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EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW

(VENICE COMMISSION)

UNIVERSAL ELECTORAL CODE

**Amendments National Assembly,
May 7, 2002**

SECTION TWO: ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS
 CHAPTER SEVEN: THE SYSTEM OF ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS, THE STATUS OF MEMBERS OF ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS
 Article 33: Status of the Members of Electoral Commissions

<p>1. Members of electoral commissions are exempt from military call-ups and training exercises, and in the period of the national elections – from conscription.</p> <p>2. During national elections members of electoral commissions can be subjected to administrative or criminal liability by court order, only upon the consent of the Central Electoral Commission.</p> <p>3. The Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary work on a permanent basis and have no right to perform other paid work, except for scientific, academic and creative work.</p> <p>4. The authorities of the Central and Regional Electoral Commissions are in force until the formation of new Central and Regional Electoral Commissions.</p> <p>5. Members of electoral commissions have the right to get familiarized beforehand with the issues and documents presented for discussion at the commission, to make speeches at commission sessions, to present proposals and require voting to that end, to pose questions to the commission members and get full answers.</p> <p>6. Members of electoral commissions shall carry out the instructions of the commission chairman, released within the latter's authorities.</p> <p>7. Members of the superior electoral commission, upon the request of the chairman of the relevant commission, have the right to participate in the session of a subordinate electoral commission with an advisory vote, and be present at the precinct center on the day of voting.</p> <p>8. In the period of their activities members of electoral commissions can be free from fulfillment of their productive or service duties.</p> <p>9. Payment of members of electoral commissions, as well as their staff is covered from the means of the state budget. The salary of the Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission is equal to that of the Chairman of the Court of Cassation. The salary of the Deputy Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission is equal to that of the Chairman of the Chamber of the Court of Cassation. The salary of the Secretary of the Central Electoral Commission is equal to that of the judge of the Court of Cassation. The salary of the members of the Central Electoral Commission and the salary of the Chairman of the Regional Electoral Commission, in the period</p>	<p>Article 33 of the Code:</p> <p>a) To edit Clause 2 as follows: “2. Commission members of the Central Election Commission, during the entire time period of the activity of the Central Election Commissions, and commission members of territorial and precinct election commissions, during the national elections, can be arrested, subjected to administrative or criminal liability by court order, only upon the consent of the Central Election Commission.”</p> <p>b) To replace the words “and the Secretary” in Clause 3 with “... the Secretary and the members.”</p> <p>To substitute the words in Clause 9 “in the period of the national elections the Chairman of the Regional Election Commission” with “... in the period of national elections also the Chairman of the Territorial Election Commission.”</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Members of the election commissions are exempt from military call-ups and training exercises, and in the period of the national elections – from conscription. 2. During the national elections members of electoral commissions can be subjected to administrative or criminal liability by court order, only with the consent of the Central Election Commission. 3. The members of the Central Election Commission, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the Secretary of the District Election Commission work on a permanent basis and have no right to perform other paid work, except for scientific, academic and creative work. 4. The authorities of the Central and the District Election Commissions are carried out until the formation of new Central and District Election Commissions. 5. Authorities of the members of Precinct Electoral Commissions are terminated after seven days of the official publication of final results of the elections, in case there is no Court row. 6. Members of the election commissions have right to get acquainted beforehand with issues and documents presented for discussion at the commission, to make statements during the commission sessions, to present proposals and to require voting to that end, to put questions to the members of the commission and to get satisfactory answers. 7. Members of the election commissions are required to carry out the instructions of the Chairman of the commission, given within the framework of the latter’s authorities. 8. Members of the superior election commission, upon the request of the Chairman of the relevant commission, have right to participate in the session of a subordinate election commission with an advisory vote, and be present at the precinct center on the day of voting. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Members of the election commissions are exempt from military call-ups and training exercises, and in the period of the national elections – from conscription. 2. During the national elections members of electoral commissions can be subjected to administrative or criminal liability by court order, only with the consent of the Central Election Commission. 3. The Chairperson of the Central Election Commission, the Deputy Chairperson and the Secretary work on a permanent basis and have no right to perform other paid work, except for scientific, academic and creative work. 4. Authorities of the members of Precinct Electoral Commissions are terminated after seven days of the official publication of final results of the elections, in case there is no Court row. 5. Members of the election commissions have right to get acquainted beforehand to the issues and documents presented for discussion at the commission, to make statements during the commission sessions, to present proposals and to require voting to that end, to put questions to the members of the commission and to get satisfactory answers. 6. Members of the election commissions are required to carry out the instructions of the chairperson of the commission, given within the framework of the latter’s authorities. 7. Members of the superior election commission, upon the request of the chairperson of the relevant commission, have right to participate in the session of a subordinate election commission with an advisory vote, and be present at the precinct center on the day of elections. 8. In the period of their activities, the members of the election commissions can be free from the fulfillment of
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UNIVERSAL ELECTORAL CODE	Amendments National Assembly, May 7, 2002	Rule of Law Party	National Democratic Party	LRA (Armenia)
<p>of the national elections, is equal to that of the judge of the Court of Cassation. The salary of members of Regional Electoral Commissions and the salary of Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary of the Precinct Electoral Commission, in the period of the national elections, equals to ten minimum salaries. The salary of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary of the Regional Electoral Commission equals to ten minimum salaries. The salary of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary of the Precinct Electoral Commission, in the period of National Assembly majority by-elections and elections of local self-governing bodies, equals to ten minimum salaries. The salary of the members of Precinct Electoral Commissions is preserved during the elections.</p>		<p>9. In the period of their activity members of the election commissions can be free from the fulfillment of their productive or service duties.</p> <p>10. Payment of the members of the election commissions, as well as their staff is covered from the means of the state budget. The salary of the Chairman of the Central Election Commission is equal to that of the Chairman of the Cassation Court. The salary of the Deputy Chairman of the Central Election Commission is equal to the salary of the Chairman of the Chamber of the Cassation Court. The salary of the Secretary of the Central Election Commission is equal to that of the judge of the Court Cassation. The salary of the members of the Central Election Commission and the salary of the Chairman of the District Election Commission equals to that of the judge of the Cassation Court. The salary of the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the District Election Commission equals to 50-fold and 40-fold of the minimum salary, correspondingly. In the period of national elections the salary of the members of the District Election Commission equals to 40-fold of the minimum salary. In the period of national elections the salary of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the District Election Commission equals to ten-fold of the minimum salary. The salary of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the Secretary of the Precinct Election Commission, in the period of by-elections of the National Assembly, based on majority system and elections of local self-governing bodies, equals to ten-fold of the minimum salary. The salary of the members of the precinct election commissions is preserved during the elections.</p>	<p>their productive or service duties.</p> <p>9. Payment of the members of the election commissions, as well as their staff is covered from the means of the state budget. The salary of the Chairperson of the Central Election Commission is equal to that of the Chairman of the Court of Cassation. The salary of the Deputy Chairperson of the Central Election Commission is equal to that of the Chairman of the Chamber of the Court of Cassation. The amount of salaries paid to the members of Central Election Commission, chairmen, deputy chairmen and secretaries of Regional Election Commissions, election precinct commission chairmen, deputies and secretaries and members is determined by government decree.</p>	
CHAPTER EIGHT: THE FORMATION OF ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS				
Article 35: Procedure for Formation of the Central Electoral Commission				
<p>1. The Central Electoral Commission is composed of:</p> <p>1.1 three persons appointed by the Government;</p> <p>1.2 one member of each of the parties and Party Alliances that have presented at least 30 thousand valid signatures of support for their</p>	<p>1. "The Central Election Commission comprises of:</p> <p>a) One member nominated by each grouping of current or dissolved National Assembly;</p> <p>b) Members nominated by the</p>	<p>1. The Central Election Commission comprises of:</p> <p>1) three persons nominated by the President of the Republic (option I), 5 members (option II);</p>	<p>1. The Central Election Commission is comprised of two members appointed by each Parliamentary grouping.</p> <p>2. The new Central Election Commission is formed and endowed with its powers within 95 and 100</p>	

UNLAWFUL TO PARTICIPATE IN PROPORTIONAL ELECTIONS	Amendments National Assembly, May 7, 2002	Relevant Law	New Provisions	Comments
<p>nomination and submitted a bid to participate in National Assembly proportional elections, and having factions in the current or dissolved National Assembly; If a Party Alliance, which has a faction in whether current or dissolved National Assembly, does not submit the bid to participate in proportional elections with all its members (as an Alliance), then the right of the above mentioned Alliance to elect a member of Central Electoral Commission will in this case be exercised by one of the member parties of the Alliance recommended by the Chairman of the Alliance (Faction);</p> <p>1.3 one member of each of the first five parties that have presented at least 30 thousand and more valid signatures of support for their nomination to run in the National Assembly proportional elections, and not having parliamentary factions in the current or dissolved National Assembly. In case, when due to the equal number of valid signatures, the vacant seats allocated to the parties in the electoral commissions are not filled, then the vacancies in the commission are filled by means of drawing a lot between the parties that have the right to appoint members for commissions, and have collected utmost number of valid signatures, and are coming next in the list of parties running.</p> <p>2. If a member party of Alliance, which has a faction in whether current or dissolved National Assembly, submits a separate bid to participate in National Assembly proportional elections, such party may appoint a member of Central Electoral Commission, in compliance with Par. 1, point 3 of this article.</p> <p>3. If a party, which has the right determined in Par.1, point 2 of this article, forms an Alliance with another party to participate in National Assembly proportional elections, it will still preserve the right to appoint a member of Central Electoral Commission, as determined in Par.1, point 2 of this article.</p> <p>4. The new Central Electoral Commission is formed and accepts its authorities on the second day of the expiration of the term envisaged for the registration of the party list, running for the National Assembly proportional elections.</p> <p>5. The members nominated for the Central Electoral Commission are appointed and removed respectively by the party (faction) that has nominated them or the Government.</p> <p>6. The composition of the Central Electoral Commission is announced by the Chairman of the current Central Electoral Commission. The activities of the Central Electoral Commission are supervised by the Chairman of the Commission or by his/her assignment – the</p>	<p>President of the Republic, and the number of such members shall be less by one from the number of groupings of the current or dissolved National Assembly.</p> <p>2. The new Central Election Commission is formed and accepts its authorities on the fortieth day after the elections to the National Assembly.</p> <p>3. The Chairman of the previous Central Election Commission publishes the composition of the new Central Election Commission.”</p> <p><i>[NOTE: This article was not passed by the National Assembly on May 7, 2001. –ed.]</i></p>	<p>2) one member nominated by every party, party alliances having parliamentary grouping in the current or dissolved National Assembly, if they have presented an application to participate in the elections to the National Assembly, based on proportional system, and at least 30,000 valid signatures in the support of their nomination.</p> <p>If the party alliance having parliamentary grouping in the current or dissolved National Assembly has not submitted an application on participating in the proportional elections with the same composition of parties (the alliance), then the right to nominate a member of the Central Election Commission, reserved by this sub-point to the party alliance, is enjoyed by the party in the composition of the alliance, which has been delegated that power by the decision of the alliance (the grouping). If the alliance (the grouping) does not nominate a member of the Central Election Commission within the dates established by this Code, the composition of the Central Election Commission is filled by the member nominated by the leader of the alliance (the grouping).</p> <p>If the party enjoying the right reserved to it by sub-points 1 and 2 of this Article has entered into alliances with other parties for elections to the National Assembly by proportional system, then it preserves the right, reserved by sub-points 1 and 2 of this Article, to nominate a member of the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>2. The New Central Election Commission is formed and accepts its authorities on the second day of expiration of the term envisaged for the registration of the party list, running for the National Assembly on the proportional system.</p> <p>3. The members nominated for the Central Election Commission are appointed respectively by the party (grouping) that has nominated them or the</p>	<p>days after the Parliamentary elections.</p> <p>3. The composition of the Central Election Commission is published by the chairman of the acting Central Election Commission.</p> <p>4. Central Election Commission elects its chairman, the deputy chairman and secretary at its first session. The first session of the Central Election Commission begins on the last day determined for the formation of the Central Election Commission, at 12.00 and may end at 24.00 at the administrative building of the Central Election Commission. The first session is conducted by the oldest member of the commission.</p> <p>5. The right to nominate candidatures for the position of the Chairperson of the Central Election Commission belongs to the members of the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>6. During the elections of the chairman, deputy and secretary of the Central Election Commission, the session of the Central Election Commission is valid provided two thirds of its members are present.</p> <p>7. If one candidate has been running for the position of the Chairperson of the Central Election Commission, he/she is deemed elected, if he/she has received more than half of the votes cast.</p> <p>8. If two candidates have been running for the position of the Chairperson of the Central Election Commission, the candidate, who has received more votes, is deemed elected.</p> <p>9. If more than two candidates have been running for the position of the Chairperson of the Central Election Commission, and none of them has received more than half of the votes cast, repeated voting is held between the two candidates, who have received more votes. The candidate who got more votes in the repeated voting is considered elected. In case of equal votes, a new election of new candidates takes place.</p> <p>10. If no Chairperson is elected at the first session of the Central Election Commission by established procedure, within three days the Government appoints the Chairperson of the</p>	

UNIVERSAL ELECTORAL CODE	Amendment's National Assembly, May 7, 2002	Rule of Law Party	National Democratic Party	US Young Democrats
<p>Deputy Chairman. The Central Electoral Commission elects the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the Central Electoral Commission at its first meeting. The first session of the Central Electoral Commission commences in the administrative building of the Central Electoral Commission, on the first day of the formation of the Central Electoral Commission, at 12:00 p.m. and can go on until 12:00 a.m. The Chairman of the previous Central Electoral Commission chairs the first session.</p> <p>7. The right to nominate candidatures for the position of the Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission belongs to the members of the Central Electoral Commission.</p> <p>8. If one candidate has been running for the position of the Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission, he/she is considered as elected, if he/she has received more than half of the votes cast.</p> <p>9. If two candidates have been running for the position of the Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission, the candidate, who has received more votes, is considered as elected.</p> <p>10. If more than two candidates have been running for the position of the Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission, and none of them has received more than half of the votes cast, repeated voting is held between the candidates, that have received more votes.</p> <p>11. In the event if no Chairman is elected at the first session of the Central Electoral Commission in the established procedure, within three days Government appoints the Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission from among the members of the Central Electoral Commission.</p> <p>12. The election of the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the Central Electoral Commission is held in the procedure envisaged for the election of the Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission by this Article.</p>		<p>President of the Republic.</p> <p>4. The Chairman of the Central Election Commission publishes the composition of the current Central Election Commission.</p> <p>5. The activities of the Central Election Commission are directed by the Chairman of the Commission or by his/her assignment – the Deputy Chairman. The Central Election Commission elects the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the Secretary of the Central Election Commission at its first meeting. The first meeting of the Central Election Commission commences in the administrative building of the Central Election Commission, on the first day of the formation of the Central Election Commission, at 12:00 p.m. and can go on until 12:00 a.m. The Chairman of the previous Central Election Commission chairs the first meeting.</p> <p>6. The right to nominate candidatures for the position of the Chairman of the Central Election Commission belongs to the members of the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>7. If one candidate has been running for the position of the Chairman of the Central Election Commission, he/she is deemed elected, if he/she has received more than half of the votes cast.</p> <p>8. If two candidates have been running for the position of the Chairman of the Central Election Commission, the candidate, who has received more votes, is deemed elected.</p> <p>9. If more than two candidates have been running for the position of the Chairman of the Central Election Commission, and none of them has received more than half of the votes cast, repeated voting is held between the two candidates that have received more votes.</p> <p>10. In the event if no Chairman is elected at the first session of the Central Election Commission in the established procedure, within three days the President of the Republic appoints the Chairman of the Central Election Commission from among the members of the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>11. The election of the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the Central</p>	<p>Central Election Commission from the members of the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>11. The election of the Deputy Chairperson and the Secretary of the Central Election Commission is held in the procedure envisaged for the election of the Chairperson of the Central Election Commission by this Article, within 5 days after the election (appointment) of the chairman of the Central Election Commission.</p>	

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		<p>Election Commission is held in the procedure envisaged for the election of the Chairman of the Central Election Commission by this Article.</p> <p>12. The party (the grouping) or the President of the Republic that have nominated members of the Central Election Commission can not recall members of the Central Elections Commission nominated by them.</p>		

CHAPTER TWO: VOTER LISTS

Article 9: Compilation and Maintenance of Voter Lists

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All citizens of the Republic of Armenia that have the right to vote are included in voter lists. 2. Every citizen of the Republic of Armenia that has the right to vote is eligible for inclusion in one voter list only. 3. Voter lists are permanently managed documents and are compiled in communities, by electoral precincts. Voter lists are reviewed every year, in January and June. 4. Voter lists are compiled and maintained by community heads by the power of authorities delegated to them. 5. In cases envisaged by this Code, in accordance with the procedures set forth by the Central Electoral Commission, voter lists are compiled by the heads of Diplomatic or Consular Missions of the Republic of Armenia in foreign countries, by the heads of the institutions having the authority for detention of citizens, and of the military units. 6. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia that have the right to vote, who live or are outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia, are included in the voter lists that are compiled outside the territory of Republic of Armenia, in compliance with the procedure established by Central Electoral Commission 7. In the event of the absence of a Diplomatic or Consular Mission of the Republic of Armenia in the state, which is the country of residence or where the voter is, the citizen can apply to the Diplomatic or Consular Mission of the Republic of Armenia in the state bordering, or located close to the state of residence or the state where the voter is, for the inclusion in voter 	<p>Article 9 of the Code:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To restate the second sentence of Clause 3 as follows: "Voter lists are reviewed every year, in December and June." b) Clause 7 - To substitute the words "In the event of absence of a Diplomatic or Consular Mission of the Republic of Armenia, the citizen..." with "In the event of absence of a Diplomatic or Consular Mission of the Republic of Armenia, the citizen of the RA..." c) To add the words "voter lists" at the end of Clause 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All citizens of the Republic of Armenia that have the right to vote are included in the voter lists. 2. Every citizen of the Republic of Armenia that has the right to vote is eligible for inclusion in one voter list only. 3. Voter lists are permanently managed documents and are compiled in communities, according to the precincts. Voter lists are reviewed every year, in December and June. 4. Voter lists are compiled and conducted by passport registration offices (hereinafter referred to as "the passport offices") of authorized state body of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, with the direct assistance of relevant community heads. Community heads and civil registry are required to provide passport offices, upon their request, necessary information and other materials, for the purpose of compilation, conduct and review of voter lists. 5. Community heads participate in compilation and conduct of voter lists by the power of authorities delegated to them. 6. After the compilation of voter lists by passport offices of communities, those lists are submitted to the relevant District Election Commissions within 5-day period. The District Election Commission shall check the voter lists pursuant to the procedure established by the Central Election Commission and within 10-day period, and make 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voter lists are compiled and conducted by community heads by the power of authorities delegated to them. 2. Any citizen of the Republic of Armenia who has the right to vote is eligible for inclusion in one voter list only. 3. Voter lists are permanently managed documents and are compiled in communities, by electoral precincts. Voter lists are reviewed every year, in January and June. The procedure for voter list review is established by government decree. 4. In the cases envisaged by this Code, as prescribed by central election commission, voter lists are also compiled in foreign states and detention centers. These lists are compiled by the heads of the Diplomatic or Consular Missions of the Republic of Armenia in the foreign countries, by the heads of the institutions having the authority for detention of the citizens. 5. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia who have the right to vote, who are registered in the consulates of the Republic of Armenia, are included in the voter lists compiled outside the territory of Republic of Armenia, as prescribed by central election commission. 6. The community head submits the voter lists by precincts to the head of the institution administering the territory of the precinct center and to the Regional Electoral Commission forty days before the elections. 	<p>Voter listing is one of the biggest shortcomings of the mentioned Code. As showed by our observations many voters could not take part in the elections and were denied the opportunity entitled them by the Constitution.</p> <p>Articles set by the Electoral Code made serious obstacles for the voters, especially in big cities, who were not included in the voters' lists even after applying to the Community officials.</p> <p>After correction during 35 days the Voter Lists are displayed in the precinct centre 4 days before the elections as set by the Electoral Code. In fact, it is not possible to display the corrected list inside the precinct during one day, and this was the reason of the huge number of the dead, military, under-aged, moved-out people, etc.</p> <p>It is suggested: displaying the voter lists 45 days prior to the elections in the precinct, making corrections and clarifications during 35 days, making the corrected voter list during 5 days and displaying them 5 days prior to the elections in the precinct.</p> <p>IYC program suggests a new principal for the voter listing process: to confirm the idea of preliminary voter listing in the Electoral Code.</p> <p>It is also necessary to review the regulation of including military in the voter list.</p>
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Armenian Electoral Code 2001	Amendment - National Assembly, May 2002	Rings of Law Party	National Democratic Party	Other Party
<p>lists.</p> <p>8. The community head submits the voter lists by precincts to the head of the institution administering the territory of the precinct center and to the Regional Electoral Commission forty days before the day of voting.</p> <p>9. The community head, based on applications from citizens, proxies and members of the Commission, makes corrections starting forty days before the voting day and within 35 days.</p> <p>10. The Community head responds to inquiries on corrections on voter lists within three days.</p>		<p>relevant corrections arising from its objections against those lists by informing the relevant regional passport office about such corrections.</p> <p>7. The District Election Commission, upon assuring of trustworthiness of voter lists, immediately submits the voter lists to the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>The Central Election Commission shall, within 5-day period and pursuant to the procedure established by it, perform spot checking of voter lists, and make relevant corrections arising from its objections against those lists by informing the national passport office about such corrections.</p> <p>8. Upon assuring of trustworthiness of voter lists, twice in a year but not later than June 30th and January 31st of every year, the Central Election Commission shall submit voter lists for official publication, and during the period of national elections at least two months before the voting day.</p> <p>9. The Chairman of the Central Election Commission makes a statement on the official publication of voter lists at the session of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, and in the period of national elections - not later than in two months before the voting day.</p> <p>10. In the cases envisaged by this Code and in accordance with the procedure established by the Central Election Commission voter lists are compiled by heads of Diplomatic or Consular Missions of the Republic of Armenia in foreign countries and heads of institutions having the authority for detention of citizens.</p> <p>11. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia having the right to vote, who live or are outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia, are included in voter lists compiled outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia in conformity with the procedure established by the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>12. In the event of absence of a Diplomatic or Consular Mission of the Republic of Armenia in the state,</p>	<p>7. The community head, on the basis of the applications of citizens, proxies and the members of the Commission, makes corrections starting forty days before the elections and within 35 days.</p>	

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		<p>which is the country of residence or where the voter is, the citizen can apply to the Diplomatic or Consular Mission of the Republic of Armenia in the state bordering, or located close to the state of residence or the state where the voter is, for the inclusion in voter lists.</p> <p>13. The community passport office submits the voter lists by precincts to the head of the institution administering the territory of the precinct center and to the District Election Commission in forty days before the elections.</p> <p>14. The passport office, on the basis of applications of citizens, political parties, proxies and members of the Commission, makes corrections starting 40 days before the elections and within 35 days.</p> <p>15. For the purpose of making corrections in voter lists, not later than 10 days prior to the voting day, passport offices notify voters, by registration places, about their inclusion in voter lists pursuant to requirements established by this Code and the sequential number of the voter in the voter list.</p> <p>16. The passport offices answer the applications about the correction of voter lists within three days.</p>		
Article 10: Inclusion of Citizens in Voter Lists				
<p>1. All citizens, who have the right to vote and are registered in a given community, as well as the citizens who reside temporarily or permanently in a given community but have no registration, but who have not later than five days before the day of voting submitted an application to the community head on the inclusion of their name and last name in the voter lists, in the manner prescribed by the Central Electoral Commission, are necessarily included in the voter lists.</p> <p>2. The lists of voters under detention are compiled by the head of that institution, with the participation of the member of the Regional Electoral Commission, three days prior to the day of voting.</p> <p>3. The military and the members of their families, who have the right to vote, residing on the territory where the military units are located, with the exception of the</p>	<p>Article 10 of the Code:</p> <p>a) To state the second part of Clause 1 as follows: "During the elections of local self-governing bodies, every person having the right to vote during the elections of local self-governing bodies is included in the voter lists on general basis."</p> <p>b) After the second part of Clause 1 to add a new paragraph with the following content:</p> <p>"During the elections of local self-governing bodies and elections to the National Assembly by the majority system, the military who have been withdrawn from the record due to conscription are also included in the voter lists on general basis."</p> <p>Clauses 3 - To change the punctuation mark after the words "the National Assembly" and</p>	<p>1. All citizens having the right to vote and registered in the given community, who not later than five days before the elections have presented, in the manner prescribed by the Central Election Commission, an application on the inclusion of their name and last name in the voter lists to the passport offices, are necessarily included in the voter lists.</p> <p>During the elections of local self-governing bodies, persons with the status of a refugee in the Republic of Armenia or persons specified in the refugee family certificate, issued in the defined procedure, having attained the age of 18, having resided in the given community for at least one preceding year, are also included in the voter list, on common basis.</p> <p>Citizens temporarily or permanently residing in the given community and</p>	<p>1. All citizens, who have the right to vote on the day of elections and are registered in a given community, as well as the citizens who reside temporarily or permanently in a given community but have no registration, but who have not later than five days before the elections presented an application to the community head on the inclusion of their name and last name in the voter lists, in the manner prescribed by the Central Election Commission, are necessarily included in the voter lists.</p> <p>2. During elections to the local self-government bodies, any person entitled to participate in the elections to the local self-government bodies is included into voter lists on general grounds. Those servicemen whose registration was terminated due to</p>	

UNIVERSAL ELECTORAL CODE	Amendments, National Assembly, MAY 7, 2002	Rule of Law Party	Political Parties	Comments
<p>military units situated at least fifty kilometers away from the nearest settlement, are included in the voter lists of the relevant electoral precinct (on the territory of which the unit is located), based on the data submitted on a general basis by the administration of the military unit.</p> <p>4. The military that reside outside the military unit and have the right to vote are included in the voter lists on a general basis.</p> <p>5. Voter lists of the military units situated at least fifty kilometers away from the nearest settlement are compiled by the chief of the military unit and submitted to the relevant Regional Commission not later than twenty days prior to the day of voting.</p>	<p>to add the words "by the proportional system."</p>	<p>lacking registration, may presented to the passport offices an application on the inclusion of their name and last name in the voter lists in the manner prescribed by the Central Election Commission, not later than 30 days before elections.</p> <p>2. The lists of voters under detention are compiled by the head of the given institution, with the participation of the member of the District Election Commission, three days before the elections.</p> <p>3. During the elections of the President of the Republic and elections to the National Assemble, the military and their family members having the right to vote, who reside on the territory of a location of military units, with the exception of military units situated at least fifty kilometers away from the nearest settlement, are included in the voter lists of the relevant precinct (on the territory of which the unit is located), based on the data submitted on common basis by the administration of the military unit.</p> <p>4. The military that reside outside the military unit and have the right to vote are included in the voter lists on common basis.</p> <p>5. Voter lists of the military units situated at least fifty kilometers away from the nearest settlement are compiled by the chief of the military unit and submitted to the relevant electoral District Commission not later than twenty days before the elections.</p> <p>6. On the day of elections, as well as within 5 days prior to the elections, voter lists are not subject to changes.</p>	<p>conscription, as well as those servicemen whose registration was not terminated, are included into voter lists on general basis.</p> <p>3. The lists of voters under detention are compiled by the head of that institution, with the participation of the member of the Regional Election Commission, three days before the elections.</p> <p>4. The servicemen residing in the deployment territory of their military unit and the member of their families entitled to vote are included into the voter lists of the relevant precinct (in whose area the unit is situated) on general basis, in accordance with the information submitted by the commander of the unit.</p> <p>5. The military that reside outside the military unit and have the right to vote are included in the voter lists on a general basis.</p>	

Article 12: Publicity of the Voter Lists

<p>1. Every person can freely get familiarized with the voter lists.</p> <p>2. The head of the institution that administers the territory of the precinct center displays one copy of voter lists at the precinct center in a place visible for everybody, forty days prior to the elections.</p> <p>3. Together with the voter lists, it is</p>	<p>Article 12 of the Code:</p> <p>a) To delete the words "at least 7 days" in Clause 5 and to add the words "until the date of termination of the authorities of the Precinct Election Commission" at the end of the sentence.</p> <p>b) To edit the word "precinct" in Clause 6¹.</p>	<p>1. Every person, political party can freely get acquainted with the voter lists.</p> <p>2. The passport offices and heads of the communities shall, in the event of every request to get acquainted with the voter lists, provide official publications of voter lists to citizens</p>		
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¹ Stylistic change in the Armenian text, which does not effect any change in the English text - translator's note.

UNIVERSAL ELECTORAL CODE	Armenian National Assembly, May 12, 2002	Rules of Law Party	National Democratic Party	The Youth Center
<p>mandatory to display a notice in the precinct center, about the dates and place for presentation of applications on inaccuracies in those lists, and the procedure, dates and conditions for their consideration.</p> <p>4. The Chairman of the Precinct Electoral Commission displays the final version of the voter lists at the precinct center, in a place visible for everybody, four days prior to the day of voting.</p> <p>5. After the voting is completed, the voter lists stay displayed at the precinct center for at least seven days.</p> <p>6. Every citizen has the right to receive from the community head the photocopies of the voter lists of that particular precinct, for the price established by the Central Electoral Commission. The community head has to deliver to the citizen the relevant voter lists, within three days.</p>		<p>and political parties.</p> <p>3. The head of the institution that administers the territory of the precinct center displays one copy of voter lists at the precinct center in a place visible for everybody, forty days before the elections.</p> <p>4. Together with the voter lists, it is mandatory to display a notice, about the dates and place for presentation of applications on inaccuracies in those lists, and the procedure, dates and conditions for their consideration.</p> <p>5. The Chairman of the Precinct Election Commission displays the final version of the voter lists at the precinct center, in a place visible for everybody, four days prior to the elections.</p> <p>6. After the elections, the voter lists stay displayed at the precinct center for at least seven days.</p> <p>7. Every citizen or political party has the right to receive from the passport offices or the community head the photocopies of the voter lists of that particular precinct, for the price established by the Central Election Commission. The community head and the passport offices shall deliver to the citizen or the political party the relevant voter lists, within three days.</p>		
Article 14 Procedure for the Consideration of Applications about the Inaccuracies in Voter Lists and for Correction of the Lists				
<p>1. Every citizen has the right to apply to the community head with the request concerning the inaccuracies in voter lists, for the inclusion or withdrawal from voter lists of himself/herself or other citizens, not later than five days prior to the day of voting. Applications are submitted in writing.</p> <p>2. The community head, within three days considers applications concerning the inaccuracies in voter lists, makes decisions, and informs the citizens in writing on the results of the consideration of their applications; whenever possible those citizens whose names and last names have been removed from the voter lists, are also informed.</p> <p>3. Disputes on inaccuracies in the lists can be</p>	<p>To substitute the figure "5" with "7" in Article 14(1), and to delete the words "for the inclusion or withdrawal from voter lists of himself/herself or other citizens."</p>	<p>1. Every citizen or political party has the right to apply to the passport offices with the request concerning the inaccuracies in voter lists, for the inclusion or withdrawal of voters from voter lists, not later than five days prior to voting. Applications are submitted in writing.</p> <p>2. The passport offices, within three days, consider the applications concerning the inaccuracies in voter lists, make decisions, and inform citizens and interested bodies in writing on the results of the consideration of their applications. Citizens, or whenever impossible – their relatives, whose names and second names have been removed from the voter lists, are also informed.</p>	<p>1. No later than five days prior to voting, every citizen has the right to apply to the community head with an application concerning the inaccuracies in voter lists. Applications are submitted in writing.</p> <p>2. The community head, within three days, considers applications concerning the inaccuracies in voter lists, makes grounded decisions, and informs the citizens in writing on the results of the consideration of their applications. Whenever possible, the citizens whose names and surnames have been removed from the voter lists, are also informed.</p> <p>3. Disputes on the inaccuracies in the lists can be appealed to the court. The</p>	

Armenian Electoral Code (2001)	Amendments National Assembly, May 7, 2002	Rule of Law Party	National Frontists Party	Other Party
<p>appealed to the court. The court shall examine the complaints within five days, in cases when complaints are adjudicated five days prior to the day of voting or the day of voting – immediately, with the judgment passed being final and cannot be appealed. The Chairman of the Precinct Electoral Commission, based on court's conclusion, compiles an additional voter list, attaching to it the copy of the court's conclusion.</p>		<p>3. Disputes on inaccuracies in the lists may be appealed to the court, not later than 5 days prior to the voting day. The court is required to examine such complaints within five days, and the court shall immediately examine and pass a judgment not subject to appeal on complaints received 5 days prior to the voting day. The head of the passport office based on the court ruling compiles an additional voter list, attaching the copy of the court ruling.</p>	<p>court is required to examine the complaints within five days. The court is required to examine promptly and to pass judgment, that cannot be appealed, for the complaints submitted five days prior to the elections and on the election day. The Chairman of the Precinct Electoral Commission, based on the court ruling compiles an additional voter list, attached to the copy of the court ruling.</p>	
<p>Section 39: Procedure for Early Termination of Powers of the Chairperson and the Members of the Electoral Commission</p>				
<p>1. The powers of the Chairman of an electoral commission can be terminated early by the decision of the relevant commission, adopted by at least two-thirds vote of the entire number of the votes cast. The Chairman of an electoral commission can be indicted not later than three days prior to the day of voting. New elections of the Chairman of the commission are conducted in the procedure established by this Code.</p> <p>2. Powers of members of electoral commissions are terminated ahead of time, if:</p> <p>2.1 he/she has does not any more have the right to vote;</p> <p>2.2 by the party decision (for the case of its appointee);</p> <p>2.3 by the Government's decision (for the case of its appointee);</p> <p>2.4 by the decision of the member of the Regional Electoral Commission (for the case of his/her appointee);</p> <p>2.5 in the event of his/her death;</p> <p>2.6 based on the point ten of Article 39;</p> <p>2.7 based on his/her application of resignation;</p> <p>2.8 if he/she has been conscripted.</p> <p>3. In the event of early termination of the authorities of members of the electoral commission, vacancies are filled in the procedure established by this Code. With the exception of Precinct Electoral Commissions, the vacancies in commissions are not filled in within three days prior to the day of voting.</p> <p>4. During the three days preceding the voting and in the period of the process of summarization of the election results, no changes shall be made in the composition of commissions.</p>	<p>Article 38 of the Code:</p> <p>a) To restate the heading as follows: "Procedure for Removing of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the Election Commission, and Early Termination of Powers of Members"</p> <p>b) To restate Clause 1 as follows: "The Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the election commission can be removed by the decision adopted with at least two-third of total votes of members of the relevant commission. The Chairman of the election commission can be removed not later than 4 days before the election date. At the same session the new elections of the Chairman are held in the procedure established by this Code."</p> <p>c) To delete sub-clauses 2, 3 and 4 of Clause 2.</p> <p>d) To delete the second sentence of Clause 3.</p> <p>To delete Clause 4.</p>	<p>1. The powers of the Chairman of an electoral commission can be terminated early by the decision of the relevant commission adopted by at least the two-third of the total number of the votes of the commission members.</p> <p>2. The Chairman of an electoral commission can be indicted not later than three days prior to the day of voting. New election of the Chairman of the commission is conducted in the procedure established by this Code.</p> <p>3. Powers of members of the electoral commission are terminated ahead of time, if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) he/she has lost his/her right to vote; 2) by the party decision (for its nominated member); 3) by the decree of the President of the Republic (for its nominated member); 4) by the decision of the member of the District Election Commission (for its nominated member); 5) in the event of his/her death; 6) on the basis of point ten of Article 39; 7) based on his/her written request; 8) if he has been conscripted. <p>4. In the event of early termination of the authorities of the members of the electoral commission, vacancies are filled in the procedure established by this Code. With the exception of the Precinct Election Commission, the</p>	<p>1. The powers of the Chairperson, deputy and secretary of an electoral commission can be terminated early by the decision of the relevant commission, adopted by at least half of votes cast. The Chairperson of an electoral commission can be dismissed not later than three days prior to the day of voting. New elections of the Chairperson of the commission are conducted in the procedure established by this Code.</p> <p>2. Powers of members of electoral commissions are terminated ahead of time, if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) he/she has lost the right to vote; 2) in the event of his/her death; 3) based on the point ten of Article 39; 4) based on his own petition; 5) if he has been conscripted. <p>3. In the event of the early termination of the authorities of the members of the electoral commission, vacancies are filled in the procedure established by this Code.</p>	

	Amendments National Electoral Code / 2002	Rules of Law Party		
		<p>vacancies in the other commissions are not filled in during the days preceding the election.</p> <p>5. During the three days preceding the elections and in the period of the summing up of the election results, no changes are made in the composition of the commissions.</p>		
Chapter 40. Procedures on Appealation of Decisions, Actions and Inactivity of Commissions				
<p>1. Decisions, actions and inactivity of the electoral commission, with the exception of the decisions of the Regional Electoral Commission, on the summarization of the results of voting, can be appealed to a superior electoral commission or court, within two days after the publication of the decision, or the action, or the disclosure of the violation of legislation as a result of the inaction, and with the exception of the decisions of the Precinct Electoral Commission, on the voting results, which can be appealed on the day following the voting, until 14:00, if no other date determined by the Code. The superior electoral commission takes a decision about those appeals until the final results of elections are summarized. If no other procedure is established by this Code, the superior electoral commission and the Court of first instance take decisions within five days. With the exception of the elections of the President of the Republic, Deputies of the National Assembly and refusal to register the lists of the parties, based on the proportional system, the rows on declaring the registration void, the Court of first instance takes final decision. Court of appeals takes a decision on those issues within three days, and the cassation Court – within two days.</p> <p>2. The Court decisions concerning election disputes will come into force right after their publication.</p> <p>3. The appeals received during five days prior to the day of voting are considered and decisions taken promptly. The decisions of the Regional Electoral Commission on summarization of the results of elections, with the exception of the decisions on summarization of results of the National Assembly majority elections, are appealed to the Central Electoral Commission.</p> <p>4. The decisions, activities and inactivity of the Central Electoral Commission, with the exception of the decisions on the results of elections of the President of the Republic and the National Assembly proportional elections, can be appealed to the Court.</p> <p>5. The disputes over the election results, with the exception of those over elections of the local self-</p>	<p>To delete the words “with the exception of elections to the National Assembly by the majority system,” in Clause 2, Article 40 of the Code.</p>	<p>1. If no other term is defined by this Code, then decisions, actions and inaction of the electoral commission, with the exception of decisions of District Election Commission on summing up of voting results, can be appealed to the superior electoral commission or court, within two days after the publication of the decision, or the action, or the disclosure of the violation of legislation as a result of the inaction, and with the exception of the decisions of the Precinct Election Commission on the voting results, which can be appealed on the following day of the elections, until 14:00. The superior electoral commission takes a decision about those appeals until the summing up of the final election results. If no other procedure is established by this Code, the superior electoral commission and the Court of first instance take decisions within five days. With the exception of the elections of the President of the Republic, Deputies of the National Assembly and refusal to register the list of the parties, based on the proportional system, the disputes on declaring registration void, the Court of first instance takes final decision. Court of appeals takes decisions on those issues within three days, and the Cassation Court – within two days. Court decisions on electoral disputes enter into force from the date of publication.</p> <p>2. The appeals received during five days prior to the day of voting are considered and decisions taken promptly. The decision of the District Election Commission about the summing up of the election results, with the exception of the decisions about the summing up of the results of the elections to the National Assembly, based on majority system,</p>	<p>1. Decisions, actions and inactivity of the electoral commission, with the exception of the decisions of the Regional Election Commission, on the summing up of voting results, can be appealed to a superior electoral commission or court, within two days after the publication of the decision, or the action, or the disclosure of the violation of legislation as a result of the inaction, and with the exception of the decisions of the Precinct Election Commission, on the voting results, which can be appealed on the following day of the elections, until 14:00. The superior electoral commission takes a decision about those appeals until the summing up of the final election results. If no other procedure is established by this Code, the superior electoral commission and the Court of first instance take decisions within five days. Except Presidential elections, the first instance Court takes final decision on the disputes concerning the failure to register the lists of the candidates of Parliamentary parties and declaring registration void. Court of appeals takes decisions on those issues within three days, and the cassation Court, within two days.</p> <p>2. The appeals received during five days prior to the day of voting are considered and decisions taken promptly. The decision of the Regional Election Commission about the summing up of the election results, with the exception of the decisions about the summing up of the results of the elections to the National Assembly, based on majority system, is appealed to the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>3. Decisions and activities of the Central Election Commission, with the exception of the decisions about the</p>	

UNIVERSAL PERSONAL VOTE	Armenian Electoral Code Amendment, July 27, 2002	Rule of Law Party	New Republic Party	
<p>governing bodies, are resolved by the Constitutional Court.</p> <p>6. The voting day is a working day for the employees of courts and the prosecutor's office.</p>		<p>is appealed to the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>3. Decisions and activities of the Central Election Commission, with the exception of the decisions about the results of the elections of the President of the Republic and the National Assembly, can be appealed to the Court.</p> <p>4. Disputes connected with the results of the elections, with the exception of the elections of the local self-governing bodies, are settled by the Constitutional Court.</p> <p>5. The voting day is a working day for the employees of courts and the prosecutor's office.</p>	<p>results of the elections of the President of the Republic and the National Assembly, can be appealed to the Court.</p> <p>4. Disputes about the results of the elections, with the exception of the elections of the local self-governing bodies, are settled by the Constitutional Court.</p> <p>5. The voting day is a working day for the employees of courts and the prosecutor's office.</p>	

CHAPTER NINE. POWERS OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS

Article 44. Submission and Receipt of Election Documentation at Electoral Commissions

<p>1. Election documentation are submitted and received in the electoral commissions by making records in registers, with the signatures of the submitting and receiving persons, and by issuing a receipt.</p> <p>2. For preparation and conduct of elections electoral commissions are supplied with ballots, forms, other documentation, stationery, and other materials – the responsible person for their receipt, transfer and preservation being the Chairmen of relevant electoral commissions.</p> <p>3. After the summarization of election results and compilation of relevant protocols, all election documents are immediately transferred from precincts to the Regional Electoral Commission.</p> <p>4. All the election documentation, with the exception of the documentation on elections of the local self-governing bodies, after the final summarization of election results are transferred from Regional Electoral Commissions to the Central Electoral Commission. The Central Electoral Commission ensures the preservation of the above-mentioned documentation, and two months after the election official results are announced – and in the case of a Court dispute, after the final decision has been made – submits them to the state archives of Armenia for preservation in the established procedure.</p> <p>5. Within 2 months after the announcement of official results of elections to the local self-governing bodies, – and in the case of a Court dispute, after the final decision has been made – the Regional Electoral Commission submits them to the state archives of Armenia for preservation</p>	<p>To add the words “accompanied by the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman of the Precinct Election Commission” after the word “precinct” in Clause 3 of Article 44 of the Code.</p>	<p>1. Election documentation are submitted and received in the electoral commissions by making records in registers, with the signatures of the submitting and receiving persons, and by giving a receipt.</p> <p>2. For the preparation and conduct of the elections electoral commissions are supplied with ballot papers, forms, other documentation, stationery, and other materials – the responsible person for their receipt, transfer and preservation being the Chairman of the relevant electoral commissions.</p> <p>3. After the summing up of voting results and the drawing up of the relevant protocols, all election documents are immediately send from precincts to the District Election Commission.</p> <p>4. All the election documentation, with the exception of the documentation on the elections of the local self-governing bodies, after the final summing up of voting results are send from the District Election Commissions to the Central Election Commission. The Central Election Commission ensures the preservation of the above-mentioned documentation, and in two months after the official publication of the election results or the adoption of the final decision in case of a Court row,</p>	<p>1. Election documentation are submitted and received in the electoral commissions by making records in registers, with the signatures of the submitting and receiving persons, and by giving a receipt.</p> <p>2. For the preparation and conduct of the elections electoral commissions are supplied with ballot papers, forms, other documentation, stationery, and other materials – the responsible person for their receipt, transfer and preservation being the Chairpersons of the relevant electoral commissions.</p> <p>3. After the summing up voting results and the drawing up of the relevant protocols, all election documents are immediately send from precincts to the Regional Election Commission.</p> <p>4. All the election documentation, with the exception of the documentation on the elections of the local self-governing bodies, after the final summing up of voting results are send from the Regional Election Commissions to the Central Election Commission. The Central Election Commission ensures the preservation of the above-mentioned documentation, and after two months of the official publication of the election results – and in the case of a Court row, after the final decision has been made – submits them to the state</p>	
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UNIVERSAL ELECTORAL CODE	Amendments National Assembly, May 7, 2002	Rule of Law Party	National Democratic Party	Comments/Notes
in the established procedure.		<p>submits them to the state archives of Armenia for preservation in the established procedure.</p> <p>5. Within two months after the official publication of the results of the election to the local self-governing bodies or the adoption of the final decision in case of a Court row, the District Election Commission submits them to the state archives of Armenia for preservation in the established procedure.</p>	<p>archives of Armenia for preservation in the established procedure.</p> <p>5. Within 2 months after the official publication of the results of the election to the local self-governing bodies, – and in the case of a Court row, after the final decision has been made – the Regional Election Commission submits them to the state archives of Armenia for preservation in the established procedure.</p>	

SECTION THREE VOTING SUMMARIZATION OF THE VOTING RESULTS
CHAPTER TEN ORGANIZATION OF THE VOTING

Article 49: Ballots, Ballot Box, and Seals of Electoral Commissions

<p>1. The Central Electoral Commission approves the specimens of ballots, ballot boxes and seals of the electoral commissions. During the voting each citizen gets equal number of ballots.</p> <p>2. In the event of holding different elections simultaneously the ballots are prepared in a manner, so that they obviously differ from each other.</p> <p>3. The Central Electoral Commission establishes the form of the ballot and the text on it. The ballots shall be printed on non-transparent paper.</p> <p>4. The family name, first name and party affiliation (names of parties and alliances) are mentioned on the ballot in the alphabetical order.</p> <p>5. Each ballot shall contain a note on the procedure for marking the ballot.</p> <p>6. The line "against all" shall be written after the candidates (names of parties) in the ballot, with a rectangle on the right, for making the mark.</p> <p>7. Ballots are prepared not early than ten days and not later than three days prior to the voting.</p> <p>8. The seals of electoral commissions are prepared by the order of the Central Electoral Commission, according to the specimen approved by the Central Electoral Commission.</p> <p>9. The seals of Precinct Electoral Commissions shall have four-digit numbers.</p> <p>10. The Central Electoral Commission wraps the seals of Precinct Electoral Commissions in non-transparent parcels, seals them without making any marks on them, and not earlier than five days and not later than three days prior to the day of voting hands them out to Regional Electoral Commissions, counting solely the number of the seals given away, on the principle of one precinct – one seal.</p>	<p>Article 49 of the Code:</p> <p>a) To delete Clause 4;</p> <p>b) To restate Clause 7 as follows: "Ballot papers are issued not earlier than 9 days and not later than 3 days prior to the voting day."</p> <p>c) To delete the words "precinct and" in Clause 12.</p>	<p>1. The Central Election Commission approves the specimens of ballot papers, ballot boxes and seals of the electoral commissions. During the voting each citizen gets equal number of ballot papers.</p> <p>2. In the event of holding simultaneously different elections the ballot papers are prepared in a manner, so that they obviously (by color and form requirements) differ from each other.</p> <p>3. The Central Election Commission establishes the form of the ballot paper and the text contained therein. The ballot papers shall be prepared of non-transparent paper.</p> <p>4. The family name, first name and party affiliation (names of parties and alliances) are mentioned on the ballot paper in the alphabetical order.</p> <p>5. Each ballot paper shall contain a note on the procedure for the filling in of the ballot paper.</p> <p>6. The line "against all" shall be written after second and first names of candidates (names of parties) in the ballot, with a rectangle on the right, for making the mark.</p> <p>7. Ballot papers are issued not earlier than ten days and not later than three days prior to the voting. Members of the Central Election Commission may be present at the issuance and the counting of the ballot papers.</p> <p>8. The seals of the electoral commissions are prepared by the order of the Central Election Commission, according to the</p>		
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UNIVERSAL ELECTORAL CODE	ARMENIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY - MAY 7, 2002	RULERS OF LAW PARTY	NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY	
<p>11. The parcels are numbered and sealed in the Regional Electoral Commission. On the day prior to the day of voting, the Regional Electoral Commission gives the parcels to the Chairmen of Precinct Electoral Commissions, one packed seal to each.</p> <p>12. Within 15 days after the day of voting, Chairmen of the Precinct and Regional Electoral Commissions, return the seals, according to the procedure established by the Central Electoral Commission.</p>		<p>specimen approved by the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>9. The seals of the Precinct Election Commissions shall have four-digit numbers.</p> <p>10. The Central Election Commission wraps the seals of the Precinct Election Commissions in non-transparent parcels, seals them without making any marks on seals, and not earlier than five days and not later than three days prior to the elections gives them to the District Election Commissions, counting solely the number of the seals given away, on the principle of one precinct – one seal.</p> <p>11. The parcels are numbered and sealed in the District Election Commission. On the day prior to the elections, the District Election Commission gives the parcels to the Chairmen of the Precinct Election Commissions, one packed seal to each.</p> <p>12. Within fifteen days after the elections, the Chairmen of the Precinct and the District Election Commissions return the seals in conformity with the procedure established by the Central Election Commission.</p>		

CHAPTER ELEVEN. VOTING PROCEDURE.

Article 53. Beginning of the Voting

<p>1. On the day prior to the day of voting the Precinct Electoral Commission selects at its session, by drawing a lot, the three members in charge of signing the ballots, who then have to sign all the ballots until 8:00 p.m. (the signatures are put on the back side of the ballot). The signed ballots are kept in a special fire-proof safe. The procedure of preservation of ballots is determined by Central Electoral Commission.</p> <p>2. At 7:00 a.m. on the voting day, the Precinct Electoral Commission selects at its session, by drawing a lot, the members of commission, in charge of registering the citizens (one member per each 1000 voters), the members in charge of handing out ballots to voters (one member per each 1000 voters), the two members for overseeing the ballots, and those two in charge of sealing the ballots, as well as takes a decision on the timetable of their shifts. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the commission do not participate in the drawing.</p> <p>3. At 8:00 a.m. on the voting day, the Chairman</p>	<p>Article 53 of the Code:</p> <p>a) To substitute the figure “8:00 p.m.” with “12:00 a.m.” in the first sentence of Clause 1, and to add the words “making relevant note in the register” at the end of the sentence.</p> <p>b) To add the words “and the packed seal” after “ballot papers” in the second sentence of Clause 1.</p> <p>c) To restate Clause 2 as follows: “At 7:00 a.m. on the voting day, the Precinct Election Commission determines at its session, by drawing a lot, the members to register the citizens (one member per each 1,000 voters) and allocate the ballot papers (one member per each 1,000 voters), two members to seal the ballot papers and two members responsible for the ballot box, as well as decides on the timetable of their shifts. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the commission do not</p>	<p>1. On the day prior to the voting day the Precinct Election Commission determines at its session, by drawing a lot, the three members to sign the ballot papers, who then shall sign all the ballot papers until 8:00 p.m. (the signatures are put on the back side of the ballot paper). The signed ballot papers shall be kept in a special sealed safe.</p> <p>The Central Election Commission establishes the procedure for preservation of ballot papers.</p> <p>2. At 7:00 a.m. on the voting day, the Precinct Election Commission determines at its session, by drawing a lot, the members to register the citizens (one member per each 1,000 voters) and allocate the ballot papers (one member per each 1,000 voters), two members to oversee the ballot papers, and two members to seal the</p>		
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<p>of the Precinct Electoral Commission declares the precinct open, afterwards, in the presence of the commission members (persons authorized to be present at the voting can also be present) he/she opens the packed seal, verifies that the ballot box is empty, closes the ballot box and seals it. Then in the presence of the persons authorized to be present there, he/she opens the safe with the ballots and submits the counted ballots to the persons responsible for handing out the ballots, and the voter lists – to the persons responsible for the voter registration, making relevant notes in the registry.</p>	<p>participate in the drawing. They may substitute other members of the commission during their temporary absence.”</p> <p>d) To replace the words “opens the packed seal, verifies that the ballot box is empty, closes the ballot box and seals and then in the presence of persons entitled to be present at the voting opens the safe with the ballot papers” in Clause 3 with “opens the packed seal, takes out the ballot papers and the packed seal, opens the packed seal, verifies that the ballot box is empty, closes and seals the ballot box”. And to add the words “and addresses of the residential buildings included in the precinct – to the person responsible for sealing the ballot papers” before the word “relevant.”</p>	<p>ballot papers, as well as decides on the timetable of their shifts. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the commission do not participate in the drawing.</p> <p>3. At 8:00 a.m. on the voting day, the Chairman of the Precinct Election Commission declares the precinct open, after which in the presence of the commission members (persons entitled to be present at the voting may also be present) he/she opens the packed seal, verifies that the ballot box is empty, closes the ballot box and seals it. Then in the presence of persons entitled to be present there, he/she opens the safe with the ballot papers and submits the counted ballot papers to the persons responsible for the allocation of the ballot papers, and the voter lists – to the persons responsible for the voters registration, and makes relevant notes in the register.</p>		
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Article 56 Voting

<p>1. Immediately after the registration, the member of the commission responsible for allocation of the ballots to the voters, hands the ballot out to the voter.</p> <p>2. The member of the commission responsible for sealing the ballots seals them. The seal shall not come out of the limits of the ballot.</p> <p>3. The voter marks the ballot in privacy in the voting booth or the room. The presence of any other person in the voting booth or room while the ballot is being marked, is forbidden.</p> <p>4. In case the voter feels that he/she has marked the ballot wrongly, he/she can apply to the Chairman of the Commission, and in case of his absence – to the Deputy Chairman, to be allocated a new ballot. The commission member allocating a new ballot, makes an appropriate note in front of the name of the voter in the voter list. The spoilt (damaged) ballot is promptly cancelled, upon which an appropriate protocol is compiled.</p> <p>5. The voter has no right to declare who he/she is going to vote for or against/has already voted for or against. It is prohibited to inquire in any way, as to who the voter has voted for or against.</p>	<p>Article 56 of the Code:</p> <p>a) To add the words “verifies that the given voter is registered in the given precinct” after the words “the member” in Clause 2.</p> <p>b) To restate the first sentence of Clause 5 as follows: “On the voting day the voter does not have the right to declare in the Precinct Center or in the vicinity as to which candidate he/she is going to or has voted for or against.”</p>	<p>1. Immediately after the registration, the member of the commission responsible for the allocation of the ballot papers to the voters presents the ballot paper to the voter.</p> <p>2. The member of the Commission responsible for the sealing of the ballot papers seals the ballot paper. The seal shall not come out of the limits of the ballot paper.</p> <p>3. The voter fills in the ballot in privacy in the voting booth or the room. The presence of any other person in the voting booth or the room during the filling in of the ballot is forbidden.</p> <p>1. In case the voter feels that he/she has filled in the ballot wrongly, he/she can apply to the Chairman of the Commission, and in the case of his/her absence - to the Deputy Chairman, to be allocated a new ballot. The commission member allocating a new ballot makes an appropriate note in front of the name of the voter in the voter list. The spoilt (damaged) ballot is promptly cancelled, upon which an appropriate protocol is drawn up.</p> <p>2. The voter has no right to declare as to</p>	<p>1. Immediately after the registration, the member of the commission responsible for the allocation of the ballot papers to the voters, presents the ballot paper to the voter.</p> <p>2. The member of the commission responsible for the sealing of the ballot papers seals the ballot paper. The seal shall not come out of the limits of the ballot paper.</p> <p>3. The voter fills in the ballot in privacy in the voting booth or the room. The presence of any other person in the voting booth or the room during the filling in of the ballot is forbidden.</p> <p>4. In case the voter feels that he/she has filled in the ballot wrongly, he/she can apply to the Chairperson of the Commission, and in the case of his absence – to the Deputy Chairperson, to be allocated a new ballot. The commission member allocating a new ballot, makes an appropriate note in front of the name of the voter in the voter list. The spoilt (damaged) ballot is promptly cancelled, upon which an appropriate protocol is drawn up.</p> <p>5. The voter has no right to declare as which candidate he/she is going to</p>	
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UNIVERSAL ELECTORAL CODE	Amendments National Assembly - May 7, 2002	Rule of Law Party	National Democratic Party	Other Groups
		which candidate he/she is going to vote or has voted for or against. It is prohibited to inquire in any way, as to who he/she has voted for or against.	vote for or against. After the vote, the voter can declare of his own accord, how he voted.	
Article 57. Procedure for marking the Ballot				
<p>1. The voter makes a note in the ballot in front of the name of the candidate (party), whom he/she is voting for. If the voter is against all the candidates (parties), he/she makes a note on the line "I'm against all", after the names of candidates (parties).</p> <p>2. When voting for one candidate (party), the voter makes a note in front of the words "I'm for", if he/she votes for, and in front of the words "I'm against", if he/she votes against.</p> <p>3. Citizens, who are unable to fill in the ballot independently, have the right to invite another person into the voting booth, who shall not be a proxy or a member of the electoral commission. Except for the above-mentioned case, the presence of other persons in the voting booth while filling in the ballot is prohibited.</p> <p>4. The voter takes the four-folded ballot out of the voting booth or the room, and approaches the commission member responsible for the ballots. The latter verifies the identification document and making sure of the identity of the voter and his/her being registered in the district where the Precinct Center is located, opens the ballot box slot enabling the voter to drop the ballot in the ballot box.</p> <p>5. During the voting, all cases of violation of the voting procedure established by this Code, upon the request of two members of the commission or two proxies, as well as all the decisions of the Precinct Electoral Commission are recorded in the register.</p>	<p>Article 57 of the Code:</p> <p>a) After the word "the voter" in Clause 1 to add the words "identical note as established by the Central Election Commission."</p> <p>b) To restate Clause 4 as follows: "The voter comes out of the voting booth with filled out four-folded ballot and goes towards the ballot box. The person responsible for the ballot box opens the ballot box slot and gives an opportunity to the voter to drop the ballot paper into the ballot box."</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The voter makes a note in the ballot in front of the name of the candidate (party), whom he/she is voting for. If the voter is against all the candidates (parties), he/she makes a note in the line "I'M AGAINST ALL", after the names of candidates (parties). 2. When voting for one candidate (party), the voter makes a note in front of the words "I'M FOR", if he/she votes for, and in front of the words "I'M AGAINST", if he/she votes against. 3. The voter is required to make a sign in the ballot in the form of a cross, in any disposition. 4. Citizens, who are unable to fill in the ballot independently, have the right to invite another person into the voting booth, who shall not be a proxy or a member of the electoral commission. Except for the above-mentioned case, the presence of other persons in the voting booth while filling in the ballot is prohibited. 5. The voter takes the four-folded ballot out of the voting booth or the room, and approaches the commission member responsible for the ballots. The latter verifies the identification document and making sure of the identity of the voter and his/her being registered in that constituency, opens the ballot box slot enabling the voter to drop the ballot in the ballot box. 6. During the voting, all cases of violation of the voting procedure established by this Code, upon the request of two members of the commission or two proxies, as well as all the decisions of the Precinct Electoral Commission are recorded in the register. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The voter makes a note in the ballot in front of the name of the candidate (party), whom he/she is voting for. If the voter is against all the candidates (parties), he/she makes a note on the line "I'm against all", after the names of candidates (parties). During parliamentary elections, the voter, at a separate section of the ballot paper, writes the number of the elected candidate in the list. 2. When voting for one candidate (party), the voter makes a note in front of the words "I'm for", if he/she votes for, and in front of the words "I'm against", if he/she votes against. 3. Citizens, who are unable to fill in the ballot on their own, have the right to invite another person into the voting booth, who shall not be a proxy or a member of electoral commission. 4. The voter takes the four-folded ballot out of the voting booth or the room, and approaches the commission member responsible for the ballots. The latter verifies the identification document and making sure of the identity of the voter and his/her being registered in that constituency, opens the ballot box slot enabling the voter to drop the ballot in the ballot box. 5. During the voting, all cases of violation of the voting procedure established by this Code, upon the request of two members of the commission or two proxies, as well as all the decisions of the Precinct Election Commission are recorded in the register. 	

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CHAPTER 11. HEAVEN SUMMARIZATION OF THE ELECTION RESULTS. PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING THE INVALID VOTES				
Article 60. Procedure for Summarization of the Results of Voting and Determining the Invalid Ballots at Precinct				
<p>1. The Chairman of the Precinct Electoral Commission bans the access of voters to the precinct center at 8:00 p.m., enables the voters at the precinct center to vote, closes the ballot box slot, invites asks all the persons not entitled to attend the sessions of the Precinct Electoral Commission out, and closes the precinct center. After these steps are performed the Precinct Electoral Commission starts the session for summarization of the voting results. For that purpose:</p> <p>1.1 unused ballots, wrongly marked by voters ballots and returned ballots are counted, cancelled in the procedure established by the Central Electoral Commission, and sealed;</p> <p>1.2 the total number of voters is counted based on voter lists;</p> <p>1.3 the number of voters, that have received ballots, based on the signatures available in the voter list is counted; afterwards the above-mentioned lists are sealed;</p> <p>1.4 the ballot box is opened.</p> <p>2. The Chairman of the commission takes one ballot out of the ballot box, declares not approved specimen of the ballot, the validity or invalidity of the ballot, and in case the ballot is valid ballot – also who it is voted for. Upon request he/she shall pass the ballot to the other members of the commission. In case a commission member disagrees with the opinion of the Chairman, he/she submits an objection. It is put to vote. In the event of the objection, based on the voting results, and in case of no objection, in accordance with his/her statement the Chairman puts the ballot in the pack of ballots for the particular candidate (party), "against all", or "invalid" ballots, after which takes the next ballot out of the ballot box. This action is repeated for all the ballots available in the ballot box. During the implementation of the assortment of the ballots the members of the commission are banned from making notes, as well as having pens, pencils or other objects for making notes.</p> <p>3. After the assortment of all the ballots available in the ballot box the Chairman, in the presence of the members of the commission, one by one</p>	<p>Article 60 of the Code:</p> <p>a) To replace the word "list" with "lists" and the words "the list is sealed" with "the lists are sealed" in sub-clause 3 of Clause 1. With words "in the result of Clauses 1, 2 and 3 records are produced in the register."²</p> <p>b) To substitute the words "against all" or "invalid" in Clause 2 with "against all," "invalid" or "unidentified specimen."</p> <p>c) In Clause 4(1) to substitute the words "given to the Precinct Election Commission" with "signed in conformity with the procedure established by Clause 1, Article 53 of the Code, and to add "the absolute value of the figure" after the word "the difference."</p> <p>d) To restate Clause 5 as follows: "In Clauses 3 and 4 of this Article...³ In accordance with Article 61 of this Code two protocols, in two copies, are drawn up on the mentioned actions. A copy of each protocol is packed and sealed together with documents serving as basis."</p>	<p>1. The Chairman of the Precinct Election Commission bans the access of voters to the precinct center at 8:00 p.m., enables the voters at the precinct center to vote, closes the ballot box slot, asks all the persons not entitled to attend the sessions of the Precinct Election Commissions to leave, and closes the precinct center. Upon fulfilling the above-mentioned actions the Precinct Election Commission starts the session for the summing up of the voting results. For that purpose:</p> <p>1) unused ballot papers, ballot papers wrongly filled in by the voters and returned are counted, cancelled in the procedure established by the Central Election Commission, and sealed;</p> <p>2) the total number of voters is counted based on voter lists;</p> <p>3) the number of voters, that have received ballot papers, based on the signatures available in the voter list is counted; afterwards the above-mentioned lists are sealed;</p> <p>4) the ballot box is opened.</p> <p>2. The Chairman of the Commission takes one ballot out of the ballot box and declares loudly about the ballot being of not approved specimen, valid or invalid. The ballot is passed to the other members of the Commission. In case a commission member disagrees with the opinion of the Chairman, he/she submits an objection. The objection is put to vote. In the event of the objection, based on the voting results, and in case of no objection, in accordance with his/her statement, the Chairman puts the ballot in the pack of ballots for the particular candidate (party), "against all" or "invalid" ballots, after which takes the next ballot out of the ballot box. This</p>	<p>1. The Chairperson of the Precinct Election Commission bans the access of voters to the precinct center at 8:00 p.m., enables the voters at the precinct center to vote, closes the ballot box slot, asks all the persons not entitled to attend the sessions of the Precinct Election Commissions to leave, and closes the precinct center. Upon fulfilling the above-mentioned actions the Precinct Election Commission starts the session for the summing up of the voting results. For that purpose:</p> <p>1) unused ballot papers, ballot papers wrongly filled in by the voters and returned are counted, cancelled in the procedure established by the Central Election Commission, and sealed;</p> <p>2) the total number of voters is counted based on voter lists;</p> <p>3) the number of voters, that have received ballot papers, based on the signatures available in the voter list is counted; afterwards the above-mentioned lists are sealed;</p> <p>4) the ballot box is opened.</p> <p>2. The Chairperson of the commission take one ballot out of the ballot box, declares the validity or invalidity of the ballot, and in case of a valid ballot states also who it has been voted for. Upon request he/she shall pass the ballot to the other members of the commission. In case a commission member disagrees with the opinion of the Chairperson, he/she submits an objection. It is put to vote. In the event of the objection, based on the voting results, and in case of no objection, in accordance with his/her statement the Chairperson puts the ballot in the pack of ballots for the particular candidate (party), "against all", or "invalid" ballots, after which takes the next</p>	

² The sentence in the original text is not complete.

³ The first sentence of the text is not readable.

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<p>counts the invalid ballots, ballots with votes against all, as well as the votes given for each candidate (party). Based on the results, the total number of valid ballots of approved specimen and of votes given for the candidates is counted. The counted and assorted ballots are wrapped and sealed, in the procedure established by the Central Electoral Commission.</p> <p>4. Afterwards the Precinct Electoral Commission, based on the data of the precinct summarization protocol, compiles a protocol on the amount of inaccuracies. The commission decides the amount of inaccuracies in the following way:</p> <p>4.1 compares the number of ballots given to the Precinct Electoral Commissions, with the total number of the ballots in the ballot box and the cancelled ballots. The difference is noted as the amount of first inaccuracy;</p> <p>4.2 compares the number of signatures in the voter lists with the number of the ballots in the ballot box. The difference in absolute number is noted as the amount of second inaccuracy;</p> <p>4.3 the amounts of inaccuracies mentioned in sub-points one and two of this point are added. The total is the amount of inaccuracies at that precinct;</p> <p>5. Each activity envisaged in the points three and four of this Article are carried out in the order mentioned, and each action is carried out after the previous one is over, and a protocol has been compiled. On each of the mentioned actions a separate protocol, in two copies, is compiled and signed by the members of the commission attending the session, one of the copies being wrapped and sealed together with documents serving as a basis.</p>		<p>action is repeated for all the ballots available in the ballot box. During the implementation of the assortment of the ballots the commission members are prohibited to make notes, as well as to have pens, pencils or other objects for making notes.</p> <p>3. After the assortment of all the ballots available in the ballot box the Chairman, in the presence of the members of the commission, one by one counts the number of invalid, ballots, ballots with votes against all, as well as the votes given for each candidate (party). Based on the results, the total number of valid ballots of approved specimen and of votes given for the candidates is counted. The counted and assorted ballots are wrapped and sealed, in the procedure established by the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>4. The Precinct Election Commission based on the data of the precinct summary protocol, draws up a protocol on the amount of inaccuracies. The commission determines the amount of inaccuracies in the following way:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) compares the number of ballot papers given to the Precinct Election Commissions, with the total number of the ballots in the ballot box and the cancelled ballots. The difference is noted as the amount of first inaccuracy; 2) compares the number of signatures in the voter lists with the number of the ballots in the ballot box. The difference in absolute number is noted as the amount of second inaccuracy; 3) the amounts of inaccuracies mentioned in sub-points 1 and 2 of this point are added. The total of those figures is deemed the amount of inaccuracies at the precinct. <p>5. Each activity envisaged in points 3 and 4 of this Article are carried out in the specified sequence, and each action is carried out after the end of the preceding action and the drawing up of the protocol. On each of the mentioned actions a separate protocol, in two copies, is drawn up and signed</p>	<p>ballot out of the ballot box. This action is repeated for all the ballots available in the ballot box. During the implementation of the assortment of the ballots the members of the commission are banned from making notes, as well as having pens, pencils or other objects for making notes.</p> <p>3. After the assortment of all the ballots available in the ballot box the Chairperson, in the presence of the members of the commission, one by one counts the number of invalid ballots, ballots with votes against all, as well as the votes given for each candidate (party). Based on the results, the total number of valid ballots of approved specimen and of votes given for the candidates is counted. The counted and assorted ballots are wrapped and sealed, in the procedure established by the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>4. The Precinct Election Commission, based on the data of the precinct summary protocol, draws up a protocol on the amount of inaccuracies. The commission decides the amount of inaccuracies in the following way:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) compares the number of ballot papers given to the Precinct Election Commissions, with the total number of the ballots in the ballot box and the cancelled ballots. The difference, as an absolute figure, is indicated as the first measure of inaccuracy; 2) compares the number of signatures in the voter lists with the number of the ballots in the ballot box. The difference, as an absolute figure, is indicated as the second measure of inaccuracy; 3) the amounts of inaccuracies mentioned in sub points one and two of this point are added. The total is the amount of inaccuracies at that precinct <p>5. Each activity envisaged in points one and three of this Article is carried out in the order described, each action is carried out after the previous one is over, and recorded in the log.</p>	

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		by the members of the commission attending the session, one of the copies being wrapped and sealed together with documents serving as basis.		
Article 61 - Precinct Protocols				
<p>1. The protocol of summarized results of voting includes:</p> <p>1.1 the total number of voters according to voter lists;</p> <p>1.2 the number of the registered voters, that have received ballots according to signatures;</p> <p>1.3 the number of ballots allocated to the Precinct Electoral Commission;</p> <p>1.4 the number of cancelled ballots;</p> <p>1.5 the number of valid ballots in the ballot box;</p> <p>1.6 the number of invalid ballots;</p> <p>1.7 the total number of the ballots in the ballot box;</p> <p>1.8 the number of the ballots cast against all candidates (parties);</p> <p>1.9 the number of votes cast for each of the candidate (party);</p> <p>1.10 the total number of votes cast for candidates (parties).</p> <p>2. The figures, that are counted and registered in the protocol, are declared loudly.</p> <p>3. The protocols are signed by the members of the commission attending the session; it is sealed by the Chairman of the commission. If any member of the commission has a special opinion on the data of the protocol, he/she makes a remark next to his/her signature and submits his/her written opinion, which is attached to the protocol.</p> <p>4. If a member of the commission refuses to sign the protocol, a protocol thereof is compiled and attached to the summarization protocol of the voting results.</p> <p>5. From the end of the voting until the compilation of the protocol on the inaccuracies, the session of the Precinct Electoral Commission cannot be interrupted.</p> <p>6. At the end of the session, but not later than 12 hours after the end of the elections, the Chairman of the commission publishes the results of the voting.</p> <p>7. Upon the request of the proxy of a candidate (party) or an observer they are provided with copies of the Precinct summarization protocol,</p>	<p>To restate the last sentence of Clause 8, Article 61 of the Code as follows:</p> <p>“The Chairman of the Precinct Election Commission promptly submits one copy of the summary protocol and the protocol on the inaccuracies, the seal, the register and the sealed package of ballots to the Chairman of the relevant Regional Election Commission, in conformity with the procedure established by the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>To restate Clause 1 of Article 61 of the Code as follows:</p> <p>1. The voting results are summed up by the following two protocols:</p> <p>Protocol Number 1 About the Summary Results of Voting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The total number of voters according to voter lists; 2) The number of ballot papers signed in conformity with the procedure established by Clause 1, Article 53 of the Code (A); 3) The number of voters, who have registered and received the ballot paper, according to signatures (B); 4) The number of ballot papers cancelled by the commission (C); 5) the total number of the ballots in the ballot box (D): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the number of valid ballot papers in the ballot box; b) the number of invalid ballot papers in the ballot box. 6) The number of ballots cast against all candidates (parties) 7) The number of votes cast for each candidate (party); 8) The total number of votes cast for candidates (parties). <p>Protocol Number 2 On the Size of Inaccuracies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The number of ballots signed in conformity with the procedure established by Article 53 (1) of the Code (A). 2) The number of registered voters, who 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The summary protocol of voting results includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the total number of voters according to voter lists; 2) the number of the registered voters, that have received ballots according to signatures; 3) the number of ballots allocated to the Precinct Election Commission; 4) the number of cancelled ballots; 5) the number of valid ballots in the ballot box; 6) the number of invalid ballots; 7) the total number of the ballots in the ballot box; 8) the number of the ballots cast against all candidates (parties); 9) the number of votes cast for each candidate (party); 10) the total number of votes cast for candidates (parties). 2. The figures, that are counted and registered in the protocol, are declared loudly. 3. The members of the commission attending the session sign the protocols: the protocols are sealed by the Chairman of the commission. If any member of the commission has a special opinion of the data of the protocol, he/she makes a remark next to his/her signature and submits his/her written opinion, which is attached to the protocol. 4. If a member of the commission refuses to sign the protocol, a protocol thereof is drawn up and attached to the summary protocol of the voting results. 5. From the end of the voting until the drawing up of the protocol on the inaccuracies, the session of the Precinct Election Commission cannot be interrupted. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The summary protocol of voting results includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the total number of voters according to voter lists; 2) the number of the registered voters, that have received ballots according to signatures; 3) the number of ballots allocated to the Precinct Election Commission; 4) the number of cancelled ballots; 5) the number of valid ballots in the ballot box; 6) the number of invalid ballots; 7) the total number of the ballots in the ballot box; 8) the number of the ballots cast against all candidates (parties); 9) the number of votes cast for each candidate (during parliamentary elections, the number of votes in favor of each party candidate is also indicated); 10) the total number of votes cast for candidates (parties). 2. The figures, that are counted and registered in the protocol, are declared loudly. 3. The protocols are signed by the members of the commission attending the session; it is sealed by the Chairperson of the commission. If any member of the commission has a special opinion on the data of the protocol, he/she makes a remark next to his/her signature and submits his/her written opinion, which is attached to the protocol. 4. If a member of the commission refuses to sign the protocol, a protocol thereof is drawn up and attached to the summary protocol of the voting results. 5. From the end of the voting until the 	

UNIVERSAL ELECTORAL CODE	Amendments National Assembly May 7, 2002	Rule of Law Party	National Democratic Party	Independent
<p>ratified by the signature of the Chairman of the commission or the Secretary and the seal of the commission.</p> <p>8. Copies of the summarization protocol and the protocol on the inaccuracies are displayed at the precinct center, in a visible place. Afterwards the Chairman of the Precinct Electoral Commission submits one copy of the summarization protocol and the protocol on the inaccuracies, and the sealed package of ballots promptly submits to the relevant Regional Electoral Commission, in conformity with the procedure established by the Central Electoral Commission.</p>	<p>have received ballots, according to the signature (B).</p> <p>3) The number of ballots cancelled by the Commission (C).</p> <p>4) The total number of ballots in the ballot box (D).</p> <p>5) The amount of the first inaccuracies /A-D-C/.</p> <p>6) The amount of the second inaccuracies /B-D/.</p> <p>7) The total amount of inaccuracies /A-D-C/+/B-D/.</p>	<p>6. At the end of the session, but not later than 12 hours after the end of the elections, the Chairman of the commission publishes the results of the voting.</p> <p>7. Upon the request of the proxy of a candidate (party) or an observer they are given copies of the Precinct summary protocol, ratified by the signature of the Chairman or the Secretary of the commission and the seal of the commission.</p> <p>8. Data of the summary protocol of voting results and the protocol of the amount of inaccuracies serve as sole basis, not subject to changes, for summing up data of precinct protocols at the District Election Commission.</p> <p>9. Copies of the summary protocol and the protocol on the inaccuracies are displayed at the precinct center, in a visible place. The Chairman of the Precinct Election Commission promptly submits one copy of the summary protocol and the protocol on the amount of inaccuracies and the sealed package of ballots, placed in a special sealed metallic box and accompanied by two employees of the authorized state body of the Internal Affairs, to the relevant District Election Commission.</p>	<p>drawing up of the protocol on the inaccuracies, the session of the Precinct Election Commission cannot be interrupted.</p> <p>6. At the end of the session, but not later than 12 hours after the end of the elections, the Chairperson of the commission publishes the results of the voting.</p> <p>7. Upon the request of the proxy of a candidate (party) or an observer they are given copies of the Precinct summary protocol, ratified by the signature of the Chairperson of the commission or the Secretary and the seal of the commission.</p> <p>8. Copies of the summary protocol and the protocol on the inaccuracies are displayed at the precinct center, in a visible place. Afterwards the Chairperson of the Precinct Election Commission submits one copy of the summary protocol and the protocol on the inaccuracies, and the sealed package of promptly submits to the relevant Regional Election Commission, in conformity with the procedure established by the Central Election Commission.</p>	

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN:

BALLOTS, SUMMARIZATION OF THE ELECTION RESULTS

Article 85: The Decision of the Central Electoral Commission on Conducting the Second Round for the Elections of the President of the Republic

<p>1. If more than two candidates were running, and none of them has received the required number of votes, on the fourteenth day after voting the second round of the election is conducted, with the two candidates having received more votes to be running in it.</p> <p>2. The candidate, who has received more votes in the second round, is considered as elected.</p> <p>3. In the event of one candidate running, he/she is considered as elected, if he/she has received more than half of the votes cast.</p>	<p>To add a new sentence at the end of Clause 1, Article 85 of the Code:</p> <p>“In case of withdrawing his/her candidature in the second round, the candidate who has received the next maximum number of votes in the first round participates instead of him/her in the second round, and if there is no such candidate, then one candidate is voted in the second round.”</p>	<p>1. If more than two candidates were running, and none of them has received the required number of votes, on the fourteenth day after the voting the second round of election is held, in which the two candidates that have received most of all votes, can participate.</p> <p>2. The candidate, who has received more votes in the second round, is deemed elected.</p> <p>3. In the event of one candidate running, he/she is deemed elected, if he/she has received more than half of the votes from those participating in the voting.</p>	<p>1. If more than two candidates were running, and none of them has received the required number of votes, on the fourteenth day after voting, the second round of election is held, in which the two candidates who received most of all votes, can participate.</p> <p>2. If a candidate who runs the second round, abstains from further participation in the elections, then the next candidate who received the most number of votes runs the second round, and if there is no such a person, then one candidate runs the second round.</p>	
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UNIVERSAL ELECTORAL CODE	Amendments: National Assembly, May 7, 2002	Rule of Law Party	National Republican Party	IPAS (unofficial)
Article 87: The Decision of the Central Electoral Commission on Recognizing the Election of the President of the Republic as Invalid				
<p>1. The election of the President of the Republic is recognized as invalid, at any stage, if:</p> <p>1.1 the amount of inaccuracies influencing the number of votes cast for the candidate has significant impact on election results, i.e. it is impossible to restore the actual election results and determine the elected candidate;</p> <p>1.2 such violations of this Code have taken place during the preparation and conduct of the elections, which could have influenced the result of the election.</p>		<p>The election of the President of the Republic is recognized invalid, at any stage, if:</p> <p>1) the amount of inaccuracies influencing the number of votes cast for the candidate has significant impact on election results, i.e. it is impossible to restore the actual election results and determine the elected candidate;</p> <p>2) such violations of this Code have taken place during the preparation and conduct of the elections, which could have influenced the results of the election.</p>		
Article 87: The Decision of the Central Electoral Commission on Recognizing the Election of the President of the Republic as Not Held				
<p>1. The election of the President of the Republic is recognized as not held, if:</p> <p>1.1 the only candidate running has not received the required number of votes to be elected;</p> <p>1.2 the elected candidate has died before the summarization of the election results.</p>		<p>The election of the President of the Republic is recognized not held, if:</p> <p>1) the only candidate running has not received the required number of votes to be elected;</p> <p>2) the elected candidate has died before the summing up of election results.</p>		
Article 100: Nomination of Candidates for Deputies of the National Assembly by Proportional System				
<p>1. Parties present application to the Central Electoral Commission on running in elections of the National Assembly by proportional system, upon the decision of their permanently functioning body.</p> <p>2. Each party has the right to nominate only one list of candidates for deputies. The party within a party alliance has no right to nominate a separate candidates' list on its own behalf. Women shall make at least five per cent of the candidates in the electoral lists presented by a party for the elections to the National Assembly by proportional system. Non-partisan representatives can also be included in the electoral lists presented by a party, by proportional system.</p>		<p>1. Parties present application on the participation in the elections of the National Assembly by the proportions system, upon the decision of their permanently functioning supreme body.</p> <p>2. Each party has the right to nominate only one list of the candidates for deputies. Party within a party alliance has no right to nominate a separate list of candidates on its own behalf. In the electoral lists presented by a party for the elections to the National Assembly by the proportions system women shall constitute at least five per cent of the candidates and at least one-third of candidates shall be presented from Regions. Non-partisan representatives can also be included in the electoral lists presented by a party, by proportional system.</p>	<p>1. Parties present application on the participation in the elections of the National Assembly upon the decision of their permanently functioning supreme body.</p> <p>2. Each party has the right to nominate only one list of the candidates for deputies. Party within a party alliance has no right to nominate a separate candidates' list on its own behalf. Women shall make at least five per cent of the candidates in the electoral lists presented by a party for the elections to the National Assembly by proportional system. Non-partisan representatives can also be included in the electoral lists presented by a party, by proportional system.</p>	<p>Electoral list submitted by parties (party alliances) of the proportional system should contain 25% women and each fourth member of the list should be a woman.</p>

UNIVERSAL ELECTORAL CODE	Amendments National Assembly, May 7, 2002	Rule of Law Party	National Democratic Party	It's Your Choice
CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE: BALLOTS, SUMMARIZATION OF THE ELECTION RESULTS Article 114: Ballots				
<p>1. The elections to the National Assembly by the proportional and majority systems are held with separate ballots.</p> <p>2. A ballot for the elections to the National Assembly by proportional system contains the names of parties (party alliances) in alphabetical order, as well as the family names and first names of the first three candidates on the list.</p> <p>3. Ballots for the elections to the National Assembly by proportional system are printed by the order of the Central Electoral Commission. The Central Electoral Commission, through Regional Electoral Commissions allocates the ballots to Precinct Electoral Commissions on the day prior to the day of voting. The ballots shall be of the same color.</p> <p>4. A ballot for the elections to the National Assembly by the majority system contains the family names and the first names of the candidates in alphabetical order, according to the family name, and the names of the nominating parties (party alliances), and in the event of civil initiative – the words “Civil initiative”.</p> <p>5. Ballots for the elections to the National Assembly by majority system are printed by the order of the Regional Electoral Commission. The Regional Electoral Commission allocates the ballots to Precinct Electoral Commissions on the day prior to the day of voting.</p> <p>6. Ballots shall be of the same color, and differ from the color of the ballots mentioned in point two of this Article.</p> <p>7. The number of ballots allocated shall be five per cent more, than the number of voters on the precinct voter list.</p>	<p>To delete the words “(party alliances)” in Clause 4, Article 114 of the Code:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The elections to the National Assembly by proportional and majority systems are held with separate ballot papers. 2. The ballot paper for the elections to the National Assembly by the proportional system contains the names of parties (party alliances) in the alphabetical order, as well as the family names and first names of the first three candidates on the list. 3. Ballot papers for the elections to the National Assembly by the proportional system are printed by the order of the Central Election Commission. The Central Election Commission, through the District Election Commissions allocates the ballot papers to the Precinct Election Commissions on the day prior to voting. The ballot papers shall be of the same color. 4. A ballot paper for the elections to the National Assembly by the majority system contains the family names and first names of the candidates in the alphabetical order, according to the family name and the name of the nominating party (party alliances), and in the event of civil initiative – the words “Civil initiative”. 5. Ballot papers for the elections to the National Assembly by the majority system are printed by the order of the District Election Commission. The District Election Commission allocates the ballot papers to the Precinct Election Commissions on the day prior to voting. 6. Ballot papers shall be of the same color, and differ from the color of the ballot papers mentioned in point 2 of this Article. 7. Ballot papers are allocated in the amount of three per cent more, than the number of the voters on the precinct voter list. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ballot paper for parliamentary elections indicates: “I elect”: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Candidate No. ___ in parliamentary candidates list; 2) “I vote against all candidates”. In case of voting for a candidate, the voter in the middle of the first line writes the number of the candidate in the list of parliamentary candidates. In case of voting against all candidates, the voter checks the box in the second line. 2. Ballot papers for the elections to the National Assembly are printed by the order of the Central Election Commission. The Central Election Commission, through the Regional Election Commissions allocates the ballot papers to the Precinct Election Commissions on the day prior to voting. The ballot papers shall be of the same colour. 3. Ballot papers are allocated in the amount five per cent more, than the number of the voters on the precinct voter list. 	
Article 115: Summarization of Results of the National Assembly Proportional Elections				
<p>1. The Central Electoral Commission based on</p>	<p>Article 115 of the Code:</p>	<p>1. The Central Election Commission</p>	<p>1. The Central Election Commission based</p>	

UNIVERSAL ELECTORAL CODE	Amendment National Assembly May 7, 2002	Rural Party	National Democratic Party	This Code
<p>the data of the summarization protocols of voting results in the regions, in the procedure and time frames established by Article 63 of this Code summarizes the election results, and takes one of the following decisions:</p> <p>1.1 on the election of the deputies of the National Assembly by proportional system;</p> <p>1.2 on recognizing the election to the National Assembly by proportional system as invalid;</p> <p>2. Mandates envisaged for the National Assembly by proportional system are distributed among those party lists, which have received at least five per cent of the total of the number of the votes cast for party lists, running in the elections and the number of inaccuracies. In case only one party has received the five per cent of the total of the number of the votes cast for party lists and the number of inaccuracies, the two parties that have received the next maximum votes participate in the distribution of the mandates. If up to three parties run in the elections to the National Assembly by proportional system, then all the parties participate in the distribution of mandates.</p> <p>3. Mandates envisaged for the National Assembly by proportional system are distributed among the party lists – proportional to the votes cast for them. The counting of the mandates to be distributed to each party list is done as follows: the number of votes cast for each list is multiplied by the number of mandates to be allocated to the lists, the result is divided by the total number of votes cast for the lists participating in the distribution of the mandates, and the integer numbers are separated, which are the numbers of mandates to be allocated to each list.</p> <p>4. The rest of the mandates are distributed among the lists by the magnitude of residuals, on the principle of one mandate to each. In the event of the equality of the magnitude of residuals the disputed mandate is given to the list, which has received the biggest number of “yes” votes. In the event of their equality the matter is settled by drawing a lot.</p> <p>5. The candidate, whose consecutive number in the list is small or equal to the number of mandates to be allocated to the given list is considered elected by the list.</p> <p>6. The mandate to be allocated to the candidate elected by proportional system, but who has been also elected by majority system, shall be given to the next candidate on the list.</p> <p>7. Elections to the National Assembly by proportional system are recognized as invalid, if:</p> <p>7.1 Such violations of this Code have taken place</p>	<p>a) To delete the words “of the voting lists” in Clause 1.</p> <p>b) To add the words “in the procedure established by the Central Election Commission” at the end of Clause 4.</p> <p>c) To write the word “parties” instead of the word “candidates” in Clause 9.</p>	<p>based on the data of the summary protocols of voting results in the constituencies, in the procedure and within dates established by Article 63 of this Code sums up the election results, and takes one of the following decisions:</p> <p>1) on the election of the deputies of the National Assembly by the proportional system;</p> <p>2) on recognizing the elections to the National Assembly by the proportional system – invalid;</p> <p>2. Mandates envisaged for the National Assembly by the proportional system are distributed among those party lists, which have received at least five per cent of the total of the number of the votes cast for party lists participating in the elections and the number of inaccuracies. In case only one party has received the five per cent of the total of the number of the votes cast for party lists and the number of inaccuracies influencing the vote, the two parties that have received the next maximum votes participate in the distribution of the mandates. If up to three parties are participating in the elections to the National Assembly by the proportional system, then all the parties participate in the distribution of mandates.</p> <p>3. Mandates envisaged for the National Assembly by the proportional system are distributed among the party lists proportional to the votes cast for them. The counting of the mandates to be distributed to each party list is done as follows: the number of votes cast for each list is multiplied by the number of mandates to be allocated to the lists, the result is divided by the total number of votes cast for the lists participating in the distribution of the mandates, and the integer numbers are separated, which are the numbers of the mandates to be allocated to each list.</p> <p>4. The rest of the mandates are distributed among the lists by the magnitude of residuals, on the principle of one mandate to each. In the event of the equality of the magnitude of residuals the disputed mandate is given to the list that has the largest number of “for” votes. In</p>	<p>on the data of the summary protocols of voting results in the regions, in the procedure and dates established by Article 63 of this Code sums up the election results, and takes one of the following decisions:</p> <p>1). on the election of the deputies of the National Assembly;</p> <p>2). on recognizing the election to the National Assembly invalid;</p> <p>2. Mandates envisaged for the National Assembly by the proportional system are distributed among those party lists, which have received at least five per cent of the total of the number of the votes cast for party lists, participating in the elections and the number of inaccuracies. In case only one party has received the five per cent of the total of the number of the votes cast for party lists and the number of inaccuracies, influencing the vote, the two parties that have received the next maximum votes participate in the distribution of the mandates. If up to three parties are participating in the elections to the National Assembly by the proportional system, then all the parties participate in the distribution of mandates.</p> <p>3. The candidate nominated by civic initiative is deemed elected, provided the latter received at least 5% of the sum total of votes cast for all party lists plus the number of inaccuracies.</p> <p>3. [sic] As prescribed in point 3 of this Article, after the distribution of parliamentary mandates, the remaining parliamentary mandates are distributed between party election lists in proportion with the number of votes cast for them. The counting of the mandates to be distributed to each party list is done as follows: the number of votes cast for each list is multiplied by the number of mandates to be allocated to the lists, the result is divided by the total number of votes cast for the lists participating in the distribution of the mandates, and the integer numbers are separated, which are the numbers of mandates to be allocated to each list.</p> <p>4. The rest of the mandates are distributed among the lists by the magnitude of residuals, on the principle of one mandate to each. In the event of the equality of the magnitude of residuals the disputed mandate is given to the list, which has received the biggest number of “yes” votes. In the event of their equality the matter is settled by drawing a lot.</p>	

UNIVERSAL ELECTORAL CODE	Amendments National Assembly, May 7, 2002	Rules of Law Party	National Democratic Party	The Young Republic
<p>during the preparation and conduct of the elections, that could have influenced the election results.</p> <p>8. Appeals related to disputes over the results of the National Assembly proportional elections can be adjudicated to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia within seven days after the results are officially announced.</p> <p>9. Re-election will be held not sooner than 10 days and not later than 20 days after the decision on declaration of National Assembly proportional elections invalid comes into force, with the same number of candidates, in compliance with the current Code.</p>		<p>the event of their equality the matter is settled by drawing a lot.</p> <p>5. The candidate, whose consecutive number in the list is small or equal to the number of mandates to be allocated to the given list, is considered elected by the list.</p> <p>6. The mandate to be allocated to the candidate elected by the proportional system, but who has been also elected by the majority system, shall be given to the next candidate on the list.</p> <p>7. Elections to the National Assembly by the proportional system are recognized invalid, if during the preparation and conduct of elections such violations of this Code have taken place that could have influenced the election results.</p> <p>8. Appeals in connection with the arguments on the results of the elections to the National Assembly by the proportional system can be presented to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia not later than within seven days of the official publication of the results.</p> <p>9. Not earlier than 10 and not later than 20 days after the decision on recognizing the elections of the National Assembly by the proportional system invalid becomes effective, voting is held in conformity with the procedure established by this Code and with the same composition of candidates.</p>	<p>5. The candidates, who received most votes, from party lists, equaling the number of mandates allocated to the relevant list, are deemed elected.</p> <p>6. Elections to the National Assembly are recognized invalid, if such violations of this Code have taken place during the preparation and conduct of the elections, that could have influenced the election results.</p> <p>7. Appeals in connection with the arguments on the results of the elections to the National Assembly can be presented to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia not later than within seven days of the official publication of the results.</p> <p>8. No sooner than in 10 days after the decision recognizing the invalidity of National Assembly elections has become effective, and no later than in 20 days, a re-vote is conducted for the same candidates and in accordance with the procedure established in this Code.</p>	