



<p>European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations <b>International Observation Mission</b> <b>Repeat Elections of the People’s Deputies of Ukraine in</b> <b>Five Single-Mandate Constituencies of December 15,</b> <b>2013</b></p>	<p>Європейська мережа організацій, що спостерігають за виборами <b>Міжнародна місія зі спостереження за Повторними</b> <b>виборами народних депутатів України у п’яти</b> <b>одномандатних виборчих округах 15 грудня 2013</b> <b>року</b></p>
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**Statement of Preliminary Findings and Conclusions**  
**Repeat Elections of the People’s Deputies of Ukraine in Five Single-Mandate**  
**Constituencies of December 15, 2013**

The ENEMO Election Observation Mission for the Repeat Elections of the People’s Deputies of Ukraine in Five Single-Mandate Constituencies its work on November 10, 2013 with the arrival of the three-member Core Team. Seven long-term observers arrived in Kyiv on November 20, 2013. ENEMO’s long-term observer teams covered all five districts in which Repeat Elections are taking place. On December 11, ENEMO issued an interim report covering the pre-election period. ENEMO’s long-term observers focused on the conduct of the election campaign, the formation and work of election commissions, the media situation and official election complaints. Prior to election day, ENEMO observers, including Core Team members, held 243 meetings with election commission members, administrative officials, candidates, candidate representatives, representatives of political parties, representatives of NGOs, journalists and many other domestic and international interlocutors. They observed 18 rallies and protest gatherings as well as 15 District Election Commission (DEC) sessions and 14 Central Election Commission (CEC) sessions, and visited 114 Precinct Election Commissions (PECs).

On December 12, 30 additional ENEMO short term observers arrived to Ukraine. They were specially briefed and trained on the political environment, specifics of the election process and election legislation. On election day, ENEMO deployed 15 teams that observed the opening of polling stations, the conduct of voting inside polling stations, the environment around polling stations and the counting of votes in selected precincts throughout all five districts. ENEMO’s methodology is in the strongly consistent with global standards for international election observation. ENEMO’s short-term observation teams operated as mobile teams. They visited 190 polling stations equally dispersed throughout all five districts, followed the voting in 160 polling stations, the opening and counting procedures in 15 PECs, and observed the transfer of protocols to all five DEC. Moreover, ENEMO observers monitored the tabulation process at the DEC. On election day, ENEMO’s observation focused on assessing the work of election commissions (PECs and DEC) and the conduct of voting, vote count and tabulation, and on identifying potential irregularities and violations throughout election day. ENEMO’s International Observation Mission to Ukraine 2013 is funded by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Repeat Elections of the People's Deputies of Ukraine in Five Single-Mandate Constituencies were held on December 15, 2013 according to the decision of the Verkhovna Rada. The legal framework was provided by the Law on Election of People's Deputies and by the Law on Repeat Elections of Single-Mandate Districts No. 94, 132, 194, 197 and 223.
- On election day, ENEMO observers visited 190 polling stations equally dispersed throughout all five single-mandate districts. They monitored voting procedures in 160 polling stations, opening and counting procedures in 15 PECs, and observed the transfer of protocols to all five DEC. In general, ENEMO observers assessed the opening, voting and counting procedures as calm and consistent with the appropriate procedures in most of the observed polling stations.
- ENEMO observers reported 44 violations or irregularities during election day, including improper filling of opening protocols, observers not allowed to observe handover of PEC materials at the DECs, ballot boxes not properly sealed, voter bribing, group voting and restrictions on voters' rights. The majority of the irregularities were reported in districts 94, 194 and 223.
- ENEMO observers assessed the transfer of protocols as orderly in most of the observed cases, but the DEC procedures were chaotic and disorganized in three districts (#94, #132 and #223). As a result, seven ENEMO teams encountered restrictions when attempting to monitor the handover of PEC materials to the DECs. ***ENEMO urges all stakeholders who question the validity of the process to refrain from using violence, and instead use the legal means provided in the laws and file complaints to the Central Election Commission and responsible courts.***
- Although the protests were unrelated to the re-election in five single-mandate constituencies, in its interim report ENEMO expressed serious concerns about the security situation in Kyiv. However, ENEMO observers in Kyiv did not report any restrictions on freedom of movement that could endanger the voting process on election day.
- The CEC meetings were open to observers and the media. However, ENEMO stated in its interim report that the access to real decision-making was limited by commissioners conducting closed-door meetings prior to the official sessions. As a result of that report, the CEC allowed an ENEMO observer to attend one of the informal meetings. ***ENEMO welcomes this step and additional efforts of the election administration to increase the integrity and transparency of the electoral process. However, ENEMO calls CEC to open all its meetings to all observers.***
- The CEC had to cancel the registration of the joint opposition candidate in district #94, Viktor Romanyuk, following a ruling of the Kyiv Administrative Court of Appeal that Romanyuk did not fulfil the legal residency requirements. The CEC joined Romaniuk in appealing the decision, but the appeal was denied by the High Administrative Court. ***ENEMO appeals to legislative bodies to review the five-year residence requirement for***

*candidate eligibility. Additionally, ENEMO calls courts to respect the deadlines for appeals provided by law. ENEMO welcomes the efforts of the CEC to explore all legal options to allow the registration of candidate Romanyuk.*

- At least 66 % of DEC members and over 66 % of PEC members were replaced prior to election day. The replacement process was ongoing even after commissioners had been trained. Unbalanced PEC and DEC compositions combined with untrained members were the cause of observed violations of recorded opening procedures on election day. *ENEMO calls on relevant legislative bodies and the CEC to provide legal and technical mechanisms to prevent massive replacements in DECs and PECs in future elections, especially after commissioner training has been conducted.*
- Negative campaigning and the misuse of administrative resources for campaign purposes were widespread during the pre-election period. The domestic monitoring groups OPORA and CVU reported a high number of cases of voter bribery by candidates. *ENEMO expresses serious concerns about the lack of effective sanctions for election campaign violations and calls on the courts and the CEC to act on them in accordance with the law.*

### **ELECTION DAY, DECEMBER 15, 2013**

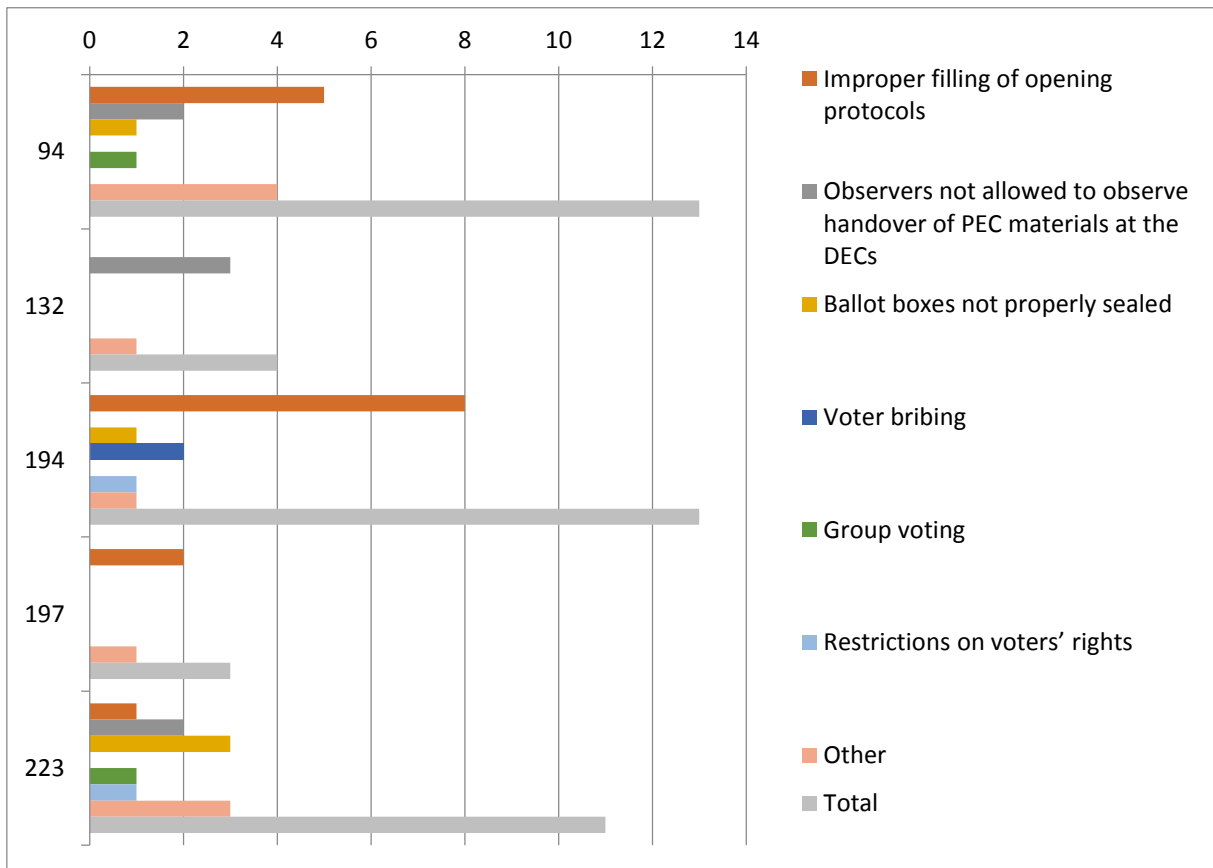
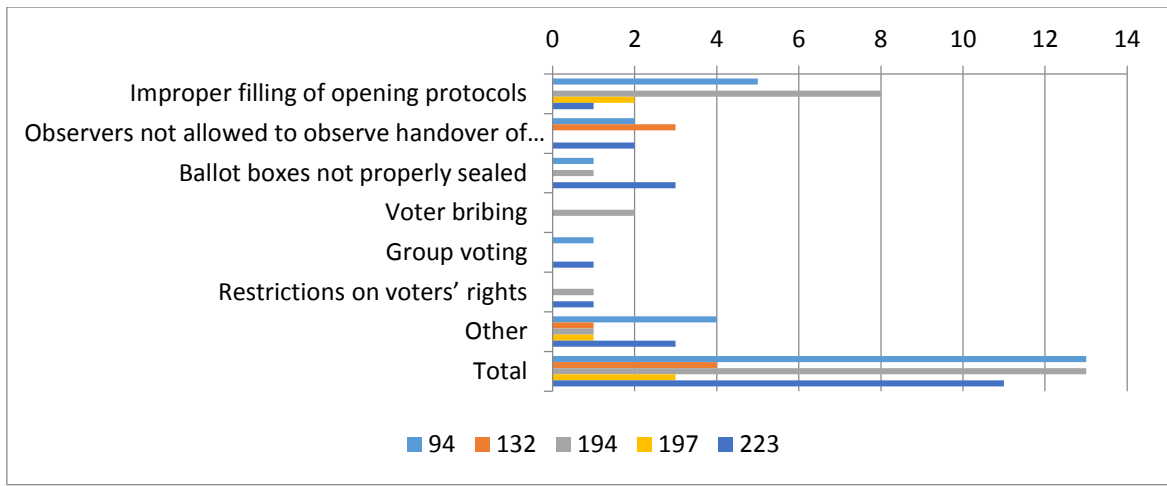
On election day, ENEMO observers visited 190 polling stations equally dispersed throughout all five single-mandate districts. They followed voting procedures in 160 polling stations (PS), opening and counting procedures in 15 PS, and observed the transfer of protocols to all five DECs.

ENEMO observers reported a total of 44 violations or irregularities, as illustrated in the tables below.

<b>Violation or Irregularity</b>	<b>Number of Reports</b>
Improper filling of opening protocols	16
Observers not able to observe handover of PEC materials at the DECs	7
Ballot boxes not properly sealed	5
Voter bribing	2
Group voting	2
Restrictions on voters' rights	2
Other	10

<b>District</b>	<b>Number of Reports</b>
#94	13
#132	4
#194	13
#197	3
#223	11

Violation	94	132	194	197	223	Total
Improper filling of opening protocols	5		8	2	1	16
Observers not allowed to observe handover of PEC materials at the DECs	2	3			2	7
Ballot boxes not properly sealed	1		1		3	5
Voter bribing			2			2
Group voting	1				1	2
Restrictions on voters' rights			1		1	2
Other	4	1	1	1	3	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44</b>



In general, ENEMO observers assessed the opening process positively in 14 of the 15 observed polling stations (PS), and all of them opened at time. However, throughout election day ENEMO observers reported 14 cases when protocols were not filed at all or filed after the observers asked for access to them. In many of cases, ENEMO observers determined that opening protocols were not filed because PEC members were not familiar with the proper procedures. In five of 15 observed polling stations, incomplete information materials were posted at the opening.

ENEMO observers followed the voting process in 160 polling stations. In 18 cases (11%), ENEMO observers noticed that some voters were not in the voters' list, but in only one of them (#711027 in district #94) the number of missing voters was assessed as significant. The secrecy of voting was not respected in 14 of cases (9%), because of the presence of few persons in the booths, because voters revealed their vote. Also, the layout of 8% of the observed PSs was deemed inappropriate to guarantee the secrecy of the vote. Overall, ENEMO observers assessed 92% of the monitored polling stations as very good or good at conducting voting procedures.

Beside long delays in two PECs in district #223, no major violations were observed by ENEMO observers during the counting process.

The transfer of protocols and voting materials was made in an orderly and proper manner in all 15 observed DEC. However, in seven of the 15 cases (DECs #132, #94 and #223) the ability of ENEMO observers to properly monitor the handover of PEC materials to the DEC was restricted due to huge crowds. In DEC #94, two of three ENEMO observer teams could not enter the DEC. Due to those facts, ENEMO still cannot comment and assess the tabulation process.

***ENEMO urges all stakeholders who question the validity of the process to use the legal means provided in the laws and file complaints to the Central Election Commission and responsible courts.***

## **LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

On October 28, 2012, Ukraine conducted parliamentary elections. On November 5, 2012 the Central Election Commission (CEC) pronounced that it could not establish the legitimate results of the Parliamentary Elections in five districts: #94 (Obukhiv district, Kyiv oblast), #132 (Pervomaisk district, Mykolaiv oblast), #194 (Cherkassy City), #197 (Kaniv district, Cherkassy oblast) and #223 (Kyiv City). In accordance with a CEC proposal, the Verkhovna Rada decided to hold repeat elections in those constituencies and, on September 5, 2013, passed the single-use law on repeat elections of single-mandate districts No. 94, 132, 194, 197 and 223.

During the last year, within the framework of the European Union (EU) association process, Ukraine prepared a draft law amending the Parliamentary Election Law, and the Minister of Justice requested the Venice Commission and the OSCE/ODIHR to comment on the text. The draft law was passed by Parliament, but has not been signed by the President.

The law on elections of single-mandate districts No. 94, 132, 194, 197 and 223 introduces the schedule for conduct the re-election on December 15, 2013 but does not change the election procedures used in the 2012 elections. Therefore, the principal law regulating the conduct of

parliamentary elections is still the Law on Election of People's Deputies, adopted in November 2011. Specifically, articles 104 and 107 cover the conduct of repeat elections. In addition to this, the legal framework includes the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law on the Central Election Commission, the Law on the State Voter Register, the Criminal Code, and the Code on Administrative Procedure, as well as the instructions and regulations passed by the CEC.

Ukraine has a mixed electoral system. The Parliament, the Verkhovna Rada, consists of 450 members (deputies): 225 elected proportionally from closed party lists and 225 elected in single-mandate districts with a simple majority vote.

## **ELECTION ADMINISTRATION**

### **Central Election Commission (CEC)**

The Central Election Commission conducted daily sessions, which were open to observers and the media. The vast majority of the CEC decisions were approved unanimously without substantial debate. Usually, the CEC held closed meetings ("naradas") prior to the regular public meetings. On December 6, 2013 ENEMO's observer monitoring the CEC accidentally obtained access to a Narada agenda, whereas no agenda for the official CEC session was provided to observers and media representatives. As a result, although the CEC voting process was public, the real decision-making was not.

Announcements on the CEC sessions were rarely posted on the commission's official website. Moreover, neither the draft nor final agenda was posted online, and it was usually provided just before the meeting. Attendees did not have access to draft resolutions and all the supplementary documents upon which draft resolutions were based. On average, the CEC members spent two to three minutes voting for a resolution at the official sessions without discussion. Regardless of whether the decision was understood by observers and journalists, they were unable to see the actual decisions until they were posted on the CEC website.

For these reasons, in the interim report ENEMO could not assess the overall work of the CEC as fully transparent. The CEC allowing the ENEMO observer to attend one of the informal meetings on December 14 should be considered as a step forward. *ENEMO welcomes this step and additional efforts of the election administration to increase the integrity and transparency of the electoral process. However, ENEMO calls CEC to open all its meetings to all observers.*

### **District Election Commissions (DECs) and Precinct Election Commissions (PECs)**

The CEC conducted the lottery to determine the composition of District Election Commissions (DECs) on October 25, 2013. Political parties with representation in Parliament had the right to place one representative in each DEC. The remaining positions were filled by drawing lots. The lottery was drawn for each district separately, which led to a more representative composition of DECs than during the regular Parliamentary Elections in 2012. ENEMO observers attended four of the five lotteries (districts #94, #132, #194 and #223) conducted by DECs to determine the composition of the Precinct Election Commissions (PECs). Beside some delays caused by technical and organizational problems, ENEMO observers reported no serious complaints about

the drawing procedures. Representatives of the domestic election monitoring group OPORA claimed limited access to the PEC lottery in district #194.

However, a high rate of replacements of commissioners remained an urgent issue both in DEC members and PECs. According to information provided to ENEMO observers, at least 60 of a total 90 DEC members (over 66%) were replaced in all five districts prior to election day. The highest rate of replacements was reported in district #132, where 17 of the 18 DEC members were substituted. In district #223, at least 14 replacements took place, and the Social Patriotic Assembly Slavs Party, People's Party Environment and Socio-Ecological Union even exchanged their members twice in this DEC.

As it was reported by ENEMO observers, over 7,500 of a total of 13,570 selected PEC members (55%) were replaced as of December 7, 2013 in all five districts. The ultimate number is even higher, but ENEMO observers were provided with updated numbers only from DEC #194, where the number of replaced PEC members increased from 754 to 978 of total 1892 as of December 12. With this update, ENEMO estimates that the final number of substitutions would be no less than 57%. The highest replacement rate was reported in district #223, where over 80% of PEC members were substituted (in district #132 the rate is at least 60%, in #194 over 52%, in #94 at least 50%, in #197 at least 45%).

The replacement rate and a high number of candidates for PEC members nominated by more than one political subject (e.g. 115 duplicate nominations in district #197 and 120 in district #132) raise concerns that many applications were submitted without knowledge of the nominees to allow parties and candidates to exchange them after their selection. In 2012, there was hard evidence of this technique, especially by so-called "technical parties," which often replaced their DEC and PEC members with people affiliated with more prominent political parties and candidates. The fact that some PEC members did not know or did not want to provide ENEMO observers with information about which political party or candidate they officially represent (e.g. in two PECs in district #94 or in 12 PECs in district #132, where in PEC #480702 even the PEC chairman could not provide this information) seem to harden those suspicions. Replacements were one of the reasons for the late establishment of PECs. ENEMO observers did not find any members when visiting 15 of a total 114 visited PECs.

Since the trainings for PEC members took place in the first week of December, when the process of replacements was still ongoing, the rotation negatively affected the work of PECs on election day. Unbalanced PEC and DEC compositions combined with untrained members were some of the reasons for violations of the opening procedures on election day. ***ENEMO calls on the relevant legislative bodies and the CEC to provide legal and technical mechanisms to prevent massive replacements in DEC members and PECs in future elections, especially after commission members have been trained.***

## **CANDIDATE REGISTRATION**

Candidate nomination lasted from October 16 to November 14, 2013, and the registration process was completed on November 18, 2013. According to its website, the CEC received a total of 268

applications and registered 207 of them.<sup>1</sup> A record-breaking number of 84 candidates were registered in district #94, whereas in district #223 a total of 75 candidates were registered. In at least three districts, so-called clones of prominent candidates applied for nominations (e.g. of candidates Levchenko and Pylypyshyn in district #223, of candidate Romanyuk in district #94, and of candidate Sokolov in district #132). However, 59 candidates withdrew after their registration. As of December 15, 2013 there were 151 candidates still running in these repeat elections, 108 self-nominated candidates and 43 nominated by political parties.<sup>2</sup>

A total of 56 nominees were denied registration, mostly on technical grounds. Nominees either did not submit the necessary documents or the documents contained minor inaccuracies. Examples of the grounds for refusal include:

- No declaration of the obligation to terminate any activity, which is not compatible with the MP's mandate, or no statement that the candidate does not perform such activities;
- No information about the candidate's occupation and place of employment; no data regarding the candidate's public service;
- No information about the candidate's citizenship and the period of time the candidate has been living on the territory of Ukraine;
- Absence of any document certifying that a financial deposit was made;
- No information on criminal convictions;
- No information on the candidate's place of birth;
- No information on the candidate's party membership; or
- Absence of the candidate's telephone number.

In addition, errors in the date of submission were also considered as mistakes. According to the law, candidates shall be given two days to correct errors and inaccuracies detected in submitted documents. Although the law states that those errors should not be cause for refusal, there are no explicit requirements that would oblige the CEC to make sure that the candidates' rights are not violated in this respect.

On December 5, 2013 the CEC had to cancel the registration of the joint opposition candidate in district #94, Viktor Romanyuk, following court decisions that stated that the candidate was not residing in Ukraine for some time during the past five years (for details please see the section about electoral disputes). The five-year residence requirement is one of the vaguest legal requirements in Ukraine's electoral legislation. It is not clear if this requirement obliges the candidate to reside in the country permanently. Moreover, the judicial interpretation is not consistent and uniform and this leaves the room for the arbitrary application of the law and disproportionate restrictions.

***ENEMO appeals to legislative bodies to follow the recommendations of the Venice Commission and to review the requirements for candidate eligibility, especially the five-year residence requirement.***

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<sup>1</sup> District #94 – 84 candidates, district #132 – 13 candidates, district #194 – 17 candidates, district #197 – 18 candidates and district #223 – 75 candidates.

<sup>2</sup> District #94 – 38 candidates, district #132 – 11 candidates, district #194 – 16 candidates, district #197 – 16 candidates, district #223 – 70 candidates.



## ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The intensity of the election campaign varied from district to district. Most campaign activities were observed in districts #94 and #223, whereas campaigning in districts #197 and #132 could be described as quiet. Despite the large number of registered candidates, only few were conducting a visible election campaign through billboards, posters and leaflets. EuroMaidan protests were strongly used by Batkivshchyna, UDAR and Svoboda for promoting their political parties in Kyiv and Cherkassy. Svoboda's candidate Levchenko (district #223) actively participated in the protests and his main competitor Pylypyshyn offered free food and sleeping places for participants. However, ENEMO observers noticed no significant agitation related to the re-elections during the protests, beside of one case when leaflets of candidate Levchenko were distributed among protest participants on December 1.

Although the protests were not related to the re-election in the five single-mandate constituencies, ENEMO expressed serious concerns about the security situation in Kyiv in its interim report. However, ENEMO observers did not report any restrictions on the freedom of movement in Kyiv that could endanger the voting procedures on election day.

At least 23 cases of negative campaigning were recorded by ENEMO observers in districts #94, #132, #194 and #197, mostly discrediting joint opposition candidates Romanyuk (#94), Kornatsky (#132), Bulatetskiy (#194) and Datsenko (#197), but also independent candidates Kruglov (#132), Badaev and Karmazin (both #94).

Domestic observer groups OPORA and CVU and other interlocutors reported a high number of cases of voter bribery by candidates. ENEMO observers collected evidence and indicators for three of such cases. In district #94, ENEMO observers attended a comedy show sponsored by self-nominated candidate Badaev, during which a candidate's representative distributed bags with sports equipment and footballs to all schools from Obukhiv. The bags containing gifts were marked with the candidate's name and the representative openly invited the public to vote for Badaev to receive more gifts. In district #132, ENEMO observers reported that pensioners were provided free glasses in a campaign tent of the self-nominated candidate Sokolov before he announced his withdrawal from the election. In district #194, an internet video shows people registered as official candidate activists of candidate Poplavskiy confirming that they received a certain amount of money, but actually do not work as candidate activists at all. Broad reports and rumors about direct and indirect vote buying were the reason why Cherkassy City Council appealed officially to prosecutors and requested them to check relevant information published in local media.

ENEMO observers registered at least six cases of election agitation of candidates in government events such as openings of playgrounds or promoting scholarships for students, especially in districts #94 (by candidate Badaev), in #132 (by candidate Kruglov) and in #223 (by candidate Pylypyshyn). Campaigning materials of candidate Pylypyshyn were discovered by ENEMO observers in school no. 73, where two PECs in district #223 are located. In district #94, the website of the local administration was used to promote activities of candidate Badaev.

Additionally, ENEMO observers recorded three large billboards on which “citizens of Vasilkiiv” thanked candidate Badaev for a new swimming pool.

Batkivshchyna representatives complained about limited access to billboards in districts #94, #132 and #194. ENEMO observers confirmed that billboards of the Batkivshchyna candidate in district #94 are underrepresented compared with his main competitor, Badaev. Additionally, Batkivshchyna officials claimed that two candidates (candidate Kuziomenskiy in district #194 and candidate Vlasenko in district #223) are using Batkivshchyna’s logos, symbols and colors in their campaigns despite not representing the party in these races.

During meetings with ENEMO observers, different sources claimed intimidation of employees in the public sector and schools in districts #132 and #197, where they were threatened with losing their jobs if they did not vote for candidates Kruglov and Chervonopyskiy, respectively. Those claims were difficult to verify, but the high number of those reports is of particular concern.

## **ELECTORAL DISPUTES**

ENEMO observers collected information and followed nine court cases. In district #132, a lawsuit was filed against opposition candidate Kornatsky concerning the legality of his Ukrainian citizenship; domestic monitoring group CVU appealed against the ban on rallies in Cherkassy. The Kyiv Administrative Appeals Court denied the appeal against the opposition candidate in district #194, Bulatetskiy, which was filed by another candidate asking to cancel Bulatetskiy’s registration. In district #194, three minor cases related to PEC lotteries were rejected by court decisions. Candidate Karmazin (district #94) appealed against DEC activities, and the candidate registration of opposition candidate Romanyuk (district #94) was discussed on two different court hearings. All complaints and appeals stayed without of legal consequences yet, with exception of Romanyuk’s case.

On October 21, 2013 the CEC decided to register Viktor Romanyuk as an MP candidate in district #94. Romanyuk was the only candidate nominated by the three main opposition parties, Batkivshchyna, UDAR and Svoboda. His registration was cancelled on December 5, 2013 by the CEC, following the final decision of the High Administrative Court of Ukraine.

On November 29, 2013 the plaintiff Volodymyr Shpakovych addressed the Kyiv Administrative Court of Appeals requesting to repeal the CEC decision registering Romanyuk as an MP candidate. The plaintiff claimed that Romanyuk had not lived in Ukraine for the past five years as required by the law. The Kyiv Administrative Court of Appeals decided to partially satisfy the claims of the plaintiff. The court said that the CEC decision to register Romanyuk was illegal and overturned it. The decision was challenged by all parties in the upper court.

On December 4, 2013 the High Administrative Court of Ukraine passed a decision to cancel Romanyuk’s registration. The appellant was again Volodymyr Shpakovych (although he did not attend any court session related to this case), along with Romanyuk and the CEC. Shpakovych asked the court to consider the CEC’s inaction as illegal. On the other hand, the CEC and Viktor

Romanyuk asked the court to overturn the decision of the Kyiv Administrative Court of Appeals. However, the court did not take their arguments into consideration. Among other legal arguments, the CEC claimed that a five-day limit prescribed by the Code of Administrative Legal Proceedings for appealing decisions or inactions of the CEC was not met. Also, the CEC decision did not violate the rights and interests of the plaintiff himself, because the plaintiff was not a voter in district #94. The High Administrative Court of Ukraine obligated the CEC to cancel Romanyuk's registration as a candidate, but dismissed the plaintiff's demand to recognize the CEC's decision as illegal and null.

The Kyiv Administrative Court of Appeals found the case admissible even though the legal time limit for applying to the court had already passed. The plaintiff addressed the CEC on November 28 to inform that Romanyuk was not compliant with the legal requirements, even though the candidate registration process had ended on November 19. The High Administrative Court considered the findings of the Kyiv Administrative Court of Appeals legitimate, even though it agreed that the legal time limit was not met. According to Andriy Mahera, the Deputy Chairman of the CEC, "if cancellation of Romanyuk's registration had taken place within the period provided by the law for appealing against CEC decisions, Batkivshchyna would still have had the time to nominate another candidate. Now there is no such opportunity for them."<sup>3</sup>

***ENEMO appeals to legislative bodies to review the five-year residence requirement for candidate eligibility. Additionally, ENEMO calls courts to respect the deadlines for appeals provided by law. ENEMO welcomes the efforts of the CEC to explore all legal options to allow the registration of candidate Romanyuk.***

As stated by the CEC on election night, the CEC received approximately 3,000 documents related to 2013 re-elections, among which were 26 complaints. The CEC specified that 17 of complaints were related to election campaign violations, two complaints to inactivity of the DEC's, one complaint to a DEC decision and one complaint to a CEC decision. Two complaints were rejected, one complaint was canceled by the complainant, 22 complaints were dismissed (returned back to the complainants) and only one was sent to the general prosecutor's office.

***ENEMO expresses serious concerns about the lack of effective sanctions in cases related to election campaign violations. ENEMO calls on the courts and the CEC to react to election violations and to issue administrative and criminal sanctions against any involved candidates in accordance with the law.***

This report was written in English, which remains the only official version.

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The European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO) is an international network consisting of 22 leading domestic monitoring organizations from 17 countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. ENEMO member organizations have monitored more than 200 national elections and trained more than 200,000 observers. To date, ENEMO has monitored 17 election processes in seven countries.

ENEMO operates in full compliance with international standards for international elections observation. ENEMO endorsed the 2005 Declaration of Principles for International Elections Observation. All ENEMO member organizations endorsed the 2012 Declaration of Global Principles for Nonpartisan Election Observation and Monitoring by Citizen Organizations. All ENEMO observers have signed the Code of Conduct for International Election Observers.

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www.bbc.co.uk/ukrainian/politics/2013/12/131205\\_romaniuk\\_election\\_vc.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/ukrainian/politics/2013/12/131205_romaniuk_election_vc.shtml)