



European Network of Election
Monitoring Organizations
International Observation Mission
Ukrainian Early Parliamentary Elections 2014

Європейська мережа організацій, що
спостерігають за виборами
Міжнародна місія спостереження
Позачергові вибори в Україні 2014

UKRAINE
EARLY PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overall assessment of ENEMO EOM is that early parliamentary elections were conducted in a transparent and efficient manner, generally in compliance with the international standards. Certain irregularities that did not have significant influence on the outcome of the results were observed, especially during the campaigning period. Cases of physical violence against candidates and other stakeholders during pre-election period overshadowed mostly calm and moderate campaign. The faults in the process of tabulation and announcement of the results, especially in majoritarian part, marred the successful pre-election activities of the electoral stakeholders. Due to ongoing court appeals and recounts, results for single mandate elections from the District Election Commission (DEC) 38 (Novomoskovsk, Dnipropetrovska oblast) and DEC 63 (Berdichiv, Zhytomirskya oblast) were not announced by the Central Election Commission (CEC) within the legal deadline. Furthermore, the CEC announced single mandate election results in certain districts with dissenting opinions by the CEC members stating suspicion of falsified the Precinct Election Commission (PEC) protocols, especially in the DEC 30, 50, 60 and 79. ENEMO strongly urges law enforcement bodies to investigate thoroughly, impartially and timely all alleged falsifications of PEC's protocols and to hold responsibility for potential fraud during the tabulation process.

The elections of 450 deputies to Verhovna Rada of Ukraine were held on October 26, 2014, according to a mixed electoral system out of which 213(197-198) mandates were elected by majoritarian and 225 by proportional system. The threshold for political parties to obtain mandates was 5% of votes in a national wide constituency. The election legislation which is in power for the current elections was the same as for the previous parliamentary elections in 2012 with few amendments made in 2013 and 2014. Few days before the elections, amendments to the Criminal code were adopted, allowing the possibility to investigate and prosecute different election frauds.

Until the deadline September 30, the Central Election Commission (CEC) has registered 3,125 candidates nominated by 29 political parties for the proportional nationwide ballot, and 3,495 candidates running in single-mandate districts, including 1,401 nominated by political parties and 2,094 self-nominated. The CEC has rejected the applications of 809 nominees, of which 22 successfully resubmitted their documents and 48 got registered on the bases of court rulings. The main reasons for refusal of submitted applications were mainly technical omissions or mistakes, and in less than 20 cases, the reason for refusal was an actual failure to meet the eligibility criteria stipulated in Article 9 of Law "On Elections of People's Deputies". The two phenomena familiar from previous election processes, nomination of 'clone' and technical candidates reappeared in these elections

The system of centralized voters' registration – the State Voter Registry established since 2010 presidential elections - has proved to be accurate and reliable even under difficult circumstances. Both, the interlocutors and the ENEMO observers reported such positive trend supported by the Election Day reports on quality of the voter lists. Voters from Crimea, Sevastopol, Dotensk and Luhansk regions exercised their legal right for temporary change of voting place without altering permanent voter address under the simplified procedure. Compared to May 2014 presidential elections total number of requests for temporary change of voting place nationwide increased by 19 205 voters.

Due to short campaigning period and lack of financial support to many parties and candidates, the election campaign with a prominent tool of ‘door to door’ generally can be described as moderate and calm, and only intensified in most of the regions on the week prior to Election Day. In Kyiv oblast, Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk pre-term election campaigning was evident. Furthermore, agitation events organized by party 5.10 and Internet party on the day of campaign silence were witnessed. The billboards without obvious agitation but with slogans, symbols and styling of a particular party were intended to be kept during the day of campaign silence.

Though, in general political parties and candidates were able to campaign freely and without restrictions, this electoral campaign cannot be fully defined as free and fair due to so called ‘people’s lustration’. The presence of armed people and weapons during official meetings with party candidates and their representatives was perceived.

Breach of Election Law regarding promotional materials in Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Kyiv City, Cherkasy and Ivano-Frankivsk was detected. Vote buying through extensive delivery of goods and services to citizens by political parties and candidates’ supporters had been constantly reported, while the direct use of administrative resources was spotted only in few cases.

DECs’ operated in compliance with the law and met all legal deadlines, except for the DEC in threatened Eastern regions. The tendency of replacing commission members by represented political parties and self-nominated candidates was observed as the most destructive aspect. The most frequent changes of DEC members were made by the following political parties: Green Planet, Political Party the Greens, Our Ukraine, Right Sector, Ukraine of the Future.

Along with DECs, the Precinct Election Commissions (PECs) were also the subject of frequent changes in composition. The most frequent changes of PEC members were noticed with the People’s Labour Union, Party of Greens, Green Planet, and Our Ukraine. While the process of selection of PEC members by lottery was conducted in a transparent manner, their nominations remain the challenge along with unthought yet balanced political assignment on managerial positions. The nominees were not informed that their data are submitted, which raises the question of possible abuse of citizens’ personal data by political entities.

During the E-day a total number of 101 openings of PECs and the counting of the votes in 99 polling stations were monitored. Observation of voting procedure was conducted in 1250 polling stations. The general conclusion gained from the STOs reports is that the elections were conducted in a transparent and efficient manner and mostly in a compliance with international standards.

As to the Voters List, there were no obvious problems spotted during the observation of the voting process at the majority of the observed polling stations (94%). On 97% of the observed PECs, the secrecy of vote was respected, while the observers witnessed violation of the secrecy of voting in 3% of the PECs. Complaints regarding the voting process were submitted on 3% of the observed PECs, only two PECs (121244, 121164, Dnipropetrovsk) received substantial complains. Repeated bomb threats were reported in PECs in following districts: 128, 129, 135 and 154. ENEMO observers noticed presence of police inside of polling stations in 11% of the observed places.

The process of tabulation in major number of electoral districts was conducted in accordance with the law. The procedural incompetence of the PEC and DEC members allegedly originated from insufficient trainings allied with the frequent changes of commissioners before the E-day, was cited as the main negative issue. The tabulation processes in several DEC's, (DEC 30, DEC 50, DEC 60, DEC 79, DEC 16, DEC 132, DEC 182), were problematic, but none of them can be declared as a systematic fraud from any political entity.

The vast majority of print, digital, television and other media precisely followed the electoral process and campaigning throughout the pre-election period. National and local media did not face any substantial pressure from governmental authorities, though local media are more vulnerable to speculations. Unlike before, the traditional correlation between unfairness of media approach and geographical allocation of media source (East or West) was eliminated, as well as devotion to party affiliation. Significant increase in 'jeansa' and 'black PR' publications was noticed nationwide.

Furthermore, the CEC announced results in certain single mandate districts with dissenting opinions of the CEC members stating suspicion of falsified PEC protocols, especially in the DEC's 30, 50, 60 and 79. ENEMO strongly urges law enforcement bodies to investigate thoroughly impartially and timely all alleged falsifications of PEC protocols and to prosecute persons responsible for fraud during the tabulation process.

II. INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ENEMO (European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations) election observation mission to Ukraine for the Early parliamentary elections 2014, started on September 10, with arrival of the 6 Core Team members to Ukraine. Subsequently, 50 LTOs were deployed on September 20 in the regions. Every region was covered by one LTO team, except for Kyiv where two teams were deployed, for Kyiv oblast and for the city. The teams assigned for Donetsk and Luhansk were based in Dnepropetrovsk and Kharkov. All observers were briefed and trained on political environment, security situation, specifics of election process and legislation. ENEMO long term observers focused their observation on the candidates' registration, conduct of election campaign, formation and work of election administration and election-related complaints and appeals. During the post-election period ENEMO observers were following the process of tabulation and official announcement of results as well as complaints and appeals submitted to official bodies. 156 STOs arrived in the country on October 23, 2014 for the observation of the Election Day. The STOs' work was focused on opening of polling stations, voting procedures, closing and counting of ballots, as well as transfer of materials form PECs to DEC's. For the Election Day ENEMO mission deployed 101 teams in all regions where the elections were held.

ENEMO issued one Interim Report for the period September 10 to October 10, 2014 and Preliminary Statement on October 27, 2014.

ENEMO's international observation mission for Ukrainian Early Parliamentary Elections 2014 is financially supported by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, the United States Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labour, the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Kyiv and the EU European Development Fund.

ENEMO express gratitude to institutionalized partner, NDI, for providing unselfish support according to the signed MOU.

III. POLITICAL BACKGROUND

After the decision of the President Viktor Yanukovich not to sign an Association Agreement with the European Union (EU) in November 2013, demonstration started which were known as “EuroMaidan” demonstrations. The very same ones asked for constitutional reforms, greater government accountability towards citizens’ concerns and resignation of President Yanukovich. The response from authorities was violent, which brought the escalation of conflicts by huge number of protestors on the street. The conflict caused to have more than 100 dead protestors and police force and more than 500 injured. The President Yanukovich escaped from the country and Verkhovna Rada (parliament) voted to appoint an interim head of state Olexander Turchinov. After his appointment, Mr. Turchinov called early presidential elections for May 25, 2014. Former minister and businessman Petro Poroshenko won the elections in the first round with more than 50 percent of the votes. He won on the platform of ending conflict in the East and implementation of additional reforms.

The government led by Prime Minister Arseniy Yatseniuk was consisted primarily of political veterans but also included some civic activists involved in EuroMaidan demonstrations. Since taking office, it has faced the unprecedented challenge of facing up to foreign invasion and economic calamity, while keeping Ukraine united. At the same time, it has struggled to satisfy demands of EuroMaidan demonstrators for reform and a meaningful break from corruption and “politics as usual”. The election of Petro Poroshenko as President in May signalled citizens’ primary concern for a solution to the armed conflict in the East, but also continued support for reform.

Much of the agenda developed “on the Maidan” has been incorporated into legislative proposals. The Parliament has considered a number of reform measures and a new parliamentary reform caucus created by groups on the Maidan has so far introduced more than 20 bills, 11 of which have passed. This initiative, known as the Reanimation Reform Package of legislation, is spearheaded by a political-civic coalition of legal experts, activists, and elected officials. The Reanimation Reform Package team is now focusing on improvements in the areas of the judiciary, law enforcement, decentralization, election legislation, media, and taxes.

In the spring, after the conduct of the independence referendum that was not recognized by the international community, the Russian federation has annexed the Crimea territory. This action produced the Autonomous Republic of Crimea not to be under Ukrainian jurisdiction. In April tensions started to rise in Donetsk and Luhansk region.

May protests in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts escalated into an armed separatist insurgency. This led the Ukrainian government to launch a military counter-offensive against the insurgents, which resulted in the ongoing war in Donbass.

Direct reason for announcing early parliamentary elections was the situatuin where no governing coalition was appointed within 30 days of the Prime minister’s resignation. MPs from political parties UDAR,

Svoboda and 20 independent MPs left the government coalition and made possible the dissolution of the parliament. Because of volatile security environment, on the Election Day on Early parliamentary elections not all of DEC's worked. Thus, in the Luhansk region only 5 out of 11 regional election districts were functioning, in the Donetsk region - 12 out of 21 districts. In Crimea because of its annexation by Russia elections were not held.

IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Ukraine has been using different systems to elect 450 deputies of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in parliamentary elections since it gained independence in 1990s. First in 1990 and 1994 parliamentary elections the majoritarian two round system was used. Afterwards in 1998 and 2002 legislative elections were held under the mixed majoritarian-proportional system with 4% threshold for the party lists and 2006 and 2007 parliamentary elections under the proportional system of nationwide closed lists with 3% threshold. Prior to the previous 2012 elections Ukraine returned to the mixed majoritarian-proportional system with 5% threshold, where one half of 450 deputies are elected in proportional closed party lists and another half of deputies with simple majority vote in one round in 225 single-mandate districts. Despite heavy criticism for fraud and bribery exposed in single mandate district and calls for reform to proportional open list system prior to 2014 parliamentary elections, the Verkhovna Rada failed to adopt required changes to the electoral system. Therefore the same mixed proportional-majoritarian system of elections was in place in 2014 as in 2012, and the only difference was that in 2014 it was known in advance that the number of majoritarian MPs elected in the single mandate districts will be less than 225.

Due to the annexation of Crimean peninsula by the Russian Federation no elections could be held in ten single mandate districts of AR Crimea and two districts of the city of Sevastopol. Furthermore it was estimated that it would be extremely difficult or even impossible to organize parliamentary elections in those parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions that were not under the control of Ukrainian authorities. Various estimates prior to elections predicted that up to thirty deputies may not be elected on 26 October 2014.¹

The legal framework that regulates parliamentary elections in Ukraine consists of the Constitution of Ukraine, Law on the Election of the People's Deputies of Ukraine, Law on the Central Election Commission, Law on the State Voter Register, Law on Political Parties, Criminal Code of Ukraine, Code of Administrative Proceedings and the Law on National Television and Radio Broadcasting Council as well as the regulations and resolutions passed by the CEC. The Members of the Parliament of Ukraine are elected by a popular vote by the citizens of Ukraine on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by means of a secret ballot. The parliament is elected for a five year term.

The framework regulating parliamentary elections was amended several times before the course of election process. First of all, the parliament in February restored provisions of the December 2004 amendments of the Constitution of Ukraine that were nullified on procedural issues by the 2010 decision of the Constitutional Court. The Law on Elections of People's Deputies was amended in December 2013

¹ The Constitution of Ukraine requires minimum of 2/3 of MP seats filled in Verkhovna Rada and there were elections in the past after which parliament was short of a certain number of MP seats from total 450 seats e.g. after 1994 elections 112 MP seats were not filled and after 1998 and 2012 five seats in VR could not be filled.

and in 2014 with some minor improvements dealing with formation of DEC's, lowering the amount of financial deposit for political parties and candidates running in elections and establishing certain rules and limits for campaign finances usage through special bank accounts. However, since the comprehensive campaign finance reform has not been adopted in 2014 in parliament, the financial requirements for 2014 parliamentary elections are weak without effective institutional and public oversight and penalties for non-compliance are missing.

V. ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

The parliamentary elections were administered by a three-tier election administration consisting of the CEC, 213 District Election Commissions (DECs)² and almost 30,000³ Precinct Election Commissions (PECs). The CEC reported that on the day of elections 198 District Election Commissions were able to operate, while 9 DECs in Donetsk oblast and 6 in Luhansk oblast were not functioning due to the lack of security and impossibility to deliver ballot papers and documentation in the zones of armed conflict in Donbass.

Central Election Commission (CEC)

The CEC is the only permanent election administration body. It consists of 15 members, each appointed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine upon the proposal of the president for a seven-year term. Even though the term of office expired in July 2014 for twelve out of 15 CEC members, the law on the CEC was amended to allow commissioners to perform their duties until the parliament appoints new composition of the CEC for the next term.

The Central Election Commission holds official sessions on a daily basis and they are open to observers. Usually, the CEC holds preparatory working meetings, 'naradas,' prior to the regular public meetings. Some of these naradas were open to international observers, who witnessed discussions on important issues regarding candidates' registration and establishment of results. Nevertheless, majority of these preparatory meetings were closed to observers. The decision-making of CEC as collective body was effective and vast majority of the CEC decisions were taken unanimously (90-95%). CEC resolutions dealt primarily with registration of candidates and their proxies, replacements of DEC members, registration of official observers, approving DEC budgets, establishments of results, announcements and corrections of DEC protocols, complaints and registration of elected MPs.

Since the beginning of electoral process until November 18, the CEC held 46 sessions including the session in continuous mode since October 28. During this period, Central Election Commission considered and adopted 1348 resolutions and 2 protocol decisions and had received and processed 60.000 protocols. Central Election Commission has received more than 46.500 documents including 485 complaints.

² 12 DECs which were assigned for districts on the temporarily occupied territories of AR Crimea and Sevastopol were not formed for this elections

³ On the Election Day, the number of functioning PECs all around the country was 29,699

On October 6 and 7, the CEC adopted important decisions⁴ allowing voters from Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts, along with the voters from Crimea, to temporarily change their voting location at the State Voter Registry body under a simplified procedure. This measure enabled internally displaced persons⁵ to exercise their right to vote easily at another precinct. However, if a citizen registered to vote at polling station outside of the single-mandate district of his/her residence, he/she was permitted to cast a vote only with one proportional ballot.

The CEC paid a lot of attention to security arrangements in highly volatile regions in time of undeclared war. Based on requests from six DEC located in Donetsk oblast (DECs 45, 51, 53 and 59) and in Luhansk oblast (DECs 114 and 104), the CEC decided⁶ to move centres of those districts to more secure locations. The CEC worked in close cooperation with security forces to deal with safety and logistical arrangements for organizing voting in these conflict zones. In total 86.000 law enforcement officers were deployed to assist delivery of election materials, ballot papers and maintain security and public order during polling countrywide. Ministry of Internal Affairs had special cooperation with Committee of Ukrainian Voters to train policemen on various risks and critical scenarios on Election Day e.g. fire inside polling station, bomb threats. CEC also cooperated with international and domestic organizations to raise the capacities of DEC and PEC members to acquire technical skills by engaging a pool of experienced trainers.

One of the tasks of the Central Election Commission was also exercising control over the receipt and use of election funds from contesting political parties and publishing of their pre-election and post-election financial statements⁷. According to the information posted on the CEC website only two political parties submitted pre-election financial reports to the CEC, namely by the Communist Party of Ukraine and by the Party Civic Position (of Anatoliy Hrytsenko). According to the CEC explanation, 27 remaining political parties contesting proportional part of elections, opened their electoral funds later than 32 days before the elections and therefore were not obliged to submit pre-election interim report 20 days prior to the election day. As for the final reports political parties were obliged to submit to the CEC no later than 15 days after elections (November 10) and 27 of 29 political parties did submit them. The CEC posted these financial reports on its website and stated that two political parties did not submit financial reports at all, namely Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists⁸ and Party Civil Movement of Ukraine. The Party of Greens of Ukraine submitted final report declaring no campaign funds and no expenses.

District Election Commissions (DECs)

According to Election Law⁹ every District Electoral Commission had to be organized and fully operational no later than September 5th. Excluding DEC in eastern areas affected by arm struggle,

⁴ CEC Resolution No. 1529

⁵ UNHCR statistics suggests that as of October 2, 2014, there were 379,059 IDPs in Ukraine, 18,289 of whom came from Crimea and the remainder from the country's East

⁶ CEC Resolutions No. 1442, 1165, 1973, 2005, 1524 and 1396. DEC 45 and 59 moved twice.

⁷ MP candidates running in the single mandate district were obliged to submit pre-election interim and final financial statements to the respective DEC.

⁸ CEC stated that there were no financial movements on electoral account of this party

⁹ Law on Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine, Article 107, part 2

ENEMO observers did not report any significant problem related to operation of DEC's nationwide which could negatively affect electoral process in general.

Overall, the DEC's operated in compliance with the law and met all legal deadlines¹⁰. Though, trainings organized for members of DEC's regarding their duties, still, fault to exclude inexperienced members from composition of the commission. ENEMO observers reported such cases in Mykolaiv (DEC 131), Kirovohrad (DEC 101) and Ternopil (DEC 166).

In 181 monitored District Electoral Commissions¹¹, ENEMO observers have found that out of total 3219 commissioners up to 5,5 percent were inactive during election process. Females made 54,70% of total number of members, while in 47,51 percent females were on position of the Head of DEC.

Since DEC's started working, tendency of replacing commission members by represented political parties and self-nominated candidates was noticed by ENEMO observers. MAG CIFRA reported that in period from 5th of September to 21st of October, 42 percent of all DEC commissioners were changed, while replacements among managerial positions in all 213 DEC's are even more frequent¹². According to the findings from the field and ENEMO interlocutors, the most frequent changes of DEC's members were made by the following political parties: the Green Planet, Political Party the Greens, Our Ukraine, Right Sector, Ukraine of the Future. Such frequent changes due to political interests provided the quality of DEC work to suffer and decrease. Many newly appointed members were inexperienced and missed initial training and it negatively affected the overall performance of the commissions. In order to increase the efficiency of the DEC's, ENEMO recommends that replacement of commissioners should be reconsidered and limited, with clearly defined conditions on when and why replacements are possible. However, managerial positions in District Election Commission should be professionalized, with clearly defined mandate and professional conditions for the members elected on such position.

Precinct Election Commissions (PECs)

According to the Law, all PEC's should be formed no later than 15 days prior to elections (October 10th). As for DEC's, PEC's were also the subject of frequent changes of their members. As of October 21, about 10 percent of PEC commissioners were replaced. The system of allocating PEC managerial positions using Vybory system ensured to have balanced proportional representation in PEC managerial positions without taking into account experience of commissioners. For this reason more frequent changes in senior PEC positions were made by political parties and candidates. The PEC heads were replaced in 21%, PEC deputy heads in 12% and PEC secretaries in 18% of precincts. Turnover rate of regular PEC members reached lower level at 7 per cent. The most frequent changes of PEC members were noticed with the political parties Greens, Green Planet, Our Ukraine etc.

While the process of selection of PEC members by lottery was conducted in a transparent manner, their nomination remains the challenge. Though, the number of double nominations is less than the one during the Parliamentary elections in 2012, yet it points out the fact that new procedure of nominating PEC members should be considered. Furthermore, in majority of these cases, the nominees were not informed

¹⁰ DEC 98, Kyiv oblast and DEC 127, Mykolaiv faced certain difficulties in the very beginning of its working which were resolved afterwards

¹¹ 11 DEC's in Luhansk region, and 21 DEC's in Donetsk region are excluded from this statistic.

¹² 51 % of DEC Heads changed, 48 % of DEC deputy heads and 55 % of DEC secretaries

that their data are submitted, which raises the question of possible abuse of citizens' personal data by political entities.

Training of Election Commissions

Trainings of DEC heads, deputies and secretaries have started on September 30th by Central Electoral Commission. Trainings were delivered without any problems and in most professional manner. Also IFES started with the trainings for all DEC members and they did it from 3rd until 10th of October. Training of PEC members was organized by IFES from 15th to 19th of October while Central Electoral Commission organized its trainings during the week before the elections.

VI. CANDIDATE REGISTRATION

The right to stand for elections to the Ukrainian parliament is granted to citizens of Ukraine with the right to vote who are at least 21 years old and have resided in Ukraine for the last five years. Citizens convicted of deliberate crimes are not eligible for candidates unless their criminal record has been cleared or cancelled. Candidates for deputies are nominated either by political parties or through self-nomination. Political parties and self-nominated candidates were demanded to deliver a set of required documents and a financial deposit to the CEC before September 25 .

The candidates registration process was supposed to be concluded by the Central Election Commission on September 30, . The number of registered candidates by the CEC was: 3,125 candidates nominated by 29 political parties for the proportional nationwide ballot, and 3,495 candidates running in single-mandate districts, including 1,401 nominated by political parties and 2,094 self-nominated.

The CEC rejected the application of 809 nominees, of which at least 22 managed to successfully resubmit their documents. Over two hundred rejected applicants appealed against the CEC decisions to courts, The High Administrative Court of Ukraine handled 272 cases of appeals of candidate registration denials and at least in 48 cases the appellate courts overturned the CEC decisions and candidates were subsequently registered by the CEC. In contrast to the practice of 2012 elections, the courts this time decided more often in favour of rejected complainants to restore their right to run in elections. Nevertheless, courts did not find a uniform way to adopt the same decisions in similar disputes and different panels of judges of the same court even passed different verdicts.

The main reasons for refusal of submitted candidates applications by the CEC were technical omissions or mistakes such as missing information in the applicant's biography (address, information about residing in Ukraine for the past five years, nationality, civic and political activities, contacts, criminal record); missing acknowledgement of obligation to terminate activities or lay down a mandate which are incompatible with a legislative mandate; the date of application did not match the date of submission of the documents for registration at the CEC; missing the applicant's photo, or photo in a different format than prescribed; or the applicant's program exceeded the allowed 3,900 characters.

In some cases the Kyiv Administrative Court of Appeal obliged the CEC to review again the submitted materials of complainants, but the CEC appealed to the High Administrative Court of Ukraine which upheld original CEC decisions. Even though the CEC members expressed some dissatisfaction with the court rulings related to the candidates' registration, the CEC respected the court decisions and took actions

accordingly in all cases with one exception related with candidate of People's Front party list Oleksandr Horodetsky. Original CEC decision from September 23, not to register Mr. Horodetsky for not meeting 5-year residency on the territory of Ukraine was upheld by the courts on September 29, October 3 and October 24. However the appeal of the Party People's Front reviewed by panel of judges of the High Administrative Court on October 26 overturned previous court rulings and decided in favour of the party by providing explanation of the disputed issue of the 5 year residency requirement and cancelling the CEC decision. The Central Election Commission however received this court decision on Mr. Horodetsky on the date of elections when the voting abroad already started and thus could not implement this court ruling. The legal standpoint of the CEC on this case is that it cannot register this candidate anymore on election day and voters voted for the party list of candidates that were properly registered and therefore the CEC decided that it will not announce and it will not register Oleksandr Horodetsky as elected Member of Parliament on the party list of the People's Front.

In a number of cases the CEC and courts were subject of criticism for uneven implementation and review of the constitutional 5-year residency requirement for candidates as the legal interpretations differ and implementation maybe viewed at times as arbitrary. In less than 20 cases, the reason for refusal was actual failure to meet the eligibility criteria such as absence of proof of financial deposit to the CEC bank account or an existing criminal record of the applicant.

ENEMO considers the candidate registration process to be overly bureaucratic, thus recommends that changes in the procedures should be considered in order to simplify the registration and allow applicants to correct errors or omissions in submitted documentations. The five year residence requirement for candidates should be reconsidered as it may violate the rights of citizens to be elected and legal interpretations and applications of such provision do not strengthen citizen's electoral rights, equal treatment and effective legal redress.

VII. VOTER REGISTRATION

The right to vote is granted to Ukrainian citizens that are at least 18 years old or reach that age on Election Day with the exception to those citizens declared legally incompetent by a court. Since 2010 elections Ukraine has been using the centralized system of voter registration - the State Voter Registry. 756 SVR maintenance bodies review and update personal information of all eligible voters in local administration units based on information from government institutions and agencies. For the early October 26 parliamentary elections SVR bodies delivered preliminary voter lists to PECs and voters were given opportunity to check their data and request inclusion or corrections of errors during review period up to October 20. PECs were in charge for distribution of personal invitation to the voters with address of respective polling station they are assigned to vote in.

Voters may also request from SVR maintenance bodies to temporary change of place of voting to other locations without changing permanent voter address within the legal deadline by October 20 at latest. For voters residents of AR Crimea, city of Sevastopol, Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts CEC¹³ arranged a

¹³ The CEC resolutions No. 1529 and 1495 allowed residents of Luhansk and Donetsk regions to apply for temporary change of voting address without additional justification documents in the same way as voters residents of Crimea and Sevastopol.

simplified procedure for requesting such temporary change voting place and this measure enabled internally displaced persons to exercise their right to vote in other locations. However, if a voter registered to vote outside of the single-mandate district of his or her residence, he or she was permitted to cast only one ballot for the proportional part of elections.

By October 20, according to the CEC information in total 190 283 voters have changed their voting address, of which 21 704 voters were residents of Donetsk oblast, 15 040 from Dnipropetrovsk oblast, 14 715 from Lviv oblast, 11 213 from Kyiv, 11 119 from Luhansk oblast, 2804 from AR Crimea and 774 from Sevastopol city. Compared to May 2014 presidential elections total number of such requests was increased by 19 205 voters.

According to the CEC official protocol, there were 30 921 218 voters included in the voter lists for proportional part of the October 26 early parliamentary elections including 838 136 voters on the excerpts of voter lists for voting at the place of voters' stay. CEC protocol included 461 544 voters on the voter lists for out-of-country proportional part of elections.

The system of centralized voter registration proved to be accurate and reliable even under difficult and challenging circumstances. Both, the interlocutors and the ENEMO observers reported such positive trend supported by the Election Day assessments of high quality of voter lists.

VIII. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Official political campaign for every registered candidate on political party list and registered self-nominated candidate, according to Election Law¹⁴, may start the day after nominee registration is accepted by the CEC, while political agitation for everyone ends at midnight of the Friday before Election Day¹⁵. Knowing that 2014 Parliamentary Elections in Ukraine are early elections, with preparation and conducting period of less than two months, in most cases political entities were able to conduct their campaign not more than one month. Due to this fact, as well as noticed lack of financial support to many parties and candidates, political campaigning in country generally can be described as moderate and calm, and only intensified in most of the regions in the week prior to Election Day. However in Kyiv oblast, Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk a pre-election campaigning was evident since the beginning of September, when candidates and lists were not registered yet. Overall conclusion is that 'door to door' campaigns become the prominent tool used in this election campaign, while small gatherings and rallies were happening to a limited extent.¹⁶

ENEMO observers have noticed breach of Election Law regarding to promotional materials in Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Kyiv City, Cherkasy and Ivano-Frankivsk. In these regions many pre-election posted billboards and distributed leaflets did not contained basic data required by Electoral Law. ENEMO Team in Kyiv City has reported that political party People's front have changed this after election campaign officially started, and printed all necessary data on its promotional materials.

¹⁴ Law on Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine, Article 70, first paragraph.

¹⁵ On Friday, October 24th, 2014 for this elections.

¹⁶ ENEMO observers have monitored 73 small gathering and rallies

Even though, in general political parties and candidates were able to campaign freely and without restrictions, this electoral campaign cannot be fully defined as free and fair. Reason for this is the fact that candidates nominated by Communist Party of Ukraine and some self-nominated candidates - ex-members of Party of Regions - were targets¹⁷ of so called '*people lustration*' initiated by so called civic activists. Furthermore, physical violence was reported against their party members, supporters and volunteers, party offices, and unwelcomed DEC and PEC members associated with previous regime.

Having in mind the context of unstable situation in the country during election period and even before that, as well as armed conflict in the East, very often presence of armed people and weapons during the campaigning period was reported by ENEMO Observers, whom witnessed such cases at official meetings with party¹⁸ candidates and their representatives.

Vote buying through extensive delivery of goods and services to citizens by political parties and candidates supporters have been reported by ENEMO observers. For such purpose many newly established charity organizations, named after a candidate or his or her family, were used as a channel for delivery of goods. Moreover, candidates and parties were using different occasions and holidays to donate mainly to vulnerable groups or the army whilst promoting themselves¹⁹.

Direct uses of administrative resources were reported in just few cases²⁰, though ENEMO observers have registered more frequent indirect abuse of administrative sources in campaigning period. In 19 cases agitation in universities, schools, private companies, and even kindergartens was noticed. Public transportation all around country was widely used for placing political advertisements. Likewise, several candidates have provided pro bono transportation branded with the respective campaigning materials within their electoral constituencies, for example electoral district 81 in Zaporizhzhia region and electoral district 91 in Kyiv region.

Parties and candidates started to reduce outdoor political billboards before the day of silence. However, several parties (People's Front, BPP, Batkivshchina, and Radical Party) introduced new billboard with symbols and styling of a particular party. All new billboards alluded to the elections however lacked printing details which contradicts the provision on political agitation in the law. They were intended to be kept during the day of silence. During the campaign period everyday destruction of campaign materials, all over the country, was reported.

¹⁷ ENEMO Observers have reported such cases in Odesa, Dnipropetrovsk, Sumy, Kyiv City and region, Kharkiv, Cherkasy, and Vinnytsia.

¹⁸ Radical party, Volja, Right sector. In case of self-nominated candidate Borislav Bereza, election district 213 physical violence was used as campaign tool, when militant and armed supporters of Borislav Bereza have attacked casino premises and illegal alcohol shops presenting these activities as "protection of moral values".

¹⁹ ENEMO observers have reported such activities and cases of indirect voter bribery in Electoral District (ED) 74,79, 81 in Zaporizhzhia region; Kharkiv region in ED 169, 171, 178; Sumy region in ED 158; Dnipropetrovsk region in ED 25, 27, 30; Mykolaiv region in ED 131; Odessa region in ED 141, 143; Kirovohrad region in ED 99, 100, 102; Chernihiv region in ED 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210; Kyiv City in ED 211, 217, 223; Cherkasy region in ED 196, 198, 200; Zhytomyr region in ED 64, 65, 66; Volyn region in ED 22, 23; Kyiv region in ED 91, 93, 96, 98; Kherson region in ED 182, 184, 186; Ivano-Frankivsk region in ED 83, 87; in ED 145, Poltava region; in ED 68, Zakarpatya region; and Ternopil region in ED 164 and 166.

²⁰ For example in Ternopil region ENEMO Observers reported use of administrative building for political agitation; while in Cherkasy region deputy of Cherkasy City Council presented a speech supporting candidate Oleg Petrenko from BPP in in Electoral District 194.

On Friday, 24th of October, at midnight the period of campaigning silence has started. Opposite of clear prohibition to campaign in this period, defined by Election Law, ENEMO observers witnessed on October 25, campaign events organized by the 5.10 and Internet Party in the center of Kyiv City.

IX. THE MEDIA

The ENEMO Mission has not carried out a full scale media monitoring. All comments in this section are therefore based on reports of observers, interviews with media actors and media monitoring reports.

The election law provides equal conditions to the candidates and political parties from both state and private media sources, regarding the campaign coverage. The vast majority of print, digital, television and other media precisely followed the electoral process and campaigning throughout the pre-election period. Unlike the situation during the previous Parliamentary Elections in 2012, national and local media were not reported to face any substantial pressure from governmental authorities. Local media is traditionally more vulnerable to impact of various political forces mostly due to their affiliation and financing. ENEMO noted that public access to pluralistic sources of information has soared compared to previous parliamentary campaign coverage in 2012. Diversity of political opinions expressed on television stations has increased significantly comparing to previous elections when media were deprived from their political freedom and frequently censored.

ENEMO welcomes organization of series of televised debates between candidates from all political parties²¹ competing for proportional race, which created basic presentation of different opinions and programs of the parties. It was broadcasted on state-owned First National Channel that is observed to make positive steps towards transforming into public service media.

The interviewed journalists (mostly from the local media) emphasized that in comparison with the media situation during the 2012 elections, they were in a position to freely express criticism, even towards governmental officials and pro-governmental parties and candidates, not apprehending the consequences. The representatives of media have also claimed their eagerness to find and disclose the information on financing and functioning of active political entities running for this election race. In their strive to reveal the findings about electoral and political entities they employed their best efforts citing that they intend to disclose maximum information in public in order for citizens to be fully aware when making their decisions and voting. However, in some cases advisedly or undesignedly this intention was abused and the information appeared as *'black PR'* against the particular candidates. Black PR cases were widely noticed within this electoral campaign in Vinnytsia, Chernivtsi, Ternopil, Sumy, Zhytomyr, Khmelnytsky, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Kyiv City and Zaporizhzhia.

The appearance of politically ordered material also known as 'Jeansa' was observed in plenty media sources both nationwide and local throughout the country. Publishing of 'Jeansa' materials is fairly hard to follow and investigate and impossible to prosecute as neither definition nor responsibility for 'jeansing' is designated by Ukrainian legislation. Some political entities are reported to place more 'Jeansa' than others. Local media were mainly focused on publishing favorable materials for single-mandate candidates,

²¹ Only Communist Party of Ukraine did not participated in the debates

while national media provided custom-designed materials about parties running in nation-wide constituency. ‘Jeansa’ articles were spotted in media across the country, but the most significant amount of custom-designed publications was spotted in media sources in Sumy, Kyiv City, Ternopil, Volyn, and Zaporizhzhia. Moreover, press and internet media took the garland of victory in publishing ‘Jeansa’ – almost every source has such an experience. Television was less active in broadcasting pre-ordered materials. Radio was copying main tendencies of television ‘jeansing’, e.g. materials for political entities of nationwide constituency, intention to follow legal framework of media operation during election period.

Notably, unlike ever before, media sources have shown a certain extent of political promiscuity in sharing both ‘black PR’ and ‘jeansa’ materials, meaning the traditional affiliation of media sources insignificantly influenced the range of their ordering customers.

During the Election Day media were thoroughly and precisely covering the voting process. Some nationwide channels prepared special programs devoted to Election Day. The results of exit polls were announced and the first resume of Election Day was debated.

X. ELECTION DAY

Early Parliamentary Elections in Ukraine 2014 were held on October 26, 2014. For this purpose ENEMO deployed 101 observation teams. ENEMO teams monitored all stages of the voting process, including opening, voting, counting and transfer of materials to DEC and DEC activity as well. During the E-day total number of 101 PECs were observed for respect of the opening procedure, voting procedure observations were conducted in 1250 polling stations and the observation of the counting of the votes procedure in 99 polling stations. ENEMO observers deployed in regions stated that the Election Day was very calm, without any big or important violations that could have influenced the election process.

Opening

ENEMO observers monitored the opening procedure at 101 Precinct Election Commissions (PECs). According to the ENEMO processed data and statistic, 89 % of PECs were opened on time, 10 % were opened with minor delay up to 15 minutes and one PEC was opened with delay of more than 15 minutes.

Observers registered several cases of improper filling of the protocol for opening. In the precincts #320069, DEC 92 (Kyiv oblast); #630190 DEC 180 (Kharkiv); #181411, DEC 62 (Zhytomyr), protocol was already filled out before the opening of the PEC. In PEC #321338, DEC 93 (Kyiv oblast); #510804, DEC 142 (Odesa); #800968, DEC 223 (Kyiv City); #210762 DEC 68 (Zakarpattia) the protocol was filled in secrecy without public announcement. On PEC #120064, DEC 34 (Dnipropetrovsk); PEC #480635, DEC 130 (Mikolaiv); PEC #800092, DEC 212 (Kyiv City); PEC #510403, DEC 143 (Odesa) the protocol was not filled out at all during the opening procedure.

In 99 PECs out of the observed ones, the ballot boxes were properly sealed and signed controlled sheets were inserted in. In two PECs (#800968, DEC 223 (Kyiv City) and #740265; DEC 210 (Chernigiv)) ballot boxes were not properly sealed.

The procedure of opening of the PECs was generally conducted in order and according to the procedures in 92 % of the observed PECs. The work of the PECs during the opening was evaluated positively in 89 %.

Voting

On the Election Day ENEMO observers monitored the voting process in 1,250 Precinct Election Commissions (PECs). During the observation of the voting process, at the majority of the observed polling stations (94%) there were no obvious problems with the Voter's List. Only on small percentage of the observed PECs (6%), there were cases of voters who could not find their names on the voters list.

On 97% of the observed PECs, the secrecy of vote was respected, while the observers witnessed violation of the secrecy of voting in 3% of the PECs.

Complaints regarding the voting process were submitted at 3% of the observed PECs, only two PECs (121244, 121164, Dnipropetrovsk) received substantial complains.

Only at 8 PECs of the observed ones, ENEMO observers were denied access to some aspects of the voting procedure.

The specifics of these elections were the repeated bomb threats which were reported on DEC 128 (PEC 480885, 480901, 480917); DEC 129 (PEC 480820, 480821, 480822); DEC135 (PEC511312); DEC154 (PEC561001).

The work of the observed PECs was evaluated as good or very good in 96.6 %. The setup of the precincts was evaluated as acceptable in 96.2%, while it was reported as unacceptable in 3.8%. ENEMO observers noticed presence of police inside PECs in 11% of the observed places.

Counting Process

As assessed by the ENEMO observers, counting procedures were followed properly and in the right sequence at 99 % of the monitored PECs, hence on 88% of the PS there were no complaints regarding the counting procedures. In 83% of the observed PECs, the observers evaluated the counting process as positive.

Transfer of the material

The observers were following the transport of the election materials from the PECs to DEC. In 94% of the cases the transport was made in an orderly manner by required composition of PEC members. In five cases, DEC ordered re-counting on the votes submitted by PEC members. The work of the DEC was assessed positively in almost 87 % of the cases.

XI. TABULATION OF THE RESULTS

Tabulation process in DEC's all over Ukraine is considered as the most important stage in post-election period and therefore was monitored with great importance from all deployed ENEMO LTO teams. The official announcement of the results according to the Electoral Law²² needs to happen no later than fifteen days after the voting day, so the tabulation process of every Precinct Electoral Commission in designated Electoral District must be done and entered in the automatic information analytical system to the Central Election Commission within this period. Generally tabulation process in major number of electoral districts went in accordance with the law.

Main issues that ENEMO observers raised on this process was the ignorance of procedures by PEC and DEC members as well as long process of writing protocols in PECs after the vote counting is done. According to the Law, commissioners are required to handwrite and sign one copy of protocols for every commissioner and observer upon their request. This procedure is time and energy consuming; making commissioners to stay in the PEC for many more hours after the vote counting is done.

Tabulation processes in few DEC's were problematic, but these exceptions cannot indicate serious election fraud or systematic election fraud conducted all over the country.

In DEC 30, Dnepropetrovsk oblast, candidate Oleg Zahorolyskiy has complained to the CEC regarding the fact that election results from 5 PECs have been altered during the process of tabulation. Namely, protocols are sent to be corrected to PEC, but recounting wasn't ordered. When the protocols have been corrected, different results were introduced into the table of results for those 5 PECs. LTO Team 06 has original protocols with wet seals, which had different results from those on CEC website. On the basis of candidate's complaint, CEC has ordered recounting in those 5 PEC's, but this decision was overruled by the Kyiv Appellate Court.

Certain violation of electoral law happened in the DEC16 during the E-Day. Namely, ballots from two precincts were found missing during the recounting²³. The members of DEC 16 have decided by voting, not to enter votes from these two PECs in the final protocol and to pronounce results as invalid²⁴. Having in mind the fact that the difference in voting resultants between two main self-nominated candidates in the district was just 305 votes²⁵, and with the fact that candidate Makedon Jirij Mykolajovych was winning in these two PECs, he made a complaint against the DEC members to Vinnitsa Regional Administrative Court for pronouncing these results invalid. Administrative Court of Appeal ruled that the results from the

²²According to the Election Law articles #98 and #99 official announcement of results in both nationwide election district and corresponding single-mandate election district must happened no later than November 10th, 2014.

²³In PEC 050548 commission issued 1335 ballots for voting. 23 were missing, 20 for self-drawn candidate Broyaka Vadim Frantsovyh and 3 for self-drawn candidate Buharyev Oleg Oleksiovich. Percentage of missing ballots is 1,72%. In PEC051403 commission issued 522 ballots for voting. 140 were missing, all of them for Block of Petro Poroshenko political party. Percentage of missing ballots is 26,82%.

²⁴ Head of DEC#16, Osadchiy Valery Borisovich, informed LTO Team that their work was justifiable because in these PECs more than 20% of issued ballots for voting were missing.

²⁵ After excluding results from two mentioned PECs candidate Stadniychyk Roman Vasylovych has gain 15.185 votes, while candidate Makedon Jirij Mykolajovych has gain 14.880 votes. In such situation Stadniychyk was winning the elections.

PEC 050548 should be included in the final protocol, while results from PEC 051403 should remain invalid. With this new developments, the candidate Makedon Jirij Mykolajovych is new MP from electoral district 16.

The work of the DEC 132 was paralyzed due to the attempt of commission members to sabotage the work of the commission. On the 28th October the proxy of candidate Vasil Kapacyna officially requested from the DEC to have a recount of the votes in PECs: 480681, 480390, 480567, 480686, 480558, 480674, 480578, 480557, 480394 and 480682 which was refused. Besides, the DEC IT operator put the wrong figures in the automatic information analytical system “Vibory”, which caused need for police and State Security IT officer to interfere. After the police department from Piervomajsk district has reacted, the DEC members continued their work and tabulation was conducted, but the ballots from the requested PECs were not recounted, so the candidate Vasil Kapacyna appealed to the Mykolayiv Administrative Court. The Administrative Court partially endorsed his appeal, but Odessa Administrative Appellation Court refused it. After all, the case, upon the request of 11 DEC members, was sent to General Prosecutor and to the Lustration Committee of Sobolev in Kyiv stating that the final protocol in DEC 132 was falsified by head of commission Zinaida Lozhka and as such should not be considered.

After the Election Day, the situation in DEC 182 was very stressful, tensed and chaotic, caused by constant struggling and obstructions by the representatives and supporters of the Bloc Petro Porishenko and Batkivshchina party representatives²⁶. The DEC members could not reach consensus and make final protocol for more than 10 days after elections are done which caused that only 10 out of 18 members have signed the final protocol. This is the reason why discussion in CEC about DEC 182 was held, as well as court hearing, but at the end the information in presented protocol were conformed and entered in Vibory system.

None of presented cases can be declared as systematic fraud from any political entity.

XII. RECOMMENDATIONS

- ENEMO recommends harmonization of election legislation through codifying entire range of existing normative acts with aim to avoid inconsistencies and loopholes. Moreover, open and inclusive electoral reform discussion with participation of various stakeholders, including civil society is acknowledged.
- The large number of replacements of DEC members caused challenges for some commissions to operate efficiently. ENEMO recommends to have professionalization of the district election administration, at least on a management level, which will contribute towards raising institutional capacity of DEC's and will enable conducted trainings to be more effective.

²⁶ Work of DEC was constantly obstructed, consensus within DEC members was impossible to be gained for long time, breach of electoral procedures by Head of DEC were constantly reported, replacement of 7 DEC members after E-day were ordered by the CEC, supporters of both candidates were regularly gather on DEC meetings within DEC meeting rooms, physical violence and fighting between supporters as well as police reactions were reported.

- There is a need to reconsider the powers of the Central Election Commission in order to give them possibility not to establish election results in the districts with serious allegations of falsification of fraud.
- The process of registration of candidates on party lists at Central Election Commission has been rather smooth and inclusive. Yet, the cumbersome bureaucratic procedure had overwhelmed the registration procedure, preventing a number of potential candidates to join the race. Many contenders were rejected, mostly because of technical flaws in applications that caused burden to the process and basis for unequal enforcement of the pre-election campaign. Lawmaker should consider changes in the procedures of candidates' registration, to simplify in order to ensure wider inclusiveness of nominees.
- According to the Law, the PEC members are required to handwrite and sign one copy of protocols for every commissioner and other entitled persons. This procedure is time and energy consuming; making commissioners to stay in the PEC for many more hours after vote counting is done. ENEMO emphasizes the need for simplification of procedure of copying of protocols for commission members and other entitled persons.
- ENEMO highly encourages the Election administration authorities to continue digitalizing election materials. Replacements of the commission members and complaints are to be presented in electronic version.
- Existing campaign finance provisions and posted financial statements demonstrate lack of transparency, oversight and effective sanctions for non-compliance. ENEMO recognizes the need for political party and campaign finance reform that would disclose publicly all contributions, sources and campaign expenditures in detailed statements submitted before and after the elections. Furthermore, there is a need for specialized independent oversight body and penalties for non-compliance of campaign finance rules should be introduced.
- ENEMO expresses its appreciation of First National Channel transformation into public service media and encourages further liberalization of state media.
- ENEMO advocates introduction of profound changes of Ukrainian legislation regarding media operation and monitoring through several patterns, such as:
 - introduction of definition of 'jeansa' and responsibility for sharing ordered materials;
 - increasing of transparency of media funding and ownership;
 - broadening of powers and range of leverages and tools of National Television and Radio Broadcasting Council of Ukraine as a state media control and monitoring body.

About ENEMO

The European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO) is an international network of nongovernmental organizations founded on September 29, 2001 in Opatija, Croatia. It consists of 20 leading domestic monitoring organizations from 17 countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, including three European Union countries.

ENEMO seeks to support the international community's interest in promoting democracy in the region by assessing electoral processes and the political environment and offering accurate and impartial observation reports. ENEMO's international observation missions use international benchmarks and standards for democratic elections to evaluate the electoral process and the host country's legal framework. ENEMO and all of its member organizations have endorsed the 2005 Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and the Declaration of Global Principles for Non-partisan Election Observation and Monitoring by Citizen Organizations. Each ENEMO observer signed the Code of Conduct for International Election Observers.

ENEMO member organizations have monitored more than 200 national elections and trained more than 200,000 observers. To date, ENEMO has organized 20 international election observation missions to seven countries: Albania (2005 Parliamentary Elections), Georgia (2008 Early Presidential Elections), Kazakhstan (2005 Presidential Elections), Moldova (2009 Parliamentary Elections), Kosovo (2009 Municipal Elections; 2010 Parliamentary Elections, 2013 Municipal Elections), Kyrgyzstan (2005 Presidential Elections; 2005 Parliamentary Elections; 2007 Early Parliamentary Elections; 2009 Presidential Elections and 2010 Parliamentary Elections), and Ukraine (2004 Presidential Elections; 2006 Parliamentary Elections; 2006 Mayoral Elections in Chernigiv, Kirovograd and Poltava; 2007 Parliamentary Elections; 2010 Presidential Elections, 2012 Parliamentary Elections, 2013 Parliamentary Repeat Elections in 5 Districts and 2014 Early Presidential Elections).

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ANNEX I: ELECTION EVALUATION BY ENEMO OBSERVERS

Chart 1. Evaluation of Opening Process
(102 responses)

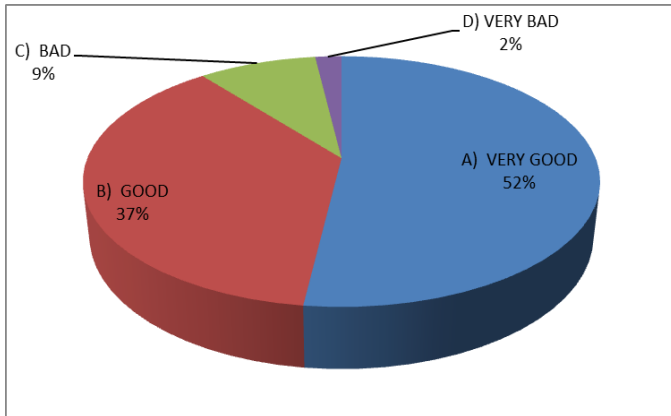


Chart 2. Evaluation of Voting Process
(1275 responses)

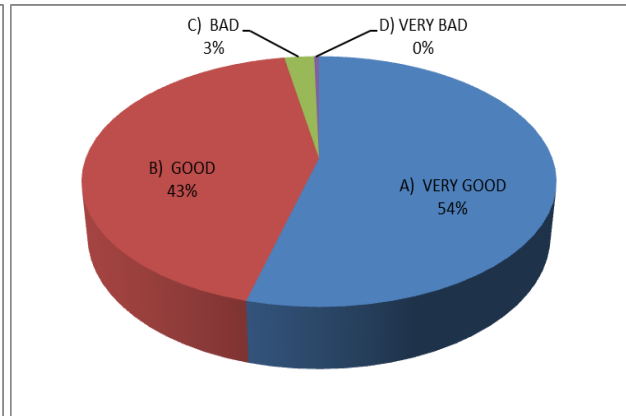


Chart 3. Evaluation of Counting Process
(99 responses)

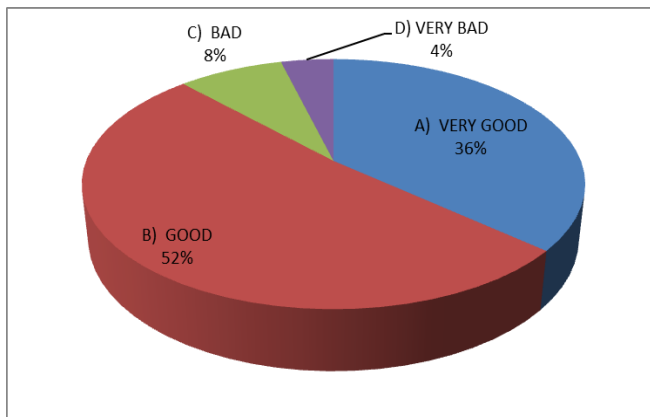
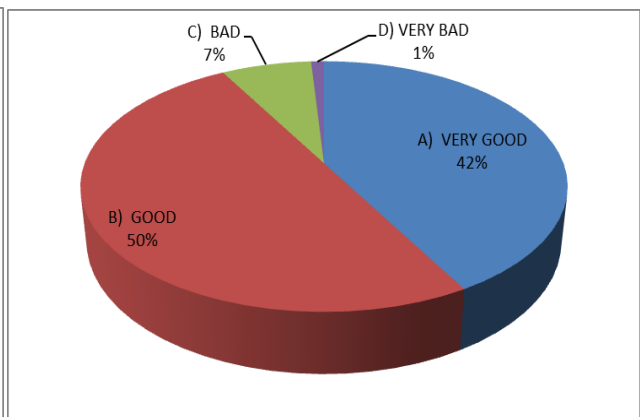


Chart 4. Evaluation of DEC's
(98 responses)



ANNEX II: FINAL RESULTS ACCORDING CEC

Total number of registered deputies	419
Total number of dropout deputies	12

Nationwide election district

Total number of deputies registered within the nationwide election district	221		
Total number of dropout deputies elected in the nationwide election district	12		
POLITICAL PARTY	Number of mandates obtained	Number of registered deputies	Number of dropout deputies
Political party "NARODNYI FRONT"	64	63	5
PARTY "BLOK PETRA POROSHENKA"	63	61	5
Political party SAMOPOMICH Union	32	31	
Political party "Opozytsiynny blok"	27	27	
Radical Party of Oleg Liashko	22	22	1
All-Ukrainian Union "Batkivshchyna"	17	17	1

Single-mandate districts

Total number of deputies registered within single-mandate districts	198	
Total number of dropout deputies elected in single-mandate districts	0	
NOMINATING ENTITY	Number of registered deputies	Number of dropout deputies
Self nominated	96	
PARTY "BLOK PETRA POROSHENKA"	69	
Political party "NARODNYI FRONT"	18	
SVOBODA party	6	
All-Ukrainian Union "Batkivshchyna"	2	
Political party "Opozytsiynny blok"	2	
Self nominated	1	
Political party SAMOPOMICH Union	1	
Political party "PRAVYY SEKTOR"	1	
Partiia "Sylna Ukraina"	1	
POLITICAL PARTY "VSEUKRAYINS'KE AHRARNE OB'YEDNANNYA "ZASTUP"	1	

This report was written in English and remains the only official version