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**EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW**  
**(VENICE COMMISSION)**

**COMMISSION EUROPEENNE POUR LA DEMOCRATIE PAR LE DROIT**  
**(COMMISSION DE VENISE)**

**COMPARATIVE TABLE**

**ON**

**THE METHOD OF NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES  
WITHIN POLITICAL PARTIES**

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**TABLEAU COMPARATIF**

**SUR**

**LA METHODE DE DESIGNATION DES CANDIDATS  
AU SEIN DES PARTIS POLITIQUES**

**Replies by country concerning political parties /  
Réponses des pays concernant les partis politiques**

Country	Rules for the nomination of candidates in the statutes or other internal documents of political parties	Method for choosing candidates: vary or not from party to party? In which category can it be classified?	Proportion of candidates elected by party members and by leadership. Is it transparent? Poss. to contest, including internally?	Can persons who are not members of a political party be candidates? Conditions?	Are candidates required to deposit an amount of money to qualify as candidates? How much?	Is the selection process meritocratic? Does it take into account party loyalty, community leadership, seniority or youth?
<b>Andorra</b>	Non.	Méthode de sélection plus ou moins identique: désignation consensuelle entre leaders et membres du parti confirmée par un congrès tenu avant les élections.	Pas de recours interne. Pas de recours devant une administration électorale, ni devant un tribunal.	Oui, des personnes non membres du parti peuvent être candidates, c'est même relativement fréquent.	Il n'y a pas d'obligation de consigner un montant pour se porter candidat.	Toutes les qualités du candidat sont prises en considération globalement pour être choisi, sans qu'il soit fait mention spécifique de chacune.

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Armenia	<p>The statutes of political parties include rules concerning nomination of candidates, but they mainly concern the bodies, which adopt decisions on nomination. It should be mentioned that it is impossible to study the statutes of all the political parties existing in the Republic of Armenia, that's why during the preparation of the answers to the questionnaire the statutes of the parties, having fractions in the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, were taken as a basis.</p>	<p>As it was mentioned above, according to Article 21 of the RA Law "On Parties" nomination of a candidate in the elections of the deputies of the National Assembly is performed by the decision adopted on the sitting of the permanently functioning governing body of the party, and according to Article 19 of the same law decisions on nomination of a candidate to the President of the Republic are adopted by the majority of votes of the total number of delegates of the congress of the party. Moreover, due to Article 79 of the RA Electoral Code a political party shall nominate a candidate for the President of the Republic by decision of its congress or permanently functioning body. Article 108 of the RA Electoral Code, in its turn, prescribes that political parties shall file with the Central Electoral Commission an application to participate in the National Assembly elections under the proportional electoral system based upon the decision of their permanently functioning body; alliances of political parties shall file an application to participate in the National Assembly elections under the proportional electoral system based upon the decisions of permanently functioning bodies of political parties included in such alliance. As it was mentioned above, the same applies to the nomination process of candidates for a deputy to the National Assembly under the majoritarian electoral system and candidates for members of the Yerevan Council of Aldermen. It should also be mentioned that in the context of the presented ways of selection of candidates prescribed by the RA legislation the method for their selection is the same (at the same time, the name of the permanently functioning governing body and the subjects, who make suggestions concerning these candidatures, can vary from party to party).</p>	<p>As it was mentioned above, the discussed candidates are elected by the corresponding bodies of the parties. According to Article 17, Part 6 of the RA Law "On Parties" the mentioned (as well as other) decisions of the corresponding bodies can be appealed by the members of the parties in the order prescribed by the statute. For example, the statute of the "Prosperous Armenia" party prescribes that the decisions concerning the candidates of the party to elective offices can be appealed to the congress of the party. At the same time it should be mentioned that these decisions can also be brought before a court in general order in case if the issue and application correspond to the requirements of the law (for example, in case, when there were procedural violations, etc., but not in case, when the applicant just doesn't agree with the decision on the nomination of the concrete candidate by the corresponding body of the party, which was adopted in accordance with the order prescribed by the law and the statute).</p>	<p>According to Article 108, Part 2 of the RA Electoral Code persons that are not members of a political party may also be included in the electoral list of such party. Moreover, due to Article 114, Part 2 a political party may also nominate as a candidate for a deputy under the majoritarian electoral system a person who is not a member of such political party. Article 155, Part 2 prescribes that persons that are not members of the party may also be included in the party's electoral list in the elections of Yerevan Council of Aldermen.</p>	<p>According to Article 24, Part 1 of the RA Electoral Code candidates, as well as political parties and political party alliances participating in the elections under the proportional electoral system shall pay an electoral deposit to the bank account of the Central Electoral Commission. In case of elections of deputies of the National Assembly under majoritarian electoral system it is in the amount of 1000-fold the minimum salary (Article 115, Part 2) and 8000-fold in case of the elections under proportional electoral system (Article 108, Part 3). In case of the elections of Yerevan Council of Aldermen it is in the amount of 3000-fold the minimum salary (Article 155, Part 3). At the same time, it should be emphasized that as it was mentioned above, in case of elections under the proportional electoral system the deposit is paid not by the candidates, but by political parties and political party alliances participating in the elections.</p>	<p>There are no direct rules concerning this either in the Republic of Armenia legislation or in the statutes of the parties, that's why the character of this process depends on the concrete situation and case. At the same time, it should be mentioned that, as a rule, the mentioned circumstances are in fact taken into consideration.</p>

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Chile	In general, the choice of the candidates for elections are made through the general council of each political party. Political parties decide whether to hold a primary election. Therefore, the internal bodies of each political party decide, according to their statutes, the procedure to follow. In addition to that, political parties establish the list of candidates.	The method to choose candidates between political parties is more or less the same; the central leadership proposes to the general council the nominees for the candidates in a convention/caucus between members. It's optional, if the political commission of each political party thinks it is convenient, to call primary internal elections and to have a unique candidate.	They are different levels. The leadership of each political party proposes the candidates to the general council, so the council decides whether to accept the nominees. The process is transparent since the scrutiny of the votes are public and under the direct supervision of the supreme or regional court, depending on the case. The results of the election must be sent to the central leadership, so the process is under the supervision of the electoral commission and may be contested through the supreme court.	Yes, they can, in case of independent candidatures the determination of the minimal number of sponsors is made by the director of the electoral service and the decision is published in the official journal seven months before the date the election.  Independent candidates cannot have been affiliated to a political party in the nine months preceding the date to present the candidature.	There is no need to deposit any money.	In general, the facts that are taken into account for the procedure to select candidates are political profiles.

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Denmark	<p>Each party has its own rules for nominating its candidates, and therefore the Ministry would kindly refer you to each party homepage for more information about party statutes/documents regarding candidate nomination. From the following link, contact information is provided for the nine political parties which are entitled to participate in elections in Denmark (<a href="http://valg.oim.dk/partier-og-kandidater/opstillingsberettigede-partiers-adresser-mv.aspx">http://valg.oim.dk/partier-og-kandidater/opstillingsberettigede-partiers-adresser-mv.aspx</a>). However, there are two forms of list organization for nominating a candidate regulated in section 38 – 41 in the Parliamentary Election Act of Denmark, 1: standing by district or 2: standing by parallel:</p> <p><b>1. Standing by District</b> This form is the traditional form, with one candidate in each nomination district. The name of this candidate is placed at the top of the party's list on the ballot paper in the nomination district in question. He/she receives all the votes cast in the nomination district for his/her party as such (i.e., party votes) in addition to the votes he/she gets as preferential (or personal) votes in his/her own nomination district as well as in the other nomination districts in the multi-member constituency. Preferential votes are always attributed to the preferred candidate. If a party in a multi-member constituency chooses this form of list organization, it can further indicate that it wants to present the candidates in a fixed order (party list).</p>	<p>Previous comment regarding each party has their own rules also applies for the following question regarding what method each party uses for selecting their candidates. The Ministry does not have information on the type of selection method each party uses for selecting their candidates.</p>	<p>The Ministry does not have information on the type of selection method each party used for selecting their candidates. This is also why the Ministry cannot provide information regarding the proportion of candidates selected by each method. Generally it can be stated that most parties uses caucuses or convention for selecting their candidates, and there has not been a tradition of primaries in Denmark. It is also a party decision, whether the selection method changes for each election.</p> <p>As for to how a selection can be contested, there is no central electoral commission in Denmark that can determine these matters, and therefore this is a party matter. A legal procedure is possible and will follow the normal procedure of filling a legal complaint, and it is therefore not regulated in the electoral law.</p>	<p>A person can stand as an independent candidate, provided that the candidate is recommended by at least 150 and at most 200 voters of the nomination district as supporters. Sections 32 – 33 in the Parliamentary Election Act of Denmark provides the rules regarding standing for election without any party affiliation. Independent candidates must register his/her announcement of candidature with the State Administration and receive an approval.</p>	<p>Candidates are not required to deposit an amount of money to qualify as candidates.</p>	<p>The Ministry does not have any information on whether the selection process is meritocratic or not, since it is a party matter. Parties in Denmark generally take into account that their candidates should be diverse and therefore would be able to represent as many as possible.</p>

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Denmark continued	<p><b>2. Standing in Parallel</b>                      In this form of list organization, which is the form most commonly used today, all the party's candidates in the multi-member constituency stand in each nomination district. Votes cast for the party as such (party votes) in each individual nomination district are then distributed among the party's candidates in exact proportion to the number of preferential votes they get. This form of list organization greatly increases the effect of preferential voting, i.e. it reduces the influence of the party organization vis-à-vis voters. Using this form of list organization, the party can further decide which candidate should appear at the top of the party's list on the ballot paper in each individual nomination district (although this has no influence on the distribution of party votes or on the selection of elected candidates, but is purely for "promotional" reasons re. the visibility of the frontrunner).</p>					

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Germany	<p>Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands [SPD](labour party) § 12 Organisationsstatut [OrgStatut] and § 4 Wahlordnung [WO] [election regulation]. Candidates are elected by conferences of delegates and not by the members directly, cf. § 12 para. 2 OrgStatut, except for municipal elections; in those, the members elect their candidates directly, § 12 para. 1 OrgStatut. The Wahlordnung requires the lower party organisations to take steps to ensure a gender quota of 40 % (according to § 4 para. 1 WO) in parliament. The WO provides that if the organisations did not take those steps, women and men must be placed alternately on the state election list ("Landesliste"). Candidates are elected individually, but can be elected in one block if no other person is running for the same place on the state electoral list, § 7 para. 4 WO.</p> <p>Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands [CDU] (conservative party)</p> <p>Rules on the federal level: Sect 15 para. 2, 4 and 5, § 18 para. 6 nr. 1, para. 7, § 20 para. 20 Organisationsstatut.</p> <p>At least one third of members of parliament shall be women (§ 15 para. 2 Organisationsstatut).</p>	<p>The method is either selection of the candidates by a conference of delegates or by a conference of the members. The choice of either of these two methods is compulsory under federal and state electoral law (see above). Therefore, the method does not vary from party to party. In fact, most parties select the candidates by the votes of delegates (see above). The delegate vote might be qualified as a "convention". The German electoral laws do not foresee primaries or caucuses.</p>	<p>Due to German federal and state legislation, candidates can only be elected by the party members (or indirectly by their delegates). Therefore, the leadership cannot – as a matter of law – formally nominate candidates. But as a matter of fact, the proposals for candidates made by the party's state association's leadership have often not been discussed or contested.</p>	<p>Under German law (federal and state law), non-members can only be elected if they are not members of another party. Apart from that, non-members may be candidates for a political party without fulfilling additional requirements (at least the party statutes do not impose additional requirements).</p>	<p>No required deposit.</p>	<p>These factors are formally not taken into account, at least not as a matter of law or prescriptions by party statutes. Formally, the members or delegates elect and they can have a right to proposal.</p>

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<b>Germany continued</b>	<p>On an election list, at least one out of three candidates shall be a woman (§ 15 para. 5 Organisationsstatut). If the proposing committee fails to put together such a list, the committee must justify its failure before the conference of delegates/ members who nominate the candidates (§ 15 para. 5 Organisationsstatut). This rule applies (by analogy, by repetition in the statute or by reference) to the party's state associations ("Landesverbände"). The local association "Ortsverband" decides (by choice of 25 % of the members of the local association) whether the members elect delegates at a conference of members ("delegates principle") or whether the members decide directly ("member principle") (§ 18 para. 6 no. 1 Organisationsstatut). Minimum requirements for the regulation of the nomination process by the CDU state associations are given in § 20 para. 2 Organisationsstatut. These minimum requirements comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rules on a quorum</li> <li>- the required majority</li> <li>- rules on the state level (in all statutes):</li> <li>- Nomination by vote of a conference of delegates</li> <li>- Voting by ballot.</li> </ul>					



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Germany continued	<p>Christlich-Soziale Union [CSU] (Bavarian conservative party) §§ 32-39 CSU Satzung (statute) foresees the following:                      The leadership of the party's state association has a right of proposal, § 41 para. 1 sentence 1 CSU Satzung.                      There is no gender quota for elections.                      As a rule, election takes place by delegates (§§ 32-34, 36 para. 2 CSU Satzung).                      An exception is the election in a constituency which is congruent with the party's local sub-organisation, cf. § 36 para. 1 CSU Satzung. In that case, the members elect their candidate directly.</p> <p>Bündnis 90/Die Grünen [Grüne] (Green party)                      The pertinent norm is § 11(5) Satzung Bundesverband Bündnis 90/Die Grünen.                      Except for a gender quota, the Bundessatzung does not contain any rules on the election of candidates. Nevertheless, the party's state associations have adopted rules concerning every single member's right to participate in an election and to be a candidate. Candidates are often elected in conferences of delegates, sometimes in conferences of the members.</p>					

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Germany continued	<p>The Bundessatzung contains the rule that a right to proposals is not incumbent on every single party member. Rather, depending on the state association's statute, only groups of 20, 10 or five members have the right to submit a proposal. This rule might constitute a violation of the § 21 BWG and of the applicable state legislation.</p> <p>Freie Demokratische Partei Deutschlands [FDP] (liberal party) The relevant rule is § 20 Bundessatzung der FDP and § 4, 10 Geschäftsordnung zur Bundessatzung der Freien Demokratischen Partei [BGO]. The party's state associations have either opted for conferences of delegates or conferences of members.</p> <p>Die Linke (left wing party) The rules are found in §§ 35, 36 Bundessatzung Die Linke and § 7 Wahlordnung Die Linke [WO Die Linke] (statute concerning elections). Candidates for a constituency are elected by a conference of members and not by a conference of delegates (§ 36 para. 2 Bundessatzung). Every member has the right to propose himself as a candidate (§ 7 para. 1 WO Die Linke).</p>					

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Ireland	<p>Yes; the main political parties have their own constitution and/or rules. These are generally similar and provide for a procedure to select candidates from the party to run in the constituency. These involve a selection conference/convention made up of delegates from branches in the constituency. In general, party rules provide that the national authority of the party (executive/executive board) of the party may ratify or veto a particular candidate or add a candidate and may determine the number of candidates to run in the particular constituency.</p>	<p>See answer above. a) convention/caucus with party executive having power of veto and power to add candidates.</p>	<p>See answers above. In principle the matter is managed within the party and not justiciable.</p>	<p>(i) To be nominated by a party, a candidate is required by the party rules to be a member of that party.                      (ii) Non-party candidates without party affiliation are eligible to run in elections independently of a party. See the response to the next question. Where a candidature is not authenticated by a certificate of political affiliation the candidate may either:                      (a) have his or her candidature assented to by 30 registered electors in the candidate's constituency; or                      (b) make a deposit of €500 to the returning officer which may be forfeited if the candidate does not received one quarter of the quota in votes.</p>	<p>Article 16.1 of the Constitution provides that "Every citizen without distinction of sex who has reached the age of twenty-one years, and who is not placed under disability or incapacity by this Constitution or by law, shall be eligible for membership of Dáil Éireann [the lower house]." The requirement under the Electoral Act 1992 for a deposit of £300 from every candidate to contest a general election was legally challenged as unconstitutional in 2001. Such deposit was refundable after the election provided the candidate was elected or received one quarter of the quota in votes. The deposit system was found on the evidence to have the effect of excluding from the ballot paper a considerable percentage of the adult citizens of the State who would be otherwise eligible to stand for membership of Dáil Éireann (and of the European Parliament) and rendered that system unjust, unreasonable and arbitrary. It was held that the Oireachtas did not have power under the Constitution to create impediments to, or impose conditions on, eligibility for membership of Dáil Éireann in the nature of deposit requirements. The legislative provisions were therefore held to be ultra vires the power of the Oireachtas [Legislature] and unconstitutional.</p>	<p>Party rules do not specify the criteria for selection. There is the possibility that the national authority of the party may set the number of candidates to be selected from the constituency and that candidates be selected having regard to other considerations (geographical, gender, ability to speak Irish etc).</p>

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Ireland continued					<p>In response to this judgment, legislation (still in force) was passed in 2007 which provides that a person may nominate themselves as a candidate or be nominated by another person. A candidate may include in his or her nomination paper the name of the registered political party to which he or she is affiliated and certified by an officer of the political party.</p> <p>Where a candidature is not authenticated by a certificate of political affiliation (as per the previous paragraph) the candidate may either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) have his or her candidature assented to by 30 registered electors in the candidate's constituency; or</li> <li>(b) make a deposit of €500 to the returning officer which may be forfeited if the candidate does not received one quarter of the quota in votes.</li> </ul> <p>€500, but only in the very limited circumstances outlined in response to the last question.</p>	

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Italy	<p>Every party has its internal rules to deal with the nomination of the candidates. As a matter of fact they make the governing structures of the parties responsible for nominating the candidates with a clear preference for the central bodies of the internal organization. Recently the Democratic Party introduced internal rules in view of having the party candidates partially nominated by its supporters through primary elections called in the relevant particular areas (constituencies). The participation to the primary elections is not restricted to the members of the party and is open to all the electors who are ready to subscribe a document explaining and supporting the policies of the party itself and to offer a modest contribution to the financial means of the party. The nomination of persons who are not members of the party is apparently possible.</p>	No reply available	No reply available	No reply available	No reply available	No reply available

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Latvia	<p>As explained above (see question 1.1(b)), the procedure for nominating and confirming candidates for elections is a mandatory component of statutes of political parties.</p> <p>Taking into account the fact that there are 72 officially registered parties in Latvia, the present report will focus on parties and alliances of parties currently represented in the Parliament. The largest proportion of seats in the Parliament (31 out of 100 seats) is held by representatives elected from the alliance of political parties "Saskaņas centrs". "Saskaņas centrs" currently represents a political alliance between the Social-democratic party "Saskaņa" and the Socialist party of Latvia.</p> <p>According to the statutes of the Social-democratic party "Saskaņa", any party member may propose candidates for elections. Plenary meetings (kopsapulces) of regional chapters of the party as well as the board of the party may also propose candidates for elections. The board approves individual candidates and the entire lists of the candidates, which may then only be amended with a written agreement of the board or the chairman of the board. There are no written criteria for selection of the candidates.</p> <p>The statutes of the Socialist party of Latvia are not available on the internet.</p>	<p>The method for selecting candidates is more or less the same. These rules might slightly differ from party to party.</p> <p>As described above (see the answer to question 2.1.), the candidates are normally nominated by the members of the party and/or its leadership, while the final approval is given by some sort of a governing body.</p>	<p>There is no data available about what proportion of candidates is elected by party members and what proportion is nominated by the leadership.</p> <p>For neither of the parties surveyed is there a clear distribution between candidates nominated by the party leadership and those nominated by the ordinary members. The process in general seems largely non-transparent. The lack of transparency can be observed especially in the process of evaluating and selecting the candidates.</p> <p>Sometimes it is not clear why preference is given to one candidate over another. None of the parties allow the decision of (non-)nomination of candidates to be contested, either internally or externally.</p>	<p>Persons who are not members of a political party can be candidates.</p> <p>From the surveyed parties only one (the "Reformu partija") has decided (declared in its statutes) that only its members may be candidates.</p> <p>Despite of this fact, other parties too at times accept persons who do not belong to the party – especially in the elections of local government. Non-members are included in the candidate list if they can attract additional votes in the elections. Most of the other parties do not have any specific rules concerning the membership requirement for candidates (the "Visu Latvijai!" the "Latvijas zaiķa partija", and the "Latvijas zemnieku savienība"). The Social-democratic party "Saskaņa" normally requires that its candidates be also members of the party; however, exceptions are permitted on the condition that the board of the party takes a decision in that respect. Lastly, the "Vienotība" decides on the membership requirement on an ad hoc basis for each election. In the municipal elections of 2013 in Riga only party members could be candidates, while in other municipalities also supporters of the party could be included in the lists, albeit their overall number and ranking on the candidate lists were limited. For the 2014 European Parliament elections the "Vienotība" will only allow its members to be candidates.</p>	<p>Neither the law nor the publicly available statutes of the surveyed parties require a payment of a deposit by candidates. The parties or parties' alliances have to pay a deposit when registering their lists of candidates. On the other hand, from the information available from the few parties who have publicised their criteria for selection of candidates, it appears that the members' past or future financial contributions to the party sometimes could play a role in the decision-making.</p>	<p>Criteria of selection of candidates could be stated by the party, but it is not required by law.</p> <p>The parties which have defined criteria for the selection of candidates do not appear to take into account seniority, youth or party loyalty.</p> <p>In reality, the most popular criteria are recognition of candidates, loyalty and reputation of a candidate. Community leadership may play a role in the recognition and popularity of candidates favoured by the "Vienotība" and the "Latvijas zemnieku savienība". Some commentators insist that "[d]ecisions on ... candidates are usually taken by the board [of the party] on the basis of polling data, strategic considerations and backroom bargaining".</p> <p>The selection process sometimes is meritocratic. Those persons are chosen who are the most capable (experience, education, leadership is taken into account). But sometimes the emphasis is made simply on the person's popularity.</p>

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Latvia continued	<p>The second largest political power represented in the Parliament is the party "Vienotība", which holds 20 seats.</p> <p>Its board nominates candidates and prepares lists of candidates for the elections of the Parliament and the European Parliament as well as approves the lists of candidates for municipal elections. The regional chapters propose candidates for all elections and prepare lists of candidates for municipal elections.</p> <p>The council (Dome) of the party approves the procedure for selecting candidates for elections as well as approves the lists of candidates for elections of the Parliament and the European Parliament prepared by the board.</p> <p>According to the rules approved by the council for the 2013 municipal elections, the regional chapters of the party were instructed to select and rank candidates by taking into account their reputation, education, work experience, ties with the party, prior input in the work of the municipality, working capacity and capacity for teamwork, ability to attract financing, their recognition and popularity in the respective municipality, their communication and presentation abilities as well as the support for each of the candidate among the members of the respective chapter.</p>					

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Latvia continued	<p>According to the rules approved by the council for the 2014 elections of the European Parliament, candidates are proposed by the regional chapters of the party, subsequently the top-ranking candidate is selected by the board, after which a ranking committee is formed. The list proposed by the ranking committee has to be approved by the board and the council. There are no written criteria for selecting and ranking the candidates.</p> <p>The third and fourth largest parties, each with 14 seats in the Parliament, are the "Nacionāla apvienība" and the "Reformu partija".</p> <p>The statutes of the "Nacionāla apvienība" cannot be found on the Internet. However, taking into account that the party was formed recently through a merger of two other parties ("Visu Latvijai!" and "Tēvzemei un brīvībai/LNNK"), it is illustrative to consider the statutes of "Visu Latvijai!", which at the time of the last Parliamentary elections provided that all members of "Visu Latvijai!" had a right to nominate candidates as well as to be nominated as candidates. Lists of candidates for the elections of the Parliament and the European Parliament were to be approved by a plenary meeting (kopsapulce) of the party upon recommendation of the board. The board of the party was also responsible for adopting more detailed rules concerning the nomination of candidates</p>					



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Latvia continued	<p>and for approving lists of candidates for municipal elections drawn up by regional chapters of the party.</p> <p>The statutes of the "Reformu partija" provide that any five members of the party may recommend as a candidate any other member of the party. The list of candidates for elections is approved by the board of the party. No written criteria for selecting the candidates appear to exist.</p> <p>The final political force represented in the Parliament is a political alliance "Zaļo un zemnieku savienība", which consists of two national parties – the "Latvijas zemnieku savienība" and "Latvijas zaļā partija" and two significantly smaller regional parties.</p> <p>The candidates from the "Latvijas zaļā partija" are nominated by regional chapter and individual members of the party and approved by the board . No written criteria for selecting candidates appear to exist.</p> <p>The statutes of the "Latvijas zemnieku savienība" contain detailed rules on selection of candidates for elections, setting out the involvement of regional and central bodies of the party. However, according to the information provided by the Secretary General of the party, these rules remain largely non-</p>					

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Latvia continued	<p>operational because the decisions on the lists of candidates are taken by the board of the "Zaļo zemnieku savienība", which decides on the number of candidates that each of the parties constituting the political alliance may nominate in each election region. After the individual parties nominate their candidates, the final approval to the list is given by the board of the "Zaļo zemnieku savienība". The decision on inclusion of candidates in lists is taken on the basis of polling results, the assessment given to the individual candidates by the party members, the financial contribution of the candidates and their previous activities.</p> <p>The most common rules for the nomination of candidates included in its statutes. are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) party members and occasionally other persons too can be nominated as candidates;</li> <li>b) candidates can be nominated by party members and party institutions;</li> <li>c) party members may discuss the candidates;</li> <li>d) the candidates list must be approved by the party's executive body (rarely it must be done by the party's decision-making <sup>body</sup>).</li> </ul>					

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Mexico	<p>• Political parties principle of self-organization Political parties are the result of the exercise of freedom of association in political matters, as set forth on the provisions of Articles 9, first paragraph, 35 section III, and 41, second paragraph, section I of the Constitution of the United Mexican States. Similarly, the Constitution establishes that political parties must fulfill their purposes in response to the provisions of the programs, principles and ideas that they postulate. For this reasons, the same Constitution provides plenty freedom or self-organizing capacity to the political parties.</p> <p>A similar provision is contained in Articles 25, 26 and 27 of the Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures where minimum regulatory requirements are provided, without establishing a full development of the declarative, ideological, programmatic, organizational and procedural aspects. The aforementioned because doing the contrary would mean limiting the self-organizing freedom and the right of association in electoral and political matters of the political parties.</p> <p>From the above, it is important to emphasize that following the principle of self-organization each political party establishes their internal regulations and the appropriate rules for the selection of candidates for elected office, according to various forms such as: assemblies, direct</p>	<p>The Party regulation has several methods of selecting candidates, the most important being the so-called ordinary and extraordinary procedures, including procedures of nomination by convention, by party leadership and internal or primary elections with the participation of the membership or of the citizens.</p> <p>Within the organization of political parties there is a specialized body, autonomous and independent that works temporarily and is responsible for proposing the procedure for the nomination of candidates and to conduct it. This specialized body has powers to issue summons and organizing the elections, making the computation of the election, issuing the declaration of validity of elections and granting registration certificates to the winners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elections by convention</li> <li>• Elections for party leadership</li> <li>• Elections for party members</li> <li>• Open elections</li> <li>• Designation by customs</li> </ul>	<p>The party regulation does not state that a proportion of nominations to popularly-elected post should be designated to party members, the leadership of the same, or the citizenship, the only exception is when political parties build a coalition, in which case the provisions contained in the relevant agreement apply this without infringing the legal provisions.</p> <p>Political parties have a number of procedures for nomination which are applied in accordance with the agreements and carried out by the body responsible for summoning. The direct appointment of candidates precedes in accordance with the particularities of each selection process and following the update any of the grounds for exceptions to the intervention of the party leadership, is that proceeds or not the direct appointment of candidates.</p> <p>In all cases, the selection procedures are transparent. Subsequently, the party body carrying out the selection process conducts the agreement stating that all decisions must be of public knowledge. The summon issued to invite those interested in participating in the act of Subsequently, case selection is via elections where militants attend or general public, or the nomination by party convention, in many cases, political parties hire the services of a notary public to have a public statement their activities, this in addition to all other activities carried out, regardless of which party elections and conventions are covered by the media (television, radio, print, etc.).</p>	<p>Party regulations identifies as "external candidates" those men and women from civil society that have emerged after the proposal by the organizations or political forces with which they have established agreements or alliances and that wish to participate in the nomination process for a popularly-elected post.</p> <p>Party regulations also establish a percentage of such candidatures between 20% and 50% of the total number of candidatures that the party needs to nominate to the same state organ.</p> <p>Among the requirements for being considered an external candidate established in party regulations are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Give written consent.</li> <li>b) Manifest knowledge of and agreement with the basic documents of the party.</li> <li>c) Commit to not give up the candidacy.</li> <li>d) Enter into a public political commitment with the party's national head office and to defend the party's internal regulations.</li> <li>e) Promote the party's political platform and the vote for the party during the campaign.</li> <li>f) Coordinate with the party's political organs or electoral instances during the campaign and, in the case of differences between them, channel them through the corresponding organs and procedures.</li> <li>g) If getting elected, observe the principles, political and program postulates, and statutory rules of the party with those legislators and governors having been nominated by the party, as well as those guidelines that are agreed for the discharging of the post.</li> </ol>	<p>No. Neither in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States nor in the Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures can be found any provision that stipulates that citizens nominated as candidates for popularly-elected posts by the political parties, nor those who choose an independent candidature, are required to deposit a certain amount of money, neither in cash nor through a bonding mechanism.</p>	<p>The party regulation takes into consideration its members overall as well as those who meet the requirements established in each call for nominations, in accordance with the type of procedure for the nomination of candidates for popularly-elected posts. Likewise, the party regulation establishes that no affiliated person can be discriminated based on their ethnical origin, gender, age, disability, social, economic or cultural situation, legal labor, health, sexual orientation or identity, religious or personal beliefs, marital status, expression of ideas, place or residence, or any other reason or a similar character that are undermine human dignity and aim to annul or reduce human rights and political rights.</p> <p>In the case of young persons (women and men), the party regulation establishes that in the electoral processes governed by the principle of relative majority, the party will include young people as regular candidates to a proportion no smaller than 30%. Additionally, young persons will also be included as alternate candidates to a proportion no smaller than 30%, and the formulas should be made up of candidates of the same quality, including gender. This principle should also be applied in the case of political alliances and external candidates.</p>

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Mexico continued	<p>appointment by the leadership or internal elections. Forgoing depends on the type of nomination, either for President, Senators or Representatives, and serving the kind of choice, i.e., by relative majority or by proportional representation system. Thus, the type of rules for the nomination of candidates depends on the internal regulations of each one of the political parties that have registration.</p> <p>In the Mexican electoral system, there are seven national political parties: National Action Party (PAN); Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI); Democratic Revolution Party (PRD); Labor Party (PT); Green Ecological Party of Mexico (PVEM); Citizen Movement Party and New Alliance Party (PANAL). The rules for the nomination of candidates for the positions at the three levels: federal, state and municipal may be released from the regulations of each of these political parties.</p> <p>For this study, the party rules generally refer to the different nominations of candidates for popularly-elected posts, which include those of President, Senators and Representatives, and in the latter two cases, considering the majority and proportional representation systems at the federal level.</p>		<p>Similarly, all actions of the party organs affecting an affectation of political and electoral rights of militants and, where applicable, to the general public, can be challenged through the internal procedures each political parties have in their internal rules for resolving disputes; the own announcement to such procedures, governing the type of challenge that comes.</p> <p>Political parties hire the services of a notary public to have a public statement of their activities, regardless of whether partisan elections and conventions are covered by the media (television, radio, print, etc.).</p> <p>All actions of the Party organs affecting political and electoral rights of members or the citizenship can be challenged through the internal procedures of each political party.</p> <p>In general, party regulation establishes several objections as nonconformity, review, protest, complaint and a section on the election invalid. Similarly, several chapters are established which identifies the limits for bringing such resources, the means of contestation requirements, the inappropriateness and the dismissal thereof, the parties entitled to present the evidence, the procedure, conduct, resolutions and notifications formalities to be followed to resolve the disagreements.</p>	<p>h) In the case that citizens have been leaders, political representatives and government officials of other political parties, they can only be nominated as external candidates provided that they resigned in writing to the respective political party and make this resignation public. They cannot have been responsible for acts of repression, corruption or drug trafficking.</p> <p>External applicants can compete with party members in the internal candidate election, in which case they will be provided with what is required for the corresponding registration without having to cover the regulatory requirements. Public opinion polls can be used to grade the external pre-candidates.</p>		<p>In the national lists and for plurinominal candidate lists for popularly-elected posts by means of proportional representation, the party includes young people as candidates and alternate candidates to a proportion no smaller than 30%. The alternate candidates should have them same qualities as the regular candidates in respect to gender equality and the affirmative actions for the youth.</p>

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Mexico continued	<p>• Constitutional and legal rules for the nomination of candidates In all cases, there are constitutional and legal rules for a citizen to be a candidate for elected office, a situation that compels all political parties to consider these requirements within their procedures.</p> <p><b>President</b> The Constitution of the United States of Mexico and the Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures establish the requirements in order to be nominated as President.</p> <p><b>Representative or Senator</b> In order to be nominated as Representative or Senator, Mexican citizens must meet several requirements. Additionally, the Federal Code of Institutions and Electoral Procedures (COFIPE) establish other criteria.</p> <p>• <b>Party Rules for the nomination of the candidates</b> It should be noted that political parties state in their internal legislation the possibility of conducting ordinary and extraordinary procedures for selecting candidates. Ordinary procedures consist of holding elections between militants and cover various stages that go from the preparation of internal selection process, promoting the vote, through conducting an election day, counting the process and publication of results, and until the declaration of validity of the internal election.</p>		<p>For its part, the dissent proceeds against all events related to the candidate selection process being considered contrary to party regulations issued by the subsidiary bodies of the body responsible for conducting the election, the review comes against acts of last mentioned body; annulments have a number of general rules and are intended to verify the validity of the elections at various polling stations, the protest comes from the application of the bases contained in the announcements, and the complaint and appeal with higher body. The Constitution of the United Mexican States and the Federal Code of Institutions and Electoral Procedures provide that political parties have the capacity for self-organization and this principle must be respected by administrative and judicial authority's election. The electoral law provides (Art. 46) that the internal affairs of political parties include the set of acts and procedures relating to its organization and operation, based on its internal arrangements, which are: the creation and modification of its basic documents; determining the requirements and mechanisms for the free and voluntary affiliation of citizens to them, the choice of the members of its governing bodies, the procedures and requirements for the selection of their pre-candidates and candidates for elected office, and the deliberative processes for defining policies and electoral strategies, and in general for making decisions for their bodies and agencies grouping its affiliates.</p>			

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<p><b>Mexico continued</b></p>	<p>Extraordinary methods for nomination are held by issuing ex profeso summons, which point: the method for selecting, basically as open selection involving the citizens; the mention of the voters entitled to vote in the process, the steps, dates and times applicable to the process, the date to give out the number and location of polling places, the eligibility conditions and requirements to be met by applicants to apply for registration; and the obligations and rights of applicants and candidates. However, there are different rules for party nominating pre-candidates in the applicable regulations.</p>		<p>Therefore, only once they are depleted defense partisan media, the militants have the right to appeal to the Electoral Tribunal.</p> <p>The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, states in section 99 that the Electoral Tribunal of the Judiciary of the Federation has jurisdiction to hear challenges to acts and decisions that violate electoral political rights of citizens to vote, be voted and affiliation freely and peacefully to take part in the political affairs of the country; for a citizen to go to the Court's jurisdiction for violations of their rights by the political party to which is affiliated, must first have exhausted the dispute resolution bodies under its internal rules.</p> <p>The aforementioned means of recourse in electoral concerns is established in the General Law on the System for filing concerns concerning Electoral Matters, under the name of judgment for the protection of political and electoral rights of citizens.</p> <p>However, in electoral jurisdictional matter there per saltum figure, which is that the person can appeal directly to the jurisdictional authorities, when exhaustion challenging this chain can result in a reduction to the protected right, or in cases where the processing of partisan resource represents a delay in the administration of partisan justice or means of contestation not be suitable to protect the right infringed or there is some method of defense.</p>			

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<b>Moldova</b>	Internal documents of political parties do normally provide the bodies (depending if the election is local, regional or national) competent to nominate candidates. Despite the express request in the law, internal documents of political parties do not establish the procedure for nomination of candidates within political parties.	The method for selecting candidates is more or less the same. Usually the candidates are nominated by the leadership of the party.	There is no special procedure, and therefore the appeal to the court, which in theory is possible, has no chance to succeed.	Persons who are not members of a political party can be candidates and there are no special conditions, except having the right to be elected.	The law or internal regulations of political parties do not require depositing an amount of money in order to qualify as candidates.	The selection process is not based on any formally established criteria.

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Serbia	<p>Every member of the SNS has the right to be the candidate of the Party for election to the authorities (Art. 19.7 of the Statute of the Serb Progressive Party). Party members temporarily lose the right to elect and be elected to the party bodies or to be a candidate for election to the authorities: if they do not pay the fee by 1 June of this year, or if the competent authority of the Party imposes a disciplinary measure of suspension (Art. 26). The Main Board candidates state officials from among the members of the Party (Art. 40.9). According to Article 40.1.10 of the Statute of the Serb Progressive Party (SNS) of 2010, the party's Central Committee determines the electoral list for national parliamentary elections, in compliance with the criteria set by the party's president (Art. 49.16), and according to the propositions made by municipal committees of the party (Art. 86.9), confirmed by relevant district committees (Art. 94.4). President of the Party defines the criteria for determining the list of candidates for councilors and MPs (Art. 49.16). Municipal Committee proposes candidates for deputies (Art. 86.9). In the town where they established the city municipality, within the administrative district, there is a city council to which are applied statutory provisions relating to administrative districts. Municipal committees are established in the territory of the city municipalities.</p>	<p>As analysed in answer number (6), the method for selecting candidates varies from one party to another, but in the same time it shows some remarkably analogous characteristics.</p>	<p>The relative transparency of the process of candidates' nomination is guaranteed by the Republic Electoral Commission, the Administrative Court, as well as by the judicial branch as a whole (Article 7 of the LEMP). However, neither the LEMP (except for general rules governing pleas before the REC, contained in Articles 94-97), nor the LPP provide for specific instruments at candidates' disposal for contesting the nomination process's outcomes.</p>	<p>Article 4.1 of the LEMP stipulates that MPs are elected on the basis of lists submitted by political parties and coalitions, other types of political organizations, but as well on the basis of lists proposed by groups of citizens. The same type of stipulation consists in Article 9.1 of the Law on Election of the President of the Republic (the LEPR, Official Gazette of the RS no. 111/07- Službeni glasnik RS, br. 111/07- Službeni glasnik RS, br. 111/07). The group of citizens depositing candidature for a presidential candidate is not required to have an official name (title) (Art. 9.2 of the LEPR), but is – as any other nominating subject (such as a political party or a coalition) – required to submit 10.000 signatures (Art. 10.1 of the LEPR). Articles 9 and 10 of the LEMP confirm any individual's passive right to vote, without conditioning it in any way by belonging officially to any political organization. This means that the Serbian electoral law does provide for candidatures of individual (non-affiliated) citizens.</p>	<p>The LEMP and the LEPR do not provide for any financial deposits. However, the Law on Financing of Political Activities (the LFPP, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 43/11- Sl. glasnik RS, br. 43/2011) of 2011 provides for specific financial electoral guarantees for any political subject who had previously agreed to receive budgetary payment for the purposes of electoral campaign. The so-called 'electoral guarantee' is regulated by Articles 20, 21.1-3, and 25 of the LFPP. Financial payments for political subjects (for the purposes of electoral campaign) consist of 0.1% of the budgetary annual expenses of the Republic of Serbia, an autonomous province, or a municipality (Art. 20.1). 20% of this amount is to be distributed equally to all electoral lists who had previously accepted budgetary financial support (Art. 21.1). The same amount is to be delivered to a relevant public body (such as the ministry of finance of the Republic or of an autonomous province or a municipality) by every political subject who received the budgetary financial support, in the means of cash payment, bank guarantee, securities, or mortgage guarantee (Art. 25.1-3). The electoral guarantee will be re-turned to every political subject if it receives more than 1% of the vote in the election (or, in the case of national minority political party – 0.2% of the vote), according to Article 26.1 of the LFPP. Political subject who does not receive this number of votes has the obligation to return the financial resources for which it had previously submitted electoral guarantees (Art. 26.2).</p>	<p>Since the law itself does not provide for any other representation quota other than the guaranteed one third of the parliamentary composition for the underrepresented gender, all the details considering the selection process remain within the scope of political parties' policies and the relevant party documents. These, however, reveal lack of taking into consideration any specific meritocratic criteria.</p>



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Serbia continued	<p>In the cities where there are three or less than three urban municipalities, the proposed list of candidates for deputies, councilors and city councils officials in the city government is determined by the city council and all the presidents of local boards of urban municipalities (Art. 101.). A member of the Democratic Party who has not paid dues for the current year can not elect, or be a candidate for party functions, nor the Democratic Party at the local, provincial, state or presidential elections (Art. 15. of the Statute). The Statute of the Democratic Party (DS) of 2013, in its Article 26., requests that the electoral list for the national parliament have to contain at least 30 percent of members of the underrepresented gender and at least 10 percent of members younger than 30 years of age. Candidates for MPs are proposed by the president of the party (Art. 38.10), as well as by the party's local committees (Art. 95.1.7), and the respective City Committees (Art. 96.3.6), to be confirmed by the Inner Presidency of the party (Art. 46.). Inner Presidency of the party is in charge of personnel policy of the Party, confirms the list of candidates for deputies, nominates candidates for top state officials at national and provincial levels and confirms candidates for mayors (Art. 46.1). The Executive Committee ensures, together with the Centre for Education and the Democratic Party Secretary</p>					

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<b>Serbia continued</b>	<p>General on the Implementation of the Programme of selection of candidates, which made Chairman of the Executive Committee, coordinator of the Centre for Education and the Democratic Party Secretary General (Art. 49.10). Center line committees organize the work of experts in various fields in order to improve the activity of the Party. It has the task to nominate candidates for the party and state functions, submit to the party presidency regular quarterly reports on the work, coordinate and assist in the work of relevant committees of municipal, town, district and provincial boards (Art. 84.). Center for Education of the Democratic Party is testing candidates for public office and gives its opinion on the candidates for the highest public office to the presidency of the Party (Art. 85.). Article 43 of the Statute of the Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) of 2010, states that the Central Committee determines the parliamentary electoral list, in compliance with the criteria set by the Presidency of the party (Art. 49.2.2). Article 62, however, determines that all the bodies of the party must contain at least 20 percent of the persons younger than 30, as well as at least 20 percent of women. They must also take care about the appropriate representativeness of national minorities.</p>					

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Serbia continued	<p>The Statute of the Democratic Party of Serbia (DSS) of 2010 stipulates that the Central Committee approves the parliamentary electoral lists (Art. 15.1.5), which is submitted to it by the party's Presidency (Art. 28.1.2), following the proposals made by municipal committees (Art. 50.1.6) and by City Committees (Art. 61.1.7). The Presidency, according to the Article 28.1.4, determines closer conditions to be met by the candidates for MPs. It also adopts specific measures for improvement of equal representation of genders in the party's bodies, as well as in the process of proposing candidates for MPs (Art. 28.1.17). Further conditions for nominating candidates for MPs are set out in Article 75. The Provincial Board is authorized to adopt a list of candidates for provincial MPs (Art. 41.2).</p> <p>The Statute of the United Regions of Serbia (URS) of 2013 stipulates that the Central Committee determines the parliamentary electoral list (Art. 20.1.4), while the Presidency determines the list of candidates for MPs (Art. 29.1.12). The composition of the Disciplinary Commission of the party, as well as of the Statutory Commission is made of at least 30 per-cent of the underrepresented gender (Art. 48.3). The same request is made for all organizational forms of the party (Art. 14.4 and Art. 15.3).</p>					

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Serbia continued	<p>The Statute of Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) of 2011 does not contain any quota of representation in elected national bodies, such as the national parliament. However, it has many norms which guarantee coopting minority groups, the young, and the underrepresented gender within party's bodies. The Statute of this party does not provide for method of proposing or selecting nominees for parliamentary elections.</p> <p>T23.3 of the Statute of 2009 – that in every collective body of the party at least one third of membership must be held by women, 'except in extraordinary circumstances, when this would not be possible'.</p> <p>Other parliamentary parties' internal documents – such as the Party of United Pensioners of Serbia (PUPS) in Statute of 2010, New Serbia's (NS) Statute of 2009, United Serbia's (JS) Statute of 2009 – do not provide for specific representation quotas.</p>					

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"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	There are some written rules for nomination of candidates, laid down in their internal documents (Statuts) or in ad hoc acts. There are quotas for gender representation in all of them as well as rules for nomination of younger party members. There are also women's lobby groups in all of them as well as unions of youth.	The method for selecting candidates varies from one party to another but the main and last word in selection is that of the leader and party leadership. This is not the Weberian model, based on meritocracy. Internal party democracy is both statutory – democratic, and authoritarian and oligarchic. Presidential and oligarchic elements dominate polyarchic ones. The nomination of candidates is mostly in the hands of the highest political leadership or under its strong influence. The membership is as a rule inactive, disciplined, or follows a routine pattern. In the absence of precise criteria and procedures, a patronage model of putting forward the candidacies by those in power is what actually works in practice. The submissive political culture becomes modus vivendi, since critical opinion and behaviour is sanctioned with small exclusion, while obedience is rewarded.	It is an internal party matter and there are not strong rules on this issue. The process is rather elitist than transparent. It could be contested internally, but not externally: before the Electoral Commission or the Court. It often happens that those who are unsatisfied leave the party and establish a new one.	Yes, they can, but usually the leader and the party leadership decide on that.		As already said above, it is rather elitist and oligarchic than meritocratic.

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Ukraine	<p>The statutes of most political parties of Ukraine define the procedure of nomination of candidates for deputies of Ukraine and the candidate for the President of Ukraine can only be accomplished by Party Congress, where candidates are nominated and the list is approved.</p> <p>This provides that any member of the party has the right to be nominated by the Party of Regions to be elected to the representative authority bodies of all levels and to senior positions in government.</p> <p>Nomination of candidates for deputies of Ukraine and for the post of the President of Ukraine is the responsibility of the Party Congress (paragraph 6.2 of the Charter of the Party of Regions). It is also provided that the order and procedure of nomination of local councils, the candidates for the post of a village head or a mayor providing by the local party organizations the candidates for deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, is determined by Political Council or the Party Congress (Section 9.2 of the rules of Udar party).</p>	<p>The method of nomination can be formally classified as "a) conference (meeting)."</p>	<p>Article 17 of the Code of Ukraine of the administrative court proceedings specifies that the jurisdiction of the administrative courts covers legal relationships arising in connection with the party's exercising of powers of the authoritative administrative functions, in connection with public formation of the powers by means of elections or referendum as well.</p> <p>Jurisdiction of the administrative courts covers legal public disputes, in particular disputes concerning legal relationships connected with the electoral process or the referendum process. Furthermore the jurisdiction of the administrative courts does not cover legal public cases of relations that according to the citizens' association law, statute (regulations) are referred to its internal activity or exceptional competence.</p> <p>I.e. the appeal procedure is partially possible by means of the reference to the administrative court.</p> <p>At the same time some separate procedures are provided by the political party statutes.</p>	<p>Electoral law of Ukraine provides the right for non-party citizen of Ukraine to be a candidate for the elective office.</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine "On the Election of Deputies of Ukraine" (Article 10) states that the right of nomination candidates for a deputy belongs to the citizens of Ukraine, who are entitled to vote. This right is implemented by voters in the district through the national party, or in a single-seat constituency by a party or by self-nomination (Article 52). The Party may nominate a deputy's candidate a person who is a member of the party or non-party person who has the right to be elected a deputy (Article 53).</p> <p>According to the Law of Ukraine "On the Election of the President of Ukraine", the right of nominating a candidate for the post of the President of Ukraine belongs to the citizens of Ukraine who have the right to vote. This right is implemented by them through the political parties and their electoral blocs (hereinafter - the party (bloc) and also self-promotion (Article 10). The Party (bloc) may nominate as a candidate for the post of the President a person who is a member of the party (a party member, which included in the bloc), or non-partisan citizen who has the right to be elected President of Ukraine (article 47).</p>	<p>In order to ensure the responsible attitude of <b>Ukrainian citizens, as likely candidates for elective position, to their participation in elections, facilitate making proper decisions regarding to the implementation of candidate passive suffrage, as well as to prevent possible unnecessary expense of the state budget, the electoral legislation of Ukraine provides Institute of cash loan that applies to parliamentary and presidential elections.</b></p> <p><b>Concerning presidential election the monetary deposit is paid by the party (parties of the bloc) which nominates a candidate to the presidency of Ukraine, or by the candidate in the amount of two million five hundred thousand UAH (article 49 of the Law of Ukraine "About the presidential elections in Ukraine")</b></p> <p><b>Concerning parliamentary elections party which nominated an electoral list of candidates in the national district, make monetary deposit in the amount of two thousand times of the minimum wage, party which nominated a candidate in single-mandate district, MP candidate who put to the vote in single-mandate district on the basis of self-nomination is paid monetary deposit in the amount of twelve times of the</b></p>	<p>The laws of Ukraine do not charge political parties with the responsibility to inform the electors about the criteria of candidacy's selection to nominate them as candidates for elections. Herein it is spoken about the meritocratic approach as a necessary element of increasing the credibility of a party.</p> <p>In single member constituencies, the meritocratic approach is used. The stake is set on candidates, well-known among the electors and having a positive image, high-rated, according to the sociological studies. Characteristics of age, gender, public work and other are also taken into account.</p>

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Ukraine continued	<p>Some of them simply determine the general provisions that the nomination of candidates is carried out by the political council of the party and its approval by the Party Congress (rules of Our Ukraine Party).</p> <p>In addition there are statements that the decision on the nomination of candidates is accepted by the head of the party, its governing bodies and approved by the Party Congress (rules of All-Ukrainian Union Svoboda). It is also provided the alternative variant that the Party Congress nominates candidates for people's deputies of Ukraine, forms and approves the electoral list of candidates for people's deputies of the party in the national district and nominates candidates for deputies from the Party of single-member districts, as well as proposes the candidate for presidency of Ukraine from the Party (paragraph 5.1.4. of the rules of All-Ukrainian Union Batkivshina)</p>		<p>For instance, it can be established that cancellation of the primary, rural, housing estate, city party organizations decisions refer to the powers of the Rada of the local party organization, if they contradict statutory and party program documents, decisions of the administrative bodies of the party organizations of the higher level and the administrative bodies of the parties.</p> <p>Some political parties provide for the creation of the party court to consider appeals of the party members. But judicially they can be challenged only if the procedure is broken determined by the election law.</p> <p>Furthermore, it must be mentioned that the power not only to appoint party leaders but also to recall them (e.g. clause 6.2 of the Party of Regions Statute) is presented to the party administrative bodies according to the political parties statutes. That also provides for a certain level of transparency and responsibility of the political parties.</p> <p>Moreover, for example the majority party statute provides the existence for the party control commission that exercise a control over the maintenance of the Statute requirement and party program by the party members, party organizations and their administrative bodies.</p>	<p>The citizen of Ukraine, who can be elected as the President of Ukraine, personally submits to the Central Election Commission a statement of self-nomination candidate for the post of President of Ukraine (Article 48).</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine "On the Election of Deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, of the local councils and villages, settlement and city mayors" specifies that the right of nomination candidates for the post of deputy, and candidates for the post of a town, settlement, village heads, belongs to citizens of Ukraine who have the right to vote. This right is implemented by citizens of Ukraine through the Republican Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, district, city, city district organizations of political parties (hereinafter - the local party organizations) or by self-nomination (Article 10). Local party organization may nominate a person who is a member of the political party or non-party citizens (Article 36).</p>	<p><b>minimum wage (article 56 of the Law of Ukraine "About the MP elections in Ukraine")</b></p> <p><b>The monetary deposit is paid on a clearing basis to a special account of the Central Election Commission.</b></p> <p><b>The electoral legislation of Ukraine envisages return of monetary deposit:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To the party (parties of the bloc) which nominates candidate to the presidency of Ukraine, or candidate to the presidency of Ukraine, who include to the ballot for revote (second part of 49 article the Law of Ukraine "About the presidential elections in Ukraine");</li> <li>- To the party which nominated electoral list of candidates in the national district, by the results of election party acquired the right to take part in allocation of parliamentary mandate (fourth part of 56 article the Law of Ukraine "About the MP elections in Ukraine")</li> <li>- To the party which nominated a candidate in single-mandate district, by the results of election candidate declared elected in single-mandate district (fifth part of 56 article the Law of Ukraine "About the MP elections in Ukraine")</li> <li>- To MP candidate who was a candidate in single-mandate district on the basis of self-nomination, by the</li> </ul>	

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Ukraine continued	<p>The mechanism of formation of electoral lists is also clarified by the methodological recommendations of the central headquarters of the parties in the electoral process. Thus, the parties often recommend the holding of primaries or straw voting.</p> <p>During local elections the nomination of candidates is carried out at conferences relevant territorial organizations of the parties.</p>				<p>results of election candidate declared elected in single-mandate district (part 6 of article 56 of the Law of Ukraine "About the MP elections in Ukraine" )</p> <p>The draft of the Ukrainian Law "On amendments in some legislative acts of Ukraine about improvement of legislation issues as to elections" (registry N.3396 from 06.11.2013), mentioned above provides reduction of the monetary deposit during parliamentary elections, accordingly for a political party which nominated an electoral list of candidates in the national district, to one thousand of living wages; for party which nominated a candidate in single-mandate district and for MP candidate who being put to the vote in a single member constituency on the basis of self-nomination – to ten living wages.</p> <p>Even so, it should be noted, that during the last parliamentary elections the technology of registration the candidates bearing the same surname as well-known political figures was widely used i.e. the person changed the passport requesting to change his name and surname and then registered himself in the same constituency of the well-known political figure. As a result an elector usually couldn't understand whom he voted for. So in this case, the monetary deposit is kind of a precautionary measure.</p>	



