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LAW ON ELECTION AND RECALL
OF REPRESENTATIVES AND ASSEMBLYMEN

I. Basic Provisions

Article 1.

This law shall regulate the election and recall of representatives in the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and assemblymen in assemblies of local communities and the city community (herein after: representative in an assembly).

Provisions of this law which relate to the election and recall of representatives in the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia shall accordingly be applied on the election and recall of assemblymen in the assembly of the city community.

Article 2.

Citizens shall directly and secretly vote in order to elect representatives in the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and assemblymen in assemblies of local communities.

A citizen who turned 18 years of age enjoys the right to elect and be elected for a representative in an assembly.

Article 3.

Freedom and secrecy of voting shall be guaranteed.

No one can hold a citizen responsible because of voting, nor demand from him to say how he voted or why he didn't vote.

Article 4.

The function of a representative or an assemblyman is incompatible with functions in republican government agencies, local government or city government agencies determined by law.

Article 5.

A representative of an assembly can only be recalled by the electoral body or district represented which elected him.

II. Scheduling and holding elections.

Article 6.

Elections for representatives in assemblies shall be scheduled every fourth year by the president of the assembly.

The enactment for scheduling elections shall be published in the appropriate official gazette.

The date of elections shall be announced with the decision on scheduling elections. No more than two months and no less than one month can pass from the day of scheduling elections to the day of holding elections.

Elections have to be held at the latest within 15 days from the day of expiry of the term of office of an assembly, and the statute of limitations shall start with the verification of election of representatives in an assembly.

III. Bodies for administration of elections and recall

Article 7.

Bodies for administration of elections and recall of representatives in assemblies shall be: vote counting committee and polling boards (herein after: election bodies)

Only those persons who enjoy the right to vote and elect may be members of election bodies or deputy members.

Members of election bodies and their deputies cannot be candidates for representatives. If a member of an election body or his deputy accepts the candidacy for a representative his function in the election body shall cease.

Article 8.

Representatives of candidates who monitor the work of polling boards may attend the work of polling boards.

Representatives of candidates may warn the chairman of the polling board about inconsistency in work, and if the latter refuses to accept the warning he is supposed to record it in the minutes.

Article 9. Local Community
The following vote counting committees shall exist:

1. Local community vote counting committee;
2. Vote counting committees of electoral districts for the election of representatives in the assembly of the SR Macedonia (herein after: vote counting committees and electoral districts); and
3. Republican vote counting committee.

Article 10.

A local community counting committee and an electoral district vote counting committee shall have standing membership consisting of chairman, secretary and three members, appointed for a term of office of four years.

Chairman, secretary and members of a vote counting committee have their deputies.

Additionally, vote counting committees shall include one representative and his deputy from all forms of political organization and activity of citizens who registered candidates for representatives, and from independent candidates as well. They will represent the changeable membership of a vote counting committee.

Eight days after completion of candidacy procedure chairman of a vote counting committee shall convoke a session. Authorized representatives of the forms of political organization and activity of citizens who registered their candidates for representatives and independent candidates shall exercise their right cited in paragraph 4 of this article and appoint their representative with a deputy who will enter the changeable membership of a vote counting committee.

After determining the existence of rights cited in paragraph 4 of this article, the standing membership of a vote counting committee shall determine and announce by full name the the changeable membership of a vote counting committee.

Article 11.

The local community vote counting committee shall be appointed by the assembly of a local community.

The republican vote counting committee and vote counting committees of electoral districts shall be appointed by the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

When there are no more than two electoral districts Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia may authorize the local community vote counting committee to perform the function of the electoral district vote counting committee.

Article 12.

Chairmen of local community vote counting committees, chairmen of electoral district vote counting committees and their deputies shall be required to have a degree in law and work experience as judges.

Chairman of the Republican vote counting committee and his deputy shall be appointed from the Supreme Court of Macedonia.

Membership and changes in membership of vote counting committees shall be published in the official gazette.

Article 13.

A local community vote counting committee shall be responsible for the following:

1. To ensure that administration of elections and recall of assemblymen is carried out in a legal way;
2. To determine whether proposed and determined candidates for election of assemblymen were proposed and determined in conformity with law;
3. To create a joint list of candidates for each electoral district and to publish it;
4. To determine polling places;
5. To appoint polling boards;
6. To determine and make public voting results on election and recall of assemblymen in assemblies of local communities, and to issue announcements on voting results;
7. To fill out and deliver the statistics to the republican organization responsible for statistical affairs;
8. To carry out technical preparations for elections;
9. To carry out other matters determined by this law.

Article 14.

Vote counting committee of an electoral district shall be responsible for the following:

1. To ensure legal administration of elections and recall of representatives in the Assembly of the SR Macedonia elected in a particular electoral district;
2. To determine whether proposed and confirmed candidates for election of representatives to the Assembly of the SR Macedonia were proposed and confirmed in conformity with law;
3. To prepare a joint list of candidates and make it public;
4. To determine polling places;
5. To appoint polling boards;
6. To determine voting results for election and recall of representatives in a particular electoral district;
7. To fill out and submit the statistics to the republican statistical office;
8. To carry out technical preparations for elections;
9. To carry out other affairs determined by this law.

Article 15.

Standing membership of the republican vote counting committee shall be responsible for the following:

1. To administer preparation of elections and recall of representatives until the changeable (full) membership of the republican vote counting committee is determined;
2. To issue instructions to vote counting committees on questions of administration of elections and recall of representatives;
3. To prescribe necessary forms for administration of elections and recall of representatives.

4. To determine joint standards for election material and other concrete conditions for administration of elections and ensures the implementation of these standards and conditions;
5. To issue explanations on implementation of provisions cited in this law and on administration of elections;
6. To regulate handling of and keeping of election material;
7. To perform other affairs determined by this law.

Changeable membership of the republican vote counting committee shall be responsible for following:

1. To ensure legal administration of elections and recall of representatives;
2. To supervise the work of vote counting committees and electoral districts;
3. To publish voting results in the "Official Gazette of SR Macedonia" on election and recall of representatives for the SR Macedonia Assembly;
4. To submit a report to the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia on carried out elections and voting on recall of representatives in the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia;
5. To perform other affairs regulated by this law.

Article 16.

Polling boards shall directly manage the voting activity in elections and the recall of representatives, ensure regularity and secrecy of voting and determine voting results of a polling place.

A polling board shall be appointed for each polling place at the latest three days before the day determined for holding elections, or voting on recall of representatives.

A polling board shall consist of chairman, two members and their deputies.

A polling board shall operate as a whole with all members present.

Article 17.

Governmental agencies are supposed to provide technical and other conditions needed in polling places and to submit information needed for their work.

Organizations and communities are supposed to offer assistance to vote counting committees and polling boards and to furnish them with information needed for their work.

IV. Electoral Districts

Article 18.

Electoral districts for election of representatives in assemblies shall be formed in a way which ensures that approximately the same number of voters elects one representative and that one representative is elected in each electoral district.

Article 19.

Electoral districts for election of assemblymen shall be determined by local communities with decisions of their assemblies, while the electoral districts for election of representatives in the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia shall be determined by law.

V. Proposing and confirming candidates

Article 20.

Proposing and confirming candidates for representatives in assembly, election and recall of representatives, shall be carried out in electoral districts.

Candidates for representatives in assemblies shall be proposed and confirmed by citizens, political organizations and other forms of organization and association.

Registered political parties which have at least one thousand five hundred members (1,500) shall enjoy the right to propose and confirm candidates for representatives in the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. For that purpose political parties shall submit a list of candidates for representatives in the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in each electoral district. Registered forms of political organization and activity of citizens with at least five hundred (500) members shall enjoy the right to propose and confirm candidates for assemblymen in assemblies of local communities, and for that purpose they shall submit a list of candidates in each electoral district for assemblymen in assemblies of local communities.

Registered political organizations which do not have the necessary number of members cited in paragraph 3 of this article, as well as citizens, shall propose candidates for representatives in the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia by collecting at least one hundred (100) signatures, while for candidates for assemblymen in assemblies of local community the required number of signatures shall be at least fifty (50).

If there are less than five hundred (500) voters in an electoral district those persons who correctly collected signatures of at least 5% of all voters in that electoral district shall be considered as candidates.

Based on collected signatures of citizens, political organizations and other forms of organization and association of citizens from paragraph 4 of this article shall compose a list of candidates.

The list of candidates shall be signed by an authorized representative and submitter of the list.

Registered political organizations from paragraph 3 of this article and other forms of organization and association shall prove the size of their membership with a copy of signed application forms of their members or a certificate of an agency where a party is registered. Together with a list of proposed and confirmed candidates this evidence shall be submitted to the authorized vote counting committee.

Article 21.

The list of candidates shall contain: name of assembly for which the election is performed; name of electoral district for administration of elections; full name and address of each candidate and the date when the list was filled.

Name of list shall be determined according to the name of political organization and other form of organization and association which submits the list.

Name of list submitted by citizens shall be: "list of independent candidates".

Article 22.

Procedure and rules for proposing and confirming candidates for representatives in assemblies, shall be determined by political organizations and other forms of organization and association with their own enactments, while the rules for proposing and confirming candidates by citizens shall be determined by the republican vote counting committee.

Article 23.

Political organizations and other forms of organization and association of citizens from paragraph 4 of article 20 of this law shall collect signatures in an application form prescribed by the republican vote counting committee. This application form shall include the following information: full name and address and identity card number of the proposed candidate and of every signed proposer.

Article 24.

A citizen can be proposed and confirmed as candidate for a representative in an assembly only in one electoral district.

Signed proposers of candidates for representatives in assemblies must enjoy the right to vote and elect and have a place of residence on the territory of an electoral district for whose representative a candidate is proposed.

A citizen enlisted in the register of citizens with the right to vote on the territory of an electoral district can give his support, by signing the form, to only one candidate in that electoral district.

Signatures for proposing and confirming candidates for representatives of citizens shall be submitted on a form to an authorized agency which maintains the register of citizens with the right to vote in a particular electoral district.

Article 25.

The list of candidates from article 20 of this law shall be submitted to an authorized vote counting committee of an electoral district where a representative is elected at the latest 20 days before the date of scheduled elections.

The list of candidates shall have an attached statement of candidates that they accept the candidacy, as well as an attached form cited in article 23 of this law.

Article 26.

As soon as it receives lists of candidates the vote counting committee shall determine whether they were submitted within the fixed time limit and whether they were composed in conformity with this law.

If an authorized vote counting committee establishes irregularities with lists of candidates or that certain requirements were omitted in lists of candidates, it will invite submitters to correct this immediately or at the latest within three days from the day irregularities were found.

If an authorized vote counting committee finds that lists of candidates were not submitted promptly, and if a submitter failed to correct irregularities or omitted elements cited in paragraph 2 of this article, the list of candidates will not be confirmed.

Article 27.

An authorized vote counting committee shall create the joint list of candidates of an electoral district at the latest within five days from the date the deadline from paragraph 1 of article 25 expires, and this list shall include all candidates for representatives in an assembly who were properly proposed and confirmed as candidates.

Article 28.

Candidates for representatives in assemblies shall be entered in the joint list of candidates of an electoral district according to their belonging in political organizations and other forms of organization and association.

If a candidate was confirmed on the basis of a proposal of citizens the words "independent candidate" shall be placed beside his name.

The sequence or order of political parties and other forms of organization and association shall be determined by drawing lots.

Article 29.

A candidate can call off the candidacy at the latest 15 days before elections are held.

Candidacy can be called off by informing the vote counting committee in a written form.

Article 30.

If because a candidate called off his candidacy the number of candidates for representatives is smaller than the number that should be elected in an electoral unit then the procedure for proposing and confirming candidates shall be repeated in that electoral district.

In case the situation cited in paragraph 1 of this article takes place authorized vote counting committee shall determine an additional deadline for proposing and confirming candidates on the basis of provisions cited in this law, except that this deadline has to expire at least three days before scheduled elections are held.

If the repeated procedure from paragraph 1 of this article does not enable elections to be carried out additional elections shall be scheduled in an electoral district.

Article 31.

As soon as it prepares the joint list of candidates, and at the latest five days before scheduled elections are held the vote counting committee shall announce the joint list.

The joint list shall be announced through advertisements in inhabited places and an appropriate official gazette.

Announcing of the joint list of assemblymen shall also be performed in the local newspapers, and for representatives of the republican assembly in other main newspapers as well.

VI. Presentation of candidates

Article 32.

Candidates for representatives in assemblies shall have the right to presentation under equal conditions, and the right to present and justify their election programs in front of the public.

Presentation of candidates shall be achieved with organization of discussions of candidates with citizens in special meetings in organizations and communities, with the participation of candidates in public discussions, on the media and in other appropriate way.

Registered political organizations and other forms of organization and association may organize a preelection campaign for their candidates. A citizen who collects signatures in order to propose an independent candidate may also organize a preelection campaign.

Presentation of candidates and the preelection campaign shall be performed in the way determined by statute or other general enactment of political organizations and other forms of organization and association.

In the preelection campaign political organizations and other forms of organization and association are supposed to observe the mutually determined rules of the game (the code) in order to protect dignity, reputation and integrity of candidate's personality. These rules of the game must also be observed by the citizen from paragraph 3 of this article.

Article 33.

Presentation of candidates and preelection campaign cannot be performed 48 hours before the date of scheduled elections.

VII. Administration of Elections

1. Polling places and election material

Article 34.

Voting for the election of representatives shall be performed in polling places.

Each polling place shall have an ordinal number.

At least five days before the date of scheduled elections, a local community vote counting committee, or a vote counting committee of an electoral district shall announce which polling places were determined and specify in which polling places citizens from a particular region shall vote.

Article 35.

Polling places shall be determined depending on the number of voters and distance between a polling place and inhabited areas, ensuring that the number of voters permits voting to take place promptly and without difficulty.

Special premises shall be determined for each polling place.

Premises determined for voting shall be equipped with cabins, curtains or screens so that it cannot be seen how the voter filled the voting paper.

Article 36.

A local community vote counting committee or a vote counting committee of an electoral district is supposed to promptly prepare and distribute election material to the polling places. Election material shall include: the required number of ballot boxes, voting papers, certified voting roll for each polling place, a form for minutes on the working of the polling board and other material needed to administer voting.

Together with a certified voting roll the vote counting committee shall also attach an officially certified list of voters from a particular polling place who are temporarily working in a foreign country and those who are serving the army.

A polling board shall be given as many voting papers as there are voters in a particular polling place, and the number of voting papers shall be equal to the number of voters cited on the voting roll including the attached list cited in paragraph 2 of this article.

Exceptionally from paragraph 3 of this article, a polling board shall also received a sealed envelope with a certain number of voting papers, the number of which shall be written on the envelope. These voting papers shall only be used if a citizen approaches the voting and was excluded from the voting roll with no fault of his own. This shall be specially recorded in the minutes.

2. Voting

Article 37.

Voting shall be carried out personally.

Voting shall be carried out with voting papers.

Article 38.

A voting paper shall contain:

1. Name of assembly for which elections are held;
2. Name of electoral district in which elections are administered;
3. Specified number of representatives that are elected in polling places;
4. Full names of candidates; and
5. Name of political organization or other form of organization and association which initiated the procedure for proposing a candidate, or a note that there is an "independent candidate" in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 28 of this law.

Names of candidates shall be listed on a voting paper by the same order in which they were listed in the joint list of candidates of an electoral district.

An ordinal number shall be placed before the name of each candidate.

Article 39.

A voting paper for voting on recalling a representative shall contain his full name.

The words "in favor of recall" and "against recall" shall be placed in front of the name of a representative.

Article 40.

Voters can only vote on candidates mentioned by name on the voting paper and they can select at the most the number of candidates that equals the number of representatives that will be elected.

A voting paper is filled out by circling the ordinal number in front of the candidate for whom a voter is voting.

On recalling a candidate a voter votes by circling either the words "for recall" or "against recall".

Article 41.

Voting papers on which the ordinal numbers of more candidates than the number that should be elected are circled, voting papers with new names entered and circled, incompletely filled out voting papers, and voting papers filled illegibly so that it cannot be distinguished with certainty who the elected candidates are, shall be considered as invalid voting papers.

Article 42.

Voting shall take place without interruption from 7:00 A.M. through 19:00 P.M. At 19:00 hours polling places shall be closed, but the voters who happened to be on the polling place at that time shall be enabled to vote.

Polling places in which all voters from a certified voting roll voted can be closed before the expiry of the deadline cited in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 43.

All members of the polling board or their deputies must attend the whole course of voting.

Polling boards shall be responsible for ensuring order and peace in polling places.

A polling board is authorized to remove persons who make disorder and disturbance.

If necessary a polling board may call police officers for assistance.

No one can come to the polling place armed with weapons or dangerous tools, except for police officers cited in paragraph 4 of this article.

Article 44.

A polling board shall check whether a voter who came to vote is entered in a certified voting roll. If a voter is not entered, the polling board will not allow him to vote unless he proves with a certificate of an authorized governmental agency or an identity card that he has the right to vote. The polling board shall register every such case in the minutes.

Article 45.

A voter who cannot vote in the way prescribed by this law because of a physical defect or illiteracy is entitled to bring a person, with his consent, to help him with the voting

The polling board will register every such case in the minutes.

Article 46.

Those citizens who are not in their place of residence on the voting day because of military service or military exercise shall be enabled to vote for their representatives in a military unit or military institution.

Citizens temporarily employed in a foreign country shall vote in polling places on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia where they lived before departure to a foreign country, or they may vote in diplomatic and consular missions of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Article 47.

The local community agency for national defense shall prepare a list of citizens on military service or military exercise, while the local community secretariat for internal affairs shall prepare the list of persons temporarily employed in foreign countries. These lists shall be submitted to authorized vote counting committees.

An authorized vote counting committee is supposed to immediately submit the necessary number of unfilled voting papers and sealed envelopes addressed to the vote counting commission to military units and institutions or diplomatic consular missions of the SFRY in countries where citizens from paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 46 are located.

Article 48.

A citizen from paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 46 of this law who votes shall then place the filled out voting paper in an envelope and submit the closed envelope to his military unit or institution or diplomatic consular mission which will deliver it by mail to the authorized vote counting committee.

As soon as voting from paragraph 1 of this article is completed all envelopes with voting papers must be delivered to the vote counting committee.

Voting by citizens from paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 46 of this law should be completed promptly so that filled out voting papers can reach the vote counting committee before the deadline for vote counting and result finding.

Article 49.

All types of campaign are banned on the election or recall day.

A building in which voting takes place and the area in its direct neighborhood shall be considered as a voting place.

3. Vote counting in polling places

Article 50.

As soon as voting is finished polling boards shall immediately start counting votes.

Finding election results starts when the polling board counts unused voting papers and puts them in a special envelope and seals it. After that, based on a voting roll, the polling board starts opening ballot boxes and counting votes.

When the votes are counted the polling board determines how many votes each candidate received and how many voting papers are invalid.

If the counting reveals that less voters voted than the number of voting papers in the ballot box the polling board shall be dismissed and voting in that polling place shall be repeated.

Article 51.

When the polling board counts the votes it shall enter the following information in the minutes: number of voters according to the voting roll, number of voters that voted, number of votes that each candidate received and how many voting papers were proclaimed invalid.

The minutes on the work of the polling board shall also include other circumstances and facts which are of significance for the voting.

Each member of the polling board may give remarks and opinions which shall also be entered in the minutes.

Representatives of certain candidates may also give remarks and opinions if they attended the work of the polling board which shall also be entered in the minutes.

Minutes shall be signed by all members of the polling board.

Article 52.

The polling board shall submit the minutes and other election material to an authorized vote counting committee within 18 hours from the time of closing of polling places.

4. Finding election results

Article 53.

Based on voting results from all polling places authorized vote counting committees shall determine election results for representatives in an electoral district.

Authorized vote counting committee shall also take into consideration the voting papers cited in paragraph 3 of article 48 of this law before it finds the final election result.

Article 54.

A candidate shall be elected for a representative if he received the majority of votes from voters that voted in an electoral district, on condition that the number of votes he received is not smaller than one third of the total number of voters according to the voting roll.

If none of the candidates received the necessary number of votes cited in paragraph 1 of this article, or if that number of votes was received by a smaller number of candidates than the number that should be elected for representatives, voting in a particular electoral district shall be repeated 14 days after the day when first voting took place.

Only those candidates who received at least 7% of of votes from voters who voted can enter the second voting round and repeated voting.

If none of the candidates received the necessary majority from paragraph 3 of this article the whole election procedure of an electoral district shall be repeated.

In the repeated voting, a candidate who received the highest number of votes from the voters who voted shall be elected for representative. If in the repeated voting two or more candidates received the same number of votes the selection between them shall be made by drawing lots.

Article 55.

If a vote counting committee confirms that there were irregularities on polling places which could have influence on election results, voting shall be canceled in some or all polling places and repeated elections shall be scheduled for canceled elections.

Article 56.

A vote counting committee shall keep minutes with the following official information included: number of voters enlisted on the voting roll, number of voters that voted, number of invalid voting papers, full name of each candidate with a specification of the number of received votes, and full name of elected candidate.

Each member of a vote counting committee may give remarks which shall be entered in minutes.

Minutes shall be signed by all members of a vote counting committee.

Article 57.

After confirming election results a vote counting committee of an electoral district shall submit the whole material to the republican vote counting committee which shall make public election results for representatives in the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and submit a report to the asse,by on that.

Election results in assemblies of local communities shall be made public by the local community vote counting committee which is supposed to submit a report to its assembly about the course of elections and election results.

Article 58.

VIII. Cessation of a term of office

Article 59.

A term of office of a representative shall cease prematurely in the following cases:

1. If a representative is recalled;
2. If a representative resigns;
3. If a representative is convicted with a non-suspended sentence to six months of imprisonment and the court sentence went into effect;
4. If a case of incompatibility with the function of a representative occurs;
5. In case of death;
6. If a representative was deprived of legal capacity on the basis of a court sentence that went into effect.

A term of office of a representative shall cease with the occurrence of cases from points 3,4,5 and 6 from paragraph 1 of this article. In the first next session after the occurrence of an appropriate case assembly shall confirm cessation of term of office.

In the first next session after submission of resignation assembly shall confirm that a term of office ceased for a representative effectively with the day that session was held.

In case of recall, term of office of a representative shall cease when a decision to recall him was made.

IX. Repeated and additional elections

1. Repeated elections

Article 60.

Repeated elections shall be carried out in the following cases:

1. If an authorized vote counting committee cancels the voting because of irregularities in the administration of elections; and
2. In cases envisaged in paragraph 4 of article 54 of this article.

Repeated elections shall also be carried out if an assembly cancels the procedure of verification of a term of office because of irregularities in the administration of elections.

Article 61.

In the repeated elections, carried out because of circumstances cited in paragraph 1, point 1 of article 60 of this law, voting shall take place according to the existing list of candidates. In the repeated elections, carried out because of circumstances cited in paragraph 1, point 2 of article 60 of this law, voting shall take place according to the new list of of candidates created in the way envisaged by this law.

The new list of candidates for repeated elections shall be submitted at the latest 10 days before the day of scheduled repeated elections.

Article 62.

Repeated elections in cases cited in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 60 of this law shall be scheduled by an authorized vote counting committee, while the repeated elections from paragraph 2 of article 60 shall be scheduled by an assembly.

The decision on scheduling elections shall also set the date for these elections.

2. Additional elections

Article 63.

Additional elections shall be carried out when a term of office ceases for a representative prematurely, and in the case cited in paragraph 3 of article 30 of this law.

Article 64.

Additional elections cannot be scheduled six months before the expiry of the term of office of the assembly.

Additional elections shall be scheduled by the president of an assembly at the latest 15 days before the term of office of a representative expires.

Article 65.

Unless the provisions cited in articles 60 through 64 envisage otherwise, provisions of this law on regular elections shall apply on repeated and additional elections as well.

X. Recall

Article 66.

Provisions of this law which relate to the procedure for proposing and confirming candidates for representatives in assemblies shall also appropriately be applied on the procedure for proposing a recall of representatives, except that in order to initiate the procedure for recall it is necessary to collect three times as many signatures of citizens than the number mentioned in article 20 of this law.

A proposal must contain the full name of a representative whose recall is proposed, name of assembly where the representative is a member, and reasons because of which recall is proposed.

Article 67.

Provisions of this law which concern elections shall also be appropriately applied on scheduling the voting on recall, on voting on recall, minutes of the vote counting committee, polling boards and submission of reports on voting results.

Article 68.

Voting results on recall shall be valid if more than one half of the total number of voters from an electoral district voted. A representative shall be recalled if more than one half of the voters who voted voted in favor of recall.

XI. Financial resources for administration of elections and recall.

Article 70.

Financial resources for administration of elections and recall of representatives in assemblies shall be provided in the republican budget, that is to say in the local community budget. These financial resources shall be made available to the local community vote counting committee, that is to say the republican vote counting committee.

From the total amount disposable for administration of elections, two thirds shall serve for coverage of costs relating to election activities of bodies for administration of elections.

One third of the financial resources for administration of elections shall serve for coverage of a part of the costs created by political organizations and other forms of political organization and association whose candidates were elected for representatives, and by the elected representative who was elected as "an independent candidate".

Financial resources shall be distributed among representatives on the basis of the number of received votes by each elected representative.

XII. Protection of the right to vote and elect

Article 70.

Based on irregularities in the procedure of candidacy, procedure of collecting signatures or the procedure for election and recall, each candidate and each voter is entitled to submit a complaint to an authorized vote counting committee.

A complaint on irregularities in the procedure of candidacy, in the procedure of collecting signatures, and a complaint on the list of candidates of an electoral district shall be submitted within 48 hours from the day an irregularity was discovered, that is to say 48 hours from the day when the list of candidates was made public.

A complaint because of irregularity in the procedure for election and recall shall be submitted within three days from the day of completion of voting on election, or recall.

An authorized vote counting committee has to officially decide on a complaint within three days from the day a complaint was submitted.

Article 71.

If an authorized vote counting committee establishes that irregularities in the procedure of candidacy, procedure for election and recall had significant influence or could have had significant influence on the results of candidacy, election and recall, it shall cancel the effects of previous procedure and decide to repeat it within a certain period of time. If these irregularities were established in the procedure for election and recall the committee shall cancel the election or recall and new voting shall be scheduled in a polling place where voting on election or recall was canceled.

Article 72.

A submitted is entitled to file an appeal on the decision which the vote counting committee reached.

An appeal against the decision of a local community vote counting committee shall be filed with an authorized regular district court, while an appeal against the decision of a vote counting committee of an electoral district or the republican vote counting committee shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of Macedonia within 48 hours from the day original decision was received.

Appendix V

Electoral Laws of Croatia

Authorized court shall decide on appeals within 48 hours from the day it receives them.

XIII. Punitive provisions

Article 73.

Registered political organizations and other forms of organization and association shall be fined with 2,000 to 25,000 dinars for an offense if they organize presentation of candidates and preselection campaign contrary to provisions cited in articles 32 and 33 of this law.

A responsible person in a political organization or other form of organization and association shall be fined with 1,000 to 2,500 dinars for an offense cited in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 74.

A physical person shall be fined with 500 to 2,500 dinars or with imprisonment up to 30 days for offense:

1. If a physical person holds a citizen responsible or demands from the citizen to say for whom he voted and why he voted (article 3, paragraph 2);
2. If a physical person participates in presentation and preselection campaign 48 hours before the date of scheduled elections (article 33);
3. If a physical person causes disorder and disturbance in a polling place and refuses to leave the polling place when so requested by the polling board (article 43, paragraph 3);
4. If a physical person campaigns in a polling place.

XIV. Transitional and final provisions

Article 75.

When this law enters into force the law on election of members of delegations and delegates in assemblies of social-political communities and self management communities of interest ("Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia" # 48/89) shall cease to be in effect.

Article 76.

This law shall enter into force on the eight day after the day it is published in the "Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia".

M.V.

On the basis of Amendment LXIII (63) to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Sabor (Parliament) of the SR of Croatia, at the session of the Council of United Labor, Municipalities Council and the Socio-political Council, held February 14, 1990, brings forth the following

RESOLUTION

on promulgation of a Constitutional law for implementation of the Amendments LIV (54) to LXII (62) to the Constitution of the SR of Croatia.

The Constitutional law is promulgated for the implementation of Amendments 54 to 62 to the Constitution of the SR of Croatia, which was promulgated by the Sabor of the SR of Croatia during a session of the Council of United Labor, Municipalities Council and Socio-Political Council, held on February 14, 1990.

No. 021-03/90-08/01
Zagreb, February 14, 1990

SABOR OF SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

President
Council of Labor
Milan Janus

Vic-President of Sabor
Nato Crkvenac

President
Municipalities Council
Mirko Sotina

President
Socio-Political Council
Zvonimir Novak

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

For implementation of Amendments 54 to 62 of the Constitution of the SR of Croatia

Article 1

Amendments 54 to 62 to the Constitution of the SR of Croatia (from now on: Amendments) will be implemented from the day on which they are promulgated by the Council of United Labor, Municipalities Council and Socio-Political Council of the Sabor of the SR of Croatia, except Amendments 59, 60, 61, and 62, which will be implemented from the day when newly elected Sabor convenes.

Article 2

Ordinance of Amendment 57, point 1 will be implemented from the day on which mandate of presidents of Executive Council of Municipality Assembly, respectively of a City Union of Municipalities, ceases, because they will be caring on their duties on the day when this law takes effect.

Article 3

Presidency of the SR of Croatia elected 1986 (? not clear) will remain in power till the new Presidency is elected.

Article 4

This law will take effect when, simultaneously with the promulgation of Amendments 54 to 63 to the Constitution of the SR of Croatia, it is promulgated by Council of United Labor, Municipalities Council and Socio-Political Council of the Sabor of the SR of Croatia.

On the basis of the Article 289 (? not clear) of the Constitution of the SR of Croatia, I declare the following

UKASE (DECREE)

on promulgation of law regarding election and recall of committeemen and representatives

This promulgates the Law on the election and recall of committeemen and representatives which was passed by the Sabor of the SR of Croatia at the session of Council of United Labor on Feb. 15, 1990, of Municipalities Council on Feb. 15, 1990, and of Socio-Political Council on Feb. 15, 1990.

Class: 011.01/90-01/01

No.: 71090-1

Zagreb, February 18, 1990

President
of the SR Croatia
Ivo Latin

LAW

on elections and recall of committeemen and representatives

I. GENERAL REGULATION

Article 1

This law regulates elections and recall of committeemen to municipality assembly and city union of municipalities, and representatives to the Sabor of the SR of Croatia.

Article 2

Elections for assemblies of the socio-political communes are direct and secret.

Article 3

Universal voting right, according to this law, have the citizens of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia who are 18 and over.

Workers who are part of organizations and communes have, extraordinary, separate election right to elect Councils of United Labor regardless of age.

Article 4

Committeemen and representatives to a council of local communes in a municipality assembly, council of municipalities in the assembly of city union of municipalities, Municipalities Council in the Sabor, and Socio-Political Councils of the assemblies of socio-political communes are elected by the citizens who have voting rights, in the election districts they live in.

Committeemen and representatives to council of united labor of the assemblies of socio-political communes are elected by workers working in organizations and communes, individual farmers and other working people who work independently, and their employees, within an election district.

To the councils of assemblies of socio-political communes, except to the council of united labor, only those citizens who live in the district in which elections are taking place, can be elected.

To the council of united labor of assemblies of the socio-political communes elected are eligible workers who work in organizations and communes in a respected election district.

Article 5

Every citizen, who fulfills requirements from the articles 3 and 4, has the right to be listed on the voters list and has the right to vote in the elections.

Article 6

Freedom of choice and secrecy of voting is guaranteed.

No one is allowed to call anyone else to answer to the authorities because the way he voted, or because had chosen not to vote.

No one is allowed to demand from a voter to reveal for whom he has voted.

Article 7

Committeeman, respectively representative, can not be at the same time a functionary and a judge who is elected, respectively appointed by the assembly of the same socio-political commune or of executive council of the assembly.

Article 8

Mandate of a committeeman, respectively representative, can end before the actual expiration of date of the mandate he was elected to if:

1. he resigns;

2. he is recalled;
3. he is found by the court to be incapable of carrying on his duties;
4. he is found guilty by the courts and unconditionally sentenced to term of six months of jail or more;
5. elected, respectively appointed, as a functionary or a judge who is elected or appointed by assembly, respectively who is appointed by the executive council of the assembly of the same socio-political commune, except if he is elected to a professional function in the assembly in which he is councilman or representative;
6. he moves from district of respective socio-political commune, or if he stops working in the respective electoral district.

Mandate of a committeeman, respectively representative, in the council of united labor at the assembly of a socio-political commune ends after 60 (? not clear) days from the day when he stops working at the election district in which he was elected, if he does not begin working again at the same district during that time period.

Article 9

Committeeman, respectively representative, can be recalled only by the voters who have elected him.

Article 10

Competent election committee for every election district declares the official election results separately.

Any announcements regarding the election results or estimates of election outcome before the closure of polling stations is banned.

II AGENCIES FOR ADMINISTERING ELECTIONS AND RECALLS

Article 11

Agencies for administering elections are election commissions and elections committees.

Member of an election commission and election committee, as well as his alternate, can only be a person who has universal right to vote.

Members and their alternates can not be candidates for committeemen and representatives.

None of political organizations can have more than one third of members, or their alternates, on an election commission or election committee.

Article 12

Election commission is made up of president and four members, if it is not stated otherwise by this law.

President of a commission and each of the members have an alternate.

Election commission must have an uneven number of members all of the time.

Composition of a commission, or changes in it, are published

in the official organ of a respective socio-political commune.

Article 13

Election of a committeemen to a municipality assembly is carried out by the municipality election commission, which is appointed by the county assembly.

President and his alternate of a municipality election commission have to be lawyers and are appointed from among the judges.

Article 14

Municipal election commission

1. makes sure that committeemen are lawfully elected or recalled;
2. on the basis of a valid motion of a candidate it brings decision which candidates qualify to run for the office of a committeeman in an electoral district;
3. designates polling stations;
4. appoints election committees;
5. verifies election results and proclaims which candidates in a particular election district are elected to the municipality assembly;
6. verifies and publishes voting results in case of a recall of a committeeman in municipality assembly;
7. takes care of election or recall technicalities;
8. functions also in other capacities if prescribed by this law.

Article 15

Election of a committeemen to an assembly of city union of municipalities is carried out by an election commission of the union.

In regard to the appointment, composition and jurisdiction of an election commission from point 1 of this article, stipulations of this law regarding municipal election commission will be implemented in corresponding manner.

Article 16

Elections of representatives is carried out by election commissions in election districts.

President of an election commission and his alternate are appointed from the rank of judges.

Article 17

Election commission in an election district:

1. makes sure that elections or recalls are carried out according to the law;
2. on basis of valid motion of candidates it brings decision which candidates qualify to run for a representative seat of a district;

3. verifies the election results and proclaims which candidates are elected, and also verifies voting results in case of a recall.

4. takes care of election or recall technicalities;

5. functions also in other capacities if prescribed by this law.

Article 18

Implementation of elections and recalls in the Republic is entrusted to a Republican election commission.

President and four members of a commission of the Republican Election Commission and their alternates, who act as a permanent component of the Republican Election Commission, are appointed by the Sabor of the SR of Croatia. President of the Supreme Court of Croatia is by the nature of his office also President of the Republican Election Commission, his alternate is appointed from the rank of judges on the Supreme Court of Croatia.

Members of the Republican election commission and their alternates must be lawyers.

In addition, every organization which has nominated its candidates for elections of representatives to the Socio-Political Council in the Sabor at least in a half of election districts should have one member and his alternate on the Republican Election Commission, as a changeable part of the Republican election commission.

Eight days after nomination process is finished, President of the Republican Election Commission calls a meeting of the Commission. Organizations which qualify to have their representatives in the commission must bring proof of qualification, as in provision 4 of this article. Permanent members of the Republican Election Commission verify submitted applications and rule individually on the mutable part of the Republican election commission.

Article 19

Republican Election Commission in its permanent constitution:

1. takes care of lawful preparations for elections or recalls, till the full Republican Election Commission is constituted;

2. gives instructions to election commissions concerning the elections and recalls;

3. defines forms on carrying out elections and recalls;

4. appoints election commissions in election districts for election of representatives to the Sabor of the SR of Croatia.

5. takes care of other business stipulated by this law.

Republican Election Commission in its full composition:

1. makes sure that elections and recalls are carried out according to the law;

2. overlooks the work of election commissions;

3. declares election results and voting outcome in case of a recall of a representative;

4. it submits a report to the Sabor of the SR of Croatia regarding elections and voting in case of a recall of a representative;

5. it carries out other duties if stipulated by this law. Republican Election Commission determines handling and preservation of the election materials.

Article 20

Election committees directly handle voting during an election, and voting in case of a recall, and they make sure that voting is carried out correctly and secretly.

Election committees are appointed for every polling station. Election committee is made of a President and two members. Alternates are assigned to the President and to the members.

Resolution about an appointment of a election committee has to be carried out at least three days before the election day, or before the day of a recall vote.

Article 21

Officials of socio-political communes and officials of organizations and communes are required to secure necessary technical and other help to the people in charge of elections and give them all necessary documentation needed for elections.

Article 22

General supervision of political and other organizations and of candidates during the pre-election campaign is entrusted to the Republican Supervisory Committee for elections.

Republican Supervisory Committee for elections has seven members. It is appointed by the Sabor of the SR of Croatia on the motion of the Constitutional Court of Croatia. Members of the Republican Supervisory Committee for elections can not be from the leadership of political organizations that have candidates in the elections. President of the Republican Supervisory Committee, by the nature of his office, is the President of the Constitutional Court of Croatia. Decisions of the Republican Supervisory Committee for elections have to be unanimous.

Article 23

Republican Supervisory Committee for elections:

1. supervises lawfulness of the pre-election campaign in the spirit of this law;

2. takes care of fairness regarding equal rights of candidates to expose their programs to the public;

3. protects dignity of candidates in the public eye;

4. points out to the actions of mass media, political and other organizations, government officials or candidates who are disrupting proper procedures of election campaign and by doing so are threatening the equal rights of all candidates in the elections.

In case that any candidate during the pre-election campaign calls for a use of force, spreads national, religious, or racial hatred, or urges inequality of sexes, the Republican Supervisory Committee will initiate a lawful action with proper authorities.

III. NOMINATIONS

Article 24

Candidates for the office of committeeman and representative to councils of local communes in municipal assemblies, council of municipalities in the assembly of city union of municipalities, Municipalities Council in the Sabor of the SR of Croatia, as well as candidates to socio-political councils in assemblies of socio-political communes, are nominated and confirmed on the basis of a certain number of signatures of citizens.

Candidates for a council of united labor in the assemblies of socio-political communes are nominated and confirmed on the basis of a certain number of signatures of workers.

Candidate can be nominated only in one election district at the same time.

Article 25

Collection of a certain number of signatures for a nomination purposes of a candidate to a respective council in the assembly of a socio-political commune, according to this law, can be initiated and carried out by a political and other civil, or workers organizations, or by citizens or workers individually.

Nomination procedure of candidates by collecting signatures, as in provision 1 of this article, can be carried out also during public meetings of citizens or workers. This kind of meetings are convened and organized according to the regulations of the Law on referendum and other forms of personal expression.

Article 26

Signatures of citizens, respectively workers, as in article 23 of this Law, are collected on an official form, on which must be inscribed first and last names, address and registrars number of a nominated candidate. The same information has to be record for every nominator signing the form.

The undersigned nominators of a candidate to a council of local communes in a municipal assembly, council of municipalities in the assembly of city union of municipalities, Municipalities Council in the Sabor of the SR of Croatia, and to socio-political councils in assemblies of socio-political communes, must have universal voting rights and a domicile at the same election district as the candidate they are nominating.

Those who, by their signatures, nominate a candidate to the council of united labor in assemblies of socio-political communes have to be citizens of the SFRJ and employed in an organization or in a workers unit which is located in the same election district as

their nominee, or if they have a right to another basis to elect a committeeman or representative to the council of united labor in that election district.

Article 27

Candidates in an election district to a council of local communes and socio-political council in municipal assembly are all those who on the basis of validly collected signatures are nominated by at least 50 voters or minimum of 5% of voters in that election district, and to the council of united labor in a municipal assembly, all those who were in the same way nominated by at least 50 workers or at least 5% of voters in the voting unit.

Article 28

Candidates in an election district to a municipal council and socio-political council in municipal assembly of a city union of municipalities are all those who, on the basis of lawfully collected, signatures are nominated by at least 100 voters or at least by 5% of voters in an election district; and candidates to the council of united labor in municipal assembly of a city union of municipalities are all those who in the same way are nominated by at least 100 workers or at least 5% of voters in the election district.

Article 29

Candidates in an election district for the municipalities council in the Sabor SR of Croatia are all those who were on the basis of validly collected signatures nominated by at least 400 voters or at least by 5% of voters in an election district.

Candidates in an electoral district to the council of united labor in the Sabor of the SR of Croatia are all those who were on the basis of validly collected signatures nominated by at least 200 workers or at least 5% of voters in an election unit.

Candidates in an election district to the socio-political council in the Sabor SR of Croatia are all those who were on the basis of validly collected signatures nominated by at least 500 voters.

Article 30

Nomination of a candidate for a committeeman to a respective council in a municipal assembly or in an assembly of a city union of municipalities is submitted to the municipal election commission, or to the election commission of the city union of municipalities, on an official form as stated in the article 26 of this law, no later than 20 days before designated day of the first round of elections.

Nomination of a candidate for a representative in a respective council in the Sabor of the SR of Croatia is submitted to the election commission of an election district on an official form as stated in the article 26 of this law, no later than 20 days before designated day of the first round of elections.

Along with a nomination of a candidate as in provisions 1 and 2 of this article, it is mandatory to file candidate's declaration of acceptance of the nomination.

Article 31

Respective election commission will, at the latest, three days after the designated period from the article 30, provisions 1 and 2 of this law, put together a list of candidates in an election district, on which it will include all of the candidates to a respective council in the assembly of socio-political commune who were, according to this law, validly nominated and verified as candidates.

Article 32

Candidates are entered on the candidates' list in an electoral district according to alphabetical order of their last names.

On the candidates' list in an electoral district to all of the councils of assemblies of socio-political communes, along with the first and last names of every candidate, it is mandatory to indicate name of the political or other organization that, according to the article 25 of this law, has initiated the process of nomination, on the basis of which he was verified as a candidate.

If a candidate is verified on the basis of an action taken by an individual citizen, or of a worker, or of a group of citizens or workers, along with his first and last names on the official candidates' list, also "An independent candidate" must be inscribed.

Article 33

Candidates have the right to bring out and explain their election platform under equal conditions.

IV. ELECTIONS

Article 34

Election districts for an election of committeemen and representatives to the council in assemblies of socio-political communes are created in such a way that in every election district, on the basis of verified list of candidates, one committeeman and one representative is elected.

Exception is made for elections of committeemen to a council of a municipal assembly in municipalities which have less than 20,000 citizens; election districts can be created in such a way that in a specific election district one or more committeemen are elected.

Article 35

Election districts for councils in a municipal assembly are determined by the municipal assembly.

Election districts for councils in an assembly of city union of municipalities are determined by the assembly of the city union of municipalities.

Election districts for socio-political council in a municipal assembly and for socio-political council in assembly of city union of municipalities are established in such a way that on approximately the same number of citizens one committeeman is elected.

Article 36

Election district for election of representatives to the Municipalities Council in the Sabor SR of Croatia is made of a municipality territory. Election district for election of representatives to this Council is also made of the territories of the city union of municipalities.

Election districts for election of representatives to the Council of United Labor in the Sabor of the SR of Croatia are determined by a separate law.

Election districts for election of representatives to the Socio-political Council in the Sabor of the SR of Croatia is determined by a separate law in a such a way that on approximately the same number of citizens one representative is elected.

Article 37

Elections of representatives are declared by the President of the Sabor of the SR of Croatia.

Elections of committeemen declares President of the assembly in the particular socio-political commune.

Decision on declaring an election is published in the official voice of the particular socio-political commune.

Day of elections is announced in the same proclamation in which new elections are declared. From the day elections are announced till the day of the elections, can not be more than two months, nor less than one month.

The latest, elections can take place is 15 days before the mandate of the assembly lapses.

V. ELECTIONS PROCEDURE

1. Polling stations and election material

Article 38

Voting to elect committeemen and representatives takes place in polling stations.

Every polling station is given a number.

At the latest three days before elections, municipal election commission will designate polling stations, with the instruction which voters will vote at particular stations.

Article 39

Polling stations are established according to the number of voters and relative distances in that way that number of voters at one polling station will be such that without difficulties voting can be completed within the time designated for polling. For every polling station there will be a separate room.

In an election room the space will be arranged in such a way that no one in the room can see how voters are filling out voting ballots.

Article 40

Municipal election commission, respectively election commission in an election district, has duty to give election material to the election committee: ballot box, ballots, voters list, or a section of the list which relates to the polling station, and the forms for the minutes of the election committee.

To the voters list, or to the section of the list for a particular polling station at which committeemen and representatives to council of local communes, municipality council in assembly of city union of municipalities and Municipalities Council in the Sabor, as well as committeemen and representatives to socio-political councils in the socio-political assemblies of the communes are elected, attached are special and officially approved list of those voters who belong to that particular polling station but are temporally working outside the country, or are in the military service at the time.

Election committee is given so many ballots as there are allegeable voters assigned to vote in that polling station, according to the voters list, or according to the excerpt of the list, together with specially certified list of voters, as stated in the previous paragraph of this article.

Exceptionally to the point 3 of this article, election committee is given in an sealed envelope a specific number of ballots, the number is indicated on the envelope itself. These ballots will be used only in the case that an allegeable voter at that polling station comes to vote but who was, without his fault, omitted from the voters list, or from a section of the list for that particular station.

2 Voting

Article 41

Voting is done personally.
Voting is done by ballots.

Article 42

Voting ballot contains:

1. stamp of the election district in which elections are taking place;
2. sign of the council in assembly of socio-political commune for which elections are being held;
3. first and last names, and domicile of candidates;
4. name of political or other organization that has initiated the process of nomination of the candidate, or a classification "An independent candidate," according to provisions 2. and 3. of the article 32 of this law.

Names of candidates on the ballot are listed in the same way as they are written on the list of candidates of the election

district.

Cardinal number is placed in front of the name of every candidate.

Article 43

Ballots for a recall contain first and last name of a committeeman or of a representative on whose mandate vote is being taken.

Under the name of a committeeman or of a representative the following words are inscribed: "For the recall" and "Against the recall."

Article 44

It is permitted to vote only for the candidates whose names are on the ballot.

Ballot is filled out in that way that a voter puts a circle around the cardinal number of the candidate for whom vote is given.

In the case of a recall, voter circles either "For the recall" or "Against the recall."

Article 45

Unmarked ballot, or one which is marked in the way that it is not possible with certainty to determine for which candidate the voter has cast his vote, will be considered invalid.

Signed ballots will be considered invalid.

If a voter has voted for more candidates than the number of the positions being voted on, the ballot will be considered invalid.

Article 46

Ballot on which the words "For the recall" and "Against the recall" are not circled, or the ballot which is marked in such a way that it is impossible to determine with certainty whether the voter voted for or against recall, will be considered invalid.

Article 47

On the election day, respectively on the day a recall vote is taken, as well as during the preceding 24 hours every campaign is banned.

Article 48

Voting lasts continuously from 8 to 8 P.M. At 8 P.M. the polling station is closed. Voters who are at a polling station at the time of closing, are given a chance to vote.

Polling station in which all of the registered voters have cast their ballots is allowed to be closed before designated time as in point 1 of this article.

In certain exceptions, election committee with the consent of the election commission, can designate some other time for voting for the council of united labor than it is stated in the point 1 of this article, with the provision that the voting can not begin before 8 (not clear) nor to end after 9 PM.

Article 49

Elections for committeemen and representatives to the council of united labor voting takes place on the first working day after the elections for committeemen and representatives to other councils in the assembly of socio-political commune.

Exception to the point 1 of this article is made in elections of committeemen and representatives to the council of united labor in election districts in which committeemen and representatives are elected among individual farmers. In this case voting takes place on the same day when elections are held for committeemen and representatives to other councils in the assembly of socio-political communes.

Article 50

During the entire voting time, every member of the election committee has to be present, or their alternates.

President of the election committee concerns himself with keeping order and peace during the voting. In case of a need, president will request police help, who will on the arrival to the polling station act according to the president's instructions, but within the framework of the law.

No one is allowed to come to a polling station armed or with dangerous instruments, except those provided in the point 2 of this article.

Article 51

President of an election committee inspects the voters list and determines if a voter who has come to vote is on that list.

A voter who, because of some physical incapability or because of illiteracy, is not capable to vote in the way as defined in this law, can come to the polling station with another person who is literate and who will, with his consent, circle cardinal numbers in front of the names of candidates the voter wishes to vote for.

If a voter's name is not found on the voters list, president will not allow him to vote, except if the voter has an official document from an organization or commune, that is, from a designated authority in the municipality, which proves that the voter has the right to vote.

If a voter is not able to come to a polling station and vote and if he notifies the election committee, the committee will find a way for him to cast his ballot.

Voting that takes place according to the points 3 and 4 of this article will be entered into the minutes of the election committee.

Article 52

Workers in organizations and communes who are members of ship crews of commercial ocean or river fleets, and are not on the election day present at the organization center or in the commune, will cast their ballots for committeemen and representatives to the council of united labor at polling stations which will be established on such ships, and on the basis of voters list in which

the names of the crew are listed.

President and members of an election committee on such ships are taken from the members of the ship's crew, and are appointed by the municipal election commission.

If, because of a great distance from the centers of an organization or from the commune, some election committees on ocean or river boats are not able to deliver the election material to the municipal election commission on time, commission can empower the election committee to communicate the election results to the commission by shortest appropriate way.

3. Verification of election results at polling stations.

Article 53

After the voting is done, election committee will first count the unused voting ballots, deposit them in a special envelope and seal it.

After that, election committee determines, according to the voters list, that is according to the section of the list, or on the basis of the minutes, total number of those who have voted, then opens the ballot box and begins counting votes.

If, during counting of ballots at a polling station, it is determined that the number of votes is bigger according to the voters list than according to the ballots, the number of voting ballots will be taken as valid.

If, during counting of ballots at a polling station, it is determined that the number of voters who voted is less than the number of the voting ballots in the voting box or boxes, the election committee is dismissed and a new one is appointed, and voting is repeated at that polling station. Election results of that polling station are determined after repeated polling.

Article 54

During the process of determining election results for committeemen and representatives to local communes, municipal councils, as well as for committeemen and representatives to socio-political councils, election committee proceeds in such a way that out of the total number of voters on the voters list, or on the section of the list, first, subtracts the number of voters who did not vote and those who are on a special, officially approved, list as stated in article 40, point 2 of this law. This will determine the actual basis for calculating the election results in that polling station.

Article 55

After an election committee determines election results, it will record them in the minutes, particularly the following: number of voters as in the voters list; how many voters from the voters list, or section of that list, have voted, and how many voted on the basis of article 51, point 3 of this law; what is the total of the two; how many votes every candidate has received, and how many voting ballots were declared invalid.

In the minutes of the election committee, the number of voters found on the special voters list (article 40, point 2) will be recorded.

In the minutes of an election committee all other facts pertinent for the election will be recorded.

Every member of the election committee is allowed to give his comments on the minutes.

Minutes are signed by all members of the election committee.

Article 56

Minutes on its work, along with other election materials, election committee takes to the election commission no later than 15 hours after the polling station had been closed.

4. Determining election results

Article 57

Election results are determined by the election commission on the basis of voting results in all polling stations within an election district.

Article 58

Elected committeeman or representative is a candidate for whom majority of the voters, who had participated in the election, have cast their ballots, under the condition that the number of votes he has received is (not?? - not clear) less than one third of the total number of voters registered on the voters list.

If none of the candidates has received the necessary number of votes, as determined in point 1 of this article, the election is repeated in ?? days.

In run-off elections, those candidates who have received at least 7% of votes in the first elections, from voters who had voted, can participate.

At a run-off election, at least two candidates must participate, regardless of the point 3 of this article.

If, by any reason, in run-off elections do (not??) participate at least two candidates, the entire election process is repeated in that election district.

In run-off elections (second round of elections) candidate who receives the largest number of votes from the participating voters is elected as a committeeman or representative. If in run-off elections two or more candidates receive (the same ??) number of votes, elections are repeated once more.

Article 59

Election commission takes minutes of its work, and it records into the minutes especially the following:

1. number of voters on the voters list, or section of the list;

2. number of those who voted and number of ballots declared invalid;

3. first and last names, and domicile of every candidate and how many votes each candidate has received.

4. first and last name of the elected candidate.

Every member of an election commission is allowed to give his comments on the minutes. Minutes are signed by every member of the commission.

Article 60

After it finishes its work, election commission will declare the following:

1. number of voters on the voters list, or on the section of the list; number of those voted, how many votes each candidate has received, and the number of invalid ballots;

2. first and last name of a candidate who was elected;

Election commission issues an affidavit concerning the elections to the election committee, respectively to its representative.

After election results are determined, it is duty of the election commission to give a report on the course and results of elections to the appropriate assembly.

5. Elections and recall expenditure

Article 61

Means to cover election and recall costs of a committeeman are provided by socio-political commune.

Appropriate municipal or city election commission controls the means in point 1 of this article.

Means to cover election and recall costs of a representative are provided by republican budget.

Republican election commission in its permanent formation controls the means in point 3 of this article.

Republican election commission allots appropriate means to the election commissions in election districts.

Republican election commission determines the way in which appropriated means are to be used during election and recall processes, and supervises the use of appropriated means.

Article 62

Elected committeeman or representative has the right to recover general expenses that he had endured from the day when he was officially declared as a candidate in an election district till the election day.

Means to cover the costs in point 1 of this article are recovered from the election funds as in point 1, article 61 of this law.

All elected committeemen and representatives to a council in an assembly, that is of a socio-political commune, have the right to the same expense reimbursement as in point 1 of this article. Amount of the reimbursement is determined before elections by the assembly, respectively socio-political commune in which elections are taking place.

An objection, because of an irregularity in the process of nomination, and an objection to the make-up of list of candidates in an election district, must be submitted within 48 from the time that, according to the candidate, the wrong was done, respectively from the time the list was published.

Objection because of voting irregularities, or in a recall, are submitted within 48 hours after the election, respectively after recall vote has been taken.

An answer to an objection must be given within three days of the expiration time as in points 2 and 3 in this article.

If a response, in the case of an objection from points 2 and 3 of this article, has not been given within the time limit given in point 4 of this article, it means the objection has been accepted.

Article 75

If an election committee, while debating on an objection from point 1, article 74 of this law, finds that there were irregularities which have fundamentally altered, or might have altered, the outcome of nomination, election, or recall, it will nullify the previous actions in that process, and it will order a repetition of the previous process within the specific time, which has to allow enough time so that elections take place on the designated day. If such irregularities are found in an election or a recall process - election, respectively recall, of a committeeman, respectively representative, will be nullified.

Article 76

Those who have submitted objections have the right to appeal the decision of the election commission.

An appeal from point 1 of this article, in the case of an election or recall of a representative, is submitted to the Supreme Court of Croatia; and in the case of an election or recall of a committeeman, it is submitted to the respective local court within 48 hours from the reception of a reply.

Appeal is submitted through a respective election commission.

Court that has jurisdiction over the case will bring a decision on the appeal within 48 hours from its admittance.

Article 77

Supreme Court of Croatia will make a judgment in case of an appeal against the decision of an election commission in an election district in case of election or a recall of a delegate to the Federal Council in the Assembly of the SFRJ.

IX. CONCLUDING STIPULATIONS

Article 78

For petitioning judgments, documents and actions in procedures as given in this law, there are no charges.

Appendix VI

Announcement of Plebiscite of Slovenia

A S S E M B L Y
OF THE REPUBLIC SLOVENIA

Commission for Constitutional Affairs

T H E L A W
ON THE PLEBISCITE ON SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE
OF THE REPUBLIC SLOVENIA

Article 1

On the basis of the permanent and inalienable right of the Slovenian people to self-determination a universal popular referendum (hereafter: plebiscite) shall be held in the Republic Slovenia concerning the decision whether the Republic of Slovenia should become a sovereign and independent state.

Article 2

At the plebiscite the voters shall answer with "YES" or "NO" to the following question: "Should the Republic Slovenia become a sovereign and independent state?"

The substantial text printed on the voting slip shall read:

"Question: SHOULD THE REPUBLIC SLOVENIA BECOME A SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE ?

Answer: YES

NO

(encircle the answer that expresses your will)".

Article 3

The decision that the Republic Slovenia become a sovereign and independent state shall be adopted provided a majority of individuals who have the right to vote were in favour of this decision.

Article 4

The decision adopted at the plebiscite that the Republic Slovenia become a sovereign and independent state shall oblige the Assembly of the Republic Slovenia to pass, within a period of six months following the proclamation of the plebiscitary decision constitutional and other enactments as well as adopt the measures required for the Republic Slovenia to assume upon itself the execution of the sovereign rights that it had transferred to the bodies of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to initiate negotiations with the other republics of the SFR of Yugoslavia concerning legal succession of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the future mutual relationships in conformity with the principles of international law, including an offer to sign an agreement on confederation.

Article 5

The plebiscite shall be held on Sunday, December 23, 1990.

VI. RUN-OFF, SUPPLEMENTARY AND PRECIPITATED ELECTIONS

1. Run-off elections

Article 63

Run-off elections take place:

1. if a competent election commission invalidates the elections because of irregularities during the voting procedure;
2. if none of the candidates is elected, according to the regulations of this law;

Run-off elections take place in case that during a verification procedure of mandates, an assembly council nullifies the election of committeemen, respectively representatives, because of irregularity in the election procedure.

Article 64

If elections are nullified because of the irregularities in the election procedure in a particular polling stations of an election district, run-off elections take place only in the polling stations in which irregularities had occurred.

In case of point 1 of this article, election results are not to be determined till the rerun elections are completed.

Article 65

Run-off elections are declared by a competent election commission. Run-off elections must be held within 14 days from the previously held elections.

In run-off elections which are held for the reasons stated in article 63, points 1 and 2 of this law, candidates who can participate in the elections are the same candidates who had been verified for previously nullified elections.

If the run-off elections are held because of the point 2, article 63 of this law, day of the run-off elections is set by a competent election commission.

2. Supplementary elections

Article 66

Supplementary elections are held if mandate of a committeeman, respectively representative, is terminated before the time to which he was elected.

Decision about supplementary elections for representatives to the Sabor of SR of Croatia is published in the Narodne novine, and decision about supplementary elections for committeemen is published in official voice of particular socio-political commune.

Article 67

Mandate of a committeeman, respectively representative, elected in a supplementary elections, lasts till the expiration date of a mandate to which a committeeman, respectively representatives, whose mandates was terminated, had been elected.

Article 68

Supplementary elections can not be declared within the period of six months before mandate of the assembly of a socio-political

commune is to expire.

Article 69

If by ordinances of article 63 to 68 of this law it is not prescribed differently, run-off and supplementary elections are held in accordance with regulations of this election law.

3. Precipitated elections

Article 70

In case of dissolution of an assembly or of one of the councils in an assembly, early elections are declared.

Early elections are held in the same way and according to the same procedure as specified by this election law.

VII. RECALL

Article 71

Process of initiating a recall of a committeeman and representative in an assembly of socio-political commune is implemented in the way and under conditions which are found in articles 21 to 30 of this law, according to which process of nomination and verification of committeeman, respectively representative candidates to an assembly council of a responding socio-political commune is realized, with the exception that for initiating a recall it is necessary to have three times more of citizens' signatures, respectively workers, than what is stated in articles 27, 28, and 29 of this law.

Motion for a recall has to include first and last name of a committeeman, respectively representative, whose recall is asked for, and the name of the council in the assembly of which he is a member, and the reason for which recall is being intimated.

Article 72

Announcement of recall elections, recall voting, taking of minutes on the work of the election commission and of the election committee, and reporting on the election results will be accomplished in accordance of the sections of this law which pertain to the general elections.

Article 73

Citizens, respectively workers, of an election district in which a committeeman, respectively representative, was elected, vote on a recall.

VIII. PROTECTION OF THE ELECTION RIGHTS

Article 74

Every candidate, committeeman, respectively representative, whose recall is being initiated and every voter has the right to submit an objection to a county election commission, respectively to election commission of an voting district, because of irregularities in the process of nomination, election, or recall.