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LAW OF UKRAINE
ON ELECTIONS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES OF UKRAINE

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LAW OF UKRAINE
On Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine

Chapter I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Main bases for elections of people's deputies of Ukraine

1. People's deputies of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the deputies) are elected by the citizens of Ukraine on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret vote.
2. The Constitution of Ukraine determines the quantitative composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
3. Elections of the deputies are provided by proportional system: the deputies are elected on the basis of electoral tickets of candidates for the deputies (hereinafter referred to as the tickets) from political parties, electoral blocs of political parties (hereinafter referred to as the parties (blocs) in multicandidate national constituency (hereinafter referred to as the national constituency).

Article 2. General suffrage

1. Elections of the deputies are universal. Citizens of Ukraine who have reached the age of eighteen on the day of elections have the right to vote at elections of the deputies.
2. Documents that prove the citizenship of Ukraine are the following:
 - 1) passport of the citizen of Ukraine;
 - 2) passport of the citizen of Ukraine for travelling abroad;
 - 3) diplomatic passport;
 - 4) service passport;
 - 5) identity card of a sailor;
 - 6) identity card of a member of the crew;
 - 7) military ticket for servicemen of fixed service;
 - 8) temporary identity card of the citizen of Ukraine;
 - 9) card (certificate) of the institution of the penitentiary system, which must contain the following information: surname, name, patronymic name, date, month and year of birth, citizenship, photo card of the person, signature of the director and the seal of the institution, - for those persons being placed in the institutes of the penitentiary system.
3. Citizens of Ukraine who have the right to vote may participate in the work of electoral commissions as their members as well as participate in election propaganda, supervision over conduct of elections of the deputies and in other measures in the order established by this and other laws of Ukraine.
4. Any direct or indirect privileges or limitation of suffrage of the citizens of Ukraine on the bases of race, colour of skin, political, religious and other convictions, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, language or other features is prohibited. Limitations

concerning participation of the citizens in electoral process, except for those envisaged by the Constitution of Ukraine and this Law are inadmissible.

5. A citizen adjudicated disable has no right to vote.

6. A citizen of Ukraine who during preparation and conduct of elections lives or stays outside of Ukraine and has legally crossed the State border of Ukraine has the right to vote at elections of people's deputies of Ukraine on general bases.

7. Citizens of Ukraine who have the right to vote are electors.

Article 3. Equal suffrage

1. Elections of the deputies are equal: the citizens of Ukraine participate in elections on equal bases.

2. Every elector at election of the deputies has one vote. An elector may use his/her vote only in one polling district.

3. All candidates for people's deputies (hereinafter referred to as candidates for the deputies) have equal rights and possibilities with regard to participation in electoral process.

4. Equal rights and possibilities of candidates for the deputies with regard to participation in electoral process are guaranteed by:

- 1) prohibition of privileges or limitations for candidates for the deputies on the bases of race, colour of skin, political, religious and other convictions, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, language or other features;
- 2) prohibition of interference of state power bodies and local self-government bodies into electoral process, except for the cases envisaged by this Law;
- 3) equal treatment of candidates for the deputies, parties (blocs) - subjects of electoral process – by state power bodies, local self-government bodies, their employees and officials;
- 4) prohibition for parties (blocs) to use during financing of election propaganda the funds other than the recourses of its electoral fund and the State Budget of Ukraine;
- 5) equal access of candidates for the deputies, parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process – to the mass media on the terms, determined by this and other laws of Ukraine.

Article 4. Direct suffrage

Elections of the deputies are direct. The citizens of Ukraine elect the deputies directly by voting for the candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of a party (bloc).

Article 5. Voluntariness of participation in elections

Participation of the citizens of Ukraine in elections of the deputies is voluntary. No one may be forced to participate or participate not in the elections.

Article 6. Free elections

1. Elections of the deputies are free. The electors are provided with the conditions for free forming of their will and its free demonstration at voting.
2. Application of violence, threats, deception, bribe or other action, which prevent free forming and free declaration of will of an elector, is prohibited.
3. To ensure contract military men with free declaration of will, they are provided on the day of elections with a leave for at least four hours to participate in elections.

Article 7. Secret voting

Voting at elections of the deputies is secret: the control over declaration of will of electors is prohibited.

Article 8. Personal voting

Every elector votes personally at elections. Voting for other persons or transmission by an elector of his/her vote to another person is prohibited.

Article 9. The right to be elected

1. A citizen of Ukraine who has reached the age of twenty-one year by the day of elections, has the right to vote and resides in Ukraine during last five years may be chosen as the deputy.
2. Residence in Ukraine means the following according to this Law:
 - 1) residence on a territory within the limits of the State border of Ukraine;
 - 2) staying on a vessel, which is sailing under the National Flag of Ukraine;
 - 3) passing of a detached service outside Ukraine by a citizen of Ukraine in the order established by law, in diplomatic and other official representations and consular establishments of Ukraine, international organizations and their bodies;
 - 4) staying on polar stations of Ukraine;
 - 5) being a part of a formation of the Military Service of Ukraine, dislocated outside Ukraine;
 - 6) staying of the citizens of Ukraine outside Ukraine according to the international treaties of Ukraine.
3. Persons who live together with the persons indicated in part two point 3 of this Article, as well as members of their families are considered residing in Ukraine.
4. A person who has a criminal record for commitment of intended crime, if this record has not been cancelled and remitted in the order established by law may not be included into the ticked and elected the deputy.

Article 10. The right to nominate a candidate

The citizens of Ukraine who have the right to vote have the right to nominate the candidates. They realize this right through the parties (blocs) in the order established by this Law.

Article 11. Bases of electoral process

1. Electoral process is a realization by subjects, determined by Article 12 of this Law, of electoral procedures, envisaged by this Law.
2. The electoral process is provided on the bases of:
 - 1) legality and prohibition to any one to interfere illegally into this process;
 - 2) political and party pluralism;
 - 3) publicity and openness of electoral process;
 - 4) equality of rights of the parties (blocs) - subjects of electoral process;
 - 5) equality of all candidates for the deputies;
 - 6) freedom of election propaganda, equal possibilities of access to the mass media irrespective of their types of property;
 - 7) impartiality of executive power bodies, local self-government bodies, courts, enterprises, establishments, institutions and organizations, their heads, other officials and servants in respect of the parties (blocs) and candidates for the deputies.
3. Beginning of electoral process is determined by the terms established by the Constitution of Ukraine and this Law.
4. Electoral process includes the following stages:
 - 1) compilation of lists of electors;
 - 2) creation of territorial constituencies;
 - 3) creation of polling districts;
 - 4) formation of electoral commissions;
 - 5) nomination and registration of candidates for the deputies;
 - 6) conduct of election propaganda;
 - 7) voting;
 - 8) vote count and summarizing of voting;
 - 9) determination of results of elections of the deputies.
5. Electoral process is terminated by official publicizing of the results of elections of people's deputies of Ukraine by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 12. Subjects of electoral process

There are the following subjects of electoral process:

- 1) elector;
- 2) electoral commissions created in accordance with this Law and the Law of Ukraine "On The Central Electoral Commission";
- 3) parties (blocs), which nominated candidates for the deputies;
- 4) candidates for the deputies, registered in the order established by this Law;
- 5) official poll-watchers from the parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process.

Article 13. Publicity and openness of electoral process

1. Preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies are provided publicly and openly.
2. Electoral commissions do the following:
 - 1) inform the citizens of their composition, location and working conditions, as well as of creation of territorial constituencies and polling districts, main rights of electors, including the right to appeal illegal decisions, actions or lack of actions of electoral commissions, state power bodies and local self-government bodies, enterprises, establishments, institutions and organizations, their heads, other officials and servants if these decisions, actions or lack of action limit the suffrage;
 - 2) ensure possibilities for familiarization of subjects of electoral process with the lists of electors, tickets of the parties (blocs), election programme of the parties (blocs), information on candidates for the deputies and with the order of filling of ballot papers;
 - 3) publicize the summaries of the voting and results of elections of the deputies;
 - 4) provide other information in the order envisaged by this Law;
 - 5) explain electors the order of voting as well as the order of filling of ballot papers.
3. Decisions of electoral commissions as well as decisions of executive power bodies and local self-government bodies, which concern elections of the deputies, are brought to citizens' notion through the printed mass media or, if it is not possible, are made public in other way.
4. Mass media must cover objectively the course of preparation and conduct of elections. Representatives of these mass media are guaranteed unimpeded access to all public measures concerned with elections, and access to meetings of electoral commissions and to polling districts on the day of elections – on the terms determined by Article 27 part nine of this Article. Electoral commissions, executive power bodies, local self-government bodies, officials and servants of these bodies must within their competence provide them with information on the course of preparation of conduct of elections.
5. Electoral commissions at diplomatic and other foreign representations of Ukraine in the states where there is a considerable number of electors, ensure publication in local mass media of information concerning time and place of voting and about location of corresponding polling districts. The Central Electoral Commission determines the list of such states.

Article 14. Legislation on elections of the deputies

Preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies are regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine “On the Central Electoral Commission”, this Law and other laws of Ukraine and also by other legal acts of Ukraine adopted in accordance with them.

Chapter II - TYPES OF ELECTIONS OF THE DEPUTIES, ORDER AND TERMS OF THEIR APPOINTMENT**Article 15. Types of elections of the deputies and order of their appointment**

1. Elections of the deputies may be regular and irregular.

2. Regular elections are conducted in connection with termination of constitutional terms of power of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and do not require separate decision on their conduct.
3. Irregular elections of the deputies are appointed by the President of Ukraine in the order established by the Constitution of Ukraine.

Article 16. Terms of conduct of elections

1. Regular elections of the deputies are conducted on the last week of March of the last year of powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the term of which is determined by the Constitution of Ukraine.
2. Electoral process of regular elections of the deputies begins 120 days before the day of elections. The Central Electoral Commission announces the beginning of an electoral process not later than 125 days before the day of elections.
3. Irregular elections of the deputies are conducted on the last week of the sixty-day period after publication of the Decree of the President of Ukraine on pre-term termination of powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, issued according to the Constitution of Ukraine.
4. Electoral process of irregular elections of the deputies starts on the day following the publication of the Decree of the President of Ukraine, mentioned in part three of this Article.
5. Electoral process is terminated by official declaration of the results of elections of the deputies by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 17. The order of calculation of terms

1. All the terms mentioned in this Law are calculated in calendar days.
2. The first day of a term, which is to start at certain event, is the day following the day of occurring of this event.
3. The last day of the term, which is according to this Law is to terminate at certain event, is the day preceding the day of the mentioned event.
4. The day of lack of action is the last day of the term, during which the action, envisaged by this or other laws of Ukraine, was to be performed.

Chapter III - TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF ELECTIONS OF THE DEPUTIES

Article 18. National and territorial constituencies

1. Elections of the deputies are conducted in a single national multicandidate constituency, which includes the whole territory of Ukraine.
2. For the purpose of conduct of elections of the deputies the territory of Ukraine is divided into 225 territorial constituencies. The Central Electoral Commission determines the number of such constituencies in the Autonomous Crimea Republic, oblasts, Kyiv and Sevastopol cities, with

consideration of their political division and quantity of electors on the basis of data of a specially authorized central executive power body in the sphere of statistics. A territorial constituency includes one or more districts, cities, districts in cities.

3. Besides territorial constituencies, mentioned in part two of this Law, a foreign territorial constituency, which includes all foreign polling districts, created in accordance with Article 19 parts five and nine of this Law is also established.

4. The Central Electoral Commission passes a decision on creation of territorial constituencies not later than 110 days before the day of elections.

5. The Central Electoral Commission publicizes the fact of creation of territorial constituencies with indication of their numbers, limits and centres of the constituencies; this is made through state printed mass media within three-day term since the moment of adoption of a corresponding decision.

Article 19. Polling districts

1. A territory of a village, settlement, city, district in a city, which constitutes a part of a territorial constituency, is divided into polling districts with a purpose to prepare and conduct voting and vote count.

2. Polling district can be ordinary, special or foreign.

3. Ordinary polling districts are created for organization of voting of electors at the place of their residence.

4. Special polling districts are created in stationary medical care institutions, on vessels, which are sailing on the day of elections under the National Flag of Ukraine, on polar stations of Ukraine, in institutions of penitentiary system and in other places of temporary staying of electors with limited possibilities of movement.

5. Foreign polling districts are created at diplomatic and other official representations and consular institutions of Ukraine abroad, in military units (formations), dislocated over the territory of Ukraine.

6. Ordinary polling districts are created by territorial electoral commissions upon the application of executive committees of village, settlement, city (cities where there are no district radas), district in cities radas, and in case of absence of such bodies – upon the application of corresponding village, settlement, city heads, heads of district in cities radas or officials, who exercise their powers according to law. A territorial electoral commission determines by its decision limits of each ordinary polling district (the list of dwelling houses) and the location of a polling district electoral commission.

7. Special electoral commissions are created by territorial electoral commissions at the place of location of corresponding institutions or establishments or at the place of registration of the vessel or polar station.

8. Military men vote in ordinary polling districts, situated over the limits of military units (formations). The Central Election Commission may create as an exception a special electoral polling district on the territory of a military unit (formation), dislocated over the boundaries of the settlement, upon the application of a corresponding territorial electoral commission.

9. The Central Electoral Commission creates foreign polling districts upon the application of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

10. Polling districts are created when the number of electors is from twenty to three thousand persons. If on a corresponding territory, in a corresponding establishment or institution there are less or more persons of required limits of numbers of electors and they (or their surplus) can not be joined to another polling district or if it is impossible to create an additional polling district on this territory, in a corresponding establishment or institution, a polling district may be created with a lesser or larger number of electors of corresponding limits.

11. Polling districts are created not later than 50 days before the day of elections. In exceptional cases the Central Electoral Commission may create a special or foreign polling district not later than 7 days before the day of elections upon the application of a corresponding territorial electoral commission or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

12. A territorial electoral commission determines by its decision a single numbering of polling districts within the limits of the territorial constituency, in case of creation of a special polling district according to parts eight and eleven of this Article submits proposals to the Central Electoral Commission concerning the number of the polling district. The Central Electoral Commission determines the numbering of foreign polling districts.

13. A decision of a territorial commission on creation of polling districts, a decision of the Central Electoral Commission on creation of foreign polling districts as well as on creation of a special polling district according to part eight of this Article, with indication of numbers of polling districts, their limits, location of corresponding polling district electoral commissions is publicized in printed mass media or, if it is not possible, otherwise not later than on the fifth day after the day of adoption of the decision. If a special polling district is created in accordance with part eleven of this Article the decision of the Central Electoral Commission is publicized in the same order not later than four days before the day of elections.

Chapter IV - ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS

Article 20. The System of electoral commissions

1. The system of electoral commissions, which provide preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies consists of:

- 1) the Central Electoral Commission;
- 2) territorial electoral commissions;
- 3) polling district electoral commissions.

2. Powers of electoral commissions concerning preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies are spread in the following way:

- 1) powers of the Central Electoral Commission - on all the territory of Ukraine;
- 2) powers of a territorial electoral commission – on the territory of the constituency;

- 3) powers of a polling district electoral commission – on the territory of electoral polling district.

3. The Central Electoral Commission exercises powers of a territorial electoral commission of a foreign constituency.

Article 21. Status of electoral commissions

1. Electoral commissions are special collegial bodies, authorized to organize preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies and ensure undeviating observation and equal application of the electoral legislation of Ukraine.

2. The Status of the Central Electoral Commission is determined by the Constitution of Ukraine, by the Law of Ukraine “On the Central Electoral Commission”, by this and other laws of Ukraine. The Central Electoral Commission is in the forefront of the system of electoral commissions, which organize preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies, and is the commission of the highest level in respect of all territorial and district electoral commissions, envisaged by this Law.

3. The status of territorial and polling district electoral commissions is determined by this Law.

4. A territorial electoral commission is a legal person. A territorial electoral commission is a commission of the higher level in respect of all polling district electoral commissions on the territory of a corresponding territorial constituency in the issues of elections of the deputies.

5. A polling district electoral commission is not a legal person. A polling district electoral commission has the right to apply within its powers to state power bodies and local self-government bodies, as well as to enterprises, establishments and organizations, their officials and servants. A polling district electoral commission has its own seal, the specimen of which is approved by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 22. The order of creation of a territorial electoral commission

1. A territorial electoral commission is created by the Central Electoral Commission not later than 60 days before the day of elections of the deputies and consists of the head, deputy head, secretary and other members of the commission - fourteen person at least in number, upon the applications (not more than on one person) of central governing bodies of the parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process.

2. A central governing body of a party (bloc) submits to the Central Electoral Commission not later than 65 days before the day of elections of the deputies the list of persons from the party (bloc) – members of this party (parties, which are parts of the bloc) or non-partisans at one candidature per one commission for the purpose to include them into the composition of corresponding territorial electoral commissions, with indication of the proposed persons for the position of a head, deputy head and secretary of the commission, signed by the leader of the party (leaders of the parties, which are parts of the bloc), which is sealed by the seal of the party (seals of the parties, which are parts of the bloc). The following data are indicated in the application: availability of experience of the proposed persons in participation in the work of electoral commission, availability of appropriate education or grounding. Persons, proposed on the position of a secretary of territorial electoral commission must speak official language.

Applications of the persons proposed to the composition of a corresponding territorial electoral commission about their consent to participate in the work of the commission are attached to the application.

3. If there is an appropriate application a person from the party (bloc) – subject of electoral process must be included in the composition of the territorial electoral commission.

4. If the applications concerning the composition of a territorial electoral commission have not come within the timeframe established by part two of this Article or if the number of persons proposed to the composition of a territorial electoral commission is less than fourteen, the territorial electoral commission is created by the Central Electoral Commission upon the application of its Head of fourteen persons in number with obligatory consideration of the submitted candidatures from the parties (blocs), mentioned in part one of this Article.

5. Electors who reside within the limits of corresponding territorial constituency or city, on the territory of which this constituency is situated may belong to the composition of a territorial electoral commission. An elector may be a member of only one electoral commission at the same time.

6. Candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process, officials and servants of state power bodies and local self-government bodies as well as citizens who are being detected in the establishments of the penitentiary system or who have criminal record for commitment of intended crime, if this record has not been cancelled and remitted in the order established by law may not be a part of a territorial electoral commission. If other elections are conducted at the same time with elections of the deputies, the candidates who are running at these elections, their authorized persons, authorized persons of other subjects of corresponding electoral process may not be parts of a territorial electoral commission.

7. A head, deputy head and a secretary of a territorial electoral commission may not be representatives of the same party (bloc). Each party (bloc) – subject of electoral process, has the right to proportional part of each category of governing positions in territorial electoral commissions. A part of governing positions for each party (bloc) within the limits of the national constituency is determined according to the number of candidatures, included into the composition of territorial electoral commissions from a party (bloc), in respect of general number of persons, included into the composition of territorial electoral commissions. The Central Electoral Commission determines the order of distribution of governing positions between the parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process within the limits of parts, established by this part and part eight of Article 23 of this Law.

8. Decisions on creation of territorial electoral commissions and on its composition as well as decisions on changes in its composition adopted according to the requirements of this Law must be announced in the mass media in a corresponding district not later than on the seventh day since their adoption but not later than on the last day before the day of elections.

Article 23. The order of creation of polling district electoral commission

1. A polling district electoral commission is created by a corresponding territorial electoral commission not later than 35 days before the day of elections and consists of a head, deputy head, secretary and other members of the commission. Persons are included in the composition of the polling district electoral commission upon the submission of district, city or higher level

organization of a party (organizations of parties, which are parts of a bloc) – subjects of electoral process, registered in the order established by law, except for the cases envisaged by parts twelve of this Article.

2. A polling district electoral commission is created of at least ten persons in number. A polling district electoral commission may be created in composition of a head, secretary and two-four members of the commission in those polling districts where the quantity of electors does not exceed fifty persons.

3. The composition of a polling district electoral commission may include electors who reside within the limit of a corresponding territorial constituency or city, on the territory of which this polling district is situated.

4. The composition of a polling district electoral commission may not include persons, mentioned in Article 22 part six of this Law.

5. A secretary of a polling district electoral commission must speak official language.

6. A district, city or higher level organization of a party (organizations of parties, which are parts of a bloc) – subject of electoral process submits to a corresponding territorial electoral commission not later than 40 days before the day of elections of the deputies the list of persons from the party (bloc) – members of this party (parties, which are parts of this bloc) or non-partisans with the purpose to include them into the composition of corresponding polling district electoral commissions, with indication of the proposed persons for the position of a head, deputy head and secretary of the commission, signed by the head of a corresponding organization of the party (heads of organization of parties, which are parts of the bloc), which is sealed by the seal of the corresponding organization of the party (stamps of the organizations of the parties, which are parts of the bloc). The following data are indicated in the application: availability of experience of the proposed persons in participation in the work of electoral commission, availability of appropriate education or grounding. Applications of the persons proposed to the composition of a corresponding polling district electoral commission about their consent to participate in the work of the commission are attached to the application.

7. If there is an appropriate application a person from the party (bloc) – subject of electoral process must be included in the composition of a polling district electoral commission of an ordinary polling district, special polling district and foreign polling district, created in accordance with Article 19 parts seven and nine of this Law.

8. Each party (bloc) – subject of electoral process, has the right to proportional part of governing positions in polling district electoral commissions, mentioned in part seven of this Article. A part of governing positions for each party (bloc) is determined according to the number of persons, submitted to the composition of polling district electoral commissions from a party (bloc), in respect of general number of persons, included into the composition of polling district electoral commissions.

9. A head, deputy head and a secretary of a polling district electoral commission may not be representatives of the same party (bloc).

10. If the applications concerning inclusion of persons into the composition of polling district electoral commissions have not come within the timeframe established by part six of this Article or if the number of persons proposed to the composition of a polling district electoral commission is less than ten (except for the case mentioned in part two of this Article), the polling district electoral commission is created by territorial electoral commission upon the application of its head of ten persons in number with obligatory consideration of the submitted candidatures from the parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process.

11. A polling district electoral commission of a special polling district created on a vessel, which is sailing under the National Flag of Ukraine on the day of elections of the deputies, or on polar station of Ukraine is created by a territorial electoral commission at the place of registration of the vessel, polar station of Ukraine upon the application of a captain of the vessel, head of the polar station of Ukraine, which may be sent by technical means of communication within the timeframe envisaged by part six of this Article.

12. A polling district electoral commission of a foreign polling district is created by the Central Electoral Commission within the timeframe envisaged by part one of this Article with obligatory consideration of applications of the parties (blocs) – subject of electoral process and with consideration of the proposals of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

13. If a special polling district is created as an exception according to Article 19 part eleven of this Law a polling district electoral commission is created by the Central Electoral Commission at the same time with creation of the polling district upon the application of the territorial electoral commission. The territorial electoral commission informs authorized persons of all parties (blocs) in the corresponding territorial constituency about preparation of the application to the Central Electoral Commission on creation as an exception of a special polling district, and proposes to compile applications concerning the candidatures to the composition of the polling district electoral commission in the order established by this Article and within the timeframe determined by the territorial electoral commission.

14. A decision on creation of a polling district electoral commission must be publicized in the printed mass media or if it is not possible otherwise not later than on the third day since the day of its creation.

Article 24. Powers of the Central Electoral Commission

1. Powers of the Central Electoral Commission concerning preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies are determined by this Law, the Law of Ukraine “On the Central Electoral Commission” and other laws of Ukraine.

2. Besides the powers determined by the Law of Ukraine “On the Central Electoral Commission”, the Central Electoral Commission:

- 1) provides the control over undeviating observation and equal application of electoral legislation by electors, territorial and polling district electoral commissions, executive power bodies and local self-government bodies, officials and servants of these bodies, as well as by enterprises, institutions, establishments, organizations and their officials, by mass media, their owners, officials and creative employees, and also by parties (blocs), candidates for the deputies;
- 2) provides organizational and methodological supply of work of electoral commissions;

- 3) calls by its own initiative, if there is a necessity, a meeting of an electoral commission of a lower level;
- 4) provides the control over spending of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine by electoral commissions, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections, with attraction to inspections of employees of the State Control and Revision Service;
- 5) determines the norms and the list of equipment and inventory for the premises of an electoral commission and premises for voting as well as other services and works, which may be provided by electoral commissions;
- 6) stops the movement of funds on accounts of territorial electoral commissions in the banking institutions after expiration of powers of these commissions or in case of violation by them of financial discipline; takes decisions on transfer of the rest of the money to the account of the Central Electoral Commission;
- 7) determines the order of use of the mass media for conduct of election propaganda according to this and other laws of Ukraine;
- 8) ensures production of information posters of parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process;
- 9) provides the control over the receipt and use of money of electoral funds of parties (blocs), attracts the banking establishment, in which the accounts of corresponding electoral funds are opened, to the conduct of selective checks;
- 10) provides centralized production of blanks of absentee ballots for participation in elections of the deputies (hereinafter referred to as the absentee ballot) and transmits them to territorial electoral commissions;
- 11) approves the form and provides centralized production of ballot papers in necessary quantity and transmits them to territorial electoral commissions;
- 12) forwards to the Account Chamber the report on spend of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections within three-month period since official publicizing of results of the elections;
- 13) exercises other powers, envisaged by this and other laws of Ukraine.

Article 25. Powers of territorial electoral commission

1. Powers of a territorial electoral commission start on the day that follows the day when a decision on its creation was adopted.

2. Territorial electoral commission:

- 1) ensures preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies within the limits of the territorial constituency;
- 2) provides the control within the limits of the territorial constituency over observation and equal application of electoral legislation by electors, polling district electoral commissions, executive power bodies and local self-government bodies, officials and employees of these bodies, as well as by enterprises, institutions, establishments, organizations and their officials, by mass media, their owners, officials and creative employees, and also by parties (blocs), candidates for the deputies;
- 3) provides polling district electoral commissions with organizational and methodological and technical assistance, organizes trainings for members of these commissions on issues of organization of electoral process;
- 4) creates polling districts except for the cases envisaged by Article 19 parts eight, nine and eleven of this Law, determines their limits and single numbering in the territorial constituency;

- 5) creates polling district electoral commissions in accordance with this Law;
- 6) if there is a necessity summons by its own initiative a meeting of a polling district electoral commission;
- 7) solves issues of use of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections, in the order established by the Central Electoral Commission;
- 8) provides the control over compilation of lists of electors in polling districts on the territory of the constituency by bodies authorized by law, as well as over transmission of these lists to corresponding polling district electoral commissions, over presentation them for general familiarization; ensures production of specified lists of electors;
- 9) provides the control over activity of executive power bodies and local self-government bodies in issues concerning supply of premises for voting, transport, means of communication, equipment, considers and solves within its competence other issues concerning material and technical supply of elections on the territory of the constituency;
- 10) together with corresponding executive power bodies and local self-government bodies promotes organization of meetings of candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from the parties (blocs) with electors at enterprises, establishments, institutions, organizations of all types of property, and organizes these meetings in cases envisaged by this Law;
- 11) transmits the blanks of absentee ballots and ballot papers to polling district electoral commissions;
- 12) provides production of seals, stamps and transmits them to polling district electoral commissions;
- 13) summarizes the results of voting within the limits of the territorial constituency;
- 14) quashes elections in the polling district in cases envisaged by this Law;
- 15) hears the information of polling district electoral commissions, executive power bodies and local self-government bodies concerning preparation and conduct of elections;
- 16) keeps the register of official poll-watchers, registered in the territorial constituency;
- 17) considers applications, claims and complaints concerning preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies on the territory of the constituency and adopts decisions in respect of them;
- 18) ensures transmission of electoral and other documentation to the corresponding State record-keeping office for storage in the order established by the Central Electoral Commission;
- 19) exercises other powers envisaged by this and other laws of Ukraine.

3. The powers of a territorial electoral commission are terminated twenty days after the day of official publicizing of the result of elections by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 26. Powers of a polling district electoral commission

1. Powers of a polling district electoral commission start on the day that follows the day when a decision about its creation was adopted.

2. Polling district electoral commission:

- 1) provides the control over undeviating observation and equal application of electoral legislation during the voting and vote count in the polling district;
- 2) obtains the list of electors from the bodies authorized by this Law to compile it, specifies the list of electors, submits it for general familiarization and in cases envisaged by this Law amends it;

- 3) provides electors with the possibility to familiarize with the tickets of candidates for the deputies from parties (blocs), with electoral programmes of these parties (blocs), information about the candidates for the deputies as well as with the decision, published by the Central Electoral Commission, corresponding territorial electoral commission, own decisions and notifications;
- 4) timely delivers or sends to every elector nominal invitations with indication of the date of conduct of elections, address of the premise for voting, time of beginning and termination of voting, number of the elector in the list of electors in the corresponding polling district;
- 5) provides the preparation of the premise for voting and ballot boxes;
- 6) amends ballot papers in cases envisaged by this Law by the decision of the Central Electoral Commission;
- 7) organizes voting in the polling district;
- 8) provides vote count in the polling district;
- 9) quashes elections in the polling district if there are circumstances envisaged by Article 73 of this Law;
- 10) considers applications, claims and complaints concerning the list of electors, preparation of elections and conduct of voting in the polling district and within its competence passes decisions in respect of them;
- 11) exercises other powers envisaged by this and other laws of Ukraine.

3. The powers of a polling district electoral commission are terminated fifteen days after the day of official publicizing of the result of elections by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 27. Organization of work of electoral commissions

1. An electoral commission is a collegial body. Meeting is the main form of work of an electoral commission, which is summoned by the head of commission or, in case of his/her absence – by the deputy head, or in case of absence of the head and his/her deputy – by the secretary of the commission.

2. In case of necessity a meeting of an electoral commission may be summoned by decision of an electoral commission of higher level or at the request of a one third of this commission.

3. The first meeting of an electoral commission is summoned not later than on the third working day after the day of its creation and the following meetings are summoned perforce. If an electoral commission is created at the same time as a polling district according to Article 19 part eleven of this Law, the first meeting of the commission is summoned not later the day than follows the day of its adoption.

4. A meeting of an electoral commission is powerful if at least two thirds of the composition of this commission participate in it.

5. A meeting of an electoral commission is summoned with obligatory notification of all members of the commission about time, place of conduct of the meeting and its agenda.

6. Draft decisions of the electoral commission and necessary materials are delivered as a rule to the members of the commission not later than on the last day before the day of conduct of the meeting of the commission.

7. A meeting of an electoral commission is chaired by the head of a commission or his/her deputy; if they do not fulfil this function the commission determines a chairperson for the meeting from its composition,

8. An electoral commission must consider at its meeting the issues that fall within its competence at the request of three members of the commission as well as by the decision of an electoral commission of higher level not later than within three-day period but not later than on the day of elections, and on the day of elections, except for a polling district electoral commission – immediately. A polling district electoral commission must consider at its meeting the issues that fall within its competence at the request of mentioned members of the commission on the day of elections or by the decision of an electoral commission of higher level, passed on the day of elections, immediately after termination of the voting.

9. Only members of electoral commissions of higher level, candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from the parties (blocs), official poll-watchers from the parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process (no more than two persons together from one party (one bloc), as well as official poll-watchers from foreign states and international organizations, representatives of the mass media (no more than two persons from one mass media) may be present without permission or invitation of a corresponding commission at meetings of electoral commission, including at vote count and establishment of the results of elections, and at a polling station on the day of elections.

10. Persons other than those mentioned in part nine of this Article may be present at meetings of electoral commission only with the permission or on the invitation of this commission, a decision about what is passed at the meeting of the electoral commission. Staying of persons not mentioned in part nine of this Article at a polling station during the voting as well as at a meeting of an electoral commission at vote count and establishment of the results of elections is prohibited.

11. An electoral commission may adopt a grounded decision on deprivation of the persons mentioned in part nine of this Article of the right to be present at the meeting if they obstruct to conduct it. Such decision is adopted by two thirds of the composition of a commission.

12. A record is kept at a meeting of electoral commission, which is signed by the chairman of the meeting and secretary of the commission (or by the person, determined at a meeting, acting as the secretary). The members of a commission familiarize themselves with a record of a meeting not later than on the day following the day of the meeting.

13. A decision of an electoral commission is adopted by open voting by the majority of composition of the commission, except for the cases envisaged by this Law.

14. A decision of an electoral commission on considered issue is in a form of resolution, which must contain the following:

- 1) name of the commission;
- 2) name of the resolution;
- 3) date and place of its adoption and the ordinal number;
- 4) declaration with indication of the circumstances, which caused consideration of the issue at the meeting of the commission, reference to concrete provisions of normative legal

acts or resolution of the electoral commission of higher level or court decisions, by which the commission was guided at adoption of the resolution;

5) operative part.

15. A chairman of the meeting of a commission signs a resolution. The content and number of a resolution must be indicated in the record of corresponding meeting of an electoral commission.

16. A member of an electoral commission who participates in its meeting and disagrees with a decision, adopted by the commission has the right to express in a written form a separate opinion during two days after the meeting, at which the decision was adopted; such opinion is attached to the corresponding record of the meeting of electoral commission.

17. Decisions, adopted by electoral commission, are posted up for general familiarization on the stand for official materials of the commission, placed in the premise of the commission in the place of free access for visitors, not later than within three hours after termination of the meeting and also are brought to notion of subjects of electoral process whom they concern.

18. A decision of electoral commission adopted within its powers is binding for subjects of electoral process, state power bodies and local self-government bodies. No one has the right to interfere into the work of electoral commissions except for the cases envisaged by law.

19. A decision of an electoral commission, which is in conflict with the legislation of Ukraine or is adopted with abuse of its powers may be cancelled by an electoral commission of higher level or invalidated by the court. At consideration of an issue on cancellation of a decision of an electoral commission of lower level an electoral commission of a higher level has the right to adopt a decision on the essence of the case.

20. Applications and complaints, which came to electoral commission, are registered in the order established by the Central Electoral Commission.

21. An electoral commission may attract appropriate specialists, experts and technical personnel with a view to provide organizational, legal and technical supply of exercise of the powers, envisaged by this Law.

Article 28. Status of a member of electoral commission

1. The status of a member of the Central Electoral Commission is determined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Central Electoral Commission".

2. The status of a member of a territorial, polling district electoral commission is determined by this Law.

3. A citizen may belong to a composition of only one electoral commission, which provides preparation and conduct of elections of people's deputies of Ukraine as well as elections of the President of Ukraine, deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Crimea Republic, deputies of local radas and village, settlement, city heads, commission of national or local referendum if the mentioned elections or referendum are conducted at the same time as elections of people's deputies of Ukraine.

4. A head, deputy head, secretary or other members of a territorial electoral commission (no more than four persons in number), of a polling district electoral commission (no more than three persons in number) may exercise their powers in electoral commission during the whole period of powers of the commission or during the part of such period, being paid for the work in the commission according to Article 30 of this Law on the basis of the decision of the electoral commission, which is approved by an electoral commission of higher level.

5. A member of an electoral commission has the right:

- 1) to take part in elaboration of issues, which are to be considered by an electoral commission;
- 2) to raise points at meetings of an electoral commission, to ask other members of a meeting questions concerning the agenda, to compile proposals in respect of the issues that belong to the competence of commission;
- 3) to inspect the work of electoral commissions of lower level on the instruction of corresponding electoral commission;
- 4) to familiarize without let or hindrance with the documents of the electoral commission, a member of which he/she is, as well as of electoral commissions of lower level on the corresponding territory;
- 5) to compensation for damage, caused to his/her life, health or property because of exercise of the duties of the member of an electoral commission in the order and amount determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

6. A member of an elector commission is obliged:

- 1) to observe the Constitution of Ukraine, this and other laws of Ukraine concerning preparation and conduct of elections;
- 2) to take part in meetings of the electoral commission;
- 3) to execute decisions of the electoral commission and fulfil duties, put on him/her according to their distribution in the commission.

7. A member of an electoral commission has also other rights and duties according to this and other laws of Ukraine.

8. A member of an electoral commission must not canvass “for” or “against” parties (blocs), candidates for the deputies and evaluate publicly the activity of the parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process and candidates for the deputies while exercising his/her duties.

Article 29. Termination of powers of an electoral commission and a member of a commission who is a part of its composition

1. Powers of territorial, polling district electoral commission may be early terminated by the electoral commission, which created it, by own initiative or on the basis of the court decision if there are systematic violations of the Constitution of Ukraine, this and other laws by the commission.

2. Powers of a member of a territorial, polling district electoral commission are terminated at the same time as the powers of the electoral commission.

3. Powers of a member of a territorial, polling district electoral commission are early terminated by the electoral commission, which created it, in connection with:

- 1) personal application about resign of powers of a member of the commission;
- 2) his/her recall by the party (bloc);
- 3) termination of his/her citizenship of Ukraine;
- 4) loss of the status of the subject of electoral process by the party (bloc), by application of which the person was included into the composition of electoral commission;
- 5) leave for the period before elections including the day of elections over the limits of territorial constituency or settlement, that entails impossibility to fulfil duties of a member of the commission;
- 6) systematic inexecution of entrusted duties, attested by at least two decision in this respect, adopted by the electoral commission to the composition of which the person belongs;
- 7) his/her registration as a people's deputy of Ukraine or candidate for the deputies to the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Crimea Republic, candidate for the deputies of local rada or candidate on a position of village, settlement or city head, if the mentioned elections are conducted at the same time as elections of people's deputies of Ukraine;
- 8) his/her registration as a representative of a party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission, as authorized person of a party (bloc) or authorized person of a candidate for the deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Crimea Republic, candidate for the deputies of local rada or candidate on a position of village, settlement or city head, if the mentioned elections are conducted at the same time as elections of people's deputies of Ukraine;
- 9) fact of systematic violation of electoral legislation of Ukraine, established by the court decision or by the decision of an electoral commission of higher level;
- 10) entry into force in respect of him/her of a verdict of guilty for commitment of deliberate crime;
- 11) his/her membership in another electoral commission of any level, which provides preparation and conduct of elections of people's deputies of Ukraine or deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Crimea Republic, candidate for the deputies of local rada or candidate on a position of village, settlement or city head, if the mentioned elections are conducted at the same time as elections of people's deputies of Ukraine;
- 12) recognition him/her disabled;
- 13) his/her death.

4. If there are circumstances envisaged by part three points 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13 of this Article, the powers of a member of an electoral commission are terminated since the moment of their beginnings or reveal, and in cases envisaged by part three points 2, 5, 6, 9 and 11 of this Article – since the moment of adoption of the decision about termination of his/her powers.

5. A corresponding electoral commission of higher level, which early terminated the powers of an electoral commission, separate member of an electoral commission or revealed the circumstances for termination of his/her powers, informs of it the subjects of electoral process, by application of which the persons, whose powers are early terminated, were included into their compositions, not later than on the following day.

6. In case of early termination of powers of the whole composition of an electoral commission, a corresponding electoral commission of higher level approves a new composition of the electoral commission in the order established by this Law and not later than on the seventh day since the day of termination of powers of the commission.

7. In case of early termination of powers of a member of an electoral commission, a corresponding electoral commission of higher level includes into its composition another person, instead of that one whose powers are terminated, not later than on the seventh day since the day of termination of his/her powers and in the order established by this Law.

8. A subject of electoral process, by whose application a person with early terminated powers was included into the composition of a commission has the priority right to propose a candidature with a view to include him/her into the composition of the commission instead of that one who left. Such application if made in accordance with the requirements of this Law may not be rejected.

9. If a head, deputy head or secretary of an electoral commission systematically does not fulfil duties imposed on him/her, a territorial or polling district commission may address the electoral commission, which created it, with grounded application about his/her (their) change, if at least two thirds of members of the commission voted for it. A decision on change of a head, deputy head and/or secretary does not entail termination of powers of these persons as of members of corresponding electoral commission. A decision on change of a head, deputy head and/or secretary of electoral commission is adopted with consideration of Article 22 part seven and Article 23 parts eight and nine of this Law.

Article 30. Payment of work of members of electoral commission and persons who are attracted to the work in commission

1. The work of a member of electoral commission who fulfils his/her powers in electoral commission on paid basis is paid in the amount and in the order established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine upon application of the Central Electoral Commission at the expense funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, which are delivered for preparation and conduct of elections.

2. The amount of salary of a member of electoral commission, released from execution of his/her productive or official duties at the principal place of work may not be lower than his/her average salary at the principal place of work.

3. Members of electoral commissions may be paid once-only pecuniary remuneration in the order established by the Central Electoral Commission and within the limits of general economy of the salary fund, envisaged by the estimate of corresponding electoral commission for preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies.

4. The work of members of electoral commissions (including pensioners and persons who temporarily do not work) on the day of elections and on the days of establishment of the result of voting is paid in the amount and in the order established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine under application of the Central Electoral Commission.

5. The work of persons mentioned in Article 27 part twenty one of this Law is paid in the amount and in the order established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine at the expense of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections.

Chapter V - LISTS OF ELECTORS

Article 31. The order of compilation of lists of electors

1. To prepare and conduct voting executive bodies of village, settlement, city (in cities where there are no district in city radas) district in cities radas or bodies (officials) who exercise their powers according to law, compile before the 1 October of the year that precedes the year of conduct of the next elections of people's deputies of Ukraine general lists of electors who reside on the territory of corresponding village, settlement, city district in city on the basis of information about place of their residence by the form established by the Central Electoral Commission. Information about place of residence of citizens, which is at the disposal of local bodies of the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine, Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, State Tax Administration of Ukraine may be used during compilation of general lists of electors. Heads of these bodies must provide information necessary for compilation of general lists of electors at the request accordingly of a head of a village, of a settlement, of a city or head of a district in city rada.
2. Citizens of Ukraine who have reached the age of eighteen or who will reach this age on the day of elections and who have the right to vote and who reside on a corresponding territory on the day of compilation of the list are included in the general list of electors.
3. When polling districts are created executive bodies of village, settlement, city (in cities where there are no district in city radas) district in cities radas or bodies (officials) who exercise their powers according to law compile lists of electors of every ordinary polling district on the basis of corresponding general lists of electors, mentioned in part one of this Article by the form determined by the Central Electoral Commission.
4. An elector may be included in the list of electors only in one polling district.

Article 32. Order of compilation of lists of electors for ordinary polling districts

1. Bodies mentioned in Article 31 part three of this Law transmit preliminary lists of electors in ordinary polling districts in two copies to corresponding territorial electoral commissions signed by village, settlement, city head, head of a district in city rada or by the person who exercises his/her powers according to law not later than 40 days before the day of elections. The aforementioned official provides timely submission of lists of electors to territorial electoral commissions and ensures their reliability. The signature of the mentioned official is certified by the seal of the corresponding body.
2. Military men, members of their families and other electors who reside within the limits of dislocation of military units (formations) and who will vote in ordinary polling districts situated outside the limits of military units (formations), are included in the lists of electors of a corresponding ordinary polling district on the basis of data submitted by commanders of military units (formations) to the bodies, which compile the lists of electors according to Article 31 part three of this Law not later than 50 days before the day of elections. Such data are submitted in one copy, signed by commander of the military unit (formation) and are sealed by the seal of the unit (formation). A commander of a military unit (formation) ensures timely submission of lists of electors to corresponding bodies and guarantees their reliability.

3. Surname, name, patronymic name, year of birth (for persons who will be eighteen on the day of elections or who are eighteen by the day of elections, - also date and month of birth) address of residence of an elector are indicated in the list of electors. If there is no information on month and date of birth of a citizen it is considered that he/she was born on 1 January of a corresponding year. The list of electors foresees special places for signatures of electors for obtaining of a ballot paper on the day on elections and also places for signatures of a member of an electoral commission who issued the corresponding ballot paper. Electors are included in the list of electors in the order convenient for conduct of voting.

4. If a territorial electoral commission has not received the list of electors in ordinary polling district within the timeframe foreseen by part one of this Article, it appeals to the local court the inactivity of a village, settlement, city head, head of a district in city rada or of person who exercises his/her powers according to law in the order established by this Law.

5. A territorial electoral commission transmits preliminary lists of electors (in one copy) to a corresponding polling district electoral commission of an ordinary polling district not later than 32 days before the day of elections. The second copy is stored in the territorial electoral commission. At least three members of a polling district electoral commission, one of whom is the head of the commission or if its impossible – his/her deputy or the secretary of the commission) receive preliminary lists of electors on behalf of this commission. The act about transmission of preliminary lists of electors to a polling district electoral commission is drawn up by the form established by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 33. Absentee ballots

1. An elector who not earlier than 30 days before the day of elections inclusively leaves the settlement where he/she is included in the list of electors of ordinary polling district may personally apply to the polling district electoral commission or in the case envisaged by Article 35 part eight of this Law – by the use of another person with a written application about his/her exclusion from the list of electors. On the basis of this application and one of the documents indicated in Article 2 part two of this Law a polling district electoral commission issues an absentee ballot to an elector or person, indicated in the application of the elector in the case mentioned in Article 35 part eight of this Law. At that the data of issue and number of the absentee ballot are indicated in the list of electors, and the elector or person who receives the absentee ballot puts his /her signature and the member of the polling district electoral commission who issues it indicates his/her surname and signs the list. The absentee ballot is not delivered on the day of elections. If an elector loses the absentee ballot it will not be issued repeatedly.

2. The form of an absentee ballot is determined by the Central Electoral Commission not later than 60 days before the day of elections. Absentee ballots have common numeration on all the territory of Ukraine and are the documents of strict accountability.

3. The blank of an absentee ballot contains the place for surname and signature of a member of a polling district electoral commission who issued the absentee ballot, the place for the date of issue of the absentee ballot, for the seal of a polling district electoral commission and also for signature of an elector who received the absentee ballot. An absentee ballot is considered void without signature of an elector.

4. The order of production of blanks of absentee ballots, as well as the order in which they are received by the Central Electoral Commission from the enterprise-producer and transmitted to territorial electoral commissions is determined by the Central Electoral Commission.

5. A territorial electoral commission transmits the preliminary lists of electors along with the blanks of absentee ballots in number that does not exceed four percent of approximate number of electors in a corresponding polling district to polling district electoral commissions in ordinary polling districts in the order envisaged in Article 32 part five of this Law. The act about transmission of blanks of absentee ballots to a polling district electoral commission is drawn up by the form established by the Central Electoral Commission. The blanks of absentee ballots are not delivered to polling district electoral commissions of special polling districts. Polling district electoral commissions in foreign polling districts created at diplomatic and other official representations and consular establishments of Ukraine abroad are provided with the blanks of absentee ballots in quantity that does not exceed one percent of the number of electors who are on a consular recording. An absentee ballot issued at a foreign polling district is a basis for inclusion of this elector to the list of electors in an ordinary polling district only.

6. The blanks of absentee ballots, which were not delivered to polling district electoral commissions, are stored at a territorial electoral commission. On the basis of written grounded application of a polling district electoral commission in an ordinary polling district, submitted not later than three days before the day of elections, and by decision of a territorial electoral commission a necessary additional quantity of the blanks is transmitted to the indicated polling district electoral commission in the order envisaged by part five of this Article.

Article 34. The order of specification of a list of electors and familiarization of electors with it

1. A polling district electoral commission in an ordinary polling district having received a preliminary list of electors in the polling district in the order and within the timeframe envisaged by Article 32 par five of this Law presents it for general familiarization in the premise of the polling district electoral commission on the day following the day of receiving.

2. Every elector has the right to familiarize with the list of electors in the premise of a polling district electoral commission and verify the correctness of data in the list. A citizen has the right to lodge a complaint to the polling district or territorial electoral commission or directly to the local court at the place of the polling district electoral commission against made incorrectness during compilation of the list of electors, including his/her or other persons non-inclusion, incorrect inclusion or exclusion from the list of electors.

3. A citizen himself/herself submits a complaint concerning the circumstances, envisaged by part two of this Article to the polling district or territorial electoral commission. A complaint made by the form determined by Article 88 of this Law and submitted to a polling district electoral commission is considered at the nearest meeting of the commission in presence of the applicant as a rule. A member of the commission who accepted the complaint informs the applicant of the time of the nearest meeting of the commission. A complaint submitted not later than one day before the day of elections is considered by the commission during three-day period but not later than on the last day before the day of elections, and a complaint submitted on the day before the day of elections and (to a territorial electoral commission) on the day of

elections is considered immediately. Upon the result of consideration an electoral commission must take a decision about introduction of changes into the list of electors or grounded decision on rejection of the complaint. A copy of the decision is delivered to the applicant not later than the following day after the day of its adoption, and on the eve of elections or (if the complaint was considered by a territorial commission) on the day of elections – immediately.

4. A complaint concerning the circumstances envisaged by part two of this Article is not accepted and considered by a polling district electoral commission on the day of elections.

5. An elector may submit a complaint concerning the circumstances envisaged by part two of this Article to a local court in the order envisaged by corresponding law. A complaint submitted to the court before the day of elections is considered during three-day period but not later than on the last day before the day of elections, and a complaint submitted on the day of elections must be considered immediately but not later the time of termination of voting.

6. A court adopts a decision in respect of a complaint of an elector as to his/her non-inclusion into the list of electors in a corresponding polling district on the basis of ascertaining of the place of residence of the elector with consideration of the requirement about inclusion of the elector into the lists of electors in only one polling district.

7. A polling district or territorial electoral commission has the right at the request of a member of the commission, a candidate for the deputies, authorized person from a party (bloc) to submit an inquiry to corresponding state power bodies, local self-government bodies, heads of corresponding establishments and institutions concerning delivery of any documents that contain information about the place of residence of citizens or certify their staying in a corresponding establishment or institution for familiarization. The aforementioned bodies must deliver indicated documents or their authentic copies not later than on the third day after receipt of the inquiry of electoral commission but not later than on the last day before the day of elections.

8. A polling district or territorial electoral commission adopts a decision on introduction of changes into the list of electors on the basis of personal applications of citizens, applications of bodies and officials, mentioned in Article 31 part one, Article 32 part two of this law, and on the basis of documents foreseen by part seven of this Article, notifications received from territorial electoral commissions concerning inclusion of electors into the list of electors in another polling district, mentioned in Article 35 part thirteen of this Law and in part twelve of this Article. A territorial electoral commission transmits its decision to a polling district electoral commission not later than on the following day, and on the last day before the day of elections and on the day of elections – immediately. A head, deputy head or a secretary of a polling district electoral commission on the basis of such decision introduces changes into the copy of a preliminary list of participants immediately after termination of the meeting of the commission, at which a corresponding decision was adopted, or immediately after receipt of such decision.

9. An elector who arrived before the day of elections inclusively at a settlement where he/she does not reside and according to Article 33 part one was excluded from the list of electors in an ordinary polling district at the place of his/her residence, is included by the head, deputy head or secretary of a polling district electoral commission in ordinary polling district to the list of electors without decision of the commission, on the basis of his/her written application, one of the documents mentioned in Article 2 part two of this Law and the absentee ballot, which must be attached to the list of electors. An absentee ballot may not be a basis for inclusion of an

elector in the list of electors in a special polling district (except for the cases envisaged by Article 35 of this Law), as well as in ordinary polling district in the same settlement, in which it were issued.

10. If the court adopts a decision on introduction of changes into the list of electors a commission does not adopt a decision in this respect. A head, deputy head or a secretary of a polling district electoral commission introduces appropriate changes into the list of electors immediately after receipt of the court decision with a view to implement this decision.

11. At inclusion of an elector into the list of electors in a polling district, the data about him/her envisaged by the form of the list of electors are introduced at the end of the list of electors according to the documents, on the basis of which the decision was adopted. At that in the column near the surname of the elector the number of the absentee ballot, date and number of the resolution of the polling district electoral commission or territorial electoral commission or the date of the court decision, on the basis of which the elector is included into the list of electors, are indicated.

12. If during consideration of an issue concerning inclusion of an elector into the list of electors the circumstances for possible inclusion of this elector into the lists of electors in one or several other polling districts were revealed, the polling district electoral commission not later than on the following day after adoption of the decision on inclusion of the elector into the list of electors in a corresponding polling district informs the territorial electoral commission of the constituency to which the polling district belongs, of inclusion of this person into the list of electors as well as of other possible places of his/her introduction into the lists of electors. A territorial electoral commission, which has received the aforementioned notification, ensures immediate transmission of this notification to those polling district electoral commissions where the mentioned person could be included in the list of electors.

13. A polling district electoral commission transmits the preliminary list of electors along with the data that specify it to a territorial electoral commission not later than six days before the day of elections for compilation of the specified list of electors.

14. A polling district electoral commission receives the specified list of electors from the territorial commission not later than three days before the day of elections in the order envisaged by Article 32 part five of this Law.

15. Introduction of changes into the list of electors after termination of voting is prohibited.

Article 35. The order of compilation and specification of a list of electors in special and foreign polling districts

1. In special (except for polling districts in clinics) and foreign polling districts the list of electors are made by the form indicated in Article 31 part three of this Law by corresponding polling district electoral commission on the basis of data submitted by heads of corresponding establishments, institutions, representations, by captains of vessels, captains of military units (formations), where such polling districts are created not later than 20 days before the day of elections.

2. Employees of diplomatic and other official representations and consular establishments of Ukraine abroad, members of their families as well as other citizens of Ukraine who reside or stay on the territory of corresponding state are included in the lists of electors on the day of their compilation in foreign polling districts, created at such representations and establishments on the basis of data of consular registry.

3. Lists of electors in special polling districts created in stationary clinics are made by the form envisaged by Article 31 part three of this Law by corresponding polling district electoral commissions on the basis of data submitted by heads of corresponding establishments not later than ten days before the day of elections. Electors who leave the clinic at the moment of compilation of the lists of electors are not included in the list in such polling district. The indicated data are submitted in one copy, signed by the head of the establishment and certified by corresponding seal. The head of the establishment ensures timely submission of indicated data to polling district electoral commission as well as their reliability.

4. A polling district electoral commission in special or foreign polling district presents one copy of the list of electors for general familiarization in the premise of electoral commission on the day following the day of its compilation.

5. After compilation of a list of electors in a special or foreign polling district one copy of the list of electors is transmitted accordingly to the territorial commission or to the Central Electoral Commission.

6. If an elector entered the stationary clinic later than ten days before the day of elections but earlier than three days before the indicated day, a corresponding polling district electoral commission specifies the list of electors by inclusion of the elector in the list of electors on the basis of data of the head of corresponding establishment, signed by this head and certified by the seal of the establishment.

7. An elector who resides in the same settlement where the clinic is situated has the right to apply to electoral commission in ordinary polling district, where he/she is included in the list of electors as to possibility to vote at the place of his/her staying in the order envisaged by Article 70 part one of this Law. In such a case this elector is not included in the list of electors in a special polling district.

8. An elector who entered a stationary clinic, which is situated in another settlement, may apply three and less days before the day of elections to a polling district electoral commission in an ordinary electoral district where he/she is included in the list of electors with an application on delivery him/her an absentee ballot. The head of the clinic certifies the signature of the elector on the application.

9. A member of polling district electoral commission in a special polling district who is included in the list of electors in an ordinary polling district in another settlement has the right to vote on the basis of an absentee ballot in the polling district where he/she is a member of electoral commission.

10. If a special polling district is created as an exception according to Article 19 part eleven of this Law, the list of electors is made by a polling district electoral commission not later than four days before the day of elections on the basis of data, submitted by the head of corresponding establishment, institution, representation, captain of a vessel, captain of a military unit

(formation). The indicated data are submitted in one copy, signed by the head of an establishment, institution, representation, captain of a vessel, captain of a military unit (formation) and are certified by corresponding seal. After compilation of the list of electors in such polling district, one copy of the list of electors is transmitted to corresponding territorial electoral commission.

11. An elector who arrived in a foreign polling district before the day of elections inclusively submits personally a written application on his/her inclusion in the list of electors in this polling district and submits also the absentee ballot as well as the passport of the citizen of Ukraine for travelling abroad, diplomatic passport, service passport, identity card of a sailor or identity card of a member of the crew to a corresponding polling district electoral commission.

12. An elector who arrived in a foreign polling district without an absentee ballot not later than seven days before the day of elections submits personally a written application concerning his/her inclusion in the list of electors in this polling district with indication of the place of his/her residence and submits also the passport of the citizen of Ukraine for travelling abroad, diplomatic passport, service passport, identity card of a sailor or identity card of a member of the crew to a corresponding polling district electoral commission.

13. An electoral commission of a special or foreign polling district at inclusion of persons in the list of electors according to parts one-three, six, eight, ten and twelve of this Article on the basis of data submitted by heads of corresponding establishments, institutions, representations, captains of vessels, captains of military units (formations), informs not later than on the following day after termination of compilation of lists of electors in a corresponding polling district or after inclusion of the elector in the list of electors in the order of specification, a corresponding territorial electoral commission of the constituency to which the polling district belongs or informs the Central Electoral Commission of inclusion of these persons in the list of electors as well as of the place of their residence.

14. A territorial electoral commission or the Central Electoral Commission after receiving of a notification mentioned in part thirteen of this Article ensures immediate transmission of this notification to the polling district electoral commission at the place of residence of the elector included in the list of electors not at the place of his/her residence. A polling district electoral commission is obliged to adopt immediately a decision on exclusion of the elector from the list of electors in this polling district on the basis of such notification.

Chapter VI - FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL-TECHNICAL SUPPLY OF PREPARATION AND CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS OF THE DEPUTIES

Article 36. Financing of elections of the deputies

1. Expenses on preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies are covered only at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine and electoral funds of parties (blocs) whose candidate for the deputies are registered by the Central Electoral Commission.

2. A party (bloc) whose candidates are registered by the Central Electoral Commission must create its own electoral fund, which is formed in the order established by this Law, with a view to finance its electoral propaganda.

Article 37. Financial supply of preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine

1. Financial provision of preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine is provided by the Central Electoral Commission, which is in charge of these funds.
2. The amount of funds for preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies is determined by a separate line in the Law of Ukraine on the State Budget of Ukraine upon the submission of the Central Electoral Commission of Ukraine.
3. Expenses for preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies including printing of informational posters of parties (blocs), whose candidates for the deputies are registered by the Central Electoral Commission, as well as payment for publication of information on electoral programmes of the parties (blocs) in the mass media, time of tele- and radio-broadcasting are provided by the Central Electoral Commission and territorial electoral commissions according to the estimate approved by the Central Electoral Commission within the limits of funds envisaged in the State Budget of Ukraine for preparation and conduct of elections.
4. The funds for preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies envisaged in the State Budget of Ukraine are transferred to the Central Electoral Commission during three-day period since the day of publicizing of the beginning of the electoral process.
5. The Central Electoral Commission approves the average norms of expenses of a territorial electoral commission as well as the average norms of expenses for the needs of polling district electoral commissions, which must include, inter alia, the expenses for property renting (rent) of premises of electoral commissions and payment for use of material and technical means and salaries for the members of commissions.
6. A territorial electoral commission within a ten-day period since the day of its creation compiles a common estimate for preparation and conduct of elections on the basis of average norms of expenses with inclusion in it of expenses of a territorial electoral commission and expenses for the needs of polling district electoral commissions of the territorial constituency. The Central Electoral Commission approves the common estimate of a territorial electoral commission.
7. Financing of electoral commissions is provided in the order established by the Central Electoral Commission together with the Ministry of Finances of Ukraine.
8. A territorial electoral commission must return the funds of the State Budget of Ukraine not used for preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies on the account of the Central Electoral Commission not later than within a seven-day period since official publicizing of the results of elections of the deputies. The State Treasury of Ukraine within a three-day period informs the Central Electoral Commission of return of these funds on its account.

9. A territorial electoral commission within a fifteen-day period since the day of official publicizing of the results of elections compiles and submits to the Central Electoral Commission a financial report about receipt and use of the funds of the State Budget of Ukraine for preparation and conduct of elections in the order established by the Central Electoral Commission by the form approved by the Central Electoral Commission together with the State Treasury of Ukraine.

10. The Central Electoral Commission and corresponding bodies of the State Control Revision Service of Ukraine provide the control over correct and purposeful use of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, which are delivered for preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies, in the order established by the Central Electoral Commission of Ukraine together with the Ministry of Finances of Ukraine.

Article 38. Electoral fund of a party (bloc)

1. Electoral fund of a party (bloc) has one accumulative account on which money for financing of electoral campaign of the party (bloc) come, and also current accounts from which financing of expenses for electoral campaign of the party (bloc) is provided. Money that come to current accounts of electoral fund of a party (bloc) are transferred exceptionally from the accumulative account of electoral fund of a party (bloc).

2. A party (bloc) opens accumulative account of electoral fund in a banking establishment of Ukraine in Kyiv city, chosen at its own discretion. A party (bloc) has the right to open only one accumulative account of electoral fund and only in national currency.

3. A party (bloc) has the right to open current accounts of electoral fund in banking establishments of Ukraine on the basis of no more than one current account on the territory of one polling district.

4. A party (bloc) must open accumulative account of electoral fund not later than 65 days before the day of elections. A copy of the decision of the Central Electoral Commission about registration of candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of a party (bloc) is a legal basis for opening of accumulative account of electoral fund. A certificate from the banking establishment about opening of accumulative account is a basis for opening of a current account of electoral fund.

5. The order of opening and closing of accounts of electoral funds of parties (blocs) is determined by the National Bank of Ukraine upon the agreement of the Central Electoral Commission not later than 100 days before the day of elections.

6. Services of banking establishments concerned with opening and closing of accounts of electoral fund and their functioning are provided free of charge. A banking establishment does not count percents and does not pay percents for use of money, which is on accounts of electoral fund of a party (bloc).

7. A banking establishment informs in writing the Central Electoral Commission of the opening of accumulative or current account as well as of its properties not later than on the next working day following the day of opening of the account.

8. Information on opening of accumulative account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) as well as its properties are published only one time in newspapers “Golos Ukrainy” (“The Voice of Ukraine”) and “Uriadoviy Curier” (“Governmental Courier”) not later than on the fifth day after receiving of the notification of a banking establishment about opening of accumulative account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) at the expense of money delivered for preparation and conduct of elections from the State Budget of Ukraine. Further information about the requisites of accumulative account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) is published in printed mass media at the expense of money of electoral fund of the party (bloc).

9. Spending of money of current accounts of electoral fund of a party (bloc) is provided cashless.

10. Spending of money of current accounts of electoral fund of a party (bloc) is stopped at 3 p.m. on the last day before the day of elections.

11. Arrest of money on accounts of electoral fund of a party (bloc) before the day of elections is inadmissible.

12. Closing of accounts, blocking of operations with accounts of electoral funds of a party (bloc) before the day of elections is provided only if a party (bloc) loses the status of the subject of electoral process.

Article 39. Manager of electoral fund of a party (bloc)

1. A party (bloc) appoints two managers of the electoral fund from among its authorized persons in the national constituency, mentioned in Article 59 part five of this Law, who have exceptional right to manage funds of the accumulative account of electoral fund of the party (bloc).

2. A party (bloc) appoints from among its authorized persons one manager of electoral fund of the party (bloc) for each current account in a corresponding territorial constituency. The manager of electoral fund of the party (bloc) has exceptional right to manage funds of corresponding current account of electoral fund of the party (bloc).

3. Managers of money on accumulative account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) must keep records of receipts and distribution of money of electoral fund of the party (bloc) between current accounts. Managers of current accounts of electoral fund of a party (bloc) bear responsibility for observation of the financial discipline, as well as for purposeful use of money of electoral fund of the party (bloc).

4. A banking establishment in which an accumulative or current account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) is opened, provides the manager weekly or upon his/her application with information about amount and sources of contributions that came to accounts of electoral fund of the party (bloc), money flows, as well as about the rests on accounts.

5. A manager of money on a current account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) must keep records of use of money of a corresponding current account of electoral fund of the party (bloc). A manager of a current account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) must submit a financial report about use of money of a corresponding current account of electoral fund of the party (bloc) to the manager of accumulative account of electoral fund of the party (bloc) not later than on the seventh day after the day of elections.

6. A manager of accumulative account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) must submit a financial account about receipts and use of money of electoral fund of the party (bloc) to the Central Electoral Commission not later than on the fifteenth day after the day of elections.

7. The Central Electoral Commission establishes the form of financial report, mentioned in part six of this Article, not later than 80 days before the day of elections.

Article 40. Forming of electoral fund of a party (bloc) and use of its money

1. Electoral fund of a party (bloc) is formed at the expense of money of the party (parties, which are parts of a bloc), and optional contributions of natural persons.
2. An optional contribution of a natural person to electoral fund of one party (bloc) may not exceed four hundred minimum salaries.
3. The following persons may not make optional contributions to electoral fund of a party (bloc):
 - 1) foreigners and stateless persons;
 - 2) anonymous contributors (without indication in documents of payment of data, envisaged by part four of this Article).
4. An optional contribution of a citizen of Ukraine to electoral fund of a party (bloc) is accepted by a banking establishment or post office on the terms of submission by the citizen of one of the documents mentioned in Article 2 part two of this Law. At that surname, name, patronymic name, date of birth and address of the place of residence must be indicated in the document of payment.
5. An optional contribution is transferred by a banking establishment or post office to the accumulative account of electoral fund of the party (bloc) not later than on the next working day following the day of receipt of corresponding document of payment. The general period of cashless transfer of a contribution to accumulative account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) must not exceed two banking days.
6. A manager of accumulative account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) has the right to refuse a contribution of a natural person about what he/she submits a corresponding application and the document of payment to the banking establishment where the accumulative account of electoral fund of the party (bloc) is opened. This contribution is returned to the natural person at the expense of the optional contribution and if return of such contribution is impossible it is transferred to the State Budget of Ukraine.
7. If the sum of an optional contribution of a natural person exceeds the limit established in part two of this Article, the sum that exceeds the established amount of the fee is returned to the natural person by the banking establishment where the accumulative account of electoral fund of the party (bloc) is opened at the expense of this money on the basis of corresponding application and the document of payment, submitted by the manager of accumulative account of electoral fund of the party (bloc); if return of such sum is impossible it is transferred to the State Budget of Ukraine.

8. A manager of accumulative account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) must refuse an optional contribution of a natural person who has no right to make such contribution according to this Law, if the manager knows about it. A banking establishment, where an account of electoral fund of the party (bloc) is opened, transfers such contribution to the State Budget of Ukraine on the basis of application of the manager about refusal of the contribution on this basis. If a manager of accumulative account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) finds out that a contribution was made by a natural person who has no right to do it, he/she must refuse such contribution by submitting of an application on transfer of the corresponding sum to the State Budget of Ukraine to the banking establishment where the accumulative account of electoral fund of the party (bloc) is opened not later than within three days since the day when he/she found out it.

9. A banking establishment where accumulative account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) is opened transfers money from the accumulative account to current accounts of electoral fund of this party (bloc) on the basis of corresponding application of a manager of the accumulative account of electoral fund of the party (bloc).

10. The Central Electoral Commission and a banking establishment where an account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) is opened provides the control over receipts, accounting and use of money of electoral funds of parties (bloc) in the order established by the Central Electoral Commission together with the National Bank of Ukraine and authorized executive power body in the sphere of communication not later than 80 days before the day of elections.

11. A banking establishment where a current account of electoral fund of a party (bloc) is opened transfers money, not used by the party (bloc), to accumulative account of the corresponding electoral fund of the party (bloc) not later than on the fifth day after the day of elections.

12. Money of the electoral fund, not used by the party (bloc), are transferred from the accumulative account of electoral fund of the party (bloc) to the current banking account of the party (parties, which are parts of the bloc) within a five-day period since receipt by the banking establishment of the corresponding decision of the governing board of the party (bloc), adopted within a ten-day period after official publicizing of the results of elections. If a party (bloc) does not adopt such a decision within this period, non-used money of the electoral fund of the party (bloc) are transferred by the banking establishment to the State Budget of Ukraine on fifteenth day since the day of official publicizing of the results of elections by the Central Electoral Commission.

13. Contributions that came to accumulative accounts of electoral fund of a party (bloc) later than on the last day before the day of elections are returned by the banking establishment to the corresponding natural person at his/her expense, and in case of impossibility to return them they are transferred to the State Budget of Ukraine.

Article 41. Material and technical supply of preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies

1. Executive power bodies and local self-government bodies, their officials must assist electoral commissions in realization of their powers: provide them with necessary premises according to the norms established by this Law or corresponding acts of the Central Electoral Commission, adopted with a view to fulfill the requirements of this Law, assist in its arrangement; ensure their protection as well as protection of ballot papers and other electoral documentation; provide

them, in accordance with norms and the list of subjects determined by the Central Electoral Commission, with means of transport and communication, equipment, inventory, office equipment, which must be returned after termination of powers of electoral commissions. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine determines the order of payment or compensation for the mentioned services.

2. Electoral commissions purchase goods, pay for the works, services for preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies during electoral process at the expense of the funds of the State Budget of Ukraine in the order established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Chapter VII - NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE DEPUTIES

Article 42. General order of nomination of candidates for the deputies

1. A party, registered in the order established by law not later than 365 days before the day of elections, or an electoral bloc of parties under the condition that it consists of the parties, registered not later than 365 days before the day of elections may nominate a candidate for the deputies.

2. A citizen of Ukraine who has the right to be elected as a deputy according to Article 9 of this Law may give his/her consent to run as a candidate for the deputies from the party (bloc).

3. Nomination of candidates for the deputies begins 119 days and terminates 90 days before the day of elections.

Article 43. The order of creation of electoral bloc

1. An electoral bloc may be created by two and more parties, mentioned in Article 42 part one of this Law on the basis of decisions of a congress (meeting, conference) of each of these parties. Such decision is signed by the head of the party and sealed by the seal of the party. Congresses (meetings, conferences) of parties, which adopt decisions about creation of an electoral bloc may be held at any time before termination of the period of nomination of candidates for the deputies.

2. Heads or representatives of parties, authorized by the congress (meeting, conference) to create the electoral bloc, conclude an agreement on its creation, which must be signed by them and sealed by seals of the parties that created the bloc.

3. An agreement on creation of an electoral bloc must determine:

- 1) full and brief name of the bloc;
- 2) governing boards of electoral bloc and conditions of their functioning;
- 3) norms of representation at inter-party congress (meeting, conference) from the parties, which are parts of the bloc;

- 4) order of conduct of inter-party congress (meeting, conference) as to nomination of candidates;
- 5) the order of adoption of decisions by inter-party congress (meeting, conference);
- 6) the conditions of nomination and norms of representation of candidates for the deputies to electoral list from the party, which are parts of the electoral bloc;
- 7) the order of adoption of a decision on exclusion of a person from the ticket of candidates for the deputies from a party (bloc).

4. The full name of the bloc must include names of all parties, which are parts of the bloc. The full and brief name of the bloc may not contain names of a party, which is not part of the bloc, or surnames of a person who is not a candidate for the deputies from this bloc.

5. The Central Electoral Commission must be informed of creation of an electoral bloc not later than five days before the day of holding of inter-party congress (meeting, conference). The agreement on creation of the electoral bloc, abstracts of the record of congresses (meetings, conferences) of the parties with the decision on creation of the electoral bloc, certified by the heads of the parties, which became parts of the bloc, and sealed by the seals of these parties, as well as copies of the certificates of registration of the parties, which became parts of the bloc, and their charters, certified free of charge by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine after publicizing about beginning of the electoral process are attached to the notification. If the name of the bloc contains the surname of a person, consent of this person to use his/her surname, signed by him/her and certified in the order established by law, is attached to the notification.

6. If it is established that an agreement on creation of an electoral bloc does not satisfy the requirements of this Article or that a party included in the composition of an electoral bloc does not satisfy the requirements of Article 42 part one of this Law, the Central Electoral Commission, within a two-day period after receipt of the notification about creation of the bloc, makes a warning to the parties, which became parts of the bloc, with indication that repeated infringement may lead to refusal in registration of the candidates nominated by the bloc on the basis of Article 49 part one points 1, 2 of this Law. The mentioned warning is sent to the parties, which became parts of the electoral bloc, not later than on the third day after receipt of the documents mentioned in part five of this Article.

Article 44. The order of nomination of candidates for the deputies by a party (bloc)

1. The number of candidates for the deputies, nominated by a party (bloc) may not exceed the number of deputies that forms the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, determined by the Constitution of Ukraine. All candidates for the deputies, nominated by a party (bloc) are included in the common ticket of a party (bloc).

2. A party (bloc) may nominate as a candidate for the deputies a person who is a member of this party (member of the party, which is part of the bloc) or a non-party person who has the right to be elected as the deputy according to Article 9 of this Law.

3. A party, which is a part of an electoral bloc, may not independently nominate candidates for the deputies or be a part of another electoral bloc.

4. Nomination of candidates for the deputies by a party is provided at its congress (meeting, conference), and by a bloc – at inter-party congress (meeting, conference) of the parties, which are parts of the bloc. At least 200 delegates must participate in the congress (meeting, conference), at which candidates are nominated for the deputies.
5. Nomination of candidates for the deputies is provided in the form of a ticket of candidates for the deputies from a party (bloc) by the form, approved by the Central Electoral Commission. The queue of candidates in the ticket is determined at the congress (meeting, conference). A person may be included in the ticket of only one party (one bloc).
6. The Central Electoral Commission approves the form of a ticket of candidates for the deputies from a party (bloc) not later than 130 days before the day of elections.
7. Minutes of a congress (meeting, conference) of a party, inter-party congress (meeting, conference) of parties, which are parts of a bloc must contain the following data: date of its holding, the agenda, information on persons, nominated as candidates for the deputies (surname, name, patronymic name, date, month and year of birth, citizenship, party membership, position (occupation), place of work, place of residence), summaries of voting concerning the ticket of candidates for the deputies. The minutes must be signed by chairperson of the congress (meeting, conference), and the ticket - by the head of a party (heads of parties, which are parts of the bloc). The mentioned documents are sealed by the seal of the party (parties, which are parts of the bloc).
8. The head of a party (heads of parties, which are parts of a bloc) informs in writing the Central Electoral Commission, not later than five days before the day of holding of the congress (meeting, conference), of time and place of holding of the congress (meeting, conference) of the party or inter-party congress (meeting, conference) of parties, which are parts of the bloc, with a purpose to nominate candidate for the deputies. A member of the Central Electoral Commission has the right to be present at such a congress (meeting, conference) at the instruction of the Head of the Central Electoral Commission.
9. The mass media inform of the time and place of holding of a congress (meeting, conference), devoted to nomination of candidates for the deputies, not later than three days before the day of holding of the congress (meeting, conference). The order of accreditation of representatives of the mass media at such a congress (meeting, conference) is determined by the organizer of the action.

Article 45. Conditions of registration of candidates for the deputies

1. The Central Electoral Commission provides registration of candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of a party (bloc) under condition of receipt of the following documents:
 - 1) application on registration of a candidate for the deputies, signed by the head of the party (heads of parties, which are parts of a bloc) and sealed by the seal of the party (seals of the parties, which are parts of the bloc);
 - 2) copies of certificates of registration of a party (parties, which are parts of a bloc) and its status (status of parties, which are parts of a bloc), certified free of charge by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine after publicizing of the beginning of the electoral process;
 - 3) abstracts from the minutes of congresses (meetings, conferences) of parties about creation of an electoral bloc, certified by the signatures of heads of the parties, which are

parts of the bloc, and sealed by the seals of these parties (if candidates are nominated by a bloc);

- 4) an agreement on creation of an electoral bloc (if candidates are nominated by a bloc);
- 5) abstracts from minutes of a congress (meeting, conference) of a party (inter-party congress (meeting, conference) of parties, which are parts of a bloc) about nomination of candidates for the deputies from a party (bloc), which must contain the information envisaged by Article 44 part seven of this Law and be certified by a head of a party (heads of parties, which are parts of a bloc) and sealed by the seal of a party (seals of parties, which are parts of a bloc);
- 6) the ticket of candidates for the deputies from a party (bloc) by the form approved by the Central Electoral Commission;
- 7) applications from persons included in the ticket of a party (bloc) about their consent to run as the candidates for the deputies from this party (bloc) with engagement to stop their activity or return the representation mandate in case of his/her election as a deputy, which are inconsistent with the mandate of a people's deputy according to the Constitution of Ukraine and laws of Ukraine, and about their consent to showdown the biographical data in connection with participation in the elections and also in connection with obligation to transmit, within one-month period after official publicizing of results of the elections, the enterprises belonging to him/her and his/her corporal rights in the order established by law in case of his/her election as a deputy to another person for management;
- 8) autobiography of persons, included in the ticket of a party (bloc), up to two thousand printed signs in number, which must contain the following data: surname, name, patronymic name, date, month and year of birth, citizenship, information about education, working activity, position (occupation), place of work, social activity (including on electoral positions), party membership, composition of the family, place of residence with indication of time of residence in Ukraine, information about availability or absence of criminal records;
- 9) election programme of a party (bloc) written in official language up to seven thousand printed signs in number;
- 10) declarations about property and incomes of each of the candidates for the deputies for the year that precedes the year of publicizing of beginning of the electoral process;
- 11) a document proving the deposit of pecuniary pledge according to Article 46 of this Law;
- 12) photos of persons, included in the ticket of a party (bloc), of size and number determined by the Central Electoral Commission not later than 120 days before the day of elections.

2. The documents submitted to the Central Electoral Commission after publicizing of beginning of the electoral process in the order envisaged by Article 43 part five of this Law are not submitted repeatedly.

3. The Central Electoral Commission delivers to a representative of a party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission who has submitted the documents mentioned in part one of this Article a reference about acceptance of the documents. The reference must contain the following data: the list of accepted documents, date, month, year and time of their acceptance, position and surname of a person who accepted the documents.

Article 46. Pecuniary pledge

1. A pecuniary pledge constitutes two and a half minimum salaries, which is deposited by a party (bloc) in a cashless order on the special account of the Central Electoral Commission.

2. If the Central Electoral Commission adopts a decision on refusal to register candidates for the deputies, the deposited sum shall be transferred to the account of the party (bloc) within a five-day period after adoption of the corresponding decision.
3. If a decision on registration of all candidates for the deputies included in the ticket of a party (bloc) is cancelled, the pecuniary pledge shall be transferred to the State Budget of Ukraine within a five-day period after adoption of a corresponding decision.
4. The pecuniary pledge is returned to the parties (blocs), which participated in distribution of deputy mandates.
5. A pecuniary pledge, deposited by a party (bloc), which did not participate in distribution of deputy mandates, is transferred to the State Budget of Ukraine within eight-day period since the day of official publicizing of results of the elections of the deputies.

Article 47. Declaration about property and revenue of a candidate for the deputies

1. Declaration about property and revenue of a candidate for the deputies for the year that precedes the year of conduct of elections must be filled in personally by the candidate by the form approved by the Ministry of Finances of Ukraine not later than 130 days before the day of elections.
2. The State Tax Administration of Ukraine on the instruction of the Central Electoral Commission of Ukraine verifies the compliance of information indicated in the declaration submitted to the Central Electoral Commission with information contained in the declaration of this person submitted to the State Tax Administration of Ukraine within the order and timeframe established by law.
3. If a person nominated as a candidate, did not submit the declaration to the bodies of the State Tax Administration of Ukraine on legal grounds, the information indicated in the declaration submitted to the Central Electoral Commission is verified by the State Tax Administration of Ukraine on the instruction of the Central Electoral Commission.
4. Mistakes and inaccuracies revealed in the declaration are subject to correction and are not the basis for refusal in registration of the candidate for the deputies.

Article 48. Order of registration of candidates for the deputies

1. Candidates for the deputies included in the ticket of a party (bloc), are registered by the Central Electoral Commission in the presence of the documents envisaged by Article 45 of this Law.
2. Submission of the documents for registration of candidates for the deputies to the Central Electoral Commission terminates 85 days before the day of elections.
3. A person, included by a party (bloc) to the ticket of candidates for the deputies, who has not given his/her consent to run as a candidate for the deputies from this party (bloc) on the day of submission of the application of the party (bloc) about registration of the candidate to the Central Electoral Commission, is considered to be excluded from the ticket of the party (bloc) since the

day of submission of the mentioned application of the party (bloc). An application of such person about his/her consent to run as a candidate, submitted after this period, may not be accepted.

4. A person, included by a party (bloc) in the ticket of candidates for the deputies has the right to revoke his/her application about consent to run as a candidate for the deputies before the day of registration. Such person is considered excluded from the ticket of the party (bloc) since the moment of receipt of the application about revoke of his/her consent to run as a candidate for the deputies by the Central Electoral Commission. The Central Electoral Commission informs in writing the representative of the party (bloc) about receipt of such application not later than within three-day period since the day of its receipt. The repeated application of the person about his/her consent to run as a candidate for the deputies from a party (bloc) may not be accepted.

5. A person included in the tickets of several parties (blocs) by his/her written consent to run as a candidate for the deputies from these parties (blocs) is excluded from all the tickets, to which he/she is included, by the decision of the Central Electoral Commission.

6. The Central Electoral Commission adopts a decision on registration of candidates for the deputies or on refusal in such registration not later than on the seventh day since the day of receipt of the application about registration of candidates for the deputies and necessary documents attached to it.

7. The queue of the candidates for the deputies in the ticket, determined by the party (bloc), may not be changed after their registration by the Central Electoral Commission, except for the exclusion of separate candidates from the ticket in cases envisaged by this Law.

8. In case of registration of candidates for the deputies a representative of a party (bloc) is provided with a copy of the decision on registration and certificates of candidates for the deputies made by the form established by the Central Electoral Commission within a three-day period since the day of adoption of such decision. The ticket of candidates for the deputies from a party (bloc) along with the decision on their registration is publicized within the same timeframe in the newspapers "Golos Ukrainy" and "Uriadoviy Cuier".

9. The Central Electoral Commission must apply to the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine as to submission by the latest of the application to the Supreme Court of Ukraine concerning prohibition of activity of the party if it reveals in the submitted documents of the corresponding party the signs of violation of Article 37 part one of the Constitution of Ukraine. Consideration of an issue on registration of the candidates for the deputies from this party (bloc) shall be postponed till the court decision enters into force.

Article 49. Refusal to register candidate (candidates) for the deputies

1. The Central Electoral Commission refuses to register a candidate (candidates) for the deputies in case of:

- 1) violation of laws of Ukraine at creation of an electoral bloc and nomination of candidates for the deputies;
- 2) absence of the documents mentioned in Article 45 of this Law or their undue drawing up;
- 3) cessation of the citizenship of Ukraine of the candidate for the deputies;

- 4) departure of the person nominated as the candidate for the deputies outside Ukraine for permanent residence;
- 5) recognition of a person, nominated as a candidate for the deputies, disabled;
- 6) coming into effect of a court verdict of guilty for commitment of an intentional crime, adopted in respect of a person, nominated as a candidate for the deputies;
- 7) revealing by the Central Electoral Commission of circumstances that deprive the person nominated as a candidate for the deputies of the right to be elected as a deputy according to Article 9 of this Law.

2. The decision on refusal to register a candidate for the deputies must contain exhaustive list of grounds for refusal. A copy of this decision is delivered to a representative of the party (bloc) not later than on the next day after the day of its adoption.

3. A refusal to register candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of a party (bloc), because of undue drawing up of the documents, envisaged by Article 45 of this Law, by the party (bloc) does not exclude the repeated submission by the party (bloc) of the application about registration of candidates for the deputies included in the ticket of the party (bloc). Such application with the documents corrected according to the requirements of this Law must be submitted to the Central Electoral Commission not later than 75 days before the day of elections. The Central Electoral Commission adopts the final decision on registration of candidates for the deputies included in the ticket of the party (bloc) not later than 71 days before the day of elections.

4. If in consequence of refusal of the Central Electoral Commission to register candidates for the deputies included in the ticket of a party (bloc) or in case of further abolishment of registration of such candidates by the Central Electoral Commission there remain less than eighteen candidates the Central Electoral Commission adopts a decision on refusal to register or on abolishment of registration of all candidates for the deputies, included in such ticket.

Article 50. Changes in composition of electoral bloc of parties

1. A party, which is part of a bloc, may adopt a decision on its withdrawal from composition of the bloc not later than 35 days before the day of elections. Such decision is adopted by the congress (meeting, conference) of the party according to its statute. The decision on withdrawal of the party from composition of the bloc together with the abstract from the minutes of congress (meeting, conference) on consideration of this issue, signed by the head of the party, chairperson at the congress (meeting, conference) and sealed by the seal of the party are submitted to the Central Electoral Commission and governing board of the bloc within a three-day period.

2. Withdrawal of a party from the bloc, composed of more than two parties does not influence the status of the bloc as subject of electoral process irrespective the number of parties left in it. The name of the party, which left the bloc, is excluded from the list of the parties, which are parts of the bloc, in ballot papers and other electoral documents.

3. If a party leaves the bloc, composed of two parties, the party, which did not adopt a decision on leaving the bloc, becomes its assignee – subject of electoral process. At that the name of the party – assignee of the bloc is indicated in ballot papers and other electoral documents instead of the name of the bloc.

4. If the decision envisaged by part one of this Article is adopted not later than 90 days before the day of elections, the party that left the bloc has the right to nominate candidates for the deputies in the order and within the timeframe envisaged by the Law.

5. If the decision envisaged by part one of this Article is adopted later than 90 days before the day of elections, the party that left the bloc loses the status of subject of electoral process.

6. On the basis of the decision envisaged by part one of this Article the Central Electoral Commission adopts a decision on exclusion of persons – members of the party, which took a decision to leave the bloc, from the ticket of the bloc (party – assignee of the bloc) or adopts a decision on abolishment of registration of the candidates for the deputies – members of this party.

7. Parties, which are parts of the bloc, may adopt a decision on dissolution of electoral bloc not later than 35 days before the day of elections. Such decisions are adopted by congresses (meetings, conferences) of each of the parties, which are parts of the bloc. The decision on dissolution of the bloc together with the abstract from the minutes of congress (meeting, conference) of each of the parties on consideration of this issue, signed by the head of the party, chairperson at the congress (meeting, conference) and sealed by the seal of the party are submitted to the Central Electoral Commission within a three-day period.

8. If decisions envisaged by part seven of this Article are adopted not later than 90 days before the day of elections, each of the parties, which were parts of the bloc, has the right to nominate candidates for the deputies in the order and within the timeframe envisaged by this Law.

9. If decisions envisaged by part seven of this Article are adopted later than 90 days before the day of elections, the parties, which were parts of the bloc, lose the status of subjects of electoral process.

10. If decisions envisaged by part seven of this Article are adopted before the registration of the candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of the bloc, the Central Electoral Commission does not consider the issue on their registration. If the above-mentioned decisions are adopted after registration of the candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of the bloc, the Central Electoral Commission abolishes registration of all the candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of the party (bloc), on the basis of these decisions.

Article 51. Abolishment of registration of a candidate (candidates) for the deputies

1. The Central Electoral Commission adopts, not later than three days before the day of elections, a decision on abolishment of registration of a separate candidate for the deputies, included in the ticket of the party (bloc), with his/her exclusion from the ticket in case of:

- 1) address of a candidate for the deputies with a written application about his/her refusal to run as a candidate, submitted at any time after his/her registration;
- 2) application of a party (bloc) about reverse of the decision on registration of the candidate for the deputies according to the decision, adopted on the basis of the Statute of the party (agreement about creation of the bloc), made not later than 15 days before the day of elections;
- 3) emerging of the circumstances, envisaged by Article 50 part six of this Law;
- 4) cessation of the citizenship of Ukraine of the candidate for the deputies;

- 5) departure of a candidate for the deputies for residence outside Ukraine;
- 6) recognition of a candidate for the deputies disabled;
- 7) coming into effect of a court verdict of guilty for commitment of an intentional crime, adopted in respect of a candidate;
- 8) inclusion of a candidate for the deputies into several tickets of parties (blocs) if there are written applications about consent to run as a candidate from these parties (blocs);
- 9) revealing by the Central Electoral Commission of circumstances that deprive the person nominated as a candidate for the deputies of the right to be elected as a deputy according to Article 9 of this Law.

2. The Central Electoral Commission shall reverse not later than 10 days before the day of elections a decision on registration of all candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of the party (bloc), if after registration it reveals the circumstances envisaged by Article 49 part four of this Law or if the circumstances envisaged by Article 50 part ten emerge.

3. If a candidate, party (bloc), which nominated candidates, violate other requirements of this Law, the Central Electoral Commission makes them a warning, which must be announced in the State mass media. Such warning is made, inter alia, in case of:

- 1) establishment by the court in the order envisaged by law of the fact of bribery of an elector or members of electoral commissions by a party (bloc), which nominated candidates, also by its authorized person or another official as well as on instruction of a party (bloc), which nominated candidates, by another person;
- 2) establishment by the court in the order envisaged by law of the fact of provision during electoral process of electors or members of electoral commissions with money or goods, works, services, securities, credits, lotteries, other material values free of charge or on preferential terms by organization, in which the candidate, party, that nominated candidates (one of the parties, which is part of the bloc that nominated candidates), is the founder, owner or member of a governing body or an official of this party;
- 3) establishment by the court in the order envisaged by law of the fact of use by the party (bloc) of other funds besides money of own electoral fund, at financing of electoral campaign;
- 4) establishment by the court of the fact that the candidate who holds the office, including more than one office, in executive power or local self-government bodies, in state or municipal companies, in establishments, institutions, organizations, military formations, created in accordance with laws of Ukraine, involved or used subordinated persons, official transport, communication, equipment, premises, other objects and resources at the place of his/her work (prevarication) for conduct of electoral campaign;
- 5) if a party (bloc), candidate for the deputies conducts directly or indirectly electoral campaign during electoral process beyond the timeframe established by Article 52 of this Law.

4. The Central Electoral Commission considers issues concerning abolishment of registration of a candidate for the deputies or on warning him/her or the party (bloc) in the presence of the candidate or representative of the party (bloc). The above-mentioned persons must be informed of the time of consideration of this issue not later than on the day before the consideration. The Central Electoral Commission considers the issue in the absence of the above-mentioned persons if they are absent at the meeting because of good reasons or because of any reason, if the issue is considered three days before the day of elections.

5. The Central Electoral Commission informs law-enforcement bodies for verification and taking of measures according to law in case of violations mentioned in part three of this Law or other violations entailing criminal or administrative responsibility according to law.

6. The Central Electoral Commission informs the party (bloc), candidate for the deputies of its decision about abolishment of registration of the candidate (candidates) or about warning not later than on the next day after the day of its adoption and provides a representative of the party (bloc) or the candidate with a copy of this decision within the same timeframe. If the above-mentioned decision is adopted on the last day before the day of elections a copy of this decision is delivered to the indicated persons immediately.

7. In case of death of a deputy or recognition him/her untraceable the Central Electoral Commission declares him/her as that one who left the running as a candidate and excludes him/her from appropriate ticket.

Chapter VIII - ELECTION PROPAGANDA

Article 52. Terms for conduct of election propaganda

1. Election propaganda starts on the moment of adoption of a decision on registration of candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of the party (bloc), by the Central Electoral Commission.

2. Election propaganda is terminated at midnight of the last Friday before the day of elections.

3. Election propaganda conducted beyond the timeframe established by this Article is prohibited. Mass actions (marches, demonstrations, mass-meetings) on behalf of the party (bloc) – subject of electoral process, as well as public declarations about support of concerts, performances, sporting events, demonstrations of films and TV-programmes by the party (bloc) are prohibited.

Article 53. Forms and means of election propaganda

1. Election propaganda may be conducted in any forms and by any means that do not contradict the Constitution of Ukraine and laws of Ukraine, including in the form of political advertising. The citizens of Ukraine have the right to discuss freely and comprehensively election programmes of parties (blocs), political, professional and personal qualities of candidates for the deputies, conduct propaganda for or against parties (blocs), candidates for the deputies.

2. Election propaganda embraces political advertisement, which includes any printed, oral, audio and audio-visual types and forms of ideological influence on people, aimed at direct or indirect attraction of attention to subjects of electoral process, form positive attitude to them in society and in consciousness of citizens or direct political behavior of citizens and social groups to support of subjects of electoral process during elections, including informational publicizings about the measures being taken or supported in this respect.

3. Political advertisement does not embrace official announcements during electoral process (without comments, which may be of propaganda character), as well as video-, audio-records, films, photo-illustrations about the actions of candidates for the deputies, concerned with fulfilment of their official powers, envisaged by the Constitution of Ukraine or laws of Ukraine.
4. Election propaganda is conducted at the expense of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine delivered for preparation and conduct of elections for the purposes determined by this Law as also at the expense of money of electoral funds of parties (blocs).
5. Election propaganda, conducted at the expense of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections, must be provided with observation of the principle of equal conditions concerning provision of parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process with equal printed areas in printed mass media and equal airtime on radio and television.
6. Executive power bodies and local self-government bodies provide premises, suitable for conduct of public actions of election propaganda, which are organized by a territorial electoral commission. At that the territorial electoral commission must ensure equal possibilities for all parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process. Payment for the use of given premises is provided in the order established by Article 41 of this Law.
7. A party (blocs) – subject of electoral process has the right to rent houses and premises of all types of property for conduct of congresses, meetings, debates, discussions and other public actions of election propaganda on contractual basis and at the expense of money of electoral fund of the party (bloc).
8. A party (bloc) informs corresponding territorial electoral commission of the time and place of conduct of public actions of election propaganda.
9. Placement of bearers of political advertisement in public transport is prohibited.

Article 54. Informational posters and materials of election propaganda

1. The Central Electoral Commission provides production of informational posters of parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process not later than 35 days before the day of elections at the expense of money delivered from the State Budget of Ukraine for preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies. These posters must contain election programmes of the parties (blocs), submitted by them at registration of candidates for the deputies, the ticket of the party (bloc) with indication of surname, name, patronymic name, year of birth, position (occupation), place of work and residence, party membership of the candidates for the deputies included in it and also photos of first five candidates for the deputies. The Central Electoral Commission determines the form, size and way of printing.
2. The Central Electoral Commission submits the text of informational poster to a representative of the party (bloc) for approval.
3. Produced informational posters of parties (blocs) are transmitted to corresponding electoral commissions on the basis of five posters per each electoral commission in the order established by the Central Electoral Commission and the rest is delivered to a representative of a corresponding party (bloc).

4. Informational posters are transmitted to corresponding electoral commissions not later than 20 days before the day of elections.
5. A party (bloc) – subject of electoral process may produce material of election propaganda at its own discretion at the expense and within the limits of electoral fund of the party (bloc). A party may produce printed material for its election propaganda (election propaganda of the bloc, in which it is a part) with use of property that belongs to it. Information contained in such materials must satisfy the requirements of law.
6. A party (bloc) – subject of electoral process must submit, not later than within seven days since its production, one copy of each printed material of election propaganda, produced at the expense of money of electoral fund of the party (bloc) and with use of property that belongs to it to the Central Electoral Commission.
7. Printed materials of election propaganda must contain data on the establishment that printed them, or a note that the printing was done with use of property of the party, their circulation, information on persons responsible for publication.
8. Local executive power bodies, local self-government bodies allot, not later than 70 days before the day of elections, premises and equip stands, advertisement boards in public places for placement of materials of election propaganda.

Article 55. General order of use of mass media

1. Election propaganda with use of mass media of all types of property is conducted with observation of the principle of equal conditions and in the order envisaged by this Law.
2. Election propaganda in mass media is conducted in the form of public debates, discussions, ‘round tables’, press-conferences, interview, appearances, political advertisement, television ‘sketches’, video films, other advertisements and announcements about a party (bloc), candidates for the deputies and also in other forms that do not contradict the Constitution of Ukraine and laws of Ukraine.
3. A party (bloc) – subject of electoral process has the right to use state and municipal mass media at the expense of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections on terms envisaged by this Law.
4. The Central Electoral Commission establishes the order of provision of airtime and printed area at the expense of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections.
5. Election propaganda in the mass media of all types of property, conducted at the expense of money of electoral fund of a party (bloc), is provided on the basis of equal payment for the unit of airtime or printed area.
6. Prices for a unit of printed area and airtime are established by corresponding mass media not later than 130 days before the day of elections at the rate that may not exceed corresponding average index for the last quarter of the year the precedes the year of conduct of elections of the deputies. The Central Electoral Commission together with the National Council of Ukraine On Television and Radio Broadcasting and the State Committee of

Ukraine On Television and Radio Broadcasting determine the average price index for the unit of printed area and airtime. The price for a unit of printed area and airtime for conduct of Election propaganda may not be changed during electoral process. A mass medium may not provide discounts for payment for separate candidates or parties (blocs) that nominated candidates.

7. A mass medium that provided a party (bloc) – subject of electoral process with airtime or printed area may not refuse to provide another party (bloc) – subject of electoral process with airtime or printed area on the same terms.

8. Mass media, in case of publicizing of results of polls concerned with elections of the deputies, must indicate the organization that conducted the poll, as well as time of its conduct, number of questioned persons, method of collection of information, precise wording of questions, statistics concerning possible mistake.

9. Limitations established by parts five-seven of this Article, are not applied to mass media, founders (owners) of which are the parties – subjects of electoral process (parties, which are parts of the bloc – subject of electoral process).

10. Coverage of actions of election propaganda in mass media of all types of property in the form of informational reports (news) may be provided exceptionally on the basis of objective, impartial reports about events without comments and estimates.

Article 56. Order of use of electronic (audiovisual) mass media

1. All television- and radio-organizations must publish in printed mass media information concerning prices for one minute (second) of airtime and send these prices to the Central Electoral Commission and territorial electoral commissions not later than 120 days before the day of elections.

2. Airtime for conduct of election propaganda at the expense and within the limits of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections, is provided by state and municipal television- and radio-organizations between seven and ten p.m.

3. Time of broadcasting (schedule of broadcasting) of television- and radio-organizations, which have licences of the National Council of Ukraine On Television and Radio Broadcasting, giving the right to use national channels of broadcasting, is changed (without change of the amount of broadcasting) for the time of election propaganda during the period of elections of the deputies with a view to provide regional state (municipal) television- and radio-organizations with possibilities to broadcast their programmes and electoral telecasts in corresponding regions.

4. A party (bloc) – subject of electoral process is provided by television- and radio-organizations with general time for conduct of election propaganda at the expense and within the limits of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections, not less than 60 minutes on nation television and not less than 60 minutes on national radio channel, and also 20 minutes on regional television channels and 20 minutes on regional radio channels in each of the regions of Ukraine determined by Article 133 part two of the Constitution of Ukraine. This time is provided to a party (bloc) three times (twice on regional television- and radio channels) on each of the mentioned channels in equal parts of the general time.

5. It is prohibited to comment or estimate in any form the content of the programme of election propaganda, as well as to give any information concerning this party (bloc) and candidates nominated by it, during 20 minutes before and after television- and radio-broadcasting of television- and radio-programme of election propaganda of a party (bloc).

6. The schedule of airtime with indication of television- and radio-programmes of election propaganda, precise date and time of their going on the air is compiled by corresponding state and municipal television- and radio-organizations on the basis of results of castings of lots, conducted accordingly by the Central Electoral Commission, one of territorial electoral commissions upon the decision of the Central Electoral Commission in each of the regions of Ukraine (The Autonomous Crimea Republic, oblasts, Kyiv and Sevastopol cities) with participation accordingly of representatives of parties (blocs) in the Central Electoral Commission or authorized persons from the parties (blocs).

7. Results of casting of lots concerning provision of airtime for conduct of election propaganda at the expense of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections, are announced correspondingly in the newspapers "Golos Ukrainy" and "Uriadovyi Curier", local state and municipal mass media within a three-day period since their approval by the Central Electoral Commission or corresponding territorial electoral commissions.

8. Payment for given airtime is provided by the Central Electoral Commission and corresponding territorial electoral commissions in accordance with the estimates, approved by them, within the limits of funds of the state Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections, and on the basis of corresponding agreements, signed between the Central Electoral Commission and the National Television Company of Ukraine, the National Radio Company of Ukraine, between corresponding territorial electoral commissions and regional state and municipal television- and radio-organizations.

9. Airtime, given at the expense of money of electoral fund of a party (bloc), is provided on the basis of the agreement, signed by the manager of current account of electoral fund of the party (bloc) on behalf of the party (bloc) with television- and radio-organization of any type of property. It is prohibited to provide airtime without signing of such agreement and receipt of money on the account of the television- and radio-organization.

10. Prices for a unit of printed area and airtime are established by corresponding mass media not later than 130 days before the day of elections at the rate that may not exceed corresponding average index for the last quarter of the year the precedes the year of conduct of elections of the deputies. The Central Electoral Commission together with the National Council of Ukraine On Television and Radio Broadcasting and the State Committee of Ukraine On Television and Radio Broadcasting determine the average price index for the unit of printed area and airtime. The price for a unit of printed area and airtime for conduct of election propaganda may not be changed during electoral process. A mass medium may not provide discounts for payment for separate candidates or parties (blocs) that nominated candidates.

11. Television- and radio-organization must provide audio-, video record of all broadcasts that contain election propaganda and keep them till the end of thirty-day period since the day of official publicizing of results of elections.

12. Television- and radio-organizations of all types of property must submit information on provision of airtime for conduct of election propaganda and, if there is a necessity – copies of corresponding agreements, documents of payment and broadcasts recorded on type and other bearers, on a written inquiry of the Central Electoral Commission, National Council of Ukraine On Television and Radio Broadcasting.

Article 57. Order of use of printed mass media

1. A party (bloc) – subject of electoral process has the right to publicize its electoral programme in size no more than seven thousand eight hundred printed signs in equal for all parties (blocs) way of printing in newspapers “Golos Ukrainy” and “Uriadovyi Curier” at the expense and within the limits of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections. The Central Electoral Commission signs the agreement with the editorships of the above-mentioned newspapers.

2. A party (bloc) subject of electoral process has the right to publicize its electoral programme, mentioned in part one of this Article, in one of local state or municipal mass media in equal for all parties (blocs) way of printing at the expense and within the limits of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections. A corresponding territorial electoral commission signs the agreement with the editorship of a corresponding mass medium.

3. The Central Electoral Commission together with corresponding territorial electoral commissions determine, by casting of lots with the assistance of representatives or authorized persons from the parties (blocs), the queue of printing of electoral programmes at the expense of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections.

4. The results of casting of lots of the queue of printing of electoral programmes of parties (blocs) are published accordingly in newspapers “Golos Ukrainy” and “Uriadovyi Curier”, in local state or municipal printed mass media within three-day period after their approval by the Central Electoral Commission or corresponding territorial electoral commission.

5. A party (bloc) – subject of electoral process has the right to publicize propaganda materials in printed mass media of all types of property at the expense of money of its electoral fund.

6. Propaganda materials, mentioned in part five of this Article, are publicized on the basis of an agreement signed by the manager of current account of electoral fund of the party (bloc) on behalf of the party (bloc) with editorship (editor) of a printed mass medium. It is prohibited to publicize these materials without signing of such agreement and receipt of money on the account of the editorship (editor). This limitation is not applied to a mass medium, owned by a party – subject of electoral process (party, which is part of a bloc – subject of electoral process).

7. Editorships (editors) of printed mass media of all types of property must submit to the Central Electoral Commission information on use of printed for placing of propaganda materials of parties (blocs) and, if there is a necessity – copies of corresponding agreements, documents of payment and corresponding publications on its written inquiry.

Article 58. Limitations concerning conduct of election propaganda

1. Participation in election propaganda is prohibited for:

- 1) persons who are not citizens of Ukraine;
- 2) executive power bodies and local self-government bodies, their officials and employees except for the cases when a corresponding official or employee is a candidate for the deputies;
- 3) law-enforcement and judicial bodies, their officials and employees;
- 4) members of electoral commissions during the period of powers of corresponding electoral commissions.

2. Election propaganda is limited in military units (formations) and in establishments of penitentiary system. Visiting of military units (formations) and establishments of penitentiary system by separate candidates or authorized persons of parties (blocs) is prohibited. Meetings of these persons with electors are organized by corresponding territorial electoral commissions together with commanders of military units (formations) or heads of establishments of penitentiary system with obligatory notification of all authorized persons from the parties (blocs) in corresponding territorial electoral constituency not later than three days before the day of the meeting.

3. Spread in any form of materials, which contain calls for liquidation of independence of Ukraine, change of constitutional system by way of violence, violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State, injury to its security, illegal seizure of state power, propaganda by way of violence and kindling of inter-ethnic, race, religious enmity, encroachments on the rights and freedoms of a person, health of population is prohibited.

4. Mass media, their officials and employees and creative employees are prohibited to agitate in their materials and broadcasts, not conditioned by agreements, signed according to the requirements of Article 56 part nine and Article 57 part six of this Law, for or against parties (blocs), candidates nominated by them, estimate their electoral programmes or give preference to them in any form during electoral process. In case of violation by them of this norm the validity of their licences may be temporarily (till the end of electoral process) stopped upon the application of the Central Electoral Commission or corresponding territorial electoral commission. If a mass medium violates other norms of this Law, the temporarily stoppage of validity of the licence may be provided only by the court decision.

5. A mass medium that made public information considered by the party (bloc) – subject of electoral process or a candidate for the deputies obviously inadequate must, not later than within three days after publicizing of such materials but not later than on the last day before the day of elections, provide the party (bloc) candidate for the deputies, in respect of which inadequate information was made public, at their request with the possibility to refute such materials by the following ways: to give the same airtime accordingly on television or radio or publish in a printed mass medium information submitted by the party (bloc), candidate for the deputies, which must be printed in the same type and placed in the column called “refutation” on the same place of page and in the size not less than the size of the notification that is being refuted. Refutation must contain reference to a corresponding publication in the printed mass medium, broadcast on television, radio and to the facts that are being refuted. Refutation published on the last day before the day of elections must not contain direct calls to vote for or against certain part (bloc). Refutation must be publicized without annexes, comments and full-length and at the expense of the mass medium.

6. Election propaganda, which is accompanied by provision of electors, establishments, institutions, organizations with money or goods, services, works, securities, credits, lotteries, other material values free of charge or on preferential terms is prohibited. Such election propaganda or provision of electors, establishments, institutions, organizations with money or goods, services, works, securities, credits, lotteries, other material values free of charge or on preferential terms, accompanied by calls or proposals to vote or not to vote for a certain party (bloc) or accompanied by recalling the name of a party (bloc) or names of a candidate for the deputies is considered to be indirect bribery of electors mentioned in Article 51 part three point 2 of this Law.
7. The Central Electoral Commission provides allocation in state mass media of an explanation concerning prohibition of provision of funds or goods, services, works, securities, credits, lotteries, other material values free of charge or on preferential terms during electoral process. The text of the explanation is approved by the Central Electoral Commission and is published on first pages of newspapers "Golos Ukrainy" and "Uriadovyi Curier" and is broadcasted by television- and radio-programmes starting 60 days before the day of elections twice per week at the expense of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections.
8. Regional state and municipal television- and radio-programmes must not block broadcasts about election propaganda of parties (blocs), broadcasted on national channels at the expense of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections, by their own broadcasts.
9. Specially authorized central executive power body on television and radio broadcasting together with state television- and radio-programmes, subordinated to it, must provide the queue of broadcasting, which consists in the following: broadcast of election propaganda programme of one party (bloc) on the first national television channel must not concur with broadcast of such programme of another party (bloc) on the first national radio channel if the airtime for both broadcasts is provided at the expense of funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, delivered for preparation and conduct of elections.
10. Inclusion of election propaganda materials of parties (blocs) or political advertisement in informational television- and radio-programmes is prohibited. Political advertisement must be separated from other materials and marked accordingly.
11. It is prohibited to interrupt broadcast of electoral programmes of parties (blocs) by advertisement of goods, works, services and other publicizing.
12. Election propaganda in foreign mass media, operating on the territory of Ukraine or outside its borders as well as in mass media registered in Ukraine where the share of foreign property exceeds 50 percent, is prohibited.
13. Mass media of all types of property, operating on the territory of Ukraine, are prohibited to disseminate information about results of polls in respect of the parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process during last 15 days before the day of elections.
14. Allocation of printed election propaganda materials, political advertisement and announcements about the course of electoral process on architecture memorials as well as in places where such materials impede the security of traffic is prohibited.

15. Candidates for the deputies who hold the office, including more than one, in executive power or local self-government bodies, in state or municipal companies, in establishments, institutions, organizations, military units (formations), are prohibited to involve or use for conduct of election propaganda or any other work concerned with conduct of election propaganda subordinated persons (at work time), official transport, communication, equipment, premises, other objects and resources at the place of their work as well as to use official or production conferences for conduct of election propaganda.

16. Production and spread of printed election propaganda materials, which do not contain information about the establishment that printed them, its circulation, information on persons responsible for the publication, is prohibited.

17. Election propaganda is stopped at midnight of the last Friday that precedes the day of elections. Conduct of active propaganda (publication of propaganda materials in mass media, dissemination of election propaganda leaflets, posting in many places of electoral posters, public calls to vote for or against parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process) and dissemination of political advertisement since this time is prohibited. Election propaganda materials are taken away at midnight of the last Friday that precedes the day of elections by corresponding services of local executive power bodies and local self-government bodies.

18. Publicizing of results of polls concerning declaration of will of electors during voting and before its termination is prohibited.

19. Impeding to realization of the right to conduct election propaganda as well as violation of the order of conduct of such propaganda established by law entail responsibility envisaged by laws of Ukraine.

20. If the Central Electoral Commission or territorial electoral commission receives applications, complaints concerning violation of the requirements of parts three, six, ten – eighteen of this Article, it immediately sends this application or complaint to corresponding law-enforcement bodies for verification and taking of measures according to laws of Ukraine.

Chapter IX - GUARANTEES OF ACTIVITY OF PARTIES (BLOCS), CANDIDATES FOR THE DEPUTIES, OFFICIAL POLL-WATCHERS

Article 59. Guarantees of activity of parties (blocs) in electoral process

1. A party (bloc) that nominated candidate for the deputies has the right to delegate one representative to the Central Electoral Commission with the right of advisory vote, who is authorized to represent the interests of the party (bloc). The central governing board of the party (bloc) approves the candidature of the representative.

2. A citizen of Ukraine who has the right to vote may be a representative of a party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission. The following persons may not be representatives of a party (bloc): a member of electoral commission; official of executive power bodies or bodies of judiciary or local self-government bodies; military man; rank and leading employees of internal

affairs bodies of Ukraine, Security Service of Ukraine; a person who serves alternative (non-military) service.

3. An application on registration of a representative of a party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission, signed by the head of the party (heads of parties, which are parts of the bloc) and sealed by the seal of the party (parties, which are parts of the bloc), and copy of the decision of the central governing board of the party (bloc) about approval of the candidature of representative of the party (bloc) are submitted to the Central Electoral Commission at the same time as the application on registration of candidates for the deputies from the party (bloc). The application on registration of a representative of a party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission must contain the following information: surname, name, patronymic name of a representative of a party (bloc), his/her citizenship, date, month and year of birth, place of work, position (occupation), place of residence, telephone number. Written consent of this person to represent the interests of the party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission is attached to the application.

4. The Central Electoral Commission registers a representative of a party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission with the right of advisory vote and provides him/her with the certificate by the form, established by the Central Electoral Commission, not later than on the third working day after receipt of the documents, mentioned in part three of this Article. If a party (bloc) loses the status of subject of electoral process, the powers of representative of the party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission are considered to be terminated since the moment of beginning of mentioned circumstances.

5. A party (bloc) – subject of electoral process may have no more than five authorized persons in national constituency and two authorized persons in each territorial constituency. An authorized person of a party (bloc) represents corresponding party (bloc) – subject of electoral process and is not an independent subject of electoral process. An authorized person of a party (bloc) may not be a candidate for the deputies and must correspond to requirements mentioned in part two of this Article. The central governing board of the party (bloc) approves the list of authorized persons from the parties (blocs) with obligatory indication of corresponding constituency.

6. The application on registration of authorized persons from a party (bloc), signed by the head of the party (heads of parties, which are parts of the bloc) and sealed by the seal of the party (parties, which are parts of the bloc), and a copy of the decision of the central governing board of the party (bloc) about adoption of the list of authorized persons of the party (bloc) are submitted to the Central Electoral Commission at any time after registration of candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of the party (bloc). The application on registration of authorized persons of the party (bloc) must contain the following information: surname, name, patronymic name of each authorized person of the party (bloc), corresponding constituency, citizenship of authorized person of the part (bloc), date, month and year of birth, place of work, position (occupation), place of residence, telephone number. Written applications of these persons to represent the interests of the party (bloc) in corresponding constituency are attached to the application.

7. The Central Electoral Commission registers authorized persons of a party (bloc) and provides a representative of the party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission with their certificates by the form, established by the Central Electoral Commission, not later than on the third working day after receipt of the documents, mentioned in part six of this Article. If a party (bloc) loses the status of subject of electoral process, the powers of authorized persons of the party (bloc) are considered to be terminated since the moment of beginning of mentioned circumstances.

8. A representative of a party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission, authorized person of a party (bloc) have the right to be dispensed from production of official duties without reservation of salary by agreement of the owner of an enterprise, establishment, organization or a body authorized by it for the period from the day of their registration by the Central Electoral Commission to the moment of termination of their powers or termination of electoral process.

9. A representative of a party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission, authorized person of a party (bloc) have the right to apply to the Central Electoral Commission with application on divesting of their powers at any time before the day of elections.

10. The governing board of a party (bloc), which adopted the decision on approval of a representative of the party (bloc) or authorized person of a party (bloc) may at any time adopt a decision on withdrawal of the representative of the party (bloc) or authorized person of the party (bloc) and approve another candidature instead of withdrawn one. Corresponding application together with a copy of the decision and other documents are submitted to the Central Electoral Commission in the order established by parts three and six of this Article.

11. The Central Electoral Commission adopts a decision on abolishment of registration of a representative of a party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission or authorized person of a party (bloc) and adopts a decision on registration of another person as the representative of the party (bloc) in the Central Executive Commission or authorized person of a party (bloc) on the basis of application submitted according to part nine or ten of this Article not later than on the third working day after its coming and in case of submission of the application on the last day before the day of elections – immediately.

12. A certificate of a representative of a party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission or authorized person of a party (bloc), whose powers are terminated before the end of electoral process, is cancelled and immediately returned to the Central Electoral Commission.

13. A representative of a party (bloc) in the Central Electoral Commission has the right:

- 1) to be present at all meetings of the Central Electoral Commission during discussion of issues concerned with elections of the deputies and also take part in their discussion with the right of advisory vote;
- 2) to familiarize with content of minutes of meetings of the Central Electoral Commission and its decisions and documents on the basis of which these decisions were adopted, and also to have copies of these decisions;
- 3) to familiarize immediately with the minutes, telephone messages, faxes and other official announcements that come to the Central Electoral Commission from territorial and foreign polling district electoral commissions about results of voting in corresponding territorial constituency, and also familiarize with the minutes of corresponding polling district electoral commissions about vote count in this polling district and to have their copies;

- 4) to realize other rights envisaged by this Law.

14. An authorized person of a party (bloc)

- 1) promotes participation of its party (bloc) in electoral process including in conduct of election propaganda;
- 2) represent the interests of the party (bloc) in relations with electoral commissions (except for the Central Electoral Commission), executive power bodies, judicial bodies and local self-government bodies, electors, other subjects of electoral process on the territory of corresponding constituency;
- 3) may participate with the right of advisory vote in meetings of electoral commissions (except for the Central Electoral Commission) on the territory of corresponding constituency;
- 4) has the right to be present in the polling district during the voting and at the meeting of polling district electoral commission at vote count with consideration of limitations established by Article 27 part nine of this Law;
- 5) in case of violation of this Law has the right to draw up a corresponding report, which must be signed by him/her and at least by two electors who certify the fact of this violation and submitted to a corresponding electoral commission;
- 6) has other rights envisaged by this Law.

Article 60. Guarantees o activity of candidates for the deputies

1. A candidate for the deputies, except for a candidate for the deputies who is the President of Ukraine or people's deputy of Ukraine, may not be rejected in dispense of production or official duties at the place of work with granting of non-paid leave for the period of election propaganda.
2. A candidate for the deputies may not be dismissed from work on the initiative of the owner of enterprise, establishment, organization or a body, authorized by him/her body, commander of a military unit (formation) during election propaganda. A candidate for the deputies may not be moved without his/her consent to another work, sent in business trip, called for military or alternative (non-military) service, training (testing) and special musters of military men.

Article 61. Official poll-watchers

1. Official poll-watchers from parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process may participate in electoral process. An official poll-watcher from a party (bloc) is an independent subject of electoral process.
2. Official poll-watchers from foreign states and international organizations may observe the course of electoral process.
3. Powers of official poll-watchers start on the day of their registration by corresponding electoral commission in the order envisaged by this Law and are terminated after determination of results of elections by the Central Electoral Commission.
4. An electoral commission that registered an official poll-watcher may terminate his/her powers before the appointed time in case of violation by him/her of laws of Ukraine. The grounded decision must be adopted in respect of pre-term termination of powers of official poll-watcher.

Article 62. Official poll-watchers from parties (blocs)

1 A citizen of Ukraine who has the right to vote and who is not a member of any electoral commission may be an official poll-watcher from a party (bloc) – subject of electoral activity. The following persons may not be official poll-watchers from parties (blocs): a member of electoral commission, official of executive power and judicial bodies or official of local self-government bodies; military man; rank and leading employees of internal affairs bodies of Ukraine, Security Service of Ukraine; a person who serves alternative (non-military) service.

2. An official poll-watcher from a party (bloc) is registered by a territorial electoral commission upon the application of the governing board of regional, city or higher-level organization of party (organizations of parties, which are parts of the bloc).

3. An application on registration of official poll-watchers the following data must be indicated: their surnames, names, patronymic names, citizenship, addresses of place of residence and telephone numbers. Applications of these persons about their consent to be official poll-watchers from corresponding party (bloc) must be attached to the application.

4. An application on registration of a poll-watcher from a party (bloc), signed by the head of district, city or higher-level organization of the party (parties, which are parts of the bloc) is submitted to a corresponding territorial electoral commission not later than five days before the day of elections. Only violation of parts one-three of this Article may be the reason for refusal to register an official poll-watcher from the party (bloc).

5. A corresponding territorial electoral commission provides official poll-watchers from parties (blocs) with certificates, made by the form established by the Central Electoral Commission not later than on the next day after submission of the application.

6. An official poll-watcher from a party (bloc) has the right:

- 1) to stay in polling districts during the voting, to observe at any distance the actions of members of electoral commission, including during delivery of ballot papers to electors and vote count, not impeding the members of electoral commission;
- 2) to take photos and make filming, audio- and video record;
- 3) to be present at delivery of ballot papers to members of polling district electoral commission for organization of voting of electors outside the premises for voting and also at conduct of such voting;
- 4) to be present at meetings of polling district and territorial electoral commissions with observation of requirements of this Law and consideration of provisions established by Article 27 part nine of this Law including during the vote count in polling district, determination of results of the voting in territorial constituency;
- 5) to apply to corresponding electoral commission and court with the complaint to eliminate violations of this Law in case of their revealing;
- 6) to draw up an act on revealing of violation of this Law, which must be signed by him/her and at least two electors who certify the fact of such violation, with indication of their surnames, names, patronymic names, addresses of place of residence, and submit it with a corresponding complaint to a corresponding electoral commission within the timeframe established by Article 87 of this Law;
- 7) to take necessary measures concerning illegal actions during the voting and vote count in the polling district;

- 8) to have copies of minutes about transmission of ballot papers, about vote count and determination of results of the voting and other documents in cases envisaged by this law;
 - 9) to realize other rights envisaged by this Law.
- 7) An official poll-watcher from a party (bloc) has no right:
- 1) to interfere groundlessly in the work of electoral commission, to perform actions that disturb electoral process or impede members of electoral commission to fulfil their powers;
 - 2) to fill in a ballot paper instead of elector (including at his/her instance);
 - 3) to be present at filling in by elector of a ballot paper in a cabin (room) for secret voting.
8. In case of violation by an official poll-watcher from a party (bloc) of requirements of part seven of this Article, a polling district electoral commission may deprive him/her of the right to be present at a meeting of the polling district electoral commission. Such decision may be appealed by official poll-watcher from a party (bloc) in the court order established by this Law.
9. A governing board of a district, city or higher-level organization of a party (organizations of parties, which are parts of the bloc) has the right to recall its official poll-watcher by applying in writing to a corresponding territorial electoral commission about termination of his/her powers and submit the documents for registration of another person in the order established by this Law.
10. An official poll-watcher has the right to apply at any time to a territorial electoral commission with application on resigning of his/her powers. The territorial electoral commission adopts a decision on the basis of such application and delivers a copy of it to the authorized person of the party (bloc).

Article 63. Official poll-watchers from foreign states, international organizations

1. Official poll-watchers from foreign states, international organizations are registered by the Central Electoral Commission. Proposals concerning their registration are submitted to the Central Electoral Commission either by them personally or through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine not later than 10 days before the day of elections.
2. The Central Electoral Commission adopts a decision on registration of official poll-watchers from foreign states and international organizations not later than 5 days before the day of elections.
3. The Central Electoral Commission provides official poll-watchers from foreign states, international organization with the certificates, made by the form established by it.
4. Official poll-watchers from foreign states, international organizations fulfil their powers on the territory of Ukraine.
5. An official poll-watcher from a foreign state, international organization has the right:
 - 1) to be present at meetings of candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs) with electors, at electoral gatherings, mass-meetings, meetings of electoral commission;
 - 2) to familiarize with materials of election propaganda;

- 3) to stay in polling districts at voting and vote count and also at determination of results of the voting by territorial electoral commissions;
- 4) to take photos and make films, audio- and video record;
- 5) to come out with suggestions concerning organization of conduct of elections of the deputies and improvement of legislation of Ukraine with consideration of international experience, to hold press-conferences with observation of requirements of legislation of Ukraine;
- 6) to create together with other poll-watchers from foreign states, international organizations temporary groups of poll-watchers for co-ordination of their activity within the powers envisaged by this Law and by agreement of the Central Electoral Commission.

6. Official poll-watchers from foreign states, international organizations provide observation without assistance and independently.

7. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, other executive power bodies, local self-government bodies and electoral commissions must promote official poll-watchers from foreign states, international organizations in fulfilment by them of their powers.

8. Financial and material supply of activity of official poll-watchers from foreign states, international organizations is provided at the expense of funds of the states or organizations, which assigned these poll-watchers to Ukraine or at the expense of their own funds.

9. Official poll-watchers from foreign states, international organizations have no right to use their status in the activity, which is not concerned with observation of the electoral process, and also interfere in the work of electoral commissions.

Chapter X -VOTING AND DETERMINATION OF RESULTS OF ELECTIONS OF THE DEPUTIES

Article 64. Ballot paper

1. The Central Electoral Commission adopts the form and text of the ballot paper not later than 32 days before the day of elections.

2. Ballot papers are the documents of strict accounting.

3. A ballot paper must contain the following: name and date of elections, number of territorial constituency and number of a polling district, except for special polling districts, created according to Article 19 part eleven of this Law, and also indication of place for the seal of a polling district electoral commission, surname, initials and signature of a member of electoral commission who will issue the ballot paper.

4. The full name of each party (bloc with obligatory indication of names of parties, which are parts of the bloc), surnames, names, patronymic names of first five candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of the party (bloc) must be indicated in a ballot paper. On the right side opposite to the name of each party (bloc) there is an empty square. Names of the parties (blocs) are in the order of their numbers, determined by means of casting of votes, conducted by the

Central Electoral Commission with participation of representatives of the parties (blocs) after termination of registration of candidates for the deputies from the parties (blocs) not later than 32 days before the day of elections. After the list of parties (blocs) there is the following text: “Do not support the candidates for the people’s deputies of Ukraine from any political party, electoral bloc of political parties” and opposite to this text there is an empty square.

5. A ballot paper contains explanation concerning the order of its filling in by elector during the voting.

6. A ballot paper has the control coupon, separated by the line of tearing off. The control coupon must contain the following information: name and date of elections, number of the territorial constituency and number of the polling district, except for special polling districts, created according to Article 19 part eleven of this Law, and also indication of place for the number under which an elector is mentioned in the list of electors in the polling district, place for signature of an elector who receives the ballot paper, and place for surname, initials and signature of a member of a polling district electoral commission who will issue the ballot paper.

Article 65. The order of production of ballot papers

1. The Central Electoral Commission ensures production of ballot papers for elections of the deputies in the centralized order by state printing enterprises on the basis of agreements signed with them, not later than 10 days before the day of elections.

2. Technical waste, printing rejects, and also printing forms are annihilated in the order and within the timeframe, determined by the agreement on production of ballot papers.

3. The Central Electoral Commission receives ballot papers in the packing of enterprise-producer on the basis of acceptance –transmission act made by the form established by the Central Electoral Commission. The acceptance–transmission act of ballot papers with indication of number of received ballot papers is publicized on the official website of the Central Electoral Commission not later than on the next day after the day of its signing.

4. Ballot papers for elections of the deputies are printed on equal paper by the form and with the text, approved by the Central Electoral Commission and must be of equal size, colour and content.

5. A ballot paper is printed in official language on one page with the text only on one side.

6. In a special polling district, created on the vessel, which is sailing on the day of elections of the deputies under the National Flag of Ukraine, as well as on polar station of Ukraine ballot papers may be produced directly by the polling district electoral commission as an exception and by agreement of the Central Electoral Commission.

7. In case of abolishment of a decision on registration of all candidates for the deputies from the party (bloc) after production of ballot papers but more than 10 days prior the day of elections the Central Electoral Commission adopts a decision on production of new ballot papers. Production of new ballot papers is provided in the order established by this Law. New ballot papers are produced on paper of another colour. Old ballot papers are returned to the Central Electoral Commission by territorial electoral commissions on the basis of act the form of which is determined by the Central Electoral Commission. The act must contain the following data: quantity of received ballot papers, quantity of returned ballot papers and, in case of incompliance of indicated numbers – the reasons of incompliance.

8. If a decision on abolishment of the decision on registration of all candidates for the deputies from a party (bloc) is adopted 10 or less days before the day of elections, the Central Electoral Commission adopts a decision on introduction of changes in a ballot paper. Members of polling district electoral commissions with use of corresponding stamp introduce such amendments to ballot papers. Every elector must be informed at delivery of a ballot paper of the changes introduced to the ballot paper.

9. A ballot paper to which changes envisaged by part eight of this Article were not introduced is considered void. A ballot paper amended without a decision of the Central Electoral Commission or not in accordance with this decision is considered void.

Article 66. Order of transmission of ballot papers to electoral commissions

1. A territorial electoral commission accepts ballot papers from authorized member of the Central Electoral Commission at its meeting. A territorial electoral commission draws up minutes about acceptance of ballot papers by the form established by the Central Electoral Commission. The minutes are drawn up in three copies and are signed by all members of territorial electoral commission who were present at the meeting, authorized member of the Central Electoral Commission who provides transmission of ballot papers and also by candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs), official poll-watchers from parties (blocs) who were present at the meeting of the commission, and is sealed by the seal of the territorial electoral commission. The first copy of the minutes is transmitted to the Central Electoral Commission, the territorial electoral commission keeps the second one and the third one is immediately posted up in the premises of the territorial electoral commission for general familiarization.

2. A territorial electoral commission ensures storage and security of ballot papers, received from the Central Electoral Commission. Ballot papers are stored in the premise of territorial electoral commission in the safe (metal box), which is sealed up by the ribbon, signed by all members who were present at the meeting, sealed by the seal of the commission and is permanently (before the day of elections) protected by employee of internal affair bodies.

3. A territorial electoral commission transmits ballot papers to polling district electoral commissions at its meeting not earlier than three days before the day of elections. Ballot papers are accepted by at least three members of each polling district electoral commission who are representatives of different parties (blocs).

4. The minutes on transmission of ballot papers to polling district electoral commissions by territorial electoral commission must be drawn up by the form established by the Central Electoral Commission and contain the following data:

- 1) number of the territorial constituency;
- 2) quantity of ballot papers, received by a territorial electoral commission with numbers of polling districts and without indication of a number of a polling district;
- 3) number of a polling district;
- 4) quantity of electors in a polling district according to the list of electors on the day of drawing up of the minutes;
- 5) quantity of ballot papers, transmitted to the polling district for voting;
- 6) surnames, initials and signatures of members of the polling district electoral commission who accepted the ballot papers;
- 7) quantity of ballot papers that remain for storage in the territorial electoral commission with numbers of polling districts and without indication of the number of the polling district.

5. The minutes on transmission of ballot papers to polling district electoral commissions are drawn up in number of copies that is on three copies more than the number of persons who are in the composition of the territorial commission. Copies of the minutes are numbered and have equal legal force. The copies must be signed by all members of the territorial electoral commission who were present at the meeting, and also by candidates for the deputies, authorised persons from the parties (blocs), official poll-watchers from the parties (blocs), who were present at the meeting and must be sealed by the seal of the territorial electoral commission. The first copy of the minutes is sent to the Central Electoral Commission, the territorial electoral commission keeps the second one and the third one is immediately posted up in the premise of the territorial electoral commission for general familiarization. The rest of copies of the minutes are issued to members of territorial electoral commission on the basis one copy per person. The abstract from the minutes with indication of data that concern corresponding electoral commission is delivered together with ballot papers to representatives of each polling district electoral commissions, who received ballot papers, signed by the head and secretary of the territorial electoral commission and three members of corresponding polling district electoral commission, and sealed by the seal of the territorial electoral commission.

6. Polling district electoral commissions of foreign polling districts are provided with ballot papers in the order established by the Central Electoral Commission.

7. A polling district electoral commission is provided with all ballot papers on which there is its number. Polling district electoral commissions in polling districts created as an exception according to article 19 part eleven of this Law are provided with ballot papers without indication of the number of polling district in the quantity that equals the number of citizens included in the list of electors in corresponding polling district on the day of receipt of ballot papers with a reserve in the amount established by the Central Electoral Commission.

8. Every candidate for the deputies, authorized person from a party (bloc), official poll-watcher from a party (bloc) who was present at delivery of ballot papers, has the right to have immediately at his/her request copies of the minutes, mentioned in parts one and four of this Article, certified by the head and secretary of the territorial electoral commission and sealed by the seal of the commission on the basis no more than one copy of the minutes for each party (bloc) – subject of electoral process.

9. Members of polling district electoral commission transport ballot papers, received by them, to the premise of polling district electoral commission escorted by an employee of internal affairs bodies.

10. Acceptance of ballot papers by a polling district electoral commission is conducted immediately upon arrival of the members of polling district electoral commission who received ballot papers, at the meeting of polling district electoral commission. At that members of polling district electoral commission re-count received ballot papers, stamp each ballot paper with the seal of the polling district electoral commission in indicated place, and in polling districts created as an exception according to Article 19 part eleven of this Law – put also the number of the polling district in the indicated place. In case of reveal of inconsistency between counted quantity of ballot papers and the quantity indicated in the abstract from the minutes of territorial electoral commission about transmission of ballot papers, the polling district electoral commission draws up an act about inconsistency by the form established by the Central Electoral Commission in two copies and with indication of the reason of inconsistency determined by decision of the polling district electoral commission. One copy of the act is transmitted to the territorial electoral commission and the second one is stored in the polling district electoral commission. If there is above-mentioned inconsistency, it is considered that the polling district electoral commission received that number of ballot papers, which was determined at the meeting of the polling district electoral commission and was fixed in the act about inconsistency.

11. Ballot papers are stored in the premise of a polling district electoral commission in the safe (metal box), which is sealed up by the ribbon, signed by all persons who were present at the meeting of electoral commission, and sealed by the seal of the electoral commission and is permanently (before the day of elections) protected by an employee of internal affair bodies.

Article 67. Premises for voting

1. Voting is conducted in premises, specially assigned and equipped, in which cabins (rooms) for secret vote are equipped and places for delivery of ballot papers and placement of ballot boxes are determined. A polling district electoral commission provides the control over equipment of the premise for voting.

2. Executive bodies of village, settlement, city (in cities where there are no district in city radas), district in cities radas or bodies (officials) who fulfil their powers according to law provide polling districts with necessary premises for voting, suitable for equipment in accordance with the requirements of this Law and standards established by the Central Electoral Commission, and also provide technical assistance in equipment.

3. The area of a premise for voting in a small polling district (with number of electors up to 500 persons) must be not less than 50 square kilometres, the area of a middle one (up to 1500 electors) – not less than 75 square kilometres, and the area of a large one (more than 1500 electors) – not less than 90 square kilometres.

4. The premise for voting must be equipped with sufficient number of cabins (rooms) for secret vote. The number of such cabins (rooms) must be not less than two in small polling districts, not less than four in middle one and not less than six in a large one. Equipment is placed in the premise for voting in such a way that places of delivery of ballot papers, entry to and exit from a cabin (room) for secret vote, electoral boxes could be seen by the members of a polling district electoral commission and persons who have the right to be present in the premise for voting according to this Law.

5. Every polling district is provided with necessary quantity of electoral boxes – stationary (large) and portable (small). The Central Electoral Commission determines the size of electoral boxes; and they are made of gauzy material. Every electoral box is allotted with its own number indicated on every electoral box. A small polling district must have not less than two stationary and two movable electoral boxes, a middle one – not less than three stationary and two movable electoral boxes, and a large one – not less than four stationary and three movable electoral boxes. Stationary electoral boxes are placed in such a way that electors while approaching them could have the possibility to pass through the cabin (room) for secret vote. The Central Electoral Commission determines the order of production, account and use of electoral boxes.

6. A polling district electoral commission obligatory places in the premise for voting or immediately before it the following materials: posters that explain the order of voting and liability for violation of electoral legislation of Ukraine, tickets of the candidates for the deputies of every party (bloc), which are placed in the order of placement of the parties (blocs) in the ballot paper.

Article 68. Preparation for voting on the day of elections

1. Voting is conducted on the day of elections from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. without break. In foreign polling districts the voting is conducted by local time of the country where the polling districts are created.

2. A polling district electoral commission informs electors of the time and place of voting not later than 7 days before the day of its conduct, and in case of creation of polling districts in exceptional order according to Article 19 part eleven of this Law – not later than on the last day before the day of elections.

3. A polling district electoral commission is in charge of organization of conduct of elections and support of due order in the premise for voting, ensuring of secrecy of voting and free declaration of will during the voting.

4. A polling district electoral commission conducts a meeting not earlier than forty five minutes before the beginning of the voting, during which all present persons examine the ribbon by which the safe (metal box) was sealed up. If the ribbon is not damaged and has corresponding signatures and seal, the safe (metal box) with ballot papers shall be opened. The head of a polling district electoral commission, on the basis of abstract from the minutes of the territorial electoral commission about transmission of ballot papers to the polling district electoral commission or on the basis of the act mentioned in Article 69 part nine of this Law, announces the number of ballot papers, received by a polling district electoral commission. The secretary of electoral commission inserts these data to the minutes of the polling district electoral commission about vote count in the polling district.

5. If case of revealing of damage of the ribbon by which the safe (metal box) was sealed up or discrepancy of signatures or the seal, the head of the polling district electoral commission immediately informs of it internal affairs bodies of Ukraine and the territorial electoral commission. After that members of the polling district electoral commission re-count ballot papers and draw up the act about it, which is signed by all persons, who were present at that at the meeting of the polling district electoral commission, and sealed by the seal of the electoral commission. The quantity of ballot papers indicated in the act is considered to be the quantity of ballot papers received by the polling district electoral commission. This quantity is announced and inserted by the secretary of the polling district electoral commission in the minutes of the polling district electoral commission about the vote count in the polling district.

6. A polling district electoral commission in ordinary polling district determines the number of electors who received absentee ballots, counts the number of available unused blanks of absentee ballots. Unused blanks of absentee ballots are cancelled by separation of right bottom corner. The act about cancellation of blanks of absentee ballots is drawn up by the form determined by the Central Electoral Commission. The act contains the following information:

- 1) quantity and numbers of blanks of absentee ballots, received by the polling district electoral commission;
- 2) quantity of electors who received absentee ballots;
- 3) numbers of unused absentee ballots;
- 4) number of cancelled absentee ballots.

7. At drawing up of the act envisaged by part six of this Article, a polling district electoral commission verifies if the number of received blanks of absentee ballots corresponds to the sum of quantity of electors who received absentee ballots and quantity of cancelled blanks of absentee ballots. In case of discrepancy of these data the polling district electoral commission indicates it in the above-mentioned act, and also indicates the reason of discrepancy determined by decision of the polling district electoral commission.

8. Cancelled unused blanks of absentee ballots are packed up. Inscription "Cancelled blanks of absentee ballots for the right to participate in elections of people's deputies of Ukraine" is made on the packet; numbers of the territorial electoral commission and polling district electoral commission, date and time of packing, quantity of packed cancelled blanks of absentee ballots are indicated on the package, which must be signed by all present members of the polling district electoral commission and sealed by the seal of the electoral commission.

9. The packet with cancelled blanks of absentee ballots and the act about cancellation are delivered to the territorial electoral commission together with the electoral documents mentioned in Article 72 part nine of this Law.

10. The head of a polling district electoral commission at the meeting of electoral commission before the beginning of voting delivers in turn all available in the polling district electoral boxes to members of the polling district electoral commission, present candidates for the deputies, authorised persons from the parties (blocs), official poll-watchers from the parties (blocs), representatives of mass media for examination. After examination of every electoral box it is sealed or sealed up by the seal of the polling district electoral commission and after that a control form is put into it. This control form contains the following data: number of the territorial constituency, number of the polling district, time of its putting into the electoral box, surnames and initials of the head, deputy head, secretary and other members of the polling district electoral commission, candidates for the deputies, authorised persons from parties (blocs), official poll-watchers from parties (blocs) who were present at that. These persons sign the control form and their signatures are sealed by the seal of the electoral commission. After putting of the control form into the electoral box the head of the electoral commission submits another electoral box for examination and conducts with it the same procedure. After sealing up of the last electoral box and putting of the control form in it and after placing of stationary (large) electoral boxes on assigned for them places the electoral commission is considered to be ready for conduct of the voting. Portable (small) electoral boxes are placed in the premise for voting, apertures for ballot papers down, in the field of vision of members of the electoral commission and other persons who are present in the polling district during the voting according to the requirements of this Law.

Article 69. Organization and order of voting

1. During conduct of voting in a polling district a member of a polling district electoral commission on the basis of the list of electors in corresponding polling district provides an elector with one ballot paper for voting on condition that he/she presents one of the documents mentioned in Article 2 part two of this Law. At that the member of the polling district electoral commission who delivers the ballot paper, enters his/her surname and initials in the ballot paper and control form and signs them in the indicated places. An elector signs in the indicated place on the control form of the ballot paper and in the list of electors for receipt of the ballot paper. It is prohibited to make any marks on ballot papers.

2. An elector who arrived on the day of elections in a polling district with the absentee ballot for voting or with the decision of the court or territorial electoral commission about his/her inclusion in the list of electors in the corresponding polling district, is included in the list of electors in the order envisaged by Article 34 parts eight-ten of this Law. A ballot paper is delivered to such elector in the order established by part one of this Article.

3. An elector may be in the premise for voting only during the time necessary for voting.

4. Ballot papers are filled in personally by an elector in the cabin (room) for secret vote. Presence of other persons in the cabin (room) for secret vote during filling in of ballot papers is prohibited. An elector who can not fill in the ballot paper without assistance because of corporal defects has the right, with consent of the head or another member of the polling district electoral commission, to use the assistance of another elector, except for members of electoral

commission, candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs), official poll-watchers.

5. An elector has no right to transmit his/her ballot paper to other persons or to carry the ballot paper out of the premise for voting. Receipt of a ballot paper from other persons (except for the authorized member of electoral commission who delivers the ballots), encouragement or compulsion of electors to transmit ballot papers to other persons by bribery, threats or by other means is prohibited.

6. An elector makes only one mark "plus" ("+") or another mark, that certifies his/her declaration of will, in the quarter opposite to the name of the party (bloc) for the candidates, for the deputies of which he/she votes. An elector may vote for candidates for the deputies from only one party (bloc) or not to support candidates from any party (bloc). In case of non-support of candidates for the deputies from any party (bloc) an elector makes a mark "plus" ("+") or another mark, that certifies his/her declaration of will in the quarter opposite to the words: "Do not support the candidates for the people's deputies of Ukraine from any political party, electoral bloc of political parties".

7. An elector personally puts the filled in ballot paper in the electoral box. An elector who can not put the ballot paper in electoral box without assistance because of corporal defects has the right, with consent of the head or another member of the polling district electoral commission, to charge another person to do it in his/her presence, except for members of electoral commission, candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs), official poll-watchers.

8. In case of damage of electoral box during the voting it must be sealed up by the head and at least three members of the electoral commission who are representatives of different parties (blocs) in the way that makes impossible further putting in or withdrawal of ballot papers. This electoral box is stored in the premise for voting in the field of sight of members of electoral commission and other persons who are present in the polling district during the voting according to the requirements of this Law, and may not be used by the end of voting.

9. If an elector while filing in the ballot paper makes a mistake he/she has the right immediately apply in writing to the member of electoral commission who delivered to him/her the ballot paper with a request to provide him/her with new ballot paper. The member of electoral commission delivers another ballot paper in the order established by part one of this Article only in exchange for the spoiled one and makes in this respect corresponding note in the list of electors opposite to the surname of the elector and puts his/her signature. The spoiled ballot paper must be immediately cancelled as unused and a corresponding act must be drawn up. Spoiled and cancelled ballot paper at vote count is considered unused and is packed together with the control form in the packet with unused ballot papers.

10. The head of a polling district electoral commission announces termination of voting at 8 p.m., after that only electors who are staying in the premise for voting have the right to vote. Continuation of voting after the time established by this Law is inadmissible. When the last voter leaves the premise for voting, the premise is closed and only members of the electoral commission and persons provided by this Law with the right to be present at the meeting of electoral commission may be present in such premise.

11. In a polling district created on the vessel, which is sailing under the National Flag of Ukraine on the day of elections, on polar station of Ukraine a polling district electoral commission may announce termination of voting before the time determined by Article 68 part one of this Law if all electors included in the list of electors have taken part in voting. The vote count in such polling district is provided at once after publicizing of termination of voting in the order established by this Law.

Article 70. Order of organization of voting outside a premise for voting

1. An elector who can not arrive because of state of health at the premise for voting of ordinary polling district where he/she is included in the list of electors and also an elector who is included in the list of electors in a special polling district created in a stationary clinic and who can not arrive at the premise for voting because of confinement to bed has the right to apply in writing to the corresponding polling district electoral commission with the request to provide him/her with the possibility to vote outside the premise for voting. Such application together with certificate of the medical establishment about the state of health with indication of the place of staying of the elector may be submitted not later than 16 hours before the beginning of voting.

2. The application of an elector about his/her will to vote outside the premise for voting is registered by the polling district electoral commission in separate register with indication of date and time of its receipt, surname, name, patronymic name and address of the place of residence (place of staying) of the elector.

3. A polling district electoral commission makes an abstract from the list of electors on the basis of applications mentioned in part one of this Article by the form established by the Central Electoral Commission, on the last day before the day of elections after termination of submission of such applications. At that the secretary of a polling district electoral commission writes the phrase "votes at the place of staying" in the column "signature of elector" of the list of electors.

4. Voting of electors outside the premise for voting is organized by at least three members of a polling district electoral commission, determined by the electoral commission. These members of electoral commission must be representatives of different parties (blocs).

5. Voting of electors outside the premise for voting is organized with the expectation of provision of electors with the possibility to vote not later than one hour before termination of voting.

6. The head of a polling district electoral commission must announce that the members of the polling district electoral commission leave for organization of voting of electors outside the premise for voting. The members of electoral commission are provided with the abstract from the list of electors, mentioned in part three of this Article, ballot papers in number that equals the number of electors in the abstract from the list of electors and with portable electoral box sealed or sealed up in which the control form is put in. This form contains the following data: time (hour and minutes) of leaving of the members of electoral commission for conduct of voting outside the premise for voting, the number of received ballot papers, surnames and initials of the members of electoral commission to whom ballot papers are delivered. The control form is signed by present members of the electoral commission, candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs), official poll-watchers from parties (blocs); their signatures are sealed by the seal of the electoral commission.

7. Official poll-watchers have the right to be present during conduct of voting outside the premise for voting.

8. At organization of voting of an elector outside the premise for voting a member of polling district electoral commission delivers to the elector one ballot paper on the basis of the abstract from the list of electors and on terms that the elector presents one of the documents mentioned in Article 2 part two of this Law. At that the member of the polling district electoral commission enters his/her surname and initials in the ballot paper and control form and signs them in the indicated places. An elector signs in the indicated place on the control form of the ballot paper and in the abstract from the list of electors, fills in the ballot paper in the order envisaged by Article 69 part six of this Law and puts the ballot paper in the electoral box.

9. After conduct of voting outside the premise for voting the member of a polling district electoral commission who delivered a ballot paper to the elector notes "voted at the place of staying" in the list of electors opposite to the surname of the elector and indicates his/her own surname and initials and signs it.

10. The abstract from the list of electors, on the basis of which the voting of the electors outside the premise for voting was organized, is attached to the list of electors and constitutes its integral part. Written applications of electors, on the basis of which the voting was conducted, are attached to the list of electors.

11. The provisions of this Article are not applied to foreign polling districts.

Article 71. Order of vote count in a polling district

1. Vote count in a polling district is provided openly and publicly by members of a polling district electoral commission at its meeting, which is conducted in the same premise where there was voting

2. A meeting of a polling district electoral commission starts at once after termination of voting, it is conducted without break and ends after drawing up and signing of the minutes about vote count in the polling district.

3. A polling district electoral commission considers in case of necessity issues envisaged by Article 27 part eight of this Law at the beginning of the meeting.

4. A polling district electoral commission conducts the vote count in a polling district in the queue of laid down provisions of this Article.

5. If the list of electors in a polling district was attached during the voting, it shall be closed, signed by the head and secretary of the polling district electoral commission and sealed by the seal of the electoral commission after ending of the voting.

6. A polling district electoral commission determines the number of electors in the polling district on the basis of the list of electors. This quantity is announced and entered in the minutes about vote count in the polling district by the secretary of electoral commission.

7. A polling district electoral commission counts unused ballot papers. The quantity of such ballot papers is announced and entered in the minutes about vote count in the polling district by the secretary of electoral commission. Unused ballot papers are cancelled by separation of right bottom corner of a ballot paper. Cancelled unused ballot papers are packed together with ballot papers, mentioned in Article 69 part nine of this Law. The inscription “unused ballot papers“ is made on the packet; number of the territorial constituency, number of the polling district, quantity of packed ballot papers, date and time of packing, signatures of present members of the polling district electoral commission and the seal of this commission must also be on the packet.

8. A polling district electoral commission counts the quantity of electors who received ballot papers on the basis of signatures in the list of electors and the abstract from the list of electors. This quantity is announced.

9. A polling district electoral commission counts the quantity of control forms of ballot papers with signatures of electors and members of electoral commission who delivered them. The quantity of such forms is announced.

10. If the quantity of control forms mentioned in part nine of this Article corresponds to the quantity of electors who received ballot papers, determined according to part eight of this Article, this quantity is announced and entered in the minutes about vote count in the polling district in the column “Quantity of electors who received ballot papers”.

11. If the quantity of control forms mentioned in part nine of this Article does not correspond to the quantity of signatures of electors in the list of electors who received ballot papers, a polling district electoral commission draws up an act with indication of the reason of such discrepancy determined by its decision, which must be signed by present members of electoral commission. Present candidates for the deputies, authorized persons form parties (blocs), official poll-watchers from parties (blocs) have the right to sign this act. The signatures are sealed by the seal of the electoral commission. After that the electoral commission adopts a decision on determination of the quantity of electors who received ballot papers. This quantity is announced and entered in the minutes about vote count in the polling district.

12. The list of electors, the abstract from the list of electors attached to it and made according to Article 70 part three of this Law, application on the basis of which the abstract from the list of electors was made, absentee ballots, on the basis of which electors were included in the list of electors, decisions of the court or territorial electoral commission about inclusion of an elector in the list of electors on the day of elections are packed in a separate package. The inscription “List of electors” is made on the pack; the number of territorial constituency, the number of polling district, date and time of packing are indicated on the package. Signatures of present members of electoral commission and the seal of the electoral commission are also put on the package.

13. Control forms of issued ballot papers are packed. The inscription “Control forms” is made on the pack; the number of territorial constituency, the number of polling district, quantity of packed control forms, date and time of packing are indicated on the package. Signatures of present members of electoral commission and the seal of the electoral commission are also put on the package.

14. A polling district electoral commission verifies if the sum of quantity of unused ballot papers and quantity of electors who received ballot papers equals the quantity of ballot papers received by the polling district electoral commission. In case of discrepancy of these data the polling district electoral commission draws up the act with indication of the reason of such discrepancy determined by its decision. Present candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs) and official poll-watchers from parties (blocs) have the right to sign the act. The signatures are sealed by the seal of the electoral commission.

15. A polling district electoral commission verifies the integrity of leads or seals on electoral boxes.

16. In case of disclosure of the fact of damaging of leads or seals or if other damages that violate the integrity of electoral box are revealed the act with indication of nature of revealed damages must be drawn up and than signed by the present members of a polling district electoral commission. Present candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs) and official poll-watchers from parties (blocs) have the right to sign the act. The signatures are sealed by the seal of the electoral commission.

17. A polling district electoral commission opens electoral boxes in turn. Portable electoral boxes, used at voting of electors outside the premise for voting, are opened in first turn; if there are electoral boxes with damaged leads or seals as well as with other damages revealed during the voting— they are opened in last turn.

18. At opening of undamaged electoral box its contents are poured out on a table, at which there are members of polling district electoral commission. At that the availability of control form in the electoral box (control forms in case of portable electoral box) is verified.

19. Ballot papers from a damaged electoral box are extracted one by one without immixture. A polling district electoral commission counts at that the quantity of electoral ballot papers, which are in this electoral box. At the same time the availability of the control form in this electoral box, which must be extracted in last turn, is verified.

20. In case of absence of a control form in the electoral box, the polling district electoral commission, in the order established by this Law, draws up the act about absence in electoral box of a control form and indicates in the act the quantity of ballot papers that are in this electoral box. The indicated ballot papers are not taken into account at determination of general quantity of electors who participated in the voting as well as at vote count.

21. If at opening of a portable electoral box the quantity of ballot papers appears to be larger than that one indicated in the control list in this electoral box, a polling district electoral commission draws up an act about such discrepancy in the order established by this Law and indicates in it the quantity of ballot papers that are in the electoral box, and surnames of members of the polling district electoral commission whose signatures are on the mentioned ballot papers. These ballot papers are not taken into account at determination of general number of electors who participated in the voting, as well as at vote count.

22. If there are doubts as to reliability of a control form as well as in other doubtful cases in situations mentioned in parts twenty and twenty one of this Article, a polling district electoral commission adopts by voting a decision on recognition of ballot papers, which are in the electoral box, as those which are not subject to consideration at determination of general number of electors who participated in the voting as well as at vote count.

23. Ballot papers, which are not subject to consideration at determination of general quantity of electors who participated in the voting, as well as at vote count, are packed. The inscription "Ballot papers, which are not subject to consideration" is made on the pack; the number of territorial constituency, the number of polling district, quantity of packed ballot papers, date and time of packing are indicated on the package. Signatures of present members of electoral commission and the seal of the electoral commission are also put on the package.

24. An electoral commission counts the general number of ballot papers except for the ballot papers, which are not subject to consideration. At count of ballot papers a member of electoral commission determined by the commission counts ballot papers aloud. All objects that are not ballot papers of established form are put separately and are not counted. Control forms also belong to the objects. If there are doubts whether an object is a ballot paper, a polling district electoral commission solves this issue by voting. At that every member of electoral commission has the right to examine personally the object. The count of ballot papers is stopped during examination of the object. Objects that are not ballot papers are packed in a separate packet. The inscription "Objects" is made on the pack; the number of territorial constituency, the number of polling district, date and time of packing are indicated on the package. Signatures of present members of a polling district electoral commission and the seal of the electoral commission are also put on the package. The finally determined quantity of ballot papers is the quantity of electors who participated in the voting. This quantity is announced and entered in the minutes about the vote count in a polling district by the secretary of electoral commission.

25. Ballot papers are put on places marked with separate tablets with the names of parties (blocs) on both sides, inscriptions "Void", "Against all". At putting of ballot papers a member of electoral commission, determined by the electoral commission, shows every ballot paper to all members of the electoral commission announcing the result of declaration of will of an elector. If there are doubts about the content of the ballot paper, the electoral commission solves the issue by voting. At that every member of electoral commission has the right to examine personally the ballot paper. During examination of the ballot paper the work with other ballot papers is stopped.

26. A ballot paper is considered void if:

- 1) there is no seal of this polling district electoral commission on it;
- 2) the numbers of the constituency and (or) polling district do not correspond to the polling district where the vote count is conducted;
- 3) there is no surname and (or) signature of a member of the polling district electoral commission, who delivered it, on the ballot paper, or if there is a signature of a person who is not a member of this polling district electoral commission;
- 4) there are circumstances mentioned in Article 65 part nine of this Law;
- 5) there is more than one signature opposite to the name of a party (blocs) or opposite to the name of a party (bloc) and text : "Do not support the candidates for people's deputies of Ukraine from any political party, electoral bloc of political parties";
- 6) there is no any mark;

- 7) the control form is not tired off;
- 8) it is impossible to determine the content of declaration of will of the elector because of other reasons.

27. If there are doubts concerning the validity of the ballot paper the issue is solved by the polling district electoral commission by voting. At that every member of electoral commission has the right to examine personally the ballot paper. During examination of the ballot paper the count of other ballot papers is stopped.

28. Void ballot papers are counted separately. This quantity is announced and entered by the secretary of electoral commission to the minutes about vote count in the polling district. Void ballot papers are packed. The inscription "Void ballot papers" is made on the pack; the number of the territorial constituency, the number of the polling district, quantity of packed void ballot papers, date and time of packing are indicated on the package. Signatures of present members of a polling district electoral commission and the seal of the electoral commission are also put on the package.

29. A polling district electoral commission counts the quantity of votes of electors given for candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of every party (bloc), as well as the quantity of votes of electors who did not support candidates for the deputies from any party (bloc). At vote count every member of electoral commission has the right to check or recount corresponding ballot papers. The results of vote count in a polling district are announced and entered by the secretary of electoral commission to the minutes about vote count in the polling district.

30. A polling district electoral commission must verify at vote count in the polling district, whether the quantity of electors who participated in voting in the polling district equals to the sum of quantity of void ballot papers in the polling district, ballot papers in which the votes are for the candidates for the deputies included in the ticket of every party (bloc), and also the quantity of votes who did not support candidates for the deputies from any party (bloc). In case of discrepancy of these data a polling district electoral commission draws up the act with indication of the reason of such discrepancy, determined by its decision, which is signed by all present members of the polling district electoral commission. Present candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs), official poll-watchers from parties (blocs) have the right to sign the act. The signatures are sealed by the seal of the electoral commission.

31. Ballot papers with votes of electors given for the candidates for the deputies included in the ticket of every party (bloc) are packed separately from ballot papers in which electors did not support candidates for the deputies from any party (bloc). The following data are indicated accordingly on the packets: name of a party (bloc), inscription "Did not support candidates for the deputies from any party (bloc)", the number of territorial constituency, the number of polling district, quantity of packed ballot papers, date and time of packing. Signatures of present members of a polling district electoral commission and the seal of the electoral commission are also put on the package.

Article 72. Minutes of a polling district electoral commission about vote count

1. A polling district electoral commission at its meeting draws up the minutes about vote count in the polling district by the form established by the Central Electoral Commission.

2. The following data are entered in words and in figures in the minutes of a polling district electoral commission about vote count in the polling district:

- 1) quantity of ballot papers, received by the polling district electoral commission;
- 2) quantity of electors included in the list of electors in the polling district;
- 3) quantity of unused ballot papers;
- 4) quantity of electors who received ballot papers;
- 5) quantity of electors who participated in the voting in the polling district;
- 6) quantity of void ballot papers;
- 7) quantity of votes of electors given for candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of every party (bloc);
- 8) quantity of electors who did not support candidates for the deputies from any party (bloc).

3. A polling district electoral commission draws up minutes about vote count in the polling district in number of copies that exceeds on four the number of persons who belong to the composition of the polling district electoral commission. The copies are numbered and have equal legal force.

4. Minutes about vote count in a polling district contain the date and time (hour and minutes) of its signing by members of the polling district electoral commission. The head, deputy head, secretary and other members of a polling district electoral commission who are present at the meeting of the electoral commission must sign every copy of the minutes. In case of absence of a signature of a member of a polling district electoral commission in the minutes opposite to his/her surname, the reason of absence of the signature must be indicated. Candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs), official poll-watchers from parties (blocs) who were present at vote count have the right to sign the first and second copies of the minutes.

5. Filling in of the minutes about vote count in a polling district by pencil is prohibited as well as introduction of any changes into it without corresponding decision of electoral commission.

6. If after signing of the minutes about vote count in a polling district but before sending of the minutes together with electoral documents to the territorial electoral commission a polling district electoral commission reveals inaccuracy in it (slip of pen or mistake in figures), it considers at the same meeting the issue on amending the minutes by drawing up of new minutes with the mark "Specified". At that the recount of vote is not conducted. The minutes with mark "Specified" is drawn up in number of copies mentioned in part three of this Article and must be signed in the order established by part four of this Article.

7. The first and the second copies of minutes of a polling district electoral commission about vote count in a polling district and in case of availability – corresponding copies of minutes with the mark "Specified" are packed. The inscription "The minutes about vote count" is made on the pack; the number of territorial constituency, the number of polling district, date and time of packing are indicated on the package. Signatures of present members of a polling district electoral commission and the seal of the electoral commission are also put on the package. The third copy of the minutes of a polling district electoral commission about vote count in the polling district is stored by the secretary of the polling district electoral commission, and the fourth copy of the above-mentioned minutes must be immediately posted up for general familiarization in the premise of the polling district electoral commission; the rest of copies of

the minutes are delivered to the members of the polling district electoral commission on the basis one copy per one member.

8. Candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs), official poll-watchers from parties (blocs) who were present at vote count in a polling district may be immediately provided at their request with copies of the minutes mentioned in this Article, including with the mark "Specified", certified by the head and secretary of the polling district electoral commission and sealed by the seal of the electoral commission on the basis one copy of each minutes per each party (bloc).

9. Packets with the minutes of a polling district electoral commission about vote count in the polling district, ballot papers, control forms and objects, list of electors and also, in case of availability, with separate opinions, given in writing, of members of the electoral commission, and also with acts, applications, complaints and decisions adopted by the electoral commission are delivered to the territorial electoral commission immediately after termination of the meeting of the electoral commission.

Article 73. Quashing of voting in a polling district by a polling district electoral commission

1. A polling district electoral commission may quash the voting in the polling district if it reveals violation of the requirement of this Law as a consequence of which it is impossible to determine reliable results of declaration of will of electors. A polling district electoral commission may quash the voting in the polling district under the following circumstances:

- 1) revealing of facts of illegal voting (putting of a ballot paper in electoral box by another person instead of elector except for the cases envisaged by Article 69 part seven of this Law; voting by persons who have no right to vote; voting by persons who are not included in the list of electors in the polling district or who are included in it groundless; voting by an elector more than one time) in number that exceeds 10 percent of quantity of electors who participated in voting in the polling district;
- 2) annihilation of damage of an electoral box (boxes), that makes impossible determination of contents of ballot papers if the quantity of such ballot papers exceeds 20 percent of quantity of electors who participated in voting in a polling district.

2. In case of revealing of the circumstances mentioned in part one of this Article in every case a polling district electoral commission draws up a corresponding act, which must be signed by all present members of the polling district electoral commission and sealed by the seal of this commission. Such act (acts) is the basis for consideration by a polling district electoral commission of the issue on quash of voting in the corresponding constituency.

3. In case of adoption of a decision on quash of voting in a polling district, the minutes of the polling district electoral commission about vote count in the polling district must contain only data mentioned in Article 72 parts 1-6 of this Law. A dash is put on the place of other data. A polling district electoral commission draws up minutes in the order established by Article 72 of this Law.

4. In case of adopting of a decision on quash of voting in a polling district, void ballots are packed. The inscription "Ballot papers" is made on the pack; the number of territorial constituency, the number of polling district, quantity of packed ballot papers, date and time of packing are indicated on the package. Signatures of present members of a polling district electoral commission and the seal of the electoral commission are also put on the package.

5. The decision of a polling district electoral commission about quashing of voting in the polling district and the act on the basis of which the decision was adopted are attached to the minutes about vote count in the polling district.

Article 74. Order of transportation and transmission of documents to territorial electoral commission

1. Transportation of the documents mentioned in Article 72 part nine of this Article is provided by representatives of three different parties (blocs), among which there is the head of a polling district electoral commission or his/her deputy and two members of this commission – representatives of two other parties (blocs) who received the largest number of votes in the polling district, escorted by an employee of internal affairs bodies of Ukraine. Other members of electoral commission, candidates for the deputies from parties (blocs), official poll-watchers may escort the transportation of documents at their own will. Escort of transportation of the documents provided otherwise is prohibited. Opening of packets with ballot papers and other documents during transportation is prohibited.

2. Minutes about vote count in a polling district and other documents of a polling district electoral commission are transmitted to the corresponding electoral commission at its meeting.

3. The content of minutes about vote count in a special polling district, created on a vessel, which is sailing under the National Flag of Ukraine on the day of elections, on a polar station of Ukraine, after its signing by members of the polling district electoral commission, is immediately transmitted to the corresponding territorial electoral commission by the polling district electoral commission by technical means of communication with obligatory further transmission to it of the first and the second copies of the minutes about vote count in the polling district and other documents mentioned in Article 72 part nine of this Law.

4. The content of minutes about vote count in a foreign polling district, after its signing by members of the polling district electoral commission, is immediately transmitted to the Central Electoral Commission by the polling district electoral commission by technical means of communication with obligatory further transmission to it of the first and the second copies of the minutes about vote count in the polling district in the order established by the Central Electoral Commission. Other documents mentioned in Article 72 part nine of this Law are attached to the minutes.

Article 75. Order of acceptance and consideration of documents of polling district electoral commissions by territorial electoral commission

1. Since the moment of termination of voting a territorial electoral commission opens a meeting that last without break till determination of results of voting in the territorial constituency. Members of a territorial electoral commission may not be involved in exercise of other functions than participation in the meeting of the electoral commission for this period of time.

2. The meeting of a territorial electoral commission, mentioned in part one of this Article, is formalized by the minutes of continuous meeting, which is signed by the chairperson at the meeting and secretary of electoral commission or a member of the electoral commission who exercised the functions of a secretary at the mentioned meeting. If there are separate opinions of members of the electoral commission, who participated in the meeting and who disagree with the decision adopted by the commission, they are attached to the minutes.
3. Minutes of polling district electoral commissions about results of voting in corresponding polling districts are adopted, considered and announced and also other documents of polling district electoral commissions, envisaged by Article 72 part nine of this Law, are transmitted at a meeting of a territorial electoral commission mentioned in part one of this Article. The time of adoption of minutes of the polling district electoral commission by the territorial electoral commission, the list of adopted documents and the data entered in the minutes are fixed in the minutes of the meeting of the territorial electoral commission.
4. A territorial electoral commission recounts, cancels and packs unused ballot papers, which were stored in its premise till the day of elections inclusively, at the beginning of the meeting of the territorial electoral commission. These actions are performed in the order indicated in Article 71 part seven of this Law.
5. If corrections, mistakes, inaccuracies are revealed in minutes of a polling district electoral commission about vote count in a polling district, a territorial electoral commission may oblige by its decision the polling district electoral commission to introduce changes into these minutes in accordance with Article 72 part six of this Law. The note about this is made in the minutes of the meeting of the territorial electoral commission. During consideration of this issue by a polling district electoral commission the copies of the minutes about vote count in the polling district and the documents attached to it, submitted to the territorial electoral commission, are stored in the territorial electoral commission.
6. A polling district electoral commission must consider within the term established by the territorial electoral commission an issue concerning introduction of changes in the minutes without recount of ballot papers. Minutes with the mark "Specified" are transported and transmitted to a territorial electoral commission in the order established by Article 74 of this Law. Time of acceptance of the minutes of a polling district electoral commission with the mark "Specified" by the territorial commission, the list of accepted documents and the data entered in the minutes are fixed in the minutes of the territorial electoral commission.
7. If there are complaints of candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs), official poll-watchers, proved by duly made acts, about violation of the requirements of this Law during conduct of voting and (or) vote count in a polling district that prejudice the results of vote count in this polling district, the territorial electoral commission may adopt a decision on conduct of repeated vote count in the polling district.
8. If there is an act or written complaint of persons, mentioned in Article 74 part one of this Law, about violation of the requirements of this Law during transportation of the minutes about vote count in the polling district and other documents to the territorial electoral commission, the latter may, and if there are signs of opening of packets with packet documents – it must adopt a decision on repeated vote count in this polling district.

9. Minutes about vote count in a polling district electoral commission and other documents of a polling district electoral commission are stored in the premise where the meeting of a territorial electoral commission is conducted till conduct of repeated vote count in the polling district by the territorial electoral commission.

10. Repeated vote count in a polling district is provided by the territorial electoral commission with obligatory participation of other members of the polling district electoral commission who transmit the electoral documents after consideration and adoption of minutes and other documents from all polling district electoral commissions. All members of a polling district electoral commission have the right to participate in the repeated vote count in the polling district conducted by the territorial electoral commission; candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs), official poll-watchers from parties (blocs) may be present at that.

11. In case of repeated vote count in a polling district by the territorial electoral commission, the latter draws up the minutes about repeated vote count in the corresponding polling district by the from established by the Central Electoral Commission.

12. Minutes about repeated vote count in the corresponding polling district are drawn up by the territorial electoral commission in number that exceeds on the four the number of persons that constitute the composition of the territorial electoral commission. Copies of minutes are numbered and have equal legal force. Present members of the territorial electoral commission and members of the polling district electoral commission who participated in repeated vote count sign these minutes. The minutes are certified by the seal of the territorial electoral commission. Candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties (blocs), official poll-watchers form parties (blocs) who were present at repeated vote count have the right to sign the first and the second copies of the minutes.

13. If a territorial electoral commission reveals at repeated vote count in the corresponding polling district the circumstances, mentioned in Article 73 part one of this Law, it has the right to adopt a decision on quash of the voting in the polling district. In this case the minutes about repeated vote count in this polling district are drawn up in the order determined by part eleven of this Article and must contain only the data mentioned in Article 72 points 1-6 of part two of this Law.

14. The first copy of the minutes of a territorial electoral commission about repeated vote count in the corresponding polling district together with the corresponding minutes of the polling district electoral commission about vote count in the polling district, and also the minutes of the polling district electoral commission about vote count in the polling district where the voting is quashed, the decision of the territorial electoral commission on quash of elections in the polling district are attached accordingly to the minutes of the territorial electoral commission about vote count in the corresponding territorial constituency. The second copy of the minutes of the territorial electoral commission about repeated vote count in the corresponding polling district is stored by the secretary of the territorial electoral commission, the third copy is transmitted to the polling district electoral commission and the forth copy is immediately posted up for general familiarization in the premise of the territorial electoral commission. Members of the territorial electoral commission are provided with the rest of copies on the basis one copy per one person. The data of the minutes of the territorial electoral commission about repeated vote count in the corresponding polling district are announced.

Article 76. Determination of results of voting within the limits of a territorial constituency

1. A territorial electoral commission after adoption and consideration of minutes of polling district electoral commissions about vote count in polling districts, including those with the mark “Specified”, on the basis of minutes of polling district electoral commissions about vote count in polling districts and notifications of polling district electoral commissions about the content of such minutes, transmitted by technical means of communication from special polling districts, created on vessels, which are sailing under the National Flag of Ukraine on the day of elections, on polar stations of Ukraine, and in case of repeated vote count – on the basis of minutes of a territorial electoral commission about repeated vote count in the corresponding polling district determines:

- 1) quantity of ballot papers, received by the territorial electoral commission;
- 2) quantity of ballot papers, cancelled by the territorial electoral commission;
- 3) quantity of ballot papers, received by polling district electoral commissions of the territorial constituency;
- 4) quantity of electors included in the lists of electors in polling districts of the territorial constituency;
- 5) quantity of unused ballot papers, cancelled by the polling district electoral commissions;
- 6) quantity of electors who received ballot papers;
- 7) quantity of electors who participated in the voting;
- 8) quantity of void ballot papers;
- 9) quantity of votes of electors given for candidates for the deputies from every party (bloc);
- 10) Quantity of electors who did not support candidates for the deputies from any party (bloc).

2. Information about results of voting within the limits of a territorial constituency is entered in figures and in words in the minutes of the territorial electoral commission about results of voting within the limits of the territorial constituency. The data mentioned in part one points 3-10 of this Article are entered both concerning every polling district, which is a part of the territorial constituency, and in general in the territorial constituency.

3. Minutes about results of voting within the limits of a territorial constituency are drawn up by the territorial electoral commission in number that exceeds on three the number of persons who belong to the composition of the territorial electoral commission. Copies of the minutes are numbered and have equal legal force.

4. Filling in of the minutes about results of voting within the limits of a territorial constituency by pencil is prohibited as well as introduction of any changes into it without corresponding decision of the territorial electoral commission.

5. Minutes about results of voting within the limits of a territorial constituency are signed by the head, deputy head, secretary and other members of the territorial electoral commission, who are present at the meeting of the electoral commission and are sealed by the seal of the territorial electoral commission. The minutes contain indication of date and time (hour and minutes) of their signing by the members of the territorial electoral commission. If there is no signature of a member of the territorial electoral commission in the minutes the reason of its absence is indicated opposite to its surname. Candidates for the deputies, authorized persons from parties

(blocs), official poll-watchers from parties (blocs) who were present at determination of results of voting within the limits of the territorial constituency have the right to sign the first copy of the minutes.

6. If after signing of the above-mentioned minutes before its sending to the Central Electoral Commission a territorial electoral commission reveals inaccuracy in it (slip of pen or mistake in figures), it considers at its meeting the issue on amending the minutes by drawing up of new minutes with the mark "Specified". The minutes with the mark "Specified" are drawn up and signed in the order and in number established by this Article.

7. The territorial electoral commission immediately sends to the Central Electoral Commission the first copy of minutes of the territorial electoral commission about results of voting within the limits of territorial constituency, and in case of introduction of changes in these minutes – also the minutes with inaccuracies (slips of pen or mistakes in figures), and also the minutes with the mark "Specified" together with the corresponding minutes and acts of polling district electoral commissions, decisions adopted on the basis of these acts and, in case of availability, minutes of the territorial electoral commission about repeated vote count in the corresponding polling district, separate opinions, made in writing, of members of the territorial electoral commission, applications and complaints about violation by the territorial electoral commission of the order of determination of results of voting within the limits of the territorial constituency and also decisions, adopted by the territorial electoral commission on the basis of results of their consideration; the second copy of the minutes is stored in the territorial electoral commission; the third copy is immediately posted up in the premise of the territorial electoral commission for general familiarization; the rest of the copies are delivered among members of the territorial electoral commission on the basis of one copy per one person.

8. Candidate for the deputies, authorized person from a party (bloc), official poll-watcher from a party (bloc) is immediately provided at his/her request with a copy of the minutes (including of that one with the mark "Specified") of the territorial electoral commission about results of voting within the limits of the territorial constituency and, in case of availability, with a copy of the minutes about repeated vote count in the corresponding polling district on the basis of one copy per each party (bloc). The mentioned copies are certified by the head and secretary of the territorial electoral commission and are sealed by the seal of the commission.

Article 77. Determination of results of elections of the deputies

1. The Central Electoral Commission not later than on the fifteens day after the day of elections determines at its meeting the results of elections of the deputies on the basis of minutes of territorial electoral commissions about results of voting within the limits of corresponding territorial constituencies and minutes of foreign polling district electoral commissions and draws up the minutes about it. The following data are entered in the minutes about the result of elections of the deputies of Ukraine in figures and in writing:

- 1) quantity of produced ballot papers;
- 2) quantity of ballot papers received by territorial electoral commissions;
- 3) quantity of ballot papers received by polling district electoral commissions;
- 4) quantity of electors included in the list of electors in polling districts;
- 5) quantity of unused ballot papers;
- 6) quantity of electors who received ballot papers;
- 7) quantity of electors who participated in voting;

- 8) quantity of ballot papers recognized void;
- 9) quantity of votes of electors given for candidates for the deputies included in the ticket of every party (bloc);
- 10) percentage of votes of electors, given for the candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of every party (bloc) regarding the quantity of electors who participated in the voting;
- 11) quantity of electors who did not support candidates for the deputies, included in the tickets of parties (blocs), from any party (bloc);
- 12) percentage of votes of electors who did not support candidates for the deputies, included in the tickets of the parties (blocs), from any party (bloc) regarding quantity of electors who participated in the voting.

2. Information on results of the elections is entered in figures and in writing in the minutes of the Central Electoral Commission about results of elections of the deputies. The data mentioned in points 2-12 part one of this Article are entered both concerning every territorial constituency (including foreign constituency) and concerning the national constituency in general.

3. Candidates for the deputies, included in the tickets of parties (blocs), that got three and more percent of votes of electors, who participated in the voting in the national constituency, acquire the right to participate in distribution of deputy's mandates.

4. Candidates for the deputies, included in the ticket of a party (bloc), who received less than three percent of votes of electors, who participated in the voting, have no right to participate in distribution of deputy's mandates.

5. Deputy's mandates are distributed among the tickets of parties (blocs) pro rata to the quantity of received votes of electors by the candidates for the deputies, included in the tickets of parties (blocs), who are indicated in part three of this Article, in the order determined by parts six-eight of this Article.

6. The number of votes of electors, necessary for receiving of a deputy's mandate (hereinafter referred to as electoral quotient), is counted by division of total number of votes of electors, given for candidates for the deputies, included in the tickets of parties (blocs), which received three and more per cent of votes of electors, by the number of deputy's mandates.

7. The number of votes of electors given for candidates for the deputies, included in the tickets of each party (bloc), that acquired the right to participate in distribution of deputy's mandates is divided by electoral quotient. Integer part of received number forms the quantity of deputy's mandates received by candidates for the deputies from this party (bloc). Fractional remainders are considered at distribution of the rest of deputy's mandates according to part eight of this Article.

8. Parties (blocs), candidates for the deputies of which have larger in comparison with others fractional remainders after division, receive by one additional deputy's mandate, starting from the beginning of the ticket of the party (bloc), which has the largest fractional remainder. If two or more tickets of the parties (blocs) have equal fractional remainders, the first additional deputy's mandate shall be delivered to the party (bloc), the candidates for the deputies of which received the largest quantity of votes of electors.

9. The result of elections of the deputies consists in determination in the order of queue in the tickets of parties (blocs) of persons, elected as deputies from the parties (blocs) according to the number of deputy's mandates, received by tickets of the parties (blocs).

10. After determination of the quantity of deputy's mandates, received by the parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process, and determination of persons, elected as the deputies, according to the requirements of part nine of this Article, the Central Electoral Commission determines the following in the minutes about results of elections of people's deputies of Ukraine:

- 1) quantity of deputy's mandates, received by parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process;
- 2) surnames, names, patronymic names, year of birth, profession, position (occupation), place of work, place of residence, party membership of elected deputies.

11. The minutes of the Central Electoral Commission about results of elections of people's deputies of Ukraine are drawn up in two copies, signed by the head, deputy head, secretary of the Central Electoral Commission and other members of the Central Electoral Commission, present at the meeting, and is sealed by the seal of the Central Electoral Commission. Separate written opinions of members of the Central Electoral Commission, if available, as well as applications and complaints concerning violation of the order of determination of results of elections by the Central Electoral Commission and also decisions adopted by the Commission as a consequence of their consideration are attached to the minutes. The first copy of the minutes is stored in the Central Electoral Commission; the second copy is immediately posted up in the premise of the Central Electoral Commission for general familiarization. Representatives of parties (blocs) are provided with copies of the minutes at their request.

Article 78. Official publicizing of results of elections

1. The Central Electoral Commission publicizes officially the results of elections of the deputies in newspapers "Golos Ukrainy" and "Uriadoviy Curier" not later than on the fifth day since the day of determination of results of elections of the deputies. The list of elected deputies is published with indication in alphabetic order of their surnames, names, patronymic names, year of birth, profession, position (occupation), place of work, place of residence, party membership, subject of nomination.

2. Official publicizing of results of elections of the deputies by the Central Electoral Commission is the ground for dismissal from work (position), incompatible with deputy's mandate, and adoption of a decision on termination of another representative mandate of a person elected as a deputy.

Article 79. Compensation of expenses of parties, concerned with financing of their election propaganda

1. Parties (parties, which were parts of a bloc), tickets of which received three and more percent of votes of electors, who participate in voting, acquire the right to compensation of expenses, concerned with financing of their election propaganda, at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine in the amount of actually incurred expenses but no more than one hundred thousand of minimal salaries.

2. Funds, intended for compensation of expenses of parties, which were parts of a bloc, concerned with financing of their election propaganda, are distributed among the parties, which were parts of the bloc, by the Central Electoral Commission pro rata to contributions of these parties to the electoral fund of the bloc.

3. The Central Electoral Commission not later than on the tenth day after the day of official publicizing of results of elections of the deputies adopts a decision on compensation of expenses of a party (parties, which were parts of a bloc), concerned with financing of their election propaganda, or on refusal to compensate such expenses, on the basis of financial account about receipt and use of money of electoral fund of the party (bloc), submitted in the order, envisaged by Article 39 part six of this Law.

4. Revealing by the Central Electoral Commission during examination of data, contained in financial report about receipt and use of money of electoral fund of a party (bloc), of facts, proving the violation by the party (bloc) of requirements to the order of forming of the electoral fund of a party (bloc) or about application of money of the electoral fund of a party (bloc) for the purposes non-connected with election propaganda is the reason for refusal to compensate expenses of a party (parties, which were parts of a bloc), concerned with financing of their election propaganda.

5. The decision of the Central Electoral Commission on compensation of expenses of a party (parties, which were parts of a bloc), concerned with financing of its election propaganda, or on refusal to compensate such expenses is communicated to the party (parties, which were parts of a bloc), which it concerns, not later than on the fifth day since the day of its adoption.

6. The decision of the Central Electoral Commission on refusal to compensate expenses of a party (parties, which were parts of a bloc), concerned with financing of its election propaganda, may be appealed in the court.

7. Funds for compensation of expenses of parties (parties, which were parts of a bloc), concerned with financing of their election propaganda are envisaged by the State Budget of Ukraine for the year, following the year of conduct of elections of people's deputies of Ukraine. The Central Electoral Commission is the main manager of the funds for compensation of expenses of parties (parties, which were parts of a bloc), concerned with financing of their electoral campaign.

8. The funds intended for compensation of expenses of a party (parties, which were parts of a bloc), concerned with financing of their election propaganda, are transferred by the Central Electoral Commission to the account of the party (parties, which were parts of a bloc) on the basis of corresponding decision of the Central Electoral Commission not later than on the thirtieth day after entering in the force of the Law of Ukraine on the State Budget of Ukraine, which foresees funds for compensation of expenses of parties (parties, which were parts of a bloc), concerned with financing of their election propaganda, according to part seven of this Article.

Article 80. Registration of elected deputies

1. A person elected as a deputy with the purpose to be registered as the people's deputy of Ukraine must submit to the Central Electoral Commission, not later than on the twentieth day since the day of official publicizing of results of elections of the deputies, the document about

his/her dismissal from work (position), which is incompatible with the deputy's mandate, and (or) a copy of registered application about termination of another representative mandate, submitted to the corresponding rada.

2. If a person elected as a deputy applies to the Central Electoral Commission concerning availability of good reasons, that obstacle execution of the requirements of part one of this Article, the Central Electoral Commission may adopt a decision on recognition of these reasons good and determine another term of execution of the mentioned requirements or may adopt a decision about refusal to recognize such reasons good.

3. The Central Electoral Commission adopts a decision on registration of an elected candidate upon receipt of the documents mentioned in part one of this Article.

4. If a person elected as a deputy does not execute without good reasons and within the timeframe indicated in parts one and two of this Article the requirements of part one of this Article, the Central Electoral Commission adopts a decision on recognition him/her a person who rejected the deputy's mandate and acknowledges the next candidate for the deputies in the ticket of the corresponding party (bloc) elected deputy of the next convocation.

5. The Central Electoral Commission provides a person registered as a deputy with temporary certificate of people's deputy of Ukraine, made by the specimen determined by the Commission, not later than on the seventh day since the day of registration.

6. A decision of the Central Electoral Commission on registration of a deputy and the temporary certificate of a people's deputy of Ukraine are the grounds for making oath by this person of the oath of the people's deputy of Ukraine.

Article 81. Certificate and breastplate of the people's deputy of Ukraine

The Central Electoral Commission not later than on the seventh day delivers to a deputy, after his/her swearing as the people's deputy of Ukraine, the certificate of the people's deputy of Ukraine and the breastplate of established by it specimen

Article 82. Replacement of deputies who left

1. In case of pre-term termination of powers of a people's deputy of Ukraine on the grounds and in the order envisaged by the Constitution of Ukraine and laws of Ukraine, a person who is next in the ticket of the corresponding party (bloc) is acknowledged an elected deputy by decision of the Central Electoral Commission. If the queue for receipt of the deputy's mandate is exhausted, the deputy's mandate is left vacant until conduct of regular or irregular elections.

2. The Central Electoral Commission provides registration of a person elected as a deputy in accordance with part one of this Article and delivers a temporary certificate of the people's deputy of Ukraine to this person in the order envisaged by Article 80 of this Law.

3. A party (bloc) that nominated candidates for the deputies, included in its ticket, which took part in distribution of deputy's mandates, may adopt a decision on exclusion of a candidate for the deputies, who is considered non-elected on the basis of results of elections according to Article 77 part nine of this Law, from its ticket at any time after the day of elections before registration of this person as a people's deputy of Ukraine according to part one of this Article.

Such decision is adopted in accordance with the statute of a party (agreement on creation of a bloc) by the congress (meeting, conference) of this party (bloc) or by inter-party congress (meeting, conference) of parties, which were parts of a bloc on the day of elections. Abstract from the minutes of the congress (meeting, conference), signed by the chairperson, and the decision, signed by the head of a party (heads of parties, which were parts of the bloc) and sealed by the seal of the party (seals of corresponding parties) is transmitted to the Central Electoral Commission within five-day period since the day of adoption of the decision. The Central Electoral Commission adopts a decision on exclusion of the candidate for the deputies, indicated in the decision, from the ticket of the party (bloc) on the basis of these documents and within seven-day period.

Chapter XI - IRREGULAR ELECTIONS

Article 83. Peculiarities of conduct and preparation of irregular elections of the deputies

1. Territorial constituencies created for conduct of the last elections of people's deputies of Ukraine are used for conduct of irregular elections of the deputies.
2. Polling districts for conduct of irregular elections are created not later than 19 days before the day of elections and in exceptional case of creation of a polling district in accordance with Article 19 part eleven of this Law – not later than 5 days before the day of elections in the order established by this Law.
3. Territorial electoral commissions are created not later than 50 days before the day of elections upon the applications of parties (blocs) – subjects of electoral process of last elections of people's deputies of Ukraine, which are submitted to the Central Electoral Commission not later than 53 days before the day of elections.
4. Polling district electoral commissions are created not later than 12 days before the day of elections, and in exceptional case of creation of a polling district in accordance with Article 19 part eleven of this Law – at the same time with creation of polling districts upon applications of republic in the Autonomous Crimea Republic, oblast, local in city Kyiv or Sevastopol organization of a party (bloc) – subject of electoral process, which are submitted to the territorial electoral commission 15 days before the day of elections in the order established by Article 23 of this Law.
5. Nomination of candidates for the deputies starts on the next day after publication of the Decree of the President of Ukraine on pre-term termination of powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and terminates 40 days before the day of elections.
6. Submission of documents for registration of candidates for the deputies to the Central Electoral Commission terminates 30 days before the day of elections. Registration of candidates for the deputies terminates 25 days before the day of elections.
7. Informational posters of the parties (blocs), mentioned in Article 54 of this law, are produced not later than 20 days before the day of elections.

8. Lists of electors are drawn up by executive bodies of village, settlement, local (in cities where there are no district radas in city) district in cities radas or bodies (officials), who exercise their powers in accordance with law, on the basis of the lists of electors for the last voting during elections of people's deputies of Ukraine, elections of the President of Ukraine, national or local referendum by the form established by the Central Electoral Commission. The indicated bodies specify these lists of electors and transmit them to the territorial electoral commission not later than 22 days before the day of elections. Territorial electoral commissions transmit a copy of the list of electors for each corresponding polling district electoral commission not later than 10 days before the day of elections.

9. Lists of electors in special and foreign polling districts are drawn up in the order envisaged by this Law within the timeframe established by this Article.

10. The Central Electoral Commission approves the form and text of a ballot papers not later than 24 days before the day of elections.

Chapter XII - APPEAL OF DECISIONS, ACTIONS OR LACK OF ACTIONS OF SUBJECTS OF ELECTORAL PROCESS. RESPONSIBILITY FOR VIOLATION OF ELECTORAL LEGISLATION. STORAGE OF ELECTORAL DOCUMENTS

Article 84. Subject of application with a complaint

1. A candidate for the deputies, a party (bloc) – subject of electoral process, official poll-watchers, electoral commission, as well as an elector, whose electoral rights or protected by law interests as regards participation in electoral process are violated by a decision, act and lack of act of a subject of appeal, may be subjects of application with a complaint.

2. The authorized person from a party (bloc) may be a subject of application with a complaint on behalf of this party (bloc).

Article 85. Object and subjects of appeal

Complaints concerned with issues of set up, preparation and conduct of elections of the deputies may be submitted on decisions, acts or lack of acts of electoral commission and their members, as well as on decisions, acts or lack of acts of state power bodies, local self-government bodies, enterprises, establishments, institutions and organizations, their officials and employees, and also on acts and lack of acts of associations of citizens, except for those, which according to law, charter (regulation) of an association of citizens belong to their internal organizational activity or to their exceptional competence, also on acts or lack of acts of mass media, their officials and employees and also other subjects and participants of electoral process.

Article 86. Subject of consideration of complaints

1. A complaint mentioned in Article 84 and 85 of this Law is considered by a corresponding electoral commission or court in the order established by this and other laws of Ukraine.

2. The Supreme Court of Ukraine considers appeals on decisions, actions or lack of actions of the Central Electoral Commission.

3. If a complaint is accepted by a court for consideration and at the same time it is submitted to an electoral commission for consideration regarding the same issue and on the same basis, the electoral commission stops consideration of the complaint until the court decision enters into force.

4. If an electoral commission during consideration of a complain comes to conclusion that there is a necessity of verification of the circumstances, mentioned in the complaint, by law-enforcement bodies, appropriate law-enforcement bodies examine these circumstances on the basis of application of the electoral commission and take appropriate measures aimed at stoppage of violation of legislation within three days period since receipt of the application, and if the application is received less than 3 days before the day of voting or on the day of voting or on the next day after the day of voting – immediately.

Article 87. Terms of appeal

1. A complaint, mentioned in Articles 84 and 85 of this Law may be submitted within a seven-day period since adoption of a decision, performance of act or lack of act, except for the cases, envisaged by parts two and three of this Article.

2. Lack of action, which may be appealed according to this Law, is considered done on the last day of the period during which a corresponding action might have been done.

3. A complaint in respect of a violation that was committed before the day of elections may be submitted before beginning of voting.

4. A complaint in respect of a violation committed during voting may be submitted to an electoral commission, which committed violation, not later the termination of voting, and to the electoral commission of the higher level or to the court – not later than midnight of the day following the day of voting.

5. A term of submission of a compliant is not a subject to prolongation or renewal, except for the case of repeated submission of the complaint after elimination of its defects not later than on the next day after its return by the court without consideration according to Article 89 of this Law. Change or specification of the requirements of a complainant during consideration of a complaint in an electoral commission or in a court, caused by revealing of the circumstances unknown before to the subject of application with the complaint, is not considered a new complaint and is not a subject to established limitation of terms.

Article 88. Form and content of a complaint

1. A complaint to an electoral commission or to the court is submitted in writing.

2. A complaint that is submitted to an electoral commission or to the court must contain the following information:

- 1) name of the electoral commission or court to which it is submitted;
- 2) surname, name, patronymic name, place of residence of the citizen of Ukraine, exact name and location of the party (bloc) – subject of electoral activity or official post address of the electoral commission, organization of the party (bloc) – complainant;
- 3) name of a subject of appeal and its post address;
- 4) merit of the issue;
- 5) statement of circumstances with indication of evidences, by which the complainant grounds the complaint;
- 6) indication of the claims;
- 7) the list of attached document and materials;
- 8) indication of interested persons whom a subject of complainant considers necessary to be got in to participate in consideration of the complaint;
- 9) signature of the complainant (representative of electoral commission – complainant) with indication of the date of signing.

3. The claims of a subject of application must be clearly formulated in the complaint with indication of the essence of the decision, required to be adopted by the subject of consideration of the complaint.

4. The complaint is signed by the person who submits it.

If a complaint from the party (bloc) is submitted by its authorized person, the application must also contain the name of the party (bloc), type and number of means of communication of the candidate for the deputies, in whose interests the application is submitted, and the document, proving the powers of the person that submits it, certified in accordance with the requirements of legislation. A complaint, which is submitted on behalf of a legal person, is signed by its head or another person authorized to do it with certifying of the signature by the seal. A complaint, submitted on behalf of an electoral commission, is submitted on the basis of decision of the electoral commission, which is attached to the complaint, is signed by the chairperson at the meeting of electoral commission, where the decision on application with the complaint was adopted, and is certified by the seal of the electoral commission.

5. A complaint is accompanied by its copies in number that equals the quantity of subjects of appeal and interested persons, mentioned in the complaint.

Article 89. Order and terms of consideration of complaints

1. Court consideration of a complaint is provided in the order, envisaged by procedural law with consideration of peculiarities, established by this Law. In court an electoral commission is represented by the head of the electoral commission or, by decision of the electoral commission, another member of the electoral commission.

2. The Central Electoral Commission determines the order of consideration of the complaint by an electoral commission. Consideration of complaints by electoral commissions is provided with obligatory invitation of a subject of application with the complaint and subject of appeal.

3. The day of actual receipt of a complaint by the subject of consideration of the complaint is considered the day of submission of the complaint.

4. A complaint, registered without observation of the requirements of Article 88 of this Law, if such defects impede its consideration, is returned without consideration to the subject of application with the complaint (representative of an electoral commission – subject of application with a complaint) not later than on the next day after the day of receipt of the complaint, and a complaint submitted on the day before the day of elections or on the day of voting or on the day following the day of voting – immediately. The defects that impede consideration of the complaint and the possibility of repeated application with the complaint, registered according to the requirements of Article 88 of this Law within the timeframe envisaged by this Law must be indicated in a resolution about return of a complaint without consideration.

5. A complaint is considered within five-day period since the day of its receipt, concerning violations, committed before the day of voting – not later than by the day that precedes the day of voting, and regarding violations, committed on the day of elections – not later than on the day following the day of voting.

6. A subject of application and other interested persons are informed in advance of the time and place of consideration of the complaint.

7. Courts, public prosecution bodies and electoral commissions organize their work during electoral process, including during days off and on the day of voting, in the way that ensures acceptance and consideration of complaints within the terms established by this Law.

Article 90. Evidences

1. The following things may be treated as evidences, on the basis of which an electoral commission establishes the availability or absence of circumstances, on which the requirements of a subject of application and protests of interested persons are based:

- 1) written documents and materials that contain information about the circumstances, which are important for correct consideration of the complaint;
- 2) written explanations of subjects of electoral process, officials and employees of executive power bodies, local self-government bodies, enterprises, establishments, institutions and organizations, received upon the request of members of electoral commission on execution of powers of the electoral commission;

- 3) written and material evidences;
- 4) expert opinions.

2. A subject of consideration of a complaint takes for consideration only those evidences, which are important for consideration of the complaint. There is a note about rejection of evidences, which are not important for consideration of the complaint or has no proving power, in the decision of a subject of consideration of a complaint.

3. Proving of circumstances (facts) is provided by means of proving and in the order, envisaged by law.

4. Written evidences are submitted in originals or in duly registered copies. If a copy of written evidence is submitted, a subject of consideration of a complaint has the right to demand submission of the original.

5. A subject of consideration of a complaint evaluates evidences with consideration of examination them in total, being governed by law. No evidences have power established in advance, except for the circumstances, facts, established by the court decision that entered into force.

Article 91. Decision on the basis of results of consideration of a complaint

1. A subject of consideration of a complaint, having established that the decision, action or lack of actions of a subject of appeal do not correspond to electoral legislation, violate the suffrage of citizens, rights and lawful interests of a subject of electoral process, allows the claim, abolishes the decision in full or partially, recognizes actions or lack of actions unlawful, obliges a subject of appeal to satisfy the requirements of the applicant or otherwise renew violated electoral rights of citizens, rights and lawful interests of a subject of electoral process or obliges the subject of appeal and (or) another body, legal person, official or employee to perform actions, envisaged by laws, which regulate organization and conduct of elections, actions that arise from the fact of abolishment of the decision, recognition of appealed actions or lack of actions unlawful.

2. If a court nullifies a decision of corresponding electoral commission, including on issues of quash of voting in a polling district, determination of totals and results of voting, determination of results of elections of the deputies, a decision in this respect must be adopted by the electoral commission, decision of which was nullified, or an electoral commission of the higher level on the basis of the court decision. At that an electoral commission may not adopt a decision, which repeats in point of fact the decision nullified by the court.

3. An electoral commission of the higher level, on the basis of a complaint, court decision or its own initiative, may abolish a decision of an electoral commission of lower level and adopt a decision on merit of the issue or oblige an electoral commission of lower level to consider repeatedly the put issue.

4. A subject of consideration rejects sustaining of a complaint if it ascertains that the decision was adopted and the acts or lack of acts were performed in accordance with law within the powers envisaged by law and do not violate rights and lawful interests of electors, rights and lawful interests of subjects of electoral process.
5. A copy of a decision of a subject of consideration of a complaint, after its adoption (publicizing) is immediately delivered or sent to a subject of application, subject of appeal, interested persons and (in case of a court decision) to a corresponding electoral commission.
6. A decision of a court of the instance enters into force after expiration of term for appellation.

Article 92. Peculiarities of reconsideration of court decision

1. Participants of adjudication of a case have the right to appeal in full or partially the court decision adopted by the court of first instance that has not entered into force, if the court of first instance misapplied norms of substantive law, has not duly assessed the evidences or has essentially violated the norms of judiciary.
2. An appeal may also be submitted by the third party – subject of electoral process, which did not participate in adjudication of the case, if the decision of the court of first instance violates its rights, freedoms and lawful interests.
3. Decisions of courts of appeal, adopted by them in first instance, are reconsidered by the Supreme Court of Ukraine in the order of appeal.
4. Appeals on decisions of courts of first instance may be submitted within two-day period since the day following the day of publicizing of the decision.
5. Appeals, submitted after expiration of terms established by part four of this Article are left without consideration.
6. A court of appeal considers the case within two-day period since the day of acceptance of the appeal, but as to court decisions adopted by the courts of the first instance before the day of elections – not later than on the day that precedes the day of voting.

Article 93. Peculiarities of appeal of decisions, actions or lack of actions of executive power bodies, local self-government bodies, enterprises, establishments, institutions and organizations, their officials and employees

1. An appeal on decisions, actions or lack of actions of executive power bodies, local self-government bodies, enterprises, establishments, institutions and organizations, their official and employee is submitted to a local court at the place of location of a body, enterprise, establishment, institution or organization, a decisions, actions or lack of actions of which or of its official (employee) is appealed.
2. Consideration of an appeal on decisions, actions or lack of actions of executive power body, local self-government body, enterprise, establishment, institution, organization, their official and employee does not exclude bringing of separate officials and employees to disciplinary, administrative or criminal responsibility in the order envisaged by law.

Article 94. Peculiarities of appeal of acts or actions of parties (blocs), other associations of citizens

1. An electoral commission, candidate for the deputies, a party (bloc) – subject of electoral process, an elector, whose lawful rights or protected by law interests are violated have the right to appeal decisions or actions of associations of citizens, electoral bloc, its official or authorized person, which concern electoral process, except for those decisions or actions that belong to its internal organizational activity or its exceptional competence according to law, charter (regulation).
2. An elector has the right to appeal acts or actions of parties (blocs), other associations of citizens, their officials or authorized persons that violate his/her suffrage.
3. A complaint based on the grounds mentioned in parts one and two of this Article is submitted to a local court at the place of location of a body of the party (bloc), other association of citizens, acts or actions of which are appealed.

Article 95. Peculiarities of appeal of actions or lack of action of mass media, their owners, officials and employees

1. A candidate for the deputies, a party (bloc) – subject of electoral process have the right to appeal in court or corresponding electoral commission actions or lack of actions of mass media, their owners, officials and employees who violate the order of activity of mass media during electoral process, established by law, including concerning electoral propaganda, namely concerning the requirement to refute false information on a candidate for the deputies or a party (bloc) – subject of electoral process, published by them.
2. The Central Electoral Commission or a territorial electoral commission has the right to appeal in court on its own initiative the actions or lack of actions of mass media, their owners, officials and employees, mentioned in part one of this Article.
3. An appeal on actions of lack of action of mass media, their owners and employees is submitted to a local court at the place of location of the mass medium, the actions or lack of actions of which are appealed.
4. An appeal on violation of limitations concerning conduct of electoral propaganda, established by law, by national mass media is submitted to the Central Electoral Commission, or if actions or lack of action of regional or local mass media are appealed – to a corresponding territorial electoral commission. An electoral commission that received the appeal immediately on the basis of its decision sends a copy of this appeal to corresponding law-enforcement bodies for verification and taking of measures according to laws of Ukraine.

Article 96. Peculiarities of appeal of actions of a candidate for the deputies

1. A candidate for the deputies, a party (bloc) – subject of electoral process have the right to appeal actions of another candidate for the deputies if these actions are aimed at violation of the order of nomination of a candidate for the deputies, established by law, as well as conduct of election propaganda, other violation of their rights protected by law or suffrage of citizens.

2. An elector has the right to appeal actions of a candidate for the deputies if these actions violate his/her suffrage.
3. An appeal on actions of a candidate for the deputies is submitted to the Central Electoral Commission or to the Court of Appeal of Kyiv city.

Article 97. Peculiarities of appeal of decisions, actions or lack of action of electoral commissions

1. A subject of electoral process has the right to appeal decisions, actions or lack of action of an electoral commission and member of electoral commission.
2. Decisions, actions or lack of action of a polling district electoral commission or of a member of such commission are appealed to the territorial electoral commission or local court at the place of location of the polling district electoral commission.
3. Decisions, actions or lack of action of a territorial electoral commission or of a member of such commission are appealed to the Central Electoral Commission or court of appeal at the place of location of the territorial electoral commission.
4. Decisions, actions or lack of action of the Central Electoral Commission or of a member of the Central Electoral Commission are appealed to the Supreme Court of Ukraine. Complaints on decisions, actions or lack of action of electoral commissions and their members must be considered by courts in composition of at least three professional judges.

Article 98. Responsibility for violation of electoral legislation

Persons guilty in violation of electoral legislation are brought to criminal, administrative or other responsibility in the order established by law.

Article 99. Deposition of electoral and other documentation and material values

1. The Central Electoral Commission after official publicizing of results of elections of the deputies transmits electoral and other documentation to a corresponding central state archives, and territorial electoral commissions transmit such documentation to corresponding local state archives.
2. The list of electoral and other documentation, which is subject to deposit in state archives, as well as the order of their transmission to these establishments are determined by the Central Electoral Commission by agreement of the central executive power body in the sphere of archiving and record-keeping.
3. Local executive power bodies and local self-government bodies must ensure after termination of powers of polling district and territorial commissions the deposit of electoral boxes, cabins for voting, seals, stamps of these electoral commissions, methodological literature, delivered to them for the period of electoral process.
4. Minutes of polling district electoral commissions about vote count in polling districts and about results of voting within the limits of territorial constituencies, ballot papers, control forms of ballot papers, lists of electors, acts, applications, complaints about violation of the

requirements of this Law during conduct of voting and vote count, other minutes and decisions of electoral commissions are deposited in local state archives during four-year period since the day of official publicizing of the results of elections of the deputies and after that they are annihilated in the established order.

5. State archives provide access to electoral documentation concerning elections of the deputies in the order established by legislation of Ukraine.

Chapter XIII -FINAL PROVISIONS

1. This Law comes into effect on 1 October 2005.

2. Pending bringing of legislation of Ukraine in compliance with this Law laws and other normative legal acts are applied in the part that does not contradict this Law.

3. Since the day of coming into force of the Administrative Procedure Code of Ukraine consideration of appeals in courts shall be provided in the order established by the Administrative Procedure Code of Ukraine with consideration of peculiarities envisaged by this Law.

4. In Article 17(3) parts one and two and Article 17 (4) parts one and two of the Law of Ukraine “On Political Parties in Ukraine” (Vidomosti Verkhovnoy Radi Ukrainy, 2001, N 23, p. 118; with amendments introduced by the Law of Ukraine of 27 November 2003 N 1349-IV) the word “four” must be replaced by the word “three”.

5. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine within six-month period after promulgation of this Law must:

prepare proposals concerning bringing of laws of Ukraine in compliance with this Law and submit them to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;

bring its own normative legal acts in compliance with this Law;

ensure adoption of normative legal acts envisaged by this Law;

ensure review and abolishment by ministries and other central executive power bodies of their normative legal acts, which are in conflict with this Law.

6. The Central Electoral Commission must:

bring its acts in compliance with this Law within six-month period after promulgation of this law;

ensure adoption of acts envisaged by this Law.

7. Acknowledge void since 1 October 2005 the Law of Ukraine “ On Elections of People’s Deputies of Ukraine” (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Radi Ukrainy, 2001, N 51-52, p. 265; 2002, N 9, p.69 with amendments introduced by laws of Ukraine of 27 November 2003 N 1343-IV and of 19 February 2004 N 1519-IIIV), except for provisions of the Law that regulate the order of

succession of deputies, elected in multi-mandatory constituency who left. Enact that the mentioned provisions of the Law become void on 1 March 2006.

President of Ukraine

L.KUCHMA

**Kyiv,
25 March 2004**

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