizing elections and ensuring their legality, which shall operate on a permanent basis, in accordance with its bylaws. The Central Electoral Commission shall:
 - 1) oversee state budget resources allocated for organizing and holding elections and ensure that electoral commissions have necessary premises, furniture and other material/technical equipment;
 - 2) make decisions on working procedures for itself and lower electoral commissions;
 - 3) oversee the uniform application of this Code;
 - 4) Revoked
 - 5) oversee that the mass media ensure equal opportunities for campaigning;
 - 6) approve the specimen of ballots and other electoral documents, procedures for filling them out and storing them; provide electoral commissions with necessary electoral documents;
 - 7) publish instructions on implementation of this Code and other normative acts that are mandatory for electoral commissions organizing and holding elections, and oversee their implementation;
 - 8) Revoked
 - 9) ensure equal conditions for pre-election activities of presidential candidates, parties running for the National Assembly under proportionate system and candidates running for the National Assembly under majoritarian system;
 - 10) make decisions, within the framework of its powers, that are mandatory for state and local self-government bodies, non-governmental organizations, parties, institutions, organizations and officials;
 - 11) discuss applications and complaints about decisions and actions of electoral commissions, review or overturn decisions of electoral commissions that contradict this Code and decisions of higher electoral commissions;
 - 12) hear reports by electoral commissions and appropriate state bodies on preparation and conduct of elections;
 - 13) accredit representatives of mass media, register representatives of foreign states, NGOs and international organizations as observers, and issue them IDs on the basis of submitted lists;
 - 14) approve the form of ballot boxes;
 - 15) approve the specimen of electoral commissions' stamps, order them and provide them to the commissions, and define procedures for returning the stamps after the end of elections;
 - 16) register and issue appropriate certificates to persons nominated to run for presidency of the Republic of Armenia; in cases specified by the law, refuse registration, annul or invalidate it. It shall also issue presidential candidates or their representatives with sufficient number of ID cards for their proxies;
 - 17) register parties and initiative groups nominating presidential candidates;
 - 18) organize the publication of presidential candidates' biographic data;
 - 19) declare presidential elections invalid or failed, if grounds specified by the law exist, and make decision on the election of President;
 - 20) summarize and approve the results of presidential elections and National Assembly elections under proportionate system;
 - 21) register parties that have submitted applications to run for the National Assembly under proportionate system, and publish the lists of candidates nominated by them;
 - 22) register the elected members of the National Assembly and issue them with

- Member of Parliament certificates;
- 23) call by-elections and new elections to the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia;
 - 24) refer cases of violation of this Code to appropriate state bodies;
 - 25) resolve other issues related to the implementation of this Code;
 - 26) set out procedures for organizing trainings for candidates for electoral commission membership and issuing members with qualification certificates;
 - 27) set out procedures for drawing lots in electoral commissions;
 - 28) number electoral districts for National Assembly elections under majoritarian system;
 - 29) set out procedures related to pre-election funds and electoral deposits;
 - 29.1) it may set up institutions in accordance with procedures defined by the law;
 - 30) exercise other powers prescribed by this Code.
2. If the an electoral district includes communities from more than one marz, then the Central Electoral Commission shall determine which Territorial Electoral Commission would have the authority to organize and hold elections in that community, at least 65 days before the voting day.
 3. The Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission or any other member of the Central Electoral Commission, as assigned by the Chairman, shall make a statement at the National Assembly on the organization and holding of elections within thirty days after every national election.
 4. The Central Electoral Commission may submit to the Government of the Republic of Armenia draft recommendations on legislative amendments to improve the administration of elections.

Article 42. Powers of Territorial Electoral Commissions

1. A Territorial Electoral Commission is a state body operating permanently in accordance with bylaws adopted by the Central Electoral Commission. Territorial Electoral Commissions shall:
 - 1) organize training for persons involved in Precinct Electoral Commissions;
 - 2) oversee state budget resources allocated for organizing and holding elections;
 - 3) approve precincts, noting the latter's voting places (precinct centers). This information shall be forwarded to the Central Electoral Commission within two days;
 - 4) number the precinct, in accordance with procedures set by the Central Electoral Commission, note voting places (precinct centers) and forward that information to the Central Electoral Commission within two days;
 - 5) provide Precinct Electoral Commission's with necessary material/technical equipment and electoral documents; organize events required for preparation and holding of elections, in accordance with the set procedures; ensure that Precinct Electoral Commissions have the necessary premises, furniture, transport, communication and other means;
 - 6) provide information on their and Precinct Electoral Commissions' activities to the Central Electoral Commission;
 - 7) discuss applications and complaints about decisions and actions of Precinct Electoral Commissions, review and overturn decisions of Precinct Electoral Commissions that contradict this Code;
 - 8) publish preliminary results of elections by precincts, based on information in the Precinct Electoral Commissions' protocols;
 - 9) Revoked
 - 10) set the date for local self-government elections;
 - 11) follow the compilation of voter lists and their presentation in precincts for public inspection;
 - 12) ensure the preparation of precinct centers, voting booths, ballot boxes and other means necessary for the voting;

- 13) Revoked
- 14) register candidates running for the National Assembly under majoritarian system and issue them with certificates approved by the Central Electoral Commission; in cases specified by the law, refuse their registration, annul or invalidate it; provide representatives of candidates running for community heads and community councils with proxy ID cards in the amount specified by the law;
- 15) register and issue certificates to candidates running for community heads and community councils;
- 16) clarify, summarize and approve the results of local self-government elections; in cases specified by the law, conduct verifications, declare elections as valid, invalid or failed;
- 17) summarize the results of community leaders' and community council elections;
- 18) issue certificates to elected community leaders and community council members;
- 19) clarify and summarize the result of National Assembly elections under majoritarian system and local self-government elections, and forward them to the Central Electoral Commission;
- 20) monitor the implementation of this Code by Precinct Electoral Commissions;
- 21) refer cases of violations of this Code to appropriate state bodies;
- 22) exercise other powers prescribed by this Code.

Article 43. Powers of Precinct Electoral Commissions

1. Precinct Electoral Commissions shall:
 - 1) manage the state budget resources allocated to them for organizing and holding elections;
 - 2) organize the voting, summarize its results in the precinct, post the results in the precinct center and forward them to the Territorial Electoral Commission;
 - 3) resolve issues of disputed ballots by voting;
 - 4) create conditions for free elections in the precinct, enforce election procedures set out by this Code;
 - 5) refer cases of violations of this Code to appropriate state bodies;
 - 6) exercise other powers prescribed by this Code.
2. Precinct Electoral Commissions shall operate on the basis of bylaws adopted by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 44. Submitting and Receiving Electoral Documents in Electoral Commissions

1. All electoral documents submitted to and received by Electoral Commissions shall be logged in registers and signed by the persons submitting and receiving them; a receipt shall be provided.
2. For preparation and conduct of elections, electoral commission shall be supplied with ballots, forms, other documents, stationary and other materials; chairmen of appropriate electoral commissions shall be responsible for their receipt, transportation and storage.
3. Once election results are summarized and appropriate protocols are prepared, all electoral documents shall be immediately transported from Precinct Electoral Commissions to the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commissions, accompanied by the Precinct Electoral Commission Chairman or Deputy Chairman.
4. Territorial Electoral Commissions shall submit all electoral documents, except documents related to local self-government elections, to the Central Electoral Commission, once the election results are finalized. The Central Electoral Commission shall store the documents and, two months after the official announcement of election results (or after reaching the final decision, in case of a court dispute), shall deposit in the Armenian State Archives to be kept in accordance with the established procedures.
5. Within two months after official announcement of local self-government election results

(or after reaching the final decision, in case of a court dispute), Territorial Electoral Commissions shall deposit them in the Armenian State Archives to be kept in accordance with the established procedures.

Article 45. Cooperation between Electoral Commissions and Law Enforcement Authorities

National and regional bodies of the Republic of Armenia Police, their services and divisions shall make sure that elections proceed in a natural fashion and that electoral commissions' work is unimpeded; at the commissions' request, they shall support the commission in order to establish due order during election-related events, as well as to provide security during transportation of electoral documents from Precinct Electoral Commissions to Territorial Electoral Commission. The vehicle transporting electoral documents may be escorted by proxies, international and local observers, and representatives of the mass media, in their own vehicles.

Upon discovering any violations of the Electoral Code, the member (members) of the electoral commission shall be required to report them to the appropriate authorities within five days.

Violations of this Article's provisions shall be prosecuted in accordance with the law.

SECTION 3 VOTING. SUMMARIZATION OF VOTING RESULTS

**CHAPTER 10
ORGANIZATION OF VOTING**

Article 46. The Venue and Time of the Voting

Voting shall be held in precinct centers, from 8:00 to 20:00. Citizens, who are in the voting room by 20:00 but have not voted yet, shall have the right to vote.

For citizens, who, during national elections, are undergoing in-patient treatment in medical institutions that provide in-patient treatment and who are unable to visit their precinct center on the voting day on their own, voting can be organized in the in-patient medical institutions.

At least 4 days before the voting day, by 14:00, the head of the in-patient medical institution shall submit a list of citizens, who are undergoing in-patient treatment, wish to vote and have voting rights, to the head of the Authorized Agency or its appropriate regional division; such list shall contain the citizens' last name, first name and patronymic (if the patronymic is mentioned in the passport), date of birth (day, month and year) and registered address.

Based on the submitted lists, the head of the Authorized Agency or its appropriate division shall remove the names of the citizens under going in-patient treatment from voter lists in their place of registration, in accordance with voter lists requirements described in Article 11, prepare supplementary lists of voters who are going to vote in in-patient medical institutions, sign and stamp each page of the supplementary list, and provide the list, together with the final voter list to the chairman of the appropriate Precinct Electoral Commission two days before the voting day.

On the voting day, one member of the Precinct Electoral Commission, decided by drawing a lot at the commission's session, shall use a mobile ballot box to organize voting for citizens who have voting rights and are undergoing in-patient treatment in medical institutions, within the boundaries of the precinct. During the voting, confidentiality of the vote shall be preserved, in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral commission. Proxies, observers and representatives of the mass media may be present in

the organization of the voting of voters in medical institutions carrying out in-patient treatment.

Article 47. The Voting Room

1. Voting shall take place in specially furnished rooms, based on the principle of one room per each electoral precinct.
2. Voting rooms shall be as spacious as possible and meet the following requirements:
 - 1) all members of the Precinct Electoral Commission and everyone who has the right to be present at the voting must be able to carry out their duties properly and concurrently;
 - 2) all members of the Precinct Electoral Commission, proxies and observers must be able to keep within their sight the voting booths, the ballot box, entrances and exits to voting booths and the area between the booths and the ballot box.
 - 3) Proxies, observers and representatives of the mass media may videotape the process of summarizing the voting results without any hindrance.
3. The furnishing of voting rooms shall be completed at least 24 hours before the beginning of the voting.

Article 48. Voting Booths

1. Voting booths shall be furnished in such a way as to allow citizens to fill out their ballots privately from other persons present at the precinct center.
2. A table with a pen on it shall be installed in each voting booth. Voting booths shall have sufficient lighting.
3. At least one booth per 750 voters shall be provided for voting.
4. Voting booths shall be located in the area between the tables for handing out ballots and the ballot box.
5. Voting booths shall be placed at least one meter away from each other. In the precinct centres, the ballot boxes shall be placed on a table in such a way that when casting a ballot, a voter will be facing the commission, with his/her back against the wall; should this be impossible, the ballot boxes shall be attached to a wall. A special zone separated by restrictive tape, with one entrance and one exit, shall be set up 2 meters away from the voting booth (or 1.5 meters, if it is impossible to have 2 meters), if the voting booth is mounted on a wall. It shall be prohibited to have more voters than the number of voting booths inside that zone.

Article 49. Ballots, Ballot Boxes and Electoral Commission Stamps

Revoked

Article 49.1. The Ballot and Ballot Envelope

1. The form and the content of ballots shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission.
2. If different elections are held concurrently, ballots shall be prepared in such a way as to be obviously different from each other.
3. Ballots shall be perforated and contain the name of the printing house and instructions on how to mark them. Ballots shall be made of non-transparent paper.
4. On the stub of the ballot, above the cutting line, the periodic number of the ballot shall be marked; below the line, on the left, last name, first name and patronymic of candidates, names of parties and party alliances shall be marked in alphabetical order; on the right, blank squares shall be provided for marks.
5. If only one candidate is voted, then below the candidate's last name, first name and patronymic, words "for" and "against" shall be written, with blank squares in front of each of the words, on the right.
6. The Central Electoral Commission shall approve the ballot specimen and ensure the printing and preparation of ballots for presidential and National Assembly elections.

7. In the case of local self-government elections, the ballot specimen shall be approved and printing and preparation shall be ensured by Territorial Electoral Commissions.
8. Ballots shall be issued not earlier than nine and no later than three days before the voting day.
9. Ballots shall be provided to Precinct Electoral Commissions the day before the voting day, in the amount of the number of voters in the given precinct plus up to three percent.
10. In the event if registration of a candidate or a party (party alliance) list is invalidated, or a party alliance is dissolved after ballots are issued, the name of that candidate, party or party alliance shall be removed from ballots in accordance with procedures set by the Central Electoral Commission.
11. The Central Electoral Commission shall ensure the preparation of ballot envelopes. If different voting events are held concurrently, there shall be separate ballot envelopes for every voting event; they shall be prepared in such a way as to be obviously different from each in color, and their color shall match the color of the appropriate ballot.
Ballot envelopes shall be provided to Precinct Electoral Commissions the day before the voting day, in the amount of the number of voters in the given precinct plus up to three percent.

Article 49.2. Electoral Commission Stamps and the Ballot Box

1. Specimen of electoral commissions' stamps shall be approved by the Central Electoral Commission.
2. Electoral commissions' stamps shall be prepared by the order of the Central Electoral Commission in accordance with the specimen approved by the Central Electoral Commission.
3. Stamps of Precinct Electoral Commissions shall bear a four-digit number.
4. The Central Electoral Commission shall put the stamps of Precinct Electoral Commissions in non-transparent packaging, stamp the packages without marking them and distribute them among Territorial Electoral Commissions no earlier than five days and no later than three days before the voting day, in a way so that each Precinct Electoral Commission gets one package. The Central Electoral Commission shall maintain records of only the number of stamps provided in that way.
5. Territorial Electoral Commissions stamp the packages and distribute them to Chairmen of Precinct Electoral Commissions on the day before the voting day, one for each precinct.
6. Once the voting is over, the voting results are summarized at the results summarization session, precinct protocols are prepared and approved, the appropriate packages of used ballots are sealed and stamped, copies of protocols are posted in precinct centers, verified copies of protocol duplicates are provided to proxies and observers (at their request) and Precinct Electoral Commissions' registers are approved, the stamps of Precinct Electoral Commissions shall be returned to the Central Electoral Commission, in accordance with procedures set by the Central Electoral Commission, where they shall be recorded, packaged in special parcels and stamped, and a protocol shall be made to that effect. In the case of a second round of voting or new elections, Precinct Electoral Commissions shall receive new stamps.
7. Ballot box shall be made of transparent material. The specimen (the size) of the ballot box shall be approved by the Central Electoral Commission.
8. More than one ballot box may be used at a precinct center, in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 50. Preparation for Voting

1. Voting shall be prepared by Precinct Electoral Commissions.
2. Ballots, ballot envelopes and stamp package shall be kept in a special fire-proof safe box in the voting room.
3. Chairmen of Precinct Electoral Commissions shall be required to ensure compliance with

the requirements of this Code and establish proper rule and order at precinct centers during the voting.

4. Desks for voter registration, handing out ballots and ballot envelopes to voters and stamping the ballot envelopes shall be provided in precinct centers.
5. Ballot boxes and commission members' desks shall be placed in a place visible to all those who have the right to be present at the precinct center.
6. Sample ballots shall be displayed either at precinct centers or at their entrances.
7. Posters displaying pictures of presidential candidates and their brief biography and, in the event of National Assembly elections under proportional system, electoral lists of parties and party alliances running in the election shall be posted in a visible place in precinct centers on the voting day.

Article 51. Organization of Voting in Diplomatic and Consular Missions

Revoked

Article 52. Organization of Voting for Arrested or Detained Citizens

1. Arrested citizens shall vote in precincts set up in their places of registration. The procedures for voting by arrested citizens shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission.
2. Elections in detention facilities shall be prepared, organized and conducted by heads of these facilities, in accordance with procedures established by this Code and the Central Electoral Commission.

CHAPTER 11 VOTING PROCEDURES

Article 53. Beginning of Voting

1. On the day preceding the voting day, at its session, Precinct Electoral Commission shall decide by drawing a lot which three of its members shall sign the ballots; these three members shall sign all ballots and all pages of voter lists by 24:00 (signatures are placed on the back of the ballot and of every page of voter lists), and make an appropriate note in the register. Signed ballots, ballot envelopes, voter lists and the stamp package shall be kept in a special fire-proof safe box. Procedures for storing ballots, ballot envelopes, voter lists and the stamp shall be defined by the Central Electoral Commission.
2. At 7:00 on the voting day, at its session, Precinct Electoral Commission shall decide by drawing a lot its who are the members who are going to be responsible for voter registration (at least one member for each 1,000 voters), for handing out ballots and ballot envelopes (at least one member for each 1,000 voters), for stamping ballot envelopes and for the ballot box, one commission member for organizing voting with a mobile ballot box, as well as the rotation of various commission members' function in 2-hour shifts. The Chairman and the Secretary of the commission shall not take part in the lot drawing. They shall replace other commission members during their absence.
3. In the presence of commission members and those who have the right to be present at the voting, the Chairman of Precinct Electoral Commission shall open the fireproof safe box, remove the ballots, ballot envelopes, voter lists and the packaged stamp, open the packaged stamp, stamp the register and announce the stamp number. Then, he or she shall make sure that the ballot box is empty, close it and stamp it, give voter lists to commission members responsible for voter registration, give ballots and ballot envelopes (in batches of 100 each) to commission members responsible for handing out ballots and ballot envelopes, and give addresses of residential buildings (houses) included in the electoral precinct and the stamp to the commission member responsible for stamping the

ballot envelopes and watching the ballot box. The Precinct Electoral Commission Chairman shall record all the aforementioned actions in the register, following which he or she shall declare the precinct center open.

Article 54. Entering the Precinct Centers

1. Military servicemen and servicemen from the Republic of Armenia Police and National Security Service shall enter precinct centers not in a marching line and unarmed. Entering a precinct center with weapons and ammunition shall be prohibited, except in cases when the normal course of elections is threatened. In such cases, entering the precinct center with weapons and ammunition shall be authorized by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Precinct Electoral Commission.
2. In addition to Precinct Electoral Commission members and voters, candidates' proxies, observers, representatives of mass media and members of higher electoral commissions shall have the right to be present at the precinct center.
3. Voters shall promptly leave the precinct center after casting their vote.
4. The electoral commission chairman shall have the right to ask voters to enter the voting room one by one in order to ensure the normal course of the voting. No more than 15 voters can be present in the voting room at the same time.

Article 55. Voter Registration

1. Every voter, who has arrived to vote, shall be registered in the list by the commission member responsible for voter registration.
2. The commission member responsible for voter registration shall verify the voter's personal identification documents, find his or her first name, patronymic, last name and number in the voter list and fill out the personal identification document's details, following which the voter shall sign in front of the data. The commission member responsible for voter registration shall sign next to the voter's signature, in the appropriate column reserved for the commission member's signature. If the voter is unable to sign the voter list himself or herself, he or she shall have the right to seek help from other citizens, except electoral commission members and proxies.
3. Personal identification documents shall include a passport, document replacing the passport, military certificate (for military officers and sub-officers) or military card (for other military servicemen).
Expiration of the voter's passport's validity shall not be a ground for not allowing him or her to vote.

Article 56. Voting

1. During voting, every citizen shall receive one ballot (or ballots, if several elections are taking place concurrently) and one ballot envelope (or envelopes, if several elections are taking place concurrently).
2. Immediately after getting registered, the voter shall approach the commission member responsible for giving out ballots and ballot envelopes. The commission member shall tear the stub of the ballot (or ballots, if several elections are taking place concurrently) and give the bottom part of the ballot, together with a ballot envelope, to the voter, who shall proceed to the voting booth to vote.
The commission member responsible for giving out ballots and ballot envelopes shall put the ballot stubs in sequence, in accordance with procedures established by the Central Electoral Commission, and give them to the Precinct Electoral Commission Chairman. The latter shall place them in separate stacks in the fireproof safe box.
3. The voter shall mark the ballot in the privacy of a voting booth.
4. Citizens, who are unable to mark the ballots on their own, shall have the right to invite another person (but never a proxy) into the voting booth with them, after notifying the Commission Chairman. The same person shall have the right to assist only one person

who is unable to mark the ballot on his/her own. Except for this case, the presence of another person in the voting booth, when a voter is marking the ballot, shall be prohibited.

5. If the voter believes that he or she has marked the ballot incorrectly, he or she may turn to the commission chairman or, in his/her absence, the deputy chairman, and ask for a new ballot. Upon receiving instructions from the commission chairman or, in his absence, the deputy chairman, the appropriate commission member shall give out a new ballot, make an appropriate note in the voter list, next to the first and last name of that voter. The incorrectly marked (damaged) ballot shall be cancelled immediately, and an appropriate protocol shall be made to that effect.
6. Citizens in detention or under arrest shall vote in accordance with requirements of this Article, whereas military servicemen shall vote in accordance with the requirements of Articles 54-56 of this Code.

Article 57. Procedures for Marking the Ballots and Stamping the Ballot Envelopes

1. The voter shall put a uniform mark on the ballot, in accordance with procedures established by the Central Electoral Commission, next to the name of the candidate, party or party alliance he or she is voting for.
2. If only one candidate is being voted, the voter shall mark the square next to the word "for", if he or she wants to vote for the candidate, or next to the word "against", if he or she wants to vote against the candidate.
3. After marking the ballot, the voter shall fold the ballot while in the voting booth, put it in the ballot envelope and then approach the ballot box. The commission member, who is responsible for stamping the ballot envelopes and watching over the ballot box, shall stamp the ballot envelope, open the ballot box slot and allow the voter to drop the ballot envelope into the ballot box. During national elections, the member of the commission responsible for the ballot box and stamping the ballot envelopes shall stamp the ballot envelope and allow the voter to cast the ballot in the ballot box only after having ascertained that the voter's identity document had not been previously stamped to confirm the person's eligibility to vote in the current elections and after putting such stamp on the last page of the voter's identity document. Should the voter's identity document already bear a stamp confirming the voter's eligibility to vote in the current elections, the commission shall remove the ballot from the ballot envelope, return the envelope to the commission member handing out the ballots and ballot envelopes, and immediately cancel the ballot according to a procedure established by the Central Electoral Commission. At his/her own initiative or at the request of a proxy, the commission member responsible for stamping the ballot envelope and watching over the ballot box may verify that the voter is registered in that particular precinct. The voter shall leave the precinct center after dropping the ballot envelope in the ballot box.

In the case if several voting events are taking place concurrently, the voter shall put every ballot in the appropriate ballot box for that specific voting event.

4. Revoked
5. It shall be forbidden to inquire in any way about how the voter has voted.
6. At the request of one commission member or one proxy, all cases of violations of voting procedures stipulated by this Code, during the voting process, as well as decisions adopted by the Precinct Electoral Commission, shall be recorded in the register.

Article 58. Validity of Ballots

1. A ballot of the established specimen shall be considered invalid, if:
 - 1) it contains marks in favor of more than one candidate (party);
 - 2) it contains marks both "for" and "against" the candidate, if only one candidate is being voted;
 - 3) it does not contain any marks;
 - 4) it contains marks revealing the voter's identity;

- 5) it is not signed;
- 6) the procedure of marking the ballot set out in Article 57 of this Code was violated.
2. A ballot is valid if the voter's intention is clear and unambiguous, and if it does not contain any marks that may reveal the voter's identity.

Article 59. Ballots of Non-Established Specimen

Ballots differing from the established specimen, as well as the following ballots, shall be considered ballots of non-established specimen:

- a) ballots found in ballot envelopes of non-established specimen;
- b) all ballots found in a single ballot envelope of established specimen, if it contains more than one ballot; and
- c) ballots without ballot envelopes, found in ballot boxes.

Article 59.1. Ballot Envelopes of Non-Established Specimen

Ballot envelopes that differ from the established specimen or are not stamped or are stamped by a different stamp, as well as the following ballot envelopes, shall be considered ballot envelopes of non-established specimen:

- a) ballot envelopes that do not contain any ballots;
- b) ballot envelopes that contain more than one valid ballot or an invalid ballot;
- c) ballot envelopes that contain a ballot of non-established specimen;
- d) ballot envelopes that contain marks revealing the voter's identity.

CHAPTER 12

**PROCEDURES FOR SUMMARIZATION AND TABULATION OF VOTING RESULTS,
CALCULATING THE INACCURACIES AND SUMMARIZATION OF ELECTION RESULTS**

Article 60. Procedures for Summarization of Voting Results in an Electoral Precinct

1. At 20:00, the Chairman of the Precinct Electoral Commission shall forbid the entry of voters into the precinct center, allow the voters already at the precinct center to cast their votes, after which he or she shall close the ballot box slot, ask all the persons, who have no right to be present at the session of the Precinct Electoral Commission, to leave, and close the precinct center. The Precinct Electoral Commission shall then start its session for summarizing the voting results. To this end, the Precinct Electoral Commission shall:
 - 1) count the total number of unused, incorrectly filled and returned ballots, and cancel the ballots and unused ballot envelopes in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission, package them and stamp the packages;
 - 2) stack the stubs of used ballots in sequence by numbers and count the number of these stubs, then package the used ballot stubs and stamp the package;
 - 3) Revoked.
 - 4) count the voters who participated in the voting (i.e. received ballots), based on the signatures in the voter lists, including supplementary lists, package the aforementioned lists and stamp the package.
2. The results of sub-paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be announced and recorded in the register. The Precinct Electoral Commission shall collect unused ballot envelopes, package them and submit to the Territorial Electoral Commission along with the bag of electoral documents. The Precinct Electoral Commission shall make a protocol on the number of voters who participated in the voting. The form of the protocol on the number of voters who participated in the voting shall be approved by the Central Electoral Commission.

The Commission Chairman shall open the ballot box, take one ballot envelope out of the ballot box, and announce out loud whether the envelope is of established specimen

or not. If requested, the ballot envelope shall be passed to other commission members. If a commission member disagrees with the Commission Chairman's opinion, then he or she shall raise an objection. Based on the results of a vote, if an objection is raised (the Commission member's proposal is put to a vote), or based on the original announcement of the Commission Chairman, if no objection is raised, the Commission Chairman shall take the ballot out of the ballot envelope of the established specimen, announce whether the ballot is of non-established specimen, valid or invalid and, if it is valid, who is it for. If requested, the ballot shall be passed on to other commission members. In the event of disagreement with the Commission Chairman's opinion, a commission member shall raise an objection. Based on the results of a vote, if an objection is raised (the Commission member's proposal is put to a vote), or based on the original announcement of the Commission Chairman, if no objection is raised, the Chairman shall put the ballot in the stack of ballots cast for the respective candidate (party, party alliance) or, if there is only one candidate, in the stacks of "for" or "against" ballots. The ballot envelope is placed in the stack of ballot envelopes. Then, the Commission Chairman proceeds to take the next envelope out of the ballot box.

In the case if more than one ballot for the same voting event or ballot (ballots) of non-established specimen are found in a ballot envelope, then the ballot (ballots) shall be placed back into the envelope, and the envelope shall be placed in the package of ballot envelopes of non-established specimen.

If the ballot envelope is of non-established specimen, then the ballot inside that envelope shall not be taken out, and the ballot envelope shall be placed in the package of ballot envelopes of non-established specimen.

Ballot envelopes of non-established specimen and the ballots inside them shall be cancelled immediately and packaged.

If a ballot envelope of established specimen contains one invalid ballot, then the ballot shall be placed in the package of invalid ballots, and the envelope shall be placed in the package of envelopes of established specimen.

These steps shall be repeated for all ballot envelopes in the ballot box. During the sorting of ballot envelopes and ballots, commission members shall not be allowed to make any notes, and they shall be forbidden from having any pens, pencils or other objects for making notes.

3. Having sorted all the ballot envelopes and ballots in the ballot box, in the presence of commission members, the Commission Chairman shall count one by one all the invalid ballots inside ballot envelopes of established specimen, ballots cast for every candidate and party (party alliance), or, if there is only one candidate, the ballots cast for or against the candidate. These numbers shall be announced and recorded in the register.
4. Ballot envelopes and ballots of non-established specimen shall not be taken into consideration when summarizing the results.
5. The counted and sorted ballot envelopes and ballots shall be packaged and the packages shall be stamped, in accordance with procedures established by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 61. Precinct Electoral Commission's Protocol on Voting Results

1. Based on calculations made in accordance with procedures set out in Article 60 of this Code, the Precinct Electoral Commission shall prepare a protocol on precinct voting results, which shall include the following:
 - 1) the number of participating voters (B) (put the number of signatures of the voters who registered and received ballots);
 - 1.1) Revoked.
 - 2) the number of ballots allocated to the Precinct Electoral Commission (A) and the ballot stub numbers (filled by the Territorial Electoral Commission);
 - 2.1) Revoked.
the total number of ballots cancelled in the Precinct Electoral Commission(C);

- 3) Revoked.
 - 4) the number of invalid ballots (d2);
 - 5) the number of used ballot stubs (E);
 - 6) the number of ballots cast for each candidate, party and party alliance;
 - 7) the number of ballots cast against the candidate (this line is filled if only one candidate is running);
 - 8) the number of valid ballots (d₁) (equals the sum total of ballots cast for the candidates, parties, party alliances), (if only one candidate is running, equals the sum total of the ballots cast for and against the candidate);
 - 9.1) the number of ballot envelopes of established specimen (F) in the ballot box;
 - 9) Revoked.
 - 10) Revoked.
2. The protocol shall be signed by all commission members present at the session and stamped by the Commission Chairman.
 3. If any commission member has a special opinion about the data in the protocol, he or she shall present his/her opinion in writing, which shall be attached to the protocol, and he or she shall make a note next to his/her signature to that effect.
 4. If a commission member refuses to sign the protocol, the protocol shall include a note about that.
 5. The Precinct Electoral Commission's session may not be interrupted from the moment the voting is over until a protocol on precinct voting results is prepared.
 6. The commission shall complete the protocol at the end of the session, but no later than 10 hours after the end of the voting, and the Commission Chairman shall make public the protocol on precinct voting results.
 7. The protocol shall be made in four copies. One copy shall be packaged with documents used as a basis for the protocol, the package shall be stamped and placed in a special sack, which is numbered in advance and which may not be reused once it is opened. Another copy of the protocol shall be posted at the precinct center in a clearly visible place, immediately upon completing the steps described in this Article, but no later than before removing the documents and the sealed package referred to in this paragraph from the precinct center. The package and the sack shall bear signatures of three commission members; other commission members and proxies shall also have the right to sign on the packages, which shall be duly recorded in the commission's register.
 8. An excerpt from the protocol on the number of people who participated in the voting in the precinct, as well as from the protocol on precinct voting results, shall be provided to the proxies of candidates, parties and party alliances, commission members or observers, at their request; the excerpts shall be endorsed by the signatures of the Commission Chairman (Deputy Chairman) and the Secretary, and bear the Commission's stamp.
 9. The Precinct Electoral Commission's Chairman and Secretary shall submit the electoral documents, the package of unused ballot envelopes, packaged and bagged as required by Articles 60 and 61 of this Code, two copies of the protocol on voting results, the register and the stamp to the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commission, in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission, within no more than 12 hours of the end of the voting.
 10. The formats of the protocol on precinct voting results and the excerpts from the protocols shall be approved by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 62. Procedures for Calculating the Inaccuracies

1. In order to calculate the amount of inaccuracies in a precinct:
 - 1) compare the number of ballots allocated to the Precinct Electoral Commission (A) with the number of cancelled ballots (C) and the sum (D) of the number of valid ballots (d₁) and the number of invalid ballots (d₂) in the ballot box. The difference (its absolute value) shall be noted as the amount of the first inaccuracy;

- 2) compare the number of signatures in the voter list (B) with the sum (D) of the number of valid and invalid ballots in the ballot box. If the sum (D) of the number of valid and invalid ballots in the ballot box is greater than the number of signatures in the voter list (B), then the difference shall be noted as the amount of the second inaccuracy. If the sum (D) of the number of valid and invalid ballots in the ballot box is smaller than or equal to the number of signatures in the voter list (B), then the amount of the second inaccuracy is 0;
 - 3) compare the number of used ballot stubs (E) with the sum (D) of the number of valid and invalid ballots in the ballot box. The difference (its absolute value) shall be noted as the amount of the third inaccuracy;
 - 3.1) compare the number of ballot envelopes of established specimen (F) in the ballot box with the sum (D) of the number of valid and invalid ballots in the ballot box. The difference (its absolute value) shall be noted as the amount of the fourth inaccuracy; add the amounts of inaccuracies mentioned in sub-paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 3.1. of this paragraph. The sum of this number shall be considered the amount of inaccuracies in that precinct.
2. In the precinct, the amount of inaccuracies shall be calculated and registered by the electoral commission responsible for the summarization of voting results using the "Elections" software.

Article 63. Actions of Territorial Electoral Commissions after Receiving Precinct Electoral Commission Protocols

1. Territorial Electoral Commission shall check the validity of protocols on the precinct voting results; if arithmetical errors are found, the Chairman and the Secretary of the appropriate Precinct Electoral Commission shall correct them and endorse the corrections with their signatures. The original data shall not be modified. The original data shall comprise the results of the calculations produced by the Precinct Electoral Commission.
2. Territorial Electoral Commission shall input the data in protocols on the precinct voting results into a computer by means of an appropriate software. The software shall ensure reasonable guarantees against errors due to incorrect data input, in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission. The Commission shall regularly, but not less frequently than every three hours, tabulate the voting results by precincts, including the error margin, with the help of the computer. The Territorial Electoral Commission shall complete the input of data from precinct protocols on voting results into the computer within no more than 18 hours of the end of the voting. In the Territorial Electoral Commission, the voting results, by precinct, shall be tabulated, stamped and endorsed by the Chairman (Deputy Chairman) and Secretary of the Territorial Electoral Commission. If a proxy requests it, he/she shall receive the tabulated data on voter turnout in a precinct, endorsed by the Commission Chairman.
3. A copy of tabulated precinct voting results, endorsed by signatures of the Commission Chairman (Deputy Chairman) and the Secretary and the Commission's stamp, shall be posted immediately in a visible place in the Commission. Upon their request, commission members, proxies or observers shall receive a copy of tabulated precinct voting results, verified by signatures of the Commission Chairman (Deputy Chairman) and Secretary and the Commission's stamp. Precinct Electoral Commissions' stamps shall be transferred from Territorial Electoral Commissions to the Central Electoral Commission, 24 hours after the end of the voting, in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission.
4. During national elections, the Territorial Electoral Commission shall not make a protocol on summarization of voting results in the electoral district.

Article 63.1. Procedures for Territorial Electoral Commission's Summarization of Results of National Assembly Elections under Majoritarian System and Local Self-Government Elections

1. Within no more than 18 hours after the end of the voting, in compliance with requirements of this Article and based on protocols on precinct voting results, the Territorial Electoral Commission shall summarize the preliminary results of National Assembly elections under majoritarian system and local self-government elections in the district and verify them in the form of a protocol.
2. If there is a complaint in the Territorial Electoral Commission about the precinct voting results, the Territorial Electoral Commission shall summarize the elections results in the district and verify them by a protocol, based on the protocols on precinct voting results, court rulings and the results of recounts in the electoral districts, no later than five days after the voting day.
3. Protocols on the results of National Assembly elections under majoritarian system and local self-government elections shall include the following information:
 - 1) the number of participating voters (B) (fill in the number of signatures of the voters who registered and received ballots);
 - 1.1) Revoked.
 - 2) the number of ballots allocated to Precinct Electoral Commissions (A) and the numbers of stubs;
 - 2.1) Revoked.
 - 3) the total number of ballots cancelled in Precinct Electoral Commissions (C);
 - 4) Revoked.
 - 5) the number of invalid ballots (d₂);
 - 6) the number of used ballot stubs (E);
 - 7) the number of ballots cast for each candidate;
 - 8) the number of ballots cast against the candidate (this line is filled in if only one candidate is running);
 - 9) the number of valid ballots (d₁) (equals the sum total of all ballots cast for the candidates) (and the sum total of all ballots cast for and against the candidate if only one candidate is running);
 - 9.1) the number of ballot envelopes of established specimen (F) in the ballot box.
 - 10) Revoked.
 - 11) the amount of inaccuracies.

The amount of inaccuracies in an electoral district (community) shall be equal to the sum of the amounts of inaccuracies in precincts included in that electoral district (community).
4. The protocol shall be signed by all commission members present at the session and stamped by the Commission Chairman.
5. If any commission member has a special opinion about the data in the protocol, he or she shall present his/her opinion in writing, which shall be attached to the protocol, and he or she shall make a note next to his/her signature to that effect.
6. If a commission member refuses to sign the protocol, the protocol shall include a note about that.
7. Once the protocol is signed, the Territorial Electoral Commission shall adopt a decision on the election results, based on the data in the protocol.
8. The Chairman of the Territorial Electoral Commission shall make the protocol public and officially send copies of the protocol and the adopted decisions to the Central Electoral Commission.
9. A copy of the protocol shall be posted in a visible place at the Commission, immediately after all the steps described in this Article are taken.
10. A copy of the protocol, signed by the Commission Chairman (Deputy Chairman) and Secretary and stamped by the Commission stamp, shall be provided to proxies commission members or observers, upon their request.
11. The format of the protocol on the results of National Assembly elections under

majoritarian system and local self-government elections, to be prepared by Territorial Electoral Commissions, shall be approved by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 63.2. Procedures for the Central Electoral Commission's Summarization of Results of Presidential Elections and National Assembly Elections under Proportional System

1. Within no more than 24 hours after the end of the voting, in compliance with the requirements of this Article and based on precinct voting results received from Territorial Electoral Commissions, the Central Electoral Commission shall summarize the preliminary results of national elections, verify them in the form of a protocol and officially announce the preliminary election results in a live broadcast on Public Radio and Public Television.
2. The session of the Central Electoral Commission shall not be interrupted until the preliminary results of elections are announced.
3. If there is a complaint in a Territorial Electoral Commission about the precinct voting results, the Central Electoral Commission shall summarize the results of the national elections and verify them by a protocol, based on the protocols on precinct voting results received from Territorial Electoral Commissions, court rulings and the results of recounts in electoral districts, no later than seven days after the voting results.
4. Protocols on the results of national elections shall include the following information:
 - 1) the number of participating voters (B) (fill in the number of signature of voters who registered and received ballots);
 - 1.1) Revoked.
 - 2) the number of ballots allocated to Precinct Electoral Commissions (A) and the numbers of stubs;
 - 3) the total number of ballots cancelled in Precinct Electoral Commissions (C);
 - 4) Revoked;
 - 5) the number of invalid ballots (d2);
 - 6) the number of used ballot stubs (E);
 - 7) the number of ballots cast for each candidate, party or party alliance;
 - 8) the number of ballots cast against the candidate (this line is filled in if only one candidate is running);
 - 9) the number of valid ballots (c_1) (equals the sum total of all ballots cast for the candidates, parties, party alliances) (if only one candidate is running, equals the sum total of all ballots cast for and against the candidate);
 - 9.1) the number of ballot envelopes of established specimen (F) in the ballot box.
 - 10) Revoked.
 - 11) the amount of inaccuracies.

In the case of national elections, the amount of inaccuracies shall be equal to the sum of the amounts of inaccuracies in all precincts.

5. The protocol shall be signed by all commission members present at the session and stamped by the Commission Chairman.
6. If any commission member has a special opinion about the data in the protocol, he or she shall present his/her opinion in writing, which shall be attached to the protocol, and he or she shall make a note next to his/her signature to that effect.
7. If a commission member refuses to sign the protocol, the protocol shall include a note about that.
8. Once the protocol is signed, the Central Electoral Commission shall adopt a decision on the election results, based on the data in the protocol.
9. The session of the Central Electoral Commission shall not be interrupted until the decision is made under Paragraph 8 of this Article, based on the elections results. Within no more than 3 hours after the end of the session, the Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission or any other member of the Commission (as assigned by the Chairman) shall officially announce the final results of the elections and the decision made on the

basis of that, in a live broadcast on Public Radio and Public Television from the administrative building of the Central Electoral Commission.

10. Upon their request, proxies of candidates (parties or party alliances) or observers shall receive a copy of the protocol summarizing the election results, verified by the signatures of the Commission Chairman (Deputy Chairman) or Secretary, and stamped by the Commission's stamp.
11. The format of protocols on the results of national elections shall be approved by the Central Electoral Commission.
12. As it receives preliminary election results, the Central Electoral Commission shall regularly, but not less frequently than every 3 hours, announce preliminary election results by precincts in live broadcasts on Public Radio and Public Television, as well as by posting them on the Central Electoral Commission's website.
13. Within 3 months of announcing the final results of national elections, the Central Electoral Commission shall publish an analysis of violations of this Code, indicating the measures taken against the perpetrators of the violations.

PART 2

SECTION 4 ELECTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

CHAPTER 13 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 64. Electoral System

1. During presidential elections, the entire territory of the Republic of Armenia shall be regarded as a single majoritarian electoral district.
2. The President of the Republic shall be elected by the system of absolute majority and, in the second round, relative majority.

Article 65. Requirements for Presidential Candidates

1. In accordance with Article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, anyone with electoral rights, who has attained the age of thirty-five, has been a citizen of the Republic of Armenia for the last ten years and a permanent resident of the Republic of Armenia for the last ten years, may be elected President of the Republic.
2. The same person cannot be elected President of the Republic for more than two consecutive terms.
3. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia, who are at the same time citizens of another country, may not be nominated and registered as presidential candidates.

CHAPTER 14 NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Article 66. The Right to Nominate Presidential Candidates

Parties, and citizens shall have the right to self-nominate and nominate presidential candidates in accordance with procedures established by Articles 67-69 of this Code.

Article 67. Nomination of Presidential Candidates by Parties

1. A party shall nominate a presidential candidate by the decision of its permanently functioning body. Each party has the right to nominate one presidential candidate.
2. Party alliances may support the same presidential candidate.
3. Revoked.
4. Revoked.
5. Revoked.
6. Revoked.
7. The decision of a permanently functioning body of a party and parties-members of an alliance on nominating a presidential candidate shall contain the following information about the candidate they want to nominate:
 - 1) last name, first name and patronymic;
 - 2) the year, month and day of birth;
 - 3) place of residence;
 - 4) place of work and position (occupation);
 - 5) party affiliation;
 - 6) passport number;
 - 7) Revoked
8. Together with the party's decision on nominating a presidential candidate, the nominating party shall also submit to the Central Electoral Commission its charter;
9. The permanently functioning body of the party shall submit information on one authorized representative (last name, first name, patronymic, date of birth, passport number, place of work and position (occupation)) to be registered at the Central Electoral Commission.
10. The party shall submit the documents on presidential candidate nomination, specified in Paragraph 7 of this Article, and information on authorized representatives to the Central Electoral Commission within the timeframe set in Paragraph 1 of Article 89 of this Code.
11. Revoked

Article 68. Self-Nomination of Presidential Candidates

1. The citizen self-nominated for Presidential Elections by self-nomination shall submit a nomination application to the Central Electoral Commission within a deadline established by point 1 of the Article 89 of this Code.

The self-nomination application shall contain the following data on the nominee:

- 1) surname, name, patronymic,
- 2) year, month and date of birth,
- 3) place of residence,
- 4) place of work and title (occupation),
- 5) party affiliation,
- 6) passport number,
- 7) signature and submission date.

The candidate shall attach to the self-nomination application documents referred to under the point 2 of the Article 72 of this Code and powers of attorney of his/her two authorized representatives containing data referred to under point 9 of the Article 67 of this Code.

2. The citizen nominated to run for Presidential Elections shall submit the aforementioned documents in person or through his/her authorized representative.
3. The self-nomination application form shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 69. Procedures for Collecting Signatures on Official Papers for Supporting the Nomination of Presidential Candidates

Revoked

Article 70. Verification of Citizens' Signatures on Official Papers for Supporting Presidential Nominations

Revoked

Article 71. Electoral Deposit of Presidential Candidates

1. Citizens nominated as presidential candidates shall pay an electoral deposit to the Central Electoral Commission's account in the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, in the amount of 8,000 times the minimum wage established by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia (henceforth, the minimum wage). If, as a result of election, the number of ballots cast for the candidate is 5 or more percent of the total number of valid ballots, then the electoral deposit shall be returned to that candidate or to the pre-election fund, if the deposit was paid from the pre-election fund, within 60 days after the election results are summarized.
- 1¹. If the citizen nominated as a presidential candidate submits a request to withdraw his/her candidature prior to the registration [of his/her candidature], the electoral deposit shall be returned to the citizen; in the event when such deposit was made from the election fund, it shall be transferred to the election fund of the citizen.
2. If the number of ballots cast for a presidential candidate is less than 5 percent of the total number of valid ballots, then the candidate's electoral deposit shall be transferred to the state budget.
3. The electoral deposit shall be returned, if elections are declared invalid or failed.

Article 72. Registration as Presidential Candidates of Citizens Nominated as Presidential Candidates

1. Every citizen nominated as a presidential candidate may be registered upon nomination by one party or upon self-nomination.
2. The Central Electoral Commission shall consider registering a citizen nominated as a presidential candidate, if the following documents have been submitted within the time period set in Paragraph 1 of Article 89 of this Code:
 - 1) Revoked
 - 2) receipt with the name of the citizen nominated as a presidential candidate, proving that electoral deposit has been paid;
 - 3) document certifying that the citizen nominated as a presidential candidate has been a citizen of the Republic of Armenia for the last ten years and is not a national of any other country;
 - 4) document certifying that the citizen nominated as a presidential candidate has permanently resided in the Republic of Armenia for the last ten years;
 - 5) written statement from the citizen nominated as a presidential candidate, about his or her consent to be registered as presidential candidate, if the nomination is made by a political party;
 - 6) declaration of the citizen nominated as a presidential candidate, about his/her property and income, in accordance with procedures defined by the Republic of Armenia Law on "Declaration of Property and Income by Senior Public Officials of the Republic of Armenia".
 - 7) a passport copy of the citizen nominated as a candidate.
3. The forms of documents certifying that the candidate is a citizen of the Republic of Armenia and, during the last ten years, has permanently resided in the Republic of Armenia are established by the Central Electoral Commission. The aforementioned documents shall be issued by an authorized state body to the citizen nominated as a candidate or his/her authorized representative within three days after the receipt of a written request from the citizen. The authorized body shall refuse to provide the aforementioned document(s) if the application does not comply with requirements set forth in the sub-points 3 and 4 of the point 2 of this Article.
4. After the Central Electoral Commission receives the documents required for registration

of a citizen nominated as a presidential candidate, and prior to the registration of that candidate, the nominee or his or her authorized representative shall have the right to participate in Central Electoral Commission sessions with an advisory vote.

5. The Central Electoral Commission shall issue a communiqué on the registration of presidential candidates within three days.

Article 73. Refusal to Register a Citizen Nominated as a Presidential Candidate

1. The Central Electoral Commission shall refuse the registration as a presidential candidate of a citizen nominated as a presidential candidate, if:
 - 1) restrictions defined in the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia apply to the candidate;
 - 2) Revoked
 - 3) documents submitted for registration and/or nomination are forged.

If inaccuracies are discovered in the documents submitted for registration of a citizen nominated as a presidential candidate or the documents are incomplete, the Central Electoral Commission shall give 48 hours to correct the inaccuracies or supply the missing documents. The registration shall be refused if the inaccuracies are not corrected or the missing documents are not supplied within that period of time.

2. In the case of an objection to registration of a citizen nominated as a presidential candidate, the Central Electoral Commission shall put the issue of registration to vote. The registration shall be refused, if at least two-thirds of the total number of commission members vote against it. If there are no objections, the candidate shall be considered registered.

If the registration of a citizen nominated as a presidential candidate is refused, his or her electoral deposit shall be transferred to the state budget, unless the candidate requests the electoral deposit back within the 48 hours given to him or her to correct the inaccuracies in the documents submitted for registration or to supply the missing documents.

For three months from the moment the registration of a citizen nominated as a presidential candidate is refused, the money in that citizen's pre-election fund may be spent on charity, after which the remaining amount of money shall be transferred to the state budget.

Article 74. Invalidation of a Presidential Candidate's Registration

1. The Central Electoral Commission shall invalidate the registration of a presidential candidate with a decision approved by two-thirds of the commission members, if certain facts are revealed after the registration, which result in the restrictions under Paragraph 1 of Article 73 starting to apply to the candidate.
2. If a presidential candidate's registration is invalidated, his or her electoral deposit shall be transferred to the state budget.

Article 75. Procedures for Appealing the Decisions to Refuse the Registration of a Citizen Nominated as a Presidential Candidate or Invalidate the Registration of a Presidential Candidate

1. The Central Electoral Commission's decision to refuse the registration of a citizen nominated as a presidential candidate or to invalidate the registration of a presidential candidate may be appealed in a procedure and timeframes set forth by the Republic of Armenia Administrative Procedure Code.
2. The person shall be considered registered or reregistered as a presidential candidate, if the court rules that the decision to refuse the registration of the citizen nominated as a presidential candidate or invalidate the registration of a presidential candidate was illegal.

Article 76. Annulment of a Presidential Candidate's Registration

1. A presidential candidate's registration shall be annulled, if:
 - 1) he or she has lost his/her electoral rights;
 - 2) he or she has submitted a letter of self-withdrawal;
 - 3) he or she has died;
 - 4) he or she has violated the requirements of Paragraph 8 of Article 18 of this Code;
 - 5) he or she has violated the requirements of Paragraph 7 of Article 25 of this Code.
2. If a presidential candidate's registration is annulled, his or her electoral deposit (except in the case of the candidate's death) and the money left in his or her pre-election fund shall be transferred to the state budget. If the candidate's registration is annulled because of his or her death, the electoral deposit shall be transferred to the candidate's heirs.
3. Revoked
4. Revoked
5. Revoked

**CHAPTER 15
THE STATUS OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES**

Article 77. Legal Equality of Presidential Candidates

All presidential candidates shall have equal rights and responsibilities.

Article 78. Rights and Responsibilities of Presidential Candidates

From the moment of registration, presidential candidates who are in civil service or work in local self-government bodies shall be relieved of their duties at work and shall have no right to make use of the advantages of their position. If nominated as presidential candidates, the President of the Republic of Armenia or, in accordance with the Constitution, the acting President (Chairman of the National Assembly or the Prime Minister) shall continue their duties, but shall not make use of the advantages of their official position.

1. The registered presidential candidate shall be exempt from military musters and training exercises.
2. Firing a presidential candidate, transferring him or her to another job or sending on a business trip at the administration's initiative shall be prohibited.
3. A presidential candidate shall have the right to withdraw from the race upon a written application, submitted by 18:00, up to ten days before the voting day. In that case, the Central Electoral Commission shall annul the candidate's registration. The candidate shall be required to reimburse the state's financial expenses connected to his or her nomination and pre-election campaign.
4. Presidential candidates may not be detained or subjected to criminal or judicial prosecution without the Central Electoral Commission's consent. The vote of the two-thirds of the Central Electoral Commission members is required to pass decisions on such matters.

**CHAPTER 16
PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES**

Article 79. Pre-Election Fund of a Presidential Candidate

In order to run his or her pre-election campaign, a presidential candidate or a citizen nominated as a presidential candidate shall have the right to set up a pre-election fund at the

Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia in his/her name or in the name of his/her authorized representative. The fund shall be made up of voluntary contributions described in Article 25 of this Code.

The citizen nominated as a presidential candidate may use the resources in his/her pre-election fund to pay the electoral deposit.

1. The amount of personal contributions of the presidential candidate to his or her pre-election fund shall not exceed 10,000 times the minimum wage.
2. The amount of contributions by the party who nominated the candidate to that candidate's pre-election fund may not exceed 30,000 times the minimum wage.
3. The candidates' expenses made from their pre-election funds may not exceed 70,000 times the minimum wage.
4. Any physical person may voluntarily contribute to a candidate's pre-election fund in the amount of up to 200 times the minimum wage; the voluntary contribution of a legal entity may not exceed 500 times the minimum wage.
5. The electoral deposit shall be returned to the candidate, if he or she is elected as President of the Republic of Armenia or if the number of ballots cast for her or her is 5 or more percent of the valid ballots; if the election deposit was paid from the pre-election fund, then it shall be returned to the pre-election fund. Within three months after the official announcement of election results, the money remaining in the pre-election fund may be used for charity, at the candidate's discretion. After a three-month period, the money remaining in the candidate's pre-election fund shall be transferred to the state budget.
6. If the number of ballots cast for the candidate is less than 5 percent of the number of valid ballots, the money remaining in the presidential candidate's pre-election fund after the elections and the electoral deposit shall be transferred to the state budget.
7. If the elections are declared failed, the money left in the pre-election fund after the elections shall be frozen until the candidate registers for new elections. The candidate who has registered to run in new elections may use the money left in the pre-election fund set up for the previous elections.
8. Presidential candidates shall have the right to use only the means in their pre-election fund to finance their pre-election campaign.
9. If a presidential candidate has used other financial means for his or her pre-election campaign, other than those in his/her pre-election fund, the Central Electoral Commission shall have the right to ask a court to annul the candidate's registration. If a court rules to annul a candidate's registration, the candidate's name shall be removed from the ballots in accordance with procedures established by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 80. Financial Records

1. Records of receiving the means allocated from the state budget, their use, contributions to pre-election funds and expenses shall be kept in accordance with procedures established by the Central Electoral Commission and in compliance with laws of the Republic of Armenia.
2. Revoked
3. Precinct Electoral Commissions shall report their financial expenditures to Territorial Electoral Commissions within ten days after the elections. Territorial Electoral Commissions shall report their financial expenditures to the Central Electoral Commission within twenty days after the elections. The Central Electoral Commission shall report to the National Assembly's Control Chamber within sixty days after the elections.

Article 81. Presidential Candidate's Pre-Election Campaign

1. Presidential candidates shall conduct their free of charge and paid pre-election campaign on Public Radio and Public Television in accordance with procedures established by the

Central Electoral Commission.

2. Revoked
3. A presidential candidate shall have the right to use no more than 60 minutes of free air time on Public Television and no more than 120 minutes of free air time on Public Radio.
4. A presidential candidate shall have the right to use no more than 120 minutes of paid air time on Public Television and no more than 180 minutes of paid air time on Public Radio, to be paid from the candidate's pre-election fund.
- 4.1 During the second round of presidential elections, a presidential candidate shall have the right to use no more than 15 minutes of free air time on Public Television and no more than 25 minutes of free air time on Public Radio, and no more than 25 minutes of paid air time on Public Television and no more than 35 minutes of paid air time on Public Radio, to be paid from pre-election fund.
5. Revoked.
6. Revoked
7. Revoked.

CHAPTER 17

BALLOTS. SUMMARIZATION OF ELECTION RESULTS

Article 82. Ballots

1. Ballots for presidential elections shall include the candidate's (candidates') last name (in alphabetical order), first name and patronymic, name of the party that nominated him/her or "self-nomination" if the candidate is self-nominated.
2. Ballots for presidential elections shall be printed and prepared at the order of the Central Electoral Commission. The Central Electoral Commission shall provide the ballots to Precinct Electoral Commissions through Territorial Electoral Commissions, a day before the voting day.
3. Ballots shall be provided to precinct in the amount of up to 3 percent more than the number of voters in the precinct's voter list.

Article 83. Summarization of Election Results

1. The Central Electoral Commission shall summarize the election results in accordance procedures set out in Article 63.2 of this Code and adopt one of the following decisions within the timeframe set in Paragraph 3 of Article 63.2 of this Code:
 - 1) on electing the President of the Republic of Armenia;
 - 2) on holding a second round of voting;
 - 3) on declaring the elections invalid and not electing the President;
 - 4) on declaring the elections failed and not electing the President.If none of the above decisions is taken in accordance with procedures defined by this Code, then the decision, for which the largest number of commission members have voted, shall be considered taken. In the case if the number of votes is equal, the Commission Chairman shall have the decisive vote.
2. Disputes related to the presidential election results may be brought before the Constitutional Court within seven days of official announcement of election results.

Article 84. The Central Electoral Commission's Decision on Electing the President of the Republic of Armenia

1. The Central Electoral Commission shall pass a decision on electing the President of the Republic of Armenia, according to which the presidency goes to the candidate who has received more than half of the votes cast for all candidates.
2. If only one candidate was running, he or she shall be considered elected if more than half of the people participating in the voting have voted for him or her.

Article 85. The Central Electoral Commission's Decision on Holding a Second Round of Elections

1. If more than two candidates were running and none of them received the required number of votes, then, on the 14th day after the voting, a second round of presidential election shall be held. The two candidates who have received the most votes may run in the second round of presidential election.
2. The candidate who receives more votes in the second round shall be considered elected as President of the Republic of Armenia.
3. Revoked

Article 86. The Central Electoral Commission's Decision on Declaring the Presidential Elections Invalid

Presidential elections shall be declared invalid at any stage, if:

- 1) the amount of inaccuracies is higher than or equal to the difference between the number of ballots cast for the two candidates who received the most votes or, in the case if one candidate was running, the difference between the number of ballots cast for and against that candidate, which significantly affects the results of the election, i.e. it is impossible to reestablish the real results of the election and determine which candidate is elected;
- 2) violations of this Code, which may have influenced the election results, have taken place in the process of preparation and conduct of elections.

Article 87. The Central Electoral Commission's Decision on Declaring the Elections Failed

Presidential elections shall be declared failed, if:

- 1) the only candidate running in the elections did not receive the required number of votes;
- 2) the elected candidate dies before the summarization of election results.

CHAPTER 18 CONDUCTING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Article 88. The Timeframe for Presidential Elections

1. Presidential elections shall be held fifty days before the end of the President's term.
2. The Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission shall announce the date for presidential elections on Public Radio and Public Television, no later than 100 days before the election day.
3. The day of the presidential elections shall be declared a day off.

Article 89. The Timeframe for Nominating and Registering Presidential Candidates

1. Parties or self-nominated citizens shall submit all documents required for nominating their presidential candidate to the Central Electoral Commission not earlier than 90 days and no later than 75 days before the election day, by 18:00.
2. Revoked
3. Candidates shall be registered not earlier than 50 days and no later than 30 days before the election day.
4. Revoked

Article 90. New Presidential Elections

1. If a President is not elected in accordance with Articles 86 and 87 of this Code, then new presidential elections shall be scheduled, with voting taking place on the 40th day after the new elections are scheduled.

2. If insurmountable obstacles arise for one of the presidential candidates, presidential elections shall be postponed for two weeks. If the insurmountable obstacles are not overcome, new elections shall be held, with the voting taking place on the 40th day after the aforementioned two-week period.
3. If one of the candidates dies before the voting day, new elections shall be scheduled, with the voting taking place on the 40th day after scheduling the new elections.
4. New presidential elections shall be carried out with new nomination of candidates.

Article 91. Extraordinary Presidential Elections

1. Extraordinary presidential elections shall be scheduled in the case of the President's resignation, death, impossibility of performing his or her duties or impeachment in accordance with procedures described in Article 57 of the Constitution. The voting shall take place on the 40th day of the President's post becoming vacant.
2. There shall be no presidential elections during the period of martial law or state of emergency, and the President shall continue to perform his or her duties. In this case, presidential elections shall be held on the 40th day after the end of the martial law or state of emergency, in accordance with procedures for extraordinary elections, as defined in this Code.

Article 92. Procedures for Conducting New or Extraordinary Presidential Elections

1. New or extraordinary presidential elections shall be held in accordance with the procedures for regular elections, defined in this Code.
2. Revoked
3. The Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission shall announce the date of new or extraordinary presidential elections on Public Radio and Public Television, no later than 39 days before the election day.

Article 93. Nomination and Registration of Presidential Candidates, Creation of Electoral Precincts and Precinct Centers and Publication of Voter Lists during New or Extraordinary Presidential Elections

1. Parties or self-nominated citizens shall submit all documents required for nominating their presidential candidate to the Central Electoral Commission not earlier than 36 days and no later than 30 days before the election day, by 18:00.
2. Revoked
3. Candidates shall be registered not earlier than 20 days and no later than 12 days before the voting day.
4. Electoral precincts and precinct centers shall be formed at least 25 days before the voting day. The head of the Authorized Agency or its appropriate division shall submit voting lists to the heads of institutions in charge of the premises where appropriate precinct centers are located, at least 20 days before the voting day, to be posted in a visible place in precinct centers.

SECTION 5 NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

**CHAPTER 19
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 94. National Assembly Composition

The number of National Assembly members shall be defined in the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 95. Electoral System

1. National Assembly elections shall be held under proportional and majoritarian systems.
2. Ninety National Assembly members (MPs) shall be elected under proportional system from a single multi-mandate electoral district covering the entire country, from among candidates included in party electoral lists.
3. Forty-one MPs shall be elected under majoritarian system - one MP from each electoral district.

Article 96. Electoral Rights

1. Every citizen shall have the right to one vote in a multi-mandate electoral district and one vote in a single-mandate electoral district.
2. A citizen may be nominated only in one list and only in one majoritarian electoral district.

Article 97. Requirements for MP Candidates

1. According to Article 64 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, anyone with electoral rights, who have attained the age of twenty-five, has been a citizen of the Republic of Armenia for the last five years and a permanent resident of the Republic of Armenia for the last five years, may be elected as an MP.
2. Members of the Constitutional Court, judges, employees of the Republic of Armenia Police and National Security Service, employees of tax, customs authorities and prosecutorial bodies (servicemen), and military servicemen may not be elected as MPs. The aforementioned persons may register as MP candidates if they temporarily resign from their posts.
3. Revoked
4. Employees and officials of state and local self-government bodies, for whom the restrictions stipulated by this Article do not apply, may register as MP candidates if they temporarily resign from their posts, with the exception of persons who occupy political positions.
5. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia who are at the same time citizens of another country may not be nominated and registered as MP candidates.

Article 98. Electoral Districts

Revoked

CHAPTER 20 NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF MP CANDIDATES

Article 99. Right to Nominate MP Candidates

1. Parties and party alliances shall have the right to nominate MP candidates under proportional system.
2. Party alliances may be formed if at least two parties forge a pre-election alliance.
3. Parties-members of an alliance may not set up alliances with other parties during elections.
4. The decision to join a party alliance shall be made by the permanently functioning body of the party.
5. Party alliances shall be registered by the Central Electoral Commission after elections are called, within no more than three days after the parties submit the decision of their permanently functioning bodies.
6. Electoral lists of party alliances shall be compiled from individual lists submitted by each of the parties-members of the alliance. The order of candidates in the alliance lists shall be determined during joint consultations among parties-members of the alliance.

7. If any party leaves the alliance, the names of that party's candidates shall be removed from electoral lists of the alliance.
8. Parties and alliances of parties registered in the Republic of Armenia shall have the right to nominate MP candidates under majoritarian system in accordance with procedures established in Article 104 of this Code; citizens shall have the right to nominate and self-nominate MP candidates under majoritarian system in accordance with procedures established in Article 105 of this Code.

Article 100. Nomination of MP Candidates under Proportional System

1. Parties shall submit applications for running in the National Assembly elections under proportional system to the Central Electoral Commission by the decision of their permanently functioning bodies. Party alliances shall submit applications for running in the National Assembly elections under proportional system by a decision approved by permanently functioning bodies of all parties-members of the alliance.
2. Every party shall have the right to submit only one electoral list of MP candidates. Parties-members of an alliance shall have no right to submit a separate electoral list of MP candidates on their own behalf. Women shall make at least 15 percent of the people included in a party's (party alliance's) electoral list for National Assembly elections under proportional system; moreover, at least every tenth person in a list shall be a woman. Persons, who are not members of any parties, may be included in electoral list for elections under proportional system.
3. The following shall be attached to a party's (party alliance's) application to run in the National Assembly elections:
 - 1) the bylaws of the party (in case of a party alliance - the bylaws of all the parties-members of the alliance), and a document about the alliance's name;
 - 2) the decision of the party's permanently functioning body (in the case of a party alliance, the joint decision of permanently functioning bodies of all the parties-members of the alliance) on the electoral list of MP candidates to run in the National Assembly elections under proportional system, which includes (in a numbered format) the candidates' party affiliation, their last names, first names, patronymics, the year, month and day of birth, passport number, registered address, place of work and position (occupation);
 - 3) Revoked
 - 4) Revoked
 - 5) Revoked
 - 6) written statements by all candidates included in the party's (party alliance's) electoral list about their consent to be registered as MP candidates;
 - 7) Revoked
 - 8) individual electoral lists submitted by parties-members of an alliance.
4. Revoked
5. By its decision, the permanently functioning body of a party (the permanently functioning bodies of parties-members of an alliance, in case of an alliance) shall submit information on up to two authorized representatives to be accredited for the whole period of the elections by the Central Electoral Commission; the information shall include their last name, first name, patronymic, date of birth, place of work and position (occupation).
6. Revoked
7. Revoked
8. The electoral deposit of a party (party alliance) that has received mandates in the National Assembly under proportional system shall be returned to that party (party alliance), or to its pre-election fund (if the electoral deposit was paid from the pre-election fund); the electoral deposit of parties that failed to receive any mandates shall be transferred to the state budget.
9. Revoked
10. Revoked

11. The electoral deposits shall be returned, if elections are declared invalid.

Article 101. Registration of Electoral Lists of Parties Running in the National Assembly Elections under Proportional System

1. The party's (party alliance's) electoral list shall be registered, if the party submits the following, within the timeframe and in accordance with procedures established by this Code:

- 1) receipt proving that electoral deposit in the amount of 2,500 times the minimum wage has been paid;
- 2) document certifying that candidates included in the party (party alliance) list have been citizens of the Republic of Armenia for the past five years;
- 3) document certifying that candidates included in the party (party alliance) list have permanently resided in the Republic of Armenia for the past five years;
- 4) declarations of property and income of citizens nominated as candidates, in accordance with procedures defined by the Republic of Armenia Law on "Declaration of Property and Income by Senior Public Officials of the Republic of Armenia."

The formats of the documents certifying that the candidate is a citizen of the Republic of Armenia and has permanently resided in the Republic of Armenia shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission. Such documents shall be issued by an authorized body upon written request of the citizen nominated as a candidate within three days after the submission of such request.

The authorized body shall be in a position to refuse to issue the aforementioned document to the applicant if the information provided by the applicant does not comply with requirements set forth under the sub-points 2 and 3 of the point 1 of this Article.

2. In the case of an objection to registration of a party (party alliance) list, the issue of registration shall be put to a vote. If there are no objections, the list shall be considered registered. Registration of a party (party alliance) list shall be refused, if at least two-thirds of the total number of commission members vote against it.
3. Authorized representative of a political party (or party alliance) may be present at a session of the electoral commission at which the registration of the electoral list of this party (party alliance) is discussed.
4. If a political party (party alliance) that submitted an application to be registered for parliamentary elections withdraws its application before the registration of such party's (party alliance's) candidate list, the election deposit shall be returned to the political party; if the deposit was paid from the pre-election fund, such deposit shall be transferred to the [party's] pre-election fund.

Article 102. Refusal to Register a Party (Party Alliance) List or a Candidate Included in the List, or Invalidation of Registration

1. The Central Electoral Commission shall refuse to register a party (party alliance) electoral list, if:

- 1) Revoked
- 2) documents submitted for registration and/or nomination are forged.

If inaccuracies are found the documents submitted for registration of a party (party alliance) electoral list or the said documents are incomplete, the Central Electoral Commission shall give 48 hours to correct the inaccuracies or supply the missing documents. Registration shall be refused if the inaccuracies are not corrected or the missing documents are not supplied within that period of time. The party (party alliance) list shall be registered, if the inaccuracies are corrected or the missing documents are supplied.

2. The Central Electoral Commission shall refuse to register a candidate included in a party (party alliance) list, if:

- 1) restrictions defined in this Code apply to that candidate;
- 2) documents about the person, submitted for registration and/or nomination, are

forged.

Registration of a candidate included in a party (party alliance) list shall be refused by a decision passed by at least two-thirds of the total number of commission members.

If inaccuracies are discovered in the documents about a candidate included in a party (party alliance) list, submitted for registration of that candidate, or the documents are incomplete, the Central Electoral Commission shall give 48 hours to correct the inaccuracies or supply the missing documents. Registration shall be refused if the inaccuracies are not corrected or the missing documents are not supplied within that period of time.

3. If registration of a party (party alliance) list is refused, the electoral deposit shall be transferred to the state budget, unless the party (party alliance) requests the electoral deposit back within the 48 hours given to it to correct the inaccuracies in the documents submitted for registration or supply the missing documents.
4. The Central Electoral Commission shall invalidate the registration of a party (party alliance) list, if certain facts are revealed after the registration,
 - 1) which result in the restrictions imposed by this Code to apply to the party's (party alliance's) electoral list;
 - 2) if documents submitted for registration and/or nomination are forged.
5. Registration of a candidate included in a party (party alliance) list shall be considered invalid, if certain facts are revealed after the registration,
 - 1) which result in the restrictions imposed by this Code to apply to the candidate;
 - 2) documents about that candidate are forged.

In such cases, the candidate shall be removed from the list.

6. If registration of a party (party alliance) list is invalidated, the electoral deposit and the money remaining in pre-election fund shall be transferred to the state budget.
7. Registration of a party (party alliance) list or a candidate included in the list shall be invalidated by a decision passed by at least two thirds of the total number of the Central Electoral Commission members.
8. The Central Electoral Commission's decision to refuse or invalidate registration of a party (party alliance) list or a candidate included in the list may be appealed in a procedure and timeframes set forth by the Republic of Armenia Administrative Procedure Code.
9. The party (party alliance) list or the candidate included in it shall be considered registered or reregistered, if the court rules that the electoral commission's decision to refuse or invalidate the registration of the party (party alliance) list or the candidate in it was illegal.

Article 103. Annulment of Registration of a Party (Party Alliance) List or a Candidate Included in the List

1. Registration of a party (party alliance) electoral list shall be annulled, if:
 - 1) a letter of self-withdrawal has been submitted;
 - 2) the requirement of Paragraph 8 of Article 18 of this Code is not met;
 - 3) the requirement of Paragraph 7 of Article 25 of this Code is not met;
 - 4) the party (party alliance) has been dissolved.
2. A party (party alliance) may submit its letter of self-withdrawal to the Central Electoral Commission no later than ten days before the voting day.
3. The party (party alliance) electoral list's registration shall be annulled on the basis of the party's (party alliance's) letter of self-withdrawal, and its electoral deposit and the money left in the pre-election fund shall be transferred to the state budget.
4. If the party (party alliance) electoral list's registration is annulled in accordance with Paragraph 8 of Article 18 and Paragraph 7 of Article 25, its electoral deposit and the money left in the pre-election fund shall be transferred to the state budget.
5. Registration of a candidate included in a party (party alliance) list shall be annulled, if:
 - 1) he or she has submitted a letter of self-withdrawal;
 - 2) in the case of his or her death;

- 3) he or she has violated the requirement of Paragraph 8 of Article 18 of this Code;
- 4) he or she has violated the requirement of Paragraph 7 of Article 25 of this Code;
- 5) he or she has lost his/her electoral rights.

Article 104. Nomination of MP Candidates under Majoritarian System by Parties and Party Alliances

1. Parties and party alliances shall have the right to nominate MP candidates under majoritarian system.
2. Parties and party alliances shall have the right to nominate one candidate in each electoral district.
3. Parties shall nominate MP candidates under majoritarian system by the decision of their permanently functioning bodies.
Party alliances shall nominate MP candidates under majoritarian system by the decision approved by the permanently functioning bodies of all parties-members of that alliance.
4. A party may also nominate a candidate who is not a member of that party.

Article 105. Self-Nomination of MP Candidates Under Majoritarian System

1. A citizen self-nominating for parliamentary elections under majoritarian system shall submit an application for self-nomination to the Territorial Electoral Commission within a deadline established under the point 6 of the Article 117 of this Code.
The self-nomination application shall contain information specified under the point 1 of the Article 106 of this Code.
2. The citizen shall attach to the self-nomination application powers of attorney of his/her two authorized representatives containing information specified under the point 9 of the Article 67 of this Code.
3. The citizen nominated as an MP candidate under majoritarian system shall submit his/her nomination application personally or through his/her authorized representatives.
4. The self-nomination application form shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 106. Requirements for Nominating MP Candidates under Majoritarian System

1. The decision of the permanently functioning bodies of a party or parties-members of an alliance, or decisions endorsed by the permanently functioning bodies of parties-members of an alliance, or self-nomination application about nominating an MP candidate under majoritarian system shall contain the number of the electoral district and the following information about the nominee:
 - 1) last name, first name and patronymic;
 - 2) the year, month and day of birth;
 - 3) place of residence;
 - 4) place of work and position (occupation);
 - 5) party affiliation;
 - 6) Revoked
 - 7) passport number.
2. Together with the decision of the permanently functioning bodies of a party or parties-members of an alliance on nominating an MP candidate under majoritarian system, the nominated candidate's written statement about his or her consent to being registered as an MP candidate in that particular electoral district shall be submitted to the Territorial Electoral Commission.
3. Should the citizen nominated as MP candidate request withdrawal of his/her nomination prior to his/her registration as an MP candidate under majoritarian system, the electoral deposit shall be returned to such citizen; if such deposit is made from the pre-election fund, it shall be transferred to the pre-election fund.

Article 107. Procedures for Collecting Signatures by Parties and Citizens to Nominate MP Candidates under Majoritarian System and for Verifying Their Validity

Revoked

Article 108. Registration of MP Candidates Nominated under Majoritarian System

1. MP candidates nominated under majoritarian system shall be registered by the decision of the Territorial Electoral Commission.
2. At least 45 days before the parliamentary elections, the following registration documents shall be submitted to the Territorial Electoral Commission:
 - 1) Revoked
 - 2) receipt proving that electoral deposit in the amount of 1,000 times the minimum wage has been paid;
 - 3) document certifying that the candidates have been citizens of the Republic of Armenia for the past five years, which shall also certify that the citizen is not a national of any other country;
 - 4) document certifying that the candidates have permanently resided in the Republic of Armenia for the past five years;
 - 4¹) a passport copy of the citizen nominated as a candidate.
 - 5) declarations of property and income of citizens nominated as candidates, in accordance with procedures defined by the Republic of Armenia Law on "Declaration of Property and Income by Senior Public Officials of the Republic of Armenia."

The candidate shall submit the aforementioned documents to the Territorial Electoral Commission either in person or through his or her authorized representative.

The forms of the documents certifying that the candidate is a citizen of the Republic of Armenia and has permanently resided in the Republic of Armenia shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission. Such documents shall be issued, upon written request of the citizen nominated as a candidate, by an authorized body within three days upon receipt of such request from the citizen.

The authorized body shall be in a position to refuse to issue such a document(s) if the information provided by the applicant does not comply with the requirements set forth under the sub-points 3 and 4 of the point 2 of this Article.

3. If the candidate is elected to the National Assembly or the number of ballots cast for him is 5 or more percent of the total number of valid ballots, the electoral deposit shall be returned to the candidate or to the pre-election fund (if the electoral deposit was paid from the pre-election fund).
4. The nominated candidate or his/her authorized representative or the authorized representative of the party that had nominated him/her shall have the right to be present at the Territorial Electoral Commission session when the issue of his/her registration is being discussed.

The Territorial Electoral Commission shall refuse the registration of a candidate, if:

- 1) Revoked
- 2) restrictions described in this Code apply to the citizen nominated as a candidate;
- 3) documents submitted for registration and/or nomination are forged.

If inaccuracies are discovered in the documents submitted for registration of a citizen nominated as an MP candidate or the documents are incomplete, the Territorial Electoral Commission shall give 48 hours to correct the inaccuracies or supply the missing documents. The registration shall be refused if the inaccuracies are not corrected or the missing documents are not supplied within that period of time; the candidate shall be registered if the inaccuracies are corrected or the missing documents are supplied within that period of time.

5. In the case of an objection to registration of a citizen nominated as an MP candidate, the issue of registration shall be put to a vote. Registration may be refused by at least two-thirds of the total number of the Territorial Electoral Commission members. If there are no objections, the candidate shall be considered registered.

6. If the registration of a citizen nominated as an MP candidate is refused, his/her electoral deposit shall be transferred to the state budget, unless the candidate has requested the electoral deposit back within the 48 hours given to him/her to correct the inaccuracies in the documents submitted for registration or supply the missing documents.
7. The Territorial Electoral Commission shall invalidate an MP candidate's registration, if certain facts are revealed after the registration:
 - 1) which result in the restrictions defined in this Code starting to apply to the candidate;
 - 2) if documents submitted for registration and/or nomination are forged.The candidate's registration shall be considered invalid by a decision passed by at least two-thirds of the total number of the Territorial Electoral Commission members.

If a candidate's registration is invalidated, his/her electoral deposit and the money left in his/her pre-election fund shall be transferred to the state budget.
8. The Territorial Electoral Commission's decision to refuse the registration of an MP candidate or to invalidate the registration of an MP candidate may be appealed in a procedure and timeframes set forth by the Republic of Armenia Administrative Procedure Code.
9. The MP candidate shall be considered registered or reregistered, if the court rules that the decision to refuse the registration or invalidate the registration of the MP candidate was illegal.

Article 109. Annulment of Registration of an MP Candidate under Majoritarian System

1. Registration of an MP candidate under majoritarian system shall be annulled, if:
 - 1) the candidate has lost his/her electoral rights;
 - 2) a letter of self-withdrawal has been submitted;
 - 3) in case of his/her death;
 - 4) he/she violated the requirement of Paragraph 8 of Article 18 of this Code;
 - 5) he/she violated the requirement of Paragraph 7 of Article 25 of this Code.
2. If registration of an MP candidate under majoritarian system is annulled, his/her electoral deposit (except in the case of his/her death) and the money remaining in his/her pre-election fund shall be transferred to the state budget. If the registration is annulled because of the candidate's death, the electoral deposit shall be returned to the candidate's heirs.
3. Revoked
4. Revoked

CHAPTER 21 THE STATUS OF MP CANDIDATES

Article 110. Legal Equality of MP Candidates

All MP candidates shall have equal rights and responsibilities.

Article 111. Rights and Responsibilities of MP Candidates and Safeguards for Their Activities

1. From the moment of registration and until the official announcement of election results, candidates who are employees of state and local self-government bodies shall be relieved of their official duties.
2. Candidates shall be exempt from military musters, military service and training exercises until the official announcement of the election results.
3. The period of time when a candidate is taking part in an election shall be added to his or her record as time spent at work in his or her position held before registering as an MP candidate.

4. Candidates shall have the right to withdraw from the race upon a written application submitted no later than 18:00, ten days before the voting day. In case of self-withdrawal, the electoral deposit and the money left in the pre-election fund shall be transferred to the state budget.
5. Parties shall have the right to withdraw their electoral lists or to remove any candidate from their lists upon a written application submitted no later than 18:00, ten days before the voting day, by the decision of the party's permanently functioning body (endorsed by the permanently functioning bodies of parties-members of an alliance). That decision shall be presented to the Central Electoral Commission immediately. No changes in electoral lists shall be allowed after the end of the voting.
6. MP candidates under proportional or majoritarian system may be detained or subjected to court mandated administrative or criminal prosecution only with the Central Electoral Commission's consent. The vote of the two-thirds of the Central Electoral Commission members is required to pass decisions on such matters.

CHAPTER 22 PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN DURING NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Article 112. Pre-Election Funds of MP Candidates or Parties

1. An MP candidate and a party that has submitted electoral lists to run for the National Assembly under proportional system shall have the right to establish a pre-election fund in the name of their authorized representative, in order to run a pre-election campaign. The fund shall be made up of voluntary contributions described in Article 25 of this Code.
The MP candidate and the party (party alliance) that has submitted electoral lists to run for the National Assembly under proportional system may use the resources in the pre-election fund to pay their electoral deposits.
2. The candidate shall have the right to pay into his or her pre-election fund up to 1,000 times the minimum wage, whereas the party or each party included in the alliance shall have the right to pay up to 2,000 times the minimum wage to the party's or the party alliance's pre-election fund, respectively.
3. Any physical person may contribute to pre-election funds of candidates and parties (party alliances) in the amount of up to 50 times the minimum wage; legal entities may contribute the amount of up to 150 times the minimum wage.
4. During pre-election campaign, a candidate's expenses made from his/her pre-election fund may not exceed 5,000 times the minimum wage; a party's expenses from pre-election fund shall not exceed 60,000 times the minimum wage.
5. MP candidates and parties running for the National Assembly, registered in accordance with procedures defined in this Code, shall have the right to use only the means in their pre-election fund to finance their pre-election campaign.
6. The money remaining in pre-election funds after the elections shall be used in accordance with procedures set in Paragraph 6 of Article 79 of this Code.

Article 113. Pre-Election Campaign

1. During National Assembly elections, pre-election campaign shall be conducted in accordance with procedures and the timetable defined in Articles 18-23 of this Code.
2. During pre-election campaign, parties (party alliances) running in the National Assembly elections shall have the rights defined in Article 81 of this Code.

CHAPTER 23 BALLOTS. SUMMARIZATION OF ELECTION RESULTS

Article 114. Ballots

1. National Assembly elections under majoritarian and proportional systems shall be conducted with separate ballots.
2. Ballots for National Assembly elections under proportional system shall include the names of parties (party alliances) in alphabetical order, as well as the last names, first names and patronymics of the first three candidates on their electoral lists.
3. Ballots for National Assembly elections under proportional system shall be printed by the order of the Central Electoral Commission, in a single printing house. Central Electoral Commission shall distribute the ballots to Precinct Electoral Commissions through Territorial Electoral Commissions on the day before the voting day. All ballots shall be of the same color.
4. Ballots for National Assembly elections under majoritarian system shall include the last names, first names and patronymics of candidates (in alphabetical order, by last name), and the names of parties or party alliances that had nominated them, or the words "self-nomination" if the candidate was self-nominated.
5. Ballots for National Assembly elections under majoritarian system shall be printed by the order of the Territorial Electoral Commission. The Territorial Electoral Commission shall distribute the ballots to Precinct Electoral Commission on the day before the voting day.
6. All ballots shall be of the same color, which is different from the color of the ballots mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article.
7. Ballots shall be provided to each precinct in the amount of up to 3 percent more than the number of voters in that precinct's voter lists.

Article 115. Summarization of Results of National Assembly Elections under Proportional System

1. Based on summary protocols on election results in electoral districts, the Central Electoral Commission shall summarize the election results in accordance with procedures and within the timeframe set out in Article 63.2 of this Code and adopt one of the following decisions:
 - 1) on electing MPs under proportional system;
 - 2) on declaring the National Assembly elections under proportional system invalid.

If none of the above decisions is taken in accordance with procedures defined by this Code, then the decision, for which the largest number of commission members have voted, shall be considered taken. In the case if the number of votes is equal, the Commission Chairman shall have the decisive vote.

2. National Assembly mandates for the proportional system shall be distributed among electoral lists of parties and party alliances that have received at least 5 (in the case of parties) and at least 7 percent (in the case of party alliances) of the sum of the total number of valid votes and the number of inaccuracies, respectively. If only one party's or party alliance's electoral list received at least 5 and 7 percent of the sum of the total number of valid votes and the number of inaccuracies, respectively, then two parties (party alliances) that have received the next highest number of votes shall also participate in the distribution of mandates. If up to three parties (party alliances) run in National Assembly elections under proportional system, then all the parties (party alliances) shall participate in the distribution of mandates.
3. National Assembly mandates for the proportional system shall be distributed between

party (party alliance) electoral lists proportionately to the number of ballots cast for those lists. The number of mandates for every party (party alliance) electoral list shall be calculated as follows: the number of ballots cast for each list shall be multiplied by the number of mandates available for electoral lists, then the product shall be divided by the total number of ballots cast for all electoral lists contesting the mandates. Then the whole number (without fractions) shall be separated, and this shall be the number of mandates for each electoral list.

4. The remaining mandates shall be distributed among electoral lists by the magnitude of the remainder (fraction), with the principle of one mandate to each. If the remainders are equal, the contested mandate shall be given to the list that received a higher number of ballots cast for them; if that number is equal, the matter shall be settled by drawing a lot, in accordance with procedures established by the Central Electoral Commission.
5. Candidates, whose consecutive number in the party (party alliance) electoral list is smaller or equal to the number of mandates to be given to that list, shall be considered elected by the party's (party alliance's) electoral list.
6. If a candidate elected to the National Assembly under proportional system has also been elected under majoritarian system, then his or her mandate shall be given to the candidate who is next in the electoral list.
7. National Assembly elections under proportional system shall be considered invalid, if violations of this Code have occurred during the preparation and conduct of elections, which may have influenced the outcome of the election.
8. Disputes regarding the results of National Assembly elections under proportional system may be taken to the Constitutional Court within seven days of the official announcement of election results.
9. In the case if National Assembly elections under proportional system are declared invalid, re-voting with the same parties (same composition) and in accordance with procedures established by this Code shall take place not earlier than 10 and no later than 20 days after the decision on declaring the elections invalid enters into effect.

Article 116. Summarization of Results of National Assembly Elections under Majoritarian System

1. Based on summary protocols on election results, the Territorial Electoral Commission shall summarize the election results by electoral districts in accordance with procedures and within the time frame set out in Article 63.1 of this Code and adopt one of the following decisions:
 - 1) on electing an MP;
 - 2) on declaring an MP's election invalid;
 - 3) on declaring an MP's election failed.

If none of the above decisions is taken in accordance with procedures defined by this Code, then the decision, for which the largest number of commission members have voted, shall be considered taken. In the case if the number of votes is equal, the Commission Chairman shall have the decisive vote.

2. The candidate for whom the largest number of voters have voted, shall be considered elected an MP.
3. If only one candidate was running, he or she shall be elected if more than half of the voter who participated in the election voter for him/her.
4. If two or more candidates receive an equal maximum number of ballots voted for them, the winning candidate shall be determined by drawing a lot.
5. An MP's election shall be declared invalid if:
 - 1) the amount of inaccuracies is higher than or equal to the difference between the numbers of ballots cast for the two candidates for whom the highest number of ballots were cast, or, if only one candidate was running, the difference between the ballots cast for and against that candidate, which significantly affects the election results, i.e. it is impossible to reestablish the real results of the election and

- determine which candidate was elected;
- 2) violations of this Code have occurred during the preparation and conduct of elections, which may have influenced the outcome of the election.
6. An MP's election shall be considered as failed, if:
 - 1) the only candidate running in the election does not get the necessary number of voters to vote for him/her;
 - 2) the candidate who received the largest number of ballots cast for him/her dies before the summarization of election results.
 - 3) no candidate was nominated or registered within the timeframe and in accordance with procedures defined by this Code.
 7. Within two hours of adopting a decision on summarization of election results, the Territorial Electoral Commission Chairman shall send a report about it to the Central Electoral Commission.
 8. Disputes regarding the results of National Assembly elections under majoritarian system may be taken to the Constitutional Court within seven days of the official announcement of election results.
 9. In the case if an MP's election is declared invalid, re-voting in accordance with procedures established by this Code shall take place not earlier than 10 and no later than 20 days after the decision on declaring the elections invalid enters into effect.

If the results of re-voting in the National Assembly elections under majoritarian system are declared invalid, new elections shall be held not earlier than 30 and no later than 40 days after the decision about declaring the re-voting results invalid enters into effect.
 10. In the case if an MP's election is considered failed, new elections shall be held not earlier than 30 and no later than 40 days after the decision to consider the elections failed enters into effect.
 - 10.1 In the case if elections are considered invalid or failed, the candidate's electoral deposit shall be refunded.
 11. New elections shall take place with new nomination of candidates and in accordance with the timetable set for extraordinary elections.

CHAPTER 24

CALLING AND CONDUCTING NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Article 117. The Timetable for Calling and Conducting Regular National Assembly Elections and for Nominating and Registering MP Candidates

1. Regular National Assembly elections shall be held no earlier than 40 and no later than 30 days before the end of its term.
2. The President of the Republic of Armenia shall issue an order about holding regular elections, no later than 100 days before the voting day.
3. Parties (party alliances) shall submit documents for nominating MP candidates under proportional system to the Central Electoral Commission not earlier than 75 days and no later than 70 days before the voting day, by 18:00.
4. Documents for registration shall be submitted to the Central Electoral Commission no later than 45 days before the voting day, by 18:00.
5. Party (party alliance) election lists shall be registered no earlier than 40 and no later than 35 days before the voting day, by 18:00.
6. Documents for nominating MP candidates under majoritarian system shall be submitted to the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commissions no earlier than 75 days and no later than 70 days before the voting day, by 18:00.
7. Documents for registration of candidates shall be submitted to the Territorial Electoral

Commissions no later than 45 days before the voting day, by 18:00.

8. MP candidates under majoritarian system shall be registered no earlier than 40 days and no later than 35 days before the voting day, by 18:00.
9. Revoked

Article 118. Calling and Conducting National Assembly By-Elections

1. By-elections shall be held in an electoral district if the National Assembly mandate under majoritarian system for that district becomes vacant as a result of early termination of an MP's authority.
2. National Assembly by-elections under majoritarian system shall be held in accordance with procedures set for regular elections, within 80 days of the mandate becoming vacant.
3. No National Assembly by-elections under majoritarian system shall be held in the last year of the National Assembly's term.
4. If the authority of an MP elected to the National Assembly under proportional system is terminated early, the Central Electoral Commission shall give his or her mandate to the next person in that party's electoral list, within one week. If there are no other candidates in the party's electoral list, the mandate shall remain vacant.
5. Revoked

Article 119. Calling and Conducting Extraordinary National Assembly Elections

1. Extraordinary elections shall be held within no less than 30 days and no more than 40 days before dissolving the National Assembly.
2. The President of the Republic of Armenia shall issue an order about holding extraordinary elections together with an order to dissolve the National Assembly.
3. Parties (party alliances) shall submit documents for nominating MP candidates under proportional system to the Central Electoral Commission no later than 25 days before the voting day, by 18:00.
4. Party (party alliance) election lists shall be registered no earlier than 25 days and no later than 20 days before the voting day, by 18:00.
5. Documents for nominating MP candidates under majoritarian system shall be submitted to the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commissions not earlier than 20 days and no later than 15 days before the voting day, by 18:00.
6. MP candidates under majoritarian system shall be registered no earlier than 15 days and no later than 10 days before the voting day, by 18:00.

SECTION 6 LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

**CHAPTER 25
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 120. Electoral System

1. Revoked
A single-mandate majoritarian electoral district shall be formed in a community for community leader elections.
2. A community council shall consist of:
 - 1) five members in communities with population of up to 1,000 residents;
 - 2) seven members in communities with population of between 1,001 to 3000 residents;
 - 3) eleven members in communities with population of between 3,001 to 20,000 residents;
 - 4) fifteen members in communities with population of more than 20,001 residents.
3. One multi-mandate majoritarian electoral district shall be formed in a community for community council elections.

Article 121. Electoral Rights

Every citizen shall have the right to one vote:

- 1) during community leader elections;
- 2) during community council elections.

Article 122. Requirements for Community Leader and Council Member Candidates

1. Any citizen with the Republic of Armenia electoral rights, who has attained the age of 25 years and who has been registered in a particular community or in Yerevan (for those running in Yerevan city districts) for at least the last two years, as well as persons mentioned in Article 2 of this Code, shall have the right to be elected as community leaders.
2. Any citizen with the Republic of Armenia electoral rights, who has attained the age of 21 years and who has been registered in a particular community or in Yerevan (for those running in Yerevan city districts) for at least the last two years, as well as persons mentioned in Article 2 of this Code, shall have the right to be elected as a council member in that community.
3. Members of the Constitutional Court, judges, employees of the internal affairs, national security, defense and prosecutorial bodies may not be nominated as community leader and council member candidates.

**CHAPTER 26
NOMINATION OF COMMUNITY LEADER AND COUNCIL
MEMBER CANDIDATES**

Article 123. Nomination of Community Leader and Council Member Candidates

1. Citizens shall have the right to be nominate themselves as community leader and council member candidates by submitting an application and a receipt proving the payment of the electoral deposit to the appropriate Territorial Electoral Commission. The amount of electoral deposit shall be as follows: for community leader candidates in communities with up to 5,000 voters - 50 times the minimum wage; for council member candidates in communities with up to 5,000 voters - 10 times the minimum wage; for community leader candidates in communities with more than 5,000 voters - 100 times the minimum wage; for council member candidates in communities with more than 5,000 voters - 20 times the minimum wage.
2. If a candidate is elected as a community leader or the number of ballots cast for him/her is 5 or more percent of the total number of valid ballots, the candidate's electoral deposit shall be returned to him/her. If a candidate receives less than 5 percent of the number of valid ballots, the electoral deposit shall be transferred to the state budget.
3. If a candidate is elected as a council member or the number of ballots cast for him/her is 5 or more percent of the total number of valid ballots, the candidate's electoral deposit shall be returned to him/her. If a candidate receives less than 5 percent of the number of valid ballots, the electoral deposit shall be transferred to the state budget.
4. In his/her application to be nominated as candidate, the citizen shall include his/her last name, first name, patronymic, year, month and day of birth, registered address, place of work, position (occupation) and party affiliation.
5. The self-nominating citizen shall submit the following documents together with his/her application:
 - 1) receipt proving that electoral deposit has been paid;
 - 2) document certifying that he/she has been citizen of the Republic of Armenia for the last two years;
 - 3) document certifying that he/she has been registered in that particular community (in

- case of running for Yerevan city district community leader or council member - a document certifying that he/she has been registered in Yerevan) for the last two years;
- 4) declaration of property and income of the citizen nominated as a candidate, in accordance with procedures defined by the Republic of Armenia Law on "Declaration of Property and Income by Senior Public Officials of the Republic of Armenia".
 6. The forms of the documents certifying that the nominee is a citizen of the Republic of Armenia and is registered in the community shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission. Such certifying documents shall be issued to the citizen or his/her authorized representative by an authorized state body upon a written application from the citizen, within a period of three days after the submission of such application. The authorized state body shall be in a position to refuse to issue such documents(s) if the information furnished by the applicant does not comply with the requirements set forth under the sub-points 2 and 3 of the point 5 of this Article.
 7. Self-nominating community leader and council member candidates shall submit the aforementioned documents in person or through their authorized representatives.
 - 7¹. Should the self-nominated community leader or the council member request withdrawal of his/her nomination prior to his/her registration as a candidate, the electoral deposit shall be returned to the citizen.
 8. A person may be nominated as community leader or council member candidate in one community only.
 9. Revoked

Article 124. Registration of Community Leader and Council Member Candidates

1. Community leader and council member candidates shall be registered by the decision of the Territorial Electoral Commission. The nominated candidate or his/her authorized representative shall have the right to be present at the commission session when the issue of his/her registration is being discussed.
2. The Territorial Electoral Commission shall refuse to register a nominated candidate, if:
 - 1) restrictions established in this Code apply to the candidate;
 - 2) documents submitted for registration are forged. In case of an objection to registration of a community leader or council member candidate, the matter shall be put to a vote. The registration shall be refused if at least two-thirds of the Territorial Electoral Commission members vote against it. If there are no objections, the candidate shall be considered registered. If a community leader or council member candidate's registration is refused, his/her electoral deposit shall be transferred to the state budget, unless the candidate requests the electoral deposit back within the 48 hours given to him or her to correct the inaccuracies in documents submitted for registration or supply missing documents.

If inaccuracies are discovered in documents submitted for registration of a community leader or council member candidate, or if the documents are incomplete, the Territorial Electoral Commission shall give 48 hours to correct the inaccuracies or supply the missing documents. The registration shall be refused, if the inaccuracies are not corrected or the missing documents are not supplied within that period of time. The candidate shall be registered, if the inaccuracies are corrected and the missing documents are supplied within that period time.
3. The Territorial Electoral Commission shall invalidate the registration of a community leader or council member candidate, if certain facts are revealed after the registration, which result in the restrictions defined in this Code starting to apply to the candidate. The registration of a community leader or council member candidate may be invalidated with a decision voted for by at least two-thirds of the Territorial Electoral Commission members. If a candidate's registration is invalidated, his/her electoral deposit and the money left in his/her pre-election fund shall be transferred to the state budget.
4. The Territorial Electoral Commission's decision to refuse or invalidate a community

leader or council member candidate's registration may be appealed in a procedure and timeframes set forth by the Republic of Armenia Administrative Procedure Code. The candidate shall be considered registered or reregistered if the court rules that the decision to refuse or invalidate the registration of the community leader or council member candidate was illegal.

Article 125. Annulment of Community Leader and Council Member Candidate's Registration

1. A community leader or council member candidate's registration shall be annulled, if:
 - 1) he or she has lost his/her electoral rights;
 - 2) he or she has submitted a letter of self-withdrawal;
 - 3) he or she has died;
 - 4) he or she has violated the requirements of Paragraph 8 of Article 18 of this Code;
 - 5) he or she has violated the requirements of Paragraph 7 of Article 25 of this Code.
2. A community leader or council member candidate may submit a letter of self-withdrawal to the Territorial Electoral Commission no later than 18:00, 10 days before the voting day.
3. If a community leader or council member candidate's registration is annulled (except in the case of his/her death), his/her electoral deposit and the money remaining in his/her pre-election fund shall be transferred to the state budget. If the candidate's registration is annulled because of his or her death, the electoral deposit shall be returned to the candidate's heirs.
4. Revoked
5. Revoked

CHAPTER 27 STATUS OF COMMUNITY LEADER AND COUNCIL MEMBER CANDIDATES

Article 126. Legal Equality of Community Leader and Council Member Candidates

All community leader candidates shall have equal rights and responsibilities. All council member candidates shall have equal rights and responsibilities.

Article 127. Safeguards for Community Leader and Council Member Candidates' Activities

Community leader and council member candidates may be detained only with the Territorial Electoral Commission's consent. The vote of the two-thirds of the Territorial Electoral Commission members is required to pass a final decision on such matters.

CHAPTER 28 PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN OF COMMUNITY LEADER OR COUNCIL MEMBER CANDIDATES

Article 128. Pre-Election Funds of Community Leader or Council Member Candidates

1. A community leader or council member candidate shall have the right to establish a pre-election fund in his/her name or the name of his/her authorized representative to run a pre-election campaign. The fund shall be made up of voluntary contributions described in Article 25 of this Code.

The community leader or council member candidates may use the resources in their pre-election fund to pay their electoral deposits.
2. Community leader or council member candidates shall have the right to use only the means in their pre-election fund to finance their pre-election campaign.

3. Money remaining in pre-election funds after the elections shall be used in accordance with procedures set in Paragraph 6 of Article 79 of this Code.

Article 129. Pre-Election Campaign

Pre-election campaign during local self-government elections shall be conducted in accordance with procedures and the timetable defined in Articles 18-23 of this Code.

**CHAPTER 29
BALLOTS. SUMMARIZATION OF ELECTION RESULTS**

Article 130. Ballots

1. Community leader and community council elections shall be conducted with separate ballots.
2. Ballots for community leader elections shall include the last names, first names and patronymics of candidates (in alphabetical order, by last name), their party affiliation and passport data, if necessary. Ballots for community leader and community council elections shall be prepared by the order of the Territorial Electoral Commission. The Territorial Electoral Commission shall distribute the ballots to Precinct Electoral Commission on the day before the voting day. All ballots shall be of the same color.
3. Ballots for community council elections shall include the last names, first names and patronymics of candidates (in alphabetical order, by last name), their party affiliation and passport data, if necessary. Ballots shall be of the same color, which is different from the color of ballots for community leader elections.
4. Ballots shall be provided in the amount of up to 3 percent more than the number of voters in the voter lists.

Article 131. Procedures for Summarization of Voting Results

Revoked

Article 132. Procedures for Summarization of Precinct Protocols in Territorial Electoral Commissions

1. The summary protocols for community leader and community council election results shall be separate.
2. Revoked
3. Summary protocols on voting results shall be compiled in accordance with procedures and within the timeframe set in Article 63.1 of this Code.
4. Members of Territorial Electoral Commission shall sign the summary protocol on voting results. The protocol shall be stamped with the Commission stamp. If the signature of any commission member is missing, a note to that effect shall be included in the protocol.

Article 133. Summarization of Community Leader Election Results

1. Based on summary protocols on voting results in community leader elections, the Territorial Electoral Commission shall summarize the election results and adopt one of the following decisions in accordance with procedures and the timeframe set in Article 63.1 of this Code:
 - 1) on electing the community leader;
 - 2) on declaring the community leader elections invalid;
 - 3) on declaring the community leader elections failed.
2. The candidate, for whom the largest number of voters has voted, shall be considered elected as the community leader. If only one candidate is running, he/she shall be elected, if more than half of the voters, who participated in the voting, have voted for

him/her.

If two or more candidates received an equal maximum number of ballots, then the winner shall be decided by drawing a lot among them, in accordance with procedures defined by the Central Electoral Commission.

3. Community leader elections shall be considered invalid, if:
 - 1) the amount of inaccuracies is greater than or equal to the difference between the numbers of ballots cast for the two candidates who received the highest number of ballots cast for them, or, in the case of only one candidate running in the election, the difference between the ballots cast for and against that candidate, which significantly affects the election results, i.e. it is impossible to reestablish the real results of the election and determine the winning candidate;
 - 2) if violations of this Code have occurred in the process of preparation and conduct of the elections that may have affected the outcome of elections.
4. Community leader elections shall be considered failed, if:
 - 1) the only candidate running failed to get the necessary number of voters to vote for him/her;
 - 1.1) no candidate was nominated or registered within the timeframe and in accordance with procedures defined by this Code;
 - 2) the candidate, who received the highest number of ballots cast for him/her, dies before the election results are summarized;
 - 3) grounds to invalidate the community leader election exist as a result of re-voting.
5. Within two hours of adopting a decision on community leader election results, the Territorial Electoral Commission Chairman shall send a report to the Central Electoral Commission and the appropriate marzpet (governor).
6. The Territorial Electoral Commission's decision on the community leader election results may be appealed in a procedure and timeframes set forth by the Republic of Armenia Administrative Procedure Code.
7. If the community leader elections are considered invalid, re-voting among the same candidates shall take place 21 days after the voting day.
8. Re-voting between same candidates may take place only once.

Article 134. Summarization of Council Election Results

1. Revoked
2. Revoked
3. Revoked
4. Council member candidates, who received the highest number of ballots voted for them, shall be considered elected in that community (their number is set in Paragraph 2 of Article 120 of this Code). In case if candidates receive an equal number of ballots voted for them, then the elected candidate shall be decided by drawing a lot among them, in accordance with procedures established by the Central Electoral Commission.
5. Community council elections shall be considered invalid, if:
 - 1) the amount of inaccuracies precludes the possibility of determining the elected candidates to fill at least half of the council as established by Paragraph 2 of Article 120 of this Code, i.e. the difference between the number of ballots cast for the elected candidate and the not-elected candidate is smaller than or equal to the difference between the amount of inaccuracies and the ratio of the number of council member candidates;
 - 2) if violations of this Code have occurred in the process of preparation and conduct of the elections that may have affected the outcome of elections.

If community council elections are declared invalid, re-voting between the same candidates shall take place 21 days after the voting day.

Re-voting between the same candidates may take place only once.
6. Community council elections shall be considered failed, if the number of candidates, nominated or registered within the timeframe and in accordance with procedures defined

in this Code, is less than at least half of the number of council members, as mentioned in Paragraph 2 of Article 120 of this Code, or if grounds to invalidate the community council elections exist as a result of re-voting.

7. Revoked
8. Within two hours of adopting a decision on community council election results, the Territorial Electoral Commission Chairman shall send a report to the Central Electoral Commission and the appropriate marzpet (governor).
9. The Territorial Electoral Commission's decision on the community council election results may be appealed in a court in a procedure and timeframes set forth by the Republic of Armenia Administrative Procedure Code.

CHAPTER 30 TIMETABLE AND PROCEDURES FOR CALLING AND CONDUCTING LOCAL SELF- GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Article 135. Timetable for Calling and Conducting Regular Elections, Nominating and Registering Candidates

1. Regular local self-government elections shall be held no later than 30 days before the end of the term of local self-government bodies.
2. Local self-government elections shall be called by the appropriate Marzpet (Governor) no later than 90 days before the end of the community leader's term.
3. Documents for nomination of candidates shall be submitted to Territorial Electoral Commissions not earlier than 30 and no later than 25 days before the voting day, by 18:00.
4. Candidates shall be registered not earlier than 25 and no later than 20 days before the voting day, by 18:00.

Article 136. Procedures and Timetable for Forming Multi-Mandate Majoritarian Districts

Revoked

Article 137. Calling and Conducting New Elections

New elections shall be held on the 30th day after the Territorial Electoral Commission adopts a decision to declare the community leader or community council elections failed or a court verdict on that matter enters into effect. New candidates shall be nominated for new elections, in accordance with procedures for extraordinary elections defined in Article 138 of this Code. New elections shall be called by the Marzpet (Mayor of Yerevan).

Article 138. Calling and Conducting Extraordinary Elections

1. Extraordinary elections of community leader shall be held within 30 days of the community leader's post become vacant.
2. The Government shall adopt the decision to call extraordinary elections at the same time when it adopts a decision to dismiss the community leader or terminate his/her powers early.
3. Extraordinary community council elections shall be held within 30 days after the total number of the community council members reduces by half.
4. Documents required for nomination of candidates shall be submitted to the Territorial Electoral Commission not earlier than 18 days and no later than 15 days before the voting day, by 18:00.
5. Candidates shall be registered not earlier than 15 and no later than 12 days before the

- voting day, by 18:00.
6. Electoral precincts and precinct centers shall be formed at least 20 days before the voting day; voter lists shall be posted in a visible place in precinct centers at least 18 days before the voting day.
 7. Revoked

PART 3

CHAPTER 31 LIABILITY FOR VIOLATING THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CODE

Article 139. Liability for Violating the Provisions of this Code

The following shall be prosecuted in accordance with procedures defined by the law:

- 1) registering in voter lists in more than one electoral precinct, voting more than once, voting for another person;
- 2) violating the procedures and the timeframe for compiling voter lists;
- 3) Revoked
- 4) distorting the voting results;
- 5) hiding the ballots, putting additional ballots in the ballot box;
- 6) distorting the election results intentionally;
- 7) forging the ballots and electoral commission stamps;
- 8) forging the protocols on voting and election results;
- 9) entering the precinct center with weapons while not carrying out official duties;
- 10) taking military servicemen to vote in a marching line or with weapons, or forcing them to go vote;
- 11) intentionally hindering the normal work of electoral commissions on the voting day;
- 12) campaigning on the voting day and the day before;
- 13) hindering the free expression of voters' will;
- 14) violence or insults against electoral commission members, observers, proxies, representatives of mass media and member of initiative groups;
- 15) hindering election-related functions;
- 16) stealing the ballot box;
- 17) hindering the normal course of elections by electoral commission members or civil servants and employees of local self-government bodies;
- 18) coercing the expression of voters' free will;
- 19) violating the ballot secrecy;
- 20) publishing sociological polling results about candidates' ratings within seven days before the voting day;
- 21) tearing off or marking election posters posted in specially designated areas;
- 22) disseminating false and libelous information about candidates or parties;
- 23) deceiving a person who is unable to vote on his/her own;
- 24) campaigning and disseminating any campaign materials by persons and organizations, who have no right to conduct pre-election campaign;
- 25) hindering the normal course of pre-election campaign;
- 26) disseminating anonymous printed campaign materials;
- 27) failing to submit declarations on the use of resources in candidates' and parties' pre-election fund in accordance with the established procedures;
- 28) failing to return electoral commission stamps;
- 29) state media's failing to provide equal conditions for all candidates;

- 30) commission chairmen creating obstacles for proxies, observers and representatives of the media who want to see sample ballots and electoral commission decisions, refusing to provide them with a copy of commission decisions or not allowing them to take excerpts from the decisions;
- 31) failing to fill out the electoral commission's register or filling it out improperly.

CHAPTER 32

TRANSITIONAL AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Article 140. Transitional Provisions

1. The Authorized Agency shall provide the total number of voters included in the Voter Register of the Republic of Armenia, by electoral districts and communities included in electoral districts, to the Central Electoral Commission, within two days of this Law entering into force.
2. Electoral district borders may change within ten days after this Law enters into force, if the current division based on the National Voter Register's data does not meet the requirements of Paragraph 4 of Article 17.1 of this Code.
3. Information on the judicial servant who is a member of the Central Electoral Commission shall be provided to the Staff of the President of the Republic of Armenia within seven days of this Law entering into force, by 18:00. Information about members of Territorial Electoral Commissions shall be provided within ten days after the appointment of the Central Electoral Commission's member, by 18:00.
4. Professional training courses for judicial servants shall be organized and conducted after this Law enters into force, by April 1, 2007.
5. Professional courses on how to conduct elections shall be organized for candidates for membership in electoral commissions, in accordance with procedures established by the Central Electoral Commission, within two months after this Law enters into force.
6. This Law shall apply to local self-government elections in those communities, where elections were called after this Law entered into force.

Article 141. Concluding Provisions

1. The following laws shall become invalid upon this Code entering into force:
 - 1) The Republic of Armenia Law "On Election of Members of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia", passed on April 4, 1995;
 - 2) The Republic of Armenia Law "On Election of President of the Republic of Armenia", passed on May 30, 1996;
 - 3) The Republic of Armenia Law "On Local Self-Government Elections" passed on June 10, 1996.

President of the Republic of Armenia

R. Kocharyan

February 17, 1999 HO-284