

Date Printed: 11/03/2008

JTS Box Number: IFES_3

Tab Number: 17

Document Title: IFES Technical Assistance to the UNTAES
Mission in Eastern Slavonia, April-June

Document Date: 1997

Document Country: Croatia

IFES ID: R01575



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**IFES Technical Assistance
to the UNTAES Mission
in Eastern Slavonia
April - June 1997**

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This Mission and report were made possible by a grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The opinions expressed in this report are solely those of the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES). This material is in the public domain and may be reproduced without permission, citation is appreciated.

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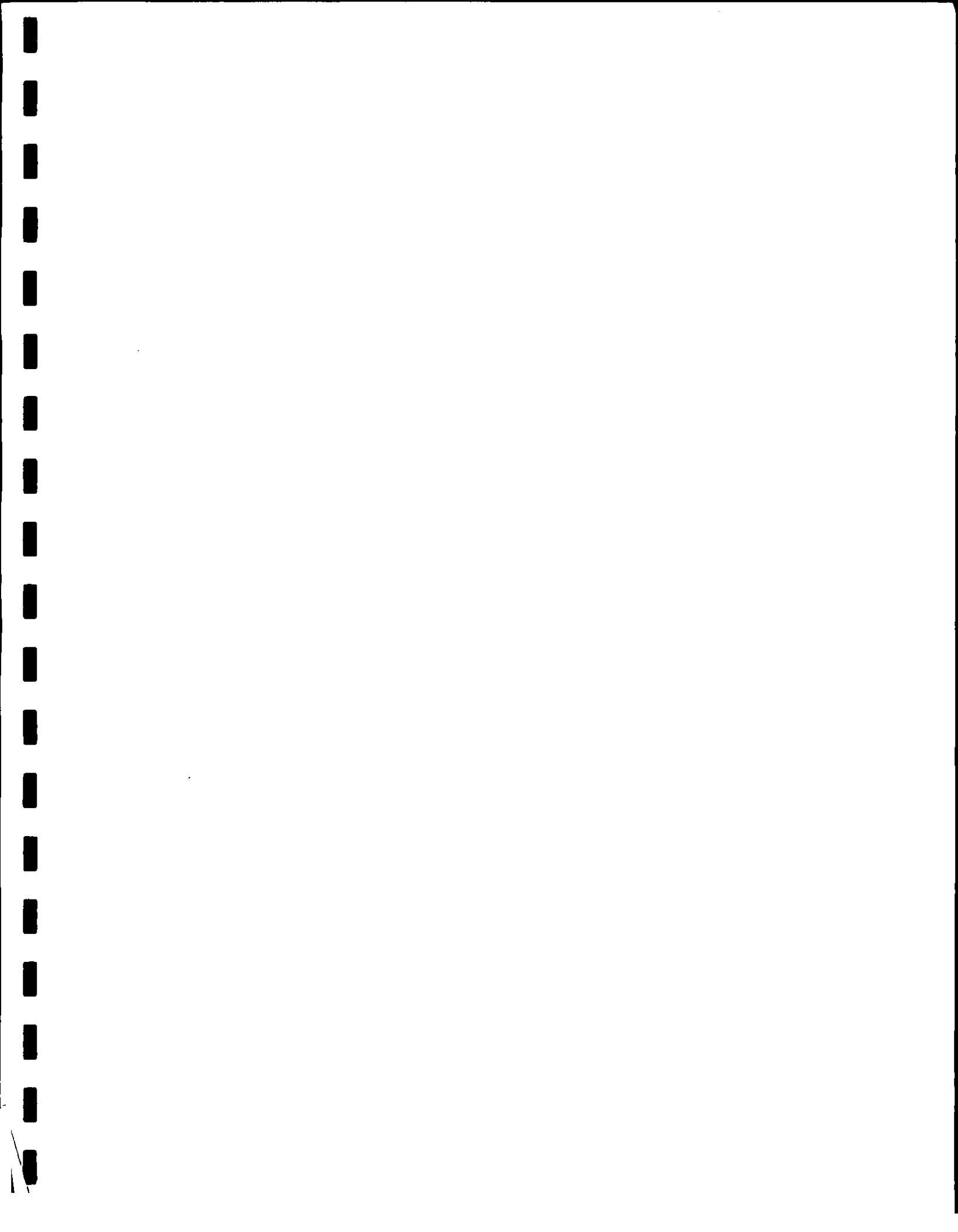
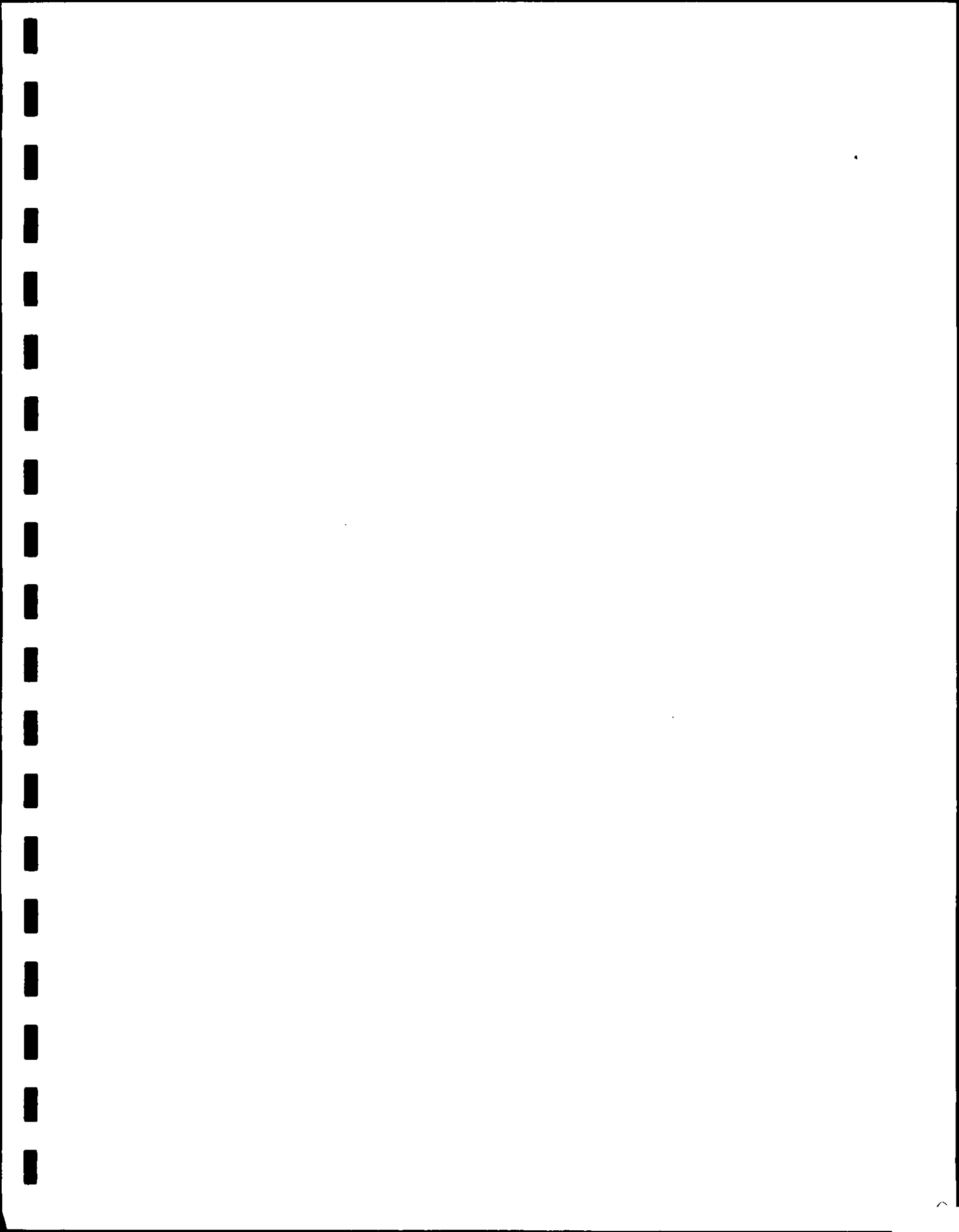


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I. Executive Summary

In March of 1997, the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) sent four technical specialists to assist the United Nations Transitional Authority in Eastern Slavonia (UNTAES) in their administration of Municipal Elections and Elections of Representatives to the House of the Counties for the Croatian Parliament throughout the Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Sirmium regions.

One of the last territories to be turned over after settlements in the Dayton Peace Accords, Eastern Slavonia is made up of a largely ethnic Serb population. Under the terms of the Erdut Agreement, detailing the process by which the region would be returned to Croatian administration and security, a transitional military/civilian presence of the United Nations would organize elections, assist in their conduct and certify the results. These elections, seen as a means of stabilization for the area, were required to be held prior to a formal.

At the request of UNTAES, IFES provided four specialists in the following fields:

Election Administration and Training - IFES' Ann Gardner worked extensively with Local Election Commissions (LECs) and Polling Station Committees (PSCs), providing training to confirmed members of both types of organizations as well as drafting guidelines for nomination of candidates and tracking their constitution and membership.

Voter Education and Information - IFES' Pascal Pelissier cooperated with the UNTAES Voter Education and Information Section in developing electronic media pieces for transmission throughout the UNTAES region and through local radio and television stations. Pelissier returned to the region prior to the June 1997 Presidential Elections to implement an IFES-developed inter-ethnic media development and voter education project.

Information Technology - IFES' consultants Andrew Cole and Victor Wong provided the backbone of technological expertise in their development and manipulation of the voter lists, as well as the creation of numerous other programs and databases to manage electoral administration and the recording of polling results. Mr. Wong also returned to the region prior to the June 1997 Presidential Elections in order to complete the consolidation of voter registers from the April elections.

In addition, IFES' Program Officer for the Balkan Region, Alexander Knapp, participated in the official OSCE observation of the election in Eastern Slavonia and assisted UNTAES in the administration and supervision of the second day of polling from UNTAES headquarters in Vukovar.

While the election took place in an extremely challenging and difficult environment, results were accepted by all parties, facilitating the next step in the transition of the region back to Croatia and toward a more democratic future.

II. Introduction

Eastern Slavonia was the last piece of Croatian territory still occupied as a result of the SF Yugoslav war. The primarily ethnic-Serb area has been administered by UNTAES which exercised full executive (and military) authority in the area. Under the terms of the Erdut Agreement, the area was to be peacefully reintegrated into Croatia at the end of a 12-24 month period of UNTAES' administration which began in January 1996. Prior to formally handing over the territory, local elections were required to take place. UNTAES was responsible for organizing, overseeing, and certifying results of these elections. After a protracted debate between UNTAES, the government of Croatia, and the ethnic Serb population, elections were recently rescheduled for April 13, 1997.

The United States Government has been heavily involved in the process of brokering the Erdut Agreement and trying to make sure that both sides honor the terms. There was, however a fear that current ethnic Serbian residents (estimated at 150,000) in the area could depart *en masse* when the time comes to implement the transfer, and that serious inter-ethnic conflict might break out when displaced Croats (approximately 60-80,000) begin to return to the region after five years of displacement and numerous traumatic war experiences including ethnic cleansing. Successful elections were considered an essential building block toward stability in the area and the success of efforts to restore and support multi-ethnic societies in the region

It was widely held by a number of international organizations that Croatian election authorities responsible for the election process had, in the past, demonstrated the technical capacity to organize elections. In addition, the broad participation of political parties and the invitations extended to numerous international observers helped to increase transparency and legitimacy. However, there were several serious concerns brought forth by the international community which had not been addressed since the 1995 Parliamentary elections:

- 1) Non-partisan, independent election monitors from a coalition of Croatian civic organizations had been denied accreditation by electoral authorities.;
- 2) Changes to the election law were promulgated without significant public discussion without sufficient information and education for the electorate, namely:
 - a) that party leaders' names appear on proportional ballots ("List Bearer") rather than the names of the candidates; and
 - b) that changes have been made in electoral districts and polling places; and
- 3) Unbalanced news coverage and inadequate media access for political contestants posed significant obstacles to fair electoral process.

Although not involved at the outset of the assistance effort underway in Eastern Slavonia, IFES hoped that it could play a small role assisting UNTAES as it struggled with difficult circumstances in a very short period of time.

III. Objectives

A. Project Objectives

The original IFES proposal to USAID/G/DG set forth the following objectives during the two month on-site technical support provided to the UNTAES mission:

- Support UNTAES and its technical personnel in training and administration prior to the municipal elections in Eastern Slavonia;
- Assist the UNTAES voter education effort, broadening the scope and effectiveness of election-related education available to the public; and
- Cooperate with UNTAES as it validated and utilized existing voter registration data and assist in the technological definition and processing of voter lists and/or election results.

With remaining funds, IFES proposed a second phase where existing relationships developed under the UNTAES Voter Education effort could be developed through a focused, inter-ethnic voter education effort training local journalists as they prepared to report on preparation in Eastern Slavonia prior to Presidential and Parliamentary elections on 15 June.

B. IFES Technician Scopes of Work

Within the UNTAES organizational structure, IFES specialists took on the following key roles:

Election Training/Administration: Ann Gardner assisted UNTAES to develop, organize and supervise a training program for local election administrators and poll workers. She coordinated with her UNTAES superiors as they developed a training program ensuring consistency and continuity. Gardner, working under UNTAES also coordinated her efforts with several local groups who might assist in training election administrators and poll workers;

Civic/Voter Education: Pascal Pelissier assisted UNTAES as it coordinate, design, produce, and distribute voter education materials using a variety of media. He also worked within UNTAES as it engaged local media to develop specific products targeted to the local population;

Computer Information Systems Analysts: Andrew Cole and Victor Wong assisted UNTAES and OSCE by advising as they developed procedures to validate data received from the Croatian government and

other sources. They also participated in defining requirements and design of computerized systems at the many stages of the electoral process and assisted UNTAES as it developed programs to access and process the data received, process data according to the procedures defined to certify the voters' lists and election results, and review/report on results.

IV. Election Administration and Training

Training

Upon arrival in Vukovar on 1 March, IFES Election Administration Specialist Ann Gardner was placed within the UNTAES election administration unit as a training officer, responsible for development of materials and training of Local Election Commissions (LECs), Polling Station Committees (PSCs) and members of the international community active in the electoral process.

The LECs' and PSCs' training manual was already in production when Gardner arrived. She cooperated with the original drafters and accomplished a significant amount of writing, editing and refining before the final copy was published.

At the time of Gardner's arrival, preliminary introductions and training had been completed by the then Deputy Chief Elections Officer for the European (EU) and volunteer staff, as well as for the UNTAES staff which had not previously been involved at this level of election training. As the Croatian government and local authorities drew closer to calling their local commissions and staff, the UNTAES training staff then conducted an informal assessment of both the target audiences and means by which training should be accomplished.

Using the manual and other material developed by the UNTAES training and voter education/information offices, Ms. Gardner began to work with the UNTAES field offices to call together LECs and PSCs in order to commence training and distribution of materials. This proved difficult as many regions were far behind in the nomination and appointment of personnel.

While working with the LECs, Gardner and other UNTAES training staff were also working with United Nations (UN) Civilian Police (CivPol) to assist them in their training of the Eastern Slavonian Transitional Police Force (TPF). While both CivPol and the TPF were primarily interested in a general overview of election issues and procedure, their training was particularly important as they would be participating in an active security function on election day.

Ms. Gardner also designed and conducted in-depth training sessions with the UNTAES field office staff, the group who would have the closest contact with LECs and PSCs as they were formed in their areas, assisting in the establishment of local offices, naming new PSCs, identifying and securing polling stations, answering questions about regulations and ensuring that they were followed. To that end, weekly meetings were arranged between Gardner and field staff to update information and address

training issues as they developed, as well as to coordinate communications between UNTAES Headquarters and the field.

In the end, the vast majority of PSCs were appointed by the 07 April deadline, when training began in earnest. All LEC and PSC Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen were invited and expected to attend one of the four large training sessions to take place throughout the UNTAES region:

City	Attendees
Beli Manastir	143
Ilok	47
Vukovar	150
Borovo	165

In total, between the main training sessions and supplementary sessions, nearly six hundred LEC/PSC members were trained, out of as many as 1200 who had been appointed at that time. According to Gardner, training sessions went well, in general, with members agreeable, attentive and interested throughout the entire two hours. While training ideally should have been spread out over several days, and taken place in smaller groups, the delay in their individual appointment precluded a more comprehensive and efficient project.

Local Election Commission Administration

Gardner also took up the responsibility for the drafting of 'Nomination of Candidate' guidelines for the Local Election Commissions during the entire pre-election process, met with the LECs and coordinated their contact and cooperation with Onofre Dos Santos, the UNTAES Chief Electoral Officer.

To assist in coordinating and checking LECs' progress, Gardner also maintained the LEC membership database, tracing appointments and vacancies, and updating their status with both the Chief Electoral Officer and the Croatian and Serbian authorities.

The frequent extensions for the nomination of candidates by LECs did, however, made it an extremely difficult to coordinate the printing of ballots, production of accurate voter education and information and distribution of voting materials.

Election Services

After the majority of the LECs were constituted and functioning, and Ms. Gardner's training responsibilities were completed, she turned to assisting the operations department in managing the wide range of election services required to complete polling, including (but not limited to):

- Interpretation of the LECs' functions for the Elections Appeals Commission;
- Coordination of the Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Sirmium Central Election Commissions with UNTAES planning and services;
- Attending the Joint Working Group (JWG) meetings to report on LEC/PSC status and polling station readiness and standards;
- Supervising the distribution of election materials (ballots, booths, supplies etc.) for the UN sub-region of Eastern Slavonia;
- Assisting in the consolidation and distribution of ballots and materials in preparation for the second day of voting.

V. Voter Education and Information

A. UNTAES (Phase I)

Upon arrival in Eastern Slavonia on 01 March, IFES Voter Education and Media Development Specialist Pascal Pelissier began to design and implement a campaign to motivate and inform voters for the upcoming campaign and election. The political climate in March 1997 was uncertain, the turn out for registration was low, and there was fear that displaced persons would not register and remain in the region without proper identifications or citizenship. The other fear was that these persons would not participate in these elections, virtually guaranteeing that there would be no ethnic Serb representation and that the turnover of the territory would take place without the political and civic benefits which the UN mission was mandated to facilitate.

UNTAES had the capacity to broadcast a radio and a television signal out of the Vukovar Headquarters. The television broadcast was an hourly show airing six days a week, while the radio broadcast consisted of about two hours in the morning and three hours in the evening airing seven days a week. These were the primary electronic media which could be used by the voter education office. Some effort was made to diversify the signal through cooperation with local radio and television stations, however while the radio programs were rebroadcast by *Radio Vukovar* (a popular local station), the television signal and footprint was virtually non-existent. Furthermore, despite the efforts of IFES' Pelissier, the two broadcasts were not advertised in the local press thus preventing a better outreach capacity.

The education campaign itself was designed to follow the main steps of the electoral process. First, Pelissier and the other voter education staff designed a motivational campaign to be aired around the region on local televisions. The theme selected was entitled "to catch a real fish you need a real rod". The visuals were simple, merely a pantomime in a studio. The electronic portion of the campaign was designed to be cost effective, not to run more than USD 10,000, and run concurrently with the print billboard campaign. The complete budget (at \$79,000) and schedules were presented to the UNTAES electoral unit managers where it would be debated and ultimately approved.

Unfortunately, UNTAES budgetary approval was required from outside the electoral unit which further delayed matters. This forced Pelissier to proceed and present a competitive bid to be sent to possible

local vendors in Osijek, the nearest city to Vukovar. UNTAES Voter Education and Information Officer Sergio Cambronerio facilitated introduction of the vendors after which it was necessary to spend considerable time interviewing companies since none were capable of supplying all the services necessary to complete such a production and the spots were already scripted, whereas vendors were not used to selling their services without creative control. Meanwhile, UNTAES procurement was running into considerable delays, due mostly to a cumbersome process and a distrust of local vendors.

In the end, bids were presented to the vendors two and a half weeks before the election; a response came ten days before the election, the contract was signed one week before the election, and the products were delivered only five days before Election Day. Three spots were released in the final phase of the voter education campaign dealing with the broad issue "For whom are you voting". Pelissier immediately offered them to UNTAES television for broadcast upon their delivery. They were also delivered to local stations, for their use and broadcast.

The radio portion of the campaign enjoyed a rather good presence, due to the collaboration with a local partner, *Radio Vukovar*. The station's footprint was quite good and their interest in the elections was also quite strong. UNTAES radio had decided to produce an hourly show from Monday to Wednesday and repeated the rest of the week. In addition, two hours of special election programming was aired which was produced by a local Croat journalist and they rebroadcasted the signal of UNTAES radio every evening from 20.00 through 23.00 hours. With the *Radio Vukovar* rebroadcast, this represented two hours daily of election related programming.

After consultations regarding format and focus of local coverage with Pelissier, local journalists decided on a format involving meeting various segments of the population who would then pose a variety of questions to potential candidates. Questions were then edited and presented first as a 'Man on the Street' segment.¹ Later, the best ones were presented to candidates in a 'Public Forum' format.

B. IFES (Phase II)

Taking advantage of the opportunity to continue voter education and information efforts in the Eastern Slavonia region, IFES prolonged voter education and media development specialist Pascal Pelissier's contract to allow him to conduct an independent IFES project aimed at continuing education efforts leading up to the Presidential election in June of 1997.

The project brought together six local journalists from Vukovar, Beli Manastir and Osijek representing both ethnic Croat and ethnic Serb areas of the region. The local journalists chose their stories, decided on presentation and format, and developed them together for submission to three local radio stations. *Radio Vukovar* chose to lead the program with a series of "Man in the Street" interviews designed to

¹ Audio materials from the Eastern Slavonia mission are available at the F. Clifton White Resource Center at IFES/W.

gauge the interest of the local population with the upcoming election.² Surprisingly, the reactions were quite varied, ranging from interest to apathy to curiosity. This jointly developed report was then brought to Beli Manistir where the two local journalists did their own version of the feature on the same topic. Both features were aired on the two stations on the Monday preceding the election.

In Osijek the news was the assault on Mr. Gotovac (an opposition candidate for the Croatian Presidency) during a political rally in Pula on the southern Croatian coast. Again, after joint development, the journalists offered that story and *Radio Vukovar* also chose to air it. This exchange of features began a process of trans-ethnic and cooperative programming which had not existed for the previous six years, focusing on voter information and awareness. This also prompted a meeting the next day in Vukovar, where the Chief Editor of *Gradski Radio* (Osijek) came to *Radio Vukovar* and met with directors and staff for several hours to discuss their respective problems. In the course of the week preceding the elections, regular contacts were established and a certain level of trust between the journalists grew, a relationship which still exists. While *Beli-Manistir Radio* did not air the Osijek features, they spoke to the journalists and met during a press conference in the region.

In effect, a bank of radio features were researched and created by a multi-ethnic team of journalists, then exchanged between their three home stations. This prompted each to report on the same topic and understand the differences and similarities of problems, as well as tuning their radios to each others frequencies to listen to the resulting newscast. Working together to file stories on electoral issues and themes, the journalists returned to their respective stations with materials where, for the first time in the last six years, voices from the both sides of the UNTAES region were heard on the same broadcast, arguably a sign that such cooperation efforts made inroads toward empowering and educating members of the media - resulting in education of the general public.

VI. Information Technology Assistance

A. General

Upon their arrival on 12 March, IFES information technology specialists Andrew Cole and Victor Wong settled into the UNTAES Electoral Unit. It was unfortunate that equipment required to perform the assigned database duties had not yet been procured by UNTAES until the IFES IT Team's second week. Upon arrival, the software required significant reconfiguration and upgrading before it could be used. Shortly thereafter, power surges in the Headquarters building disabled several units before the UN could be convinced to provide Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS) units, solving the problems. With the eventual acquisition of three additional computers, the Information Technology team was able to setup a local access network to facilitate management of the voter list data, and collaborate on cross-platform projects. After some procedural difficulties, the IT team acquired the Eastern European version of the Microsoft Windows operating system which allowed the input of the voters' lists provided by the Croatian

² Ibid.

government into the database application. Without proper support for the Croatian characters, the database would be corrupt or not correct.

The voter list was supplied by the Croatian government in two main parts - one for the Vukovar-Sirmium county and the other for the Osijek-Baranja county. This was also prepared by the 2 different county offices and updated weekly to UNTAES creating an ongoing problem as they were not consistent in the format and information supplied. This was repeatedly brought to the attentions of the Croatian officials but was only corrected after elections took place, with much pressure from UNTAES.

B. System Administration and Programming

1. UNTAES (Phase I)

One of Mr. Wong's first tasks was to create a database file with the names of the streets in the region in order to check voters addresses and verify if they were voting in the correct municipality. This was needed since streets often had as many as three different names, the original 1991 name, a new Serbian and/or new Croatian name. This was accomplished through regular reporting provided by the five UN field offices.

A plan put forth by Arnaud Blasco, Director of Electoral Information Technology, called for UNTAES to give out unique voting certificates after the end of registration to those who failed to register. The voter would go to the United Nations Document Centers (UDCs) where officials would contact the elections unit. After checking on the voters' lists and the 1991 census on eligibility to vote, the technical advisors of the Elections Unit would then issue a unique certificate number. With large numbers of people expected to request such voting certificates it was necessary to obtain more computers and network them to share the data and process each request as quickly as possible. Unfortunately, IFES' plan was not approved by the Transitional Administrator's (TA) office and was never implemented even after certificates had been printed.

Three weeks prior to election day, Mr. Wong began working with Francesco Manca, Senior Advisor to the Chief Electoral Officer. At his request, Wong prepared the forms and the database to be used in preparing the preliminary figures during the election day. To accomplish this, he developed a database of all the polling stations in the region, created the reports and designed an input screen. A week prior to the elections, he was given a preliminary list of the 78 polling stations. It turned out, however, that this list was not the final one and needed to be continuously updated through election day, when a total number of polling stations were identified at 93. In the end, the database which was created was also used to assigned election observers/monitors, interpreters and call signs for identifications.

The assignment of elections observers and interpreters took place the week prior to election day and was a very time consuming and frustrating task. Reasons included disruption by observers and interpreters asking for their assignments, location preferences or special requests. In addition, all assignments needed to be confirmed by the DCEO, Mari Yamashita. This task was finally accomplished with the help

of IFES' Andrew Cole who helped finish the confirmation of the polling stations and final observation assignments.

The next couple of weeks following the elections were also a busy period. Much of IFES' effort was targeted at the creation of reports confirming the results, and reporting them to the Transitional Administrator and his Deputy, Mr. Seraydarian. Many of the problems in reporting the results stemmed from the extending the elections into a second day³. With Mr. Seraydarian pressuring the senior Electoral officers for results, the task was passed on to the IT team. During this period, the IT team also received orders from three officers, each dictating different priorities. Because of limited management, time and effort were lost in duplicate work and conflicting orders. The situation was eventually resolved by only taking orders from Frank Vassallo, the Operations Officer.

The final weeks were also spent in creating an application for the Electoral staff to be able to query the voters' list. Another project was the creation of a database with input for the names of voters not on the voters' lists. It was decided by the Transitional Administrator that all those persons who could prove residence in the area would be given the chance to vote even if they were not registered. Thus to perform checks, statistics and find irregularities names had to be captured in a database and cross-checked against voter records kept during polling.⁴

Before departing, Blasco proposed the creation of a booklet of election results, which was approved by the DCEO and completed by Sergio Cambroner, the Civic/Voter Education Officer. At the request of Cambroner, data and the initial graphics were supplied and broken down for all 28 municipalities. This consisted of the ethnic breakdown of voters, the number of registered voters, number of voters in and out of the region, number of seats and votes won by parties, and the list of candidates and number of votes won.

Throughout the mission, there was the task of checking samples of registrations forms against the actual voters' list. This sample checks were done to ensure that people were properly placed on the voters' list. Another task was to check for duplicate persons on the voters' list and that the new voters' list contained the all previous persons. Finally, Wong was responsible for general 'help-desk' computer assistance for the entire Electoral Unit.

2. IFES (Phase II)

Mr. Wong returned to the region between 25 May and 07 June, 1997 to support UNTAES and its technical personnel in the creation of a final voter list database under the direction of the UNTAES mission personnel in Vukovar.

³ For a more detailed description of events leading to additional days of polling, please see section "VI. Election Day"

⁴ See "2. IFES (Phase II)" in this section for details pertaining to the completion of this specific project.

Upon arrival, Mr. Wong met with UNTAES Language Assistants responsible for the data entry and received a status report on their activities pertaining to the Voters List and Annex list. All names but two lists had been entered by that time, those that were excluded had not been completed because their origin was unknown. After review of the data and confirmation of its source and validity, it was merged with the master file.

At the request of UNTAES, Mr. Wong focused on the Annex List as it had been deemed a priority by Croatian officials working on the preparations for the Presidential election. After the review and correction of some technical errors, it was released and attention was devoted to the remaining Voters List, which was then completed and provided to UNTAES for transmission to the Croatian Government.

C. Database Development and Voter List Management

IFES Senior Database Development Specialist, Andrew Cole, quickly became UNTAES' senior technical liaison with the Croatian Statistical Institute, which was in charge of maintaining and updating the national voters' lists. In order to successfully utilize the information, IFES' Cole had to consolidate a number of million-record lists, and then separate and extract the relevant registration data for the UNTAES-administered region.

This necessitated frequent travel between UNTAES/Vukovar and the Statistical Institute in Zagreb in order to manage the migration of the data from various different file formats into a usable *Access 2.0* format which UNTAES could then manipulate.

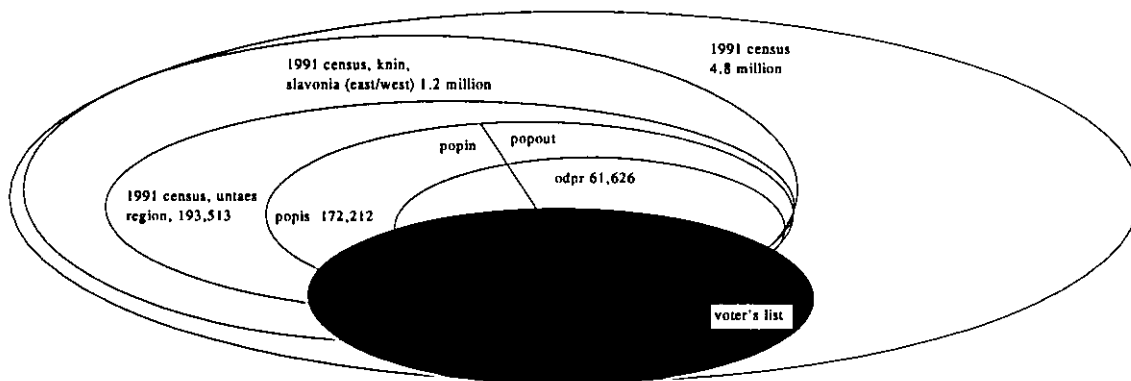


Figure 1

Voters List Verification

This aspect of IFES' assistance was developed to ensure that all registered voters in the UNTAES region were members of one of the groups eligible to vote and that there were no "False Positives" - voters who were not eligible to vote but who had been registered and placed on the voters list) or "False Negatives" - voters who should have been on the voters lists but had been denied.

Mr. Cole developed the process to discover any "False Positives" by comparing the voters list (POPIS) with the following groups (presented graphically in Figure 1 above - definitions follow).

TERM	DEFINITION
POPIS	Eligible Voters
POPIN	Members of the Voters List that had been verified
POPOUT	Those who had not yet been verified as belonging to one of the eligible groups)
ODPR	Croatian Office of Displaced Persons and Refugees

1. The 1991 Croatian Census from the Ministry of Statistics (CRO/STAT)
2. The list of displaced persons who entered the UNTAES region between 1991 and the beginning of the UNTAES mandate on 16 January 1996 which was provided by the Croatian Office of Displaced Persons and Refugees (ODPR),
3. A similar list of displaced persons who entered the UNTAES region between 1991 and the beginning of the UNTAES mandate on 16 January 1996 which was provided by Regional County Governments of Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Sirmium.

Polling Station Assignment Database

This segment of IFES' assistance to UNTAES was designed to have coordinated the assignment of UNTAES Field Officers, interpreters, and Election Monitors to Polling Stations. Unfortunately, due to delays in fixing Polling Station locations, a lack of communication between the Croatian authorities and UNTAES, and the late start designing the database, the Polling Stations assignments were handled on an ad hoc basis. Cole and Wong played instrumental roles in assuring that despite existing delays, database design and updating were handled efficiently and professionally. It should be noted that UNTAES specifically asked that Mr. Wong return to Eastern Slavonia in early June to take on post-election database completion requirements, given his unique understanding of the systems in place.

Election Results Reports

Election Result reports ended up being divided into spreadsheets so as to report the party list election results through the utilization of *Paradox/Access 2.0* databases which could report the individual candidate results. This division occurred due to a shortage of experienced election personnel at the UNTAES Electoral Unit. Cole was instructed by a staffer under the Deputy Transitional Administrator, that only the party list results were necessary and that a spreadsheet would be adequate to report these results while the official results were declared by the Croatian Local Electoral Commissions (LEC). These instructions were reversed by UNTAES' Vassallo and Blasco as soon as they were made aware. Unfortunately by that time, the input data was difficult to acquire and there was pressure from UNTAES to generate a report which made the process more difficult.

VII. Election Day and Subsequent Polling

IFES Program Officer and Election Supervision Specialist Alexander Knapp was in Eastern Slavonia for approximately one week prior to and after the election assessing IFES impact and assisting in the UNTAES administration of the second day of voting.

Knapp's observations of four Croatian Displaced Persons Polling Stations located at one polling location in Zupanja (a town of approximately 30,000 people on the southern border of Eastern Croatia - just outside the UNTAES Sector) were almost completely positive, both from a technical and a civic standpoint.

Polling Station Officials arrived in a timely manner and were efficient in setting up the stations, which opened only slightly after the official beginning of polling (07.00 hours). While turnout was sporadic throughout the day, by the time the stations closed, a minimum of 85% of voters on the lists had cast ballots. Those turned away were the result of a misunderstanding between refugee and displaced polling stations and were quickly rectified without incident.

Counting was conducted quickly and without incident or irregularity and joint reports were filed under the signature of the Polling Station Chairman and Mr. Knapp.

The staff of the Polling Stations were informed, enthusiastic and confident in the process as well as proud to be a part of the election process. Mr. Knapp's later discussions with other observers stationed around the country (outside of the Eastern Slavonia region) reflected similar sentiments and an overall satisfaction with the legitimacy of the vote.

UNTAES Sector Electoral Observation (Monday, 14 April, 1997)

As a result of difficulties enumerated above, as well as complications arising from the Croatian government's inability (out of technical or political reasons) to deliver the correct ballots and voter lists to the UNTAES operational personnel, many polling stations were unable to open on time with the necessary resources to conduct polling.

Due to problems associated with local Croatian government representatives, a significant number of polling stations did not have the correct or complete voters' register for that location or the correct number and/or type of ballots necessary. During the first day of the election, few voters who had arrived to vote found their names on the voter lists, necessitating the Polling Station Officials to turn large numbers of people away from stations.

As a result of these difficulties, at approximately 14.00 on Sunday, 13 April, UN Transitional Administrator Jacques Klein amended the rules and regulations governing voter eligibility to allow anyone with a Croatian national identification card, Croatian passport or valid voter registration form (confirming that the bearer has been registered but had yet to receive the necessary paperwork) would be

allowed to vote at any polling station. Naturally, public communication of this significant amendment to the affected electorate was fragmentary at best.

While this did somewhat alleviate the problems associated with enfranchisement based upon voters' lists, it required Polling Station Officials to keep a parallel running tally of voters who cast ballots only on the basis of Croatian identity papers. This allow no control over balloting since there were no backup measures to prevent multiple voting (ink, stamp/seal on identification document, etc.).

The problems with ballots still remained, though, with numerous polling places calling in to report that they ran out of ballots early in the day, or still had not received them at all. At the close of polling (already extended by two hours) the UN Transitional Administrator extended voting for an additional twelve hours on the following day in an attempt to allow Croatian government officials to provide the complete number of ballots and lists to polling stations in the sector. Operational problems continued to follow the process as many polling stations were located in schools, which opened to students on Monday morning.

By the close of the second day of polling, only two stations reported difficulties significant enough to prevent them from opening at all. All others (as of the 19.15 UNTAES Election Unit staff meeting held on Monday evening) had reported that voters had the opportunity to cast ballots and that counting could begin.

Post Election Evaluation

While the measures taken by the UN Transitional Administrator did allow for maximum enfranchisement of voters in the Eastern Slavonian Sector after the discovery of considerable problems in the operational process, those same measures have seriously compromised the legitimacy and transparency of the vote.

Based on Mr. Knapp's observations, having spent the second day of voting acting as a 'roving' observer through polling places and Local Election Commissions, it is unlikely that significant fraud took place. However, the general unreliability and control over the process opens the results of the entire region to legitimate criticism and challenge.

The decision to allow 'open' voting negated the purpose and control over the registration lists, and the extension of polling by an additional day created a clear double standard in results which were to be applied outside the region. Finally, although UNTAES indicated an intention to consolidate *ad hoc* voter registration lists created on the spot by Polling Station Officials, there is little chance that this can be done by the time that certification is given, effectively negating any remaining control over duplication of votes and voters, or any fraud which may, or may not, have taken place.

VIII. Long-Term Technical Assistance

Understandably, the international judgement of "Free, but not fair" placed upon the 15 June Presidential elections, underscores the level of democratic development in Eastern Slavonia as it lags behind that of the rest of Croatia. With the extremely fluid political climate in Croatia at this writing, IFES sees a great potential for a wide range of efforts which need to be tailored to expand democratic pluralism and invigorate a peaceful and stabilizing re-integration of Eastern Slavonia into Croatia proper. After the effort of the United Nations Transitional Authority, IFES is prepared to further assist through a comprehensive civic education project in addition to supporting a long-term voter registration capacity.

Based on the above considerations, potential program activities over the next few years could include:

- On-site local government assistance aimed at integration of multi-ethnic communities through civic development;
- a legal assessment and ultimate development of national electoral code;
- Continuing focus on Eastern Slavonia and civic education and development; legal assistance to encourage decentralization of governmental powers to municipal authorities; and
- Continuing assistance in civic education, integration and development using a nationwide sociological survey to establish needs and proposals for the establishment of non-governmental organizations and citizens' groups.

IX. Institutional Impediments

The UNTAES electoral unit was made up of approximately 25 individuals, made up of UN staff, volunteers and the 4 IFES specialists. While the UN staff has proven itself to be extremely dedicated to the task at hand, political and operational difficulties on a number of fronts seriously hindered the process leading up to polling within the (UNTAES administered) "Sector". These hindrances include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1) *Extensions of Deadlines* - Deadlines for nomination of candidates, appointments for LEC's, and close of voter registration were extended by UN Transitional Administrator several times (21 March to 25 March, to 5 April, to 8 April), making the process of closing, verifying and distributing final lists nearly impossible. This affected nearly every branch of the electoral unit, from election services (responsible for printing the ballots), voter education and information (responsible for distribution of materials and candidate lists), to Information Technology (responsible for compilation of voters' list).
- 2) *Technical Difficulties of Voter Register* - The voter registration process in Eastern Slavonia was fitful and wracked with technical difficulties. The basis of the voters' list was (as in Bosnia), the

1991 SF Yugoslavian census, amended by the voter registration from previous elections, Croatian refugee data (internally and externally displaced), as well as new registrations through the UNDC (United Nations Document Centers), who were responsible for processing of Croatian citizenship and registration papers for Serbs residing in Eastern Slavonia.

The result of that compilation (a massive database of 4.8 million records), contained a wide range of duplicate and incorrect or outdated registrations exceeded the technical and professional capabilities of the Croatian government and Statistical Institute, necessitating a breakdown of the entire database into more manageable proportions, which significantly delayed the process and placed the majority of the responsibility for the UNTAES Sector voter lists onto the IFES IT specialists within the UN Information Technology division. This occurred despite repeated assurances from the Croatian government that their own technical personnel and equipment would be sufficient to the task.

- 3) *Delivery of Electoral Materials* - Due to delays in production (ballots and voter's lists) UNTAES logistics officers planned delivery of materials for the morning of election day, necessitating the arrival of the Local Election Commissions and Polling Station Officials between 4 a.m. and 5 a.m., with no 'buffer' time in case of additional delays or logistical difficulties.

X. Conclusion

Before concluding this report on the role that IFES was able to play in Eastern Slavonia during their short technical assistance effort, it should be clearly noted the level of technical skill which was required in very short notice. IFES, in less than three weeks was able to locate, brief, contact, and deliver four (4) technicians with varied specialists which could not be located by UNTAES in short notice. It should not be understated the difficulty in finding individuals who possessed the technological (IT skills) and electoral assistance background (voter education and election administration) in such a short period. The location of the work, Vukovar, also presented a extra level of difficulty due to the existing security environment, limited communications, and level of existing infrastructure.

UNTAES Support

In the end, IFES was commended on several occasions on the skill levels and successes of its technicians as can be seen in the following communication between IFES and USAID regarding UNTAES' praise:

In a conversation with IFES/W, Mari Yamashita, Deputy Chief Elections Officer for UNTAES, she had nothing but praise for the selection of consultants. She noted that both Ann Gardner and Pascal Pelissier fit into the UNTAES structure immediately and were able to begin assisting the effort within hours. What's more, their skills were, in her words, "an exact match" for the needs of the UN and that "IFES must be able to read minds" in its assessment of their situation and our role.

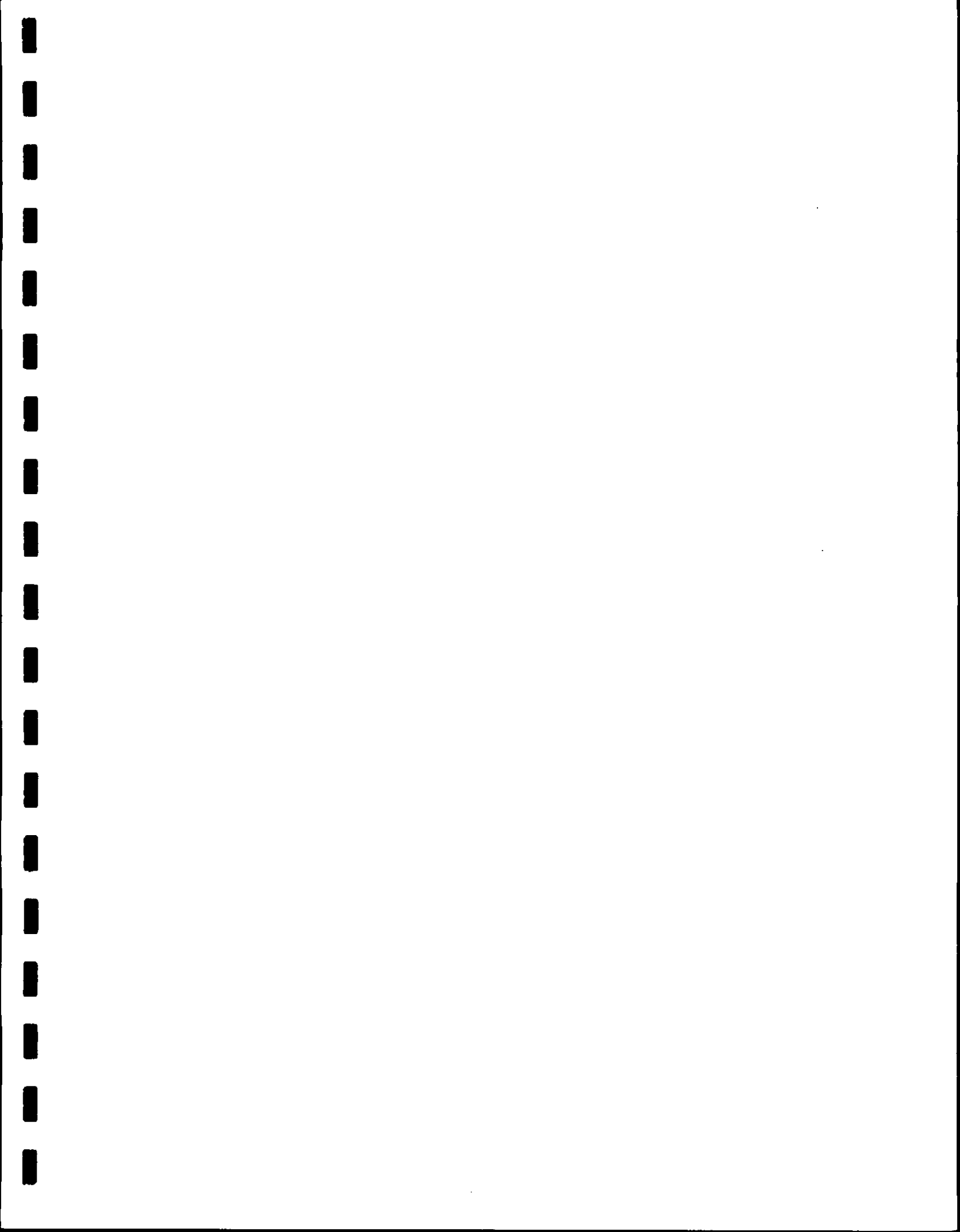
USAID/Zagreb Support

In addition to praise from UNTAES, USAID/Zagreb, the facilitator of the funding for this important mission, expressed its appreciation and kudos for IFES and the funding mechanism which allowed IFES' timely inclusion to the UNTAES Mission. In an e-mail from USAID Democracy Officer Peter Reiley, stated that he was "...very pleased and impressed with CEPPS' ability to deliver.⁵ He added that, "Voters lists, [and] registration... are crucial to the success of these elections and UNTAES needs all the support it can get as soon as possible."

The Future

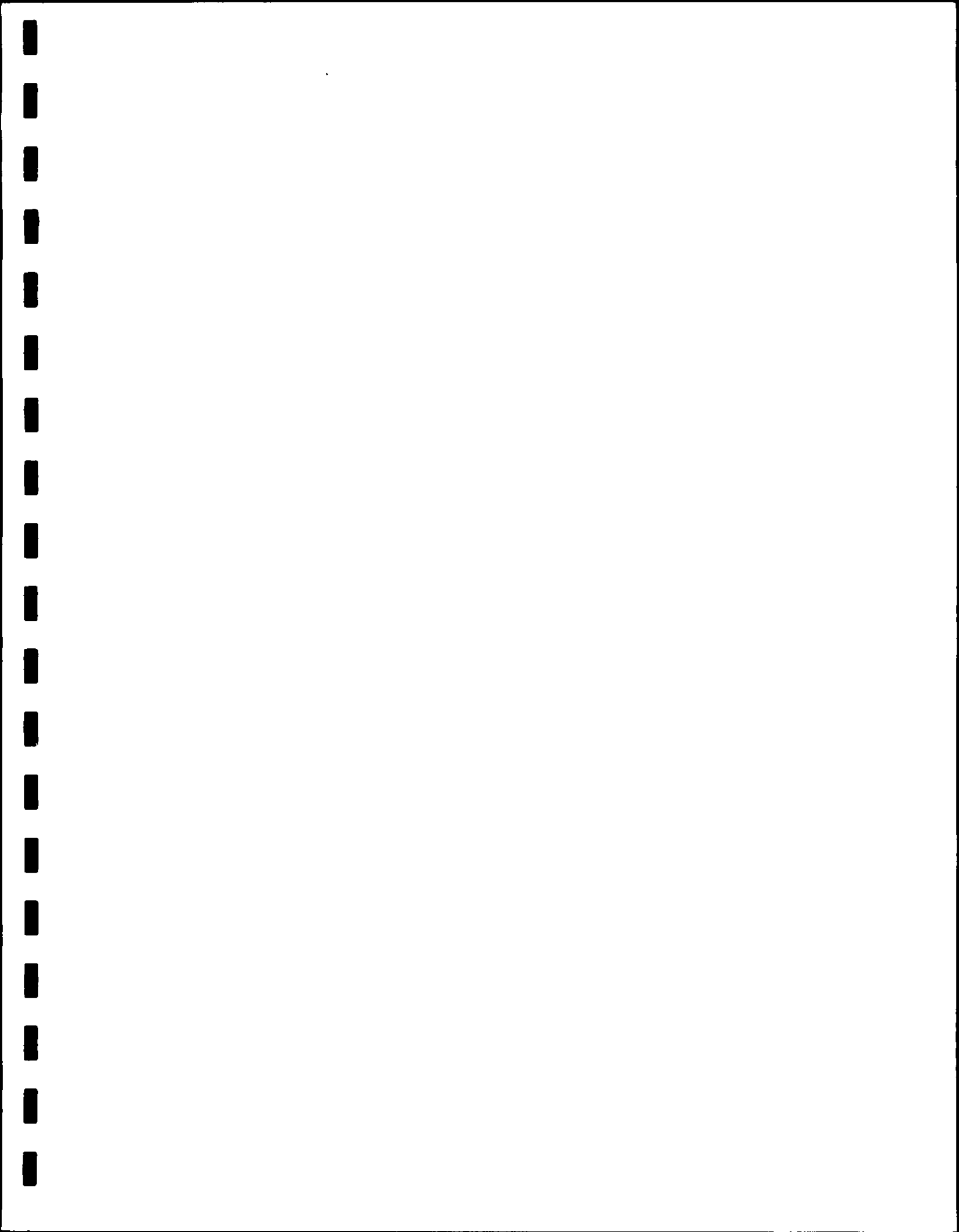
Despite the numerous obstacles faces by UNTAES and IFES during this exercise, IFES was able to play an substantive technical role in the relative stability and technical capacity of the UNTAES Electoral Unit, particularly in the critical stages leading up the election day and in developing the voters register, which were essential to the smooth operation of the electoral process in the region. While IFES specialists encountered a variety of challenges and difficulties, the election appeared to have been a political success and the failures detailed in the final report did not adversely impact the results. While the acceptance of the election results by all parties is certainly an important reason for considering the process administered by UNTAES as legitimizing the outcome, IFES feels that while significant work remains to be done in Eastern Slavonia and there is considerable potential for civic and democratic growth.

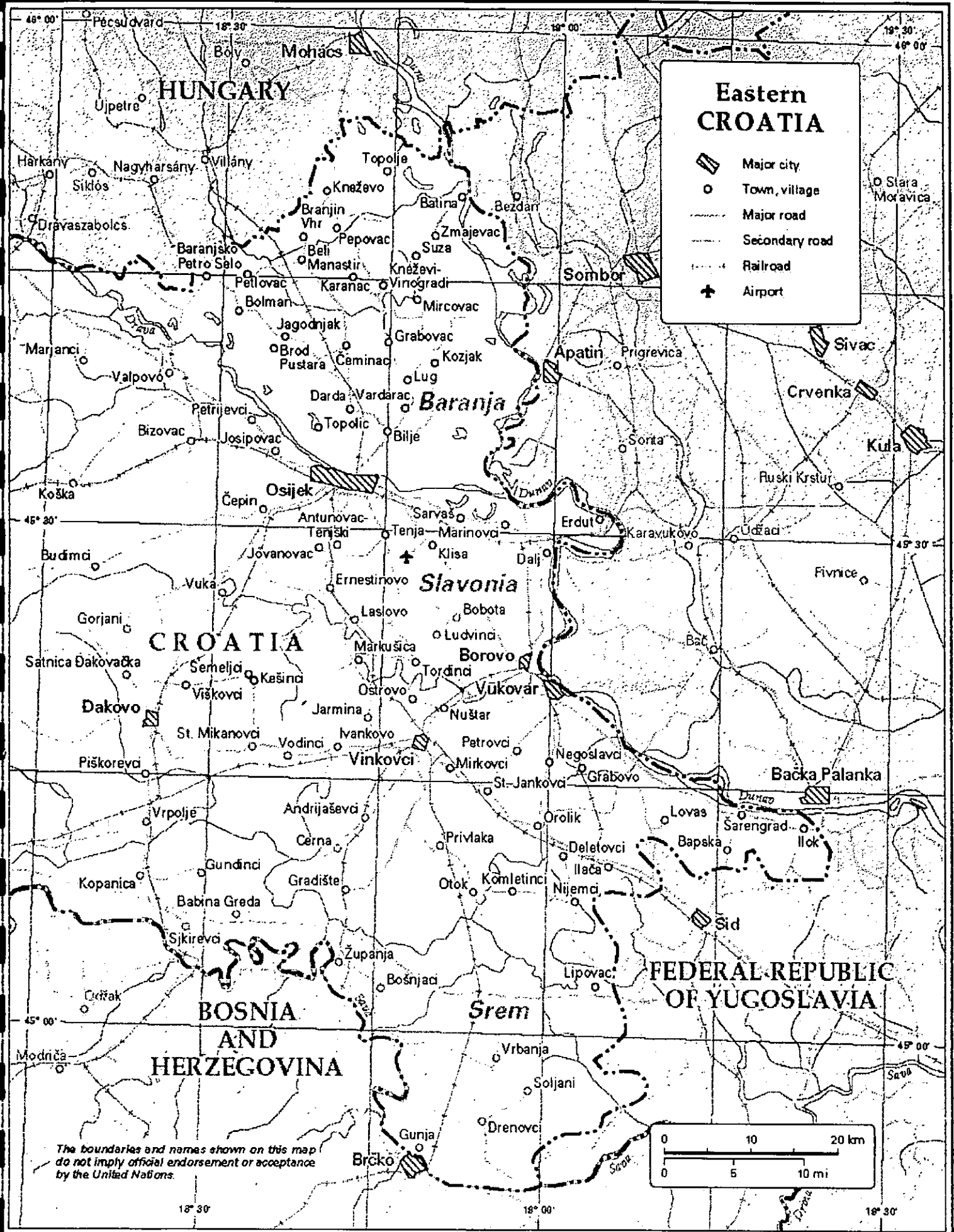
⁵ Refers to the USAID Cooperative Agreement with The Consortium for Electoral and Political Processes (CEPPS).



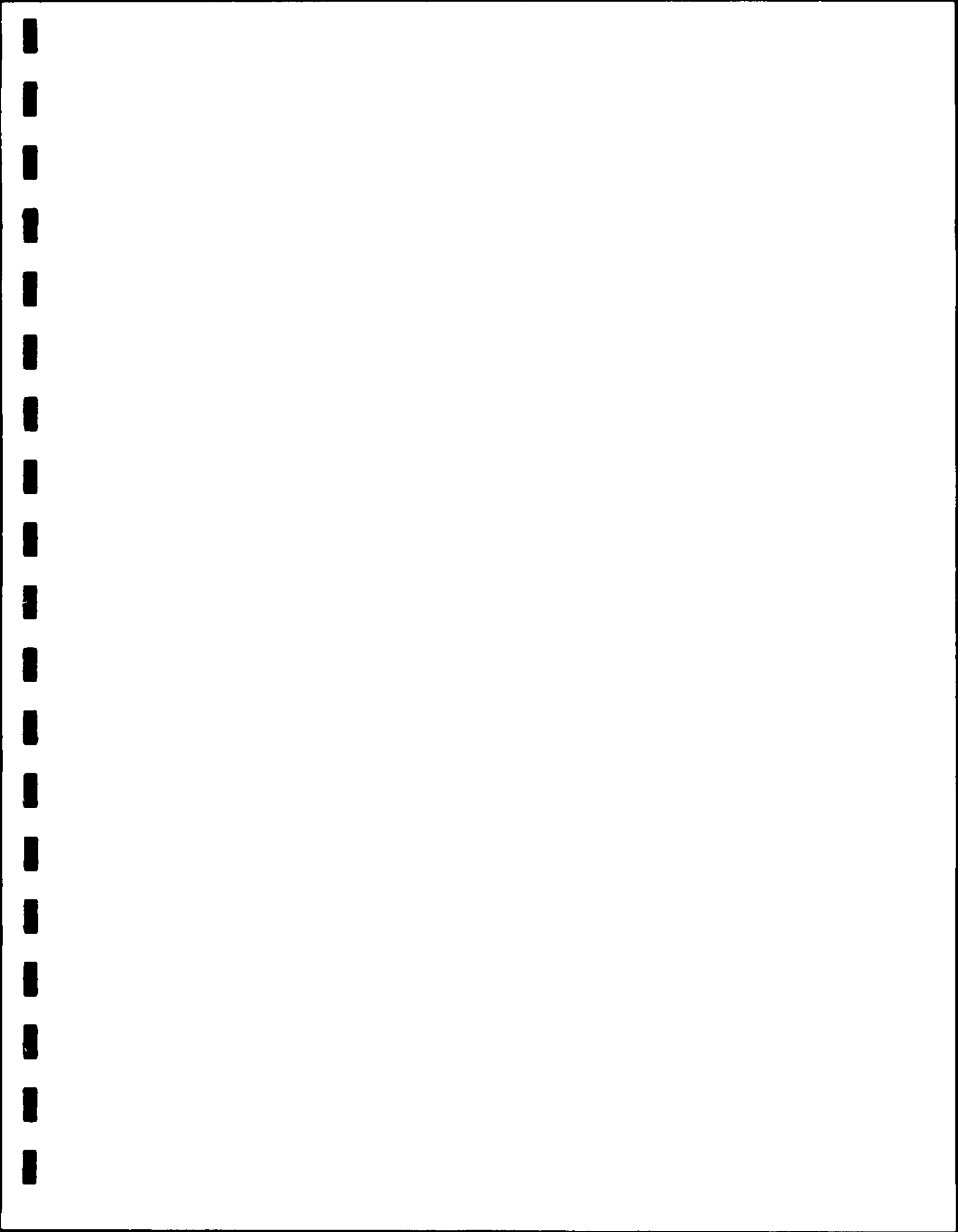
APPENDIX A

MAP OF EASTERN CROATIA



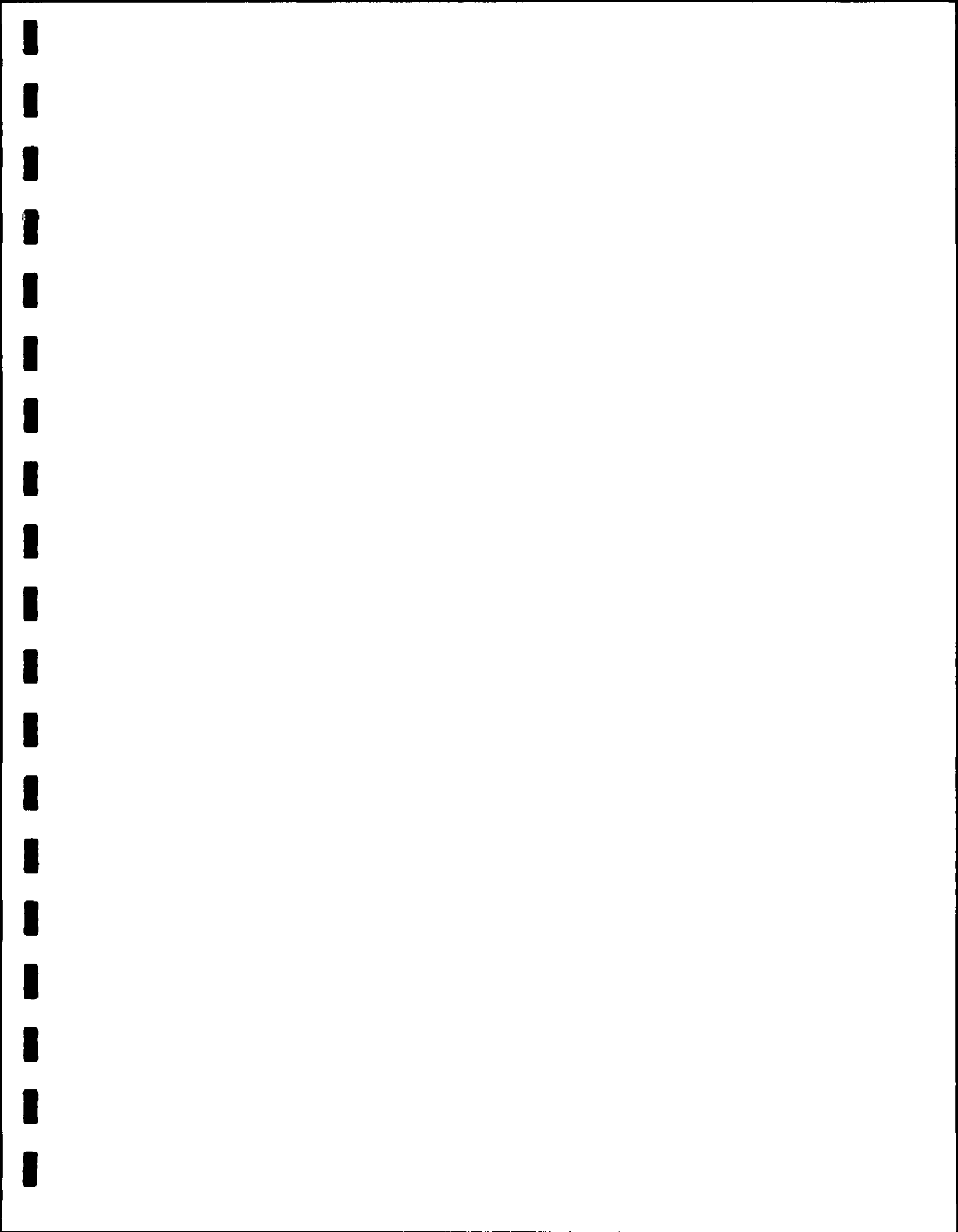


The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



APPENDIX B

PRINCIPLE ACTS REGULATING ELECTIONS



Collection of the English translations
of the Acts of the Republic of Croatia regulating elections

Prepared by:
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of the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia

Publisher:
The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia

Technical support:
Ministry of Justice
Agency for Informatics



THE ELECTION COMMISSION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

**THE PRINCIPAL ACTS
REGULATING ELECTIONS**

Zagreb, October 1995

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PREFACE

Croats are a very old and civilized European people. Croats founded their first state in the ninth century and they had an organized representative and legislative body already in the tenth century. From the tenth century when the Croatian Parliament ("Sabor") represented the aristocracy, until 1918, the Parliament continuously functioned as a representative and legislative body of the Croatian people.

Despite a long history and one of the longest parliamentary traditions in the world, relatively little is still known about Croatia and the Croats which is a consequence of the fact that from 1102, Croatia as a state was in union with Hungary, while from 1527, it was a sovereign state in personal union with Austria. As of 1918, when it entered the newly created Kingdom of Yugoslavia up until 19 May 1991, the Croats battled to regain their independence and state sovereignty.

Along with the struggle for state independence and sovereignty, the Croats also battled for the creation of a state which would be both democratic and social as well as compatible through its social structure with the developed democratic countries in Europe.

This collection of documents is intended to introduce the reader to the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and other statutes regulating elections for the House of Representatives in the Sabor of the Republic of Croatia, elections for members of the Representative Bodies in Local Self-Government and Administration Units, as well as those regulating a local self-government and administration. The contents of these documents will give the reader an invaluable insight into the basic principles and structure of the electoral system of the Republic of Croatia.

Zagreb, October 1995.

DECISION

ON THE CALLING OF THE ELECTIONS FOR

THE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

On the basis of Article 98 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and Article 4 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine", Nos 22/92, 1/93, 11/94 and 68/95) I hereby enact this

DECISION

**ON THE CALLING OF THE ELECTIONS FOR
THE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

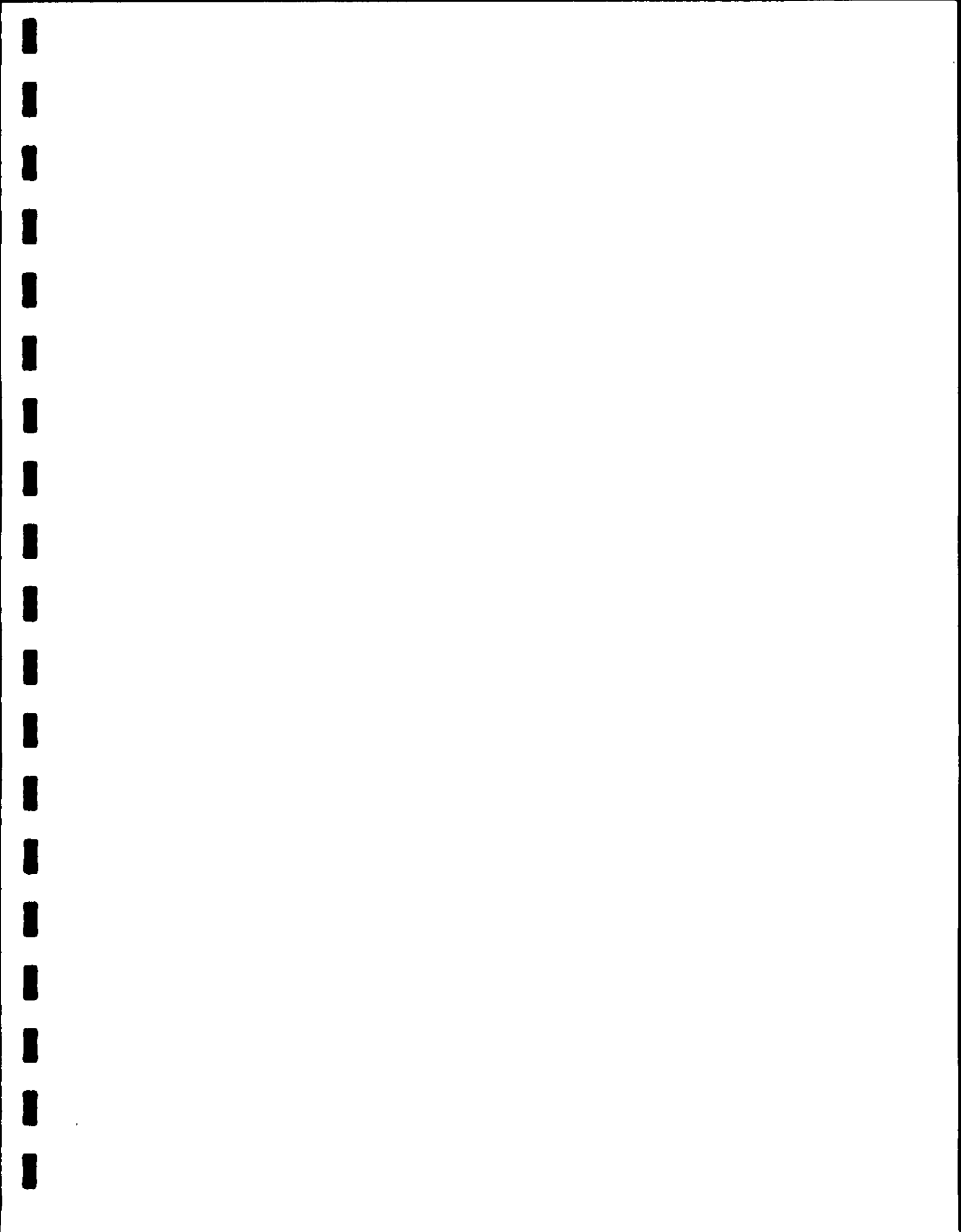
1. I hereby call the elections for the representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia.
2. The elections will be held on Sunday, October 29, 1995.
3. This decision takes effect on the date of its publication in "Narodne novine".

No: 01-95-1600/1
Zagreb, September 22, 1995

President
of the Republic of Croatia

dr. Franjo Tuđman

**THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**



THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

I. HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS

The millennial national identity of the Croatian nation and the continuity of its statehood, confirmed by the course of its entire historical experience in various statal forms and by the perpetuation and growth of the idea of one's own state, based on the Croatian nation's historical right to full sovereignty, manifested itself:

- in the formation of Croatian principalities in the seventh century;
- in the independent mediaeval state of Croatia founded in the ninth century;
- in the Kingdom of Croats established in the tenth century;
- in the preservation of the subjectivity of the Croatian state in the Croatian-Hungarian personal union;
- in the autonomous and sovereign decision of the Croatian Sabor of 1527 to elect a king from the Habsburg dynasty;
- in the autonomous and sovereign decision of the Croatian Sabor to sign the Pragmatic Sanction of 1712;
- in the conclusions of the Croatian Sabor of 1848 regarding the restoration of the integrity of the Triune Kingdom of Croatia under the power of the Ban, on the basis of the historical statal and natural right of the Croatian nation;
- in the Croato-Hungarian Compromise of 1868 regulating the relations between the Kingdom of Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia and the Kingdom of Hungary, on the basis of the legal traditions of both states and the Pragmatic Sanction of 1712;
- in the decision of the Croatian Sabor of October 29, 1918, to dissolve state relations between Croatia and Austro-Hungary and the simultaneous affiliation of independent Croatia, invoking its historical and natural right as a nation, with the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs, proclaimed on the theretofore territory of the Habsburg Monarchy;
- in the fact that the Croatian Sabor never sanctioned the decision of the National Council of the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs to unite with Serbia and Montenegro in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (December 1, 1918), subsequently (October 3, 1929) proclaimed the Kingdom of Yugoslavia;
- in the establishment of the Banovina of Croatia in 1939 by which Croatian state identity was restored in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia;
- in laying the foundations of state sovereignty during the Second World War, through decisions of the Antifascists Council of the National Liberation of Croatia (1943), as counter to the proclamation of the Independent State of Croatia (1941), and subsequently in the Constitution of the Peoples' Republic of Croatia (1947), and several later constitutions of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (1963-1990).

At the historic turn-point marked by the rejection of the communist system and changes in the international order in Europe, the Croatian nation reaffirmed at the first democratic elections (1990) by its freely expressed will its millennial statehood and resolution to establish the republic of Croatia as a sovereign state.

Proceeding from the above-presented historical facts, and from the generally accepted principles in the modern world and the inalienability and indivisibility, nontransferability and nonconsumability of the right of the Croatian nation to self-determination and state sovereignty, including the inviolable right to secession and association, as the basic preconditions for peace and stability of the international order, the Republic of Croatia is hereby established as the national state of Croatian nation and a state of members of other nations

and minorities who are citizens: Serbs, Moslems, Slovenes, Czechs, Slovaks, Italians, Hungarians, Jews and others, who are guaranteed equality with citizens of Croatian nationality and the realization of ethnic rights in accordance with the democratic norms of the United Nations Organization and the free world countries.

Respecting the will of the Croatian nation and all citizens, resolutely expressed at free elections, the Republic of Croatia is hereby formed and shall develop as a sovereign and democratic state in which the equality and freedoms and rights of man and citizen shall be guaranteed and ensured, and their economic and cultural progress and social welfare promoted.

II. BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1

The Republic of Croatia is a unitary and indivisible democratic and social state.

Power of the Republic of Croatia derives from the people and belongs to the people as a community of free and equal citizens.

The people shall exercise this power through the election of representatives and through direct decision-making.

Article 2

The sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia is inalienable, indivisible and untransferable.

The sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia encompasses its land area, rivers, lakes, canals, internal maritime waters, territorial sea, and the air space above these.

The Republic of Croatia shall exercise, in accordance with international law, sovereign rights and jurisdiction in the maritime areas and the seabed and subsoil thereof of the Adriatic Sea outside the state territory up to the borders with its neighbours.

The Croatian Sabor and people shall directly, independently and in accordance with the Constitution and law, decide:

- on the regulation of economic, legal and political relations in the Republic of Croatia;
- on the preservation of natural and cultural wealth and its utilization;
- on association in alliances with other states.

The Republic of Croatia may conclude alliances with other states, retaining the sovereign right to decide by itself on the powers to be transferred and the right freely to withdraw from them.

Article 3

Freedom, equal rights, national equality, love of peace social justice, respect for human rights, inviolability of ownership, conservation of nature and the human environment, the rule of law and a democratic multiparty system are the highest values of the constitutional order of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 4

In the Republic of Croatia government shall be organized on the principle of the separation of powers into the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

Article 5

In the Republic of Croatia laws shall conform with the Constitution, other rules and regulations shall conform with the Constitution and law.

Everyone shall abide by the Constitution and law in respect of the legal order of the Republic.

Article 6

Formation of political parties shall be free.

Political parties shall be formed according to the territorial principle.

The work of any political party which by its programme or activity violently endangers the democratic constitutional order, independence, unity or territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia shall be prohibited.

Article 7

The armed forces of the Republic of Croatia shall protect its sovereignty and independence and shall defend its territorial integrity.

The defence system of the Republic of Croatia shall be regulated by law.

Article 8

The frontiers of the Republic of Croatia may only be altered by a decision of the Croatian Sabor.

Article 9

Croatian citizenship, its acquisition and termination shall be regulated by law.

No citizen of the Republic of Croatia shall be exiled from the Republic nor be deprived of citizenship, and may not be extradited to another state.

Article 10

The Republic of Croatia shall protect the rights and interests of its citizens living or staying abroad, and shall promote their links with the homeland.

Parts of the Croatian nation in other states shall be guaranteed special concern and protection by the Republic of Croatia.

Article 11

The coat-of-arms of the Republic of Croatia is the historical Croatian coat-of-arms whose base consists of 25 alternating red and white (argent) fields.

The flag of the Republic of Croatia consists of three colours: red, white and blue, with the historical Croatian coat-of-arms in the centre.

The anthem of the Republic of Croatia is "Lijepa naša domovino".

The description of the historical Croatian coat-of-arms and flag, the text of the anthem, and the use of these and other state symbols shall be regulated by law.

Article 12

The Croatian language and the Latin script shall be in official use in the Republic of Croatia.

In individual local units another language and the Cyrillic or some other script may, along with the Croatian language and the Latin script, be introduced into official use under conditions specified by law.

Article 13

The capital of the Republic of Croatia is Zagreb. The city of Zagreb shall be a separate territorial and administrative unit whose organization shall be regulated by law.

III. FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS OF MAN AND CITIZEN

1. Common Provisions

Article 14

Citizens of the Republic of Croatia shall enjoy all rights and freedoms, regardless of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, education, social status or other properties.

All shall be equal before the law.

Article 15

Members of all nations and minorities shall have equal rights in the Republic of Croatia.

Members of all nations and minorities shall be guaranteed freedom to express their nationality, freedom to use their language and script, and cultural autonomy.

Article 16

Freedoms and rights may only be restricted by law to protect the freedoms and rights of other people and the public order, morality and health.

Article 17

During a state of war or an immediate danger to the independence and unity of the Republic, or in the event of some natural disaster, individual freedoms and rights guaranteed by the Constitution may be restricted. This shall be decided by the Croatian Sabor by a two-thirds majority of all representatives or, if Croatian Sabor is unable to meet, by the President of the Republic.

The extent of such restrictions shall be adequate to the nature of the danger, and may not result in the inequality of citizens in respect of race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin.

Not even in the case of immediate danger to the existence of the state may restrictions be imposed on the applications of the provisions of this Constitution concerning the right to life, prohibition of torture, cruel or degrading treatment or punishment, and on the legal definitions of penal offences and punishments, and on freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Article 18

The right to appeal against individual legal acts made in first-instance proceedings before courts or other authorized bodies shall be guaranteed.

The right to appeal may exceptionally be denied in cases specified by law if other legal protection is ensured.

Article 19

Individual acts of state administration and bodies vested with public powers shall be based on law.

Judicial review of the legality of individual acts of administrative authorities and bodies vested with public powers shall be guaranteed.

Article 20

Anyone violating the provisions of this Constitution concerning the basic freedoms and rights of man and the citizen shall be held personally responsible and may not exculpate himself by invoking a higher order.

2. Personal and Political Freedoms and Rights

Article 21

Every human being shall have the right to life. In the Republic of Croatia there shall be no capital punishment.

Article 22

Man's freedom and personality shall be inviolable. No one shall be deprived of liberty, nor may his liberty be restricted, except when so specified by law, which shall be decided by a court.

Article 23

No one shall be subjected to any form of maltreatment or, without his consent, to medical or scientific experiments.

Forced and obligatory labour shall be forbidden.

Article 24

No one shall be arrested or detained without a written court order based on law. Such an order shall be read and served on the arrested person at the moment of arrest.

The police may without a court order arrest a person reasonably suspected of having committed a serious criminal offence defined by law, and shall immediately hand him over to the court.

The arrested person shall be immediately informed in a way understandable to him of the reasons for arrest and of his rights determined by law.

Any person arrested or detained shall have the right to appeal to the court, which shall without delay decide on the legality of the arrest.

Article 25

Any arrested and condemned persons shall be treated humanely and their dignity shall be respected.

Anyone who is detained and accused of a penal offence shall have the right within the shortest term specified by law to be brought before the court, and within the statutory term to be acquitted or condemned.

A detainee may be released on legal bail to defend himself.

Any person who has been illegally deprived of liberty or condemned shall, in conformity with law, be entitled to damages and a public apology.

Article 26

All citizens and aliens shall be equal before courts, government bodies and other bodies vested with public powers.

Article 27

The Bar as an autonomous and independent service shall provide citizens with legal aid, in conformity with law.

Article 28

Everyone shall be presumed innocent and may not be considered guilty of a penal offence until his guilt has been proved by a final court judgement.

Article 29

Anyone suspected or accused of a penal offence shall have the

right :

- to a fair trial before a competent court specified by law;

- within the shortest possible term to be informed of the reasons for the charges preferred against him and of the evidence incriminating him;

- to a defence counsel and free communication with him, and to be informed of his right;

- to be tried in his presence if he is accessible to the court, and to defend himself by himself or with the assistance of the defence counsel chosen by him.

A charged and accused person shall not be forced to testify against himself or to admit his guilt.

Evidence illegally obtained shall not be admitted in court proceedings.

Article 30

A penal judgement for a serious and exceptionally dishonourable penal offence may, in conformity with law, have as consequence loss of acquired rights or a ban on acquiring, for a specific time, certain rights to the conduct of specific affairs, if this is required for the protection of the legal order.

Article 31

No one shall be punished for an act which before its commission was not defined by law or international law as a punishable offence, nor may he be sentenced to a punishment which was not defined by law. If after the commission of an act a less severe punishment is determined by law, such punishment shall be imposed.

No one may again be tried for an act for which he was already sentenced and for which a final court judgement was passed.

No criminal proceedings shall be repeated against a person acquitted by a final court judgement.

Article 32

Anyone who legally finds himself on the territory of the Republic shall have the right freely to move and choose a residence.

Every citizen of the Republic shall have the right at any time to leave the state territory and permanently or temporarily to settle abroad, and at any time to return home.

The right of movement within the Republic and the right to enter or leave it may exceptionally be restricted by law, if this is necessary to protect the legal order, or the health, rights and freedoms of others.

Article 33

Foreign citizens and stateless persons may obtain asylum in Croatia, unless they are persecuted for nonpolitical crimes and activities contrary to the basic principles of international law.

No alien who legally finds himself on the territory of the Republic shall be banished or extradited to another state, unless a decision made in accordance with a treaty or law is to be enforced.

Article 34

Homes shall be inviolable.

Only a court may by a warrant based on law and a statement of reasons order the search of a home or other premises.

The tenant concerned shall have the right, personally or through his representatives and two obligatory witnesses, to be present at the search of his home or other premises.

Subject to conditions spelled out by law, police authorities may even without a court warrant or consent from the tenant enter his home or premises and carry out a search in the absence of witnesses, if this is indispensable to enforce an arrest warrant or to apprehend the offender, or to prevent serious danger to life or major property.

A search aimed at finding or securing evidence, which there is reasonable probability to believe is to be found in the home of the perpetrator of a penal offence, may only be carried out in the presence of witnesses.

Article 35

All citizens shall be guaranteed respect for and legal protection of personal and family life, dignity, reputation and honour.

Article 36

Freedom and secrecy of correspondence and all other forms of communication shall be guaranteed and inviolable.

Restrictions necessary for the protection of the Republic's security and the conduct of criminal proceedings may only be prescribed by law.

Article 37

Everyone shall be guaranteed the safety and secrecy of personal data. Without consent from the person concerned, personal data may be collected, processed and used only under conditions specified by law.

Protection of data and supervision of the work of information systems in the Republic shall be regulated by law.

The use of personal data contrary to the purpose of their collection shall be prohibited.

Article 38

Freedom of thought and expression of thought shall be guaranteed.

Freedom of expression shall specifically include freedom of the press and other media of communication, freedom of speech and public expression, and free establishment of all institutions of public communication.

Censorship shall be forbidden. Journalists shall have the right to freedom of reporting and access to information.

The right to correction shall be guaranteed to anyone whose constitutionally determined rights have been violated by public communication.

Article 39

Any call for or incitement to war, or resort to violence, national, racial or religious hatred, or any form of intolerance shall be prohibited and punishable.

Article 40

Freedom of conscience and religion and free public profession of religion and other convictions shall be guaranteed.

Article 41

All religious communities shall be equal before the law and shall be separate from the state.

Religious communities shall be free, in conformity with law, publicly to perform religious services, open schools, teaching establishments and other institutions, social and charitable institutions and to manage them, and shall in their activity enjoy the protection and assistance of the state.

Article 42

All citizens shall be guaranteed the right to peaceful assembly and public protest.

Article 43

Citizens shall be guaranteed the right to free association for the purposes of protection of their interests or promotion of social, economic, political, national, cultural and other convictions and objectives. For this purpose, citizens may freely form political parties, trade unions and other associations, join them or leave them.

The right to free association shall be restricted by the prohibition of any violent threat to the democratic constitutional order and the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Republic.

Article 44

Every citizen of the Republic shall have the right, under equal conditions, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, and have access to public service.

Article 45

All citizens of the Republic who have reached the age of eighteen years shall have universal and equal suffrage. This right shall be exercised at direct elections by secret ballot.

In election for the Croatian Sabor and the President of the Republic, the Republic shall ensure suffrage to all citizens who at the time of the elections find themselves outside its borders, so that they may vote in the states in which they find themselves or in any other way specified by law.

Article 46

All citizens shall have the right to submit petitions and complaints, to make proposals to government and other public bodies and to receive answers thereto.

Article 47

Military service and the defence of the Republic shall be the duty of all citizens able to perform it.

Conscientious objection shall be allowed to all those who for religious or moral beliefs are not willing to participate in the performance of military duties in the armed forces. Such persons shall be obliged to perform other duties specified by law.

3. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Article 48

The right of ownership shall be guaranteed. Ownership implies obligations. Holders of the right of ownership and its users shall contribute to the general good.

A foreign person may acquire the right of ownership under conditions spelled out by law.

The right of inheritance shall be guaranteed.

Article 49

Entrepreneurial and market freedom shall be the basis of the economic system of the Republic.

The state shall ensure all entrepreneurs an equal legal status on the market. Monopolies shall be forbidden.

The Republic shall stimulate economic progress and social welfare and shall care for the economic development of all regions.

The rights acquired through the investment of capital shall not be lessened by law, nor by any other legal act.

Foreign investors shall be guaranteed free transfer and repatriation of profit and the capital invested.

Article 50

Ownership may in the interests of the Republic be restricted by law, or property taken over against indemnity equal to its market value.

Entrepreneurial freedom and property rights may exceptionally be restricted by law for the purposes of protecting the interests and security of the Republic, nature, the human environment and human health.

Article 51

Everyone shall participate in the defrayment of public expenses, in accordance with their economic possibilities.

The tax system shall be based on the principles of equality and equity.

Article 52

The sea, seashore and islands, waters, air space, mineral wealth and other natural resources, as well as land, forests, fauna and flora, other parts of nature, real estate and things of special cultural, historic, economic or ecological significance which are specified by law to be of interest to the Republic, shall enjoy its special protection.

The way in which goods of interest to the Republic may be used and exploited by holders of rights to them and by owners, and compensation for the restrictions imposed on them, shall be regulated by law.

Article 53

The National Bank of Croatia shall be the central bank of the Republic of Croatia.

The National Bank of Croatia shall, within the framework of its rights and duties, be responsible for the stability of the currency and for general payment liquidity at home and abroad.

The National Bank of Croatia shall be independent in its work and shall be responsible to the Croatian Sabor. Profits made through the operations of the National Bank of Croatia shall accrue to the state budget.

The status of the National Bank of Croatia shall be regulated by law.

Article 54

Everyone shall have the right to work and to freedom of work.

Everyone shall be free to choose his vocation and occupation, and all work places and duties shall be accessible to everyone under the same conditions.

Article 55

Every employed person shall have the right to remuneration, ensuring for himself and his family a free and decent life.

Maximum working hours shall be regulated by law.

Every employed person shall have the right to a weekly rest and annual holidays with pay, and may not renounce these rights.

Employed persons may, in conformity with law, participate in decision-making in the firms in which they work.

Article 56

The right of those employed and of members of their families to social security and social insurance shall be regulated by law and collective agreements.

Rights in connection with childbirth, maternity and child care shall be regulated by law.

Article 57

The Republic shall ensure to weak, helpless and other unprovided-for citizens due to unemployment or incapacity to work the right to assistance to meet their basic needs.

The Republic shall ensure special care for the protection of disabled persons and their inclusion in social life.

Receiving humanitarian help from abroad may not be forbidden.

Article 58

Every citizen shall be guaranteed the right to health care.

Article 59

In order to protect their economic and social interests, all employees and employers shall have the right to form trade unions and freely to join an leave them.

Trade unions may form their federations and associate in international trade union organizations.

Formation of trade unions in the armed forces and the police may be restricted by law.

Article 60

The right to strike shall be guaranteed.

The right to strike may be restricted in the armed forces, the police, government administration and the public services specified by law.

Article 61

The family shall enjoy special protection of the Republic.

Marriage and legal relations in marriage, common-law marriage and families shall be regulated by law.

Article 62

The Republic shall protect maternity, children and young people, and shall create social, cultural, educational, material and other conditions conducive to the realization of the right to a decent life.

Article 63

Parents shall have the duty to bring up, support and school their children, and shall have the right and freedom independently to decide on the upbringing of children.

Parents shall be responsible for ensuring the right of their children to the full and harmonious development of their personalities.

Physically and mentally handicapped and socially neglected children shall have the right to special care, education and welfare.

Children shall be bound to take care of old and helpless parents.

The Republic shall take special care of parentless minors or parentally neglected children.

Article 64

Everyone shall have the duty to protect children and helpless persons.

Children may not be employed before reaching the legally determined age, nor may they be forced or allowed to do work which is harmful to their health or morality.

Young people, mothers and disabled persons shall be entitled to special protection at work.

Article 65

Primary schooling shall be compulsory and free.

Everyone shall have access, under the same conditions, to secondary and higher education in accordance with his abilities.

Article 66

Under conditions specified by law, citizens may open private schools and teaching establishments.

Article 67

The autonomy of universities shall be guaranteed.

Universities shall independently decide on their organization and work in conformity with law.

Article 68

Freedom of scientific, cultural and artistic creativity shall be guaranteed.

The Republic shall stimulate and assist the development of science, culture and the arts.

The Republic shall protect scientific, cultural and artistic goods as spiritual national values.

Protection of moral and material rights deriving from scientific, cultural, artistic, intellectual and other creative endeavour shall be guaranteed.

The Republic shall promote physical culture and sport.

Article 69

Everyone shall have the right to a healthy life.

The Republic shall ensure citizens the right to a healthy environment.

Citizens, government, public and economic bodies and associations shall be bound, within their powers and activities, to pay special attention to the protection of human health, nature and the human environment.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

1. The Croatian Sabor

Article 70

The Croatian Sabor is a body of the elected representatives of the people and is vested with the legislative power in the Republic of Croatia.

The Croatian Sabor shall consist of a Chamber of Representatives and a Chamber of Zupanije.

Article 71

The Chamber of Representatives shall have no less than 100 and no more than 160 representatives, elected on the basis of direct universal and equal suffrage by secret ballot.

Citizens in every Zupanija shall on the basis of universal suffrage directly and by secret ballot elect 3 representatives to the Chamber of Zupanije.

The President of the Republic shall upon the expiry of his term become a lifelong member of the Chamber of Zupanije, unless he explicitly renounces this duty.

The President of the Republic may nominate up to 5 representatives to the Chamber of Zupanije from among citizens especially deserving for the Republic.

Article 72

Representatives in the Chambers of the Croatian Sabor shall be elected for a term of four years.

No one shall at the same time be a representative in the Chamber of Representatives and the Chamber of Zupanije.

The number of and conditions and procedure for the election of representatives to the Chambers of the Croatian Sabor shall be regulated by law.

Article 73

Elections for representatives in the Chambers of the Croatian Sabor shall be held no later than 60 days after the expiry of the mandate or the dissolution of the Chambers of the Croatian Sabor.

The first session of the Chambers of Croatian Sabor shall be held not later than 20 days after the completion of the elections.

Article 74

Representatives in the Croatian Sabor shall not have an imperative mandate.

Representatives in the Croatian Sabor shall have a regular monetary remuneration and shall have other rights specified by law.

Article 75

Representatives in the Croatian Sabor shall enjoy immunity.

No representative shall be called to account criminally, detained or punished for an opinion expressed or vote cast in the Sabor.

No representative shall be detained, nor shall criminal proceedings be instituted against him without approval thereof by the Chamber of which he is a member.

A representative may be detained without assent of his Chamber only if he has been caught in the act of committing a criminal offence which carries a penalty of imprisonment of more than five years. In such a case, the president of the Chamber concerned shall be notified thereof.

If the Chamber is not in session, approval for the detention of the representative, or for the continuation of criminal proceedings against him, shall be given and his right to immunity decided by the credentials-and-immunity commission of his Chamber, such a decision being subject to subsequent confirmation by the Chamber.

Article 76

The term of office of representatives in Croatian Sabor may be extended by law only in the event of war.

Article 77

The Chamber of Representatives and the Chamber of Županije may be dissolved if so decided by the majority of all their representatives.

The president of the Republic may, in conformity with the Constitution, dissolve the Chamber of Representatives.

Article 78

The Chambers of the Croatian Sabor shall be in regular session twice a year: the first time between January 15 and June 30, and the second time between September 15 and December 15.

The Chambers of Croatian Sabor shall sit in emergency session at the request of the President of the Republic, the Government or the majority of representatives in the Chamber.

Article 79

The internal organization and mode of work of Chamber of Representatives and the Chamber of Županije shall be regulated by their respective rules of procedure.

The rules of procedure shall be passed by a majority vote of all representatives.

The Chamber of Representatives and the Chamber of Županije shall each have a chairman and one or more vice-chairman.

The rights and duties of the chairmen and vice-chairman shall be defined by the Chambers' rules of procedure.

The chairman of the Chamber of Representatives shall be the president of the Croatian Sabor.

Article 80

The Chamber of Representatives shall:

- decide on the enactment and amendment of the Constitution;
- pass laws;
- adopt the state budget;
- decide on the war and peace;
- decide on alternations of the boundaries of the Republic;
- call referenda;
- carry out elections, appointments and relief of office, in conformity with the Constitution and law;
- supervise the work of the Government of the Republic of Croatia and other holder of public powers responsible to the Sabor, in conformity with the Constitution and law;
- grant amnesty for penal offences;
- conduct other affairs as specified by the Constitution.

Article 81

The Chamber of Županije:

- shall propose to the Chamber of Representatives bills and the calling of referenda;
- shall discuss and may give opinion on questions falling within the competence of the Chamber of Representatives;
- shall give to the Chamber of Representatives prior opinion on the procedure for the enactment of the Constitution and laws which regulate national rights, elaborate constitutionally determined freedoms and rights of man and the citizen and the electoral system, the organization, responsibilities and operation of government bodies, and the organization of local self-government and administration;
- may, within a period of 15 days from the date of the passage of a law in the Chamber of Representatives, with a substantiated opinion return the law for fresh consideration in the Chamber of Representatives. In such a case, the Chamber of Representatives shall decide on the passage of such a law by a majority vote of all representatives except when the Chamber of Representatives passes laws by a two-thirds majority;
- shall conduct other affairs as specified by the Constitution.

Article 82

Unless otherwise specified by the Constitution, the Chamber of Representatives and the Chamber of Županije shall make decisions by a majority vote, provided that a majority of representatives are present at the session.

Representatives shall vote personally.

Article 83

Laws which regulate national rights shall be passed by the Chamber of Representatives by a two-thirds majority vote of all representatives.

Laws which elaborate the constitutionally defined freedoms and the rights of man and the citizen, the electoral system, the organization, responsibilities and operation of government bodies and the organization of local self-government and administration shall be passed by the chamber of Representatives by a majority vote of all representatives.

Article 84

Sessions of the Croatian Sabor shall be public.

Article 85

All representatives in the Chamber of Representatives, working bodies of the Chamber of Representatives, the Chamber of Županije and the Government of the Republic of Croatia shall have the right to propose laws.

Article 86

Representatives in the Chambers of the Croatian Sabor shall, in conformity with the rules of procedure, have the right to put questions to the Government of the Republic of Croatia and to individual ministers.

Article 87

The Chamber of Representatives may call a referendum on a proposal for the amendment of the Constitution, on a bill or any other issue falling within its competence.

The President of the Republic may, at the proposal of the Government and with the counter-signature

of the prime minister, call referendum on a proposal for the amendment of the Constitution or any other issue which he considers to be important for the independence, unity and existence of the Republic.

At such a referendum, a decision shall be made by the majority of the voters who voted, provided that the majority of the total number of electors have taken part in the referendum.

Decisions made at referenda shall be binding.
A law shall be passed on referenda.

Article 88

The Chamber of Representatives may, for a maximum period of one year, authorize the Government of the Republic of Croatia to regulate by decrees individual issues falling within its competence, except those relating to the elaboration of constitutionally defined freedoms and rights, national rights, the electoral system, the organization, responsibilities and operations of government bodies and local self-government.

Decrees based on statutory authority shall not have a retroactive effect.

Decrees passed on the bases of statutory authority shall cease to be valid after the expiry of a period of one year from the date when the Chamber of Representatives received such authority, unless otherwise decided by the Chamber of Representatives.

Article 89

Laws shall be promulgated by the President of the Republic within eight days from the date when they were, in conformity with the Constitution, passed in the Chamber of Representatives.

Article 90

Before coming into force, laws shall be published in *Narodne novine*, the Republic's official gazette.

A law shall come into force at the earliest on the eighth day after publication, unless otherwise specified by law for especially justified reasons. Only individual provisions of a law may have a retroactive effect.

Article 91

State revenues and expenditures shall be determined by the state budget.

A law whose application demands financial funds shall specify the sources of such funds.

Article 92

The Chambers of the Croatian Sabor may form inquiry commissions regarding any issue of public interest.

The composition, responsibilities and powers of inquiry commissions shall be in accord with law.

Article 93

An ombudsman, who shall be a commissioner of the Croatian Sabor, shall protect the constitutional and legal rights of citizens in proceedings before government administration and bodies vested with public powers.

The ombudsman shall be elected by the Chamber of Representatives for a term of eight years.

Conditions for the election and relief of office and the mode of work of the ombudsman and his deputies shall be regulated by law.

2. The President of the Republic of Croatia

Article 94

The President of the Republic of Croatia is the head of state.

The President of the Republic shall represent the Republic at home and abroad, be responsible for abiding by the Constitution, and ensure the continuance and unity of the Republic and the regular functioning of government.

Article 95

The President of the Republic shall be elected, on the basis of universal and equal suffrage at direct election by secret ballot, for a term of five years.

No one shall be President of the Republic more than twice.

The President of the Republic shall be elected by a majority vote of all electors who voted. If none of the candidates has obtained such a majority, a new election shall be held after 14 days.

The two candidates who at the first election obtained the largest number of votes shall have the right to stand at the new election. If one of the candidates who obtained the largest number of votes withdraws his candidature, the candidate who is next in the number of votes obtained shall acquire the right to be elected.

Elections for the President of the Republic shall be held no less than 30 and no more than 60 days before the expiry of this term.

Before assuming duty, the President of the Republic shall take a solemn oath swearing loyalty to the Constitution.

The election of the President of the Republic shall be regulated by law.

Article 96

The President of the Republic shall not, except for party-related duties, perform any other public or professional duty.

Article 97

In the event of the death of the President of the Republic, his resignation, or his being permanently prevented from performing his duties, the occurrence of which shall be established by the Constitutional Court of Croatia at the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, the duty of the President of the Republic shall be temporarily assumed by the president of the Croatian Sabor.

The election of a new President of the Republic shall be carried out within 60 days from the date when the former president ceased to perform his duties.

Article 98

The President of the Republic shall:

- call elections for the Chambers of the Sabor and shall convene their first session;
- call referenda, in conformity with the Constitution;
- appoint and relieve of duty the prime minister of the Republic of Croatia;
- at the proposal of the prime minister of the Republic of Croatia appoint and relieve of duty its vice-premiers and members;
- grant pardons;
- confer decorations and other awards specified by law;
- perform other duties specified by the Constitution.

Article 99

The President of the Republic shall, at the Government's proposal, decide on the establishment of diplomatic and other representative offices of the Republic of Croatia abroad.

The President of the Republic shall appoint and recall diplomatic representatives of the Republic of Croatia, receive letters of credence and letter of recall from foreign diplomatic representatives.

Article 100

The President of the Republic is commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia.

The President of the Republic shall appoint members of the National Defence Council of the Republic of Croatia and preside over it, and shall appoint and relieve of duty military commanders, in conformity with law.

On the basis of a decision by the Croatian Sabor, the President of the Republic may proclaim war and conclude peace.

Article 101

The President of the Republic shall pass decrees with the force of law and take emergency measures in the event of a state of war or an immediate danger to the independence and unity of the Republic, or when government bodies are prevented from regularly performing constitutional duties. During the time the President of the Republic is making use of such powers, the Chamber of Representatives may not be dissolved.

The President of the Republic shall submit decrees with the force of law for approval to the Chamber of Representatives as soon as the Sabor is in a position to meet.

Article 102

The President of the Republic may convene a session of the Government of the Republic of Croatia and place on its agenda items which he deems should be considered.

The President of the Republic shall preside over the session of the Government at which he is present.

Article 103

The President of the Republic may give to the Croatian Sabor information of, and shall once a year submit to it a report on, the state of the Republic.

Article 104

The President of the Republic may, at the proposal of the Government and with the counter-signature of the prime minister, after having consulted the chairman of the Chamber, dissolve the Chamber of Representatives, if this Chamber has passed a vote of no confidence in the Government, or if it has not approved the state budget within a month from the date when it was proposed.

The President of the Republic may not again dissolve the Chamber of Representatives before the expiration of one year from the date of its dissolution.

Article 105

The President of the Republic shall be impeachable for any violation of the Constitution he has committed in the performance of his duties.

Proceedings for the impeachment of the President of the Republic may be instituted by the Chamber of

Representatives by a two-thirds majority vote of all representatives.

The impeachment of the President of the Republic shall be decided upon by the Constitutional Court of Croatia by a two-thirds majority vote of all judges.

If the Constitutional Court of Croatia sustains the impeachment, the duty of the President of the Republic shall cease by force of the Constitution.

Article 106

In the performance of his powers the President of the Republic shall be assisted by a Presidential Council and other advisory and auxiliary bodies whose members shall be appointed and recalled by the President of the Republic.

3. The Government of the Republic of Croatia

Article 107

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall exercise executive powers in conformity with the Constitution and law.

Article 108

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall consist of a prime minister, vice-premiers, ministers and other members.

Article 109

The organization, operation and decision-making by the Government shall be regulated by law and its rules of procedure.

The internal organization of ministries shall be regulated by Government decrees, and services for the conduct of its affairs shall be set up by it.

Article 110

The Government shall pass decrees in conformity with the Constitution and law, introduce bills, propose the state budget, and enforce laws and other regulations enacted by the Croatian Sabor.

Article 111

The Government shall be responsible to the President of the Republic and the Chamber of Representatives of the Sabor of the Republic of Croatia.

The prime minister, vice-premiers and members of the Government shall be jointly responsible for the decisions made by the Government, and shall be personally responsible for their respective competences.

Article 112

The prime minister shall, not later than 15 days from his nomination, present the Government to the Chamber of Representatives and ask for a vote of confidence in the Government.

The nomination of the prime minister and members of the government shall be deemed to have been accepted if confidence in it has been expressed by a majority of all representatives in the Chamber of Representatives.

Article 113

At the proposal of at least a tenth of the representatives in the Chamber of Representatives, a vote of confidence in the prime minister, individual Government members or the Government as a whole may be requested.

A vote of confidence in the Government may also be requested by the prime minister.

No vote of confidence may be taken before the expiry of three days from the date of service of the proposal to the Chamber of Representatives.

A no confidence decision shall be accepted if it has been voted for by the majority of the total number of representatives.

If the Chamber of Representatives rejects the proposal for a vote of no confidence, the representatives who made it may not again make the same proposal before the expiry of three months.

If a vote of no confidence in the prime minister or the Government as a whole is passed, the prime minister shall submit his resignation to the president of the Republic, who shall dissolve the Government.

If a vote of no confidence in an individual member of the Government is passed, the prime minister may resign or may propose to the President of the Republic to relieve of duty the member of the Government against whom the vote of no confidence was passed.

Article 114

The organization of state administration shall be regulated by law.

Employees in state administration shall be appointed on the basis of public competition, unless otherwise specified by law.

4. Judicial Power

Article 115

Judicial power shall be exercised by courts.

Judicial power shall be autonomous and independent.

Courts shall administer justice on the basis of the Constitution and law.

Article 116

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, as the highest court, shall ensure uniform application of laws and equality of citizens.

The establishment, jurisdiction, composition and organization of courts and court proceedings shall be regulated by law.

The formation, competence and organization of the office of public prosecutor shall be regulated by law.

Article 117

Court hearings shall be open and judgements shall be passed publicly in the name of the Republic of Croatia.

The public may be barred from a hearing or part thereof if minors are being tried, or for the purposes of protection of the private lives of the parties, or in marital disputes and proceeding in connection with guardianship and adoption, or for the purposes of protection of military, official or business secrets, and for the protection of security of the Republic's defence.

Article 118

Justice shall be administered by judges and lay-assessors in conformity with law.

Article 119

Judges and lay-assessors who take part in the administration of justice shall not be called to account

for an opinion given in the process of judicial decision-making.

Judges shall, in conformity with law, enjoy the same immunity as representatives in the Croatian Sabor.

Article 120.

Judicial office shall be permanent.

A judge shall be relieved of his judicial office:

- at his own request;
- if he has become permanently incapacitated to perform his office;
- if he has been sentenced for a criminal offence which makes him unworthy to hold judicial office;
- if in conformity with law it is so decided by the High Judiciary Council of the Republic owing to the commission of an act of serious infringement of discipline.

The judge concerned shall have the right to submit to the Chamber of Županije of the Croatian Sabor a request for protection against the decision to relieve him of office.

A judge shall not be transferred against his will.

A judge shall not perform an office or work defined by law as being incompatible with his judicial office.

Article 121

Judges and public prosecutors shall, in conformity with the Constitution and law, be appointed and relieved of duty by, and questions concerning their disciplinary responsibilities decided upon by, the High Judiciary Council of the Republic.

The High Judiciary Council of the Republic shall have a president and 14 members.

The president and members shall be proposed by the Chamber of Županije, and shall be elected by the Chamber of Representatives for a term of eight years from among notable judges, public prosecutors, lawyers and university professors of law, in conformity with law.

V. THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Article 122

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia shall consist of 11 judges elected by the Chamber of Representatives at the proposal of the Chamber of Županije for a term of eight years from among outstanding jurists, especially judges, public prosecutors, lawyers and university professors of law.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia shall elect a president for a term of four years.

Article 123

Judges of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia shall not perform any other public or professional duties.

Judges of the Constitutional Court of Croatia shall enjoy the same immunity as representatives in the Croatian Sabor.

Article 124

A judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia may be relieved of office before the expiry of the term for which he was elected if he requests to be relieved, if he is sentenced to a term of imprisonment, or if he is permanently incapacitated to perform his office, as established by the Court itself.

Article 125

The Constitutional Court of Croatia shall:

- decide on the conformity of laws with the Constitution;
- decide on conformity of other regulations with the Constitution and law;
- protect the constitutional freedoms and rights of man and citizen;
- decide jurisdictional disputes among legislative, executive and judicial branches;
- decide, in conformity with the Constitution, on the impeachability of the President of the Republic;
- supervise the constitutionality of the programmes and activities of political parties and may, in conformity with the Constitution, ban their work;
- supervise the constitutionality and legality of elections and republican referenda, and decide electoral disputes which do not fall within the jurisdiction of courts;
- conduct other affairs specified by the Constitution.

Article 126

The Constitutional Court of Croatia shall repeal a law if it finds to be unconstitutional.

The Constitutional Court of Croatia shall repeal or annul any other regulation if it finds it to be unconstitutional or illegal.

Article 127

Conditions for the election of judges of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia and the termination of their office, conditions and time-limits for instituting proceedings for the assessment of the constitutionality and legality, procedure and the legal effect of its decisions, protection of the constitutional freedoms and rights of man and citizen, and other issues important for the performance of duties and work of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, shall be regulated by the Constitutional Act.

The Constitutional Act shall be passed by the procedure determined for amending the Constitution.

The internal organization of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia shall be regulated by its rules of procedure.

VI. ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Article 128

Citizens shall be guaranteed the right to local self-government.

The right to local self-government shall include the right to decide on needs and interests of local significance, particularly of localities and housing, public utilities, child care, social welfare, culture, physical culture, sport and technical culture, and the protection and promotion of the environment.

A law shall be passed on local self-government.

Article 129

Units of local self-government shall, in conformity with law, be communes and districts of towns. Their areas shall be determined by law after the opinion of the inhabitants of the areas concerned has been heard.

The organization and responsibilities of the bodies of self-government units shall be regulated by their by-laws in conformity with law.

Citizens may directly participate in the management of local affairs, in conformity with law and the by-laws of local self-government units.

Citizens shall also have the right to establish, in conformity with law, other forms of local self-government in localities and parts thereof.

Article 130

Units of local self-government shall, in conformity with law and by-laws, be independent in the conduct of local affairs and shall only be subjected to the supervision of legality by competent bodies of the Republic.

In communes and districts or towns, local self-government bodies may be established by law. The organization and responsibilities of such bodies shall be regulated by law.

Specific affairs of state administration may be by law transferred to the responsibility of local self-government bodies.

In conducting such affairs, bodies of local self-government units shall be subordinate, in conformity with law, to bodies of state administration.

Article 131

Županije are units of local administration and self-government. Areas of Županije shall be determined by law so as to express the historical, transport and economic factors, and to be natural self-government units within the framework of the Republic.

The organization and responsibilities of Županija bodies shall be determined by law.

Large towns may by law be organized as Županije.

VII. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. International Agreements

Article 132

International agreements shall, on behalf of the Republic of Croatia, be concluded by the President of the republic, but may also be concluded, in conformity with law, by Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 133

International agreement which entail the passage or amendment of laws, international agreements of a military and political nature, and international agreements which financially commit the Republic shall be subject to ratification by the Croatian Sabor.

International agreements which grant international organizations or alliances powers derived from the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, shall be subject to ratification by the Croatian Sabor by a two-thirds majority vote of all representatives.

Article 134

International agreement concluded and ratified in accordance with the Constitution and made public shall be part of the Republic's internal legal order and shall in terms of legal effect be above law. Their provisions may be changed or repealed only under conditions and in the way specified in them, or in accordance with the general rules of international law.

2. Association and Secession

Article 135

Procedure for the association of the Republic of Croatia in alliances with other states may be instituted by at least one third of the representatives in the Croatian Sabor, by the President of the Republic, or by the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Such association of the Republic shall first be decided upon by the Croatian Sabor by a two-thirds majority vote of all representatives.

The decision concerning the Republic's association shall be made on the basis of a referendum by a majority vote of the total number of electors in the Republic.

Such referendum shall be held within 30 days from the date the decision was rendered by the Croatian Sabor.

The provisions of this Constitution concerning association shall also relate to conditions and procedure for disassociation (secession) of the Republic of Croatia, except when owing to extraordinary circumstances the Croatian Sabor may, at the proposal of a third of the representatives, or of the President of the Republic, or the Government of the Republic of Croatia, for the purposes of protection of the Republic of Croatia, decide on disassociation (secession) by a two-thirds majority vote of all representatives present.

VIII. AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

Article 136

Amendment of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia may be proposed by at least one fifth of the representatives in the Chamber of Representatives of the Croatian Sabor, the President of the Republic, and the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 137

The Chamber of Representatives shall, upon hearing the opinion of the Chamber of Županije, decide by a majority vote of all representatives whether or not to start proceedings for the amendment of the Constitution.

A draft amendment of the Constitution shall require a majority vote of all representatives.

Article 138

A decision to amend the Constitution shall, on the basis of a prior opinion of the Chamber of Županije, be made by the Chamber of Representatives by a two-thirds majority vote of all representatives.

Article 139

Amendment of the Constitution shall be promulgated by the Chamber of Representatives of the Croatian Sabor.

IX. TRANSITIONAL AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Article 140

The Republic of Croatia shall remain part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia until a new agreement is reached by the Yugoslav republics, or until the Croatian Sabor decides otherwise.

If the territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia is infringed by an act of or procedure by a federal organ or an organ of other republics or provinces, members of the Federation, or if the Republic is brought into an unequal position in the Federation, or its interests are endangered, the Republic of Croatia's organs shall on the basis of the right to self-determination and the sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia established by the Constitution, make the necessary decisions for the protection of the sovereignty and interests of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 141

This Constitution shall apply as of the date of its promulgation by the Croatian Sabor, unless otherwise specified by the Constitutional Act for its implementation regarding the application of its individual provisions.

Elections for the Croatian Sabor and the President of the Republic shall be called in accordance with the electoral laws, which shall be passed not later than one year after the promulgation of this Constitution.

Article 142

A Constitutional Act shall be passed for the implementation of this Constitution.

Pursuant to Article 438 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, the Sabor of the Republic of Croatia enacted at the session of the Chamber of Associated Labour, the Chamber of Communes and the Socio-Political Chamber, held on December 22, 1990, the

DECISION
on the Promulgation of the Constitution
of the Republic of Croatia

The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, enacted by the Sabor of the Republic of Croatia at the session of the Chamber of Associated Labour, the Chamber of Communes and the Socio-Political Chamber, held on December 21, 1990, is hereby promulgated and becomes effective.

Number: 6301-90-9

Zagreb, December 22, 1990

PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA (SABOR)

THE LAW ON CROATIAN CITIZENSHIP

THE LAW ON CROATIAN CITIZENSHIP
(Amended Text)

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law regulates Croatian citizenship, the prerequisites for its acquisition as well as for its termination.

Article 2

The citizen of the Republic of Croatia who is at the same time a foreign citizen, shall be, before the authorities of the Republic of Croatia, deemed to be exclusively a Croatian citizen.

II. ACQUIRING CITIZENSHIP

Article 3

Croatian citizenship shall be acquired:

1. by origin;
2. by birth on the territory of the Republic of Croatia;
3. by naturalization;
4. according to international treaties.

Article 4

A child shall acquire Croatian citizenship by origin if:

1. both of his or her parents were, at the time of his or her birth, Croatian citizens;
2. one of his or her parents was, at the time of his or her birth, a Croatian citizen, and the child was born in the Republic of Croatia;
3. one of his or her parents was, at the time of his or her birth, a Croatian citizen, while the other was a stateless person or a person whose citizenship was unknown, and the child was born abroad.

The child who is a foreign citizen or is a stateless person, shall acquire Croatian citizenship by origin, if, according to the provisions of a special Law, he or she was adopted with kinship legal effect by Croatian citizens. Such a child shall be deemed to be a Croatian citizen from the moment of his or her birth.

Article 5

A child born abroad whose one parent was, at the time of his or her birth, a Croatian citizen shall acquire Croatian citizenship by origin if he or she is, by the age of eighteen, signed up for registration as Croatian citizen by the authorized body of the Republic of Croatia abroad or in the Republic of Croatia or if he or she establishes residence in the Republic of Croatia.

A child born abroad, whose one parent was, at the time of his or her birth a Croatian citizen, but he or she does not meet one of the prerequisites from Paragraph 1 of this Article, shall acquire Croatian citizenship if he or she would otherwise be left stateless.

A child who shall acquire Croatian citizenship according to Paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article is deemed to be a Croatian citizen from the moment of his or her birth.

Article 6
(deleted)

Article 7

The child who was born or found on the territory of the Republic of Croatia shall acquire Croatian citizenship if both of his or her parents are unknown or are persons whose citizenship is unknown or are stateless persons. The child shall lose Croatian citizenship if by the time he or she is fourteen it shall be determined that both of his or her parents are foreign citizens.

Article 8

A foreign citizen who files a petition for acquiring Croatian citizenship shall acquire Croatian citizenship by naturalization if he or she meets the following prerequisites:

1. that he or she has reached the age of eighteen years and that his or her legal capacity has not been taken away.
2. that he or she has had his or her foreign citizenship revoked or that he or she submits proof that he or she will get a revocation if he or she would be admitted to Croatian citizenship.
3. that before the filing of the petition he or she had a registered place of residence for a period of not less than five years constantly on the territory of the Republic of Croatia.
4. that he or she is proficient in the Croatian language and Latin script.
5. that a conclusion can be derived from his or her conduct that he or she is attached to the legal system and customs persisting in the Republic of Croatia and that he or she accepts the Croatian culture.

It shall be deemed that the prerequisites from point 2 paragraph 1 of this Article have been met, if the petition was filed by a stateless person or by a person who, according to the Law of the country whose citizen he or she is, will lose it by naturalization.

If the foreign country does not envisage the revocation or is asking for prerequisites to be met, which can not be met, a statement by the person who has filed the petition stating that if he or she acquires Croatian citizenship, he or she renounces foreign citizenship, is sufficient.

Article 8a

A guarantee of admission to Croatian citizenship may be issued to a foreigner who has filed a petition for admission to Croatian citizenship, and who, at the time of filing a petition did not receive a revocation of foreign citizenship or who does not have proof that he would get a revocation if he gets admitted to Croatian citizenship, if he meets all other prerequisites from Article 8, Paragraph 1, of this Law.

The guarantee issued shall be valid for a period of two years.

Article 9

A person who is born on the territory of the Republic of Croatia can acquire Croatian citizenship although he or she does not meet the prerequisites from Article 8, paragraph 1, points 1, 2 and 4 of this Law.

Article 10

The foreigner who is married to a Croatian citizen and to whom permanent residency on the territory of the Republic of Croatia had been approved, can acquire Croatian citizenship by naturalization although he or she does not meet the prerequisites from Article 8, paragraph 1, points 1-4 of this Law.

Article 11

An emigrant, as well as his or her descendants can acquire Croatian citizenship by naturalization although they do not meet the prerequisites from Article 8, paragraph 1, points 1-4 of this Law.

The foreign citizen who is married to an emigrant who has acquired Croatian citizenship according to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article can acquire Croatian citizenship although he or she does not meet the prerequisites from Article 8 paragraph 1, points 1-4 of this Law.

According to paragraph 1 of this Article, an emigrant is a person who has emigrated from Croatia with the intention to live permanently abroad.

Article 12

A foreign citizen whose admission to Croatian citizenship would be of interest for the Republic of Croatia, can acquire Croatian citizenship by naturalization although he or she does not meet the prerequisites from Article 8, paragraph 1, points 1-4 of this Law.

Croatian citizenship can be acquired by the spouse of the person from paragraph 1 of this Article who has acquired Croatian citizenship although he or she does not meet the prerequisites from Article 8, paragraph 1, point 1-4 of this Law.

The authorized Ministry shall issue an opinion on the existence of an interest in the admission to Croatian citizenship of a foreigner from paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 13

A minor shall acquire Croatian citizenship by naturalization:

1. if both parents acquire citizenship by naturalization, or,
2. if only one parent acquires citizenship by naturalization and the child lives in the Republic of Croatia, or,
3. if only one parent acquires citizenship by naturalization, the other one is a stateless person or a person of unknown citizenship and the child is living abroad.

According to the provision of Paragraph 1. of this Article, a minor of a person from Article 9. of this Law shall acquire citizenship by naturalization.

Article 14

A minor who is a foreign citizen or a stateless person, which was adopted by a Croatian citizen, with parental legal effect shall acquire Croatian citizenship upon the filing of a petition by his or her adoptive parents, although he or she does not meet the prerequisites from Article 8, Paragraph 1, points 1-4 of this Law.

Article 15

A Croatian citizen who petitioned for and had his or her Croatian citizenship revoked for the reasons of acquiring citizenship in another country, which was set forth as a prerequisite by the foreign country in which he or she has place of residence for conducting a

profession or a business, can regain Croatian citizenship although he or she does not meet the prerequisites from Article 8, paragraph 1, points 1-4 of this Law.

Article 16

A member of the Croatian people who does not have a place of residence in the Republic of Croatia can acquire Croatian citizenship if he or she meets the prerequisites from Article 8, paragraph 1, point 5 of this Law and if he or she issues a written statement that he or she considers himself or herself to be a Croatian citizen.

The statement from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be given before the competent authority or before the diplomatic or consular office of the Republic of Croatia abroad.

III. TERMINATION OF CITIZENSHIP

Article 17

Croatian citizenship shall be terminated:

1. by revocation;
2. by renouncement;
3. according to international treaties.

Article 18

A revocation of Croatian citizenship can be given to the person who has filed a petition for a revocation and meets the following prerequisites:

1. that he or she has reached 18 years of age;
2. that there are no impediments related to his or her military service obligations;
3. that he or she has paid due taxes, duties and other public obligations as well as obligations towards the legal and physical persons in the Republic of Croatia, for which a writ of execution was issued;
4. that he or she has duly settled all the property related legal issues stemming from marriage or from the child-parent relationship towards the Croatian citizens and towards the persons who remain in the Republic of Croatia;
5. that he or she is a foreign citizen or that he or she has proved that he or she will acquire foreign citizenship;

A revocation of Croatian citizenship can not be acquired by a person against whom in the Republic of Croatia criminal proceedings are being carried out for an act which is prosecuted ex offa or if he or she was sentenced to jail in the Republic of Croatia, until he or she serves the sentence.

Article 19

The decree on the revocation of Croatian citizenship shall be set aside by a special decree, upon the receipt of a petition by a person whose citizenship was revoked if he or she does not acquire foreign citizenship in one year from the date of the publishing of the decree on the revocation in "Narodne novine" and he or she continues to live in the Republic of Croatia.

The decree on revocation shall be set aside by a special decree upon the receipt of a petition from the person whose citizenship was revoked and who moved out of the Republic of Croatia if he or she did not acquire foreign citizenship in three years from the date of moving, and if he or she notifies the diplomatic or consular office of the Republic of Croatia abroad or directly the authority in charge of issuing the decree on revocation about this within the following three years.

Article 20

Croatian citizenship shall be terminated by revocation for a child by the age of eighteen:

1. upon the petition from both parents whose citizenship was terminated by revocation, or,
2. if Croatian citizenship was terminated in this way for one parent, while the other parent is a foreign citizen;

Croatian citizenship shall be terminated by revocation upon the petition by the adoptive parents, for a child by the age of eighteen, who was adopted with kinship legal effect by foreign citizens.

Article 21

The Croatian citizen who has reached the age of eighteen who resides abroad and who is at the same time a foreign citizen, can renounce his or her Croatian citizenship.

Article 22

Croatian citizenship shall be terminated by renouncement for a child by the age of eighteen:

1. upon the petition from both parents whose citizenship was terminated by renouncement, or,
2. if Croatian citizenship was terminated in this way for one parent, while the other parent is a foreign citizen.

Croatian citizenship shall be terminated by renouncement upon the petition by the adoptive parents, for a child by the age of eighteen, who was adopted with kinship legal effect by foreign citizens.

Article 23

The person whose Croatian citizenship was terminated according to Article 20 or Article 22 of this Law, while he or she was a minor, shall regain Croatian citizenship if he or she for a period of not less than a year constantly resides on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and if he or she issues a written statement stating that he or she considers himself or herself a Croatian citizen.

IV PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS

Article 24

The petition for the acquisition or termination of citizenship shall be filed with the police headquarters or police station.

The petition for the acquisition or termination of citizenship may be filed through the diplomatic or consular office of the Republic of Croatia abroad.

The petition for acquiring citizenship for a minor shall be filed by a parent, namely the parent shall issue a written statement stating that he or she considers himself or herself a Croatian citizen.

In the case of the acquisition or termination of citizenship, the consent of a child older than 14 years of age is mandatory.

Article 24 a

Croatian citizenship is acquired by naturalization as of the day on which the decree on admission to Croatian citizenship was served.

Croatian citizenship acquired by a given statement is acquired as of the date of the given statement.

Croatian citizenship is terminated by revocation as of the date on which the decree on revocation of Croatian citizenship was served.

Croatian citizenship is being terminated by renouncement as of the date of the given statement on renouncement.

Article 25

The affairs regarding citizenship shall be conducted by the Ministry of the Interior, and the decree on the acquisition or termination of citizenship shall be issued by the Minister of the Interior.

Article 26

The Ministry of the Interior shall deny a petition for the acquisition or termination of citizenship if the prerequisites are not met, unless otherwise specified by this Law.

The Ministry of the Interior may deny a petition for the acquisition or termination of citizenship although all the prerequisites are met if it is of the opinion that there are reasons of interest for the Republic of Croatia because of which the petition for the acquisition or termination of the citizenship should be denied.

Article 27

A register shall be kept on Croatian citizenship.

The Register of Citizenship shall be kept by the Municipal Registrar's Office, while the Register of Croatian citizens who reside abroad shall be kept by the respective diplomatic or consular office of the Republic of Croatia abroad as well.

Persons born in the Republic of Croatia shall be registered in the Register of Citizenship kept by the Registrar's Office of the municipality in which the place of birth of that person is.

Persons born abroad shall be registered in the Register of Citizenship kept by the Registrar's Office of the Municipality in which the person filing the petition for the acquisition or termination of Croatian citizenship resides.

Persons who acquire Croatian citizenship on the basis of the provisions of this Law, and who do not reside in the Republic of Croatia, shall be registered in the Central Register. The Central Register shall be kept by the body authorized for carrying out general administration in the City of Zagreb.

Article 28

The Certificate of Citizenship is a public document which serves to prove Croatian citizenship, and is issued by the Municipal Registrar's Office or the authorized diplomatic or consular office of the Republic of Croatia abroad.

The Ministry of the Interior is in charge of the procedure for the determination of citizenship.

Article 29

Croatian citizenship is evidenced by a valid identity card, military identity card or passport.

A Croatian citizen who does not have any of the documents listed in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall prove Croatian citizenship with the Certificate of Citizenship which shall be issued by the Municipal Registrar's Office, based on the records.

V TRANSITIONAL AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Article 30

A Croatian citizen is deemed to be a person who has acquired this status according to the Laws valid until the taking effect of this Law.

A member of the Croatian people who, by the date on which this Law takes effect, is not a Croatian citizen, and on the said date has registered place of residence in the Republic of Croatia, shall be deemed to be a Croatian citizen if he or she issues a written statement that he or she considers himself or herself a Croatian citizen.

The written statement from Paragraph 2 of this Article shall be submitted to the police headquarters or police station of the municipality on whose territory the person resides.

Determination of the prerequisites from Paragraph 2. of this Article shall be carried out by the police headquarters or police station. If they shall determine that all the prerequisites are met, they shall order an entry into the Register of Citizenship without issuing a written decree. If they shall determine that all the prerequisites are not met, they shall deny the petition by a decree.

Article 31

The Minister of the Interior shall prescribe forms for keeping the Register of Citizenship, the content of Certificates of Citizenship and the manner of keeping the Register.

The Minister of the Interior shall determine the price of the form for the Certificate of Citizenship which shall be paid by the petitioner.

Article 32

The impediments for the revocation of citizenship regarding military service (Article 18, Paragraph 1, point 2) shall be prescribed by the Minister of Defence after acquiring consent from the Minister of the Interior.

Article 33

The regulations according to the provisions of Article 31 and 32 of this Law shall be passed within 60 days of the date on which the Law takes effect.

Article 34

Information contained in the Registers of Citizenship according to Article 4, Paragraph 2 and Article 20, Paragraph 2 of this Law are an official secret.

Article 35

The procedures initiated according to the Law on Citizenship of the Socialist Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" No. 32/77) shall be completed according to the provisions of this Law.

Article 36

The supervision upon the implementation of this Law and the regulations passed on the basis of this Law shall be carried out by the Ministry of the Interior.

Article 37

The Law on Citizenship of the Socialist Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine", No. 32/77) shall be annulled on the day on which this Law takes effect.

Until the regulations from Article 31 of this Law are passed, the Regulations on keeping the Register, the form for keeping the Register and the form for the Certificate of Citizenship ("Narodne novine" No. 7/78, 42/81) shall apply.

Article 38

This Law enters into force on the day of its publication in "Narodne Novine".

Number: 224-01/91-01/03
Zagreb, June 26. 1991.

PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA (SABOR)

**THE LAW ON ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES
TO THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
(Amended Text)**

**THE LAW ON ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
(Amended Text)**

General provisions

Article 1.

This Law shall regulate elections for representatives to the Chamber of Representatives and the Chamber of Counties of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (herein: elections for representatives).

Article 2.

Representatives shall be elected to a four year term by Croatian citizens who are eighteen years of age or older (herein: voters) in direct elections by secret ballot.

Article 3.

A Croatian citizen eighteen years of age or older may be elected as a representative.

Article 4.

The President of the Republic of Croatia shall call elections for representatives.

At least thirty days must pass from the day the elections are called to the day of the elections for representatives.

The day of elections for representatives shall be determined by the decision on calling elections.

Article 5.

At elections for representatives, voters who are outside the borders of the Republic of Croatia at the time of elections shall be able to secure their right to vote in the diplomatic-consular offices and foreign offices of the Republic of Croatia.

Voters who at the time of elections are outside the border of the Republic of Croatia but who have residency on the territory of the Republic of Croatia shall, voting in accordance with Paragraph 1. of this Article, elect representatives according to their residency on the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Voters who do not have residency on the territory of the Republic of Croatia shall, voting in accordance with Paragraph 1. of this Article, elect representatives to the Chamber of Representatives on the basis of special lists, with the conditions and in the manner which is determined by Article 24a of this Law.

Article 6.

Nobody can at the same time be a representative to the Chamber of Representatives and the Chamber of Counties.

A representative cannot at the same time be a judge on the Constitutional Court of Croatia, a judge, an attorney for the state (*ljavni pravobranitelj*), an assistant attorney for the state, a public prosecutor, an assistant public prosecutor, an ombudsman, an assistant ombudsman, the president of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, a vice-president of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, a minister or other member of the Government of the Republic of Croatia or deputy minister, assistant minister, director of a state institute or agency, secretary of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, secretary of a ministry, director of an administrative organization within a ministry, head of an office and director of an agency of

the Government of the Republic of Croatia, Chief of Staff to the Office of the President of the Republic, Head of the Office for National Security, ambassador, general consul, county prefect, mayor of the City of Zagreb, deputy county prefect, deputy mayor of the City of Zagreb, regular or reserve officer of the armed forces which as military commander of the Croatian Army are appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic or Minister of Defense. A law may proscribe that the performance of some other duties shall not be compatible with the duties of a representative.

During the time that the representative is performing the duties from Paragraph 2. of this Article, his or her mandate as representative is set aside, and a deputy representative performs the duties of representative instead of him or her.

The representative elected in an voting unit who accepts any of the duties from Paragraph 2. of this Article shall be replaced by a deputy representative elected in the voting unit. The representative elected from a state list who accepts any of the duties from Paragraph 2. of this Article shall be replaced by that unelected candidate on the state list from which the representative was elected, designated by the political party which holds the state list or another proposer of the list, as determined by law. The representative elected from a special list on the basis of which voters without residency on the territory of the Republic of Croatia elect representatives for the Chamber of Representatives (herein: special list) who accepts any of the duties from Paragraph 2. of this Article shall be replaced by one of the deputy representatives elected together with the representatives from the special list, designated by the political party which holds the special list or another proposer of the list, as determined by law.

Upon the cessation of the duties from Paragraph 2. of this Article, the representative elected in the voting unit from a state or special list shall have the right to return to the Chamber of Representatives in the place of the representative who replaced him or her if a written request is made to the president of the chamber within eight days of the cessation of the duties from Paragraph 2. of this Article. The representative can ask to return to the chamber once during the mandate of the representative.

The deputy representative shall begin to perform representative duties after the Chamber of Representatives or Chamber of Counties confirms that the representative is performing any of the duties from Paragraph 2. of this Article.

Article 7.

Representatives do not have an obligatory mandate. Representatives can not be recalled.

Article 8.

The mandate of the representative shall be terminated before the term for which he or she was elected:

1. if he or she tenders his or her resignation;
2. if he or she is judged by a final court decision to be incompetent;
3. if by a final court decision he or she is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of more than six months.

Article 9.

Representatives shall have deputies who will assume their duties in the case that one of the conditions cited in Article 8 of this Law occurs.

Deputy representatives shall be elected, together with representatives, in the manner determined by this Law.

Article 10.

Members of ethnic and national communities or minorities who make up more than 8 % of the population of the Republic of Croatia on the basis of the census of 1981 shall have the right to representation in the Parliament proportional to their share in the total population in the manner determined by this Law. The basis for calculating their proportional representation in the Chamber of Representatives shall be the number of 120 representatives of this Chamber.

Members of ethnic and national communities or minorities whose share in the population of the Republic of Croatia is less than 8 % shall have the right to elect at least five representatives to the Chamber of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia, and one each among them must be elected from the ranks of members of the Hungarian, Italian, Czech and Slovak, as well as Ruthenian and Ukrainian and the German and Austrian minorities.

Article 11.

The freedom of choice of the voter and the secrecy of the vote shall be guaranteed.

Nobody can be held liable for voting or because he or she did not vote.

Nobody can ask a voter to reveal his or her vote.

Candidacy

Article 12.

Political parties registered in the Republic of Croatia and voters, individually or in groups, can propose candidates for representatives and their deputies.

Two or more parties registered in the Republic of Croatia can propose a candidate and his or her deputy and a joint state list, or special list, or county list.

Political parties propose candidates for representatives and their deputies in the manner envisaged by their statutes or by a special decision passed on the basis of the Statute.

Article 13.

Voters shall propose candidates for representatives and their deputies on the basis of validly collected signatures.

Candidates for representative proposed by voters cannot be members of any political party.

When voters propose candidates for representative and his or her deputy in a voting unit in which, according to this Law, one representative and his or her deputy are elected, at least 400 signatures are necessary for a valid candidacy.

In the voting units from Article 10. Paragraph 2. of this Law, 100 signatures are necessary for a valid candidacy.

When voters propose a state list, at least 5,000 signatures are necessary for a valid candidacy.

When voters propose a special list, at least 500 signatures are necessary for a valid candidacy.

When voters propose a county list, at least 500 signatures are necessary for a valid candidacy.

Article 14.

In the procedure for the candidacy of representatives and their deputies, signatures of voters shall be collected on proscribed forms on which the name and surname, nationality, address and identification number of the proposed candidate shall be stated and this same data, except for nationality, shall be stated for each signatory.

Each voter can with his or her signature support only one candidate for representative and only one state list, or special list or county list.

Article 15.

Proposals of candidates for representative and his or her deputy who according to this Law are elected individually in a voting unit must be registered with the election commission of the voting unit within 14 days of the calling of elections at the latest. Proposals of state lists, and special lists as well as proposals of county lists must be registered with the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia, or with the county election commission within 14 days of the calling of elections at the latest.

The proposal of a candidate from Paragraph 1 of this Article must state the name and surname, nationality, address and identification number of each proposed candidate as well as a verified statement from the candidate about his or her acceptance of the candidacy.

The proposal of a state list must along with the data from the previous paragraph also include the name of the list, and candidates must be listed in order from number 1 to the final number 80. The proposer freely determines the order of candidates on the list.

The proposal of a special list must along with the data from Paragraphs 2 and 3. of this Article also include the name and surname of the deputy for each of the candidates on the list, and candidates must be listed in order from number 1 to the final number 12. The proposer freely determines the order of candidates on the list.

The proposal of a county list must along with the data from Paragraphs 2 and 3. of this Article also include the name and surname of the deputy for each of the candidates on the list, and candidates must be listed in order from number 1 to the final number 3. The proposer freely determines the order of candidates on the list.

The name of the list shall be the full name, and if a abbreviated form exists as a name of the party, parties or party coalition which has proposed the list, then this too shall be indicated. If a group of voters has proposed a list, its name is "independent state list," or "independent special list," or "independent county list."

The bearer of the list does not have to be a proposed candidate on the list.

Article 16.

The authorized election commission of a voting unit shall, within 48 hours of the expiry of the deadline from Article 15, Paragraph 1. of this Law, compose and announce a list of candidates for the voting unit from all the validly proposed candidates in all daily newspapers in the Republic of Croatia and on Croatian Radio-Television.

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall within 48 hours of the expiry of the deadline from Article 15. Paragraph 1 of this Law, accept and announce all validly proposed state lists and special lists in all daily newspapers in the Republic of Croatia and on Croatian Radio-Television.

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall announce the collective list of all validly proposed state lists, and special lists, in the manner

prescribed in the previous paragraph. The collective list shall consist of the name of each state list as well as the name and surname of the bearer of each state list.

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall, within the period from Paragraph 2. of this Article, provide to Croatian diplomatic-consular offices and foreign offices all accepted state lists and special lists as well as the collective list of state lists and the collective list of special lists in order for them to be announced publicly.

The county election commission shall accept and announce the county lists and the collective list of county lists under the conditions, within the period and in the manner prescribed to the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia for accepting and announcing state lists and collective lists of state lists in Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.

Article 17.

On a list of candidates of a voting unit, candidates shall be registered in alphabetical order according to their surnames. Along with their name and surname and identification number, it is also necessary to state the name of the party, parties or party coalition which has proposed the candidate. If the candidate has been proposed by voters, then along with his name and surname, the words, "independent candidate" must also appear.

On the collective list of a state list, or special list, or county list, the full name of the party or coalition which has proposed the list shall appear in alphabetical order. If several parties have proposed a joint state list, or special list, or county list, it shall appear on the collective list according to the name of the first party listed in the proposal.

Article 18.

From the day when the lists of candidates of voting units and the collective list of state lists, or special lists or county lists, are published, until 24 hours before elections, all candidates for representative and all political parties which have proposed candidates have the right to put forth and explain their election platforms and election campaign under the same conditions.

Article 19.

Croatian Radio-Television shall be obligated during the election campaign, within the framework of its radio and television programming, to enable all political parties, minority communities from Article 10. of this Law, which are taking part in elections for representatives to put forth within an equal amount of time their election platforms.

All means of public communication shall be obligated to enable under the same conditions political parties and minority communities from Article 10. of this Law which are taking part in elections for representatives as well as candidates for representative to put forth their platforms and to publicize their election campaigns.

Article 20.

On the day of elections as well as 24 hours before them, there shall be a ban on all campaigning as well as on any announcement of early results or predictions of election results.

Article 21.

A candidate for representative who is elected by individual vote in the voting unit and who receives at least 6 % of the votes and a political party whose state list or special list or county list receives at least 5 % of the votes in the elections shall have the right to an equivalent supplement for the expenses of the election campaign.

Funds for covering the supplement from the previous paragraph shall be secured from resources for covering the expenses of the elections.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall at the latest 30 days before the day of elections determine the amount of the supplement from Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Elections of Representatives to the Chamber of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia

Article 22.

To the Chamber of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (herein: Chamber of Representatives), 124 representatives shall be elected.

The number of representatives to the Chamber of Representatives can be increased in accordance with the conditions of Article 26. of this Law.

Article 23.

In the Chamber of Representatives, 32 representatives shall be elected in voting units in which one representative is elected in each.

Twenty eight representatives shall be elected in voting units in which nearly the same number of voters elect one representative in each.

Members of the Hungarian, Italian, Czech and Slovak, as well as Ruthenian and Ukrainian and German and Austrian minorities shall each elect one representative to the Chamber of Representatives, in special voting units which are determined by the Law on Voting Units for the Chamber of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia.

Regardless of whether one or more candidates takes part in the elections, the candidate who receives the largest number of votes shall be elected as representative. If two or more candidates receive the same number of votes, the elections shall be repeated.

Article 24.

In the Chamber of Representatives, 80 representatives shall be elected in such a way that the territory of the entire Republic of Croatia makes up one voting unit and all voters who take part in elections shall choose on the basis of state lists all representatives.

The number of representatives who shall be elected from each state list shall be determined in the following manner:

The total number of votes which each state list receives (voting mass of list) shall be divided with numbers from 1 to a final 80. Of all results received, the eightieth result is the common divisor by which the total number of votes of each state list (voting mass of list) shall be divided. Each state list shall receive as many representative seats as the number of times the total number of its votes received (voting mass) can be divided by the common divisor. IF the votes are divided such that it cannot be determined which among two or more state lists received which representative seat, it shall go to that state list which received more votes.

The state list of a political party or independent state list which receives less than 5 % of the votes at elections shall not take part in the division of repre-

sentative seats. The state list of two political parties or a coalition two-party list which receives less than 8 % of the votes at elections shall not take part in the division of representative seats. The state list of three or more political parties or a coalition list of three or more parties which receives less than 11 % of the votes at elections shall not take part in the division of representative seats.

Article 24a.

In the Chamber of Representatives, 12 representatives shall be elected by voters who do not have a residence on the territory of the Republic of Croatia on the basis of special lists.

The number of representatives who shall be elected from each special list shall be determined in the following manner:

The total number of votes which each special list (voting mass of list) received shall be divided from the numbers 1 to the final number 12. Of all results received, the twelfth result is the common divisor by which the total number of votes of each special list (voting mass of list) is to be divided. Each special list will receive as many representative seats as the number of times the total number of its votes received (voting mass) is divided by the common divisor. If the votes are divided such that it cannot be determined which among two or more special lists received which representative seat, it will go to that special list which received more votes.

The special list of a political party or a special independent list which receives less than 5% of the votes at elections shall not take part in the division of representative seats. The special list of two political parties or a coalition two-party list which receives less than 8% of the votes at elections shall not take part in the division of representative places. The special list of three or more political parties or a coalition list of three or more parties which receives less than 11% of the votes at elections shall not take part in the division of representative seats.

Article 25.

From each state list, candidates shall be elected from number 1 to the number of how many representative seats the specific list received.

Deputy representatives from each state list shall be candidates who were not elected.

From each special list, candidates shall be elected from the number 1 to the number of how many representative seats the specific list received.

Together with representatives who are elected from each special list, their deputies are also elected.

Article 26.

If at elections for representatives to the Chamber of Representatives, the representation of ethnic and national communities or minorities as called for according to Article 10. of this Law is not attained, the number of representatives of the Chamber of Representatives shall be increased to the number which is necessary in order to realize the called for representation and those members of the specific community or minority shall be considered elected representatives who were candidates on state lists, but who were not elected according to the proportional success of each list at the elections.

If the called upon representation of a community or minority cannot be achieved even in the manner from the previous paragraph, the President of the Republic of Croatia shall call supplementary elections in the number of special voting units necessary to achieve the proportion. The supplementary elections

must be held within 60 days from the first session of the newly-elected Chambers of Parliament.

Elections of Representatives to the Chamber of Counties of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia

Article 27.

Three representatives shall be elected in each county to the Chamber of Counties of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia such that the territory of the county makes up one voting unit and all voters who participate in elections select all three representatives of the respective county on the basis of county lists.

The number of representatives who shall be elected from each county list shall be determined in the following manner:

The total number of votes which each county list (voting mass of list) receives shall be divided from the numbers 1 to a final 3. Of all the results received, the third result is the common divisor by which the total number of votes of each county list (voting mass of list) shall be divided. Each county list shall receive as many representative seats as the number of times the total number of votes it received (voting mass) is divided by the common divisor. If the votes are divided such that it cannot be determined which among two or more county lists would receive which representative seats, it shall be given to that county list which received more votes.

The county list which receives less than 5% of the votes at elections shall not take part in the division of representative seats.

Article 28.

From each county list, candidates shall be elected from the number 1 to the number of however many representative seats the specific list received.

Together with the representative who was elected from each county list, his or her deputy shall also be elected.

Bodies for Carrying Out Elections

Article 29.

The bodies for carrying out elections for representatives are:

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia, the election commissions of voting units, the county election commissions and voting boards.

Members of the election commission and voting board as well as deputy members of these bodies can only be persons who have the right to vote.

Members of the election commissions and their deputies must be lawyers and cannot be members of any political party.

Members of the voting board and their deputies cannot be members of any political party.

One representative of the majority party or coalition and one representative of the opposition parties according to the party situation in the previously elected chamber for whose representatives elections have been called can participate in the work of the election commissions and voting boards. The parties determine this representative by agreement or if this is not attained by the day of the start of work of the election commissions or voting boards, the choice will be made by a drawing carried out among the parties of the proposed candidates before the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia for elections commissions and before election commissions of voting units for voting boards.

Article 30.

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall be made up of a chairperson and four members of whom each shall have a deputy which is named by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia from the ranks of judges of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia and other eminent lawyers.

The election commission of a voting unit shall be made up of a chairperson and two members of whom each has a deputy which is named by the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia from the ranks of judges or other lawyers.

The county election commission shall be made up of a chairperson and two members of whom each shall have a deputy which is named by the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia from the ranks of judges or other lawyers.

Article 31.

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia:

1. shall be concerned about the legal preparations and carrying out of elections for representatives;

2. shall name the members of the elections commissions and give mandatory instructions for the work of election commissions of voting units and voting boards;

3. shall determine polling places and name voting boards in Croatian diplomatic-consular offices and foreign offices;

4. shall proscribe the forms for the procedure of preparing and carrying out elections;

5. shall supervise the work of the election commissions of voting units;

6. shall on the basis of valid proposals publish state lists and special lists and put together a collective list of state lists and a collective list of special lists;

7. shall supervise the fairness of election campaigns in accordance with this Law;

8. shall publish election results for representatives;

9. shall carry out other tasks determined by this Law.

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia is obligated to announce in all daily newspapers in the Republic of Croatia and on Croatian Radio-Television the mandatory instructions for the work of election commissions of voting units and voting boards.

Article 32.

The election commission of a voting unit:

1. shall be concerned about the legal carrying out of elections at the polling places on its territory;

2. shall determine polling places;

3. shall name voting boards;

4. shall carry out all technical preparations for carrying out elections on its territory in accordance with the mandatory instructions of the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia;

5. shall put together and publish the list of candidates for representative in the voting unit on the basis of the valid proposal of candidates;

6. shall gather and collect voting results at the polling places on its territory and provide them to the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia in the manner and within the period so determined;

7. shall carry out other tasks determined by this Law.

Article 32a.

The county election commission:

1. shall be concerned about the legal preparations for elections for representatives to the Chamber of Counties;

2. shall be concerned about the legal carrying out of elections at the polling places in the county;

3. shall carry out all technical preparations for carrying out elections on the territory of the county in accordance with the mandatory instructions of the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia;

4. shall announce the county lists and put together and announce the collective list of county lists on the basis of valid proposals;

5. shall supervise the fairness of the election campaign in accordance with this Law;

6. shall gather and collect voting results for the election of representatives to the Chamber of Counties at polling places on the territory of the county and provide them to the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia in the manner and within the period so determined;

7. shall carry out other tasks determined by this Law.

Article 33.

Voting boards shall directly carry out the voting at elections for representatives and shall secure the fairness and secrecy of the vote.

A voting board shall be appointed for each location where voting is to take place. The voting board shall be composed of a chairperson and two members. Deputies shall also be determined for the chairperson and members of the board.

The authorized election commission shall name the members and deputy members of the voting board at the latest five days before the day on which elections for representatives are to be held.

Carrying out elections

Article 34.

Voting for the elections of representatives shall be conducted at polling places on the territory of the Republic of Croatia and in accordance with Article 5. of this Law at polling places at Croatian diplomatic offices and foreign offices.

A number shall be allocated to each polling place.

Five days before elections at the latest, the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall announce which polling places have been set up with a notation on which voters will vote at a particular place for the polling places abroad, while the election commissions of voting units shall do this for the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 35.

Voters in the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia shall vote at polling places which are to be determined by the Minister of Administration at the proposal of the Minister of Defense.

Voters who as members of the crew of a sea or river boat of Croatia's merchant marines are on the day of elections outside the borders of the Republic of Croatia shall vote at polling places which will be determined by the Minister of Maritime Affairs.

Voters who are in custody shall vote at polling places which are to be determined by the Minister of Justice

Article 36.

Voting places shall be determined with consideration to the number of voters, to distance, and in such a way that the number of voters at a polling place is enough so that voting can be carried out without difficulty during the time allocated for voting. A special space shall be allocated each polling place.

The space allocated for voting shall be designed such that it secures the secrecy of the vote.

Voting and Confirming Results of Voting

Article 37.

Voting shall be carried out in person.

Voting shall be carried out on ballots.

The ballot shall be printed at the state printer which is determined by the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia and which is under its direct supervision and it must have a serial number imprinted on it.

Article 38.

The ballot for a voting unit where one representative is to be elected shall contain:

1. the name and surname of the candidate and his deputy;
2. the full and abbreviated name of the political party or parties or party coalition which has proposed a candidate. If the candidate has been proposed by a group of voters, along with his name and surname, the notation "independent candidate" should appear;
3. serial number.

Candidates shall appear on the ballot in the order in which they appear on the list of candidates. A number shall be placed before the name and surname of each candidate.

Article 39.

The ballot for one of the state lists or special lists or county lists shall contain:

1. the name of the list;
2. the name and surname of the bearer of the list;
3. serial number.

The ballot for the state list, special list or county list contains the same order as that which appears on the collective lists of the respective lists. A number appears before the name of the lists.

Article 40.

A vote shall be cast only for the candidates, or state lists, or special lists or county lists which appear on the ballot.

The ballot shall be filled out such that the number before the name of the candidate, or the name of the state list, special list or county list, for which the vote is being cast shall be circled.

That ballot for which it can also be determined in a secure and indisputable manner which candidate the voter selected shall be considered valid.

Article 41.

Incomplete ballots as well as completed ballots for which it cannot with certainty be determined which candidate, state list, special list or county list, the voter selected, shall be considered invalid.

The ballot on which a voter selected two or more candidates, or two or more state lists, special lists or county lists, shall also be considered invalid.

Article 42.

Voting shall last uninterrupted from 7 a.m. until 7 p.m..

At 7 p.m., the polls shall be closed. Voters at the polls at that time shall be able to vote.

The poll at which all registered voters voted shall close before the expiry of the period from the previous paragraph.

Article 43.

During the entire time of voting, all members of the voting board or their deputies must be present at the polling place.

The chairperson of the voting board shall be concerned about maintaining order and peace during the voting. If necessary, the chairperson shall ask for assistance from the police who will act according to his or her instructions upon arriving at the polls and in accordance with legal authorities.

Nobody shall be permitted to come armed except in the case envisaged in Paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 44.

The chairperson of the voting board or a member of the voting board authorized by him or her shall check on the voting list whether the voter who has arrived to vote is registered.

The voter who because of a physical disability or because he or she is illiterate cannot vote in the manner envisaged by this Law can come to the polling place with another person who is literate and who will upon his or her authorization circle the numbers before the names of the candidates, state lists, special lists or county lists for whom the voter is voting.

If the voter is not registered on the voting lists, the chairperson shall not permit him or her to vote except if he or she can prove he or she has the right to vote with a certificate from the authorized body.

If a voter who is unable to vote at the polling place informs the voting board about this, the board shall enable him or her to vote.

Voting in the manner stipulated in Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall by name be entered into the record of the work of the voting board.

Article 45.

At the close of voting, the voting board shall firstly count the number of unused ballots and place them in a special envelope which it shall seal.

After this, the voting board shall confirm according to the voting lists or the extract from the voting lists and on the basis of the record the total number of voters who voted and shall proceed to open the ballot boxes and count votes.

If while counting votes at the polling place, it is confirmed that the number of votes according to the voting lists is larger than the number of votes according to the ballots, the result of the voting according to the ballots shall be valid. If while counting the votes at the polling place, it is confirmed that a smaller number of voters voted than the number of votes in the ballot box, the voting board shall be dismissed and a new one appointed, and voting at that polling place shall be repeated. The result of voting at that polling place shall be confirmed after a repeat of the voting within 24 hours.

Article 46.

If the voting board confirms results of voting at a polling place, in the record of its work it shall write the number of voters according to the voting list, or the

extract from the voting list, how many voters voted according to the voting list, or the extract from the voting list, and how many on the basis of Article 44. Paragraph 3 of this Law and how many total, and how many votes each of the candidates received, and how many each state list, or special list, or county list received as well as how many ballots were declared invalid.

The record on the work of the voting board shall contain all other facts which are important for the voting.

Each member of the voting board can have his or her complaints listed in the record.

The record shall be signed by all members of the voting board.

Article 47.

The voting board shall provide the record on its work together with the rest of election material to the election commission of the voting unit within 12 hours at the latest from the closing of the polls.

The voting board in Croatian diplomatic-consular offices and foreign offices shall provide the lists from the previous Paragraph directly to the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia within 12 hours at the latest from the closing of the polls.

Article 48.

The election commission of the voting unit or the county election commission shall count the results of voting at the polling places on its territory at the latest within 24 hours from the closing of the polls.

The election commission of the voting unit or county election commission will provide election results on its territory to the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia together with the record on its work in the manner and within the period so determined.

Article 49.

The election commission of the voting unit shall maintain a record on its work in which it shall note:

1. the number of voters registered on the voting list, or extract from the voting list, on its territory;
2. the number of voters and number of ballots which were declared invalid;
3. the name and surname of each candidate with a notation on how many votes the individual candidate received in the voting unit;
4. the name and surname of the candidate who was elected in the voting unit;
5. the number of votes which each state list received on its territory.

Each member of the election commission of the voting unit can place his or her complaints on the record. The record shall be signed by all members of the election commission of the voting unit.

Article 49a.

The county election commission shall maintain a record of its work in which it shall note:

1. the number of voters registered on the voting lists or the extract from the voting list on its territory;
2. the number of votes and number of ballots which were declared invalid;
3. how many votes each county list received;
4. the number of representative seats which each county list received as well as the names and surnames of the candidates from each county list who were elected for representatives as well as the names and surnames of their deputies.

Each member of the county election commission can place his or her complaints on the record. The record shall be signed by all members of the election commission of the voting unit.

Article 50.

The results of elections for representatives shall be established by the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia on the basis of results of voting at all polling places in all voting units in the Republic.

Article 51.

When the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia establishes the results of voting for representatives, it shall immediately announce:

1. the number of voters registered on the voting lists, the number of voters who voted in each voting unit, how many votes an individual candidate in each voting unit received, how many votes the individual state list, special list or county list received, and how many invalid ballots there were;

2. the name and surname of the candidate who was elected in each voting unit where one representative is elected;

3. the number of representative seats which each state list, or each special list, received as well as the names and surnames of candidates from each state list, or special list who were elected representatives;

4. the number of representative seats which individual county list received in each county as well as the names and surnames of the candidate from individual county lists who were elected representatives in each county as well as the names and surnames of their deputies.

Expenses for conducting elections

Article 52.

The funds for covering expenses for conducting elections shall be secured from the state budget of the Republic of Croatia.

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall have at its disposal the funds from the previous paragraph.

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall determine the manner of using the funds for conducting elections and shall supervise their use.

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall distribute the appropriate funds to the election commissions in the voting units and to the county elections commissions.

Protection of the Right to Vote

Article 53.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia shall oversee the constitutionality and legality of the elections for representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia and shall settle election disputes in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 54.

A political party, two or more political parties, or voters who proposed candidates for representative, or a state list, special list or county list, as well as candidates for representative can file a complaint over illegality in the candidacy procedure.

A complaint over illegality in the election procedure can be filed only by a political party, two or more political parties and voters on whose candidates for representative, or whose state lists, special lists or

county lists, were voted at elections. The complain can also be filed by candidates for representatives on whom voting took place.

If several political parties, or several voters proposed a candidate for representative, or for state list, special list or county list, the complaint shall be considered valid also if only one political party, or any of the voters who was a proposer of the candidacy file it.

Article 55.

A complaint over illegality in the candidacy procedure and in the election procedure for representative shall be brought before the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia within 48 hours from the end of the day when the act against which a complaint is being filed was carried out.

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall be obliged to pass a decision on the complaint within 48 hours from the day the complaint was presented to it, or from the day when the election material about which the complaint relates was presented to it.

Article 56.

If the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia, in deciding on the complaint from Article 55. of this Law, confirms that there was illegality which significantly influenced, or could have influenced the results, it shall invalidate the acts in that procedure and order that the acts are repeated within a specified time which must enable the elections to be held on the day when they are called.

If there is no possibility of repeating the invalidated acts from the previous paragraph or if the illegality relates to voting procedure, and it significantly influenced or could have influenced the election results, the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall invalidate the election of representatives in certain voting unit, or the election on the basis of state lists, special lists or county lists and define a time period within which elections are to be repeated.

Article 57.

The filer of the complaint as well as candidates for representative who are dissatisfied with the decision have the right to appeal to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia against a decree from the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia.

The appeal from the previous paragraph shall be taken to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia within 48 hours from the end of the day when the contested decree was received.

The appeal shall be filed by means of the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia.

The appeal shall be considered filed within the deadline if it is filed with the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia before the deadline from Paragraph 2. of this Article expires.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia shall be obliged to pass a decision on the appeal within 48 hours of its receipt.

Article 58.

The complaint or appeal filed about the procedure of protecting the right to vote shall not delay the carrying out of election proceedings which are prescribed by this Law.

Interim and final provisions

Article 58a.

Until the announcement of the results of the population census of the Republic of Croatia, the provisions from Article 10, Article 22, Article 23, Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 3 as well as of Article 26 of this Law shall not apply for the elections of representatives to the Chamber of Representatives.

During the period from Paragraph 1 of this Article, 127 representatives shall be elected to the Chamber of Representatives.

During the period from Paragraph 1. of this Article, members of ethnic and national communities or minorities shall at elections for the Chamber of Representatives have the right to elect 8 representatives to the Chamber of Representatives.

Members of the Serbian ethnic community or minority shall elect 3 representatives in a voting unit which shall make up the territory of the entire Republic of Croatia. Among all candidates running in the voting unit, the three who receive the largest number of votes cast shall be elected. If it cannot be determined which three received the largest number of votes because candidates receive the same number of votes, the elections shall be repeated.

Members of the Hungarian, Italian, Czech and Slovak, as well as of the Ruthenian and Ukrainian and of the Germany and Austrian minorities shall elect each one representative to the Chamber of Representatives in special voting units which are determined by the Law on Voting Units for the Chamber of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia according to the provisions of Article 23. Paragraph 4 of this Law.

If the representation of ethnic and national communities or minorities called for in Paragraph 3 of this Article is not achieved at elections for representatives to the Chamber of Representatives, the number of representatives of the Chamber of Representatives shall be increased by one place in order for the called for representation to be achieved, and the member of the certain community or minority who was a candidate but not elected on the state list which received the most votes shall be considered an elected representative.

Article 59.

Fees shall not be paid for petitions and decrees on procedure according to the provisions of this Law.

Article 60.

The Law on Elections and Recall of Delegates and Representatives (Narodne novine, no. 7/90) shall cease to be valid on the day the Law on Elections of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (Narodne novine, no.22/92) takes effect.

Article 61.

The provisions of Articles 1 and 2 of the Law on Amendments to the Law on Elections of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (Narodne novine, no.1/93) shall take effect from the day of confirmation of the results of the first elections for the Chamber of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia.

**THE LAW ON VOTING UNITS
FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

**THE LAW ON VOTING UNITS
FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

Article 1

This Law shall establish voting units for the election of representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 2

Twenty eight representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter: House of Representatives) shall be elected in voting units established in towns and municipalities in which one representative is elected per approximately equal number of population.

Article 3

Members of national minorities specified by this Law shall elect seven representatives to the House of Representatives, in special voting units.

Article 4

Eighty representatives to the House of Representatives shall be elected so that the territory of the entire Republic of Croatia makes up one voting unit.

Article 5

Croatian citizens who have residence outside of the Republic of Croatia shall elect twelve representatives to the House of Representatives.

Article 6

Voting units in which one representative is elected are the following:

1. Voting unit I. which covers:
 - a) the territory of the cities of Križevci, Sveti Ivan Zelina, Velika Gorica and Vrbovec,
 - b) the territory of the municipalities of Bedenica, Brckovljani, Kravarsko, Dubrava, Dugo Selo, Farkaševac, Gradec, Orle, Pokupsko, Preseka, Rakovec, Rugvica, Sveti Ivan Zabno, Sveti Petar Orehovec and Stupnik.
2. Voting unit II. which covers:
 - a) the territory of the cities of Zaprešić, Krapina, Zabok i Zlatar,
 - b) the territory of the municipalities of Bistra, Bedekovčina, Brdovec, Budinščina, Desinić, Donja Stubica, Dubravica, Đurmanec, Gornja Stubica, Hrašćina, Hum na Sutli, Jakovlje, Klanjec, Konjščina, Kraljevec na Sutli, Krapinske Toplice, Lohor, Luka, Mače, Marija Bistrica, Mihovljan, Oroslavje, Petrovsko, Pregrada, Pušća, Radoboj, Stubičke Toplice, Sveti Križ Začretje, Tuhelj, Veliko Trgovišće, Zagorska Sela, Zlatar Bistrica and Marija Gorica.
3. Voting unit III. which covers:
 - a) the territory of the cities of Petrinja and Sisak,
 - b) the territory of the municipalities of Dvor, Glina, Gornji Klasnić, Gvozdansko, Jabukovac, Lasinja, Lekenik, Martinska Ves, Topusko, Vojnić and Vrginmost.

4. Voting unit IV. which covers:

- a) the territory of the cities of Ivanić-Grad, Kutina and Novska,
- b) the territory of the municipalities of Cernik, Donji Kukuruzari, Garešnica, Gornji Bogičevci, Hrvatska Kostajnica, Kloštar-Ivanić, Križ, Lipik, Lipovljani, Mečenčani, Okučani, Pakrac, Popovača, Stara Gradiška, Sunja, Utolica, Velika Ludina, Divuša, Hrvatska Dubica and Jasenovac.

5. Voting unit V. which covers:

- a) the territory of the cities of Duga Resa, Jastrebarsko, Karlovac and Samobor,
- b) the territory of the municipalities of Barilovići, Draganići, Klinča Sela, Krašić, Krnjak, Netretić, Ozalj, Pisarovina, Skakavac, Sveta Nedjelja, Žakanje and Zumberak.

6. Voting unit VI. which covers:

- a) the territory of the city of Varaždin,
- b) the territory of the municipalities of Beretince, Cestica, Gornji Knežinec, Jalžabet, Petrijanec, Sračinec, Sveti Ilija, Trnovec Bartolovečki, Vidovec, Vinica, Bednja, Donja Voća, Ivanec, Klenovik, Lepoglava, Maruševac, Breznica, Hum Breznički, Ljubešćica, Novi Marof, Varaždinske Toplice and Visoko.

7. Voting unit VII. which covers:

- a) the territory of the cities of Bjelovar, Daruvar and Koprivnica,
- b) the territory of the municipalities of Berek, Čazma, Dežanovac, Drnje, Đelekovec, Đulovac, Đurđevac, Ferdinandovac Brodić, Gola, Grubišno Polje, Hercegovac, Hlebine, Ivanska, Kapela, Kloštar Podravski, Končanica, Koprivnički Ivanec, Koprivnički Bregi, Legrad, Molve, Nova Rača, Novigrad Podravski, Peteranec, Rasinja, Rovišće, Sirač, Sokolovac, Štefanje, Velika Pisanica, Veliki Grđevac, Veliko Trojstvo and Virje.

8. Voting unit VIII. which covers:

- a) the territory of the settlements of the city of Rijeka -Costabella, Kantrida, Zamet, Gornji Zamet, Zapadni Zamet, Srdoči, Grpci, Pehlin, Sveti Nikola, Turnić, Mlaka, Škurinska Draga, Podmurvice, Banderovo, Brajda, N. Tesla, Škurinje and Drenova,
- b) the territory of the cities of Buzet, Labin, Opatija and Pazin,
- c) the territory of the municipalities of Cerovlje, Gračišće, Jelenje, Kastav, Klana, Kršan, Lanišće, Lovran, Lupoglav, Matulji, Mošćenička Draga, Pićan, Raša, Sv. Nedilja, Sv. Petar u Šumi and Viškovo.

9. Voting unit IX. which covers:

- a) the territory of the settlements of the city of Rijeka -Belveder, Rade Končar, Školjić, Luka, Kozala, Brašćine-Pulac, Orehovica, Pašac, Svilno, Čentar-Sušak, Bulevard, Krimeja, Trsat, Pećine, Donja Vežica, Gornja Vežica, Draga, Sveti Kuzman and Vojak,
- b) the territory of the cities of Crikvenica, Čabar, Krk, Novi Vinodolski, Senj and Rab,
- c) the territory of the municipalities of Bakar, Baška, Brod Moravice, Cres, Čavle, Delnice, Dobrinj, Fužine, Kostrena, Kraljevica, Lokve, Mali Lošinj, Malinska, Mrkopalj, Omišalj, Punat, Ravna Gora, Skrad, Vinodolska and Vrbnik.

10. Voting unit X. which covers:
 a) the territory of the cities of Gospić, Ogulin, Otočac and Slunj,
 b) the territory of the municipalities of Bosiljevo, Brinje, Cetingrad, Donji Lapac, Generalski Stol, Gračac, Jasenice, Josipdol, Karlobag, Lovinac, Nadvoda, Novalja, Obrovac, Pag, Perušić, Plaški, Rakovica, Saborsko, Smoljanac, Starigrad, Titova Korenica, Udbina, Vrbovsko and Vrhovine.
11. Voting unit XI. which covers:
 a) the territory of the cities of Našice, Podravska Slatina, Požega and Virovitica,
 b) the territory of the municipalities of Brestovac, Crnac, Cačinci, Čadavica, Čaglin, Đurđenovac, Feričanci, Gradina, Jakšić, Kaptol, Kutjevo, Lukač, Mikleuš, Nova Bukovica, Orahovica, Pitomača, Pleternica, Sopje, Suhopolje, Špišić Bukovica, Velika, Voćin and Zdenči.
12. Voting unit XII. which covers:
 a) the territory of the cities of Nova Gradiška and Slavonski Brod,
 b) the territory of the municipalities of Bebrina, Brodski Stupnik, Davor, Donji Andrijević, Garčin, Grundinci, Klakar, Nova Kapela, Oprisavci, Oriovac, Podcrkavlje, Rešetari, Sibinj, Slavonski Šamac, Staro Petrovo Selo, Vrbje, Vrpolje and Velika Kopanica.
13. Voting unit XIII. which covers:
 a) the territory of the cities of Biograd na moru and Zadar,
 b) the territory of the municipalities of Pašman, Sv. Filip i Jakov, Pakoštane, Bibinje, Kali, Nin, Novigrad, Poličnik, Posedarje, Preko, Ražanac, Sali, Sukošan, Škabrnja, Zemunik Donji, Vir, Benkovac, Lisičić, Smilčić and Kruševo.
14. Voting unit XIV. which covers:
 a) the part of the territory of the of the city of Osijek - settlement Osijek Tvrđavica and Podravlje,
 b) the territory of the city of Beli Manastir,
 c) the territory of the municipalities of Belišće, Bilje, Ceminac, Darda, Donji Miholjac, Draž, Kneževi Vinogradi, Marijanci, Moslavina Podravska, Petlovac, Petrijević, Popovac, Viljevo Donje and Šljivoševci.
15. Voting unit XV. which covers:
 a) the part of the territory of the of the city of Osijek - settlements Josipovac, Višnjevac, Sarvaš, Tenja, Brešće, Brijest, Klisa and Nemetin,
 b) the territory of the cities of Đakovo and Valpovo,
 c) the territory of the municipalities of Antunovac, Bizovac, Čepin, Drenje, Erdut, Ernestinovo, Gorjani, Koška, Levanjska Varoš, Podgorač, Punitovci, Satnica Đakovačka, Semeljci, Strizivojna, Trnava, Viškovci and Vuka.
16. Voting unit XVI. which covers:
 a) the territory of the cities of Drniš, Knin and Šibenik,
 b) the territory of the municipalities of Ervenik, Kistanje, Lišane Ostrovičke, Oklaj, Orlić, Polača, Primošten, Ružić, Skradin, Stankovci, Tisno, Unešić and Vodice.
17. Voting unit XVII. which covers:
 a) the territory of the cities of Ilok, Vinkovci, Vukovar and Županja,
 b) the territory of the municipalities of Andrijaševci, Babina Greda, Bogdanovci, Borovo, Bošnjaci, Cerna, Drenovci, Gradište, Gunja, Ivankovo, Jarmina, Lovas, Nijemci, Nuštar, Otok, Stari Jankovci, Stari Mikanovci, Tordinci, Tompojevci, Tovarnik, Trpinja and Vrbanja.
18. Voting unit XVIII. which covers:
 a) the territory of the local committee of the city of Split - Slatine,
 b) the territory of the cities of Kaštela, Sinj, Solin and Trogir,
 c) the territory of the municipalities of Dicmo, Donji Muć, Hrvace, Kaštelska Zagora, Klis, Marina, Otok, Seget, Trilj, Vrljika, Kijevo and Civljane.
19. Voting unit XIX. which covers:
 a) the territory of the city counties of the city of Split -Brda, Mejaši, Neslanovac, Sirobuja, Šine, Visoka i Žnjan,
 b) the territory of the local committee of the city of Split - Donje Sitno, Gornje Sitno, Kamen, Srinjine, Stobreč i Žrnovnica,
 c) the territory of the cities of Hvar, Imotski, Makarska, Omiš and Vis,
 d) the territory of the municipalities of Baška Voda, Bol, Brela, Čista Provo, Donji Proložac, Dugi Rat, Gradac, Jelsa, Komiža, Lovreč, Milna, Nerežišća, Podbablje, Podgora, Podstrana, Postira, Pučišća, Selca, Stari Grad, Sućuraj, Supetar, Solta, Šestanovac, Vrgorac, Zagvozd and Zmajevci-Runović.
20. Voting unit XX. which covers:
 a) the territory of the city counties of the city of Split -Bačvice, Blatine-Škrabe, Bol, Grad, Gripe, Kman, Kocunar, Lokve, Lovret, Lučac-Manuš, Meje, Mertojak, Plokite, Pujanke, Ravne Njive, Spinut, Split III, Sućidar, Trstenik and Varoš.
21. Voting unit XXI. which covers:
 a) the territory of the cities of Buje, Poreč, Pula and Rovinj,
 b) the territory of the municipalities of Bale, Barban, Brtonigla, Grožnjan, Kanfanar, Ližnjan, Marčana, Medulin, Motovun, Novigrad, Oprtalj, Sv. Lovreč, Tinjan, Umag, Sv. Vinčenat, Višnjan, Vižinada, Vodnjan, Vrsar and Žminj.
22. Voting unit XXII. which covers:
 a) the territory of the cities of Dubrovnik, Korčula, Metković and Ploče,
 b) the territory of the municipalities of Blato, Konavle, Kula Norinska, Lastovo, Mljet, Opuzen, Orebić, Pojezerje, Slivno, Smokvica, Ston, Vela Luka and Zažablje.
23. Voting unit XXIII. which covers:
 a) the territory of the city of Čakovec,
 b) the territory of the municipalities of Belica, Domašinec, Donja Dubrava, Donji Kraljevec, Donji Martijanec, Donji Vidovec, Goričan, Kotoriba, Ludbreg, Mala Subotica, Mali Bukovec, Mursko Središće, Nedelišće, Podturen, Prelog, Selnica, Sveti Đurd, Sv. Juraj na Bregu, Sv. Martin na Muri, Štrigova and Vratinec.
24. Voting unit XXIV. which covers:
 a) the part of the territory of the of the city of Zagreb, settlements - Jarun, Gajevo, Horvati-Srednjaci, Knežija, Blato, Remetinec, Kajzerica, Utrina, Travno, Sopot, Siget, Krešo Rakić-Trnsko, Savski Gaj, Sveta Klara, Slobodština, Središće, Zapruđe, Dugave, Jakuševac, Hreljić, Buzin, Veliko Polje, Hrašće, Goli Breg, Desprim, Brezovica, Gornji Dragonožec, Donji Dragonožec, Demerje, Grančari, Strmec, Donji Trpuci, Gornji Trpuci, Lipnica, Havičić Selo, Brebernica, Starjak, Kupinečki Kraljevec, Hudi Bitek, Zadvorsko, Drežnik Brezovički, Odra, Odranski Obrež, Botinec, Hrvatski Leskovac, Gornji Čehi, Donji Čehi and Hrašće Turopoljsko.

25. Voting unit XXV. which covers:
a) the part of the territory of the of the city of Zagreb, settlements - Ježdovec, Lučko, Vrbani, Prečko, Medvedgrad, Gornja Kustošija, Sveti duh, Šestinski dol-Vrhovec, Jelenovac, Petar Zrinski, Ban Keglević, Bartol Kašić, Kustošija-centar, Matija Gubec, Podsused, Gornji Stenjevec, Perjavica-Borčec, Gornje Vrapče, Vrapče-centar, Malešnica, Vrapče-jug, Špansko, Stenjevac, Gajnice, Ciglenica, Stara Trešnjevka, Nikola Tesla, Pongračevo, Ljubljanića, Dr. Ante Starčević i Rudeš.

26. Voting unit XXVI. which covers:
a) the part of the territory of the of the city of Zagreb
- Samoborček, S.S. Kranjčević, Antun Mihanović, Gupčeva Zvijezda, Medveščak, Šalata, Voćarska, Petrova, Ribnjak, Hrvatski narodni vladari, Nadbiskup Anton Bauer, Matko Laginja, Pavao Šubić, Kralj Zvonimir, Petar Krešimir IV, Kneza Mislava, Stjepan Radić, Kraljevac, Ivan Kukuljević-Sakcinski, Tuškanac, Gornji Grad, Zrinjevac, Nova Ves, August Cesarec, Cvjetni Trg, Andrija Medulić, Mimara, Kralj Petar Svačić, August Šenoa, Martinovka, Cvjetnica, Poljane, Miramare, Trnje, Marin Držić, Kanal, Sigečica, Mile Budak, Trnjanska Savica, Staro Trnje, Cvjetno naselje, Savski kuti and Veslačko naselje.

27. Voting unit XXVII. which covers:
a) the part of the territory of the of the city of Zagreb, settlements - Gračani, Šestine, Mlinovi, Vidovec, Markuševac, Dotršćina, Remete, Bukovac, Maksimir, Kozjak, Dobri Dol, Mašičeva, Dinko Šimunović, Eugen Kvaternik, Ružmarinka, Maksimirska Naselja, Peščenica, Donje Svetice, Volovčica, Bruno Bušić, Borongaj Lugovi, Vukomerec, Ferensćica, Folnegovićevo naselje, Savica Šanci, Kozari Bok, Kozari Putevi, Žitnjak, Resnik, Ivanja Reka, Petruševac, Čulinec and Resnički Gaj.

28. Voting unit XXVIII. which covers:
a) the part of the territory of the of the city of Zagreb, settlements - Trnava, Moravče, Glavnica Donja, Glavnica Gornja, Jesenovec, Blaguša, Kašina, Planina Gornja, Planina Donja, Kašinska Sopnica, Kučilovina, Goranec, Vugrovec Gornji, Prekvršje, Vugrovec Donji, Đurđekovec, Šimunčevac, Paruževina, Prepuštevec, Vumovec, Gajec, Adamovec, Belovar, Lužan, Cerje-Sesvete, Šašinovec-Šija Vrh, Žerjavinec, Soblinec, Popovec, Dobrodol, Staro Brestje, Dubec, Novo Brestje, Sesevetska Sopnica, Centar, Luka-Sesvete, Gajišće, Sesevetska Sela, Kobiljak, Dumovec, Sesevetska Selnica, Jelkovec, Stari Retkovec, Čučerje, Dankovec, Branovec-Jalševac, Novoselec, Oporovec, Granešina, Miroševac, Granešinski Novaki, Gornja Dubrava, Dubrava središte, Klaka, Studentski Grad, Trnovčica, Poljanice, Novi Retkovec, 30. svibanj 1990., Ivan Mažurić, Donja Dubrava and Zeleni Brijeg.

Article 7

The special voting units in which the national minorities should elect representatives for the Chamber of Representatives of the Parliament of Croatia are:

1. Voting unit Buje which covers:
a) the territory of the cities of Labin, Opatija, Pazin, Poreč, Buje, Buzet, Rovinj, Pula and Rijeka,
b) the territory of the municipalities of Kršan, Sv. Nedilja, Pićan, Raša, Lovran, Matulji, Mošćenička Draga, Cerovlje, Gračišće, Lupoglav, Motovun, Tinjan, Sv. Petar u Šumi, Brtonigla, Grožnjan, Novigrad, Oprtalj, Umag, Lanišće, Sv. Lovreč, Višnjan, Vižinada, Vrsar, Bale, Kanfanar, Žminj, Barban, Ližnjan, Marčana, Medulin, Sv. Vincenat,

Vodnjan, Cres, Mali Lošinj, Bakar, Čavle, Jelenje, Kastav, Klana, Kostrena, Kraljevica, Viškovo, Lipik and Pakrac,

in which the members of the Italian minority shall each elect one representative.

2. Voting unit Osijek which covers:
a) the territory of the cities of Zagreb, Rijeka, Split, Koprivnica, Virovitica, Opatija, Pula, Beli Manastir, Daruvar, Vinkovci, Ilok, Vukovar and Osijek,
b) the territory of the municipalities of Cerna, Nuštar, Bilje, Darda, Draž, Čeminac, Kneževi Vinogradi, Petlovac, Popovac, Grubišno Polje, Veliki Grđevac, Dežancvac, Đulovac, Končanica, Sirač, Andrijaševci, Jarmina, Nijemci, Otok, Stari Jankovci, Stari Mikanovci, Tordinci, Ivankovo, Bogdanovci, Borovo, Lovas, Tompojevci, Tovarnik, Trpinja, Antunovac, Čepin, Erdut, Ernestinovo, Vuka, Legrad, Gradina and Velika Pisanica,

in which the members of the Hungarian minority shall each elect one representative.

3. Voting unit Daruvar which covers:
a) the territory of the cities of Zagreb, Rijeka, Bjelovar, Sisak, Kutina, Daruvar, Osijek, Đakovo, Našice, Ilok and Vukovar,
b) the territory of the municipalities of Lipik, Pakrac, Grubišno Polje, Veliki Grđevac, Dežanovac, Đulovac, Končanica, Sirač, Antunovac, Čepin, Erdut, Ernestinovo, Vuka, Drenje, Gorjani, Levanjska Varoš, Punitovci, Satnica Đakovačka, Strizivojna, Semeljci, Trnava, Viškovci, Đurđenovac, Feričanci, Podgorač, Koška, Bogdanovci, Borovo, Lovas, Tompojevci, Tovarnik, Trpinja, Berek, Garešnica, Hercegovac, Kaptol and Lipovljani,

in which the members of the Czech and Slovak minorities shall each elect one representative.

4. Voting unit Osijek which covers:
a) the territory of the cities of Zagreb, Ilok, Vukovar, Osijek, Slavonski Brod, Vinkovci, Beli Manastir, Valpovo, Karlovac and Split,
b) the territory of the municipalities of Bogdanovci, Borovo, Lovas, Tompojevci, Tovarnik, Trpinja, Antunovac, Čepin, Erdut, Ernestinovo, Vuka, Andrijaševci, Bebrina, Drenovci, Gunja, Donji Andrijevci, Lipovljani, Sibinj and Donji Miholjac,

in which the members of the Ruthenian and Ukrainian and German and Austrian minorities shall each elect one representative.

5. Voting unit which shall make up the territory of the entire Republic of Croatia members of the Serbian minority shall elect 3 representatives.

Article 8

The Law on Voting Units for the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (*Narodne novine* No 33/92 and 39/92) ceases to be valid on the date of the coming into force of this Law.

Article 9

This Law shall enter into force on the day of its publication in *Narodne novine*.

Published in *Narodne novine* No. 68/95

THE LAW
ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
(Amended Text)

**THE LAW
ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
(Amended Text)**

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law establishes municipality and town as units of local self-government and county as unit of local government and self-government.

Article 2

The provisions of this Law apply to the City of Zagreb, the capital of the Republic of Croatia, as well as to the districts with a special self-government status, if it is not stipulated otherwise by a special law or by the Constitutional Law on Human Rights and Freedoms and on Rights of Ethnic and National Communities or Minorities in the Republic of Croatia.

Article 3

The municipality is a local self-government unit, that is established, as a rule, for an area with more settlements which represent a natural, economic and social whole, and which are connected by joint interests of their population.

Article 4

The town is a local self-government unit where the seat of the county bodies is, and it represents a natural, urban, and social whole. By way of exception, a town can include, in addition to the narrow town area, also suburb settlements, which together with the town make a natural, economic and social whole that is inter-connected through everyday needs of the population which are of local importance.

Beside the towns as per the paragraph 1 of this Article, a town is any place with more than 10.000 inhabitants.

By way of exception, where there exist some special reasons (historical, geographical, traffic and communication), a place that does not meet the requirements mentioned in the clauses of the paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article may also be proclaimed a town by law.

Article 5

The county is a local government and self-government unit.

The area of a county is determined so that it is expression of historical, traffic and communication as well as economic factors and that it represents a natural self-government whole in the framework of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 6

The area of a municipality, a town and a county, their names, seats of their bodies, cancelling or merging of municipalities or rather detachment of certain settlements out of the composition of a municipality and inclusion of these settlements within the scope of another municipality, change of municipality or rather town boundaries, as well as other matters relevant for territorial changes of local self-government units in the Republic of Croatia are regulated by a special law.

The area of a municipality or a town can be determined after the opinion of the population from the given area has been provided.

Article 7

The municipality, the town and the county have their statutes.

The statute of a municipality and of a town regulates in more detail - in compliance with the law - their self-government scope of activities, establishes the structure, authority and mode of operation of their bodies and organs, consulting forms for citizens, implementation of referendum concerning issues in regard of self-government scope, establishment and operation of local self-government units, structure and operation of public services, forms of cooperation among local self-government units, as well as other issues relevant for materialization of rights and obligations.

The statute of a county regulates in more detail - in compliance with the law - the inner structure and mode of operation of the county bodies.

Article 8

The municipality, town and county are juristic persons.

Article 9

The municipality, town and county can, with approval of the central state administration body that is competent for local self-government matters, have its coat-of-arms and its flag.

The coat-of-arms must be described in accordance with the rules of the heraldry and displayed in a special document of which one copy is kept in the National Archives.

The Minister of Administration shall prescribe the procedure regarding the determining of the coat of arms, maintaining records, and other issues relevant for the development and usage of the coat of arms, that is the flag of a unit of local self-government.

The representative body of the local self-government unit can approve the usage of the coat-of-arms by natural and juristic persons, if it assesses that this is in the interest of the municipality, town and county.

The central state administration body competent for local self-government matters can withhold the approval as per the paragraph 1 of this Article only if the contents of the coat-of-arms does not correspond to the historical or real state of affairs or if it differs insufficiently from the coat-of-arms of another local self-government unit, while a flag can be refused only for the reasons of public consideration with regard to its contents or the colour symbol.

Article 10

The representative body of a municipality, town or county can proclaim some persons, who are meritorious for the municipality, town or county, to be citizens of honour of the municipality, town or county.

The mark of honour does not provide any special rights or obligations and can be recalled if the honoured person is found to be unworthy of such honour.

Article 11

In realization of the common interests of a wider area, municipalities, towns or counties cooperate in order to promote the economic and social development of local communities.

The objectives, conditions and institutions referring to the cooperation, mutual obligations, legal and organizational matters, financial relationships and the mode of settlement of disputes shall be stipulated by an agreement among the interested local self-government units.

The central state administration organ competent for the matters of local self-government will be informed of the agreement mentioned in the paragraph 2 of this Article.

Units of local self-government can, under conditions stipulated by the law, cooperate with respective local units of other states.

Municipality and towns may, for the purpose of promoting mutual interests and improving cooperation, establish a national association of units of local self-government.

A national association of units of local self-government may be established if the decision on the establishment is passed by more than one-half of municipalities and towns.

A decision on the establishment of a national association of units of local self-government, that is, a government, shall be passed by a representative body of a municipality or town.

Article 11 a.

A national association of units of local self-government may, in accordance with the law, cooperate with respective international organizations and associations of local self-government and join international associations of local units.

A national association of units of local self-government is a legal entity. The organisation, scope of operation and means of financing of a national association of units of local self-government shall be regulated by an act of incorporation and statute in accordance with the law.

II. THE SPHERE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT IN A MUNICIPALITY, TOWN AND COUNTY

Article 12

A municipality, town and county are independent in deciding on matters within their respective spheres of self-government in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and with this Law, and are subject only to the supervision of lawfulness performed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 13

Within the scope of its self-government sphere, a municipality:

1. ensures the conditions for the development of economic, social, public utility and other activities and services, which are of importance for the territory of the municipality;

2. ensures the conditions for zone and town planning and for protection of the human environment, if it has not been stipulated otherwise by a special law;

3. takes care of the arrangement of settlements, of the quality of housing, of the public utility facilities, of performance of public utility and other service activ-

ities as well as of the local infrastructure, if it has not been stipulated otherwise by law;

4. ensures local needs of the population in the area of child care, education and instruction, public health (outpatient departments, medical centers, etc.), health protection of animals and protection of plants, social welfare, culture, technical culture, physical culture and sports, if it has not been stipulated otherwise by law;

5. manages the municipal property;

6. establishes public institutions and other legal entities, in conformity with the law, for the purpose of realizing certain economic, social, utility and other social interests and needs of the population.

7. settles other matters, too, in conformity with the law.

On the basis of a decision passed by the municipal council and in conformity with the county and municipal statutes, some jobs pertinent to the self-government sphere of the municipality can be transferred to the county or rather to the local self-government.

Article 14

In addition to the tasks as per the Article 14 of this Law and within its self-government scope, the town performs also all other tasks which are directly related to the interests of the town community concerning its economic, cultural and social progress, which do not fall under the competence of other bodies.

Certain tasks from the self-governing scope of operation of a county in addition to the tasks from Paragraph 1 of this Article may be conferred within the self-governing scope of operation and by a separate law of towns which are the seats of a county as well as on towns with more than 40,000 inhabitants.

On the basis of a decision passed by the town council and in conformity with the county and town statutes, some tasks from the town self-government sphere can be transferred to the county or rather to the local self-government.

Article 15

Within the scope of its self-government sphere, a county

1. coordinates interests and undertakes activities for the purpose of uniform economic and social development of municipalities and towns within the county or of the county as a whole;

2. coordinates standpoints of municipalities and towns on issues to be decided upon by the state authority bodies in the Republic of Croatia, or rather coordinates settling of matters of common interest to be decided upon by the municipality and town bodies within the county;

3. determines conditions for the area arrangement and protection in the county, unless it has been stipulated otherwise by law;

4. coordinates the development and network of the educational, cultural, medical, social, public utility and other institutions and facilities, of the infrastructure relevant for the territory of the county as a whole, unless it has been stipulated otherwise by law;

5. performs the tasks which the municipalities and towns have transferred from their self-government spheres to the county;

6. establishes public institutions and other legal entities, in conformity with the law, for the purpose of materializing common aims shared by municipalities, towns and the county as a whole.

7. regulates also other matters of common interest for municipalities, towns and the county as a whole, in compliance with the law.

Article 16

Tasks pertinent to the public administration to be performed in the local self-government unit are stipulated by law.

Costs referring to performing public administration jobs which have been transferred onto the bodies of the local self-government units are covered from the national budget.

The law that regulates the public administration will regulate in more detail rights and obligations of the bodies of local self-government units in their performing tasks mentioned in the paragraph 1 of this Article.

III. DIRECT PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN DECISION-MAKING

Article 17

Citizens can participate directly in making decisions on local matters by means of a referendum and of a local citizen's meeting, in compliance with the law and with the municipality or town statutes.

A referendum can be called for the purpose of making a decision on changing the municipality or town statute, on a proposed enactment or another issue within the sphere of the municipality or town council, as well as on other matters stipulated by the law and the statute.

The referendum is called, on the grounds of the provisions of the law and the statute, by the municipal or town council at the suggestion of one third of the council members, at the suggestion of the town authorities or of the one fifth of the local administrative offices on the territory of the municipality or town.

The right of vote at the referendum belongs to all citizens who have residence on the territory of the municipality or of the town and who are registered in the voting list.

The decision reached at the referendum is binding for the representative body of the local self-government unit.

The municipal or town council can demand the opinion from the local citizen's meetings of the proposed enactment or of another matter within the sphere of the municipality or the town, as well as of other issues stipulated by the law or the statute.

Article 18

The procedure how to carry out a referendum and the decisions reached at the referendum are subject to the provisions of the Article 79 of this Law.

Article 19

Citizens are entitled to propose to a municipal or town council that it adopts a certain by-law or deals with a certain matter from its respective sphere.

The representative body must discuss the proposal mentioned in the paragraph 1 of this Article, if it is corroborated by signatures of at least ten percent of the voters registered in the voting list of the municipality or town, and it must give an answer to the submitters within three months after receipt of the proposal at the latest.

The bodies of units of local self-government shall have to provide to citizens and legal entities the right to file objections and complaints regarding the operation, their operation as well as the operation of administrative bodies of the units of local self-government and regarding an incorrect attitude of those working in these bodies when they address them for purposes of

realizing their rights and interests or of carrying out their civil duties.

The Head of a body of a unit of local self-government, that is, administrative bodies of those units, shall have to answer the filed objections and complaints from citizens and legal entities within thirty days of the date of filing of the objection or the complaint.

The bodies from Paragraph 3 of this Article shall have to provide on the official premises, in a visible location, the necessary technical and other means for filing objections or complaints (a complaint book and similar items) and provide for the oral expression of objections or complaints.

IV. BODIES OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT UNITS

1. Common Provisions

a) Representative Body

Article 20

The municipal or town council and the county assembly are representative bodies of citizens and bodies of local self-government, which pass acts within the framework of the rights and obligations of a local self-government unit and perform other tasks in compliance with the law and with the statute of the local self-government unit.

Article 21

The mandate of members of the representative bodies of local self-government units lasts for four years.

The office of a member of a representative body is honorary.

Members of the representative body shall not have a binding mandate and shall not be recallable.

The rights and duties of members of the representative body of a local self-government unit are determined by the local self-government unit's by-laws and rules of procedure of the representative body.

Article 22

Internal structure and functioning of the representative body of a local self-government unit is stipulated, in accordance with this Law and the by-laws of the local self-government unit, by the rules of procedure of the representative body.

The rules of procedure are passed by the majority of votes of all the members of the representative body of a local self-government unit.

Article 23

The representative body of a local self-government unit has a chairman and up to two vice chairmen.

The chairman of the representative body of a local self-government unit presides over the sessions of the representative body and represents this body.

The rights and duties of the chairman and vice chairmen of the representative body of a local self-government unit are determined by the rules of procedure of the representative body.

Article 24

The representative body of a local self-government unit passes decisions by the majority vote if the majority of members of the representative body is present at the session.

By-laws of a local self-government unit, its budget and annual balance sheet are adopted by the majority of votes of all the members of the representative body.

Other issues decided upon by the majority vote of all the members of the representative body may be stipulated by the rules of procedure of the representative body of a local self-government unit.

Article 25

Open voting is used at the sessions of the representative body of a local self-government unit, unless the representative body decides that secret voting is to be applied to certain issues.

Article 26

The representative body of a local self-government unit establishes permanent or temporary committees and other working bodies to prepare the decisions from the scope of its activity.

The composition, number of members, scope of work and manner of operation of the bodies cited in Paragraph 1 of this article are determined by the rules of procedure or a special decision on the founding of the working body.

Article 27

Members of the representative body of a local self-government unit have the right to a refund of expenses of their work in the representative body, i.e. a refund of unrealized earnings, in accordance with the decision of the representative body.

b) Executive bodies

Article 28

Bearer of the executive power in a municipality, within the frame of rights and duties of a local self-government unit, is the municipal prefect, in a city the mayor, and in a county the county-prefect.

Article 29

Municipal prefect and mayor are elected by respective municipal and city councils by the majority of votes of all councillors in the manner as provided for by the rules of procedure of the council which comply with the municipal or city by-laws.

Article 30

Municipal prefect and mayor may have, in accordance with the municipal or city by-laws, up to two vice presidents who are elected and acknowledged in the same manner and in accordance with the same procedure.

Article 31

A county-prefect is elected by the county assembly by the majority vote of all its members in the manner and in accordance with the county by-laws.

The election of the county-prefect is confirmed by the President of the Republic of Croatia following the proposal by the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 32

The county assembly is obliged to notify the Government of the Republic of Croatia of the election of the district-prefect within 24 hours from the election.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall, within 8 days from the date on which it has been notified of the election of the county-prefect, propose to the President of the Republic of Croatia either to accept or reject the elected county-prefect.

The President of the Republic of Croatia shall pass a decision on the acceptance or rejection of the elected county-prefect within 14 days from the date on which the proposal by the Government has been submitted to him.

Article 33

If the President of the Republic refuses to accept the elected county-prefect, the county assembly is obliged to elect another county-prefect within of 14 days from the date of receipt of the decision on rejection.

If the county assembly fails to elect another county prefect, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this Article, or if the President again does not acknowledge the elected county-prefect, the President of the Republic of Croatia shall appoint the county-prefect to that district within 14 days.

Article 34

In accordance with the county by-laws, the county prefect is entitled to two deputies - vice prefects - who are elected and acknowledged in the same manner as the county prefect.

Article 35

Municipal, city or county authorities (hereinafter referred to as "local self-government unit authorities") carry out the executive tasks of local self-government and the tasks of state administration assigned to them by the law.

Article 36

The municipal prefect, the mayor and the county-prefect are the chairmen of the respective municipal, city or county authorities.

Article 37

Members of the local self-government unit authorities are elected by the representative body of the local self-government unit by the majority of votes of all the members and at the proposal by the chairman of the authorities.

Members of the authorities of a local self-government unit are, as a rule, the heads of administrative departments of a local self-government unit.

The number of members of the authorities is determined by the by-laws of a local self-government unit in compliance with this Law.

In those municipalities in which the municipal authorities are not divided into departments, at least one member of the municipal authorities performs this duty on the professional basis.

Article 38

The municipal authorities shall not number less than 5 nor more than 11 members.

The city authorities shall not number less than 7 nor more than 13 members.

The district authorities shall not number less than 10 nor more than 15 members.

Article 39

The authorities of a local self-government unit are responsible for their actions to the representative body of the local self-government unit.

The chairman, deputy chairmen and members of the authorities bear collective responsibility for the decisions passed by the authorities, and personal responsibility for their field of work.

At the proposal by at least 1/4 of the members of the representative body of a local self-government unit, an issue of confidence in the chairman, a member of the representative body or the authorities as a whole, can be brought up. Voting on the confidence in the authorities can be required by its chairman as well.

A no-confidence motion is accepted if majority of the members of the representative body have voted in favour.

If no-confidence in the chairman of the authorities or the authorities as a whole has been voted, the authorities shall resign, except in the case when the chairman acts according to Paragraph 1, Article 40 of this Law.

If no-confidence in a member of the authorities has been voted, the authorities shall release him from his duties.

Article 40

If the representative body of a local self-government unit votes no-confidence in the chairman of the authorities or in the authorities as a whole, and does not elect the new chairman of the authorities or the whole authorities within 15 days, the chairman of the authorities can dissolve the representative body.

The chairman of the authorities of a local self-government unit cannot dissolve again the representative body of the local self-government unit before the expiry of a one-year period from the date of the first dissolution of the representative body.

Article 41

The authorities of a local self-government unit prepare the proposals of general acts, carry out or ensure carrying out of the general acts of the representative body of a local self-government unit, direct the activities of the administrative bodies of a local self-government unit in execution of tasks from their self-government scope, or the state administration tasks which are performed in the local self-government unit, supervise their work and perform other tasks specified by the local self-government unit's by-laws.

The authorities run the immovable and movable property of the local self-government unit as well as its income and expenditures, in compliance with the law and with the by-laws of the local self-government unit.

Members of the authorities are not entitled to the right to decide on the matters cited in Paragraph 2 of this Article, when they or the members of their families are the interested party.

Article 42

The structure, manner of operation and decision-making of the authorities of local self-government units are determined by their rules of procedure in accordance with the by-laws of the local self-government unit.

Article 43 (deleted)

Article 44 (deleted)

2. Municipal bodies

a) Municipal council

Article 45

A municipal council:

1. passes the municipal by-laws,
2. passes the decisions and other general acts which stipulate the issues of self-government of the municipality,
3. elects and dismisses the municipal prefect and deputy prefect, as well as the members of the municipal authorities, working bodies of the council, and appoints and resolves, from duty other persons, in accordance with the municipal by-laws,
4. determines the structure and the scope of activities of the municipal administrative bodies,
5. establishes public institutions and other legal entities which perform economic, public, infrastructural and other tasks of interest to the municipality,
6. performs other tasks assigned by the law to the municipality as a local self-government unit.

Article 46

The number of councillors in the municipal council is determined by the municipal by-laws on the basis of the number of inhabitants of the municipality, so that the council has no less than 16 and no more than 32 councillors.

b) Municipal prefect

Article 47

Municipal prefect represents the municipality and is the bearer of executive power in the municipality.

Municipal prefect is responsible for the carrying out of tasks of state administration transferred to the municipal bodies, to the competent authorities of the central state administration.

Within the scope of self-government tasks of the municipality, the municipal prefect:

- has the right to withhold from execution the general act of the municipal council which in his opinion violates the law or any other regulation, and to request from the council to eliminate the noticed shortcomings within a period of 15 days. If the council fails to do so, the prefect shall notify, within a period of 7 days, the central state administration body authorized for the supervision of the legality of work of the body of a local self-government unit, and
- performs other tasks as specified by the municipal by-laws in conformity with the law.

Article 48

A municipal prefect is substituted by a deputy prefect.

The deputy prefect substitutes the prefect when, due to a prolonged absence or other reasons, in accordance with the by-laws, he is unable to perform his duties.

In compliance with the by-laws, the municipal prefect can entrust his deputy to perform certain tasks from his jurisdiction. In carrying out these tasks, the deputy shall respect the municipal prefect's instructions. However, the municipal prefect is responsible for the performance of such tasks under his jurisdiction with which he has entrusted his deputy.

3. City bodies

a) City council

Article 49

A city council:

1. passes a city statute,
2. passes decisions and other general acts by which it stipulates the issues within the self-government scope of a city,
3. elects and dismisses the mayor, his deputy and members of city authorities, working bodies of the council, appoints and dismisses other persons under the provisions of the by-laws,
4. determines the structure and jurisdiction of city administrative bodies,
5. establishes public institutions and other legal entities to perform economic, public, infrastructural and other tasks of interest to its citizens,
6. performs other tasks under its jurisdiction.

Article 50

The number of city councillors shall be proportional to the city population, under in accordance to the by-laws, and therefore, the council shall have no less than 20 nor more than 50 councillors.

- b) Mayor

Article 51

Mayor represents the city and is the bearer of executive power.

The mayor is responsible for the performance of tasks with in the jurisdiction of the state administration which have been transferred to the jurisdiction of the city, to the authorized bodies of the central state administration.

Performing the tasks within the self-government jurisdiction of the city, the mayor:

- has the right to withhold from application the city council's general act if he if in his opinion the act violates the law or any other regulation, and require from the council to eliminate the noticed shortcomings within a period of 15 days. If the city council fails to do so, the mayor shall inform, within a period of 7 days, the central state administration body authorized for the supervision of the legality of work of the bodies of a local self-government unit, and
- performs other tasks stipulated by the city by-laws in conformity with the law.

Article 52

A mayor is substituted by a deputy mayor. Provisions of Article 48, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Law pertain also to the deputy mayor.

4. County bodies

- a) County council

Article 53

A county council:

1. passes the county by-laws,
2. passes decisions and other county acts which stipulate the issues within the self-government scope of a county,
3. elects and dismisses the county prefect and vice prefect, elects and dismisses members of county authorities, working bodies of the county council and other persons, as provided for by the by-laws,
4. decides on the structure and jurisdiction of county administrative bodies,
5. establishes public institutions and other legal entities to perform economic, public and other activities of interest to the county,

6. performs other tasks which the law places under jurisdiction of the county as a local self-government unit.

Article 54

The number of county assembly members is stipulated by the county by-laws, but should not be less than 30 nor more than 50.

- b) County prefect

Article 55

The county prefect represents the county and is the bearer of executive power of the county.

The county prefect is responsible to competent bodies of the central state administration for the performance of tasks of state administration on the territory of the county.

In performing the tasks under self-government jurisdiction of the county, the county prefect has the right to withhold from application the general act of the county assembly, if he assesses that the act violates the law or any other regulation, and to request from the assembly to eliminate the noticed shortcomings within a period of 15 days. If the county assembly fails to do so, the county prefect shall inform the body of the central state administration authorized for the supervision of the legality of work of the body of local self-government unit within a period of 7 days.

The county prefect holds consultations on the issues of local self-government with prefects and mayors of the municipalities and cities on the territory of his county, on regular basis.

The county prefect performs other tasks stipulated by the by-laws in conformity with the law.

Article 56

A vice county prefect substitutes a county prefect. The provisions of Article 48, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Law pertain also to the vice county prefect.

IV.a. ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS AND SERVICES OF THE UNITS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Article 56 a.

Administrative departments and services shall be established for the purposes of carrying out tasks from self-governing scope of operations of the units of local self-government as well as the tasks of state administration, delegated to those units.

For the establishment of the administrative bodies from Paragraph 1 of this Article as well as for the employment of personnel in these bodies, additional funding from the state budget may be used or from the county budget only with previous authorization from the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Administration.

In municipalities with less than 8,000 inhabitants, a single administrative department for carrying out all the tasks from self-governing scope of operations of a municipality shall be established with the exception of when the law otherwise regulates the manner of organizing the carrying out of the tasks of state administration delegated to a unit of local self-government.

The organization of administrative departments and services from Paragraph 1 of this article shall be regulated by a general act of a unit of local self-government in accordance with statute and law.

The administrative departments from Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be run by Heads.

The Heads, who according to their position in accordance with the statute of the unit of local self-government are not members of the authorities of the units of local self-government, shall be appointed on the basis of a public solicitation of applications by the authorities of the unit of local self-government.

Article 56. b.

The statute of a unit of local self-government may establish to carry out certain tasks from its self-governing scope of operation administrative offices outside of the seat of this unit.

Article 56. c.

The rights, obligations and responsibilities as well as other issues relevant for the work of the staff in administrative departments and services of the units of local self-government shall be regulated by a special law.

Until the passage of the law from Paragraph 1 of this Article, the provisions of the Law on Administration ("Narodna novine" No. 16/78, 50/78, 29/85, 41/90 and 53a/91) which regulate labor relations and wages of staff in the administrative organs shall be respectively applied to the staff in administrative departments and services of units of local self-government.

V. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 57

Local committees are established as the means of direct participation of citizens in decision-making on local tasks with direct and substantial influence on the citizens' everyday life and work.

The local committee is established for one settlement, several interconnected small settlements or a part of a larger settlement, i.e. city, which constitutes a separate entity with respect to other parts.

Article 58

The local committee is founded by the citizens at a meeting which must be attended by at least 10% of the electors registered in the electoral list of a settlement or a part of a settlement.

The proposal to this effect can be submitted by the citizens and their organizations and associations, as well as by other bodies, as provided for by the municipal or city by-laws.

Article 59

Municipal or city by-laws stipulate, in accordance with the law, the procedure of establishment, the scope of work and the authority of a local committee, the manner of election and dismissal of the bodies of local self-government, the programme of work of the local committee, basic regulations pertaining to local committees, financing of their activities, carrying out of administrative and other tasks, and other matters important for the realization of their rights and duties provided for by the law, municipal or city statute or other general act passed by the municipal or city council.

Article 60

The municipal or city statute may assign certain tasks from the self-government scope of the municipality or the city to the local committee, if the tasks have the direct and substantial influence on everyday life and work of citizens living on that territory.

The financial means for the performance of tasks referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article are ensured from the municipal or city budget.

Article 61

The local committee council and the president of the local committee council are the authorities of the local committee.

The local committee council is elected by citizens living on the territory under the jurisdiction of the local committee, who have the right to vote. Members of the local committee council have a 4-year mandate.

The local committee council passes the programme of work of the local committee, rules of the local committee, rules of procedure in accordance with the municipal or city by-laws, financial plan and annual balance sheet, and performs other tasks under the provisions of the law and the municipal or city by-laws.

Article 62

The local committee council elects its president with a 4-year mandate. The president of the local committee council represents the local committee, as stipulated by the municipal or city by-laws, and is responsible for the execution of tasks referred to in Article 60 of this Law, to the local committee council and to the municipal prefect or mayor.

Article 63

In accordance with the municipal or city by-laws, the local committee council may organize local citizens' meetings to discuss the needs and interests of citizens and give proposals for the settlement of issues of local significance.

Local citizens' meetings are summoned in the individual parts of the local committee's territory which form separate wholes in relation to other parts of the settlement (part of a settlement, block of buildings etc.).

Article 64

The local citizens' meeting is summoned by the local committee council in accordance with the municipal or city by-laws.

The president of the local citizens' meeting is elected from among the citizens present in the manner as provided for by the municipal or city by-laws.

Article 65

Legality of work of the local committee's bodies is under supervision of the municipal or city authorities.

Municipal or city authorities can dismiss the local committee council if it repeatedly violates the by-laws or fails to perform the tasks assigned to it.

Article 66

City districts can be established by the by-laws as a special form of local self-government within the city.

The city district refers to a territory which represents an economic and public whole bound by common interest of its citizens.

The jurisdiction, authority and bodies of city districts are stipulated by the city by-laws, under the provisions of this Law which pertain to the local self-government in local committees.

VI. PROPERTY AND FINANCING OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

1. Property of local self-government unit

Article 67

Movables and immovables owned by a local self-government unit, as well as the rights to which it is entitled, constitute the property of the local self-government unit.

Municipal, city and county property should be subjected to careful and wise management.

2. Financing of local self-government unit

Article 68

Within the frame of state economic policy, local self-government units have their own income to dispose of within their self-government scope.

The income of a local self-government unit is proportional to the tasks which the bodies of the local self-government unit perform in compliance with the law.

The income of local self-government units includes:

1. income from their movable and immovable property,
2. income from companies and other legal entities they own, and income from concessions verified by local self-government units,
3. income from the sale of their movable and immovable property,
4. presents, inheritances and legacies,
5. municipal, city and county taxes and indemnities, as well as the fees the rates of which local self-government units determine themselves within the legal limitations,
6. state assistance and subsidies estimated in the budget of the Republic of Croatia or by a special law,
7. subsidies from the state budget for the tasks of state administration transferred to their jurisdiction,
8. other revenues stipulated by the law.

Additional expenditures imposed by the implementation of the Constitutional Law on Human Rights and Freedoms and Rights of Ethnic and National Groups and Minorities in the Republic of Croatia on the counties with special status districts shall be covered from the State budget.

Article 69

The annual budget of a local self-government unit is submitted to the Ministry of Finance within 15 days from the date on which it has been passed.

Article 70

If the annual budget for the next fiscal year cannot be passed before the beginning of that year, temporary financing should be applied but not for a period longer than 3 months.

The decision on temporary financing is passed by the representative body of a local self-government unit, in compliance with the law.

Article 71

If the representative body of a local self-government unit does not pass the annual budget after the expiry of the period stated in Article 70, Para. 1, of this Law, the Government of the Republic of Croatia shall dismiss the representative body and replace with an appointed commissioner of the Government.

In the case referred to in Para. 1, of this Article, the elections for the representative body of a local self-government unit shall be called in accordance with the law.

Article 72

The representative body of a local self-government unit supervises overall accounting and financial transactions of the municipality, city or county.

Article 73

The Ministry of Finance or another authority provided for by the law, supervises the legality of accounting and financial transactions of a local self-government unit.

The authority referred to in Para. 1, of this Article, can suspend, annul or abolish the illegal act of accounting or financial transactions of the municipality, city or county, and institute proceedings against the person responsible, in compliance with the law.

VII. ACTS PASSED BY LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT UNIT

1. General acts

Article 74

The representative body of the municipality, city or county passes, within the scope of its self-government jurisdiction, decisions and other general acts in accordance with the by-laws.

Article 75

The authorities of a local self-government unit ensure the passing of general acts cited in Article 74 of this Law, in the manner and in a procedure established by the by-laws of the local self-government unit and supervise the legality of work of administrative bodies in charge of the tasks under the jurisdiction of a local self-government unit.

Article 76

Administrative bodies in charge of the self-government tasks of a local self-government unit execute and supervise the passing of general acts of the representative bodies of a local self-government unit.

If, in carrying out the supervision as stated in Para. 1, of this Article, the administrative bodies find that the general act is not being applied, they may act in accordance with its provisions.

2. Individual acts

Article 77

In passing the general acts referred to in Article 74 of this Law, the administrative bodies of local self-government units pass individual acts to provide for the rights, duties and legal interests of natural and legal entities.

As an exception to Paragraph 1. of this Article, in implementing the general acts referred to in Article 74.

of this Law, when the Law so prescribes, individual acts which regulate the rights, obligations and legal interests of persons and entities shall be passed by state administrative bodies.

A complaint may be lodged against the individual acts cited in Para. 1 of this Article, passed by municipal and city administrative bodies with the competent administrative body of the county, and against the individual acts passed by county administrative bodies with the competent ministry.

The provisions of the Law on general administrative procedure apply to the passing of acts referred to in this Article, if the procedure before the bodies of local self-government unit is not stipulated by a special law.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law on administrative disputes, the administrative lawsuit can be instituted against the individual acts passed by local self-government unit's administrative bodies.

VIII. STATE SUPERVISION AND PROTECTION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 78

Supervision by the state provides support to local self-government on the territory of a local self-government unit and ensures constitutionality and the rule of law.

Article 79

Supervision of the legality of work and of the general acts of the representative bodies of local self-government units within the scope of their self-government jurisdiction, is performed by the bodies of the central state administration, each within the scope of its activities.

The municipal prefect or the city mayor shall submit to the county prefect the by-laws and general acts passed by the representative body of the municipality or city, within a period of 8 days from the date on which they were passed.

The county prefect shall submit the by-laws and general acts passed by the county assembly to the competent body of the central state administration, within a period of 8 days from the date on which they were passed.

If the county prefect finds that the general acts from Para. 2 of this Article contradict the Constitution or the law, he is obliged to notify the competent authority of the central state administration on that matter, within a period of 8 days from the date of receipt of the general act.

Supervision of the legality of work and acts of a local self-government unit is performed in the manner and in the procedure stipulated by the law effective for the state administration.

Article 80

If the authorities of the central state administration assess that the general act passed by the representative body of a local self-government contradicts the Constitution or the law, they shall suspend the act and propose to the Government of the Republic of Croatia to institute a procedure before the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia for the assessment of the constitutionality of the disputed act.

If the Government of the Republic of Croatia does not institute the procedure referred to in Para. 1 of this Article, within a period of 30 days from the date on which the general act was withheld, the suspension shall be terminated.

Article 81

At the proposal by the Ministry of Justice and Administration, the Government of the Republic of Croatia can dismiss the representative body of a local self-government unit:

1. if it repeatedly passes general acts contradicting the constitution, the law or another regulation, or because of repeated grave violations of the law and other regulations,

2. if the municipal prefect, city mayor or county prefect are not elected within a period of 90 days from the date of constitution of the representative body of a local self-government unit,

3. if it does not pass the by-laws within a period set by this law,

4. if at least one half of the members of the representative body of local self-government unit resign,

5. if it fails to pass the annual budget within a period set by this law, and

6. if the representative body of a local self-government unit passes a decision which endangers the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia.

If the representative body of a local self-government unit is dismissed, the president of the dismissed body can submit a constitutional claim (plea) to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, within a 48-hour period.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia shall reach a decision on the constitutional plea within 7 days.

Article 82

When the representative body of a local self-government unit has been dismissed on the basis of the provisions of Article 81, the Government of the Republic of Croatia shall appoint its commissioner to that local self-government unit.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall appoint the Government's Commissioner in the case when in a unit of local self-government, elections for a new representative body are not carried out in accordance with the law, or when even after sixty days from the day of elections, a representative body of the unit of local self-government is not constituted.

The commissioner holds his office until the election of a new representative body of a local self-government unit.

The elections to that effect shall be called and conducted according to the provisions of the Law on the Election of Representative Bodies of Local Self-Government Units.

Article 83

The municipal prefect or city mayor are responsible for the legality of performance of tasks under their jurisdiction, as well as for the constitutionality and legality of acts and work of the municipal or city authorities and administrative bodies to the Ministry of Justice and Administration.

The competent ministry may give the municipal prefect or the mayor general and individual orders in attending to the tasks of state administration which have been transferred to the municipal or city bodies.

The Ministry of Justice and Administration can dismiss the municipal prefect or the mayor if he or the municipal or city bodies from Para. 1 of this Article, repeatedly violate the constitutionality and legality and if they fail to act according to the orders from Para. 2 of this Article.

Article 84

The county prefect or the mayor of the city of Zagreb is responsible to the Government of the Republic of Croatia for the constitutionality and legality of the execution of tasks under his jurisdiction as well as of the constitutionality and legality of acts and the work of the county authorities or the authorities of the City of Zagreb and the administrative bodies.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia may give general and individual orders concerning the tasks of state administration to the county prefect or the mayor of the City of Zagreb.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia may dismiss the county prefect or the mayor of the City of Zagreb if he or the bodies cited in Para. 1 of this Article, repeatedly violate the constitutionality and legality, or if they repeatedly fail to act according to the orders stated in Para. 2 of this Article.

IX. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 85

The representative body of a local self-government unit shall pass the by-laws by no later than March, 31, 1994.

Article 86

Until the date of the first session of the representative body of a local self-government unit, the previous municipal assemblies and their bodies continue with their work within the frame of their present rights and duties.

The municipal administrative bodies and services continue with their work on the tasks of the state administration in compliance with the dates set by the specific Law on the structure of the state administration.

Article 87

The municipalities, cities and counties founded on the basis of the Law on the territories of the counties, cities and municipalities in the Republic of Croatia shall take over the immovables, movables, financial assets, as well as the rights and obligations of the earlier municipalities of which they are the heirs, by no later than March, 31, 1994.

The disputes which may arise during the implementation of Para. 1 of this Article, are settled through the agreement of local self-government units. If such a settlement cannot be reached, the decision shall be passed by arbitration appointed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia. The court protection against the arbitration decision is not permitted.

The local self-government units referred to in Para. 1 of this Article, take over the employees of the municipal administration authorities and services from the earlier municipalities, within the periods set by the Law on the state administration system.

The employees referred to in Para. 3 of this Article, may be assigned to the tasks and offices of the administrative bodies of local self-government units, as well as to the state administration authorities, without the announcement of vacancies.

The employees who are not assigned to the posts as provided for by this Article shall be given notice in accordance to the provisions of the law regulating labour relations in the state administration authorities.

The municipalities, cities and counties take over the archives of completed cases, documents and incompleting cases from the administration authorities and services of earlier municipalities of which they are

the heirs, in accordance with the regulation to be issued by the Ministry of Justice and Administration.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall, if necessary, pass more precise regulations to ensure the implementation of the provisions of this Article.

Article 88

The provisions of this Law which regulate the jurisdiction of the bodies of local self-government units and the provisions on the administrative bodies of local self-government units shall be applied within a period of one year from the date of entering into force of this Law.

Until the Law referred to in Article 66, Para. 3, item 5, of this Law, be passed, the Government of the Republic of Croatia shall provide for the temporal financing of local self-government units.

Article 88 a.

On the date of December 31, 1993, when the Law on Amendments to the Law on Local Self-Government and Administration is becoming effective, a county takes over and continues to use business premises and equipment which were used by the administrative organs of the previous municipalities whose tasks are being assumed by county offices.

Article 88 b.

On the date of December 31, 1993, when the Law on Amendments to the Law on Local Self-Government and Administration is becoming effective, the assets of the previous local communities which consist of real estate and movables, shall become the property of the towns and municipalities established by the Law on the Territory of Counties, Towns and Municipalities in the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" No. 90/92) and the City of Zagreb on the territory where the seat of the local community was located.

The financial assets as well as the rights and obligations of the previous local communities shall become the financial assets, rights and obligations of towns and municipalities and the City of Zagreb from Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Real estate and movables from the previous local communities from Paragraph 2 of this Article may be used primarily by the municipalities, towns and City of Zagreb for the needs of city districts and local committees or administrative offices of the units of local self-government and administration.

The way of utilizing the real estate from Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by the city or municipal authorities.

Article 88 c.

The financial assets of the previous local communities which are collected on the basis of a voluntary local tax shall be collected until the expiration of the terms by which the voluntary local tax was adopted and shall be used for the purposes determined in the decision on the voluntary local tax.

Exceptionally, with respect to the collection, the right to return and the right to claim that the statute of limitations has expired with respect to the local tax from Paragraph 1 of this Article, the provisions of the Law on Local Self-Tax of Working People and Citizens for Meeting Joint Needs in the Local Community ("Narodne novine" No 32/77) shall be respectively applied until the expiration of the term for which the voluntary local tax has been introduced if not otherwise provided by special legislation.

The financial assets from Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be transferred to a special account of a

town or municipality or the City of Zagreb on the territory of which the previous local community had its seat.

The assets from Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be administered by the town, the municipal or the City of Zagreb's authorities.

The other financial assets of the previous local communities shall be transferred to the budget of the town, municipality or the City of Zagreb.

Article 88 d.

Staff employed in the previous local communities shall be retained by municipalities, towns or the City of Zagreb within thirty days from December, 31, 1993.

The staff from Paragraph 1 of this Article may be assigned jobs and tasks in administrative bodies of units of local self-government or jobs and tasks in city districts or local committees.

The staff from Paragraph 1 of this Article who are not assigned jobs and tasks within sixty days from the December, 31, 1993, shall have their jobs terminated in accordance with general labor laws.

The act of retaining the staff of previous local communities or the termination of their jobs shall be passed by the Mayor of the unit of local self-government on the territory of which was located the seat of the previous local community where the staff was employed.

Article 88 e.

The town and municipal authorities shall assume the assets from Article 88 b., Paragraph 1, of this Law as well as the archives and other documentation of local communities within thirty days from December, 31, 1993.

Class: 015-01/92-01/05
Zagreb, 29 December 1992

House of Representatives
of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia

On the date of the assumption of the assets, archives and documentation of the previous local communities and no later than thirty days after December, 31, 1993, the bodies of the previous local communities shall terminate their operation.

The Mayor of the City of Zagreb or of a town or the Head of a municipality on the territory of which was the seat of the previous local community, shall file a request within thirty days from the December, 31, 1993 to a competent body for the closure of the account of the previous local community or for its elimination from the official records.

Article 89

On the date of entering into force of this Law, the Law on Local Communities shall be declared null and void ("Narodne novine" No. 19/83).

Article 89 a.

On the date of December 31, 1993, when the Law on Amendments to the Law on Local Self-Government and Administration is becoming effective, the Law on Voluntary Local Tax of Working People and Citizens for Meeting their Joint Needs in the Local Community ("Narodne novine" No 32/77) shall no longer be in effect.

Article 90

This Law enters into force on the day of publication in "Narodne novine".

THE LAW ON THE COUNTY OF ZAGREB

THE LAW ON THE COUNTY OF ZAGREB

Article 1

This law shall establish the County of Zagreb.
The seat of the County of Zagreb shall be in the City of Zagreb.

Article 2

The territory of the County of Zagreb shall consist of the City of Zagreb, the towns and municipalities on the territory of the former City of Zagreb, the territories of the former Zagreb County, as well as the settlement of Luka, from the territory of the Municipality of Veliko Trgovišće, within the former Krapinsko-Zagorska County.

The status and organization of the City of Zagreb which is a separate and single territorial and administrative unit within the County of Zagreb shall be regulated by the Law on the City of Zagreb.

Article 3

The territory of the County of Zagreb consists of:

Town	Municipality	Settlements
City of Zagreb		Adamovec
		Belovar
		Blaguša
		Budeneć
		Cerje
		Dobrodol
		Drenčec
		Dumovec
		Đurđekovec
		Gajec
		Glavničica
		Goranec
		Glavnica Donja
		Glavnica Gornja
		Jesenovec
		Ivanja Reka
		Kašina
		Kašinska Sopnica
		Kučilovina
		Kučanec
		Lužan
		Markovo Polje
		Moravče
		Paruževina
		Planina Gornja
		Planina Donja
		Popovec
		Prekvršje
		Prepušiovec
		Sesvete
		Šoblincec
		Šašinovec
		Šimunčevac
		Vuger Selo
		Vugrovec Donji
		Vugrovec Gornji
		Vurnovec
		Zagreb
		Zerjavinec
		Lučko
		Ježdovec
		Hrvatski Leskovac
		Goli Breg

Town	Municipality	Settlements
		Desprim
		Botinec
		Brezovića
		Gornji Čehi
		Donji Čehi
		Odranski Obrež
		Gornji Dragonožec
		Donji Dragonožec
		Demerje
		Grančari
		Strmec
		Donji Trpuci
		Gornji Trpuci
		Lipnica
		Havidić Selo
		Brebermica
		Starjak
		Kupinečki Krajevec
		Hudi Bitek
		Zadvorsko
		Drežnik Brezovički
		Odra
		Hrašće Turopoljsko
		Mala Mlaka
		Buzin
		Veliko Polje
	1. Brdovec	Brdovec
		Donji Laduč
		Drenje Brdovečko
		Gornji Laduč
		Harmica
		Javorje
		Ključ Brdovečki
		Prigorje Brdovečko
		Pruđnice
		Šavski Marof
		Šenkovec
		Vukovo Selo
		Zdenci Brdovečki
	2. Dugo Selo	Andrilovec
		Dugo Selo
		Donje Dvorišće
		Kozinščak
		Kopčevac
		Leprovnica
		Lukarišće
		Mala Ostrina
		Prozorje
		Puhovo
		Velika Ostrina
	3. Rugvica	Čista Mlaka
		Črnc Rugvički
		Črnc Dugoselski
		Donja Greda
		Dragošička
		Hruščica
		Ježvo
		Jalševac Nartski
		Nart Savski
		Novaki Nartski
		Novaki Oborovski
		Obedišće Ježevsko
		Oborovo
		Okunščak
		Otok Nartski

Town	Municipality	Settlements	Town	Municipality	Settlements
		Otok Svibovski			Vrbovec Samoborski
		Prevlaka			Velika Rakovica
		Preseka Oborovska			Bobovica
		Rugvica			Bregana
		Svibje			Lug Samoborski
		Sop			Noršić Selo
		Struga Nartska			Podvrh
		Trstenik Nartski			Samoborski Otok
	4. Brckovljani	Brckovljani			Dolec Podokički
		Božjakovina			Drežnik Podokički
		Gornja Greda			Falašćak
		Gornje Dvorišće			Galgovo
		Gračec			Konščica
		Hrebinec			Klake
		Kusanovec			Molvice
		Lupoglav			Podgrađe Podokičko
		Prikraj			Pavučnjak
		Prečec			Petkov Breg
		Štančić			Rakov Potok
		Štakorovec			Sveti Martin pod Okićem
		Tedrovec			Beder
	5. Pušća	Bregovljana			Breganica
		Donja Pušća			Javorek
		Dubrava Puščanska			Kostanjevac Podvrški
		Gornja Pušća			Slapnica
		Hruševac Puščanski			Višnjevce Podvrški
		Hrebine			Grdanjci
		Marija Magdalena			Jarušje
		Žlebec Puščanski			Klokočevac Samoborski
	6. Marija Gorica	Marija Gorica (opć. središte)			Smerovišće
		Trstenik Puščanski			Velika Jazbina
		Križ Brdovečki			Prekrižje Plešivičko
		Oplaznik			Bratelji
		Hrastina Brdovečka			Brezovac Žumberački
		Čeline Puščanske			Budinjak
		Žlebec Gorički			Cerovica
		Kraj Donji			Dane
		Bela Gorica			Gornja Vas
		Kraj Gornji			Golubići
	1. SAMOBOR	Braslovje			Kravljak
		Bukovje Podvrško			Novo Selo Žumberačko
		Celine Samoborske			Osredek Žumberački
		Cerje Samoborsko			Osunja
		Domaslovec			Poklek
		Dragonoš			Selce Žumberačko
		Draganje Selo			Sječevac
		Dubrava Samoborska			Štojdraga
		Farkaševac Samoborski			Šimraki
		Gradna			Tisovac Žumberački
		Gregurić Breg		7. Sveta Nedjelja	Bestovje
		Hrastina Samoborska			Brezje Samoborsko
		Kladje			Jagnjić Dol
		Kotari			Kalinovica
		Mała Jazbina			Kerestinec
		Mała Rakovica			Mała Gorica
		Manja Vas			Novaki Samoborski
		Malí Lipovec			Svetonedjeljski Breg
		Medsave			Orešje
		Otruševac			Rakitje
		Rude			Srebrnjak
		Samobor			Sirmeć Samoborski
		Savršćak			Šveta Nedelja
		Slani Dol			Žitarka
		Slavagora		2. SVETI IVAN ZELINA	Berislavec
		Šipački Breg			Biškupec Zelinski
		Vrhovčak			Breg Mokrički
		Vratnik Samoborski			Bunjak
		Veliki Lipovec			Črečan
					Donja Topličica
					Donje Psarjevo

Town	Municipality	Settlements	Town	Municipality	Settlements
		Gornje Psarjevo			Donja Reka
		Gornja Topličica			Goljak
		Gornji Vinkovec			Gračac Slavetički
		Hrastje			Guci Draganički
		Kladešćica			Gorica Svetojanska
		Kalinje			Gornji Desinec
		Mokrica Tomaševečka			Gornja Kupčina
		Nespeš			Gornja Reka
		Novo Mjesto			Grabarak
		Polonje			Hrastje Plešivičko
		Polonje Tomaševečko			Hrašća
		Pretoki			Ivančići
		Salnik			Izimje
		Selnica Psarjevačka			Jastrebarsko
		Sveti Ivan Zelina			Jurjevčani
		Sulinec			Kupeč Dol
		Velika Gora			Lanišće
		Donje Orešje			Lokošin Dol
		Dubovec Bisaški			Malunje
		Gornje Orešje			Miladini
		Filipovići			Novaki Petrovinski
		Keleminovec			Paljugi
		Komin			Pavlovčani
		Novakovec Bisaški			Petrovina
		Prepolno			Plešivica
		Radoišće			Prhoč
		Šalovec			Prilipje
		Šurdovec			Prodin Dol
		Tomaševac			Rastoki
		Zadrkovec			Redovje
		Zrinščina			Slavetić
		Zitimir			Šrednjak
		Banje Selo			Špigelski Breg
		Bukevje			Toplice
		Brezovec Zelinski			Tihočaj
		Blaškovec			Vlaškovec
		Blaževdol			Volavje
		Bukovec Zelinski			Vranov Dol
		Curkovec			Vukšin Šipak
		Donja Drenova			Zdihovo
		Donja Zelina			Pesak
		Goričanec			Orešje Okičko
		Goričica			Stankovo
		Gornja Brenova	8. Klinča Sela		
		Hrnjanec			Beter
		Križevčec			Donja Purgarija
		Krečaves			Donja Zdenčina
		Laktec			Goli Vrh
		Majkovec			Gonjeva
		Marinovec Zelinski			Gornja Purgarija
		Obrež Zelinski			Gornja Zdenčina
		Paukovec			Klinča Sela
		Sveta Helena			Kozlikovo
		Suhodol Zelinski			Kupinec
		Vukovje Zelinsko			Novo Šelo Okičko
					Poljanica Okička
					Repišće
					Tržić
3. JASTREBARSKO		Belčići	9. Pisarovina		
		Brebrovac			Bratina
		Brezari			Bregana Pisarovinska
		Breznik Plešivički			Donja Kupčina
		Bukovac Svetojanski			Dvoranci
		Celine			Gorica Jamnička
		Crna Mlaka			Gradec Pokupski
		Čvetković			Jamnica Pisarovinska
		Čabdin			Lijevo Sredičko
		Čeglje			Lučelnica
		Črnilovec			Pisarovina
		Dolanjski Jarak			Podgorje Jamničko
		Domagović			Selsko Brdo
		Donji Desinec			Topolovec Pisarovinski
		Draga Svetojanska			
		Dragovanščak			

Town	Municipality	Settlements	Town	Municipality	Settlements
	10. Krašić	Velika Jamnička Bukovica Prekriška Brezarić Brlenić Cunkova Draga Dol Donje Prekrižje Gornje Prekrižje Hrženik Hutin Jezerine Kurpezova Gorica Krnežići Kučer Kostel Pribički Krašić Krupače Mirkopolje Pribić Pribić Crkveni Rude Pribičke Strmac Pribički Svrževo Barovka Begovo Brdo Žumberačko Čareva Draga Čučići Konjarić Vrh Medven Draga Prvinci Pećno Radina Gorica Staničići Žumberački Vranjak Žumberački		4. VRBOVEC	Brašljevica Bulići Brezovica Žumberačka Cvetišće Dančulovići Dojutrovica Doljani Žumberački Dragoševci Dučići Goleši Žumberački Gudalji Kamenci Kašt Keseri Kunčani Kuljaji Liješće Malinci Pilatovci Popovići Žumberački Radatovići Rajakovići Sekulići Šiljki Banovo Brčevac Celine Cerik Cerje Donji Tkalec Dijaneš Dulepska Divan Gaj Gornji Tkalec Gostović Grabanec Graberšćak Greda Konak Krkač Kučari Lonjica Lovrečka Varoš Lovrečka Velika Luka Lukovo Marenić Martinska Ves Naselje Stjepana Radića Negovec Novo Selo Pirakovč Peskovec Poljana Poljanski Lug Podolec Prilesje Samoborec Savska Cesta Topolovec Vrbovec Vrbovečki Pavlovec Vrhovec Zunci
	11. Žumberak	Cernik Donji Oštrc Drašći Vrh Glušinja Gornji Oštrc Grgetići Grič Hartje Javor Jezernice Jurkovo Selo Kalje Kordići Žumberački Kostanjevac Kupčina Žumberačka Mrzlo Polje Žumberačko Markušići Plavci Petričko Selo Radinovo Brdo Reštovo Žumberačko Sopote Sošice Stari Grad Žumberački Stupe Tomaševci Tupčina Visoče Višći Vrh Vukovo Brdo Vlašić Brdo Veliki Vrh Žamarija Željezno Žumberačko Žumberak Badovinci		12. Preseka	Donja Velika Gornja Velika Gornjaki Hruškovića Kamenica

Town	Municipality	Settlements	Town	Municipality	Settlements
		Kraljev Vrh			Žukovec
		Krušjevac		16. Farkaševac	Bolč
		Ledina			Brezine
		Pogančec			Donji Markovac
		Preseka			Farkaševac
		Slatina			Ivančani
		Srednja Velika			Kabal
		Štrmec			Mački
		Šelovec			Majur
		Vinkovec			Praščevac
		Zabnjak			Zvonik
	13. Rakovec				Zabnica
		Baničevac		17. Jakovlje	Igrišće
		Brczani			Jakovlje
		Dropčevac			Kraljev Vrh
		Dvorišće			
		Goli Vrh		5. VELIKA GORICA	
		Hruškovec			Buševac
		Hudovo			Ogulinec
		Kolenica			Novo selo Lekeničko
		Lipnica			Turopolje
		Mlaka			Lazi Turopoljski
		Rakovec			Rakitovec
	14. Gradec	Valetić			Kuće
					Poljana Čička
		Buzadovac			Gornje Podotočje
		Cugovec			Donje Podotočje
		Festinec			Jagodno
		Fuka			Ribnica
		Gradec			Lazina Čička
		Gradečki Pavlovec			Staro Čiče
		Grabrić			Novo Čiče
		Haganj			Vukovina
		Lubena			Mraclin
		Mali Brezovec			Okuje
		Podjales			Kobilić
		Pokasin			Babće
		Potočec			Črnkovec
		Remetinec			Selnica
		Repinec			Petina
		Salajci			Obrezina
		Stari Glog			Šćitarjevo
		Tučenić			Drenje Šćitarjevsko
		Veliki Brezovec			Sasi
	15. Dubrava	Zabrđe			Novaki Šćitarjevski
					Mala Kosnica
		Badinec			Velika Kosnica
		Brezje			Mičevac
		Dubrava			Velika Mlaka
		Donji Marinkovac			Donja Lomnica
		Donji Vukšinc			Gornja Lomnica
		Dubravski Markovac			Gradići
		Gornji Marinkovac			Petrovina Turopoljska
		Gornji Vukšinc			Lukavec
		Grabec			Gudci
		Habjanovac			Markuševac Turopoljski
		Koritna			Dubranec
		Kundevec			Bukovčak
		Kostanj			Vukomerić
		Ladina			Štrmec Bukevski
		Mostari			Trnje
		Novaki			Lekveno
		Nova Kapela			Gustelnica
		Paruževac			Kozjača
		Pehardovac			Ključić Brdo
		Podlužan			Velika Buna
		Radulec			Mala Buna
		Stara Kapela			Šiljakovina
		Svinjarec			Cerovski Vrh
		Zetkan			Jerebić
		Zgališće			Cvetković Brdo
		Zvekovac			

Town	Municipality	Settlements	Town	Municipality	Settlements
		Petrovec Prvonožina Sop Bukovski Zablatje Posavsko Velika Gorica			Prosinec Rozga Vučilčevo
	18. Pokupsko	Opatija Lukinić Brdo Štrezojevo Šestak Brdo Zgurić Brdo Cvetnić Brdo Lijevo Štefanki Cerje Pokupsko Aguštanovec Lijevo Degoj Hotnja Gladovec Pokupski Pokupsko		24. Bedenica	Bedenica Beloslavec Bosna Omanno Otrčkovec Turkovčina
	19. Kravarsko	Barbarić Kravarski Podvornica Žitkovića Novo Brdo Gladovec Kravarski Čakanec Roženica Gornji Hruševac Donji Hruševac Kravarsko		25. Stupnik	Gornji Stupnik Donji Stupnik Stupnički Obrež Horvati
	20. Orle	Obed Cret Posavski Bukevje Drnek Vrbovo Posavsko Stružec Posavski Veleševac Ruča Suša Orle			Article 4 The Assembly of the County of Zagreb shall consist of the members of the City Assembly of the City of Zagreb, and the members of the Assembly of the County of Zagreb without the territory of the City of Zagreb. The number and methods of the election of the members of the Assembly of the County of Zagreb shall be set forth by a special law. The City Assembly of the City of Zagreb shall decide autonomously on the issues falling within its competence, in accordance with the Law on the City of Zagreb.
6. ZAPREŠIĆ		Lužnica Šibice Zaprešić Pojatno Ivanec Bistranski Jablanovec Kupljenovo Kruševac Kupljenski			Article 5 The Assembly of the County of Zagreb shall adopt its Statute and its Rules of Procedure and shall elect its President and two or more Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. The Statute of the County of Zagreb and the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of the County of Zagreb shall be passed by the majority of votes of all the members of the Assembly of the County of Zagreb.
	21. Bistra	Bukovje Bistransko Donja Bistra Gornja Bistra Novaki Bistranski Oborovo Bistransko Poljanica Bistranska			Article 6 The County of Zagreb shall, on the territory outside the territory of the City of Zagreb, carry out all the tasks falling within the autonomous competence of a County, save as otherwise provided for by law, or where the Statute of the County of Zagreb has designated some affairs to be of common interest. The Statute of the County of Zagreb shall designate the affairs of common interest for the City of Zagreb, outside the territory of the City of Zagreb, but within the territory of the County of Zagreb, particularly such as water supply, traffic, soil protection, garbage disposal, supply of energy and other utilities, when the system of utility infrastructure is an indivisible functional unit.
	22. Luka	Luka Vadina Žejinci Krajska Vas Pluska Merenje			In the relations between the County of Zagreb and the City of Zagreb, the City of Zagreb shall be represented by the person designated by the Statute of the City of Zagreb.
	23. Dubravica	Bobovec Rozganski Dubravica Donji Čemehovec Lukavec Sutlanski Lugarski Breg Kraj Gornji Pologi			Article 7 The Mayor of the City of Zagreb shall be <i>ex officio</i> the County Prefect of the County of Zagreb. The County of Zagreb shall have two or more Deputy County Prefects. At least one of them shall be

lected on the territory of the County of Zagreb which is not part of the City of Zagreb.

The Office of the Prefect of the County of Zagreb shall consist of 10 to 15 members.

Article 8

Public administration affairs and affairs within the self-government competence for the territory of the City of Zagreb shall be carried out by the administrative bodies of the City of Zagreb.

Public administration affairs for the territory of the County of Zagreb, save on the territory of the City of Zagreb, shall be carried out by the county offices and their branch offices.

Local self-government affairs falling within the competence of municipalities and townships, save for the territory of the City of Zagreb, shall be carried out by the administrative departments of these units of local self-government.

Local self-government affairs on the territory of the entire County of Zagreb shall be carried out by the administrative departments of the County of Zagreb.

Article 9

The Assembly of the County of Zagreb shall enact a decision on the organization and competence of the administrative bodies of the County of Zagreb, save for the territory of the City of Zagreb, while the municipal and town councils shall enact decisions on the organization and competence of the administrative bodies of such municipalities and townships on the territory of the County of Zagreb, in accordance with the regulations on local self-government and administration.

The administrative bodies of the County of Zagreb shall be responsible to the County Prefect and the Office of the Prefect of the County of Zagreb for local self-government affairs.

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 10

Until the new elections for the members of the representative bodies in the units of local self-government, the City Assembly of the City of Zagreb and the Assembly of the County of Zagreb shall continue to operate in their former composition as the Assembly of the County of Zagreb, save in respect of issues falling within the competence of the City Assembly of the City of Zagreb.

The Assembly of the County of Zagreb, composed in accordance with article 4 of this Law, shall enact the Statutory Decision of the County of Zagreb within three months of the date this law takes effect.

Pending the expiry of the term from Paragraph 2 of this Article, the President of the City Assembly of the City of Zagreb shall *ex officio* be the President of the Assembly of the County of Zagreb. The Assembly may have one or more Vice-Presidents. The incumbent President and the Vice-presidents of the Assembly of the County of Zagreb shall be the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly of the County of Zagreb.

The County Office of the Mayor of the City of Zagreb and the Office of the Prefect of the County of Zagreb shall retain their former composition and powers until the election of the members of the Office of the Prefect of the County of Zagreb.

Article 11

Until the new elections for the members of the representative bodies of the units of local self-government and administration, the incumbent

County Prefect of the Zagreb County shall be the Vice County Prefect of the County of Zagreb.

Pending the expiry of the term from Paragraph 1 of this Article, the incumbent Deputy Mayors of the City of Zagreb and Vice County Prefects of the Zagreb County shall be the Vice County Prefects of the County of Zagreb.

Article 12

Until the elections for the members of the representative bodies of the newly established townships and municipalities within the former territory of the City of Zagreb, the City Assembly of the City of Zagreb, the Mayor of the City of Zagreb and the Mayor's Office of the City of Zagreb shall retain their competence regarding the territory of the newly established townships and municipalities, and the respective bodies of the Municipality of Veliko Trgovišće shall retain their competence in respect of the newly established Municipality of Luka.

The elections for the members of the representative bodies of the townships and municipalities from Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be held not later than 60 days from the date this law takes effect.

Article 13

Until the enactment of the decision on the organization and powers of the administrative bodies of the City of Zagreb and the administrative bodies of the County of Zagreb and the administrative bodies of the new municipalities and townships on the former territory of the City of Zagreb, the organs and services of the City of Zagreb and the administrative departments and services of the former County of Zagreb shall continue to act on the former territory and shall continue to be vested with the same competence and powers.

Until the enactment of the decision on the organization of the administrative bodies of the newly established Municipality of Luka, the administrative bodies of the Municipality of Veliko Trgovišće shall continue to act on the former territory and shall continue to be vested with the same powers and competence.

Article 14

Until the enactment of regulations and other acts falling within the competence of the County of Zagreb, the regulations and other acts enacted by the City of Zagreb and the Zagreb County shall remain applicable, if they are not contrary to the provisions of this law.

Article 15

The provisions of the Law on Local Self-Government and Administration shall be applicable to the County of Zagreb.

Article 16

The following changes shall be made in the Law on the Territories of Counties, Townships and Municipalities in the Republic of Croatia (Narodne novine Nos. 90/92, 2/93, 58/93, 90/93, and 29/94): Article 3. I. the words "Zagreb County" shall be replaced by the words "the County of Zagreb"; the serial number and the words "XXI City of Zagreb" shall be omitted.

In Article 4, Paragraph 2, point 1 the following townships shall be added to the list of townships: Jastrebarsko, Sveti Ivan Zelina, Velika Gorica, Vrbovec and Zaprešić.

Article 5 shall be omitted.

In Article 6, the Chapter "I. Zagreb County" and the list of settlements which belong to the municipali-

ties and townships of the Zagreb County shall be omitted.

In Article 6, Chapter II - Krapinsko-zagorska County, the settlement of Luka shall be omitted from the list of settlements which belong to the municipality number 25 - Veliko Trgovišće.

Article 17

The revenues specified by the Law on the Financing of the Units of Local Self-Government and Administration shall be split between the City of Zagreb and the territory outside the territory of the City of Zagreb by a method devised prior to the establishment of the County of Zagreb.

The City of Zagreb shall retain all the revenues belonging to it according to the Law on Local Self-Government and Administration prior to the enactment of this law.

Article 18

The Government of the Republic of Croatia is hereby authorised to enact, when necessary, more detailed regulations on the methods and procedures of taking over the pending affairs and the incumbent employees of the City of Zagreb and the former Zagreb County.

Article 19

This law shall enter into force on the eighth day after its publication in "Narodne novine".

Class: 015-01/95-01/10
Zagreb, September 20, 1995

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

The President
of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia

dr. Nedjeljko Mihanović

THE LAW ON THE CITY OF ZAGREB
(Amended Text)

THE LAW ON THE CITY OF ZAGREB
(Amended Text)

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law regulates the structure of the City of Zagreb, the capital of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 2

The City of Zagreb shall be a separate and single territorial and administrative unit.

The City of Zagreb shall be a part of the County of Zagreb, and shall have special status, as specified by this Law.

The bodies of the City of Zagreb shall have the rights and responsibilities equivalent to those of the County bodies

Article 3

The territory of the City of Zagreb shall be regulated by the Law on the County of Zagreb.

Article 4

The borders of the City of Zagreb shall follow the cadastral borders of the marginal settlements which are included in its territory.

Article 5

The City of Zagreb shall have its by-laws.

The by-laws of the City of Zagreb (hereinafter referred to as "the by-laws"), in conformity with the law, establish in detail the self-government scope of the City of Zagreb, constitution, authorities and operation of the bodies of the City of Zagreb, forms of the citizens' direct decision-making, cooperation with other local self-government units, and other issues of relevance for the realization of rights and duties of the City of Zagreb.

Article 6

The City of Zagreb has its coat-of-arms and flag, as well as other insignia provided for by the by-laws. The by-laws regulate the use of the coat-of-arms of the City of Zagreb and paying of other honours.

II. AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB

Article 7

Within its self-government authority the City of Zagreb shall:

- ensure the conditions, coordinate interests and undertake activities for the development of economic, social and public utility activities important for the territory of the City of Zagreb;
- ensure the conditions for zoning and urban planning and environmental protection, and shall prescribe the terms for the zoning and urban planning;
- carry out the affairs related to the development and use of building sites;
- concern itself with the maintenance of settlements, housing standards, the quality of public utilities, the performance of utilities and other services;
- builds apartment and office buildings as well as other facilities important for the City of Zagreb;

- provide for the satisfaction of the needs of citizens, for education and upbringing of children, public health, medical care of animals and plants, social welfare, culture, physical culture and sports;

- coordinate the development and networking of pre-school, educational, cultural, health-care, social, public utility and other institutions and objects of infrastructure important for the City of Zagreb;

- carry out the affairs related to the preservation of nature and cultural heritage;

- establish institutions, business corporations and other entities in order to accomplish certain economic, social, public utility and other social interests and needs of citizens;

- manage and governs the property of the City of Zagreb;

- carry out other activities important for the City of Zagreb which are pertinent to its constitutional status, save where otherwise provided for by a special law.

Article 8

The public administration affairs in the City of Zagreb shall be carried out by the administrative bodies of the City of Zagreb.

The administrative bodies of the City of Zagreb shall administer the affairs falling within self-government and administration competencies.

The administrative bodies of the City of Zagreb shall be established in form of offices, institutes, directorates and services.

The Assembly of the City of Zagreb shall enact a decision on the organisation and competence of the administrative bodies of the City of Zagreb.

The administrative bodies of the City shall be governed by the Heads of bodies. The Heads of administrative bodies shall be appointed by the Mayor of the City of Zagreb subject to prior consultations with the competent minister.

The administrative bodies of the City of Zagreb shall be responsible to the Mayor of the City of Zagreb and to the competent minister for the carrying out the affairs of state administration, and to the Mayor of the City of Zagreb, and the Office of the Mayor of the City of Zagreb for the carrying out of the affairs of the local self-government."

III. STRUCTURE OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB

A) Local community self-government of City of Zagreb

Article 9

City quarters and local committees may be established in the City of Zagreb, as forms of local community self-government.

The Statute of the City of Zagreb shall regulate the organization of the forms of local community self-government, their respective territories, the affairs falling within the self-government powers of the City of Zagreb entrusted to them, the bodies and methods of their election, financing, methods of work, the performance of administrative and other affairs, and other issues important for the operation of the forms of local community self-government and the participation of citizens in decision making.

Article 10
(deleted)

Article 11
(deleted)

B) Bodies of the City of Zagreb

Article 12

The bodies of the City of Zagreb are:

1. the City assembly,
2. the mayor,
3. the city authorities.

City assembly

Article 13

Term of office of the members of the City assembly lasts four years.

The office of a member of the City assembly is honorary.

Members of the City assembly do not have a binding term and are not recallable.

Rights and duties of the members of City assembly are provided for by the by-laws and rules of procedure of the assembly.

Article 14

Internal structure and functioning of the City assembly are stipulated, in accordance with this Law, by the City by-laws and rules of procedure of the assembly.

The rules of procedure are passed by the majority vote of all the members of the City assembly.

Article 15

The City assembly has a chairman and two vice chairmen.

The chairman of the City assembly presides over the sessions of the assembly and represents the assembly.

Rights and duties of the chairman and vice chairmen of the assembly are determined by the rules of procedure.

Article 16

The City assembly passes decisions by the majority vote if the majority of the members of the assembly is present at the session.

By-laws of the City, its budget and annual balance sheet are adopted by the majority of votes of all the members of the assembly.

Other issues decided upon by the majority vote of all the members of the assembly may be stipulated by the rules of procedure of the assembly.

Article 17

The City assembly has 50 members.

Article 18

The City assembly:

1. passes the City by-laws;
2. passes the decisions and other general acts which stipulate the issues from the self-government sphere of the City;
3. elects and dismisses the mayor and the deputy mayor, elects and dismisses the members of the city authorities, working bodies of the City assembly, elects

or appoints and dismisses other persons as provided for by the by-laws;

4. determines the structure and the scope of the City's administrative bodies;

5. establishes public institutions and other legal entities which perform economic, public and other tasks of interest to the City;

6. performs other tasks assigned to it by the law or the by-laws.

Mayor

Article 19

Mayor represents the city and is the bearer of executive power.

Article 20

The mayor is elected by the City assembly by the majority vote of all its members in the manner and according to the procedure provided or by the rules of procedure in conformity with the City by-laws.

The election of the mayor is confirmed by the President of the Republic of Croatia at the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 21

The City assembly shall notify the Government of the Republic of Croatia of the election of the mayor within 24 hours.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall, within 8 days from the date on which it has been notified of the election of the mayor, propose to the President of the Republic of Croatia either to accept or reject the elected mayor.

The President of the Republic of Croatia shall pass a decision on the acceptance or rejection of the elected mayor within 14 days from the date on which the proposal by the Government has been submitted to him.

Article 22

If the President of the Republic of Croatia refuses to accept the elected mayor, the City assembly shall elect another mayor within 14 days from the date of receipt of the decision on rejection.

If the City assembly fails to elect another mayor in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 hereof, or if the President again does not acknowledge the elected mayor, the President of the Republic of Croatia shall appoint the mayor within 14 days.

Article 23

The mayor is responsible to the Government of the Republic of Croatia for the performance of state administration tasks on the territory of the City.

Performing the tasks within the self-government authority of the City, the mayor has the right to withhold from application the City assembly's general act if in his opinion the act violates the law or any other regulation, and require from the assembly to eliminate the noticed shortcomings within a period of 15 days. If the City assembly fails to do so, the mayor shall, within 7 days, inform the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 24

The mayor has two deputies elected and approved of in the same manner and according to the same procedure as the mayor.

The mayor is substituted by the deputy mayor when due to prolonged absence or other reasons in conformity with the by-laws, the mayor is unable to perform his duties.

In compliance with the by-laws, the mayor can entrust his deputy to perform certain tasks from his jurisdiction. In carrying out these tasks, the deputy shall respect the mayor's instructions. However, the mayor is responsible for the performance of such tasks under his jurisdiction with which he has entrusted his deputy.

City authorities

Article 25

The City authorities perform executive tasks of the City and the tasks of state administration assigned to it by the law.

Article 26

The mayor is the chairman of the City authorities.

Article 27

Members of the City authorities are elected by the City assembly at the proposal of the mayor by the majority vote of all the members.

As a rule, members of the City authorities are heads of the departments of the City administration.

The number of members of the City authorities is determined by the City by-laws.

Article 28

The City authorities is responsible to the City assembly.

The chairman, vice chairmen and members of the City authorities bear a collective responsibility for the decision passed by the authorities and personal responsibility for their respective fields of work.

At the proposal of at least 1/4 of the members of the City assembly an issue of confidence in the chairman, a member of the authorities or the authorities as a whole. Voting on the confidence in the authorities can be required by its chairman as well.

A no-confidence motion is accepted if majority of the members of the City assembly has voted in favour.

If no-confidence in the chairman of the City authorities or the authorities as a whole has been voted, the authorities shall resign, except in the case that the mayor acts according to the provision of Article 29, Paragraph 1 of this Law.

If no-confidence in a member of the authorities has been voted, the chairman of the authorities shall release him from his duties.

Article 29

If the City assembly votes no-confidence in the mayor or the City authority as a whole, and does not elect the new mayor or the City authorities within 15 days, the mayor can dissolve the City assembly.

The mayor cannot dissolve again the City assembly before the expiry of one-year period from the date of the first dissolution of the assembly.

Article 30

The City authorities prepare the proposals of general acts, carry out or ensure carrying out of general acts of the City assembly, direct the activities of the City administrative bodies in execution of tasks from their self-government scope or the state administration tasks which are performed in the City, supervise

their work and perform other tasks specified by the City by-laws.

The City authorities run the immovable and movable property of the City as well as its income and expenditures, in compliance with the law and with the City by-laws.

Members of the City authorities are not entitled to the right to decide on the matters cited in Paragraph 2 hereof, when they or the members of their families are the interested party.

Article 31

The structure, manner of operation and decision-making of the City authorities are determined by their rules of procedure in conformity with the City by-laws.

Article 32 (deleted)

IV. PROPERTY AND FINANCING OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB

Article 33

All movables and immovables run by the City of Zagreb constitute its property.

Article 34

Within the frame of state economic policy, the City of Zagreb has its own income to dispose of within its self-government scope.

The income of the City of Zagreb is proportional to the tasks which fall within its authority in conformity with the law.

The income of the City of Zagreb includes:

1. income from its movable and imovable property,
2. income from companies and other legal entities it owns, and income from concessions verified by the City,
3. income from the sale of its movable and imovable property,
4. presents, inheritances and legacies,
5. City taxes and fees the rates of which the City determines itself within the legal limitations,
6. City wage tax,
7. subsidies from the state budget for the tasks of state administration transferred to the bodies of the City of Zagreb,
8. state assistance and subsidies estimated in the budget of the Republic of Croatia or by a special law,
9. other revenues stipulated by the law.

Article 35

The income and expenditures of the City of Zagreb are determined by the annual budget.

Article 36

The annual budget of the City is submitted to the Ministry of Finance within 15 days from the date on which it has passed.

Article 37

The Ministry of Finance or another authority provided for by the law, supervises the legality of accounting or financial transactions of the City of Zagreb.

The authority referred to in Paragraph 1 hereof, may suspend, annul or abolish the illegal act of accounting or financial transactions of the City and institute

proceedings against the person responsible in accordance with the law.

V. ACTS PASSED BY THE CITY OF ZAGREB

Article 38

The City assembly passes the by-laws and general acts in accordance with the Law on Local Self-Government and Administration.

Performing the tasks from the self-government scope the bodies of the City of Zagreb pass their own regulations.

VI. STATE SUPERVISION AND PROTECTION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 39

State supervision and protection of local self-government in relation to the work of the bodies of the City of Zagreb and acts passed by it are carried out in accordance with the provisions of Articles 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 84 of the Law on Local Self-Government and Administration.

VII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 40

The City assembly shall pass the City by-laws within a period of six months from the day of its constitution.

Article 41

Until the date of the first session of the newly elected City assembly, the previous assembly shall continue with its work within the frame of its present rights and duties.

The administrative bodies and services of the City of Zagreb continue with their work on the tasks of state administration in compliance with the dates set by the Law on the Structure of State Administration.

Article 42

The City of Zagreb and the municipalities which have seceded from the earlier municipality of the City of Zagreb shall take over the immovables, movables, financial assets, rights and duties of the municipality of the City of Zagreb, as legal successors, within a period of six months from the date of constitution of the assembly of the City of Zagreb.

The City of Zagreb and the municipalities which have seceded from the earlier municipality of the City of Zagreb shall divide the property and financial assets cited in Paragraph 1 hereof, by a special agreement.

Article 43

Provisions of the Law on Local Self-Government and Administration shall pertain to the City of Zagreb.

Article 44

On the date of entering into force of this Law, the Law on the Integration of the Municipalities on the Territory of the Zagreb Municipal Corporation and Cessation of the Zagreb Municipal Corporation shall be declared null and void (Narodne novine Nos. 47/90 and 33/92).

Article 45

This Law enters into force on the day of publication in Narodne novine.

THE LAW ON THE AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW ON THE CITY OF ZAGREB

Article 10

The City of Zagreb shall retain all the revenues pertaining to it prior to the enactment of this law, in accordance with the Law on the Financing of Local Self-government and Administration.

Article 11

This law shall enter into force on the eighth day after its publication in "Narodne novine."

House of Representatives
of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (Sabor)

Published in *Narodne novine* No. 90/92 and the amendments there to published in *Narodne novine* No. 76/93. and in *Narodne novine* No 69/95

**THE LAW ON THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE BODIES
OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION UNITS
(Amended Text)**

**THE LAW ON THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE BODIES
OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION UNITS
(Amended Text)**

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law regulates the election of representative bodies of municipalities, cities, counties (Županije) and districts with a special self-government status.

Article 2

Members of the municipal and city councils, members of the county assembly, and the members of the assemblies of districts with a special self-government status (hereinafter referred to as "representative bodies of local self-government units") shall be elected by Croatian citizens over 18 years old with the place of abode in municipalities, cities and counties, as well as in special status districts for the representative bodies for which the elections are called, and who are recorded in the electors' register in the place of abode.

Members of the representative bodies referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be elected in direct elections, by secret ballot, for a period of 4 years.

Article 3

Any Croatian citizen over 18 years old residing in a local unit of self-government may be elected member of the representative body of this self-government unit.

Article 4

Elections for members of the representative bodies of local self-government units shall be called by the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Elections for members of the representative bodies of local self-government units shall be held within 60 days from the expiry of the mandate or the dissolution of the representative body of the local self-government unit.

Article 5

The date of the elections for members of representative bodies of local self-government units shall be set by the decision on calling the elections.

Not less than 30 and not more than 60 days shall pass from the day the elections were called to the election day.

Article 6

No one may at the same time be a member of a municipal, city, district or special status district representative body.

A member of the representative body of a local self-government unit may not at the same time be a judge, a judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, public prosecutor, deputy public prosecutor, attorney general, deputy attorney general, ombudsman, deputy ombudsman, deputy minister, director of state agency, president of a body within a ministry, head of the Office of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, nor an official in the administrative bodies of local self-government units. It may be stipulated by law that the office of a member of the representative body of a local self-government unit is incompatible with any other office.

Persons holding one of the offices stated in Paragraph 2 of this Article may stand for elections for

members of the representative body of a local self-government unit, but if he elected, they must resign either from the office of the member of the representative body or the office the holding of which is incompatible with the office of the member of the representative body of a local self-government unit.

The member of the representative body of a local self-government unit elected in an electoral unit, who accepts an office referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be replaced by his deputy elected in the same electoral unit. A member of the representative body of a local self-government unit elected from the municipal, city, county or special status district list of candidates, who accepts an office cited in Paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be replaced by the candidate from the respective list who was not elected, and who shall be determined by the political party or by another proposer of the list specified by law.

A deputy member of the assembly of a local self-government unit shall assume office under the provisions of this Article after the elected member of the representative body of the local self-government unit resigns from his office, or after the representative body of the local self-government unit finds that the member of the representative body of self-government unit holds an office cited in Paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 7

Members of the representative body of a local self-government unit shall not have a binding mandate. Members of these assemblies shall not be recallable.

Article 8

The mandate of a member of the representative body of a local self-government unit shall be terminated before the expiration of the period he was elected for:

- if he resigns,
- if he has been deprived of capacity by a final court ruling,
- if he has been condemned to more than six months imprisonment by a final unsuspended sentence,
- if he accepts election or appointment to an office which is, in compliance with Article 6 of this Law, incompatible with the office of the member of the representative body of a local self-government unit.

Article 9

Members of the representative body of a local self-government unit shall have deputies who shall take over their office if one of the conditions stated in Article 8 of this Law has occurred.

Deputy members of the representative body of a local self-government unit shall be elected along with the members of those representative bodies in the manner specified by this Law.

Article 10

Members of ethnic and national groups or minorities which, according to the 1981 population census make more than 8% of the municipality, city or county population, shall have the right to be represented in the representative body of the municipality, city or county in proportion to their share in the total municipality, city or county population.

The number of representatives in municipal and city councils or county assemblies of ethnic and

national groups or minorities which, according to the latest population census conducted before the introduction of municipal, city or county by-laws, make less than 8% of the municipality, city or county population, shall be determined by the by-laws, so that their number is in proportion to their share in the total municipality, city or county population.

Article 11

Croats with the place of abode in districts with a special self-government status (hereinafter referred to as "special status districts") shall have the right to be represented in the municipal or city council and district assembly in proportion to their share in the total municipality or special status district population according to the 1981 population census.

The principles referred to in Article 10 of this Law shall also apply to members of other ethnic and national groups or minorities with the place of abode in a special status district. They shall be guaranteed the right to be represented in the district assembly and municipal councils in special status districts in proportion to their share in the total district population.

Article 12

Freedom of elector's choice and secret ballot shall be guaranteed.

No one shall be called to account for the way he has voted or for not voting.

No one may demand that electors disclose their voting choice.

II. NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

Article 13

Candidates for members of representative bodies of local self-government units may be nominated in the Republic of Croatia by registered political parties and electors.

Two or more parties registered in the Republic of Croatia may nominate one candidate and his deputy and a common municipal, city and county list of candidates, as well as the list of candidates for a special status district.

Political parties shall nominate candidates for members of the representative body of local self-government unit in a manner specified by their by-laws or a special decision, reached on the basis of their by-laws.

A candidate for a member of the representative body of a local self-government unit may be nominated in one electoral unit only.

Article 14

When electors propose a candidate for a member of the municipal council in an electoral unit in which, in compliance with this Law, one member of the municipal council is to be elected, at least 20 signatures shall be required for the proposal.

When electors propose a candidate for a member of the city council in an electoral unit in which, in compliance with this Law, one member of the city council is to be elected, at least 50 signatures shall be required for the proposal.

When electors propose a candidate for a member of the county assembly in an electoral unit in which, in compliance with this Law, one member of the assembly is to be elected, at least 100 signatures shall be required for the proposal.

When electors propose a candidate for a member of the special status district assembly in an electoral

unit in which, in compliance with this Law, one member of the council is to be elected, at least 80 signatures shall be required for the proposal.

When electors propose a municipal list, at least 30 signatures shall be required for the proposal.

When electors propose a city list, at least 70 signatures shall be required for the proposal.

When electors propose a district list, at least 200 signatures shall be required for the proposal.

When electors propose a list of candidates for members of the special status district council (hereinafter referred to as "special-status district list"), at least 150 signatures shall be required for the proposal.

Article 15

In the procedure for the nomination of members of the representative body of a local self-government unit and their deputies, the electors' signatures shall be collected on a special form providing the following data: name and surname, nationality, address and personal identification number of the candidate, and the same data, excluding nationality, for each elector signed.

By his signature an elector may support only one candidate for a member of the representative body of a local self-government unit, and only one municipal, city, county and special status district list.

Article 16

The names of candidates for members of the representative body of a local self-government unit who are elected individually, under the provisions of this Law, in the electoral unit, shall be submitted to the electoral commission of the local self-government unit within a period of 12 days from the day on which the elections were called.

Lists of candidates must be submitted to the relevant electoral commission of the local self-government unit within a period of 12 days from the day on which the elections were called.

A proposal of a candidate as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article must contain the name and surname, nationality, address and personal identification number of each nominated candidate, as well as a verified statement by the candidate that he accepts the nomination.

A proposal of a list of candidates shall, in addition to the data referred to in the preceding Paragraph, contain the title of the list. The names of the candidates must be listed in sequence starting from number 1 to conclusively the ordinal number of the last candidate on the list limited to the number of members of the representative body of the local self-government unit. The proponent of the list may freely arrange the sequence of candidates on the list.

The full title of the list shall be submitted, as well as the abbreviated title, if there is any, of the party, several parties or the party coalition which proposed the list. If the list is proposed by a group of electors its title shall be "independent municipal list", "independent city list", "independent county list" or "independent special status district list".

The first candidate proposed on the list shall be its bearer.

Article 17

The competent electoral commission of a local self-government unit shall, within 48 hours from the expiry of the term stated in Article 16, Paragraph 2 of this Law, draw up a list from all validly proposed candidates and announce the list of candidates of the electoral unit in local media.

The competent electoral commission of a local self-government unit shall, within 48 hours from the expiry of the term stated in Article 16, Paragraph 2 of this Law, accept and announce in local media all validly proposed municipal, city and county candidate lists, as well as the candidate lists for special status districts.

The competent electoral commission of a local self-government unit shall announce a collective list of all validly proposed municipal, city, county and special status district candidate lists, in the manner specified in the previous Paragraph.

The collective list shall include the titles of all the lists of candidates, as well as the names and surnames of all the list bearers.

Article 18

Candidates shall be entered in the list of candidates of the electoral unit in the alphabetic order of surnames. Along with their names and surnames and personal identification numbers, the name of the party, parties or the party coalition which has nominated the candidate, shall be stated. If a candidate has been proposed by electors, designation "independent candidate" shall be added to his name.

The lists of candidates of local self-government units shall be entered in the collective list in the alphabetic order of the full names of the parties or coalitions which have proposed the list. If several parties have proposed a common list of candidates, it shall be entered in the collective list under the name of the first party.

Article 19

From the day of the announcement of the lists of candidates of electoral units and collective lists of candidates of local self-government units up to 24 hours before the elections, all candidates for members of the representative bodies of local self-government units, and all political parties which have proposed the candidates, shall have the right to present and explain their electoral programs and to carry out the electoral campaign, under the same conditions.

Article 20

Local media shall make it possible for all the political parties and independent candidates taking part in the elections for the members of the representative bodies of local self-government units, to present their programs and conduct their electoral campaign under the same conditions.

Article 21

On the day of the elections and 24 hours preceding it any campaign and any publication of preliminary results or estimates of the results of the elections shall be forbidden.

Article 22

Candidates for members of the representative body of a local self-government unit who are elected by individual elections in the electoral unit and who receive at least 10% of the votes, shall be entitled to an equal refund of expenses of the electoral campaign. Political parties whose candidate lists receive at least 5% of the votes shall be entitled to the same refund of the expenses of their electoral campaign.

Money for the refunds stated in the previous Paragraph shall be ensured from the funds provided for the conduct of the elections.

The amount of the refund referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by the Government of the Republic of Croatia 20 days before the elections at the latest.

III. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT UNITS

Article 23

The number of members of the representative body of a local self-government unit shall be determined by the local self-government unit's by-laws.

The number of members of the representative body referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined in compliance with the provisions of the Law on Local Self-Government and Administration.

Article 24

One third of the members of the representative body of a local self-government unit shall be elected in the electoral units, one member in each unit.

If the division of the territory of the unit of local self government into constituencies, carried out in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this Article, results in a decimal number of members to be elected to the representative body in such a constituency, the number of the members of the representative body to be elected in constituencies shall be the preceding lower number if the decimal is lower than 0.5, and to the following higher number if the decimal is higher than 0.5.

Electoral units for the elections of members of the representative body of a local self-government unit shall be determined by a decision of the representative body of local self-government unit so that one member of the representative body of the local self-government unit is elected for approximately the same number of electors.

Article 25

Regardless of whether one or more candidates participate in the elections for a member of the representative body of local self-government unit, elected shall be the candidate who received the largest number of votes from the electors who voted. If two or more candidates receive the same number of votes, the elections shall be repeated.

Deputy members of the representative body of a local self-government unit shall be elected together with the members without a separate vote.

Article 26

One two thirds of the members of the representative body of a local self-government unit shall be elected so that the whole territory of the local self-government unit shall represent one electoral unit and that all the electors who have the place of abode in the local self-government unit and who go to the polls, shall elect from the lists of candidates of the local self-government unit all the members of the representative body of the local self-government unit.

If the number of the members of representative body to be elected pursuant to Paragraph 1 of this Article can not be expressed by an integer, Article 24, Paragraph 2 of this law shall apply.

The number of members of the representative body of a local self-government unit who are to be elected from each list of the local self-government unit shall be determined in the following manner:

The total number of votes received by the list of candidates of the local self-government unit (voting mass of the list) shall be divided by the numbers starting from 1 to inclusively the number of the members of the representative body of the local self-government unit which is elected on the basis of the list. Of the total of the achieved results, the last result in sequence shall be a common divisor by which the total number of the votes received by each candidate list (voting mass of the list) shall be divided. Each candidate list shall receive as many seats in the representative body of the unit as many times the total number of gained votes (electoral mass) contains the common divisor. If votes are divided in such a way that it is not possible to determine which of two or more lists would receive which seats in the representative body of the local self-government unit, it shall go to the list which received more votes.

The list of candidates which receives less than 5% of votes in the elections shall not participate in sharing seats in the representative body of the local self-government unit.

Article 27

Elected shall be the candidates from each candidate list starting with ordinal number 1 to the ordinal number denoting the number of seats the list gained in the representative body of the local self-government unit.

The candidates from each list who were not elected, starting from the first candidate who was not elected, shall be the deputy members of the representative body of the unit of local self-government.

Article 28

If the representation of ethnic and national groups or minorities in municipal and city councils or county assemblies, which is required in Article 10 of this Law, is not achieved in the elections, it will be realized by completing the number of representatives in the municipal and city council or the county assembly concerned with those members of a particular minority who were on municipal, city or county lists of candidates but have not been elected, in proportion to the success of a particular list in the elections.

If the representation of Croats and members of other ethnic and national groups or minorities with the place of abode in a special status district in accordance with the propositions in Article 11 of this Law is not achieved in the elections for special status district assemblies, the required representation shall be realized by completing the number of members of special status district assemblies with those Croats and members of other ethnic and national groups or minorities who were on the district lists of candidates but were not elected, in proportion to the success of a particular list in the elections.

IV. BODIES FOR THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

Article 29

The Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall determine the forms in the electoral procedure and the conduct of the elections and issues binding instructions for the work of electoral commissions.

The Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall supervise the work of county electoral commissions.

Article 30

Responsibility for the conduct of elections for members of municipal councils shall be vested in municipal electoral commission and polling committees.

Bodies responsible for the conduct of elections for members of city councils shall be city electoral commission and polling committees.

Bodies responsible for the conduct of elections for members of county assemblies shall be county electoral commissions, municipal and city electoral commissions and polling committees.

Bodies responsible for the conduct of elections for members of special status district council shall be special status district electoral commissions, municipal and city electoral commissions, and polling committee.

Only a person with voting rights (suffrage) may become a member or a deputy member of an electoral commission or a polling committee.

A polling committee's members and their deputies may not be members of any political party.

Article 31

The electoral commission of a local self-government unit consist of a chairman and two members, each of whom shall have a deputy.

The chairman of the electoral commission shall be a graduate lawyer.

The chairman, members and deputy members of a county electoral commission and a special status district electoral commission shall be appointed by the Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia.

The chairman, members and deputy members of a district and city electoral commission shall be appointed by the county electoral commission.

Article 32

A municipal electoral commission shall:

- be responsible for the lawful preparation and conduct of elections for members of the municipal council,

- appoint members of polling committees for municipal and county elections,

- determine polling stations for municipal and county elections,

- supervise the work of the polling committees,

- carry out all technical preparations for the conduct of elections on its territory,

- prepare and publish the list of candidates for members of the municipal council on the basis of a valid proposal of candidates,

- on the basis of a valid proposal publish the district lists and prepares a collective municipal list,

- supervise the correctness of electoral campaigns for municipal elections, in accordance with this Law,

- collect and add up the results of voting in the polling stations on its territory and, in the case of county elections, submit them to the county electoral commission,

- announce the results of the municipal elections, and

- perform other tasks as specified by this Law.

Article 33

A city electoral commission shall:

- ensure the lawful preparation and conduct of the elections for members of the city council,

- appoint members of the polling committees for city and county elections,

- carry out all technical preparations for the conduct of the elections on its territory,

- prepare and publish the list of candidates for members of the city council on the basis of valid proposals of candidates,
- on the basis of valid proposal publish the city lists and draw up a collective city list,
- supervise the correctness of the electoral campaigns for city elections in accordance with this Law,
- collect and add up the results of voting in the polling stations on its territory and, in case of county elections, submit the results to the county electoral commission,
- announce the results of city election, and
- perform other tasks as specified by this Law.

Article 34

- A county electoral commission shall:
- ensure the correctness of preparation and conduct of the elections for the members of the county council,
 - supervise the work of municipal and city electoral commissions,
 - on the basis of valid proposals publish the county lists and draw up a collective list of county lists, and draw up and publish the list of candidates for member of the county assembly,
 - supervise the correctness of electoral campaigns in accordance with this Law,
 - announce the results of voting for members of the county assembly,
 - perform other tasks as specified by this Law.

Article 35

- The electoral commission of a special status district shall:
- ensure the lawful preparation and conduct of the elections for members of the special status district assembly,
 - determine the polling stations and appoint the members of the polling committees for the elections of members of the special status district assembly,
 - supervise the work of the municipal electoral commissions and polling committees,
 - on the basis of valid proposals publish the special status district candidate lists, draw up a collective candidate list and prepare and publish a list of candidates for members of the special status district assembly,
 - supervise the correctness of electoral campaign in accordance with this Law,
 - announce the results of the elections for the members of the special status district council,
 - performs other tasks as specified by this Law.

Article 36

Polling committee shall be in charge of the conduct of voting procedure in the elections for members of the representative bodies of local self-government unit and shall ensure the correctness and secrecy of voting.

A polling committee shall be appointed for each polling station. A polling committee shall consist of a chairman and two members. The chairman and members shall be assigned deputies.

The competent electoral commission of a self-government unit shall appoint the members and deputy members of the polling committees not later than five days before the day of the elections for the members of the representative body of the local self-government unit.

Registered political parties which have nominated candidates for the election of members of the representative body of a local self-government unit may

appoint observers to monitor the work of the bodies in charge of the conduct of the elections.

The Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall, by binding instructions, spell out the rights and duties of the observers, and the manner of observation of the work of the bodies in charge of the conduct of the elections.

V. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

Article 37

Voting in the elections for members of representative bodies of local self-government units shall take place at polling stations on the territory of the municipality or city concerned.

Each polling station shall have an ordinal number.

Not later than five days before the election day the competent electoral commission shall announce which polling stations have been designated and which electors shall vote at individual stations.

Article 38

The polling stations shall be determined with respect to the number of electors and territorial distance respectively, so that the number of electors at one polling station shall be such as not to cause any difficulties at the time of voting. A separate room shall be provided for each polling station.

Rooms provided for voting shall be arranged so as to ensure the secrecy of voting.

VI. VOTING AND DETERMINING THE RESULTS OF VOTING

Article 39

Votes shall be cast personally.

Voting shall be carried out on ballots.

Ballots shall be printed in a specified state printing house under the direct surveillance of the Electoral Commission the Republic of Croatia and shall be marked with serial numbers.

Article 40

A ballot by which a vote is cast in an electoral unit in which only one member of the representative body of a local self-government unit is to be elected shall contain:

- name and surname of the candidate and his deputy,
- full and abbreviated title of the political party, parties or party coalitions which have proposed the candidate. If the candidate was proposed by a group of electors his name shall be followed by the designation "independent candidate",
- the serial number.

Candidates shall be listed on the ballots in the sequence in which they are cited on the candidate list. An ordinal number shall precede the name of each candidate on the ballot.

Article 41

A ballot by which a vote is cast for the list of candidates of a local self-government unit shall contain:

- name of the list,
- name and surname of the list bearer,
- the serial number.

Lists of candidates of local self-government units shall be listed on ballot in the same order as on the collective list of candidate lists of the local self-government unit. The ordinal number must be placed in front of the name of the list.

Article 42

Votes shall be cast only for candidates on municipal, city and county lists, and on the special status district list, who are listed on the ballots.

Ballots shall be filled in by encircling the ordinal number preceding the candidate's name or the name of the candidate list of the local self-government unit for which one votes.

Ballots from which it is possible to determine with certainty and unambiguously for which candidate or candidate list the vote was cast shall also be valid.

Article 43

Ballots which have not been filled in and ballots which have been filled in so that it is not possible with certainty to determine for which candidate or candidate list the vote was cast shall be deemed invalid.

A ballot on which an elector has voted for two or more candidates, or two or more candidate lists, shall also be deemed invalid.

Article 44

Voting shall last uninterruptedly from 7 a.m. till 7 p.m. At 7 p.m. the polling station shall be closed. Electors who find themselves in the polling station at this time shall be allowed to cast their votes.

A polling station in which all registered electors have voted shall be closed before the expiration of the period stated in the previous Paragraph.

Article 45

During the voting all the members of the polling committee or their deputies shall be present in the polling station.

The chairman of the polling committee shall ensure maintenance of peace and order during the voting. In case of need, the chairman shall request assistance from the police who, upon their arrival to the polling station, shall act according to his instructions, within the framework of their statutory powers.

No one may come armed to a polling station, except in the case referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 46

The chairman of a polling committee or a member of the committee authorized by the chairman shall check in the registration list whether the elector about to vote is registered in the list.

An elector who owing to a bodily defect or because he is illiterate would not be able to vote in the way provided for in this Law, may come to the polling station escorted by another person who is literate and who will on his authority encircle the ordinal numbers preceding the names of candidates or candidate lists for whom the elector wants to vote.

If an elector is not registered in the electoral list, the chairman shall not allow him to vote, unless the elector proves by a certificate from the competent authority that he has the right to vote and has the place of abode in the electoral unit. The voter shall show the certificate to the polling committee which shall make a special record of the matter.

If an elector who has no possibility to vote at the polling station notifies thereof electoral committee, the committee shall make it possible for him to vote.

Voting in the manner determined in Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall be by the name of the voter involved entered into the records of the work of the polling committee.

Article 47

After voting has been completed, the polling committee shall first count the unused ballots and put them in a separate folder and seal it.

After that the polling committee shall, according to the electoral list excerpts therefrom and on the basis of the record, determine the total number of the electors who have voted. Then the committee proceeds to open the ballot boxes and count the votes.

If during the counting of votes at a polling station it is found that the number of those voting according to the electoral list is bigger than the number of votes according to the ballots, the results of voting shall be valid according to the ballots cast. If during the counting of votes at a polling station it is found that the number of electors who have voted is smaller than the number of votes in the ballot box, the polling committee shall be dissolved and a new one appointed, and the voting at the polling station shall be repeated. Voting results at this polling station shall be determined within 24 hours from the repeated voting.

Article 48

When the polling committee has determined the voting results at the polling station, it will in the record of its work register the number of electors according to the electoral list or an excerpt therefrom, how many electors voted according to the electoral list or the excerpt therefrom, and how many on the basis of Article 46, Paragraph 3, of this Law, and how many altogether, and how many votes were received by each of the candidates or candidate lists, and how many ballots were declared invalid.

All other facts relevant to voting shall be entered in the record of the work of the polling committee.

Each member of a polling committee may enter his observations in the record.

The record shall be signed by all the members of the polling committee.

Article 49

The polling committee shall submit the records of its work together with other electoral material to the municipal or city electoral commission not later than 12 hours from the closing of the polling station.

Article 50

Municipal or city electoral commissions shall determine the results of voting at polling stations on their territory within 24 hours from the closing of the polling stations at the latest.

After the voting for the members of a county assembly or special status district council, the municipal or city electoral commission shall submit the voting results on its territory, together with the records of its work, to the competent electoral commission of the local self-government unit, in the manner and within a period stated by the competent electoral commission.

Article 51

A municipal or city electoral commission shall keep a record of its work in which it shall enter:

- the number of electors registered on its territory in the electoral list or excerpts therefrom,
- the number of electors who have cast their votes and the number of invalid ballots,
- the name and surname of each candidate with the designation how many votes the individual candidate has received in the electoral unit,
- the name and surname of the candidate who was elected in the electoral unit,
- the number of votes in favour of each of the candidate lists of the local self-government unit.

Any member of the municipal or city electoral commission may enter his observation in the record. The record shall be signed by all members of the electoral commission of the electoral unit.

Article 52

The results of the elections for the members of the representative body of a local self-government unit shall be determined by the competent electoral commission of the local self-government unit on the basis of the voting result; at all polling stations in all electoral units of the local self-government unit.

Article 53

When the municipal or city electoral commission has determined the results of voting for members of municipal or city council, or when the county or special status district electoral commission has determined the results of voting for members of their representative bodies, it shall immediately announce:

- the number of electors registered in the electoral lists of the municipality, city, county or special status district, the number of electors who have voted in each electoral unit, the number of votes received by each individual candidate in each electoral unit, the number of votes received by each individual list of candidates and the number of invalid ballots,
- the name and surname of the candidate who was elected in each electoral unit in which one member of the representative body of the local self-government unit was to be elected,
- the number of seats in the representative body of the local self-government unit received by each candidate list and the names and surnames of the candidates from each candidate list who were elected for the members of the representative body of the local self-government unit

VII. ELECTION COSTS

Article 54

The costs of elections for members of the representative body of a local self-government unit shall be financed from its funds.

Funds for the conduct of municipal elections shall be disposed of by the municipal electoral commissions. They shall determine the manner in which the funds shall be used, supervise their management and assign the adequate amounts to the polling committees.

Funds for the conduct of city elections shall be disposed of by the city electoral commissions. They shall determine the manner in which they shall be used, supervise their management and assign adequate amounts to the polling committees.

Funds for the conduct of county elections shall be disposed of by the county electoral commissions. They shall determine the manner in which they shall be used, supervise their management and assign adequate amounts to the municipal or city electoral commissions on their territory and to the polling committees.

Funds for the conduct of the elections for members of the special status district assemblies shall be disposed of by the district electoral commissions. They shall determine the manner in which the funds shall be used, supervise their management and assign adequate amounts to municipal electoral commissions and polling committees on their territory.

VIII. PROTECTION OF ELECTORAL RIGHTS

Article 55

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia shall exercise general supervision of the constitutionality and regularity of the elections of members of the representative bodies of local self-government units and settle electoral disputes in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 56

A political party, two or more political parties or electors that have proposed candidates for members of the representative body of a local self-government unit or who have proposed the candidate list, and candidates for members of the representative body of a local self-government unit, may lodge a complaint concerning irregularities in the nomination procedure.

A complaint concerning the irregularities in the electoral procedure may only be lodged by that political party, two or more political parties or electors whose candidates/candidate lists were voted for in the elections. The complaint may also be lodged by the candidates for members of the representative body of a local self-government unit who were voted for.

If a candidate for a member of the representative body of a local self-government unit or the candidate list of a local self-government unit were proposed by several political parties or electors, the complaint shall be deemed as legally valid even if it was lodged by one political party or one elector only.

Article 57

Complaints about the irregularity of nomination procedure and election of the members of municipal and city councils are settled by the district electoral commission.

A complaint concerning irregularities of the nomination procedure and election of the members of a county assembly and a special status district assembly shall be settled by the Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 58

A complaint concerning irregularities of the nomination procedure and election of members of the representative body of a local self-government unit shall be lodged to the competent electoral commission within 48 hours from the date when the act was committed against which the complaint was lodged.

The electoral commission cited in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall render a ruling on the complaint within 48 hours from the date of receipt of the complaint or the date of receipt of the electoral materials to which the complaint relates.

Article 59

If in considering a complaint as referred to in Article 57 of this Law, the competent commission finds that the irregularities existed which substantially influenced the result of the elections, it shall annul the acts in this procedure and order that these acts be

repeated within a specified term, so as to make it possible for the elections to be held on the date for which they were called.

If there is no possibility of repeating the annulled acts as referred to in the preceding Paragraph or if these irregularities relate to the voting procedure and have substantially influenced the election results, the competent electoral commission shall annul the election of the member of the representative body of local self-government unit in a particular electoral unit or the elections based on the candidate lists and shall fix another term for fresh elections.

Article 60

An appeal may be lodged against the ruling of the competent electoral commission with the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia by the complainants and by the candidate for the representative body of a local self-government unit if they are not satisfied with this ruling.

An appeal as referred to in the preceding Paragraph shall be lodged with the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia within 48 hours counting from the expiry of the day of receipt of the attacked ruling.

The appeal shall be submitted through the competent electoral commission.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia shall render a ruling on the appeal within 48 hours from the date of receipt of the appeal.

Article 61

Neither a complaint nor an appeal lodged in the procedure for the protection of electoral rights shall defer the performance of electoral procedures prescribed by this Law.

IX. TRANSITIONAL AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Article 62

Submissions and decisions in the procedure under the provisions of this Law shall be exempt from revenue stamps.

Article 63

Electoral units for the first elections for the members of municipal and city councils, county assemblies and special status district councils in accordance with this Law shall be regulated by special law.

Article 64

At the first elections under the provisions of this Law sixteen councillors shall be elected to municipal councils.

At the first elections under the provisions of this Law twenty six councillors shall be elected to city councils.

At the first elections under the provisions of this Law forty councillors shall be elected to county assemblies.

(Paragraph 4 was deleted)

At the first elections under the provisions of this Law thirty four members shall be elected to a special status district council.

Article 65

If at the first elections under the provisions of this Law the representation of one of the ethnic and national groups or minorities in proportion to its share in the total population of that self-government unit is not achieved in the representative body of one of the local self-government and administration units, the number of members of the representative body of that local self-government and administration unit ensuring proportional representation shall be determined by a special law, and they shall be elected in by-elections by the members of the minority in question in the separate electoral unit concerned.

If in the first elections under the provisions of this Law in special status district assemblies or in the representative body of one of the municipalities or cities in the district no representation of Croats proportional to the total share of Croats in the population of that district, municipality or city is achieved, the number of members of that local self-government and administration unit, ensuring proportional representation, shall be determined by a special law, and they shall be elected in by-elections by Croats in the separate electoral unit concerned.

Article 66

The first session of the representative bodies of local self-government units elected at the first elections in accordance with this Law shall be held within the period of 60 days from the date on which the election results were announced.

The first session of a county assembly and special status district assembly shall be called by the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

The first session of a municipal and city council of a local self-government unit shall be called by the chairman of the municipal assembly on the territory of which the newly established municipality or city is situated.

The first session of the representative bodies of local self-government units elected at the first elections in accordance with this Law shall be presided over by the oldest member of the representative body in question.

Article 67

Financial means for the refund referred to in Article 1, Paragraph 1 of this Law, for the first elections of representative bodies of local self-government units in accordance with this Law shall be provided from the state budget.

Article 68

This Law shall enter into force on the day of publication in "Narodne novine".

LAW ON AMENDING THE LAW ON THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS
OF THE REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE UNITS
OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Article 6

The Assembly of the City of Zagreb to be elected on the first elections following the effective date of this Law shall consist of 50 members.

The Assembly of the County of Zagreb to be elected on the first elections following the effective date of this Law shall consist of 80 members. 50 members shall be the members of the Assembly of the City of Zagreb, and 30 members shall be elected on the territory of the County of Zagreb outside the territory of the City of Zagreb.

Within 60 days following the effective date of this Law the Government of the Republic of Croatia shall call elections for the representative bodies from Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, as well as for the representative bodies of the units of local self-government which are established by the Law on the County of Zagreb.

Article 7

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall convene the first session of the Assembly of the City of Zagreb, and the Assembly of the County of Zagreb, elected pursuant to the provisions of Article 6, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this law within 30 days after the announcement of the results of the elections.

The President of the former Assembly of the County of Zagreb shall within 30 days convene the first session of the representative bodies of the units of local self-government, elected pursuant to the provision of Article 6, Paragraph 3 of this Law.

Article 8

This Law shall enter into force on the day of its publication in "Narodne novine."

Class: 015-01/95-01/12
Zagreb, September 20, 1995

PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA (SABOR)
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE LAW ON THE VOTING UNITS FOR THE ELECTION
OF THE MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE BODIES
OF THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED UNITS OF LOCAL
SELF-GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION ON THE
TERRITORY OF THE COUNTY OF ZAGREB

THE LAW ON THE VOTING UNITS FOR THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED UNITS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION ON THE TERRITORY OF THE COUNTY OF ZAGREB

Article 1

In the County of Zagreb outside the territory of the City of Zagreb, the territory of the voting units for the election of the members of the County Assembly shall be established so that the territory of the County is divided into ten voting units with approximately equal number of voters.

In the City of Zagreb, the territory of voting units for the election of the members of the City Assembly shall be established so that the territory of the City of Zagreb is divided into seventeen voting units with approximately equal number of voters.

In the towns on the territory of the County of Zagreb the territory of the voting units for the election of representatives to the City Council shall be established so that the territory of a town is divided into nine voting units with approximately equal number of voters.

In the municipalities the territory of voting units for the election of the representatives to the Municipal Councils shall be established so that the territory of a municipality is divided into five voting units with approximately equal number of voters.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall, when necessary, pass appropriate decisions (acts) for the implementation of this Law.

THE COUNTY OF ZAGREB

a) County Assembly

Article 2.

In the County of Zagreb outside the territory of the City of Zagreb, the voting units for the election of the members of County Assembly are the following:

I. Voting unit

a) the territory of the city of Jastrebarsko,
b) the territory of the municipalities of Klinča Sela, Pisarovina and Krašić.

II. Voting unit

a) the territory of the city of Zaprešić,
b) the territory of the municipalities of Bistra and Jakovlje.

III. Voting unit

a) the part of the territory of the city of Samobor, settlements - Bratelji, Brezovac Žumberački, Budinjak, Cerovića, Dane, Gornja Vas, Golubići, Krvaljak, Novo Selo Žumberačko, Osredok Žumberački, Osunja, Poklek, Selce Žumberačko, Sječevac, Stojdraga, Šimraki, Tisovac Žumberački, Celine, Domaslovec, Farkaševac Samoborski, Hrastina Samoborska, Samoborski Otok, Gradna, Medsave, Savrščak, Vrbovec Samoborski, Bobovica, Klokočevac Samoborski, and the part of the Samobor - settlements I., II. i III. block,
b) the territory of the municipalities of Pušća, Dubravica, Luka, Brdovec and Marija Gorica.

IV. Voting unit

a) the part of the territory of the city of Samobor, settlements - V., VI., VII. and IX. block,
b) the territory of the municipality of Sveta Nedjelja.

V. Voting unit

a) the part of the territory of the city of Samobor, settlements - Braslovje, Bukovlje Podvrško, Cerje Samoborsko, Dragonoš, Draganje Selo, Dubrava Samoborska, Gregurić Breg, Kladje, Kotari, Mala Jazbina, Mala Rakovica, Manja Vas, Mali Lipovec, Otruševac, Rude, Slani Dol, Slavagora, Šipački Breg, Vrhovčak, Vratnik Samoborski, Veliki Lipovec, Velika Rakovica, Bregana, Lug Samoborski, Podvrh, Noršić Selo, Dolec Podokički, Falašćak, Galgovo, Konščica, Klake, Molvice, Podgrade Podokičko, Pavučnjak, Petkov Breg, Rakov Potok, Sveti Martin pod Okićem, Beder, Breganica, Javorek, Kostanjevac Podvrški, Slapnica, Višnjevac Podvrški, Grdanjci, Jarušje, Smerovišće, Velika Jazbina, Drežnik Podokički, IV. and X. block,
b) the territory of the municipalities of Žumberak and Stupnik.

VI. Voting unit

a) the part of the territory of the city of Velika Gorica, settlements - Petravec, Prvonožina, Gustelnica, Vukomerić, Dubranec, Bukovčak, Kozjača, Ključić Brdo, Velika Buna, Markuševac Turopoljski, Gudci, Mala Buna, Lazi Turopoljski, Lukavec, Gornja Lomnica, Donja Lomnica, Petrovina Turopoljska, Okuje, Mračin, Gradići, part of city of Velika Gorica - settlements Kurilovec and Miljenko Granić,
b) the territory of the municipalities of Pokupsko and Kravarsko.

VII. Voting unit

a) the part of the territory of the city of Velika Gorica, settlements - Trnje, Lekenno, Strmec Bukevski, Zablatje Posavsko, Sop Bukevski, Ogulinac, Novo Selo Lekeničko, Buševac, Siljakovina, Turopolje, Rakitovec, Kuče, Vukovina, Staro Čiče, Novo Čiče, Gornje Podotočje, Donje Podotočje, Jagodno, Poljana Čička, Ribnica, Lazina Čička, Crnkovec, Bapča, Selnica Ščitarjevska, Petina, Obrezina, Ščitarjevo, Drenje Ščitarjevsko, Kobilici, Mala Kosnica, Velika Kosnica, Velika Mlaka, Mičevac, Sasi, the part of place of Velika Gorica - settlements Rakarje, Hrvatski Velikani, Vladimir Nazor, Braća Radić and Stari Grad,
b) the territory of the municipality of Orle.

VIII. Voting unit

a) the part of the territory of the city of Vrbovec - settlements Lonjica and Greda,
b) the territory of the municipalities of Dugo Selo, Brckovljani and Rugvica.

IX. Voting unit

a) the territory of the city of Sv. Ivan Zelina,
b) the territory of the municipalities of Bedenica, Rakovec and Preseka.

X. Voting unit

a) the part of the territory of the city of Vrbovec - settlements Banovo, Brčevac, Celine, Cerik, Cerje, Donji Tkalec, Dijaneš, Dulepska, Divan, Gaj, Gornji Tkalec, Gostović, Graberanec, Graberščak, Konak, Krkač, Kučari, Lazarevac, Lovrečka Varoš, Lovrečka Velika, Luka, Lukovo, Marenić, Martinska Ves, Naselje Stjepana Radića, Negovec, Novo Selo, Pirakovec, Peskovec, Poljana, Poljanski Lug, Podolec, Prilesje, Samoborec, Savska Cesta, Topolovec, Vrbovec, Vrbovečki Paviovec, Vrbovec and Zunci,
b) the territory of the municipalities of Dubrava, Farkaševac and Gradec.

b) The City Assembly of Zagreb

Article 3

The voting units for the election of the members of City Assembly of Zagreb are the following:

City of Zagreb

I. Voting unit

The territory of settlements Moravče, Glavnica Donja, Glavnica Gornja, Jesenovac, Budenec, Blaguša, Drenčec, Dumovec, Glavničica, Kašina, Planina Gornja, Planina Donja, Kašinska Sopnica, Kučilovina, Goranec, Vugrovec Gornji, Prekvršje, Vugrovec Donji, Vuger Selo, Kučanec, Markovo Polje, Đurdekovec, Šimunčevac, Paruževina, Prepuštevce, Vurnovec, Gajec, Adamovec, Belovar, Lužan, Cerje-Sesvete, Šašinovec-Šija Vrh, Zerjavinec, Soblinec, Popovec, Dobrodol, Staro Brestje, Novo Brestje, Sesvetska Sopnica, Sesvete Centar, Luka-Sesvete, Gajišće, Sesvetska Sela, Kobitjak, Dumovec, Sesvetska Selnica and Jelkovec.

II. Voting unit

The part of the territory of the city of Zagreb - settlements Folnegovićevo naselje, Savica Šanci, Kozari Bok, Kozari Putevi, Žitnjak, Resnik, Petruševac, Trnjanska Savica, Trnava, Culinec, Resnički Gaj i Stari Retkovec and Ivanja Reka.

III. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Donje Svetice, Volovčica, Bruno Bušić, Borongaj Lugovi, Vukomerec, Ferenščica, Peščenica and Maksimirska Naselja.

IV. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Poljanice, Novi Retkovec, 30. svibanj 1990., Ivan Mažuranić, Donja Dubrava, Novoselec, Studentski Grad, Trnovčica and Dubec.

V. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Čučerje, Dankovec, Branovec, Jalševac, Zeleni Brijeg, Oporovec, Granešina, Miroševac, Granešinski Novaki, Gornja Dubrava, Dubrava centre and Klaka.

VI. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Dotrščina, Remete, Bukovac, Maksimir, Kozjak, Dobri Dol, Mašičeva, Dinko Šimunović, Markuševac, Vidovec and Gračani.

VII. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Gupčeva Zvijezda, Medveščak, Salata, Voćarska, Petrova, Ribnjak, Pavao Šubić, Kralj Zvonimir, Ružmarinka, Eugen Kvaternik, August Senoa, Hrvatski narodni vladari, Nadbiskup Anton Bauer, Matko Laginja, Petar Krešimir IV, Kneza Mislava, Zrinjevac, August Cesarec and Kralj Petar Svačić.

VIII. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Martinovka, Cvjetnica, Poljane, Miramare, Trnje, Marin Držić, Kanal, Sigečica, Hrv. knjiž. Mile Budak, Staro Trnje, Cvjetno naselje, Savski kuti, Veslačko naselje and Antun Mihanović.

IX. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Stjepan Radić, Kraljevac, Ivan Kukuljević-Sakcinski, Tuškanac, Mlinovi, Medvedgrad, Petar Zrinski, Nova

Ves, Šestine, Gornji Grad, Cvjetni Trg, Andrija Medulić and Mimara.

X. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Gornja Kustošija, Sveti duh, Šestinski dol-Vrhovec, Jelenovac, Ban Keglević, Bartol Kašić, Kustošija-centar, Ciglenica and Samoborček.

XI. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Podsused, Gornji Stenjevec, Gajnice, Perjavica-Borčec, Stenjevec, Gornje Vrapče and Vrapče-centre.

XII. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Špansko, Malešnica, Vrapče-jug, Matija Gubec, Rudeš and Ante Starčević.

XIII. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements S.S. Kranjčević, Stara Trešnjevka, Nikola Tesla, Pongračevo, Ljubljanica, Gajevo and Knežija.

XIV. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Prečko, Vrbani, Jarun and Horvati - Srednjaci.

XV. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Blato, Remetinec, Kajzerica, Središće, Trnsko, Savski Gaj, Sveta Klara, Hrelić i područje mjesta Ježdovec, Lučko, Buzin, Mala Mlaka, Veliko Polje, Goli Breg, Desprim, Hrvatski Leskovac, Botinec, Brezovica, Gornji Čehi, Donji Čehi, Demerje, Grančari, Starjak, Kupinečki Kraljevec, Hudi Bitek, Zadvorsko and Drežnik Brezovički.

XVI. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Zapruđe, Utrina, Travno, Jakuševac i područje naselja Gornji Dragonožec, Donji Dragonožec, Strmec, Donji Trpuci, Gornji Trpuci, Lipnica, Havidić Selo, Brebernica, Odra, Odranski Obrež and Hrašće Turopoljsko.

XVI. Voting unit

The part of the city of Zagreb - settlements Sopot, Siget, Sloboština and Dugave.

c) Citycouncil

Article 4

The voting units for the election of the members of citycouncils in the cities on the territory of County of Zagreb are:

City of Velika Gorica

I. Voting unit

The territory of the settlements - Bukovčak, Cerovski Vrh, Cvetković Brdo, Gustelnica, Jerebić, Petracec, Prvonožina, Vukomerić, Dubranec, Gudci, Markuševac, Lukavec, Donja Lomnica, Gornja Lomnica, Velika Mlaka, Mičevac, Velika Kosnica, Mala Kosnica, Sasi and Novaki Šćitarjevski.

II. Voting unit

The territory of the settlements - Velika Buna, Šiljakovina, Okuje, Kozjača, Mraclin, Ključić Brdo, Lazi Turpopljski, Mala Buna, Novo Selo Lekeničko, Ogulinec and Buševac.

III. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements - Gornje Podotočje, Turopolje, Rakitovec, Kuče, Vukovina, Staro Čiče and Čička Poljana.

IV. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements - Donje Podotočje, Jagodno, Lazina Čička, Ribnica, Novo Čiče i dio mjesta Velika Gorica - naselje Stari Grad, Trnje, Lekneni, Strmec Bukevski, Zablatje Posavsko and Sop Bukevski.

V. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements - Drenje Ščitarjevsko, Obrezina, Petina, Selnica Ščitarjevska, Ščitarjevo, Crnkovec, Kobilic, Bapče, Rakarje i dio mjesta Velika Gorica - settlement Pleso and Hrvatski velikani.

VI. Voting unit
The part of the territory of Velika Gorica - settlements Podbreznica, Bratstvo and Visoki Brijeg.

VII. Voting unit
The part of the territory of Velika Gorica - settlement Braće Radić.

VIII. Voting unit
The part of the territory of Velika Gorica - settlement Vladimir Nazor.

IX. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Gradići, Petrovina Turopoljska and Kurilovec and the part of the territory of Velika Gorica - settlement Chromos.

City of Jastrebarsko

I. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Breznik Plešivički, Donji Desinec, Gornji Desinec, Lokošini Dol, Prhoč, Vlaškovec, Orešje Okičko and Stankovo.

II. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Donja Reka, Gornja Reka, Zdihovo, Pavlovčani, Plešivica, Prilipje, Vranov Dol and Jurjevčani.

III. Voting unit
The part of the territory of Jastrebarsko - streets: Cvetkovačka, Trešnjevka, Franje Brezara from No. 58 to 106, Josipa Rekteka Bana Tome Erdodia Bakača from No 32 to 75, Nikole Tesle, Kolodvorska, Antuna Vancaša, Vječeslava Holjevca, Vila Velebita, Kamila Tompe, Arnolda Štrausa, Petra Skoka, Vatroslava Rožića, Janka Matka, Marije Jurić Zagorke and settlement Cvetković.

IV. Voting unit
The part of the territory of Jastrebarsko - streets: Cvjetno naselje, Dr. Mile Kneževića, Rakitovica, Črnilovečka cesta, Ivane Brlić Mažuranić, Franje Brezara from 1 to 31, Braće Radić, Okičko naselje, Matije Gupca, Prigorska, Dr. Davvile, Tadije Šmičiklasi, Zrinski-Frankopanska, Braće Kazić, Štrosmajerov Trg, Dragutina Domjanića, Trg Ljube Babića, Kralja Tomislava, Mihanovićeve te naselja Čabdin and Črna Mlaka.

V. Voting unit
The part of the territory of Jastrebarsko - streets: Vladimira Nazora, Vlasisavljevićeve, V. Vidrića, Mirni Put, Augusta Senoe, Petra Svačića, Vladka Mačeka, Tome Mikloušića, Zagrebačka, Bana Josipa Jelačića s odvojcima, Ante Kovačića, Mladinska, Desinečka, Gustava Matoša, Plešivička, Eugena Kumičića, Podgaj

- left side, Josipa Torgbara, Zdihovačka, Zeleni Gaj, Pavlovčanska cesta, Radnička cesta, Klinčaselska, Zelena ulica - right side and settlement Črnitovec.

VI. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Bebrovac, Brezari, Dragovanjšćak, Goljak, Gračac Slavetički, Hrašća, Petrovina, Rastoki, Slavetić and Tihočaj.

VII. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Guci Draganički, Gornja Kupčina, Čeglje, Pesak and Vukšin Šipak.

VIII. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Domagović, Izimje, Novaki Petrovinski and Volavje.

IX. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Belčići, Bukovac Stojanski, Celine, Dolanjski Jarak, Draga Svetojanska, Gorica Svetojanska, Grabarek, Ivančići, Kupeč Dol, Lanišće, Miladini, Poaljugi, Prodin Dol, Redovje, Srednjak, Špigeljski Brijeg, Toplice, Hrastje Plešivičko and Malunje.

City of Vrbovec

I. Voting unit
The territory of Vrbovec south - streets A. Hebranga, Š.I. Kršnjavi, I. Mažuranića, Buban, Vodovodna, Zleninska, Valentinova, P. Miškine, I. Draškovića, T. Brezovačkog, Vukotinovićeve, I. Kukuljevićeve, L. Kiša, B. Patačića, M. Uradina and Kralja Tomislava.

II. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Cerje, Vrbovečki Pavlovec, Vrbovec Gornji, and the part of the settlement Vrbovec centre - streets: Gradečka, Selska, Vinogradska, N. Tesle, L. Ribara, Lj. Gaja and Bjelovarska.

III. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Vrbovec Donji - streets Brdo, Livadarska, Kolodvorska, I. Karlovića, Perinova, F. Gažija, Braće Radić, I. G. Kovačića, A. Mihanovića, P. Preradovića and Brčevac.

IV. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Martinska Ves - streets Zagrebačka, Radnička, Đ. Predovića, I. svibnja, E. de Pienes-a, Celine i Topolovec.

V. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Poljana, Poljanski Lug, Savska cesta, settlement Stjepana Radića, Prilesje and Konak.

VI. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Gornji Tkalec, Donji Tkalec, Graberščak, Žunci, Lovrčka Velika, Gostović, Banovo, Kučari, Podolec, Đivan, Lovrčka Varoš, Lukovo, Hruškovića, Cerik and Marenjić.

VII. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Gaj, Dijaneš, Krkač, Luka and Novo Selo.

VIII. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Lonjica, Greda and Pirakovec.

IX. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Peskovec, Negovcc, Samoborec, Vrhovec and Dulepska.

City of Sveti Ivan Zelina

- I. Voting unit
The territory of the streets Biškupečka, Bocakova, Brežička, Vinogradska, Gundulićeva, Trg Ante Starčevića, Trg kardinala Alojzija Stepinca, Domjanićeva, Krklecova, Gajeva, Zagrebačka, Mihanovićeva, Tituša Brezovačkog, Katarine Krizmanić, Stanka Vraza, Miroslava Krležu, Petra Preradovića, Biškupec Zelinski and Kladešćica.
- II. Voting unit
The territory of the streets Matije Gupca, Braće Radića, Sajmišna, Ogradska, Pavleka Miškine, Vatrogasna, Prigorska, Vladimira Nazora, Varaždinska, Ivana Kamenarića, Dragutina Stražimira, Milutina Barača, Mate Žigrovića - Gabrine, Ivana Žigrovića - Pretočkog, Toplička, Donja Topličica and Gornja Topličica.
- III. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Nespeš, Bunjak, Gornja Drenova, Donja Drenova and Hrnjanec.
- IV. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Donja Zelina, Suhodol, Bukovec Zelinski, Goričica and Blaškovec.
- V. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Sv. Helena, Banja Selo, Laktec, Brezovec Zelinski, Goričanec, Križevčec, Majkovec, Vukovje Zelinsko, Paukovec and Bukevje.
- VI. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Velika Gora, Gornje Psarjevo, Donje Psarjevo, Blaževdol, Selnica Psarjevačka and Curkovec.
- VII. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Kalinje, Črečan, Donje Orešje, Gornje Orešje, Šalovec, Hrastje, Pretoki, Berislavec, Žitomir and Prepolno.
- VIII. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Obrež Zelinski, Marinovec Zelinski, Šulinec, Krečaves, Novo Mjesto, Polonje, Tomaševačko Polonje, Mokrički Brijeg and Keleminovec.
- IX. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Komin, Dubovec Bisaški, Tomaševac Bisaški, Radoišće, Zrinščina, Salnik, Gornji Vinkovec, Mokrica Tomaševačka, Novakovec Bisaški, Filipovići, Zadrkovec and Šurdovec.

City of Zaprešić

- I. Voting unit
The part of the territory of the city of Zaprešić - the part of the settlement Zaprešić, streets Rude Bosaka, Dolenska, I. Gregorića, Ivanečka, D. Kodrmana, M. Tita from No. 01 to No. 45 and from No. 02 to No. 54, M. Gupca from No. 39 to No. 77 and from No. 30 to No. 112, J. Petrekovića, M. Šestana, Trg žrtava fašizma from No. 13 to No. 17, Poljanička, Puščanska, Trakošćanska, Z. Vinceka, I. Jurmana and the settlement Ivanec Bistranski.
- II. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Jablanovec and the part of the city of Zaprešić - streets J. B. Jelačića from No. 01 to No. 37 and from No. 02 to No. 80, S. Fabeka, Hrvatske mladeži, Klanječka, P. Lončara from No. 02 to No. 06, D. Švajcera, Trg žrtava fašizma

from No. 03 to No. 05 and from No. 02 to No. 04 and Zabočka.

III. Voting unit
The part of the city of Zaprešić - streets Trg mladosti from No. 09 to No. 13 and from No. 10 to No. 14, Kneza Domagoja, P. Lončara from No. 51 to No. 111, J. Malekovića, Obrubići, Ružić H. Stjepana, Savska, I. Turkovića, I. Vencla and settlement Šibice.

IV. Voting unit
The part of the city of Zaprešić - streets F. Galovića, A. Mihanovića from No. 36 to No. 70 and from No. 37 to No. 47, A. Šenoe from No. 25 to No. 47 and from No. 92 to No. 174, Brdovečka, Lj. Gaja from No. 32 to No. 64, A. Mihanovića, Mokrička, Prigorska and the part of the settlement Pojatno - Street Matije Gupca from No. 01 to No. 99 and from No. 02 to No. 98.

V. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Hruševac Kupljenski, Kupljenovo and the part of the settlement Pojatno - streets Bedenikova, Bukovščak, Cvjetna, Lj. Gaja, Gajec, Grmošćica, Jugovščak, Jurjevka, Krapinska, Krapinski odvojak, Kratka ulica, M. Gupca from No. 100 to No. 998 and from No. 101 to No. 999, Nadlug, Nova ulica, Petričevo, Pojatno, Vinogradska, Vinogradski odvojak, Vlaška, Voćarska, Zagrebačka i Zebčev brijeg.

VI. Voting unit
The part of the city of Zaprešić - streets Al. žrtava, P. Devčića, Jelice Jug, Kolodvorska, Krapinska, M. Tita from No. 47 to No. 151 and from No. 56 to No. 132, Nova ulica, I. Ostreša, I. Rakitovec, II. Rakitovec, III. Rakitovec, IV. Rakitovec, Zagorska, Bistranska, M. Fistrića, Jakšina, D. Kodrmana, M. Gupca from No. 01 to No. 37 and from No. 02 to No. 38, V. Nazora, Sljemenska i I. Svrača.

VII. Voting unit
The part of the city of Zaprešić - streets F. Krajačića, Trg žrtava fašizma from No. 06 to No. 10, Trg mladosti from No. 01 to No. 07 and from No. 02 to No. 08, D. Boranića, Braće Ribar, M. Krušlina, Ledine, P. Lončara from No. 01 to No. 49 and from No. 08 to No. 50, V. Novaka i A. Starčevića.

VIII. Voting unit
The part of the city of Zaprešić - settlement Novi Dvori - streets B. J. Jelačića from No. 82 to No. 998, M. Bogovića, D. Demetra, J. Draškovića, I. Mažuranića, V. Novaka, A. Šenoe from No. 01 to No. 23 and from No. 02 to No. 90, V. Babukića, I. Kukuljevića, P. Lončara, Lužnička, Mokrička, F. Livadića i A. Mihanovića from No. 30 to No. 34.

IX. Voting unit
The part of the city of Zaprešić - settlement Novi Dvori - streets Al. Đ. Jelačića, B. J. Jelačića from No. 75 to No. 999, D. Donjanića, Đalskog, Industrijska, Kalamirova, Kupljenska, Mokrička, Naselje V. Vrh, J. Oršića, M. Skurjenija, V. Bukovca, O. Ivekovića, J. Kosića, A. Mihanovića from No. 01 to No. 35 and from No. 02 to No. 38, J. Račića, M. Račkog, D. Rakovca, S. Vraza i Lj. Gaja from No. 04 to No. 30 and from No. 09 to No. 65.

d) Municipal council

Article 5

The voting units for the election of the members of municipal councils in the municipalities on the territory of County of Zagreb are:

Bistra

- I. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Gornja Bistra.
- II. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Oborovo.
- III. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Poljanice.
- IV. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Donja Bistra.
- V. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Novaki and Bukovje.

Dubravica

- I. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Bobovec Rozganski.
- II. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Rozga and Pologi.
- III. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Lugarski Breg and Dubravica.
- IV. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Lukavec Sutlanski and Prosinec.
- V. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Vučilčevo, Kraj Gornji (northern part) and Donji Čemehovec.

Luka

- I. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Luka.
- II. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Vadina.
- III. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Žejinci.
- IV. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Krajska Vas.
- V. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Pluska and Merenje.

Krvarsko

- I. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Podvornica and Barbarići Krvarski.
- II. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Žitkovčica, Krvarsko.
- III. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Čakanec, Novo Brdo.

IV. Voting unit

The territory of the settlement Gornji Hruševac, Roženica.

V. Voting unit

The territory of the settlement Gladovec Kravarski, Donji Hruševac.

Bedenica

- I. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Bedenica.
- II. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Beloslavec.
- III. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Turkovčina.
- IV. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Bosna.
- V. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Omamno and Otrčkovec.

Orle

- I. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Obed, Čret Posavski.
- II. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Bukevje, Dmek.
- III. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Orle, Vrbovo Posavsko.
- IV. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Stružec Posavski, Veleševac.
- V. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Ruča, Suša.

Pokupsko

- I. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Pokupsko, Lijevi Degoj.
- II. Voting unit
The territory of the settlement Strezojevo, Hotnja.
- III. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Zgurić Brdo, Gladovec Pokupski and Cvetnić Brdo.
- IV. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Auguštanovec, Cerje Pokupsko and Lijevi Štefanki.
- V. Voting unit
The territory of the settlements Lukinić Brdo, Opatija, Šestak Brdo.

Stupnik

- I. Voting unit
Streets Horvati No. 0-9, 2-10, 11-81, 12-82, 203-229, 204-230, Babići-Horvati, Gorjanci-Horvati, Paladinići and Pipići-Horvati.

II. Voting unit

Streets Horvati, No. 83-127, 84-128, 129-173, 130-172, 175-999, 174-998, Karasmani-Horvati, Prevendari-Horvati, Derdići-Horvati, Mavračići-Horvati, Premužići-Horvati and Širanovići.

III. Voting unit

Streets Botinka, Pavlovička, Farkači, Grdun, Horvatinci, Kratka, Gorenska, Gornjostupnička, Trgovenska, Micani, Omladinska, Runtasi, Sv. Benedikta odv. 1, Stupničkoobreški odvojak, Sv. Benedikta No. 1-21, 2-6, Trdakova and Stupničkoobreški odvojak.

IV. Voting unit

Streets Domovičev brijeg, Domovičev brijeg odv. 1, Domovičeva, Donjostupnička No. 69-999, 28-998, Jugova, Katrići, Katričeki, Kobasova, Kovačičko, Lopuhi, Majdačka, Medcestama, Maglajci, Sv. Benedikta No. 23-31, 8-41 and Vernička.

V. Voting unit

Streets Žužići, Žužići odvojak 1, Žužići odvojak 2, Božići, Božići odvojak 1, Božići odvojak 2 i Topoljska ulica.

Marija Gorica

I. Voting unit

The territory of the settlements Marija Gorica, Žlebec Gorički, Celine Puščanske, Oplaznik and Hrastine.

II. Voting unit

The territory of the settlement Trstenik.

III. Voting unit

The territory of the settlement Sveti Križ.

IV. Voting unit

The territory of the settlement Kraj Donji.

V. Voting unit

The territory of the settlements Bela Gorica and Kraj Gornji (southern part).

Article 6

This Law enters into force on the day of publication in "Narodne novine".

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS I - XII

**THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
RegNo.: 56605/95-4
Zagreb, September 22, 1995

On the basis of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Point 2 of the Law on Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" Nos. 22/92, 27/92, 1/93, 68/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

**MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER I
ON THE ORDER OF THE ELECTION PROCESS AND DEADLINES
PROVIDED FOR BY THE LAW ON THE ELECTION OF
REPRESENTATIVES TO THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

1. The decision enacted by the President of the Republic of Croatia on the calling of elections for the representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia was published in "Narodne novine" on September 22, 1995 (Narodne novine No. 69 of September 22, 1995).

2. The specified time shall begin to run on September 23, 1995, at 00.00 hours.

3. Proposals for candidates for representatives and deputy representatives which stand for individual election in a voting unit have to reach the Election Commission of the relevant voting unit within 14 days, that is, by

October 6, 1995, at 24.00 hours.

(Article 15, Paragraph 1)

4. Proposals of state lists and special lists have to reach the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia within 14 days following the day when elections were called, that is by

October 6, 1995 at 24.00 hours.

(Article 15, Paragraph 1)

5. The Election Commission of a voting unit shall create and announce a list of candidates for the respective voting unit within 48 hours following the expiry of the deadline from Point 3 of these Mandatory Instructions, that is by

October 8, 1995, at 24.00 hours.

(Article 16, Paragraph 2)

6. Lists of candidates in a voting unit shall be announced in all daily newspapers in the Republic of Croatia and on Croatian Radio-Television.

(Article 16, Paragraph 2)

7. The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall announce all proposed state lists and special lists which are valid, as well as a collective list of state lists and a collective list of special lists, within 48 hours following the expiry of the deadline from Point 4 of these Mandatory Instructions, that is by

October 8, 1995 at 24.00 hours

(Article 16, Paragraphs 2 and 3)

8. State lists and special lists, as well as a collective list of state lists and a collective list of special lists shall be announced in all daily newspapers in the Republic of Croatia and on Croatian Radio-Television.

(Article 16, Paragraph 2 and 3)

9. The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall forward to Croatian diplomatic and consular missions and offices abroad all accepted state lists and special lists, as well as a collective list of state lists and a collective list of special lists for them to be announced publicly, within 48 hours following the expiry of the deadline from Point 4 of these Mandatory Instructions, that is by

October 8, 1995 at 24.00 hours

(Article 16, Paragraph 4)

10. The election campaign shall begin on the day when the lists of candidates in voting units, collective lists of state lists, and collective lists of special lists are published, and shall end

24 hours prior to the elections.

In other words it shall last from

October 9, 1995 at 00.00 hours until
October 27, 1995 at 24.00 hours.

(Article 18)

11. The prohibition of election campaigning (election silence), as well as any publication of early results or estimates of election results shall last from

October 28, 1995 at 00.00 hours
until October 29, 1995 at 24.00 hours.

(Article 20)

12. The Election Commission of voting units shall appoint members and deputy members of voting boards not later than five days before the time of the elections of representatives, that is by

October 23, 1995 at 24.00 hours.

(Article 33, Paragraph 3)

13. The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall announce the locations of polling places abroad, and election commissions shall announce the locations of polling places in each voting unit in the Republic of Croatia, indicating which voters shall vote at a specific polling place, not later than five days prior to the time of elections, that is by

October 23, 1995 at 24.00 hours

(Article 34, Paragraph 3)

14. The Minister of Public Administration shall subject to the proposal of the Minister of Defense designate polling places where voters serving their military service in the Croatian Armed Forces shall vote;

The Minister of Maritime Affairs shall designate polling places where voters which serve as crew members of maritime and inland water vessels of the Croatian merchant navy shall vote if they happened to be outside the territory of the Republic of Croatia on the day of elections;

The Minister of Justice shall designate polling places where voters who are in custody shall vote;

not later than October 23, 1995 at 24.00 hours.

(Article 35 in relation with Article 34, Paragraph 3)

15. The voting shall continue without interruption from
October 29, 1995. at 7.00 hours until 19.00 hours.

Voters who appear at the polling place shall be able to vote even after 19.00 hours.

(Article 42, Paragraph 1)

16. Voting boards shall forward to election commissions of a relevant voting unit the minutes documenting their work, as well as other election materials, not later than 12 hours after the closing of polling places, that is by

October 30, at 7.00 hours.

(Article 47, Paragraph 1)

17. Voting boards established by Croatian diplomatic or consular missions or offices shall forward election materials directly to the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia within 12 hours following the closing of a polling station, that is by

October 30, at 7.00 hours local time.

(Article 47, Paragraph 2)

18. Election commissions in voting units shall count the results of voting at polling places in their respective territories not later than 24 hours following the closing of polling places, that is by

October 30, 1995 at 19.00 hours.

(Article 48, Paragraph 1)

19. The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall specify the method and deadlines within which election commissions in voting units have to forward to it election results for their respective territories, including the minutes documenting their work.

(Article 48, Paragraph 2)

20. The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall establish results of elections for representatives on the basis of voting results of all polling places, in all voting units in the Republic.

(Article 50)

21. The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall, immediately following the verification of results of voting for representatives, publicly announce:

1. - the number of voters registered on the voting lists;
 - the number of voters who had cast their vote in each voting unit;
 - the number of votes cast for each candidate in each voting unit;
 - the number of votes cast for each particular state list and each particular special list;
 - the number of invalid ballots.
2. - the name and family name of the elected candidate in each single-member voting unit;
3. - the names and family names of candidates elected in a voting unit in which members of Serbian ethnic community or minority vote for three representatives;
4. - the number of seats won by each state list and special list;
 - the names and family names of elected candidates listed on each state list and special list;

(Article 51)

Protection of the Right to Vote

22. The constitutionality and legality of elections for the representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia shall be supervised by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia. The same Court shall decide election disputes.

(Article 53)

23. A complaint claiming irregularities in the candidacy procedure may be filed by:
- a political party, two or more political parties and voters who nominated a candidate for a representative to the Parliament, a state list and a special list.
 - candidates for representatives.

(Article 54, Paragraph 1)

24. A complaint claiming irregularities in the voting procedure may be filed only by a political party, two or more political parties and voters, which have nominated a candidate for a representative to the Parliament who stood for election on a state list or a special list, and candidate for representative to the Parliament who stood for election.

(Article 54, Paragraph 2)

25. A complaint claiming irregularities in the candidacy procedure and in the voting procedure for the representatives to the Parliament shall be filed with the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia within

48 hours following the expiry of the day when the contested act was performed, that is following
00.00 hours of the next day.

(Article 55, Paragraph 1)

26. The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall have an obligation to decide a complaint within
48 hours following the expiry of the day on which a complaint was filed, and following the expiry of the day on which it has received the contested election materials, that is from

00.00 hours of the next day.

(Article 55, Paragraph 2)

27. Persons who have filed a complaint and candidates for the representatives to the Parliament shall have a right to appeal from a decision of the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia.

The appeal may be filed to the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia.

28. The appeal may be filed within

48 hours following the expiry of the day when the contested decision was served, that is from
00.00 hours of the next day.

(Article 57, Paragraph 2)

29. The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia shall decide the appeal within

48 hours following the expiry of the day of filing, that is
at 00.00 hours of the next day.

(Article 57, Paragraph 5)

30. A filed complaint or an appeal shall not suspend performance of the voting procedure specified by Law, nor even the announcement of election results.

(Article 58)

The President
dr. Krunoslav Olujčić

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
RegNo.: 56605/95-5
Zagreb, September 22, 1995

On the basis of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Point 2 of the Law on the Election of the Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" Nos. 22/92, 27/92, 1/93, 11/94 and 68/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER II
ON FORMS FOR CARRYING OUT ELECTIONS
FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

CANDIDACY

1. The preparation and carrying out of elections for members of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia shall be done solely on forms prescribed by the Mandatory Instructions.
2. The forms mentioned in Point 1. shall be marked by the code "OZ."
3. Where the Mandatory Instructions in respect of certain action do not envisage the use of respective form, and if necessary for the performance of a relevant electoral action, bodies competent for the carrying out of elections shall specify the contents and form of such an act, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the Election of the Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia. The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall be notified about that prior to enactment of such an act.
4. Forms for carrying out elections at the stage of candidacy are the following:
 - OZ-1 - Proposal of Candidate for Representative to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia in Voting Unit where one Representative and Deputy Representative is Elected
 - OZ-2 - Form of Signatures of Voters Supporting Candidate for Representative to the House of Representatives of Parliament of the Republic of Croatia in Voting Units where one Representative is Elected
 - OZ-3 - Proposal of State List for Election of Representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia
 - OZ-4 - Proposal of Independent State List for Election of Representatives to the House of Representative of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia
 - OZ-5 - Proposal of Special List for Election of Representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia
 - OZ-6 - Proposal of Independent Special List for Election of Representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia
 - OZ-7 - Proposal of Candidates for Representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia in Voting Unit where Three Representatives and their Deputies Representatives for Members of Serbian Ethnic Community or Minority are elected
 - OZ-8 - Proposal of Candidate for Representative to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Republic of the Republic of Croatia in Voting Unit where a Representative and Deputy Representative are elected for members of ethnic and national communities or minorities.
 - OZ-9 - Statement of Candidate on Acceptance of Candidacy for Representative to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia
5. Signs, titles and contents of forms constitute a part of these Mandatory Instructions.
6. These Mandatory Instructions shall become effective on the day of their publication in the "Narodne novine".

P r e s i d e n t

dr. Krunoslav Olujčić

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
RegNo.: 56605/95-17
Zagreb, September 25, 1995

On the basis of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Point 2 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" Nos. 22/92, 27/92, 1/93, 68/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER III
ON FORMS FOR CARRYING OUT ELECTIONS
FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

ELECTIONS

1. The preparation and carrying out of elections for the representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia shall be done solely on the forms prescribed by the Mandatory Instructions.

2. The forms mentioned in Point 1. shall be marked by the code "OZ."

3. Where the Mandatory Instructions do not envisage the use of a form in respect of certain action, and if necessary for the performance of an election action, bodies competent for carrying out elections shall specify the contents and form of such an act, in accordance with provisions of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia. The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall be notified about that prior to the enactment of such an act.

4. Forms for carrying out elections are:

- OZ-10 Ballot for Election of Representative to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia in Voting Unit where one Representative is Elected
- OZ-11 Ballot for Election of Representative to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia for one of state lists
- OZ-12 Ballot for Election of Representative to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia for one of special lists
- OZ-13 Ballot for Election of Representative to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia in Voting Unit where Three Representatives of Serbian Ethnic Community or Minority are Elected
- OZ-14 Minutes on Work of Voting board for Election of Representative
- OZ-15 Minutes on Work of Voting Board for Election of Three Representatives for Members of Serbian Ethnic Community or Minority
- OZ-16 Minutes on Work of Voting Board for State - Special lists
- OZ-17 Minutes on work of Election Commission of Voting Unit for Election of Representative
- OZ-18 Minutes on work of Election Commission of Voting Unit for Election of Three Representatives for Members of Serbian Ethnic Community or Minority
- OZ-19 Minutes on Work of Election Commission of Voting Unit for State Lists
- OZ-20 Decree on Location of Poling Places
- OZ-21 Decree on Appointment of Voting Board
- OZ-22 Decree on Location of Poling Places Abroad
- OZ-23 Decree on Appointment of Voting Board Abroad
- OZ-24 Decree on Location of Poling Places for Voters Who are in Military Service in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia

- OZ-25 Decree on Location of Poling Places for Voters who are Members of the Crew of Sea or Inland Water Vessels of Croatian Merchant Navy
- OZ-26 Decree on Location of Poling Places for Voters who are in Custody
- OZ-27 Decree on Appointment of Voting Board for Voters who are in Military Service in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia
- OZ-28 Decree on Appointment of Voting Board for Voters who are Members of the Crew of Sea or Inland Water Vessels of Croatian Merchant Navy
- OZ-29 Decree on Appointment of Voting Board for Voters who are in custody
- OZ-30 Statement on Acceptance of Duties of Member of Body for Carrying out Elections for Representatives for the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia
- OZ-31 Confirmation of Receipt of Election Materials for Election of Representatives for House of Representatives of Parliament of Republic of Croatia
5. Signs, titles and contents of forms constitute a part of these Mandatory Instructions.
 6. These Mandatory Instructions shall become effective on the day of their publication in the "Narodne novine".

President

dr. Krunoslav Olujić

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
RegNo.: 56605/95-19
Zagreb, September 26, 1995

On the basis of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Point 2 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" Nos. 22/92, 27/92, 1/93, 68/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER IV

**CANDIDACY FOR ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

1. The Mandatory Instructions No. II on forms for carrying out elections for Representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (including signs, titles and contents of forms) were published in Narodne novine No. 70 of September 22, 1995.

2. Candidacy forms for the nomination of candidates for Representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia, as well as all other election forms may be obtained in shops of the Public Company "Narodne novine:"

- Benkovac
- Bjelovar 1, P. Preradovica 9
- Čakovec, J.J. Strossmayera 8
- Đurđevac, D. Basarićeka 10
- Glin
- Jastrebarsko, Setaliste brace Kazic 7
- Karlovac, S.Radica 15
- Knin
- Koprivnica, Zrinski trg br.3
- Krk, S. Radica bb
- Makarska, S. Radica 15
- Novska, Trg L.I. Oriovčanina 14
- Osijek, Trg Lava Mirskoga 2a
- Porec, Trg slobode 2
- Požega, D.Lermana 2
- Pula, Ul. 1. maja 57
- Rijeka, M. Gupca 5
- Slavonski Brod, Naselje Slavonija 1/5
- Split, Kralja Zvonimira 25
- Sibenik, S. Radica 49
- Varazdin, Pavlinska 3
- Vinkovci, J.J. Strossmayera br. 2
- Virovica, S. Radica br.5
- Zagreb, Jurisiceva br. 1a, Trg Hrvatskih velikana br. 15, Avenija grada Vukovara br. 60, Trnjanska cesta br. 48, Marticeva 14a

Calculation of election deadlines

3. If a deadline for performance of certain electoral action, in pursuance of the election law, is specified in days, the time shall not start to run on a day when the event which triggers the time flow occurred, but the time shall start to run on the following day.

Candidacy

4. Candidates for representatives and their deputies may be nominated by political parties registered in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and voters, either individually or collectively.

Two or more political parties registered in the territory of the Republic of Croatia may nominate one and three candidates and their deputies as well as a common state list, and a special list.

Political parties nominate candidates for representatives and their deputies in a way envisaged by their statute or by a special statutory decision.

Proposals shall be signed by a person which, according to a statute is authorised to represent a political party, and his or her signature does not have to be certified by a notary public.

A statement signed by a person representing a party, confirming that a party has nominated a candidate in accordance with its statute or a special statutory decision, does not have to be attached to a nomination.

The proposal of a candidate shall state each candidate's name and family name, nationality, address and personal identification number (PIN), as well as the candidate's statement of acceptance to stand as a candidate, signed and certified. All candidates and their deputies who, in accordance with the Law on the Elections for the Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia, are to stand for election individually in a voting unit, as well as candidates listed on a state list (both, party lists and independent lists) have to sign a statement of acceptance, and their signature has to be certified.

Candidates for representatives who are nominated by voters must not be representatives to any political party.

Voters shall nominate candidates for representatives and their deputies on the basis of validly collected signatures. In single-member and three-member voting units where representatives and deputy representatives stand for election, only voters who permanently reside in the territory of that voting unit may validly nominate candidates for Representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia and their deputies.

At elections to be held on October 29, 1995, the same person must not stand for elections as a candidate for a member of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia, in both, a single-member or a three-member voting unit, and as a candidate listed on a state list or a special list.

In a voting unit where, according to law one representative and his or her deputy are to be elected, the valid nomination of candidates for representatives and their deputies to stand for elections shall be endorsed by at least 400 signatures.

In voting units where representatives to ethnic and national communities or minorities vote for one and three representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia, the valid proposal of each candidate for a representative shall be endorsed by 100 signatures.

Voters proposing a state list may validly propose if such a list is endorsed by at least 5,000 signatures.

Voters nominating a special list may validly nominate if such a list is endorsed by at least 500 signatures.

Withdrawal of candidacy

5. Political parties which have proposed state or special lists, and such lists were validly accepted, may, in accordance with their statute or a special statutory decision withdraw the nomination of a state or a special list, at the latest by October 8, 1995 at 12.00 hours.

A written notice of withdrawal has to reach the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia within that time.

Following the acceptance of a state or a special list one or more listed candidates may not withdraw, and their withdrawal will not be honoured. A state and a special list shall remain valid in their original form, i.e. shall contain the names of all candidates.

A candidate for a member of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia nominated in a single-member and a three-member voting unit, may withdraw his or her nomination at the latest by October 8, 1995 at 12.00 hours.

A written notice of withdrawal has to reach the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia within that time, and the Commission shall immediately forward the notice to the competent election commission of a voting unit.

In single-member and three-member voting units the following persons may withdraw their nominations for representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia:

- independent candidates, by filing a written statement;
- candidates nominated by political parties, subject to a written consent of the political party in question; and
- a political party which had nominated a candidate, subject to his or her written consent.

The withdrawal of a candidate for a representative to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia lacking written consent shall not be accepted.

The withdrawal of a candidate for a representative to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia in a single-member and a three-member voting unit, shall cause an automatic withdrawal of their deputies.

A deputy candidate for a representative may not withdraw his or her nomination.

President

dr. Krunoslav Olujić

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
RegNo.: 56605/95-25
Zagreb, September 26, 1995

On the basis of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Point 2 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" Nos. 22/92, 27/92, 1/93, 11/94 and 68/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER V

Voting of illiterate, disabled,
hospitalized, handicapped,
sick and immobile persons

1. Voting is personal, which means that no-one can vote by a proxy.

As a matter of exception, a voter who is suffering a disability (blind persons, persons without hands and similar circumstances), or an illiterate voter who otherwise would not have been able to vote personally, may come to a polling station accompanied by another literate person, who shall, subject to the authority given by the first person, choose a number printed in front of a name of a candidate, and a number printed in front of a list selected by such a voter.

2. If a voter is not able to vote at a polling station (because of his or her illness, hospitalization, disability or inability to move, etc.) and expresses a wish to vote, he or she shall inform the voting board about that, and the voting board shall make arrangements in order to enable him or her to vote.

For that purpose the president of the voting board shall designate two members or deputy members who shall come to a voter and enable him or her to vote in privacy.

Such a voter shall himself or herself put a ballot in an envelope and seal it in the presence of representatives to the voting board who shall insert the envelope in the appropriate polling box at the polling station. For that purpose an envelope shall be marked by a note that it contains a ballot for a single candidate, three candidates, a state list and a special list, respectively.

It is repeatedly stressed that the described polling process may be performed only if an voting board may reach the voter concerned, and when it was timely notified of a voter's intention to vote.

Voting of persons specified in Points 1 and 2 of these Instructions shall be registered in the minutes documenting the work of the voting board for the election of representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia.

President

dr. Krunislav Olujić

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
RegNo.: 56605/95-30
Zagreb, September 26, 1995

On the basis of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Point 2 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" Nos. 22/92, 27/92, 1/93, 68/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER VI

**Voting of persons serving military service,
crew representatives to sea and inland waters vessels
and persons in custody**

1. Voters in the armed forces and voters serving military service, crew representatives to sea and inland water vessels of the Croatian merchant navy and voters in custody shall, at elections scheduled for October 29, 1995, vote for a candidate and a deputy candidate for a representative to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia nominated in the voting unit of their residence, and not for a candidate nominated in a voting unit where the actual voting takes place.

2. Voters who are in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia shall vote at polling places designated by the Minister of Public Administration subject to a proposal of the Minister of Defense.

Voters who as crew representatives to sea and inland water vessels of the Croatian merchant navy on the day of elections happen to be outside the territory of the Republic of Croatia shall vote at polling places designated by the Minister of Maritime Affairs.

Imprisoned voters shall vote at polling places designated by the Minister of Justice.

3. Ministries of Defense, Maritime Affairs, Transport and Communications, and Justice shall have an obligation to immediately forward registers of voters arranged according to their residence, for the following classes of voters:

- voters serving in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia, and voters serving military service;
- voters who serving as crew representatives to sea and inland water vessels of the Croatian merchant navy happen to be outside the territory of the Republic of Croatia; and
- imprisoned voters.

A body competent for keeping the voting lists shall timely make and furnish excerpts from the voting lists to the competent elections commission for purposes of timely distribution of election materials to elections committees.

4. Elections committees at polling places where voters serving in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia, voters serving the military service, voters who serving as crew representatives to sea and inland water vessels of the Croatian merchant navy happen to be outside the territory of the Republic of Croatia and imprisoned voters are to vote, shall be appointed by an election commission of a voting unit within the jurisdiction of which specified polling places are located.

Members of voting boards for voters serving in the armed forces shall be appointed by election commissions of voting units within the jurisdiction of which specified polling places are located.

Members of voting boards for voters - vessel crew members shall be appointed by election commissions of voting units within the jurisdiction of which the seat of the organisation (company, society) is located.

Members of voting boards for imprisoned voters shall be appointed by election commissions of voting units within jurisdiction of which imprisoned persons are incarcerated.

5. In order to enable the election commissions mentioned in Point 4 of these Mandatory Instructions to appoint voting board members:

- the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia or competent unit commands of the Croatian Army, in respect of a designated polling station,
- boards of directors of organisations (companies, societies) of a shipowner in respect of a designated polling station,
- Ministry of Justice or directorate of an institution where imprisoned persons are confined,

shall IMMEDIATELY forward to the relevant (competent) election commission the names of persons to be appointed representatives to voting boards, in consideration of Article 29, Paragraph 5 of the Law on the Election of

Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia specifying that such persons must not be representatives to any political party.

6. Voters specified in these Mandatory Instructions (voters serving in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia, and voters serving military service, voters serving as crew representatives to sea and inland water vessels of the Croatian merchant navy happen to be outside the territory of the Republic of Croatia and imprisoned voters) shall vote for candidates listed on a state list, and for candidates for representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia who are nominated in a voting unit of their residence.

7. Crew representatives to sea and inland water vessels of the Croatian merchant navy who happen to be in a harbour in the territory of the Republic of Croatia may vote either at a polling station in the place of their residence or at a polling station in the harbour of landing, subject to requirements set for by Article 30 of the Law on Voting Lists, that is, by filing with a temporary voting list in a municipality - township of their occurrence, which has to be documented by a receipt of registration with a Voting List issued by a competent body in the place of their residence.

8. Poling places for voters serving in the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia, crew representatives to vessels of the Croatian merchant navy, and imprisoned voters shall not be published in advertisements containing a list of poling places in voting units.

President

dr. Krunoslav Olujić

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
RegNo.: 56605/95-31
Zagreb, September 26, 1995

On the basis of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Point 2 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" Nos. 22/92, 27/92, 1/93, 68/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER VII

Election of Members to be elected by displaced persons

Where in certain territory and locations, the operation of election commissions of voting units for the election of representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter: election commissions) is not possible, the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall in consultation with the Office for Displaced Persons and the Commissioner of the Government of the Republic of Croatia designate seats of election commissions.

Competent election commissions shall designate polling places and appoint voting boards for displaced persons from their territory, respecting the residence of larger groups of displaced persons and the balanced territorial allocation of polling places.

At elections scheduled for October 29, 1995, displaced persons shall vote for a representative and a deputy representative of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia of a voting unit of a displaced person's permanent residence, and not for a representative of a voting unit where the polling station is located.

President

dr. Krunoslav Olujic

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
RegNo.: 56605/95-32
Zagreb, September 26, 1995

On the basis of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Point 2 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" Nos. 22/92, 27/92, 1/93, 68/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER VIII

Use of academic titles by candidates for representatives

Article 15, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia provides that nominations for candidates for representatives and their deputies which stand for individual election in a voting unit, and in a nomination of a state list and a special list may contain: name and family name, nationality, address and a personal identification number of each proposed candidate.

A list of candidates may, beside the candidate's name, family name and personal identification number contain the name of a political party, parties or party coalition which has nominated a candidate (Article 17, Paragraph 1 of the same Law).

An election commission which accepts and publishes names of candidates for representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia shall in the creation of lists of candidates use only such information about candidates which was previously specified in a nomination filed by a party or a group of voters, and shall not use information contained in a candidate's statement of acceptance of the nomination.

An election commission shall use only the following academic titles on lists of candidates for representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia, and on ballots, besides the candidate's name and family name:

- academician (for ordinary members of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts)
- dr. (before a name of a candidate - for candidates who have acquired the title of a doctor of sciences)
- mr. (before a name of a candidate - for candidates who have acquired a masters degree),
- dr. med. (following the name of a candidate who has graduated from university - medical school)
- dr. stom. (following the name of a candidate who has graduated from university - school of dental medicine)

All other titles and vocations and jobs (such as "dipl. iur.", "dipl. oec.", "dipl.ing." and others) shall not be attached to a candidates name and family name.

President

Krunoslav Olujić

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
RegNo.: 56605/95-33
Zagreb, September 26, 1995

On the basis of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Point 2 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" Nos. 22/92, 27/92, 1/93, 68/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER IX

Arrangement of polling places' premises

1. In order to respect rules prohibiting the solicitation of any political party, or any individual candidate, the polling places' premises may not display party symbols, photographs, artistic paintings and other symbols and marks, other than state symbols, in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and the Law on the Coat of Arms, Flag and the Anthem of the Republic of Croatia and the Flag and Ribbon of the President of the Republic of Croatia, such as the Coat of Arms of the Republic of Croatia, the national flag of the Republic of Croatia, and insignia of counties, townships and municipalities, in accordance with their statute.
2. Polling places' premises shall be arranged in such a way which will enable secrecy of voting, so that no-one in the room may see how a voter has filled in the ballot.
3. Voting boards at each polling station for the election of representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia, shall immediately prior to the opening of the polling station, at a visible place in front of the polling room, exhibit a poster showing the complete state lists - special lists to be voted for.
4. Voting boards shall exhibit a ballot on the front side of the polling box in which that kind of ballot has to be inserted, so that voters can know in which box to insert his or her ballot.

President
Krunoslav Olujić

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
RegNo.: 56605/95-34
Zagreb, September 26, 1995

On the basis of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Point 2 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" Nos. 22/92, 27/92, 1/93, 68/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER X

Time and methods of returning election materials
to the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia

1. Following the establishment of election results for a particular polling station by a voting board, on October 29, 1995, the minutes documenting the board's work and other election materials have to be returned to the election commission of a voting unit, not later than 12 hours following the closing of the polling station, that is, not later than October 30, 1995, at 7.00 hours.
2. Election commissions of voting units shall calculate election results returned from polling places in their territory, not later than 24 hours following the closing of polling places, that is not later than October 30, 1995, at 19.00 hours.
3. Election commissions of voting units shall return election results returned in its territory, and the minutes documenting its work, as well as minutes received from all voting boards (OZ-16 and OZ-19) to the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia, not later than October 31, 1995 at 12.00 hours.
4. Election materials mentioned in Point 3 of these Mandatory Instructions shall be returned to the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia by the president, a member of an election commission, or their deputies.
5. Since voting boards on sea and inland water vessels of the Croatian merchant navy which on the day of elections happen to be outside the territory of the Republic of Croatia, as a rule, are not in a position to return election materials to election commissions of voting units within designated deadlines, such election committees are authorised to inform competent election commissions about voting returns by the fastest possible means (telefax, telegraph and similar means).

President
Krunoslav Olujic

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
RegNo.: 56605/95-77
Zagreb, October 4, 1995

On the basis of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Point 2 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" Nos. 22/92, 27/92, 1/93, 68/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER XI

On participation of representatives of political parties
in the work of election commissions and voting boards

1. In elections for representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia one representative of the ruling party - the Croatian Democratic Union, and one representative of the opposition may participate in the work of the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia, election commissions of voting units (hereinafter: election commissions), and voting boards.
2. Political parties in the opposition may designate their representative which may participate in the work of election commissions and voting boards subject to their agreement, and where agreement is not reached until the commencement of the operation of election commissions and voting boards a representative of the opposition parties shall be designated by lottery among candidates which were proposed by opposition parties. The lottery shall be organised:
 - for election commissions of voting units - by the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia;
 - for voting boards - by election commissions of voting units.
3. A candidate for a representative to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia must not take part in the work of election commissions and voting boards as a representative of a political party.
4. Election commissions and voting boards shall have an obligation to enable representatives of political parties to participate in their work, more precisely, in the performance of all acts during the preparation and conducting of elections.
5. In discussion of any matter, representatives of political parties monitoring the operation of election commissions shall have a right to participate in their operation together with members and deputy members of such commissions, but only members of a commission shall have a right to make decisions. The composition of a commission shall be verified by a president or deputy president before the commencement of every session.
6. If duly informed representatives of political parties do not attend a session of an election commission, the session shall proceed in their absence.
7. Representatives of political parties may file reasoned objections to the contents of the minutes of work of an electoral body. Such objections shall be recorded with the minutes, and their substance shall be verified by a signature of a representative of the political party who had filed the objection.
8. Upon a motion of a representative of a political party who participated in the work of an election body, a copy of the minutes containing a record of an election action shall be issued.

President
dr. Krunoslav Olujčić

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
Reg.No.: 56605/95-138

Zagreb, October 10, 1995

On the basis of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Point 2 of the Law on the Elections of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" Nos 22/92, 27/92, 1/93, 68/95) the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER XII
ELECTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED BY THE MEMBERS OF
NATIONAL MINORITIES IN SPECIAL VOTING UNITS

The members of Hungarian, Italian, Czech and Slovak, Ruthenian and Ukrainian as well as German and Austrian minority shall elect one, and the members of Serbian minority shall elect three representatives in special election units.

The election units in which the members of national minorities elect one or three representatives as well as the territories of these units are established in Article 7 of the Law on the Voting Units for the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia ("Narodne novine" No. 68/95).

The right of the members of national minorities to elect their representatives in special voting units is a right and not a duty, that is, the members of national minorities may, if they wish, vote for the representatives in the voting unit according to their residence.

The members of national minorities may not vote two times for a candidate in the voting units in which one candidate is elected, or three candidates are elected, that is one time in the voting unit designated for the minority, and second time in the voting unit according to their residence.

In the voting units which are, by law, designated to the members of national minorities in which one representative is elected (1. voting unit Buje; 2. voting unit Osijek; 3. voting unit Daruvar and 4. voting unit Osijek) only those members of national minorities may vote who have their place of residence on the territory of these voting units. All other members of national minorities who have residence outside of the territory of those voting units shall vote in the same way as other voters who are not members of those national minorities. The members of Serbian minority may vote in the 5th special voting unit which covers the territory of the entire Republic of Croatia.

The bodies competent for maintaining the register of voters shall make a special extract from voting list for voting units or polling places at which the members of minorities shall vote for one or three representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (extract from the voting list for minorities). This extract shall be made according to the data which are at disposal to the competent organ and upon a request from a citizen.

The voting board shall issue a certificate stating that a voter did not vote as a member of national minority to the member of national minority who does not want to vote in a special voting unit designated for this minority. On the basis of this certificate the member of national minority will be able to vote at the polling place according to his or her residence.

The competent body of state administration shall issue a certificate to the member of national minority who wants to vote in a special voting unit designated for this minority, and who, at the day of elections, is not on the list of voters for the members of national minorities in special voting unit and in certain polling place. This certificate will enable him or her to vote in the special voting unit in which the members of national minorities elect representatives to the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia.

President
dr. Krunoslav Olujic

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS OLS I - VI

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
Reg.No.: 56606/95-50

Zagreb, September 28, 1995

On the basis of Article 29, Paragraph 1 of the Law on the Elections for the Members of Representative Bodies of the Units of Local Self-Government and Administration ("Narodne novine" Nos. 90/92 and 69/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER OLS I

**ON THE ORDER OF THE ELECTORAL PROCEDURE AND DEADLINES PROVIDED
FOR BY THE LAW ON THE ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE BODIES
OF THE UNITS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

1. Decisions of the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the calling of elections for members of:
have been published on September 28, 1995 ("Narodne novine" No. 74/95).
2. The time for the calculation of deadlines shall begin to run on September 29, 1995 at 00.00 hours.
3. Proposals of candidates for members of representative bodies of the units of local self-government mentioned in Point 1. of these Mandatory Instructions, who stand for election as individuals in a voting unit, and proposals of lists of candidates, must reach a competent elections commission in a local self-government unit within 12 days, that is by
October 10, 1995, at 24.00 hours
(Article 16, Paragraphs 1 and 2)
4. A competent elections commission of a local self-government unit shall make and publish a list of candidates in that voting unit within 48 hours following the expiry of the deadline mentioned in Point 3 of these Mandatory Instructions, that is by
October 12, 1995, at 24.00 hours
(Article 17, Paragraph 1)
5. A list of candidates of each voting unit shall be published in local public media.
(Article 17, Paragraph 1)
6. A competent elections commission of a local self-government unit shall publish all proposed municipal, city and county lists of candidates for members of the Assembly of the County of Zagreb which are declared valid, within 48 hours following the expiry of the deadline mentioned in Point 3 of these Mandatory Instructions, that is by
October 12, 1995 at 24.00 hours.
(Article 17, Paragraphs 2 and 3)
7. The election campaign shall commence on the day when lists of candidates in voting units and a collective list of candidates in local self-government units are published, and shall end 24 hours before the elections. In other words it shall last from
October 13, 1995 at 00.00 hours, until
October 27, 1995, at 24.00. hours.
(Article 19)
8. Prohibition of election campaigning (election silence) as well as any publication of early results or estimates of election results shall last from
October 28, 1995 at 00.00 hours until
October 29, 1995 at 24.00 hours.
(Article 21)
9. Competent elections commissions (of municipalities, of townships) shall appoint members and deputy members of elections commissions not later than five days before the time of elections of members of representative bodies of local self-government units, that is by

October 23, 1995, at 24.00 hours.

(Article 36, Paragraph 3)

10. A competent elections commission in a local self-government unit shall announce locations of polling stations, indicating which voters shall vote at a specific polling station, not later than five days prior to the time of elections, that is by

October 23, 1995 at 24.00 hours.

(Article 37, Paragraph 3)

11. Voting shall be carried out uninterrupted on

October 29, 1995. from 7.00 until 19.00 hours.

Voters who appear at a polling station shall be permitted to vote even after 19.00 hours.
(Article 44, Paragraph 1)

12. The election board shall forward to the election commission of a relevant voting unit the minutes documenting their work, as well as other election materials, not later than 12 hours after the closing of the polling stations, thus on

October 30, by 7.00 hours.

(Article 49)

13. Election commissions of municipalities and townships, respectively shall calculate voting results of polling stations in their respective territories not later than 24 hours following the closing of polling stations, that is on

October 30, 1995 by 19.00 hours.

(Article 50, Paragraph 1)

14. The Election Commission of the County of Zagreb shall specify the method and deadlines within which elections commissions of municipalities and townships have to forward to it election results for their respective territories, including the minutes documenting their work.

(Article 50, Paragraph 2)

15. The Election Commission of a municipality and a township, shall immediately following the verification of results of voting for members of municipal and city councils, and the Election Commission of the County of Zagreb, immediately following the verification of results of voting for members of its representative body, publicly announce:

- a) - the number of voters registered on the voting lists in a municipality, a township, and the County of Zagreb;
- the number of voters who had cast their vote in each voting unit;
- the number of votes cast for each candidate in each voting unit;
- the number of votes cast for each particular list;
- the number of invalid ballots.
- b) - the name and family name of the elected candidate in each single-member voting unit where a member of a representative body of a local self-government unit stood for election;
- c) - the number of seats in a representative body of a local self-government unit won by each list and names and family names of elected candidates listed on each list who are elected members of a representative body of a local self-government unit.

(Article 53)

Protection of voting rights

16. The constitutionality and legality of elections for members of representative bodies of local self-government units shall be supervised by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia. The same Court shall decide election disputes.

(Article 55, Paragraph 1)

17. A complaint claiming irregularities in the nomination procedure may be filed by:

- a political party, two or more political parties and voters who nominated a candidate for a member a representative body of a local self-government unit and a list of candidates;
- candidates for a member of a representative body of a local self-government unit.

(Article 56, Paragraph 1)

18. A complaint claiming irregularities in the voting process may be filed only by a political party, two or more political parties and voters, which have nominated a candidate or a list of candidates, and nominees for a member of a representative body of a local self-government unit.

(Article 56, Paragraph 2)

19. A complaint claiming irregularities in the nomination procedure and in the voting process of candidates for members of councils of municipalities and townships shall be filed with the Election Commission of the County of Zagreb within

48 hours following the expiry of the day
when the contested act was performed, that is following
00.00 hours of the next day.

(Article 57, Paragraph 1, in connection with Article 58, Paragraph 1)

20. A complaint claiming irregularities in the nomination procedure and in the voting process of candidates for members of the Assembly of the County of Zagreb shall be filed with the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia within

48 hours following the expiry of the day when
contested act was performed, that is following
00.00 hours of the next day.

(Article 57, Paragraph 2, in connection with Article 58, Paragraph 1)

21. The Election Commission of the County of Zagreb, and the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall have an obligation to decide a complaint within
48 hours following the expiry of the day on which
a complaint was filed, and following the expiry of
the day on which it has received the contested elections materials, that is, 48 hours following
00.00 hours of the next day.

(Article 58, Paragraph 2)

22. Persons who have filed a complaint and candidates for members of a representative body of a local self-government unit shall have a right to appeal from a decision of the County Election Commission of the County of Zagreb, and the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia.

An appeal may be filed to the competent Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia.

(Article 60, Paragraphs 1 and 2)

23. An appeal may be filed within

48 hours following the expiry of the day when the contested decision was served, that is, 48 hours following
00.00 hours of the next day.

(Article 60, Paragraph 2)

24. The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia shall decide an appeal within
48 hours following the expiry of the day of filing, that is, 48 hours following
00.00 hours of the next day.

(Article 60, Paragraph 4)

25. A filed complaint or an appeal shall not suspend performance of the voting process specified by Law, nor even the announcement of election results.

(Article 61)

President

dr. Krunoslav Olujić

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
Reg.No.: 56605/95-50
Zagreb, September 28, 1995

On the basis of Article 29, Paragraph 1 of the Law on Elections for Members of Representative Bodies of Local Self-Government and the Units of Local Administration ("Narodne novine" Nos. 90/92 and 69/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER OLS II

**ON FORMS USED IN THE PROCESS OF ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS
OF REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE UNITS OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT**

1. The preparation and carrying out of elections for members of representative bodies of local self-government units shall be pursued solely on forms prescribed by the Mandatory Instructions. Forms shall be used for the purposes of the election of representative bodies of all local self-government units (municipal councils, councils of townships, the Assembly of the City of Zagreb, and county assemblies).

2. The forms mentioned in Point 1. shall be marked by the code "OLS" from 1 to 15.

3. Where Mandatory Instructions in respect of certain action do not envisage use of a form, and if necessary for the performance of a relevant voting action, bodies competent for carrying out elections shall specify the contents and form of such an act, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the Elections for Members of Representative Bodies of the Units of Local Self-Government and Administration. The Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall be notified about that prior to the enactment of such an act.

4. Forms for carrying out the elections are the following: OLS-1 Proposal of a Candidate for Member of Representative Body

- OLS-2 Form for Signatures of Voters who Support a Candidate for Member of Representative Body
- OLS-3 Proposal of List of Candidates for Members of Representative Body
- OLS-4 Proposal of Independent List of Candidates for Members of Representative Body
- OLS-5 Statement of Candidate on Acceptance of Candidacy for Member of Representative Body
- OLS-6 Ballot for Member of Representative Body
- OLS-7 Ballot for Election from Candidate List for Members of Representative Bodies
- OLS-8 Minutes of Work of Election Board for Election of Member of Representative Body
- OLS-9 Minutes of Work of Election Board for Lists of Representative Body
- OLS-10 Minutes of Work of Election Commission of Voting Unit for Election of Member of Representative Body
- OLS-11 Minutes of Work of Election Commission of Voting Unit for Candidate List
- OLS-12 Decree on Determination of Voting stations
- OLS-13 Decree on Appointment of Election Board
- OLS-14 Statement on Acceptance of Duties of Member of Body for Carrying Out Elections for Members of Representative Bodies of Units of Local Self-Government
- OLS-15 Confirmation of Receipt of Election Material for Election of Members of Representative Body of Unit of Local Self-Government

5. Codes, names and contents of forms shall be a part of these Mandatory Instructions.

6. These Mandatory Instructions shall take effect on the day they are published in the "Narodne novine."

Zagreb, 28 September, 1995

President
Dr. Krunoslav Olujic

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
Reg.No.: 56605/95-67
Zagreb, October 2, 1995

On the basis of Article 29, Paragraph 1 of the Law on Elections for Members of Representative Bodies of Local Self-Government and the Units of Local Administration ("Narodne novine" Nos. 90/92 and 69/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER OLS III
ON METHODS OF WORK OF VOTING BOARDS FOR ELECTION OF
MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT UNITS

1. Elections for members of representative bodies of local self-government units shall be carried out by voting boards appointed by election commissions of municipalities and townships, at polling stations designated by such commissions. (Article 32, Lines 2 and 3, Article 33, Line 2 of the Law on the Elections for Members of Representative Bodies of the Units of Local Self-Government and Administration).

2. The same voting boards shall directly conduct elections for members of representative bodies of municipalities and of a county or of a township and of a county (except voting boards conducting voting in the City of Zagreb) which means that four polling boxes shall be placed at each polling station:

- two polling boxes for the election of members of a county assembly, (one for the election of a member who stands for individual election in a single-member voting unit, and the other for the election of members listed on lists of candidates);

- two polling boxes for the election of members of councils of a municipality or a township (one for the election of a member who stands for individual election in a single-member voting unit, and the other for the election of members listed on lists of candidates).

a) Voting boards shall, in a time specified by law, produce minutes documenting their work using prescribed forms, particularly:

- in respect of the election of a member of a county assembly (individual candidate);
- in respect of the election of members of a county assembly (lists of candidates)
- in respect of the election of a member of a council of a municipality or a township (individual candidate)
- in respect of the election of members of municipal and town councils (lists of candidates).

b) Voting boards shall submit the minutes to a municipal or a city election commission.

3. Voting boards in the City of Zagreb shall conduct elections for members of the Assembly of the City of Zagreb, which means that two polling boxes shall be placed at each polling station:

- one polling box for the election of a member who stands for individual election in a single-member voting unit;
- the other polling box for the election of members listed on lists of candidates.

a) Voting boards on the territory of the City of Zagreb shall make minutes documenting their work, particularly:

- in respect of the elections of a member of the city assembly (individual candidate);
- in respect of the elections of members of a city assembly (for lists of candidates).

b) Voting boards in Zagreb shall deliver the minutes to the Election Commission of the City of Zagreb.

President
dr. Krunoslav Olujic

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
Reg.No.: 56605/95-68
Zagreb, October 2, 1995

On the basis of Article 29, Paragraph 1 of the Law on the Elections for Members of Representative Bodies of the Units of Local Self-Government and Administration ("Narodne novine" Nos. 90/92 and 69/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER OLS IV
ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF POLLING STATIONS' PREMISES

1. Polling stations' premises may not display party symbols, photographs, artistic paintings and other symbols and marks, other than state symbols, in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and the Law on the Coat of Arms, Flag and the Anthem of the Republic of Croatia and the Flag and Ribbon of the President of the Republic of Croatia, such as the Coat of Arms of the Republic of Croatia, the national flag of the Republic of Croatia, and insignia of counties, townships and municipalities, in accordance with their statute.
2. Voting boards at each polling station, shall immediately prior to the opening of the polling station, at a visible place in front of a polling room, expose a poster showing the complete municipal or town lists and lists of candidates who stand for individual elections in single-member voting units.
3. In order to create conditions for valid and legal elections, and particularly in order to preserve the secrecy of voting, the polling stations' premises shall be arranged in such a way that none in the room may see how a voter has filled in the ballot. It can be achieved by separating the polling space from the rest of the room by curtains, barriers or similar means.
4. Voting boards shall exhibit a ballot on the front side of the polling box in which that kind of ballot has to be inserted, so that voters can know in which box to insert his or her ticket.

President

dr. Krunoslav Olujčić

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
Reg.No.: 56605/95-69
Zagreb, October 2, 1995

On the basis of Article 29, Paragraph 1 of the Law on the Elections for Members of Representative Bodies of the Units of Local Self-Government and Administration ("Narodne novine" Nos. 90/92 and 69/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER OLS V
VOTING OF ILLITERATE, DISABLED, HOSPITALIZED,
HANDICAPPED, SICK AND IMMOBILE PERSONS

1. Voting is personal which means that no-one can vote by proxy.

As a matter of exception, a voter who is suffering a disability (blind persons, persons without hands and similar), or an illiterate voter who otherwise would not have been able to vote personally, may come to a polling station accompanied by another literate person, who shall, subject to the authority given by the first person, choose a number printed in front of a name of a candidate, and a number printed in front of a list selected by such a voter.

2. If a voter is not able to vote at a polling station (because of his or her illness, hospitalization, disability or inability to move and similar circumstances) and expresses a wish to vote, he or she shall inform the voting board about that, and the voting board shall make arrangements in order to enable him or her to vote.

For that purpose the president of an voting board shall designate two members or deputy members who shall come to a voter and enable him or her to vote in privacy.

Such a voter shall himself or herself put a ballot in an envelope and seal it in the presence of members of the voting board who shall insert the envelope in the appropriate polling box at the polling station. For that purpose an envelope shall be marked by a note that it contains a ballot for:

- a member of a municipal or a town council, or a member of the Assembly of the City of Zagreb and a County Assembly.

- a municipal or a town list, or a list for the Assembly of the City of Zagreb and a County Assembly.

It is repeatedly stressed that the described polling process may be performed only if an voting board may reach the voter concerned, and when it was timely notified of a voter's intention to vote.

3. Voting of persons specified in Points 1 and 2 of these Instructions shall be registered in the minutes documenting the work of the voting board.

President
dr. Krunoslav Olujić

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Class: 013-01/95-01/01
Reg.No.: 56605/95-76
Zagreb, October 4 1995

On the basis of Article 29, Paragraph 1 of the Law on the Elections for Members of Representative Bodies of the Units of Local Self-Government and Administration ("Narodne novine" Nos. 90/92 and 69/95), the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia enacts

MANDATORY INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER OLS VI

**On monitors and monitoring methods of work of bodies
which conduct elections for members of representative bodies
of local self-government units**

1. A registered political party which has proposed a municipal, a town, or a county list of candidates may designate monitors to monitor all election bodies in local self-government units having jurisdiction to conduct elections of members of a representative body of a local self-government unit in which the respective party has proposed a list of candidates (municipal, town and county election commissions and voting boards).

2. A registered political party having proposed a candidate for a member of a representative body of a local self-government unit who stands for individual election in a single-member voting unit, and which has not proposed a municipal, a city or a county list of candidates, may designate monitors only on those election commissions of local self-government units and their voting boards in which candidates proposed by that party stand for election.

3. A candidate for a member of a representative body of a local self-government unit, must not be an monitor.

4. Election commissions and voting boards shall have a legal obligation to enable monitors to monitor and follow operation of commissions and boards, respectively, in the manner prescribed by these Mandatory Instructions.

5. One member of every political party may monitor and follow the operation of one election body.

6. An elections body being monitored may limit a number of monitors if lack of space or other factors which can not be eliminated do not permit all monitors to attend at the same time. Care shall be taken that preparations for elections, and particularly the voting, are conducted in regular circumstances without being disturbed, and that the secrecy of voting and security of voters are fully respected. However, the number of monitors monitoring the operation of elections commissions may not be reduced below five at a time, and the number of monitors monitoring the operation of voting boards may not be reduced below three at a time.

Whenever an election body adopts a decision to limit the number of monitors, monitors shall, by consent, designate who among them shall monitor the work of the respective election body. If monitors may not reach an agreement in that respect, it shall be decided by a lottery conducted by a member of the monitored electoral body. He shall draw pieces of paper carrying names of political parties.

7. Monitors designated to attend the operation of election bodies shall monitor and follow their operation on behalf of all parties and in accordance with such a status have the authority and duty to communicate their findings of possible irregularities in the operation as well as other remarks to representatives of every party seeking information about that.

Monitors shall have the authority to communicate their findings of possible irregularities in the operation of election bodies and other remarks to the president of the election body concerned.

8. Monitors may attend work of a competent election commission of a local self-government unit in session.

Monitors may attend the operation of the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia, and county election commissions when they deliberate complaints regarding nomination and election procedure.

9. Monitors belonging to political parties may be present at a polling station and attend the work of voting boards during the preparation of polling stations before their opening, during elections, counting of ballots, and the establishment of election results.

Monitors belonging to political parties who intend to follow the work of an voting board on October 29, 1995, have to register with the president or a member of the voting board before the commencement of elections, and not after 7.00 hours.

If a voting board limits the number of monitors for reasons specified in Point 5. of these Mandatory Instructions, monitors may agree to designate a substitute. If monitors do not reach an agreement in that respect, a president or a member of an voting board shall group registered monitors in alphabetical order according to their family names and form groups consisting of as many monitors as the board has permitted to attend at a time. Following that, the period of 24 hours (the period from the opening of polling stations - October 29, 1995 at 7.00 hours, until the expiry of time at which the minutes have to be delivered to a competent elections commission - October 30, 1995, 7.00 hours) shall

be divided by a number of groups of monitors. Each group of monitors shall be permitted to monitor the operation of that electoral body in a time period apportioned to it according to results given from the above mentioned division of time by a number of groups. The order of monitoring by each group of monitors shall be determined by a lottery, by drawing pieces of paper indicating a group.

10. Monitors belonging to political parties must not disturb the work of elections bodies.

Monitors attending the voting must not talk with voters who are just casting their votes, nor express their remarks or objections on the work of voting boards, nor bias voters in any other way.

11. A president of an election body shall warn a monitor who disturbs the operation of an election body, and upon a repeated disturbance, may order him or her to leave the room.

12. A monitor shall have an obligation to produce to an election body, the operation of which he or she intends to monitor, a document issued by the political party which designated him or her.

Such a document has to be issued and signed by a person authorised to represent a political party by a Statute or a statutory decision, or by a person acting under his or her authority.

Monitors from abroad

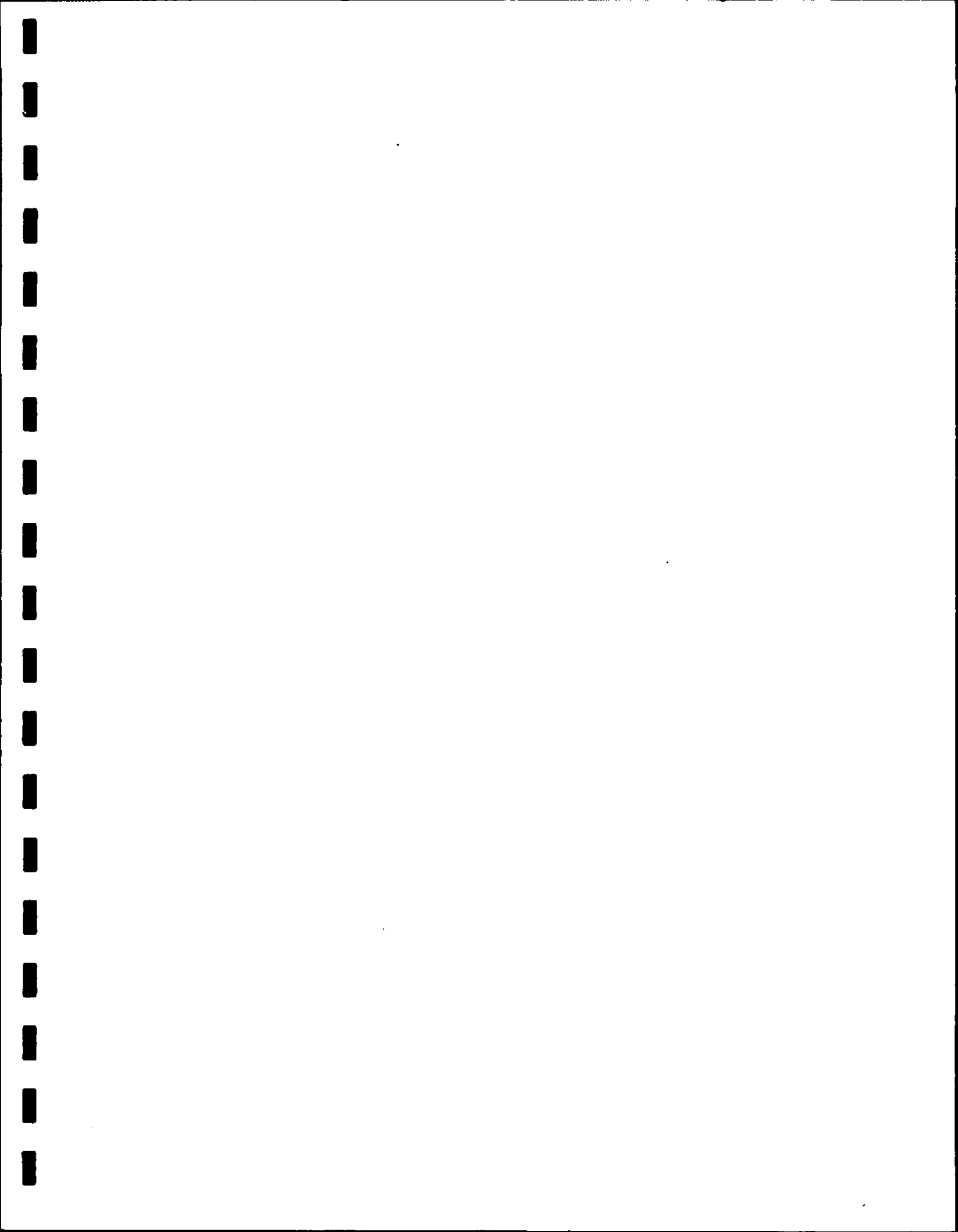
13. These Mandatory Instructions, except for Point 5, shall be applicable to foreign monitors.

A foreign monitor shall have an obligation to produce to an election body, the operation of which he or she intends to monitor, a document issued by the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia granting him or her foreign monitor status.

President
dr. Krunoslav Olujić

APPENDIX C

ELECTORAL CODE OF CONDUCT



**ELECTORAL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR ELECTIONS IN THE REGION UNDER
THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION IN EASTERN
SLAVONIA, BARANJA AND WESTERN SIRMIMUM (UNTAES)**

March 3 1997

PREAMBLE

Considering the specific circumstances under which the elections are to be held,

Bearing in mind the relevant legislation of the Republic of Croatia and the respective international instruments and obligations,

Upon mutual agreement of those concerned, the Transitional Administrator (hereinafter the "TA"), under his authority deriving from the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951) and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1037 (hereinafter "SCR 1037(1996)"), promulgates this Code of Conduct for election of members of representative bodies of local self-government and local administration and self-government units in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (hereinafter referred to in this Code as the "Region"):

PART I: Political Parties, Party Members, Candidates and their Sympathizers

1. All registered political parties, party members, candidates and their sympathizers shall promote conditions conducive to the conduct of free and fair elections, and a climate of democratic tolerance in which political activity may take place without fear of coercion, intimidation or reprisals.
2. All registered political parties and candidates must actively encourage their members and sympathizers to comply with all the provisions of this Code. Parties and candidates will discipline and restrain their party office-bearers, employees, candidates, members and sympathizers from committing any violation of Croatian electoral legislation and of the rules and procedures established by the Joint Implementation Committee on Elections (hereinafter referred to as the "JIC"), including the present Code of Conduct.
3. All registered political parties and candidates must acknowledge the authority of the TA under SCR 1037, through the JIC, to organize the elections, to assist in their conduct and to certify the results. Registered parties and candidates shall:
 - a) Carry out and abide by the rules and procedures established by the JIC;
 - b) Facilitate the access of members of the JIC, election officials and election monitors to all political meetings and other electoral activities;
 - c) Take all possible steps to ensure the safety of members of the JIC, election officials and election monitors from exposure to insult, hazard or threat during their official duties;
 - d) Ensure the attendance and participation of members of the JIC, election officials and election monitors at meetings of any party liaison committee and other forums convened by or on behalf of the JIC.

4. All registered political parties, political party members, candidates and sympathizers commit themselves to:

- a) Promote free and fair elections;
- b) Encourage the free expression of the will of the electors;
- c) Publicly condemn violence and intimidation;
- d) Reject any form of discrimination based on race, gender, ethnicity, language, class, or religion in connection with the elections and political activity;
- e) Give wide publicity to this Code;
- f) Promote accurate information on the electoral processes for these elections.

5. Registered political parties and candidates shall not engage in practices that are corrupt or violate the integrity of the electoral process, such as, but not limited to, bribery of voters, intimidation of voters, and inducing a person to vote knowing that person is not qualified to vote.

6. All registered political parties and candidates must promote an atmosphere in which elections can be conducted in a manner that is fair, both during the campaign period and on polling day. On polling day, parties and candidates must respect the secrecy and integrity of the ballot. They must cooperate with election officials to ensure peaceful and orderly polling and complete freedom for the voters to exercise their franchise without being subject to any annoyance, disturbance or intimidation.

7. All registered political parties and candidates have the right to present their political principles and ideas without intimidation or threat. However, parties and candidates shall not create an atmosphere that leads to intimidation and harassment by behaving in such a way that could incite violence. Parties and candidates shall avoid publishing false, inflammatory or defamatory allegations about the personal conduct of another party or candidate.

8. Subject to the approval of the T.A, all registered political parties and candidates have the right to hold public meetings, rallies, marches and other similar public events as long as they are conducted in an atmosphere that is peaceful. Written notification must be given to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (hereinafter referred to as "UNTAES") Electoral Unit at least 72 hours before a meeting, rally, march or other similar public event is scheduled to be held. The UNTAES Electoral Unit will then notify the local station commander of the Transitional Police Force. Parties and candidates will not be granted approval to hold public meetings if previous and present circumstances indicate that there will be a threat to public order, public health or the safety of people and property. Political parties and candidates will not be granted approval to hold such events simultaneously or in close proximity to similar political events organized by other parties or candidates. It is strictly forbidden to carry or display arms, weapons or materials that may be used as weapons at political meetings, rallies, marches, demonstrations, polling stations and during any gathering of a political nature.

9. All registered political parties and candidates must respect the right of other parties and candidates to conduct their campaign in a peaceful environment and have access to and canvass support from potential voters without fear of reprisals. Political parties and

candidates must not use or incite others to use violence or intimidation against other parties, candidates or their sympathizers.

10. Any registered political party, candidate, national association, international organisation or individual has the right to lodge a complaint about the electoral process with the Local Election Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "LEC") and the appropriate UNTAES Election Field Office. The LEC, with the assistance of the UNTAES Election Field Office, will endeavour to resolve complaints informally. All complaints that relate to either serious violations of the rules and procedures established by the JIC or violations of Croatian electoral legislation will be submitted to the UNTAES Electoral Unit in Vukovar, which will arrange for the complaint to be adjudicated by the Elections Appeals Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "EAC"). The EAC will issue opinions with appropriate recommendations to the TA, through the JIC. Parties, candidates, national associations, international organisations and individuals must not abuse the right to complain by making false, frivolous or vexatious complaints.

11. All registered political parties and candidates must not convene or hold public political activity in the Region after midnight, 24 hours before the day for elections, until closing of the polling stations on election day. They must not make use of radio, television or newspaper after midnight, 24 hours before the day for the elections, for promoting or opposing a particular registered political party or the election of a particular candidate.

12. All registered political parties and candidates must reassure sympathizers and voters about the impartiality of the JIC, the secrecy and integrity of the ballot and of the vote.

13. Although registered political parties and candidates may file complaints regarding the electoral process, once all complaints have been resolved or adjudicated, all registered political parties and candidates must accept the result of the elections after they have been certified by the TA.

PART II: Election Officials

1. This part of the Code shall apply to all election officials involved in implementing elections in the Region, including those working for UNTAES.

2. In performing their tasks under this Code, UNTAES election officials and electoral bodies shall take due account of Croatian legislation on the conduct of elections, including, where applicable, election verification rules and procedures. Nothing in this Code derogates or modifies in any way the authority of the TA as set out in, *inter alia*, SCR 1037 (1996).

3. All election officials must promote conditions conducive to the conduct of free and fair elections in which the secrecy and integrity of the ballot are respected. All election officials undertake to:

- a) Refrain from politically influencing any voter;
- b) Perform all duties and functions with care, competence and courtesy;
- c) Maintain strict impartiality in carrying out duties and functions and to do nothing by way of action attitude, manner or speech to give any other impression.

- d) Reject and dissociate themselves from any intimidation, force, sexual harassment, hostility, injury, disadvantage or threat of reprisal to any person or damage to any property that may disrupt or influence the process or result of the elections;
- e) Reject and object to any form of discrimination based on race, gender, ethnicity, language, class or religion in connection with the elections and political activity.

4. Election officials shall not commit or attempt any act of corruption. Such acts will include the commission or omission of an act in the performance of or in connection with one's duties in exchange for money, gift or promise of reward from any candidate, registered political party, or any representative or agent of a candidate or party. Election officials shall make every effort to oppose or combat any act of corruption that is discovered in the course of their duties.

5. Election officials shall make every effort to attend meetings, training classes or workshops that are set up to facilitate the carrying out of their functions.

6. All election officials must accept the authority of the JIC for the conduct of elections and must not impede access of its members in carrying out their official functions.

7. All election officials must accept the role of duly appointed representatives of registered political parties and candidates and their right to object to irregular procedures.

8. During the election period, election officials are forbidden to stand as candidates or be included on a party list for the elections, work for or be paid by any party or candidate in connection with the elections, be the holder of an office in a party, or wear any apparel or emblem likely to be associated with any party or candidate.

9. All election officials must provide UNTAES staff with all necessary assistance in carrying out their duties and must actively assist with voter education campaigns. They must not impede political parties from freely conducting their campaigns. All election officials must maintain the integrity and secrecy of the ballot at all times and must not interfere directly or indirectly with the free exercise of the electoral right of a person. They must safeguard all election material entrusted to them and assist all observers, monitors and supervisors in carrying out their duties.

PART III: The Media

Section 1: Media Coverage of the Elections

1. Local authorities and the media throughout Croatia must promote conditions which provide for freedom of the media, fair, accurate and unbiased media coverage and which safeguard against political censorship, unfair advantage and unequal access to the media for registered political parties and candidates during the elections.

2. Under his authority to certify the elections, the TA will take into consideration media coverage of the elections as a contributing factor towards free and fair elections.

3. Local authorities and UNTAES must ensure that journalists and other members of the

press, who are either from the Region or outside the Region, enjoy freedom of movement and unhindered pursuit of their professional activities while covering elections for the Region. They shall not be subjected to detention, harassment or interference of any kind in pursuit of their legitimate professional activities.

4. There shall be no censorship of freedom of information about parties, candidates and the electoral process. There shall be no sanctions or penalties on journalists, editors, publications and broadcasting stations for opinions expressed about the parties, candidates and the electoral process unless such expression constitutes or promotes incitement to hatred or violence.

5. Local authorities and UNTAES will allow the media to have access to the public to investigate and present information on the elections.

6. The media throughout Croatia must ensure equitable access to the media for all registered political parties and candidates competing for elections in the Region. Such access will include access to commercial presentations and news coverage with respect to print space, amount of time allotted for coverage, fairness in placement or timing and other appropriate measures.

7. The media must seek to ensure that information reported is factually accurate, complete, fair and unbiased. They must make a clear distinction between factual reporting and editorial comment and avoid distortion, suppression, falsification, misrepresentation and censorship. Additionally, journalists, editors, publications and broadcasting stations have an obligation to rectify any inaccuracies promptly with due prominence, ensure appropriate correction and apologies and afford the right of reply.

8. Although criticism of political parties and candidates must be expected during any electoral campaign, the media must avoid language which encourages racial, ethnic or religious hatred or that constitutes incitement to discrimination, ridicule, prejudice, violence or hatred.

9. The media must avoid promoting parties and candidates encouraging violence or hatred or which make false, inflammatory or defamatory allegations about the personal conduct of another party or candidate.

10. The media must maintain the highest professional and ethical standards at all times. They must not accept bribes or any other inducement that might influence the exercise of their professional responsibilities. They must endeavour to protect sources of information.

Section 2: Monitoring of the Media

1. The Media Experts Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "MEC") is established by the JIC as an advisory body to the JIC to ensure that registered political parties, candidates and the media fulfil their obligations in relation to coverage of the elections as outlined in the present Code. The MEC will exercise its functions through the JIC.

2. No later than five days after election day, the MEC will submit a final report to the JIC

and to the TA with an assessment of the media coverage of the elections and the impact of such coverage on free and fair elections.

3. Members of the MEC will serve in their personal capacity. The MEC shall be composed of :

- a) A Chair, appointed by the JIC;
- b) One member appointed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia, and one appointed by the local Serb community;
- c) Two journalists appointed by the JIC, one from inside the Region and another from outside the Region;
- d) One member appointed by the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe to act as an observer;
- e) A member appointed by UNTAES.

4. The MEC will be served by UNTAES. It will meet regularly in UNTAES Headquarters in Vukovar. The MEC may meet at a place other than Vukovar, if the Chair deems it necessary to facilitate its proceedings.

5. Any recommendation made by the MEC will be based on the consensus of its members. In the event that a consensus cannot be reached and this results in a tie, the Chair will break the tie.

6. The MEC will advise the JIC and make recommendations on procedural aspects relating to coverage of the elections by the media, including recommendations on resolution of problems. The duties of the MEC will be to promote and monitor:

- a) Issuance of accreditation to foreign journalists for the Region;
- b) Equitable access to the media for all registered political parties and candidates. A detailed schedule will be drawn up in consultation with the media to allot equal broadcast time and print space to all registered political parties and candidates;
- c) The fulfilment of obligations of the local authorities and UNTAES to ensure security of journalists and the unhindered pursuit of their professional activities;
- d) The performance of the media in providing fair and accurate coverage, as well as equitable access for all registered political parties and candidates.

7. The MEC will intervene to informally resolve all problems encountered in the course of its work. If the problem cannot be resolved, it will be referred to the JIC.

8. The MEC will refer to the JIC all problems which constitute serious violations of Croatian electoral legislation, the present Code of Conduct and other rules and procedures established by the JIC. The MEC will provide the JIC with a description of the problem, any action taken and, if appropriate, a recommendation on how to resolve the problem. Such recommendations may include the issuance of retractions and/or apologies and the withdrawal of privileges. Depending on the nature of the problem, the JIC may resolve the problem, refer it to the TA, or have it adjudicated by the EAC.

Part IV: Protection of Electoral Rights

Section 1: Right to Lodge Complaints

1. Complaints can be submitted by
 - a) UNTAES Election Field Offices.
 - b) Election Commissions.
 - c) Registered Political Parties.
 - d) Candidates.
 - e) National associations and International organisations.
 - f) Individuals.

Section 2: Procedure For Lodging Complaints

1. Complaints must first be submitted to the LEC and to the UNTAES Election Field Office.
2. In exercising their powers and performing their duties under this Code and other relevant instruments, UNTAES election officials and electoral bodies shall endeavour to fully co-operate and co-ordinate their activities with respective authorised Croatian bodies, including the Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia and the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia.
3. Complaints regarding irregularities in the nomination procedure, the campaign, voting, counting and the election must be submitted within 48 hours from the date of the:
 - a) Alleged violation which constitutes the basis for the complaint or
 - b) Receipt of the written evidence to which the complaint relates.
4. Complaints must be made in writing, signed by or on behalf of the complainant. Every complaint must include:
 - a) Name, address and, if possible, telephone numbers of the complainant;
 - b) Full and complete statement of the nature and all details of the complaint;
 - c) Full and complete description of all relevant evidence relied upon by the complainant in support of the complaint;
 - d) Names, addresses and telephone numbers, if applicable, of all relevant witnesses who may be relied upon by the complainant in support of the complaint.
5. Complaints can be submitted in any language in common use in the area of the Region where elections are being held, or in English.
6. Once the UNTAES Election Field Office and the LEC receive a complaint they will either
 - a) Attempt to resolve the complaint informally within 48 hours or
 - b) Immediately refer the complaint to the UNTAES Electoral Unit in Vukovar if the complaint relates to either a violation of Croatian electoral legislation or a serious violation of rules and procedures established by the JIC .

7. No anonymous complaints will be accepted.

8. All complaints shall be public.

Section 3: Disposition of Complaints

1. Every complaint, upon receipt by the UNTAES Electoral Unit, will be immediately reviewed to ensure compliance with the provisions of Section 2. In the event that the complaint does not meet the requirements of Section 2, the complainant will be notified and will be required to supply such additional information as will fulfil the requirement of Section 2. Every complaint meeting the requirements of Section 2 will be assigned a file number.

2. Once a complaint is filed, the UNTAES Electoral Unit will, if appropriate, have 48 hours to have the complaint adjudicated by the EAC.

Section 4: Election Appeals Commission

1. The EAC is established and appointed by the JIC as an independent juridical body to adjudicate electoral complaints. It submits opinions and recommendations to the TA, who has final authority to resolve all electoral complaints.

2. The EAC shall be composed of five members appointed by the Chair of the JIC in consultation with its members:

- a) Two senior judges or other lawyers from Croatia;
- b) Two senior judges or other lawyers from the local Serb community;
- c) One international judge or other lawyer with election experience who will serve as the Chair. The Chair will decide on all procedural matters.

3. The EAC will fix its seat in Vukovar. The Chair may order the sitting of the EAC other than at its official seat, if he or she deems it necessary to facilitate the operation of its proceedings. In such cases, the EAC will sit in the place where the facts under adjudication occurred.

4. The EAC will be served by the UNTAES Electoral Unit. UNTAES will provide legal counsel from among its staff to investigate and prepare draft opinions on complaints for consideration by the EAC.

5. The EAC will remain active until all complaints are adjudicated and will thereupon be disbanded by the JIC. Not later than five days after election day, the Chair of the EAC will submit a final report to the JIC and to the TA outlining the types of problems raised in the complaints, how they were adjudicated by the EAC and an overall assessment of their impact on free and fair elections.

Section 5: Jurisdiction of the Election Appeals Commission

1. The EAC will adjudicate complaints regarding:

- a) Violations of Croatian electoral legislation, including, but not limited to: The Law on

- the Election of Members of Representative Bodies of Local Self-Government and Local Administration and Self-Government Units;
- b) Serious violations of the present Code of Conduct;
 - c) Serious violations of other rules or procedures established by the JIC.
2. The EAC may issue advisory opinions to the TA, through the JIC, or institute proceedings for the purpose of assisting the electoral process.
 3. The EAC shall apply to the JIC if it determines that situations have arisen which require modifications of the rules and procedures established by the JIC.
 4. The EAC will endeavour to adjudicate any complaint within 48 hours from their filing by the UNTAES Electoral Unit.
 5. The EAC may recommend the dismissal of a complaint at any time after it has been submitted where the complaint is determined to be without merit or beyond the jurisdiction of the EAC.
 6. In order to adjudicate complaints, the EAC will sit with the attendance of at least the Chair and two of its members. The attendance of all of the members of the EAC will be required to decide on matter of special importance, according to the decision of the Chair.
 7. The EAC may call witnesses, consult with local authorities and solicit all evidence it deems appropriate.
 8. The EAC will provide written opinions on all complaints adjudicated. These opinions will contain recommendations to the TA, through the JIC, on appropriate action to be taken.
 9. Opinions of the EAC will be public while its deliberations are private and shall remain secret.
 10. Any opinion reached on a complaint shall be based on the consensus of the members participating. If a consensus cannot be reached and this results in a tie, the Chair will break the tie.

Section 6: Opinions and Recommendations

1. In issuing its opinions, the EAC will take the following into account:
 - a) Responsibility of party leaders for their actions and those of party members;
 - b) Responsibility of candidates on party lists for their actions and those of their sympathizers;
 - c) Responsibility of independent candidates for their actions and those of their sympathizers;
 - d) Responsibility of election officials for their actions.

2. All opinions will contain recommendations on appropriate action to be taken on the complaint. Depending on the facts of the case under consideration, the EAC may recommend:

- a) Action to be taken to rectify acts which have resulted in violations of Croatian electoral legislation, the present Code and other rules and procedures established by the JIC. Such action may include ceasing an act or, in the case of any omission, performing any act specified;
- b) Action to be taken against any person, registered political party, election official or association which has committed a violation of Croatian electoral legislation, the present Code and the rules and procedures established by the JIC, including the removal of an election official from his or her post;
- c) The annulment of the result of an election in a particular electoral unit and the scheduling of a date for another election.

3. The authority to make a final determination on all complaints regarding electoral violations rests with the TA. After considering any recommendation made by the EAC, the TA shall take whatever action he deems necessary.

FINAL PROVISIONS:

1. In the event of a discrepancy between the English and Croatian versions of this Code, the English version will prevail.
2. This Code of Conduct shall come into effect upon the formal announcement by the TA of the election date for the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium.

Issued in Vukovar, Republic of Croatia, on 5 March 1997.

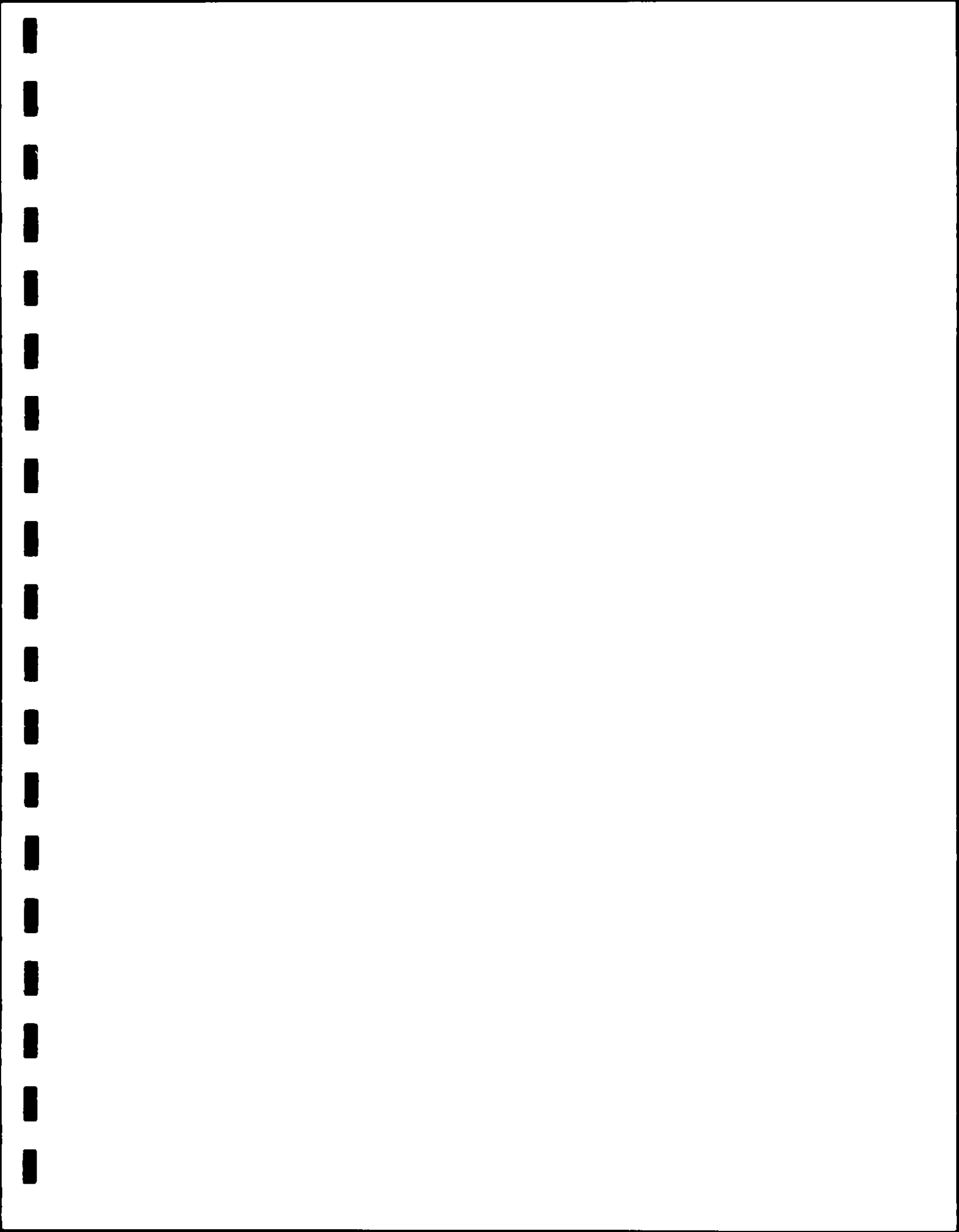


Jacques Paul Klein
Transitional Administrator
for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium

APPENDIX D

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF VOTING

(www.sabor.hr/elect97/results/)





Izborna povjerenstvo Republike Hrvatske

IZBORI '97



ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE HOUSE OF THE COUNTIES OF THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE VOTING

15.04.1997 - 17.00 hours

01. Zagrebacka zupanija

Processed results from 643 out of 643 polling stations.

Number of registered voters:	234,405
Turnout:	173,225
Invalid ballots:	4,684
Valid ballots (votes):	168,541

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska cista stranka prava - HCSP Ivan Gabelica, dipl. iur.	3,234	1
02. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	77,809	46
03. Hrvatska gradjansko seljacka stranka - HGSS Hrvatski nezavisni demokrati - HND Josip Manolic	3,229	1
04. Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLS Zlatko Tomcic, dipl. ing.	47,570	28
05. Hrvatska stranka prava - 1861 - HSP - 1861 Dobroslav Paraga	5,041	2
06. Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika - HSU Akcija socijaldemokrata Hrvatske - ASH Rudolf Mazuran	3,746	2
07. Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Ivica Racan	27,912	16
Total:	168,541	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija,
Koprivnicko-krizevacka
zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Viroviticko-podravska zupanija,
Pozesko-slavonska
zupanija, Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 6

02. Krapinsko-zagorska zupanija

Processed results from 339 out of 339 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 116,190
 Turnout: 84,022
 Invalid ballots: 3,054
 Valid ballots (votes): 80,968

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	36,628	45
02. Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLs Josip Pankretic	23,923	29
03. Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika - HSU Rudolf Mazuran	2,378	2
04. Hrvatski nezavisni demokrati - HND Josip Manolic	567	0
05. Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Ivica Racan	10,730	13
06. Zagorska demokratska stranka - ZDS Stanko Belina	6,742	8
Total:	80,968	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija,
 Koprivnicko-krizevacka
 zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Pozesko-slavonska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 4

03. Sisacko-moslavacka zupanija

Processed results from 284 out of 284 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 157,930
 Turnout: 99,411
 Invalid ballots: 3,296
 Valid ballots (votes): 96,115

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	53,315	55
02. Hrvatska gradjansko seljacka stranka - HGSS Mijo Rebrovic	2,098	2
03. Hrvatska krscanska demokratska unija - HKDU Dr. sc. Marko Veselica	2,096	2
04. Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLs Stjepan Radic	20,164	20
05. Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika - HSU Stjepan Frei, prof.	3,938	4
06. Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Ivica Racan	14,504	15
Total:	96,115	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Krapinsko-zagorska zupanija, Varazdi

zupanija, Koprivnicko-krizevacka zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Viroviticko-podravaska zupanija, Pozesko-slavonska zupanija, Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 7

04. Karlovska zupanija

Processed results from 289 out of 289 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 127,056
 Turnout: 84,887
 Invalid ballots: 2,669
 Valid ballots (votes): 82,218

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	45,211	54
02. Hrvatska gradjansko seljacka stranka - HGSS Stjepan Vujanic - Jamnicki	2,632	3
03. Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Dr. sc. Savka Dapcevic - Kucar	7,780	9
04. Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLS Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Vladimir Gotovac	19,476	23
05. Hrvatska stranka prava - 1861 - HSP - 1861 Dobroslav Paraga	3,212	3
06. Socijalno-demokratska unija Hrvatske - SDU Vladimir Bebic	3,907	4
Total:	82,218	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Krapinsko-zagorska zupanija, Varazdi zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 4

05. Varazdinska zupanija

Processed results from 338 out of 338 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 151,672
 Turnout: 110,914
 Invalid ballots: 3,360
 Valid ballots (votes): 107,554

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska demokratska seljacka stranka - HDSS Zvonimir Rihtaric	4,538	4
02. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	44,462	41
03. Hrvatska krcanska demokratska unija - HKDU Mr. sc. Ivan Kovac	2,697	2
04. Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLS		

05.	Dr. sc. Zvonimir Sabati Hrvatska stranka prava - 1861 - HSP - 1861 Dobroslav Paraga	30,827 2,683	28 2
06.	Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika - HSU Dr. sc. Josip Sudec	4,560	4
07.	Hrvatski nezavisni demokrati - HND Josip Manolic	409	0
08.	Nezavisna stranka prava - NSP Zvonimir Kramaric	753	0
09.	Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Ivica Racan	14,985	13
10.	Zagorska demokratska stranka - ZDS Dubravka Margeta Ostojic	1,640	1

Total:		107,554	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija,
Koprivnicko-krizevacka
zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Viroviticko-podravska zupanija,
Pozesko-slavonska
zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 5

06. Koprivnicko-krizevacka zupanija

Processed results from 314 out of 314 polling stations.

Number of registered voters:	103,878
Turnout:	74,583
Invalid ballots:	1,866
Valid ballots (votes):	72,717

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	33,609	46
02. Hrvatska krscanska demokratska stranka - HKDS Marijan Ivancan, dipl. iur.	1,264	1
03. Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLS Zlatko Tomcic, dipl. ing.	22,344	30
04. Hrvatska stranka prava - 1861 - HSP - 1861 Dobroslav Paraga	3,129	4
05. Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Hrvatska krscanska demokratska unija - HKDU Ivica Racan	12,371	17

Total:	72,717	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija,
Koprivnicko-krizevacka
zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Pozesko-slavonska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 4

07. Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija

Processed results from 345 out of 345 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 112,147
 Turnout: 82,633
 Invalid ballots: 2,364
 Valid ballots (votes): 80,269

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	38,474	47
02. Hrvatska krscanska demokratska unija - HKDU Dr. sc. Marko Veselica	1,874	2
03. Hrvatska proljeca - HP Dr. sc. Goran Dodig	615	0
04. Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLS Zeljko Ledinski, dipl. ing.	26,955	33
05. Hrvatska stranka prava - 1861 - HSP - 1861 Dobroslav Paraga	1,748	2
06. Nezavisna stranka prava - NSP Marijan Mihalinec	394	0
07. Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Ivica Racan	9,156	11
08. Stranka Roma Hrvatske - SRH Stevo Djurdjevic	1,053	1
Total:	80,269	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija,
 Koprivnicko-krizevacka
 zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Pozesko-slavonska zupanija,
 Dubrovacko-neretvanska
 zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 5

08. Primorsko-goranska zupanija

Processed results from 364 out of 365 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 264,032
 Turnout: 187,986
 Invalid ballots: 4,832
 Valid ballots (votes): 183,154

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska cista stranka prava - HCSP Ivan Gabelica, dipl. iur.	3,079	1
02. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	56,616	30
03. Hrvatska gradjansko seljacka stranka - HGSS Hrvatski nezavisni demokrati - HND Dr. sc. Vinko Hlaca	3,515	1
04. Hrvatska proljeca - HP Dr. sc. Juraj Plenkovic	835	0
05. Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLS		

	Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Vladimir Gotovac	28,213	15
06.	Hrvatska stranka prava - 1861 - HSP - 1861 Dobroslav Paraga	4,517	2
07.	Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika - HSU Lucijan Kos	7,270	3
08.	Istarski demokratski sabor - IDS Damir Kajin	10,784	5
09.	Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Primorsko goranski savez - PGS Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Slavko Linic	60,202	32
10.	Socijalno-demokratska unija Hrvatske - SDU Stranka demokratske akcije Hrvatske - SDA HRVATSKE Vladimir Bebic	5,311	2
11.	Srpska narodna stranka - SNS Milan Djukic	2,812	1

	Total:	183,154	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Krapinsko-zagorska zupanija, Varazdi zupanija, Koprivnicko-krizevacka zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Pozesko-slavonska zupanija, Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 6

09. Licko-senjska zupanija

Processed results from 122 out of 122 polling stations.

Number of registered voters:	47,839
Turnout:	31,446
Invalid ballots:	1,070
Valid ballots (votes):	30,376

COUNTY LIST	votes	%

01. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	19,152	63
02. Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Martin Spegelj	2,312	7
03. Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Mate Cop	5,646	18
04. Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLS Vladimir Gotovac	3,266	10

Total:	30,376	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija, Koprivnicko-krizevacka zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Pozesko-slavonska zupanija, Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 5

10. Viroviticko-podravaska zupanija

Processed results from 183 out of 183 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 79,341
 Turnout: 56,310
 Invalid ballots: 2,095
 Valid ballots (votes): 54,215

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska cista stranka prava - HCSP Ivan Gabelica, dipl. iur.	1,319	2
02. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	25,750	47
03. Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Martin Spegelj	5,842	10
04. Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLs Josip Pankretic	18,159	33
05. Hrvatska seljacko radnicka stranka (Stranka istine i pravde) - HSRS Josip Dent	1,541	2
06. Hrvatska stranka prava - 1861 - HSP - 1861 Dobroslov Paraga	1,604	2
Total:	54,215	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija,
 Koprivnicko-krizevacka
 zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Viroviticko-podravska zupanija,
 Pozesko-slavonska
 zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 5

11. Pozesko-slavonska zupanija

Processed results from 230 out of 230 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 69,343
 Turnout: 50,739
 Invalid ballots: 1,130
 Valid ballots (votes): 49,609

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	28,260	56
02. Hrvatska krscanska demokratska unija - HKDU Mato Nasic, prof.	3,090	6
03. Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Stjepan Mesic, dipl. iur.	5,633	11
04. Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLs Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Vladimir Gotovac	12,626	25
Total:	49,609	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bi
zupanija, Viroviticko-podravaska zupanija, Pozesko-slavonska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 4

12. Brodsko-posavska zupanija

Processed results from 258 out of 258 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 139,047
Turnout: 94,769
Invalid ballots: 2,720
Valid ballots (votes): 92,049

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	50,967	55
02. Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLs Zlatko Tomcic, dipl. ing.	16,866	18
03. Krscansko-slavonska koalicija: Hrvatska krscanska demokratska unija - HKDU Slavonsko-baranjska hrvatska stranka - SBHS Dr. sc. Marko Veselica	4,283	4
04. Nezavisna zupanijska lista Dr. sc. Anto Matkovic	3,297	3
05. Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Dr. sc. Zdravko Tomac	16,636	18
Total:	92,049	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija,
Koprivnicko-krizevacka
zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Viroviticko-podravaska zupanija,
Pozesko-slavonska
zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 5

13. Zadarska zupanija

Processed results from 303 out of 303 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 127,324
Turnout: 83,076
Invalid ballots: 2,558
Valid ballots (votes): 80,518

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	43,759	54
02. Hrvatska proljeca - HP Dr. sc. Goran Dodig	717	0
03. Hrvatska republikanska zajednica - HRZ Vice Profaca, prof.	2,325	2

04.	Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLS Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Vladimir Gotovac	17,621	21
05.	Hrvatska stranka prava - 1861 - HSP - 1861 Dobroslov Paraga	2,465	3
06.	Hrvatski nezavisni demokrati - HND Josip Manolic	516	0
07.	Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Ivica Racan	13,115	16

Total:		80,518	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija,
Koprivnicko-krizevacka
zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Viroviticko-podravaska zupanija,
Pozesko-slavonska
zupanija, Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 6

14. Osjecko-baranjska zupanija

Processed results from 487 out of 487 polling stations.

Number of registered voters:	238,642
Turnout:	185,220
Invalid ballots:	4,798
Valid ballots (votes):	180,422

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	95,078	52
02. Hrvatska krscanska demokratska unija - HKDU Dr. sc. Marko Veselica	3,017	1
03. Hrvatska republikanska zajednica - HRZ Mario Marcos Ostojic	625	0
04. Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLS Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Vladimir Gotovac	42,202	23
05. Hrvatska stranka prava - HSP Anto Djapic, dipl. iur.	12,591	6
06. Nezavisna zupanijska lista Tomislav Mercep, ing.	2,574	1
07. Slavonsko-baranjska hrvatska stranka - SBHS Slavko Vuksic	4,582	2
08. Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Ivica Racan	14,528	8
09. Socijalno-demokratska unija Hrvatske - SDU Vladimir Bebic	1,859	1
10. Srpska narodna stranka - SNS Milan Djukic	3,366	1

Total:	180,422	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija,
Koprivnicko-krizevacka
zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Viroviticko-podravaska zupanija,
Pozesko-slavonska

zupanija, Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 6

15. Sibensko-kninska zupanija

Processed results from 196 out of 196 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 87,099
 Turnout: 59,045
 Invalid ballots: 1,869
 Valid ballots (votes): 57,176

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska cista stranka prava - HCSP Ivan Gabelica, dipl. iur.	1,594	2
02. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	27,630	48
03. Hrvatska krscanska demokratska stranka - HKDS Nenad Bubric, ing.	1,083	1
04. Hrvatska proljeca - HP Ivan Bacic	455	0
05. Hrvatska republikanska zajednica - HRZ Mario Marcos Ostojic	818	1
06. Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Krunoslav Mazalin	5,537	9
07. Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLs Vladimir Gotovac	6,058	10
08. Hrvatski dalmatinski dom - HDD Stjepan Lozo, prof.	724	1
09. Nezavisna zupanijska lista Vice Vukov	2,427	4
10. Nezavisna zupanijska lista Davor Zivkovic	751	1
11. Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Ivica Racan	10,099	17
Total:	57,176	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija,
 Koprivnicko-krizevacka zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Viroviticko-podravska zupanija,
 Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 5

16. Vukovarsko-srijemska zupanija

Processed results from 109 out of 109 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 90,373
 Turnout: 64,367
 Invalid ballots: 1,771
 Valid ballots (votes): 62,596

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
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01.	Hrvatska cista stranka prava - HCSP Ivan Gabelica, dipl. iur.	1,395	2
02.	Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	36,102	57
03.	Hrvatska krscanska demokratska unija - HKDU Anto Lovric	1,608	2
04.	Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Stjepan Mesic, dipl. iur.	4,568	7
05.	Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLS Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Vladimir Gotovac	14,225	22
06.	Hrvatska stranka prava - 1861 - HSP - 1861 Dobroslav Paraga	2,519	4
07.	Slavonsko-baranjska hrvatska stranka - SBHS Mirko Hunjadi, prof.	1,470	2
08.	Socijalno-demokratska unija Hrvatske - SDU Vladimir Bebic	709	1
Total:		62,596	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija, Koprivnicko-krizevacka zupanija, Viroviticko-podravaska zupanija, Pozesko-slavonska zupanija, Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 5

17. Splitsko-dalmatinska zupanija

Processed results from 659 out of 666 polling stations.

Number of registered voters:	360,181
Turnout:	255,032
Invalid ballots:	6,880
Valid ballots (votes):	248,152

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Akcija socijaldemokrata Hrvatske - ASH Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika - HSU Stipe Ljubicic	10,522	4
02. Dalmatinska akcija - DA Socijalno-demokratska unija Hrvatske - SDU Vladimir Bebic	5,202	2
03. Hrvatska cista stranka prava - HCSP Luka Podrug	10,185	4
04. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	100,194	40
05. Hrvatska krscanska demokratska unija - HKDU Dr. sc. Marko Veselica	7,209	2
06. Hrvatska proljeca - HP Dr. sc. Goran Dodig	5,546	2
07. Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLS Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Vladimir Gotovac	59,969	24
08. Hrvatska stranka - HS Frano Cacija	540	0

09. Hrvatska stranka prava - 1861 - HSP - 1861 Dobroslav Paraga	4,322	1
10. Hrvatski dalmatinski dom - HDD Stjepan Lozo, prof.	3,897	1
11. Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatska - SDP Ivica Racan	40,566	16

Total:	248,152	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija,
Koprivnicko-krizevacka
zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Viroviticko-podravsko zupanija,
Pozesko-slavonska
zupanija, Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 6

18. Istarska zupanija

Processed results from 342 out of 342 polling stations.

Number of registered voters:	173,670
Turnout:	125,803
Invalid ballots:	3,603
Valid ballots (votes):	122,200

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Akcija socijaldemokrata Hrvatske - ASH Ratko Crnobori	1,310	1
02. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	19,609	16
03. Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLs Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Vladimir Gotovac	11,240	9
04. Hrvatska stranka zelenih - HSZ Mr. Josip - Anton Rupnik	1,826	1
05. Istarska nezavisna stranka - INS Ante Mihovilovic, dr. med.	2,468	2
06. Istarska stranka Miro Bozac	2,085	1
07. Istarski demokratski forum - Foro democratico Istriano - IDF - FDI Mr. Luciano Delbianco	14,171	11
08. Istarski demokratski sabor - IDS Damir Kajin	53,982	44
09. Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Hrvatska nardona stranka - HNS Ivica Racan	13,564	11
10. Socijalno-demokratska unija Hrvatske - SDU Dr. sc. Branko Horvat	1,945	1

Total:	122,200	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija,
Koprivnicko-krizevacka
zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 4

19. Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija

Processed results from 251 out of 251 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 101,853
 Turnout: 72,559
 Invalid ballots: 2,443
 Valid ballots (votes): 70,116

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Dalmatinska akcija - DA Socijalno-demokratska unija Hrvatske - SDU Dr. sc. Mira Ljubic - Lorgjer	3,729	5
02. Hrvatska cista stranka prava - HCSP Ivan Gabelica, dipl. iur.	861	1
03. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Dr. Franjo Tudjman	31,055	44
04. Hrvatska krscanska demokratska unija - HKDU Dr. sc. Marko Veselica	3,833	5
05. Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Stijepo Martinovic	1,335	1
06. Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS Vido Bogdanovic, dipl. ing.	16,605	23
07. Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLs Vladimir Gotovac	11,039	15
08. Hrvatska stranka prava - 1861 - HSP - 1861 Dobroslav Paraga	1,659	2
Total:	70,116	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bi zupanija, Viroviticko-podravaska zupanija, Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 4

20. Medjimurska zupanija

Processed results from 179 out of 179 polling stations.

Number of registered voters: 94,290
 Turnout: 68,819
 Invalid ballots: 2,849
 Valid ballots (votes): 65,970

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Hrvatska cista stranka prava - HCSP Ivan Gabelica, dipl. iur.	760	1
02. Hrvatska demokratska seljacka stranka - HDSS Ivan Martan	1,925	2
03. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ Hrvatska krscanska demokratska unija - HKDU Hrvatska stranka prava - HSP Krscanski demokrati Medjimurja - KDM Dr. Franjo Tudjman	19,494	29
04. Hrvatska gradjansko seljacka stranka - HGSS Ivan Korunek	1,650	2
05. Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS		

06.	Dragutin Lesar	9,305	14
	Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS		
	Zlatko Tomcic, dipl. ing.	10,050	15
07.	Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLS		
	Vladimir Gotovac	10,988	16
08.	Hrvatska stranka prava - 1861 - HSP - 1861		
	Dobroslav Paraga	1,383	2
09.	Nezavisna zupanijska lista		
	Stjepan Hutinec	756	1
10.	Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP		
	Ivica Racan	9,659	14

	Total:	65,970	100

Data from election commissions of voting units: Varazdinska zupanija, Koprivnicko-krizevacka zupanija, Bjelovarsko-bilogorska zupanija, Viroviticko-podravska zupanija, Pozesko-slavonska zupanija

Number of commissions which had reported by: 5

21. Grad Zagreb

Processed results from 615 out of 615 polling stations.

Number of registered voters:	671,548
Turnout:	454,082
Invalid ballots:	10,338
Valid ballots (votes):	443,744

COUNTY LIST	votes	%
01. Akcija socijaldemokrata Hrvatske - ASH		
Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika - HSU		
Silvije Degen	25,348	5
02. Domovinska gradjanska stranka - DGS		
Drago Mintas	815	0
03. Hrvatska cista stranka prava - HCSP		
Ivan Gabelica, dipl. iur.	4,223	0
04. Hrvatska demokratska stranka prava - HDSP		
Kresimir Pavelic, dipl. iur.	2,392	0
05. Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ		
Dr. Franjo Tudjman	158,304	35
06. Hrvatska gradjansko seljacka stranka - HGSS		
Dr. sc. Vladimir Sertic	3,008	0
07. Hrvatska krscanska demokratska stranka - HKDS		
Ivan Keglevic, dipl. ing.	2,254	0
08. Hrvatska krscanska demokratska unija - HKDU		
Dr. sc. Marko Veselica	7,255	1
09. Hrvatska proljeca - HP		
Dr. sc. Goran Dodig	1,467	0
10. Hrvatska republikanska zajednica - HRZ		
Mario Marcos Ostojic	1,325	0
11. Hrvatska seljacka stranka - HSS		
Stjepan Radic, prof.	38,301	8
12. Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka - HSLS		
Vladimir Gotovac	55,851	12
13. Hrvatska stranka - HS		
Dr. sc. Vlatko Mickovic	451	0
14. Hrvatska stranka prava - 1861 - HSP - 1861		

	Dobroslav Paraga	10,556	2
15.	Hrvatska stranka zelenih - HSZ Zlatko Sviben, dipl. ing.	5,925	1
16.	Hrvatski nezavisni demokrati - HND Josip Manolic	1,421	0
17.	Hrvatski oslobodilacki pokret - HOP Dr. sc. Srecko Psenicnik	2,359	0
18.	Nezavisna zupanijska lista Andjelko Gluic	1,081	0
19.	Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske - SDP Hrvatska narodna stranka - HNS Ivica Racan	107,243	24
20.	Socijalno-demokratska unija Hrvatske - SDU Dr. sc. Branko Horvat	2,914	0
21.	Srpska narodna stranka - SNS Milan Djukic	4,179	0
22.	Zagorska demokratska stranka - ZDS Marko Medar	7,072	1

	Total:	443,744	100

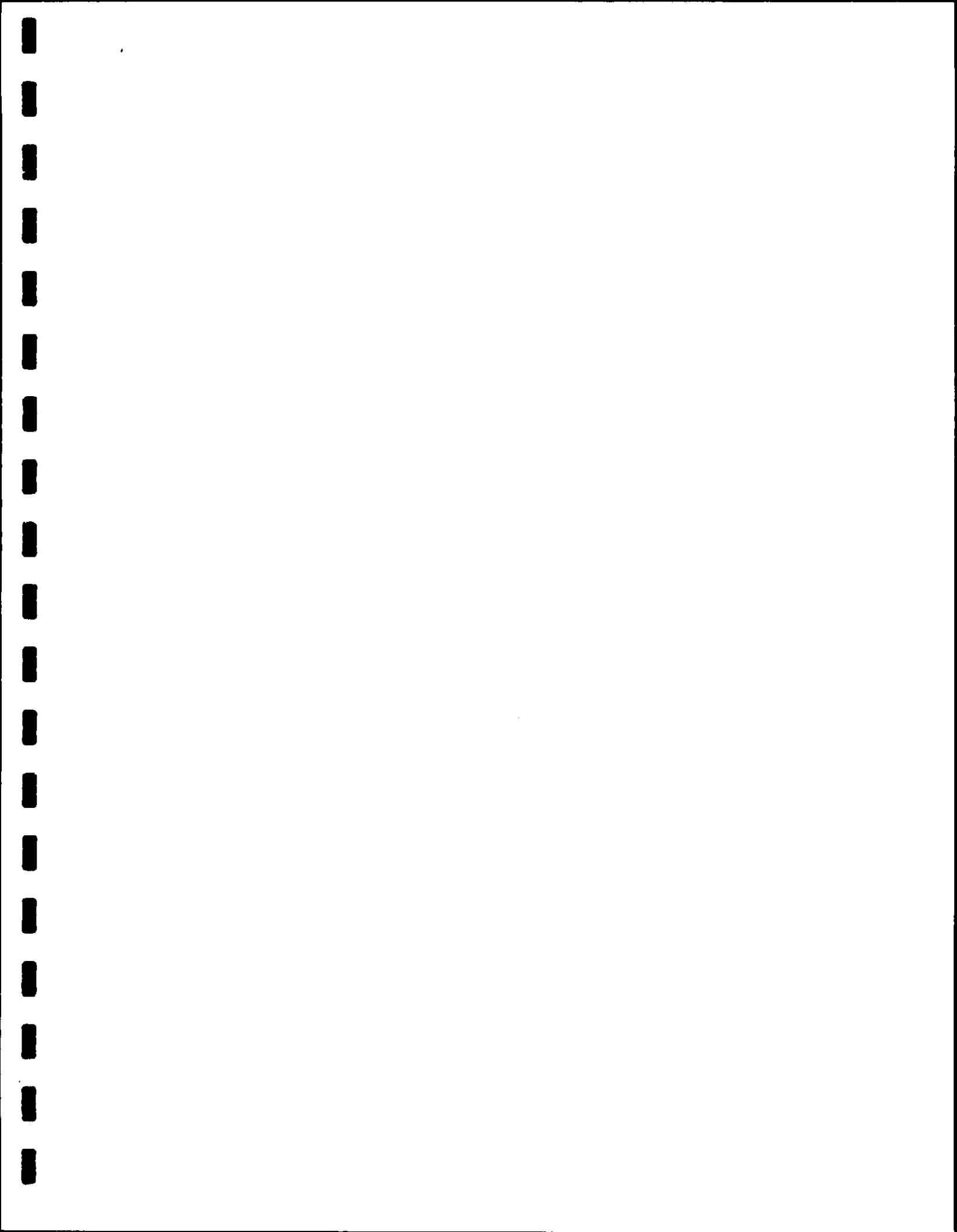
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Number of commissions which had reported by: 7

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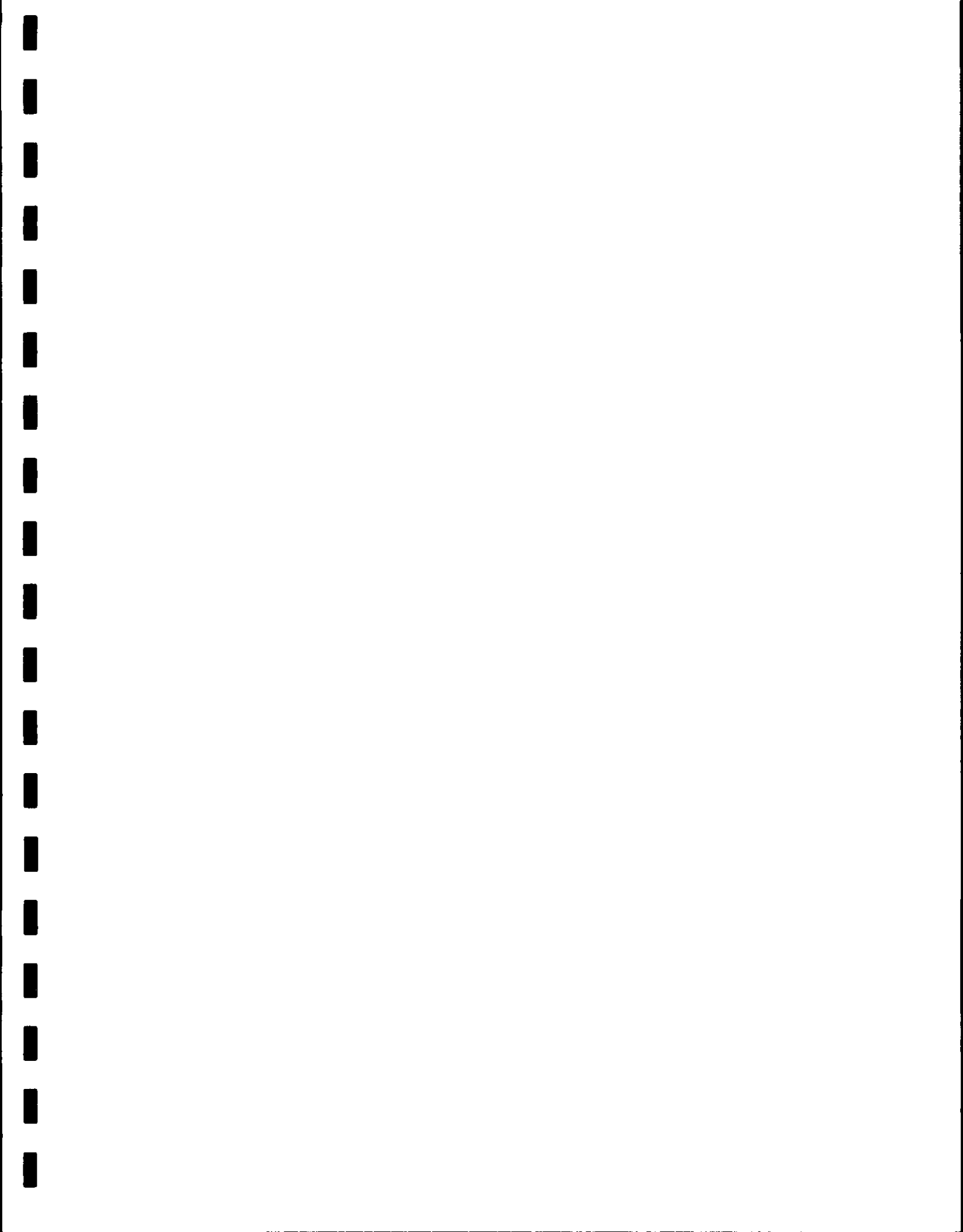
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Uređeno: 15-04-97 05:56



APPENDIX E

**PRELIMINARY ELECTION RESULTS
(UNTAES REGION)**



Election Results by Općina by Candidate

19-Apr-97

15:59:06

PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

COUNTY: OSJEËKO-BARANJSKA

ANTUNOVAC

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	BRANKO GRABIĆ	HDZ	5	413	418	58.38%
1	FRANJO TOKIĆ	HSLZ	3	256	259	36.17%
1	MIROSLAV NOVAKOVIĆ	SDSS	23	16	39	5.45%
					716	100%
2	STJEPAN ŠERIĆ	HDZ	1	352	353	59.13%
2	IVAN ANUŠIĆ	HSP	4	240	244	40.87%
					597	100%
3	NENAD ŠINKO	HDZ	0	253	253	52.49%
3	MIRKO KUJUNDŽIĆ	HSLZ	0	102	102	21.16%
3	DAVOR ŠILIPETAR	HSP	0	127	127	26.35%
					482	100%
4	IVICA BARBARIĆ	HDZ	0	386	386	62.87%
4	MILAN LAJDES	HSP	0	153	153	24.92%
4	STJEPAN GLOGOŠKI	SDP	0	75	75	12.21%
					614	100%

BELI MANASTIR

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	JOSIP BARTOLIĆ	HDZ	265	508	773	41.27%
1	NEDELJKO SOLAR	SDSS	1,092	8	1,100	58.73%
					1873	100%

Election Results by Opcina by Candidate

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

2	DRAGUTIN VOLENIK	HDZ	237	430	667	35.48%
2	DARINKA BANJANAC	SDSS	1,193	20	1,213	64.52%
					<u>1880</u>	100%
3	RANKO KOSTIĆ	HDZ	179	394	573	38.40%
3	MILOVAN BRNJEVARAC	SDSS	914	5	919	61.60%
					<u>1492</u>	100%
4	BALDO MATIĆ	HDZ	223	493	716	39.17%
4	VLADIMIR ČUK	SDSS	1,109	3	1,112	60.83%
					<u>1828</u>	100%
5	IVAN VADLJA	HDZ	198	529	727	66.70%
5	BOGDAN PLEČAŠ	SDSS	355	8	363	33.30%
					<u>1090</u>	100%
6	ZLATKO PETKOVIĆ	HDZ	186	385	571	53.77%
6	BELIMIR VUDRAG	SDSS	490	1	491	46.23%
					<u>1062</u>	100%

BILJE

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	VLADIMIR VELIKI	HDZ, MAĐAR	47	818	865	67.37%
1	BORISLAV BERANOVIĆ	SDSS	382	37	419	32.63%
					<u>1284</u>	100%
2	JOSIP FROJAN	HDZ, MAĐAR	28	832	860	56.95%
2	SREČKO BANIĆ	SDSS	630	20	650	43.05%
					<u>1510</u>	100%

Election Results by Općina by Candidate

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

3	REŽE KRIŠTOF	HDZ, MAĐAR	254	280	534	54.21%
3	ŠANDOR MARKOŠ	NEZ. KAN.	281	73	354	35.94%
3	LJUBO ČANČAR	SDSS	97	0	97	9.85%
					<u>985</u>	<u>100%</u>
4	JOŽEF SABO	HDZ, MAĐAR	175	176	351	42.60%
4	BANDI KUČERA	NEZ. KAN.	387	86	473	57.40%
					<u>824</u>	<u>100%</u>

DARDA

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	GORAN ELJUGA	HDZ	165	507	672	42.83%
1	LJUBIŠA IVANOVIĆ	SDSS	889	8	897	57.17%
					<u>1569</u>	<u>100%</u>
2	FRANJO ALILOVIĆ	HDZ	86	479	565	37.64%
2	JOSIP SAMBOLEC	HSS	126	22	148	9.86%
2	SPASOJA BANAC	SDSS	685	103	788	52.50%
					<u>1501</u>	<u>100%</u>
3	IVAN PINTAR	HDZ	166	747	913	54.06%
3	BRANKO RADANOVIĆ	SDSS	764	12	776	45.94%
					<u>1689</u>	<u>100%</u>
4	MILAN BALIĆ	HDZ	79	228	307	25.00%
4	MIRKO ĐURIĆ	SDSS	918	3	921	75.00%
					<u>1228</u>	<u>100%</u>

Election Results by Opcina by Candidate

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

DRAZ

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	MATIJA ĐURIN	HDZ	249	228	477	87.04%
1	PETKO PAVLOVIĆ	SDSS	64	7	71	12.96%
					548	100%
2	STIPAN ŠAŠLIN	HDZ	416	230	646	74.60%
2	JOVAN LALIĆ	SDSS	218	2	220	25.40%
					866	100%
3	MARKO ILIJAŠEV	HDZ	347	369	716	78.34%
3	NADA OJKIĆ-ČEVIZOVIĆ	SDSS	198	0	198	21.66%
					914	100%
4	DUŠKO BENIĆ	HDZ	258	373	631	77.23%
4	STEVAN ŠIPOŠ	SDSS	186	0	186	22.77%
					817	100%

ČEŽMINAC

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	STJEPAN KEDMENEĆ	HDZ	78	482	560	68.38%
1	RAJKO BLAGOJEVIĆ	SDSS	227	32	259	31.62%
					819	100%
2	IVICA MARTINIĆ	HDZ	79	565	644	69.70%
2	MOMČILO ĐUKARIĆ	SDSS	269	11	280	30.30%
					924	100%

Election Results by Općina by Candidate

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3	IVAN STRMEČKI	HDZ	37	374	411	63.33%
3	MILOVAN TRBOVIĆ	SDSS	232	6	238	36.67%
					649	100%
4	ZDENKO GORUP	HDZ	72	305	377	100.00%
					377	100%

ERDUT

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	IVAN KOVČALIJA	HDZ	252	742	994	43.44%
1	SLOBODAN JELIĆ	SDSS	1,270	24	1,294	56.56%
					2288	100%
2	ŽELJKO KAMENAR	HDZ	92	135	227	14.18%
2	LAZAR MIJOKOVIĆ	SDSS	1,356	18	1,374	85.82%
					1601	100%
3	ERVIN NEUKUM	HDZ	17	69	86	5.27%
3	DRAGOSLAV MIJAČEVIĆ	SDSS	1,542	5	1,547	94.73%
					1633	100%
4	JOSIP TUCAK	HDZ	125	1,021	1,146	61.85%
4	ĐORĐE DOKIĆ	SDSS	695	12	707	38.15%
					1853	100%

ERNESTINOVO

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
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Election Results by Opcina by Candidate

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1	ZVONKO BUGARIN	HDZ	0	312	312	68.72%
1	MILOŠ ĐAKOVIĆ	SDSS	138	4	142	31.28%
					454	100%
2	IVICA TOLIĆ	HDZ	4	368	372	69.79%
2	DRAGICA RUDEŽ	SDSS	157	4	161	30.21%
					533	100%
3	JANOŠ BAJUS	HDZ	1	329	330	00.00%
					330	100%
4	JANOŠ LAPIŠ	HDZ	2	443	445	00.00%
					445	100%

JAGODNJAK

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	MARKO NANDOR	HDZ	54	48	102	15.77%
1	JOVAN BOŽIĆ	SDSS	545	0	545	84.23%
					647	100%
2	TOMISLAV MACEKOVIĆ	HDZ	44	38	82	14.80%
2	LAZAR TOVJANIN	SDSS	472	0	472	85.20%
					554	100%
3	MIRKO MURK	HDZ	2	129	131	97.04%
3	ŽELJKO CVIJANOVIĆ	SDSS	0	4	4	2.96%
					135	100%

Election Results by Opcina by Candidate

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4	JOSIP BAJEVIĆ	HDZ	1	48	49	98.00%
4	MILAN NENADIĆ	SDSS	0	1	1	2.00%
					<u>50</u>	<u>100%</u>

KNEŽEVI VINOGRADI

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	ANTUN VRATOVIĆ	HDZ, MAĐAR	264	580	844	51.87%
1	PETAR ŠMRČKOVIĆ	SDSS	772	11	783	48.13%
					<u>1627</u>	<u>100%</u>
2	JOZO ANTIĆ	HDZ, MAĐAR	299	246	545	00.00%
					<u>545</u>	<u>100%</u>
3	ANIKA MATE	HDZ, MAĐAR	90	126	216	26.57%
3	ZOLTAN PINKERT	NEZ. KAN.	533	64	597	73.43%
					<u>813</u>	<u>100%</u>
4	GIZELA ČERGIĆ	HDZ, MAĐAR	127	102	229	33.48%
4	JANOŠ DUDAŠ	NEZ. KAN.	422	33	455	66.52%
					<u>684</u>	<u>100%</u>

OSIJEK

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	ZLATKO ČURIK	HDZ	4,633	491	5,124	53.63%
1	LETICIJA DRNDIĆ-ANTOLIĆ	HNS	531	25	556	5.82%
1	PETAR GUDELJ	HRZ	334	11	345	3.61%
1	TIHOMIR SALAJIĆ	HSLs-HSS	3,350	180	3,530	36.94%
					<u>9555</u>	<u>100%</u>

Election Results by Opcina by Candidate

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

PETLOVAC

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	ŽELJKO LACKOVIĆ	HDZ	48	384	432	55.24%
1	STJEPAN ZADRAVEC	HSS	49	108	157	20.08%
1	DANE MOMČILOVIĆ	SDSS	189	4	193	24.68%
					782	100%
2	IVICA IVKOVIĆ	HDZ	91	254	345	57.21%
2	STJEPAN PERIN	HSS	63	56	119	19.73%
2	DRAGO BUKVIĆ	SDSS	136	3	139	23.05%
					603	100%
3	DAVOR KUNA	HDZ	87	273	360	57.97%
3	STJEPAN POSAVAC	HSS	21	122	143	23.03%
3	DUŠAN ĐUBAJIĆ	SDSS	115	3	118	19.00%
					621	100%
4	MARIJAN TORJANAC	HDZ	110	128	238	43.67%
4	PAVO TOMIĆ	HSS	107	54	161	29.54%
4	BORIVOJ KIJAC	SDSS	146	0	146	26.79%
					545	100%

POPOVAC

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	VLADO RANOGAJEC	HDZ	78	328	406	59.88%
1	STEVAN MIRKOVIĆ	SDSS	270	2	272	40.12%
					678	100%

Election Results by Općina by Candidate

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

2	DRAGUTIN BANIĆ	HDZ	30	269	299	50.59%
2	SAVO JOVANOVIĆ	SDSS	291	1	292	49.41%
					591	100%
3	IVO KONTAK	HDZ	61	281	342	55.79%
3	PETAR OGNJENOVIĆ	SDSS	271	0	271	44.21%
					613	100%
4	BMIL ŠMIT	HDZ	100	184	284	44.79%
4	TIHOMIR DVORNIĆ	SDSS	349	1	350	55.21%
					634	100%

ŠODOLOVCI

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	ĐURO DRAGIČEVIĆ	SDSS	486	3	489	00.00%
					489	100%
2	NIKOLA RATKOVIĆ	SDSS	452	7	459	00.00%
					459	100%
3	ŽELJKO KESKENOVIĆ	SDSS	359	6	365	00.00%
					365	100%
4	MITAR MILINKOVIĆ	SDSS	278	4	282	00.00%
					282	100%

TENJA

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
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Election Results by Opcina by Candidate

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1	VLADIMIR JURČEVIĆ	HDZ	12	783	795	35.41%
1	ROMEO DUMANČIĆ	HSP	7	511	518	23.07%
1	NIKOLA PEKEZ	SDSS	909	23	932	41.51%
					<u>2245</u>	<u>100%</u>
2	MILAN ČOSIĆ	HDZ	21	323	344	31.16%
2	SLOBODAN PEKEZ	SDSS	750	10	760	68.84%
					<u>1104</u>	<u>100%</u>
3	MIROSLAV MIHALJEVIĆ	HDZ	24	75	99	10.43%
3	STIPO ČERNIĆ	HSP	16	58	74	7.80%
3	MILE JAJIĆ	SDSS	774	2	776	81.77%
					<u>949</u>	<u>100%</u>
4	ANĐA ČOSIĆ	HDZ	10	90	100	10.78%
4	STIPO IVANKOVIĆ GRGIĆ	HSP	6	57	63	6.79%
4	MILOJKO GAVRILOVIĆ	SDSS	762	3	765	82.44%
					<u>928</u>	<u>100%</u>

b) on the basis of Article 44, paragraph 3 of the Law (those voters not on the voting list but who voted with a voting certificate from the authorized body).

(serial number) (Name and surname)

1.

2.

3.

c) on the basis of Article 44, paragraph 4 of the Law (those voters unable to vote at the polling place, but voted by mobile voting)

(serial number) (Name and surname)

1.

2.

3.

If there are more names of voters who have voted on the basis of Article 44 paragraphs 2,3, & 4 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia, the names have to be written down on the special paper which will be a part of the minutes.

VII. The polling station committee after that has to establish results of voting at the designated polling station.

The following results were found:

1. That the polling station committee received a total of _____ ballots.
2. That the polling station had left a total of _____ unused ballot papers.

3. A) that the excerpt from the voters list for polling station had _____ voters.

B) of that, voters voted....._____.

4. At the polling station on the basis of Article 44, paragraph 2 _____voted.

5. At the polling station on the basis of Article 44, paragraph 3 (voting certificates)....._____voted

6. At the polling station on the basis of Article 44, paragraph 4 _____voted.

7. On the basis of that, polling station committee states that polling station has a _____total number of voters. (Item 7 = item 3a + item 5)

8. On the basis of Article 44, paragraph 3 (with certificate)....._____voted.
(Item 8 = item 3b = item 5)

9. Ballot box was opened for the election of the Representatives to the House of Counties of the Sabor of the Republic of Croatia and after counting it was stated _____total number of ballots, in the ballot box.

If the number of ballots is more than the number of voters, (point 8 of this form) then the polling station committee stops establishing results of voting and seals and sends all electoral material to competent county electoral commission.

10. A) valid ballots papers _____

B) invalid ballot papers _____

11. Counted with the following results:

1. County list _____
(The name and surname of the bearer of the list)

(And name of the party or more parties or coalition, or designation that list is independent)

Has received votes....._____;

2. County list _____
(The name and surname of the bearer of the list)

(And name of the party or parties or coalition, or designation that list is independent)

Has received votes....._____

3. County list _____
(The name and surname of the bearer of the list)

(And name of the party or parties or coalition, or designation that list is independent)

Has received votes.....

4. County list _____
(The name and surname of the bearer of the list)

(And name of the party or parties or coalition, or designation that list is independent)

Has received votes.....

VIII. A) On these minutes the representatives of political parties who participated in the work of the polling station committee have no objections - have the following objections (cross out what is not applicable) _____

(if there are any objections they have to be specified)

Representatives of political parties:

1. _____
(Signature)

2. _____
(Signature)

B) On these minutes the members of the polling station committee have no objections -have the following objections _____

(if there are any objections they have to be specified)

In _____ (Place) _____ (Date) _____ (Hour)

Members

Chairman

1. _____
(Signature)

(Signature)

2. _____
(Signature)

(Name of the Local Self-Government Unit or Local Administration and Self-Government Units)

Election unit number _____

(Name of electoral commission of local administration and self-government units)

Polling station _____
(Number and name of polling station)

Article 48. Law on the Election of
Representative Bodies of Local Self-
Government and Local Administration
and Self-Government Units (Narodne
Novine, 90/92, 69/95 & 59/96)

MINUTES ON THE WORK OF POLLING STATION COMMITTEE FOR ELECTION OF MEMBER

(Name of local self-government unit or local administration and self-government unit)

I. The polling station committee for polling station _____
(The number and name of

Polling station)

consisting of:

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ | chairman |
| _____ | deputy chairman |
| 2. _____ | member |
| _____ | deputy member |
| 3. _____ | member |
| _____ | deputy member |

Had met _____ and _____
 (Date) (Hours)

in the offices of the designated polling station and stated that the polling facility is fully acceptable - not acceptable (cross out what is not applicable) for conditions which were given in Article 38 of the Law of the Election of Representative Bodies of Local Self-Government and Local Administration and Self-Government Units.

 (If not acceptable specify the reasons why)

II. It is stated that the polling station committee has received all necessary electoral materials from the competent Electoral Commission, (suitable lists of candidates, excerpts from voting lists, ballot boxes, ballot papers, pens, envelopes...)

III. After setting up the ballot box, with a ballot paper on the box, excerpts prepared from voting lists and ballot papers, the polling station was opened at _____ o' clock.

IV. Polling station was closed at _____ o' clock.

To voters who happened to be in front of the polling station at 19.00 o' clock, voting has been made possible, so the voting was finished at _____ o' clock.

V. During the voting nothing extraordinary happened in terms of the law which should be recorded in the minutes of the polling station committee (if some of those activities have occurred, the circumstances should be described in the space below).

VI. During the time determined for voting at the designated polling station the following voters have voted:

a) on the basis of article 46, paragraph 2 of the Law (those who are physically disabled or illiterate voters who will be assisted in voting at the polling station)

 (serial number) (Name and surname)

1.

2.

3.

b) on the basis of Article 46, paragraph 3 of the Law (those voters not on the voting list but who voted with a voting certificate from the authorized body).

(serial number) (Name and surname)

1.

2.

3.

c) on the basis of Article 46, paragraph 4 of the Law (those voters unable to vote at the polling place, but voted by mobile voting)

(serial number) (Name and surname)

1.

2.

3.

If there are more names of the voters who have voted on the basis of Article 46 paragraphs 2,3, & 4 of the Law on the Election of Representative Bodies of Local Self-Government and Local Administration and Self-government Units, the names have to be written down on the special paper which will be a part of the minutes.

VII. The polling station committee after that has to establish results of voting at the designated polling station.

The following results were found:

1. That the polling station committee received a total of _____ ballots.

2. That the polling station had left a total of _____ unused ballot papers.

3. A) that the excerpt from the voters list for polling station had _____ voters.

B) of that, voters voted....._____.

4. At the polling station on the basis of Article 46, paragraph 2 _____ voted.

5. At the polling station on the basis of Article 46, paragraph 3 (voting certificates)....._____ voted

6. At the polling station on the basis of Article 46, paragraph 4 _____ voted.

7. On the basis of that, polling station committee states that polling station has a _____ total number of voters. (Item 7 = item 3a + item 5)

8. On the basis of Article 46, paragraph 3 of the law and from the excerpts from voting lists (with certificate, point 5 of the form)....._____ voted.
(Item 8 = item 3b + item 5)

9. Ballot box was opened for the election of member of representative bodies of local self-government and local administration and self-government units and after counting it was stated that the ballot box had _____ total number of ballots.

If the number of ballots in the ballot box is more than the number of voters who have voted, (point 8 of this form) then the polling station committee stops establishing results of voting at that polling station and seals and sends all electoral material to the competent county electoral commission.

10. A) valid ballots papers _____

B) invalid ballot papers _____

11. By counting of valid ballot papers (votes) the following voting results have been found:

1. Candidate _____ has got votes....._____
(Name and surname)

2. Candidate _____ has got votes....._____
(Name and surname)

3. Candidate _____ has got votes.....
(Name and surname)

4. Candidate _____ has got votes.....
(Name and surname)

VIII. Work of polling station committee has been observed - has not been observed (cross out what is not applicable) by the following observers:

(name and surname of observer and name of registered political party or parties or coalition of parties or group of voters who authorized him/her for observation)

IX. On these minutes the members of the polling station committee have no objections - have the following objections (cross out what is not applicable)

(if there are any objections they have to be specified)

In _____ (Place) _____ (Date) _____ (Hours)

Members:

Chairman:

1. _____
(Signature)

(Signature)

2. _____
(Signature)

(Name of the Local Self-government Unit or Local Administration and Self-Government unit)

Election unit number _____

(Name of electoral commission of local administration and self-government unit)

Polling station _____
(Number and name of polling station)

Article 48. Law on the Election of
Representative Bodies of Local
Self-Government and Local
Administration and Self-
Government Units (Narodne Novine,
90/92, 69/95 & 59/96)

MINUTES ON THE WORK OF POLLING STATION COMMITTEE FOR ELECTION OF
CANDIDATE LISTS

(Name of local self-government unit or local administration and self-government unit)

I. The Polling Station Committee for Polling Station _____
(The number and name of Polling Station)

consisting of:

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ | chairman |
| _____ | deputy chairman |
| 2. _____ | member |
| _____ | deputy member |
| 3. _____ | member |
| _____ | deputy member |

Had met _____ and _____
 (Date) (Hours)

in the offices of the designated polling station and stated that the polling facility is fully acceptable - not acceptable (cross out what is not applicable) for conditions which were given in Article 38 of the Law of the Election of Representative Bodies of Local Self-Government and Local Administration and Self-Government Units.

 (If not acceptable specify the reasons why)

II. It is stated that the polling station committee has received all necessary electoral materials from the competent Electoral Commission, (collective list of candidates, excerpts from voting lists, ballot boxes, ballot papers, pens, envelopes...)

III. After setting up the ballot box, with a ballot paper on the box, excerpts prepared from voting lists and ballot papers, the polling station was opened at _____ o' clock.

IV. Polling station was closed at _____ o' clock.

To voters who happened to be in front of the polling station at 19.00 o'clock, voting has been made possible, so the voting was finished at _____ o' clock.

V. During the voting nothing extraordinary happened in terms of the law which should be recorded in the minutes of the polling station committee (if some of those activities have occurred, the circumstances should be described in the space below).

VI. During the time determined for voting at the designated polling station the following voters have voted:

a) on the basis of article 46, paragraph 2 of the Law (those physically disabled or illiterate voters who will be assisted in voting at the polling station)

 (serial number) (Name and surname)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

b) on the basis of Article 46, paragraph 3 of the Law (those voters not on the voting list but who voted with a voting certificate from the authorized body).

(serial number) (Name and surname)

1.

2.

3.

c) on the basis of Article 46, paragraph 4 of the Law (those voters unable to vote at the polling place, but voted by mobile voting)

(serial number) (Name and surname)

1.

2.

3.

If there are more names of the voters who have voted on the basis of Article 46 paragraphs 2,3, & 4 of the Law on the Election of Representatives Bodies of Local Self-Government and Local Administration and Self-Government Units, the names have to be written down on the special paper which will be a part of the minutes.

VII. The polling station committee after that has to establish results of voting at the designated polling station.

The following results were found:

1. That the polling station committee received a total of _____ ballots.
2. That the polling station had left a total of _____ unused ballot papers.
3. A) that the excerpt from the voters list for polling station had _____ voters.
B) of that, voters voted..... _____
4. At the polling station on the basis of Article 46, paragraph 2 _____ voted.
5. At the polling station on the basis of Article 46, paragraph 3 (voting certificates)..... _____ voted
6. At the polling station on the basis of Article 46, paragraph 4 _____ voted.
7. On the basis of that, polling station committee states that polling station has a _____ total number of voters. (Item 7 = item 3a + item 5)
8. On the basis of Article 46, paragraph 3 (with certificate)..... _____ voted.
(Item 8 = item 3b + item 5)
9. Ballot box was opened for the election of member of representative bodies of local self-government and local administration and self-government units and after counting it was stated that the ballot box had _____ total number of ballots.

If the number of ballots in the ballot box is more than the number of voters who have voted, (point 8 of this form) then the polling station committee stops establishing results of voting and seals and sends all electoral material to competent county electoral commission.

10. A) valid ballot papers _____
B) invalid ballot papers _____

11. By counting of valid ballot papers (votes) the following voting results have been found:

1. List _____
(Name and surname of the list bearer and name of the party, several parties or coalition of parties

_____ received the following number of votes _____
(or designation that the list is independent)

2. List _____
(Name and surname of the list bearer and name of the party, several parties or coalition of parties

_____ received the following number of votes _____
or designation that the list is independent)

3. List _____
(Name and surname of the list bearer and name of the party, several parties or coalition of parties

_____ received the following number of votes _____
or designation that the list is independent)

VIII. Work of polling station committee has been observed - has not been observed (cross out what is not applicable) by the following observers:

(name and surname of observer and name of registered political party or parties or coalition of parties or group of voters who authorized him for the observer)

IX. On these minutes the members of the polling station committee have no objections - have the following objections (cross out what is not applicable)

(if there are any objections they have to be specified)

In _____ (Place) _____ (Date) _____ (Hours)

Members:

Chairman:

1. _____
(Signature)

(Signature)

2. _____
(Signature)

Article 29. Law on the Election of
Representatives to the Parliament of
the Republic of Croatia (Narodne
Novine, no. 30/93 - 11/94, 68/95, &
108/96).

DECLARATION
ON ACCEPTANCE OF DUTY OF MEMBER OF ELECTION IMPLEMENTATION BODY
FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE HOUSE OF COUNTIES OF THE SABOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

I _____
(Name and surname)

(Address)

(Identification number)

declare that the duty of Chairman (Deputy Chairman), Member (Deputy Member)

(Title of electoral commission - voting board)

I will perform impartially, responsibly and conscientiously in accordance with the Constitution and Law, that I am not a member of any political party, neither am I a candidate for representative in the House of Counties of the Sabor of the Republic of Croatia.

In _____
(Place and date)

(Signature)

Article 30. Law on the Election of
Representative Bodies of Local Self-Government
and Local Administration and Self-Government
Units (Narodne Novine, no. 90/92, 69/95,
59/96 and 63/96)

DECLARATION
ON ACCEPTANCE OF DUTY AS A MEMBER OF THE BODY FOR CONDUCTING
ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS TO THE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT UNITS OR LOCAL ADMINISTRATION
AND SELF-GOVERNMENT UNITS

I _____
(Name and surname)

_____ (Address) _____ (Identification number)

claim that I am going to perform the duty of chairman (or deputy chairman), member (or deputy member), responsibly, neutrally and according to the constitution and law,

_____ (Name of the electoral commission - election committee)

and that I am not a candidate for a member to the representative body of the local self-government unit or local administration and self-government unit.

In _____ (Place and date) _____ (Signature)



UNTAES

DECLARATION OF SECRECY

REGISTRATION OF PARTY AND CANDIDATE REPRESENTATIVES (MONITORS)

Name of Monitor: _____

Name of Party or Candidate the Monitor is Representing: _____

Appointed by: _____
(Name of Party Official or Candidate)

Date: _____

Place: _____

DECLARATION OF SECRECY

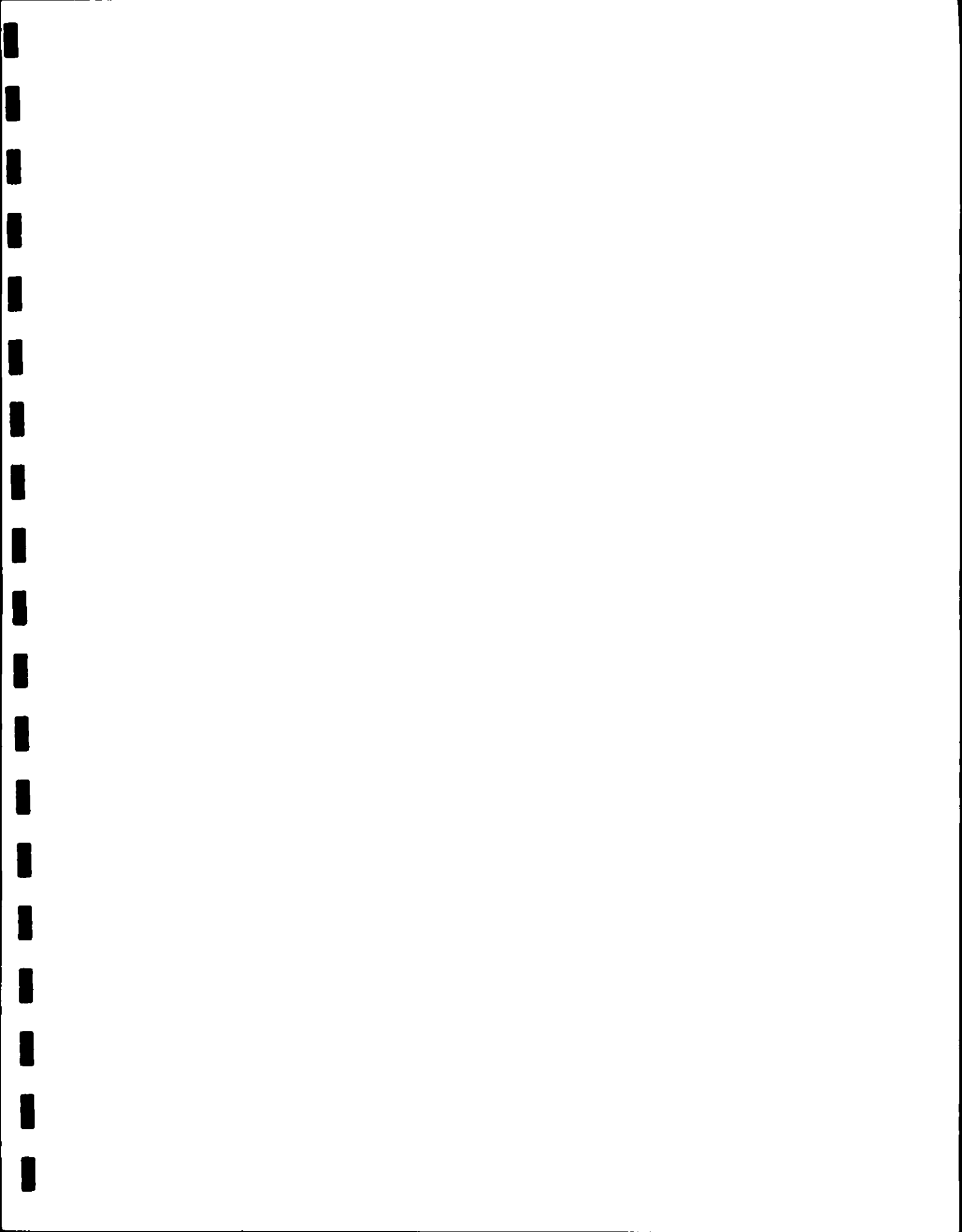
I hereby declare that I shall keep secret and confidential any information made known to me relating to the Party or Candidate for which any voter proposes to vote or has voted, or any such information which I may come to learn in my appointed capacity as party or candidate representative (monitor).

Signature of Monitor: _____

Signature of Witness: _____

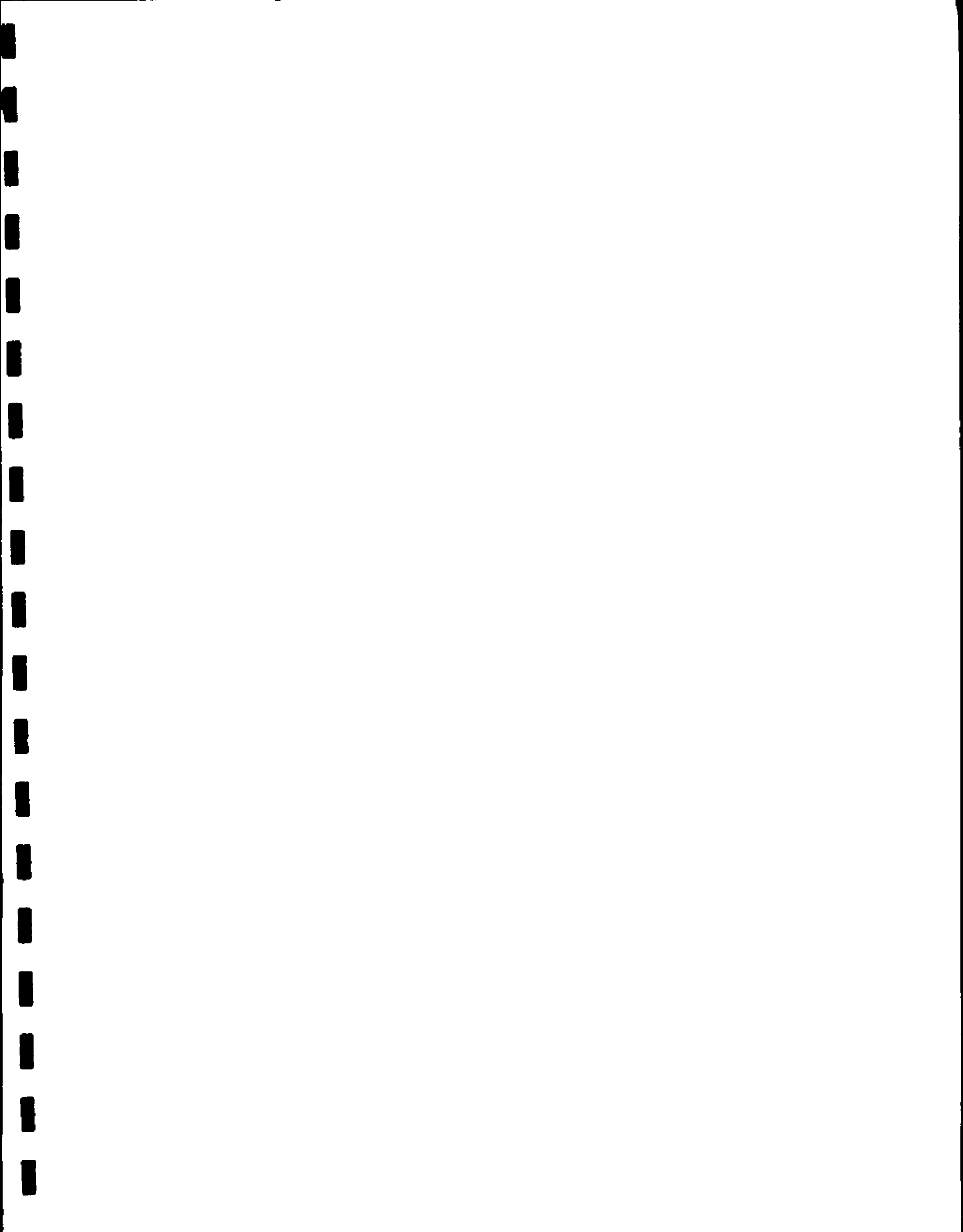
Date: _____

Place: _____



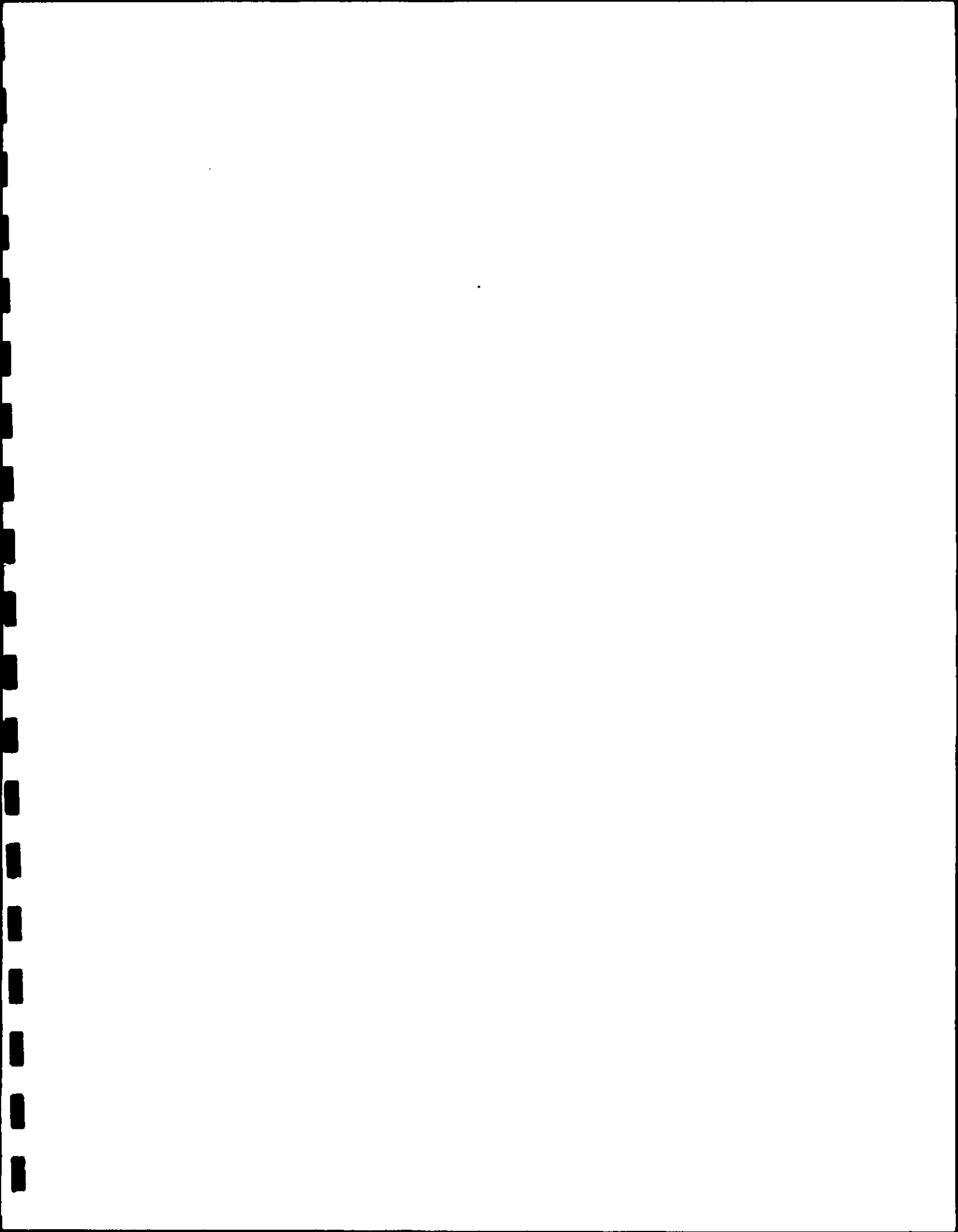
APPENDIX H

UNTAES DATABASES



Selection of Databases and Applications Developed by IFES Consultants for UNTAES

1. Database of Street Names within the UNTAES Region - Used to compare the original 1991 name, and a new Serbian or Croatian name in order to verify voter registers
2. Database of Voter Certificates - Developed to facilitate the issuance of Voting Certificates after the end of registration to residents in the UNTAES region who had not yet received their voter's documentation
3. Database of Election Results - Based upon results reported from polling stations in the UNTAES region, also used to coordinate election observers/monitors, interpreters and radio call signs
4. Voter List Query Database - Application developed to allow the Electoral staff to cross-check registered voters against polling station records
5. Database of Non-Registered Voters - Developed to consolidate names of voters not on the voters' lists for future registration
6. Multiple Databases of the Croatian Voter Register - Created to manipulate the massive amount of data provided by the Croatian government and UNTAES voter registration efforts



ANNEX 2

THE VOTERS' LISTS

1. The Different Types of Voters' Lists

There are two physically distinct Voters' Lists at each ordinary Polling Station:

a) The Voters' List of the 1991 residents of the Region:

On this List will appear the 1991 residents currently living in the Region as well as those displaced in other parts of Croatia. In other words, all the 1991 residents of the Region who are eligible to vote are shown on this List. Those displaced from the Region now living in other parts of Croatia will be provided with voting facilities outside of the Region. There will be an indicator next to the names of these people and the Voters' List will also show the actual Polling Station **outside** of the Region where they will be voting.

b) The Voters' List of the people who entered the Region after 1991 and before January 15, 1996:

On this List will appear those people who came from other parts of Croatia into the Region after 1991 and before January 15, 1996 - the beginning of the UNTAES mandate. Only those who registered and have chosen to cast their vote for the government bodies where they are currently living in the Region will be on this List.

2. The Number of Voters' Lists

Each type of these Voters' Lists will be at an ordinary Polling Station in three copies:

- 1) One for the House of Counties - Sabor elections
- 2) One for the County Assembly elections
- 3) One for the Municipal and City Council elections

3. Using the Voters' Lists

The voters are listed alphabetically on the Voters' Lists, providing for each individual the following information (not necessarily in this order): Ordinal Number; Surname; First Name; Parent's First Name (either Mother or Father); Ethnicity; Unique Citizen Number (JMBG Number); Sex; Date of Birth; Domicile (street and house number, as well as village, hamlet or settlement if applicable); and Remarks.

To look for a person on the Voters' List, you need to know if the person was a permanent resident of the Region in 1991 (listed on the 1991 Census for the Region) or, if the person entered the Region after 1991. One way to check this information is to look for the address on the Croatian Identity (ID) card of the person. If a person does not have an address within the Region, then his/her name will appear on the Voters' List for those who entered the Region after 1991. No Croatian ID cards have been issued with the current address in the Region for residents who have not permanently lived in the Region. Then you can search in the appropriate Voters' List by name.

The important information to verify the identity of the person is the full name and the Unique Citizen Number (JMBG Number). Both appear on either the Croatian Identity Card or the Croatian Passport together with a picture of the person. If a name is spelled incorrectly on the Voters' List but the identity is clear, that person should be allowed to vote. The same applies to the address, if it is incorrect.

4. Marking the Voter on the Voters' List

Once the voter has been found on one of the two types of Voters' Lists, the ID officer will circle the ordinal number directly in front of the voter's name **in each of the 3 copies of one set** of the Voters' List. After the counting has finished one copy of the Voters' List will be sent with the election material for the House of Counties - Sabor elections. The second copy of the Voter's List will be sent with the election material for the County Assembly elections and the final copy of the Voters' List will be sent with the election material for the Municipal or City Council elections.

ANNEX 3

EXAMPLES OF FORMS AND MINUTES

- *Declaration of Secrecy Form - Party and Candidate Monitors*
- *Minutes on the Work of Polling Station Committee for Representatives Election for House of Counties - Sabor - OZ - 5*
- *Minutes on the Work of Polling Station Committee for Election of Candidates for County Assemblies, and Municipal and City Councils - OLS - 8*
- *Minutes on the Work of Polling Station Committee for Election of Party Lists for County Assemblies, and Municipal and City Councils - OLS - 9*
- *Certificate of Inventory of Election Material (sample not available for this Manual)*
- *Declaration of Acceptance of Duty as a Member of a Polling Station Committee (House of Counties - Sabor) - OZ - 15*
- *Declaration of Acceptance of Duty as a Member of a Polling Station Committee (County Assemblies, Municipal and City Councils) - OLS - 14*
- *Declaration of Secrecy Form - Local Election Commission and Polling Station Committee Members*
- *Certificate on Handing Over of Election Material to the Local Election Commission (sample not available for this Manual).*



UNTAES

DECLARATION OF SECRECY

Name of Appointed Official:	_____
Municipality:	_____
Election Unit Number:	_____
Polling Station Number:	_____
Polling Station Location:	_____

POSITION HELD (Please tick one box)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Chairman of LEC	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deputy Chairman of LEC	<input type="checkbox"/>	Member of LEC
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chairman of Polling Station	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deputy Chairman of polling Station	<input type="checkbox"/>	Member of Polling Station

DECLARATION OF SECRECY

I, _____
(Printed Name of Officer)

being an Officer do hereby declare that:

A) I shall not, without due authority, divulge to any other person any information made know to me in the course of my official duties concerning the personal affairs of any person; and

B) I shall keep secret and confidential any information made known to me relating to the Party or Candidate for which any voter proposes to vote or has voted, or any such information of which I may come to learn.

Signature of Officer: _____

Witnessed by: _____

Date: _____

Place: _____

(Name of County Electoral Commission)

Articles 45, 46 & 47. Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (Narodne Novine, 30/93 clarified text, 11/94, 68/95, 108/96)

MINUTES ON THE WORK OF THE POLLING STATION COMMITTEE FOR ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE HOUSE OF COUNTIES OF THE SABOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

I. Polling Station Committee for Polling Station _____

(The number and name of
Polling station)

consisting of:

- 1. _____ chairman
- _____ deputy chairman
- 2. _____ member
- _____ deputy member
- 3. _____ member
- _____ deputy member

In the work of the polling station committee the following representatives participating _____

(representative of majority party)

(representative of opposition parties)

Polling station committee and representatives of political parties had met _____
(Date)

and _____
(Hours)

in the offices of the designated polling station and stated that the polling facility is fully acceptable - not acceptable (cross out what is not applicable) for conditions which were given in Article 36 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia.

(If not acceptable specify the reasons why)

II. It is stated that the polling station committee has received all necessary electoral materials from the County Electoral Commission, (suitable county lists, final list of counties lists, voters registration list, ballot boxes, ballot papers, pencils, envelopes...)

III. After setting up the ballot box, with a ballot paper on the box, excerpts prepared from voting lists and ballot papers, the polling station was opened at _____ o' clock.

IV. Polling station was closed at _____ o' clock.

To voters who happened to be in front of the polling station at 19.00 o' clock, voting has been made possible, so the voting was finished at _____ o' clock.

V. During the voting nothing extraordinary happened in terms of the law which should be recorded in the minutes of the polling station committee (if some of those activities have occurred, the circumstances should be described in the space below).

VI. During the time determined for voting at the designated polling stations the following voters have voted on the basis of article 44, paragraph 2.

a) on the basis of article 44, paragraph 2 of the Law (those who are physically disabled or illiterate voters who will be assisted in voting at the polling station)

(serial number) (Name and surname)

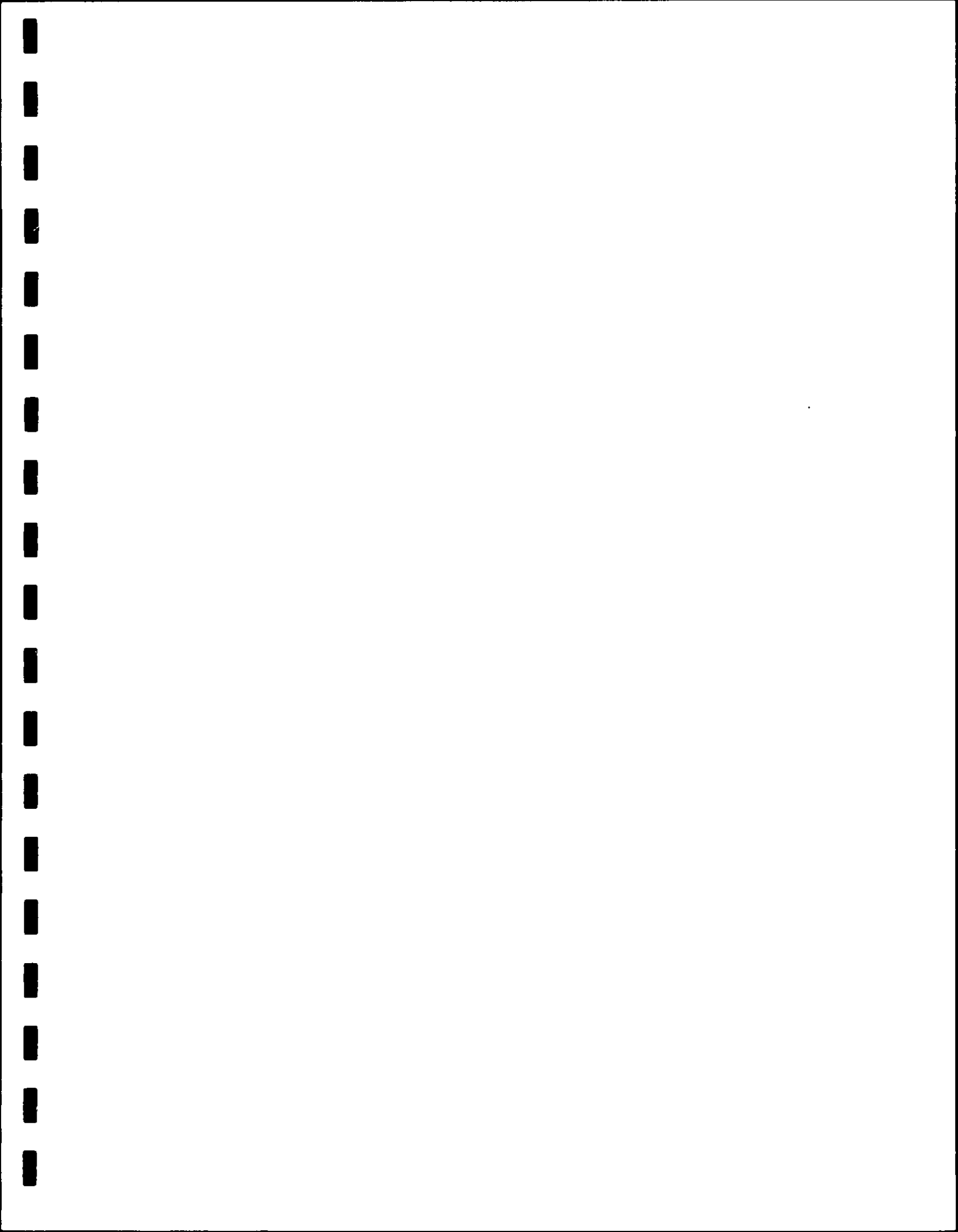
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____



PRIRUČNIK ZA ČLANOVE BIRAČKIH ODBORA

GLASANJE I POSTUPAK PREBROJAVANJA GLASOVA

SADRŽAJ

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	4.3 Predsednik biračkog odbora	3
	4.4 Osoblje područne izborne kancelarije UNTAES-a	3
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	7.9 Zabrana oružja	10
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DEO C - POSTUPAK PREBROJAVANJA GLASOVA

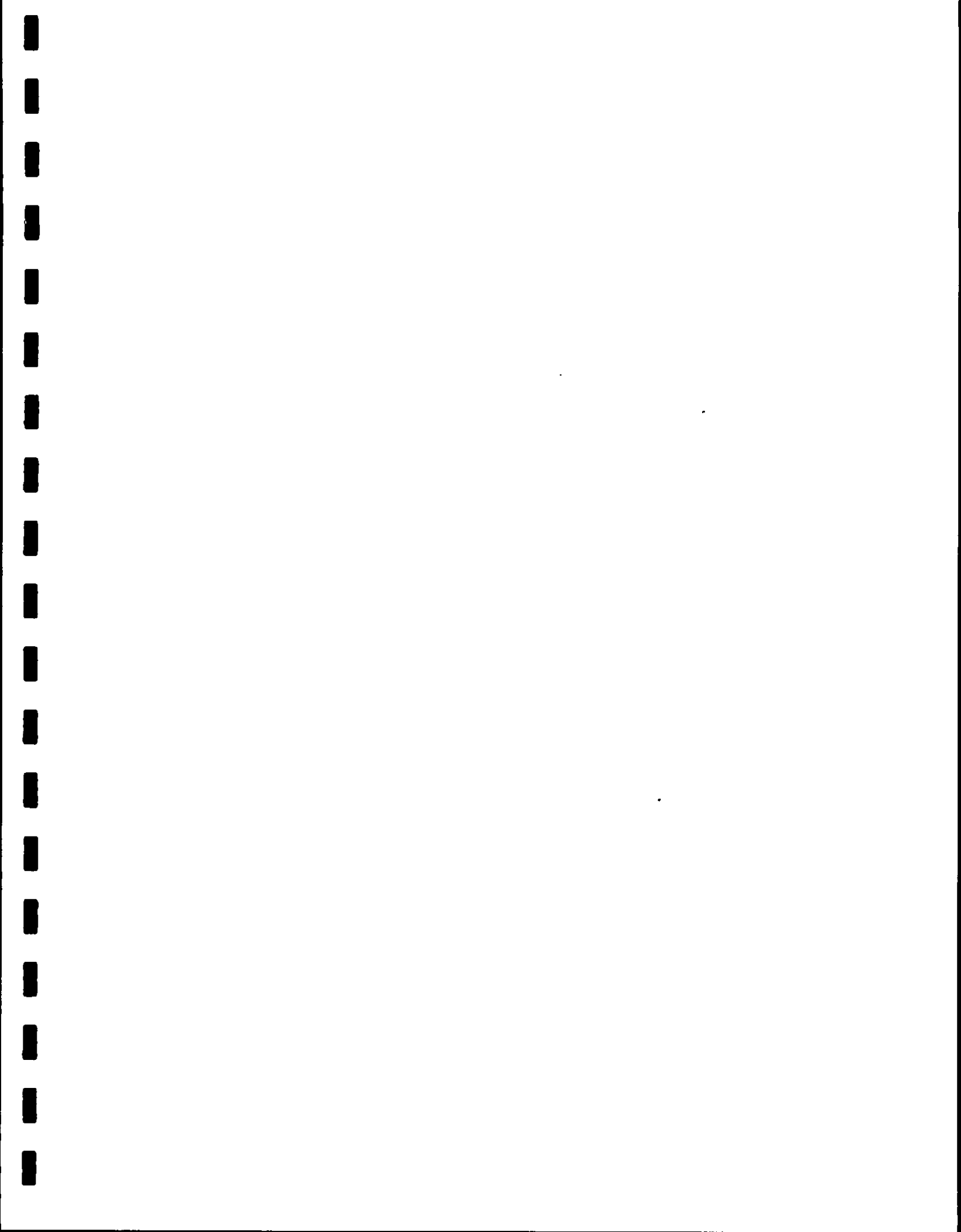
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Dodatak 3	Primeri obrazaca i <i>zapisnika</i>



POLLING STATION COMMITTEE
MEMBER'S MANUAL

VOTING AND COUNTING
PROCEDURES

FOR ELECTIONS IN THE REGION UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS
TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION IN EASTERN SLAVONIA,
BARANJA AND WESTERN SIRMIIUM
(UNTAES)



ELECTIONS 97
IZBORI 97

Heurba mupa



POLLING STATION COMMITTEE MEMBER'S MANUAL

VOTING AND COUNTING PROCEDURES

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PART A - BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The purpose of this Manual is to provide a summary of the voting and counting procedures which are to be followed during the local, regional and national government elections to be held on April 13, 1997 in the area administered by UNTAES. This Manual has been written for the use of Polling Station Committee Members, Candidate and Party Monitors, International and National Monitors, Local Election Commission Members and UNTAES Electoral Unit Staff.

1.2 A limited number of Polling Stations in the Region will be providing absentee voting for Croatian citizens who have registered to vote for government bodies in other parts of Croatia. The Polling Station Committee Members conducting the election in these Polling Stations must have in addition to this Manual, the supplement - *Voting and Counting Procedures for Absentee Polling Stations*.

2. ELECTION TIMETABLE

April 11 24:00 hours	- Election campaign ends
April 12 07:00 hours	- Final Voters' Lists submitted to the Local Election Commission
April 12	- Voters' Lists, Ballot Papers and election material delivered to Polling Stations
April 13 07:00 to 19:00 hours	- National, Regional and Local Elections
April 13 19:00 hours	- Counting begins at Polling Stations
April 14 07:00 hours	- Counting ends, results and materials delivered to LEC
April 14 19:00 hours	- LEC to finish determining results from all Polling Stations
April 14 19:00 hours	- LEC to submit results of all elections to the County Election Commission
April 14 19:00 hours	- Election results announced by LEC

3. ELECTIONS

3.1 The people in the area administered by UNTAES will elect the following representatives:

- a party list of candidates for the House of Counties - Sabor

- a party list of candidates for the County Assembly
- an individual candidate for the County Assembly

- a party list of candidates for the Municipal or City Council
- an individual candidate for the Municipal or City Council

3.2 **Voter Eligibility** - In order to vote in the area administered by UNTAES a person must meet the following requirements:

- be a Croatian citizen
 - have a *Domovnica* and Croatian Identity (ID) Card
 - be 18 years old or over
 - have a domicile (permanent residence) in the municipality where they are registered to vote
- the only exception to this requirement will be**
Croatian citizens who came into the Region after 1991 and before January 15, 1996 - during the voter registration process they have chosen to vote either for government bodies at their current address in the Region or their place of domicile (permanent residence) in other parts of Croatia at the time of the 1991 Census
- not been declared incompetent to manage one's affairs on the basis of a legally valid court ruling

The Local Electoral Commission (LEC) for each municipality is responsible for having the correct Voters' Lists at each Polling Station. At an ordinary Polling Station in the Region there will be two Voters' Lists. One Voters' List based on Croatian citizens who were on the 1991 Census for the Region and the other Voters' List based on the registration process for those Croatian citizens who have entered the Region between 1991 and January 15, 1996. After a person has presented a Croatian ID Card issued by the Ministry of Interior or a valid Croatian passport, to be able to vote at an ordinary Polling Station a person has to be found on one of the two Voters' Lists or, has to present a Voting Certificate which has been issued by the Croatian Ministry of Administration.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES - GENERAL

4.1 **The Local Election Commissions (LECs)** are responsible for the conduct of the elections within their areas of responsibility with the assistance of UNTAES, and shall implement instructions issued by the Joint Implementation Committee on Elections (JIC) in conjunction with the County Election Commissions (CECs). The LECs are responsible for informing the eligible voters within their area of the location of the Polling Stations and for providing the facilities, furniture, utilities and other necessary material and equipment for the Polling Stations. In addition, they are responsible for selecting and training the Committee Members for the Polling Stations.

4.2 **Polling Station Committees** are responsible for conducting the election in a Polling Station which includes the voting and counting procedures. Polling Station Committees must be appointed by the LEC not later than **five days** before the election day and will include:

- a Chairman
- a Deputy Chairman
- four other Committee Members (two Members and two Deputy Members)

All members of the Polling Station Committee must be eligible to vote. Members of the Polling Station Committee cannot be members of any political party.

On each Polling Station Committee there will normally be one Queue Controller, two Identification (ID) Officers, one Ballot Issuer, one Ballot Box Controller, and the Chairman. Any Committee Member may fill any position except Chairman, on Election Day. During the voting and counting processes all members of the Polling Station Committee shall be present in the Polling Station.

4.3 **Polling Station Committee Chairman (the Chairman)** reports to the LEC. The Chairman is responsible for ensuring that the Polling Station is organized for the voting and counting processes. At all times the Chairman must maintain peace and order within the Polling Station, and ensure that all election regulations are followed and that any irregularities or errors are corrected immediately. The Chairman assists voters needing explanation regarding the process of voting, and resolves all matters of identification and eligibility of voters. If a voter is unable to vote at the Polling Station because of illness or disability the Chairman shall appoint two Committee Members to go to the voter's house to enable the voter to cast his/her vote. The Chairman records the time and circumstance of any unusual occurrence at the Polling Station in the *Minutes* (see Annex 3). The Chairman's decision regarding all matters related to the operation of the Polling Station is final.

4.4 **UNTAES Electoral Unit Field Office Staff** are responsible for all UNTAES electoral activities in their area of responsibility, which may include several municipalities. UNTAES Field Office Managers and Election Officers work closely with the Local Election Commissions and will provide assistance and support throughout the election process. In addition, they will provide advice and support to the Chairmen of the Polling Station Committees, and facilitate communication between the Polling Stations and the UNTAES Field Offices and the UNTAES Electoral Unit Headquarters in Vukovar. UNTAES Field Office Managers and Election Officers may provide guidance, information, clarification of policy and procedure, and advice relating to the steps in the voting and counting processes as well as preserving peace and order in the Polling Stations. In addition, they will assist in ensuring that the Polling Stations are operational and that all the necessary electoral materials are at the Polling Stations.

4.5 **Accredited International and National Monitors** will observe the voting and counting procedures in the Polling Stations. International and National Monitors in the area administered by UNTAES have the following rights and privileges:

- to have freedom of movement throughout the UNTAES Region, without prior permission or notification, subject to valid security considerations;

- to communicate freely with all political parties, coalitions of political parties, other social and political forces, candidates, individuals, and election officials;
- to observe the vote, the vote count and issuance of election results;
- to have access to all documentation relating to the electoral process, i.e. the Voters' Lists, voting and vote count, tabulation of results;
- to have access to complaints and denunciations submitted about any occurrence relating to the electoral process;
- to have freedom of access to all Polling Stations at all times;
- to have the freedom to examine all electoral material (for example, ballot boxes, ballot papers, official forms etc.);
- to communicate the findings of their observation to the appropriate Monitoring or Observation Coordination Group and to the members of the various institutions involved in the electoral process;
- to bring irregularities to the attention of the Chairman of the Polling Station Committee, but they must never give instructions or countermand decisions of the election officials.

4.6 **Party and Candidate Representatives (Monitors)** have the right to monitor the electoral processes. They will not interfere in electoral processes or communicate with voters, or wear anything that could indicate to a voter the party or candidate they represent. They will address all questions and observations to the Chairman of the Polling Station. A summary of the Rules for Party and Candidate Representatives are given below:

For election for the House of Counties - Sabor:

- one representative of the ruling party and one representative of the opposition parties may participate in the work of a Polling Station Committee. The opposition parties may designate their representative by agreement but if there is no agreement, the representative shall be designated by a draw among candidates proposed by opposition parties.
- representatives of political parties must submit to the Chairman a Certificate from the authorized CEC of their right to participate in the work of the Polling Station Committee.
- representatives of political parties and candidates must respect the secrecy of the vote and sign a *Declaration of Secrecy Form* witnessed by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman when they arrive at the Polling Station.

- representatives of political parties have the right to participate in the work of the Committee but, only Members of the Committee have the right to make decisions.
- the Polling Station Committee has an obligation to enable representatives of political parties to participate in their work.
- any remarks made by the representatives of the political parties must be recorded in the *Minutes* and signed by the representative who made the remarks.
- if a representative of a political party who participated in the work of a Polling Station Committee requests a copy of the *Minutes* for the election of a representative for the House of Counties - Sabor, it must be provided.
- a representative may not be a candidate for the House of Counties - Sabor election.

For elections for County Assemblies and Municipal and City Councils:

- the names of registered candidate representatives and registered political party representatives will be proposed by the registered candidates and the registered political parties.
- a registered political party may designate Monitors only for Polling Stations in which candidates proposed by the political party are running for elections.
- the name of the Monitor must be registered by submitting a Certificate issued and signed by a person authorized to represent a political party to the Chairman, or a Member of the Polling Station Committee before the beginning of voting and **not later than 7:00 a.m. on Election Day.**
- each registered political party or candidate may have one representative at a Polling Station at any time and may be represented during the voting and counting procedures.
- the Polling Station Committee has an obligation to enable Monitors to do their work.
- the Polling Station Chairman may limit the number of Monitors if the voting or counting process is being obstructed. The number of Monitors cannot be reduced to less than three, and the Monitors shall come to an agreement by consent, to designate which of them shall be present to monitor. If they are unable to reach an agreement, the Polling Station Committee Member will determine which Monitors will remain by

drawing pieces of paper which have the names of the political parties on them. Monitors who are designated in such a way shall work on behalf of all parties and shall communicate remarks to every party which asks for this information.

- if the number of Monitors has been limited by the Chairman and they are unable to reach an agreement on the hours they want to monitor, the Chairman or Member shall group the registered Monitors in alphabetical order according to their family name and form groups consisting of as many Monitors as permitted to attend at a time. The period of 24 hours (the period from the opening of the Polling Station - April 13 at 07:00 hours until the time when the *Minutes* must be delivered to the LEC - April 14 at 07:00 hours) shall be divided by the number of groups of Monitors, and will determine the time during which each of these groups may monitor. The order of the groups shall be determined by drawing pieces of paper indicating the number of groups of Monitors.
- all Monitors of political parties and candidates must not wear or carry anything that identifies them with a particular party or candidate.
- the Monitors must not interfere with the voting or counting process, talk to the voters, nor present their remarks or objections on the work of the Polling Station Committee or LEC to voters, to try and influence them in any way.
- the Chairman shall order a Monitor or all Monitors to leave if after a verbal warning, they continue to disrupt the electoral process.
- Monitors must respect the secrecy of the vote and sign a *Declaration of Secrecy Form* witnessed by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman when they arrive at the Polling Station.
- a candidate cannot be a Monitor.
- Monitors shall express their opinions and remarks regarding any irregularities to the Chairman of the Polling Station Committee and will become part of the *Minutes* of the Polling Station.

4.7 **Transitional Police Force (TPF)** will be responsible for maintaining peace and order in the area surrounding the Polling Station. They ensure the freedom of movement of voters to and from the Polling Station and will strictly prohibit any campaigning, intimidation or harassment near the Polling Station. In the event of any disturbance inside a Polling Station, the Chairman may request their assistance.

4.8 **UNTAES Civilian Police** will, on Election Day, monitor the situation at the Polling Station, monitor the TPF in providing security at the Polling Station, monitor that electoral regulations are strictly followed in the vicinity of the Polling Station, particularly those dealing

with political activity, freedom of movement and access, and the posting of signs. They will attempt to remedy violations of electoral regulations by bringing them to the attention of local police officials, the LEC, and other appropriate authorities.

4.9 **UNTAES Military Personnel** will help to provide a secure environment for the electorate on Election Day, facilitating freedom of movement throughout the Region administered by UNTAES. Normally they will operate outside a 100 meter radius from the Polling Station, but in the event of any serious disturbance in the vicinity of a Polling Station they may be required to provide assistance. They are assisting in the storage, transport, and distribution of electoral materials within the Region.

5. PREPARATIONS BEFORE ELECTION DAY

5.1 Not later than **five days** before Election Day the LEC must select the Polling Station Committee. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman will be appointed. The remaining two Members and the two Deputy Members will also be selected and the LEC will ensure that all Members of the Polling Station Committee have been trained.

5.2 Not later than **five days** before Election Day, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman will visit the Polling Station site and ensure that there are no access problems, they have the key to the building, the room for voting and counting is ready for use, and that sufficient furniture such as tables and chairs are available. If at all possible the room which will contain the Polling Station should be arranged following the diagram in **Annex 1**.

5.3 The LEC shall publish the location of the Polling Stations and the voters eligible to vote at each Polling Station not later than **five days** before the Election Day.

5.4 Electoral materials will be delivered to the Polling Station prior to the election. As soon as the supplies are received the Chairman and his Deputy will check off the supplies against the *Certificate of Inventory of Election Materials* (sample not available for this Manual) which lists all the material, and quantities that should have been received by the Chairman. The Chairman must then sign this *Certificate*. If any item is missing the LEC must be notified. When the ballot papers are received from the LEC the Chairman should record that the serial numbers and number of books received are correct by confirming the first and last serial numbers on the books of ballot papers for each of the five elections. Each Polling Station will receive ballot papers for each of the five separate elections. All the Forms and *Minutes* for each of the five elections should be in the materials. The Chairman must ensure that the Voters' Lists have been certified and signed by the Croatian Ministry of Administration. The Chairman must ensure that the electoral material is stored in a secure place until the Committee is ready to prepare for voting.

5.5 The Chairman must also ensure that after completing the count of votes, that the ballot boxes and all other election materials are securely transported to the LEC.

PART B - VOTING PROCEDURES

6 On Election Day - Opening the Poll

6.1 Polling Stations will be open for voting from **07:00 to 19:00 hours** and voting shall last without interruptions. The Chairman and all Polling Committee Members will arrive at the Polling Station **no later than 06:00 hours (one hour before the poll opens)**. Only the following authorized people shall be allowed inside the Polling Station:

- Polling Station Committee Members
- Party and Candidate Monitors
- Accredited International and National Monitors
- Accredited Members of the Press
- LEC Members
- UNTAES Electoral Unit Staff
- TPF **but only if their assistance is requested by the Chairman because of a security problem inside the Polling Station**

6.2 Prior to the opening of the poll, the Committee can admit only those authorized above if present. Remember that only one Monitor at a time for a particular candidate or party is allowed in the Polling Station during polling hours and the counting process, but it does not always have to be the same Monitor. Each candidate or party Monitor must present to the Chairman a Certificate that has been properly endorsed by the authorized representative of the Monitor's political party. Each Monitor must sign and date the *Declaration of Secrecy Form* with the Chairman or Deputy Chairman as witness. During Election Day the Chairman admits registered Monitors as they arrive and will witness their *Declaration of Secrecy Form*.

6.3 The Chairman and each Committee Member shall sign and date the following Forms:

1. *Declaration of Acceptance of Duty as a Member of a Polling Station Committee (House of Counties - Sabor) - OZ - 15*
2. *Declaration of Acceptance of Duty as a Member of a Polling Station Committee (County Assemblies, Municipal and City Councils) - OLS - 14*
3. *Declaration of Secrecy Form*

6.4 In the area administered by UNTAES there will be no party, national or civic logos, photographs, paintings, flags or other similar symbols and emblems displayed in the Polling Station.

6.5 Before the Polling Station opens, the Committee must display in front of the room in which voting will take place the Lists of Parties and Candidates for each of the five elections being held.

6.6 The Polling Station must be arranged so that nobody from any other part of the room can see the manner in which a voter has cast his/her ballot. The tables with voting screens on them

and the chairs in the Polling Station should be arranged following the diagram in **Annex 1** if possible. If this is not possible, due to space limitations, then the Polling Station should be arranged for the most efficient voter flow but at all times ensuring voter secrecy.

6.7 Unpack and place polling equipment in its proper location. Unpack polling documents and place near the appropriate Committee Member.

6.8 Set up the voting screens. Ensure that voting screens are placed in such a way that no one can see the voter mark the ballot paper neither from the inside nor the outside of the Polling Station. Place a pen at each voting screen.

6.9 **Partially** assemble the ballot boxes, but **DO NOT SEAL THE TOP**. The ballot boxes should be assembled by using the string provided and then tied and secured with the wax seal and stamp. Once ballot boxes have been closed they cannot be re-opened without breaking the seals. Party and Candidate Monitors and International and National Monitors, if present, may want to inspect the ballot boxes before the top is sealed. After all those present have been shown that the ballot box is empty, the top should be tied with string and secured with a wax seal and stamp. A sample ballot paper for each election must be attached to the outside of the corresponding ballot box.

There will be five ballot papers and five corresponding ballot boxes at each Polling Station:

- 1) - one for party lists of candidates for the House of Counties - Sabor
- the ballot paper will be **pink (salmon)**
- 2) - one for individual candidates for the County Assembly
- the ballot paper will be **beige (sand)**
- 3) - one for party lists of candidates for the County Assembly
- the ballot paper will be **blue (aqua)**
- 4) - one for individual candidates for the Municipal or City Council
- the ballot paper will be **white**
- 5) - one for party lists of candidates for the Municipal or City Council
- the ballot paper will be **purple (lilac)**

If the ballot box becomes filled with ballot papers during the voting, the Committee shall put a seal on the opening of the ballot box where the ballot papers were inserted until the ballot box is opened after the end of voting for the counting of ballot papers. The sealed ballot box must be placed in a location in the Polling Station which is visible to all Members of the Committee.

6.10 The Chairman shall ensure that campaign material is not inside the Polling Station nor within a range of 50 meters outside the Polling Station.

6.11 Not earlier than 06:45 hours, in full view of any Monitors present, the Ballot Issuer will reaffirm the count of the ballot papers by checking the first and last serial number of the ballot papers for each election.

6.12 During the period between 06:45 hours and 07:00 hours, the Chairman will show everyone present that the ballot boxes are empty, then close them with the string and sealing wax

provided. The sealing wax should be stamped with the stamp provided. The Chairman must ensure that the seals are affixed securely.

6.13 At 07:00 hours the Polling Station should be opened and the Committee Members should vote first.

7. VOTING PROCEDURES

7.1 **The Queue Controller** is the first person a voter meets when entering the Polling Station. The Queue Controller will be close to the door, controls access to the Polling Station, and ensures a controlled flow of voters into the Polling Station.

7.2 **The ID Officers** will verify the voter's identity by looking at **one of the approved forms of identity:**

- Identity Card issued by the Croatian Ministry of Interior **OR**
- Valid Croatian Passport

After establishing the voter's identity the ID Officer finds the voter's name on one of the two sets of Voters' Lists in an ordinary Polling Station (see **Annex 2** for instructions on how to work with the Voters' Lists) and circles the ordinal number directly in front of the voter's name **in each of the 3 copies of one set of the Voters' List**. The ID Officer then passes the voter on to the Ballot Issuer.

If a person is not registered on one of the two sets of Voters' Lists the voter must give the ID Officer a Voting Certificate which has been issued by the Croatian Ministry of Administration. The ID Officer takes the Voting Certificate from the voter and records this in the *Minutes*. The Voting Certificate must be kept by the ID Officer. If a person is not found on the Voters' Lists and does not have a Voting Certificate which proves that the person has a right to vote and lives in the electoral unit, then that person cannot vote and must leave the Polling Station.

In order to vote an eligible voter must cast his/her vote in person.

7.3 **The Ballot Issuer** will tear the Ballot Papers from their counterfoils and give them to the voter. The Ballot Issuer should then instruct the voter in the following manner:

"Go to an unoccupied voting screen. Circle the number in front of the name of the party or candidate of your choice. Circle only one number on each ballot paper with the pen provided. Fold each marked ballot paper in half before leaving the voting screen. Carefully place each ballot paper in the ballot box with the corresponding sample ballot paper attached to the outside of the ballot box."

7.4 **The Ballot Box Controller** must have a clear view of the ballot boxes at all times. After the voter has marked the ballot papers, the Ballot Box Controller will instruct the voter to place

only one folded ballot paper into each of the five ballot boxes. The Ballot Box Controller must ensure that no voter leaves the Polling Station without placing a ballot paper in each ballot box. The Controller then directs the voter to leave the Polling Station.

7.5 **The Deputy Chairman** may be any member of the Polling Station Committee appointed by the LEC. The Deputy Chairman takes full responsibility for the operation of the Polling Station in the absence of the Chairman.

7.6 **The Chairman of the Polling Station Committee** (or in his absence the Deputy Chairman), manages the operation of the Polling Station, assigns duties to Polling Station Committee Members, and supervises the work of the Committee Members. The Chairman's decision in all matters regarding the operation of the Polling Station is final. Once the counting has been completed, the Chairman will take the ballot boxes and all other election material from the Polling Station to the LEC.

7.7 **A Disabled or Illiterate Voter** who is unable to vote because of blindness, physical disability or because of illiteracy, may be accompanied to the Polling Station with some other literate person who shall, upon the voter's authorization and instructions, mark the ballot papers for the voter. The name of the voter who needed assistance in voting must be entered into the *Minutes*.

7.8 **Mobile Voting** will be available for those who are unable to vote at the Polling Station because the voter is in hospital, sick at home, or is immobile, but only if the voter is accessible to the Polling Station and if the voter has given sufficient prior notice to the Polling Station Committee Chairman.

The Chairman shall send two Members or Deputy Members to the place where the voter is located and must provide the opportunity for the voter to mark the ballot papers in secrecy. The voter must fold each of the five ballot papers in half and place each ballot paper inside a separate envelope which the voter will seal closed in front of the two Committee Members. The name of the election must be written on the front of the envelope. When the Committee Members return to the Polling Station they shall insert each of the five envelopes into the appropriate ballot box. The name of the person who needed to vote in this manner must be entered into the *Minutes*.

7.9 No one may come armed into the Polling Station either during the voting or counting processes except if the Chairman of the Polling Station requests assistance from the TPF in order to maintain peace and order inside the Polling Station. If the TPF are called into the Polling Station they shall act according to the instructions of the Chairman of the Polling Station within their legal powers.

7.10 **Minutes** must be kept by the Polling Station Chairman for each of the five elections that are taking place on Election Day. The *Minutes* must be given to the LEC after the completion of the counting when all election materials are delivered to the LEC and **not later than 12 hours** from the time the Polling Station closed. The *Minutes* which must be kept for each of the five elections being held are the following:

1. *Minutes on the Work of Polling Station Committee for Representatives Election for House of Counties - Sabor - OZ - 5*
1 Copy to be completed
2. *Minutes on the Work of Polling Station Committee for Election of Candidates for County Assemblies, and Municipal and City Councils - OLS - 8*
2 Copies to be completed - 1 for County Assembly Candidate (Member) and 1 for Municipal and City Council Candidate (Member) Elections
3. *Minutes on the Work of Polling Station Committee for Election of Party Lists for County Assemblies, and Municipal and City Councils - OLS - 9*
2 Copies to be completed - 1 for County Assembly Party (Candidate) Lists and 1 for Municipal and City Council Party (Candidate) Lists Elections

In general, the *Minutes* must contain the final results of the elections, and all other relevant facts of the voting and counting processes. Each Polling Station Committee Member may enter his/her observations in the *Minutes*. At the conclusion of the counting process the *Minutes* must be signed by the Chairman and the two Members of the Polling Station Committee.

8 Closing the Poll

8.1 The Polling Station will close at 19:00 hours, however all qualified voters who are at the Polling Station at 19:00 hours will be permitted to vote. After the last voter has left the Polling Station the opening at the top of each ballot box will be sealed until the counting begins.

8.2 The ballot boxes, Voters' Lists, *Minutes* and all other election material will be put in a secure place inside the Polling Station while the Chairman prepares the Polling Station for the counting process.

PART C - COUNTING PROCEDURES

9 Organization for the Count

9.1 The Chairman of the Polling Station and the Committee Members are responsible for conducting the count for each of the five elections. All Committee Members must be present throughout the period of the counting. Only the following authorized people should be in the Polling Station after the close of the poll:

- Polling Station Committee Members
- Party and Candidate Monitors
- Accredited International and National Monitors
- LEC Members
- UNTAES Electoral Unit staff
- TPF **but only if their assistance is requested by the Chairman because of a security problem inside the Polling Station**

The counting process must be completed **not later than 12 hours after the close of the Polling Station (not later than 07:00 hours on April 14)**. The Chairman of the Polling Station Committee is responsible for the proper conduct of the counting and must submit the results and *Minutes* for each of the five elections together with all other election material to the LEC not later than 12 hours after the close of the Polling Station.

9.2 The Chairman of the Polling Station Committee will organize the Polling Station with tables arranged in the centre of the room if possible, so that all six Committee Members are able to sit and count at the table. Party and Candidate Monitors, International and National Monitors, and other authorized persons should be able to observe the counting from behind the counting table without interfering with the process. The sealed ballot boxes which have not yet been opened for counting should be kept securely in a place in the room where they are clearly visible to all present in the Polling Station.

9.3 Before the counting begins, the Chairman of the Polling Station will brief the Committee Members, Party and Candidate Monitors, and other authorized people on the steps to be taken during the counting process, and on their rights and responsibilities while in the Polling Station. The Chairman will announce that the order for counting the ballots will be as follows:

- 1 party lists of candidates for the House of Counties - Sabor
- 2 party lists of candidates for the County Assembly
- 3 individual candidates for the County Assembly
- 4 party lists of candidates for the Municipal or City Council
- 5 individual candidates for the Municipal or City Council

9.4 Because ballot papers are likely to have been placed in the wrong ballot boxes, the final number of valid votes for each election cannot be determined until all the ballot boxes for each of

the five elections have been sorted. During the counting process the Chairman must fill out a *Draft Minutes* for each election as it is being counted (it is a preliminary set of *Minutes* to be finalized after the final ballot box has been counted). Each Polling Station will receive extra copies of the *Minutes* to be submitted for each election. During the counting process the Chairman of the Polling Station Committee should use one extra copy of the *Minutes* to be called the *Draft Minutes* while the results of the Polling Station are being determined. The preliminary results for each election are to be kept in the *Draft Minutes*.

After all the ballot boxes have been opened and the ballot papers counted, any ballot papers placed in the wrong ballot box should be entered in the *Draft Minutes* for the correct election. The final determination of results for each election must then be transferred to the original copy of the *Minutes* (OZ-5, OLS-8, OLS-9). The *Draft Minutes* should be attached to the original copy of the *Minutes* which will be submitted to the LEC with all the other election material.

9.5 After all the ballot papers for the first election have been counted and the *Draft Minutes* completed and signed by the Chairman and two Members, the Committee will begin the count for the second election and follow the same procedure until the counting for all elections has been completed.

9.6 During the counting process no Members of the Polling Station Committee will be allowed to have a pen or similar writing instrument with them. **Only pencils are to be used during the counting process.** Pens are only to be used to complete the *Minutes* after the counting has finished.

10 Reconciliation

10.1 The Chairman must record the total number of voters who voted at that Polling Station in person and by mobile voting on that day by adding together the following:

- the number of people who voted from the Voters' Lists (this is done by counting all the circled numbers directly in front of the voter's name for each set of the Voters' Lists)
- the number of Voting Certificates (for those who were not on the Voters' Lists but who were issued with a Voting Certificate)

10.2 The Chairman must check that the serial numbers on the counterfoils of the ballot papers issued match with the statement of ballot papers issued on the *Certificate of Inventory of Election Materials*. The result of the match for each election should be recorded in the *Minutes* for each election.

10.3 The Chairman must count the total number of unused ballot papers and counterfoils for each election and record this in the *Minutes*. The unused ballot papers and counterfoils must be placed in the *Envelope for Unused Ballot Papers*.

11 Opening of the Ballot Boxes, Sort and Count of Ballot Papers

11.1 The Chairman must check that the seals on the ballot boxes are still in place.

11.2 The Chairman breaks the seal of the ballot box for the first election being counted in the presence of all the Committee Members, Party and Candidate Monitors, and International and National Monitors. The contents of the ballot box should be placed on the counting table and the box should be checked to make sure that it is empty and the Chairman must make sure that no ballot papers have fallen on the floor.

11.3 After all the ballot papers are on the counting table they should be unfolded and put into packs of 50 ballot papers. If the final pack contains less than 50 ballot papers, a note containing the information "Final Pack - XX Ballot Papers" must be attached to the outside of the pack. It is **not** necessary at this stage to sort the piles according to individual candidates or party lists. Set aside ballot papers that have been placed in the incorrect ballot box and anything found in the ballot box that is not a ballot paper. The total number of unfolded ballots should be counted once then a second count, called a check count, must be made and the total number entered in the *Draft Minutes*.

11.4 Ballot papers which have obviously been placed in the wrong ballot box, should be kept aside and added to the appropriate election when it is being counted. Because a ballot paper may be placed in the incorrect ballot box, the total number of ballot papers for each election can only be confirmed after the ballot papers for the fifth election have been counted.

11.5 The Chairman of the Polling Station will take each pack of 50 ballot papers and call out clearly the name of the candidate or party list voted for. The ballot paper should be passed to a Committee Member who will place the ballot paper in the correct pile for that candidate or party list. Ballot papers are invalid in the following cases:

- it is not filled in at all
- it is filled in so that it is not possible to determine with certainty for which candidate or party list the vote was cast
- the voter marked the ballot paper for two or more candidates, or two or more party lists

If a ballot paper is marked in a manner other than by circling the ordinal number in front of the name of the party or candidate of their choice the ballot paper is valid - for example:

- by marking a **X** over the ordinal number instead of circling the ordinal number
- by circling the name of the party or candidate instead of the ordinal number

As long as the intent of the voter is clear the ballot paper is valid.

The total number of invalid ballots should be counted, check counted and recorded in the

Draft Minutes and placed in the *Envelope for Invalid Ballot Papers*.

11.6 If there is a dispute as to the validity of a ballot paper, the Chairman of the Polling Station has the final decision as to whether a ballot paper is valid but, all Members of the Committee must be present. If a Party or Candidate Monitor wants to appeal the decision of the Chairman of the Polling Station Committee, the complaint should be submitted immediately to the LEC.

The sorted piles of ballot papers should be counted, check counted, and put into packs of 50 following the same procedure described above in paragraph 11.3. The total number of valid votes for each candidate or party list must be recorded in the *Draft Minutes*.

11.7 Because ballot papers are likely to have been placed in the wrong ballot boxes, the final number of valid votes for a candidate or a party list cannot be determined until all the ballot boxes for each of the five elections have been sorted. At the end of the counting of the ballot papers for the fifth election any valid ballot papers which were placed in the incorrect ballot box should be added to the final count of the correct election by completing the *Draft Minutes* for that election. The number of ballot papers transferred to the correct election and the final determination of the results for that election should be recorded in the original *Minutes* to give the total number of valid ballot papers for that election. All of the valid ballot papers should be placed in the *Envelope for Valid Ballot Papers*.

11.8 If during the counting, the number of voters who voted at the Polling Station is more than the number of ballot papers, the results will be valid according to the ballot papers cast. If during the counting, the number of voters who voted at the Polling Station is less than the number of ballot papers in any ballot box, the Polling Station Committee will immediately stop counting and it will be dissolved and a new one will be appointed by the LEC. The voting at that Polling Station will be repeated and the results must be determined within 24 hours from the opening of the Polling Station for the repeated voting.

11.9 After the counting has been completed the Voters' Lists and all of the Voting Certificates must be placed in the *Envelope for Voters' Lists*. The completed *Minutes* for each of the five elections with the *Draft Minutes* attached should be placed in the *Envelope for Minutes on the Work of the Polling Station Committee*.

12 Recording and Reporting Results

12.1 Once the counting has finished and all the Forms, and *Minutes* have been completed, the results and all election materials must be delivered to the LEC **not later than 12 hours after the close of the poll (07:00 hours on April 14)**. The Chairman of the Polling Station Committee should hand over all the materials to the Chairman of the LEC who must sign for the receipt of the materials on the *Certificate on Handing Over of Election Material to the Local Election Commission* (sample not available for this Manual).

12.2 The LEC will determine the results from all the Polling Stations in the Municipality or City **within 24 hours after the close of the poll (19:00 hours on April 14)**. The number of

seats to be allocated for party lists of candidates for Municipal or City Councils under the proportional representation system will be calculated by the LEC.

12.3 The results, *Minutes* and all electoral material for the House of Counties - Sabor, and for the County Assembly elections must be delivered by the LEC to the County Electoral Commission (CEC) when the CEC specifies the manner and time for this.

12.4 Once the results for each level of government have been determined by the LEC they shall immediately announce the following:

The LEC will announce:

- the total number of voters recorded on the Voters' Lists for the Municipality or City
- the total number of voters who voted in each Election Unit (Constituency) in the Municipality or City
- the total number of votes received for each individual candidate in each Election Unit (Constituency) in the Municipality or City
- the total number of votes received for each party list of candidates in the Municipality or City
- the total number of invalid ballot papers
- the full name of the candidate who was elected in each Election Unit (Constituency) in the Municipality or City in which one candidate is elected
- the number of seats received for each party list of candidates and the full names of the candidates who were elected from these party lists of candidates.

13 Complaints

Complaints concerning the counting process shall be submitted immediately to the Chairman of the LEC who shall attempt to resolve the complaint informally. The Chairman will maintain a record of the complaints received and the decisions rendered. Complaints against decisions of the LEC may be submitted to the Election Appeals Commission at the UNTAES Electoral Unit Headquarters in Vukovar.

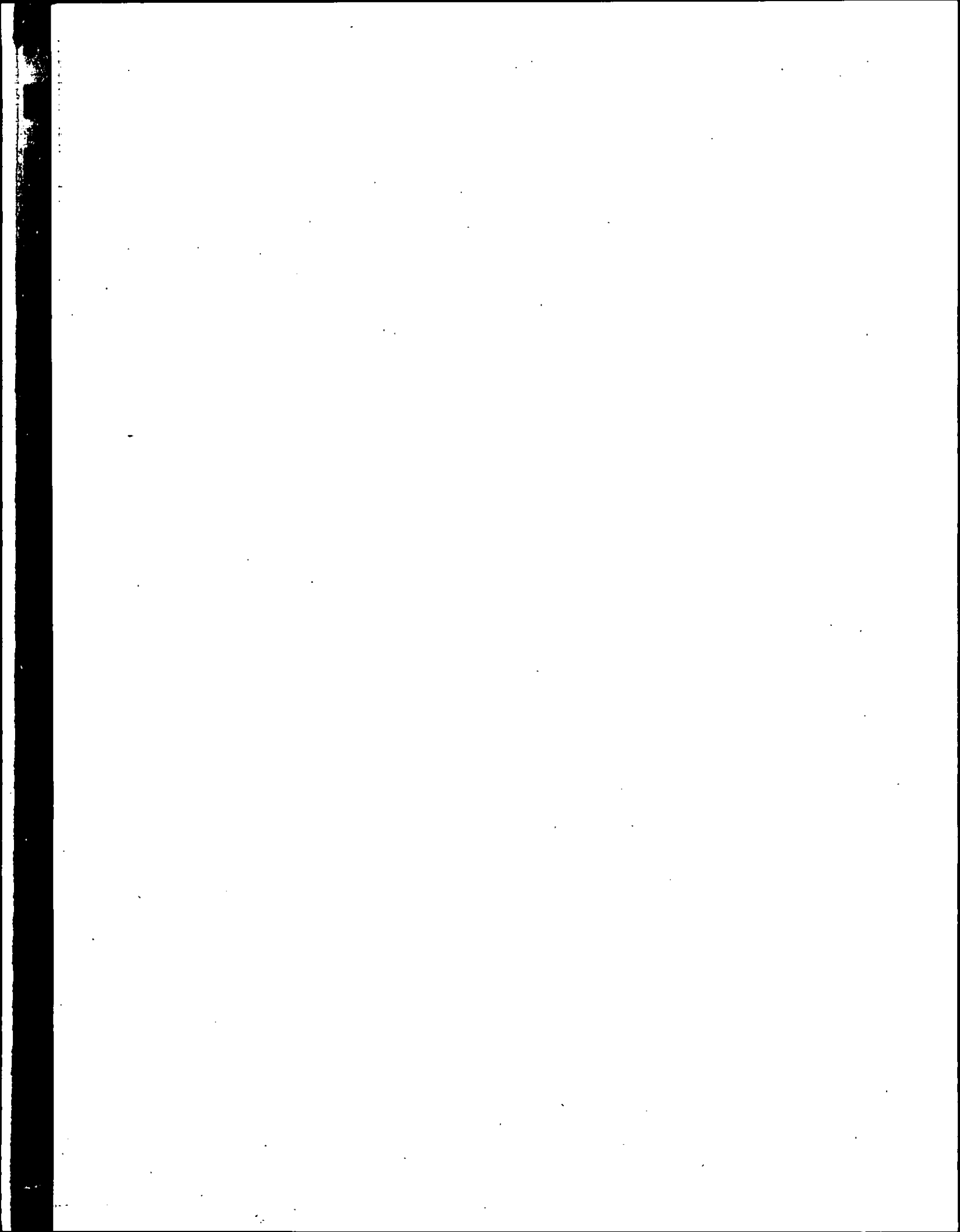
PART D - GENERAL PROVISIONS**14 Security Forces at the Polling Station**

The Transitional Police Force (TPF) will be present at each Polling Station throughout the day. They will maintain peace and order outside of the Polling Station, and remove all weapons found in the vicinity of the Polling Station. When requested, they will assist the Chairman in preserving order. They may not interfere with the conduct of the election, and will not enter the Polling Station except to vote or at the request of the Chairman if their assistance is necessary.

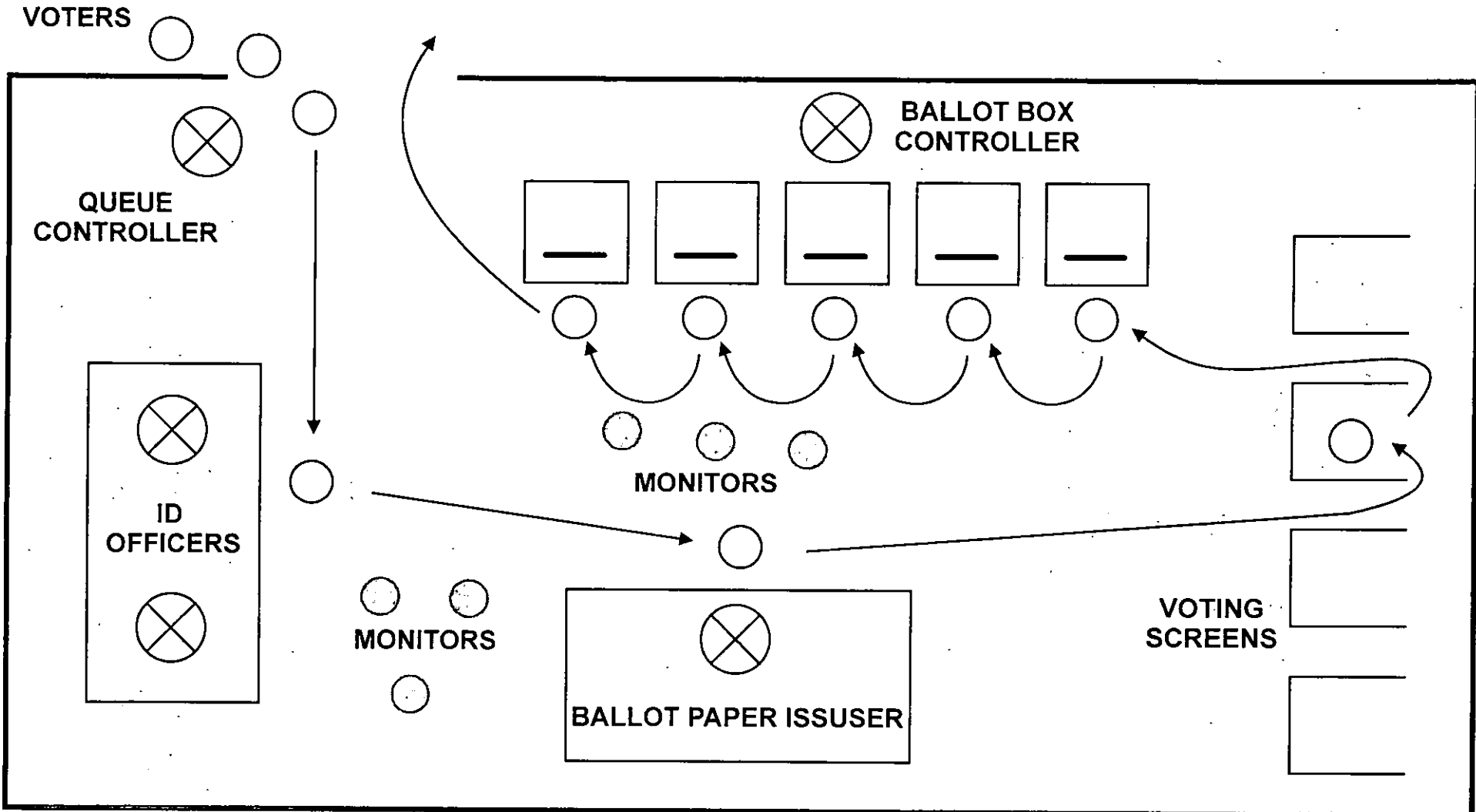
15 Prohibitions at the Polling Station

- On the day of the elections and for a period of 24 hours before the opening of the Polling Stations there shall be no campaigning nor any publication of preliminary results of the elections.
 - No one shall be called to account for the way he/she has voted or not voted.
 - No one may demand that a voter or voters disclose their voting choice.
-

ANNEXES



ARRANGEMENT OF POLLING STATION



Election Results by Općina by Candidate

19-Apr-97

15:59:10

PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

COUNTY: VUKOVARSKO-SRIJEM

BOGDANOVCI

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	MIROSLAV ČOLAKOVIĆ	HDZ	0	589	589	00.00%
					589	100%
2	JOZO PAVLOVIĆ	HDZ	8	94	102	36.69%
2	MILKA TAMPELJA	NEZ. KAN.	174	2	176	63.31%
					278	100%
3	ANDRIJA MARKASOVIĆ	HDZ	65	349	414	64.59%
3	ZVONIMIR HARDI	NEZ. KAN.	217	10	227	35.41%
					641	100%
4	JANKO TIRKAJLA	HDZ	0	116	116	97.48%
4	RADOSLAV VUKOSAVLJEVIĆ	NEZ. KAN.	0	3	3	2.52%
					119	100%

BOROVO

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	ZLATKO JANKOVIĆ	HDZ	31	61	92	9.07%
1	MICUN NENEZIĆ	SDSS	921	1	922	90.93%
					1014	100%
2	STJEPAN VUČKOVIĆ	HDZ	6	85	91	6.89%
2	JOVAN AJDUKOVIĆ	SDSS	1,226	4	1,230	93.11%
					1321	100%

Election Results by Opcina by Candidate

19-Apr-97

15:59:10

PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

3	RADOSLAV ŠIJAKOVIĆ	SDSS	773	4	777	00.00%
					777	100%
4	MILIJAN NEDIĆ	SDSS	518	3	521	00.00%
					521	100%

ILOK

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	IVAN MRŠIĆ	HDZ	337	836	1,173	00.00%
					1173	100%
2	MARKO ČORIĆ	HDZ	370	455	825	00.00%
					825	100%
3	VLATKO ČOBANKOVIĆ	HDZ	271	858	1,129	00.00%
					1129	100%
4	IVAN ZEC	HDZ	321	435	756	71.25%
4	VLADIMIR KNAPČEK	SDSS	291	14	305	28.75%
					1061	100%
5	STJEPAN PLAZONIĆ	HDZ	20	1,064	1,084	79.88%
5	RANKO ŠLJUBURA	SDSS	272	1	273	20.12%
					1357	100%
6	IVAN GROZNICA	HDZ	33	761	794	70.77%
6	NIKOLA POPOVIĆ	SDSS	325	3	328	29.23%
					1122	100%

Election Results by Općina by Candidate

19-Apr-97

15:59:10

PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

LOVAS

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	MARINKO CONJAR	HDZ	14	418	432	66.56%
1	MILAN GRKOVIĆ	SDSS	215	2	217	33.44%
					649	100%
2	JOSIP FILIĆ	HDZ	14	237	251	69.72%
2	MILAN TEPAVAC	SDSS	108	1	109	30.28%
					360	100%
3	FRANJO MUJIĆ	HDZ	12	299	311	77.75%
3	SIMEUN RADOVANOVIĆ	SDSS	89	0	89	22.25%
					400	100%
4	STJEPAN MILAS	HDZ	33	208	241	46.35%
4	BORISLAV GANIĆ	SDSS	277	2	279	53.65%
					520	100%

MARKUŠICA

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	MILAN BIČANIĆ	HDZ	6	13	19	9.09%
1	SLAVOJUB STANISAVLJEVIĆ	SDSS	190	0	190	90.91%
					209	100%
2	GORAN KARAČIĆ	HDZ	0	23	23	4.03%
2	BUDIMIR DRAČA	SDSS	548	0	548	95.97%
					571	100%

Election Results by Opcina by Candidate

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

3	IVAN KOLOBARIĆ	HDZ	16	18	34	6.75%
3	DUŠAN PETROVIĆ	NEZ. KAN.	155	0	155	30.75%
3	VOJIN NIKOLIĆ	SDSS	315	0	315	62.50%
					<u>504</u>	100%
4	NIKOLA JAMAN-BARIŠIĆ	HDZ	18	20	38	3.87%
4	MIROSLAV JELAČA	SDSS	944	1	945	96.13%
					<u>983</u>	100%

MIRKOVCICI

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	ANICA TURDA	HDZ	9	55	64	15.20%
1	SLAVUJ ŠIMIĆ	SDSS	355	2	357	84.80%
					<u>421</u>	100%
2	ANKA FRANJIĆ	HDZ	14	59	73	19.16%
2	MILAN VERGAŠ	SDSS	307	1	308	80.84%
					<u>381</u>	100%
3	SLAVKO UDAROVIĆ	HDZ	6	76	82	34.60%
3	LAZO GUNJ	SDSS	152	3	155	65.40%
					<u>237</u>	100%
4	ALEKSANDAR BEGOVIĆ	HDZ	12	17	29	6.59%
4	BOGDAN MAGLOV	SDSS	411	0	411	93.41%
					<u>440</u>	100%

NEGOSLAVCI

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
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Election Results by Opcina by Candidate

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

1	ĐURICA POPAC	SDSS	326	0	326	00.00%
					<u>326</u>	<u>100%</u>
2	SVETISLAV VLAŠKALIĆ	SDSS	153	0	153	00.00%
					<u>153</u>	<u>100%</u>
3	DUŠKO LATINOVIĆ	SDSS	126	0	126	00.00%
					<u>126</u>	<u>100%</u>
4	JOVICA RISTIĆ	SDSS	321	0	321	00.00%
					<u>321</u>	<u>100%</u>

NIJEMCI

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	MIJO VRKAŠEVIĆ	HDZ	4	472	476	44.91%
1	STJEPAN ĐURAŠEVIĆ	HNS-HSS-HSLS	1	106	107	10.09%
1	MILAN MATIJEVIĆ	SDSS	426	51	477	45.00%
					<u>1060</u>	<u>100%</u>
2	MARKO ŠIBALIĆ	HDZ	2	532	534	59.87%
2	STJEPAN KUŠEVIĆ	HNS-HSS-HSLS	3	199	202	22.65%
2	ŽELJKO MEDIĆ	SDSS	153	3	156	17.49%
					<u>892</u>	<u>100%</u>
3	BERISLAV BOŽANOVIĆ	HDZ	11	826	837	77.36%
3	ĐURO CVITIĆ	HNS-HSS-HSLS	0	245	245	22.64%
					<u>1082</u>	<u>100%</u>

Election Results by Opcina by Candidate

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

4	TOMISLAV JURIC	HDZ	0	772	772	79.92%...
4	STJEPAN MATIĆ	HNS-HSS-HSLS	0	194	194	20.08%
					<u>966</u>	<u>100%</u>

STARI JANKOVCI

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	IVO LOZIĆ	HDZ	11	1,227	1,238	65.92%
1	ZDRAVKO VUČKOVIĆ	SDSS	633	7	640	34.08%
					<u>1878</u>	<u>100%</u>
2	IVO RADIĆ	HDZ	0	660	660	64.02%
2	RADOJA TODOROVIĆ	SDSS	370	1	371	35.98%
					<u>1031</u>	<u>100%</u>
3	TIHOMIR ČUPIĆ	HDZ	16	93	109	9.78%
3	NIKOLA LOŠIĆ	SDSS	1,006	0	1,006	90.22%
					<u>1115</u>	<u>100%</u>
4	ZLATKO RIMAC	HDZ	0	667	667	71.41%
4	SRĐAN RATKOVIĆ	SDSS	267	0	267	28.59%
					<u>934</u>	<u>100%</u>

TOMPOJEVCI

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	ZDRAVKO GALOVIĆ	HDZ	51	287	338	00.00%
					<u>338</u>	<u>100%</u>

Election Results by Opcina by Candidate

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

2	STANKO PENAVIĆ	HDZ	11	322	333	00.00%
					333	100%
3	MLADEN KOVAČIĆ	HDZ	92	400	492	00.00%
					492	100%
4	VLADIMIR ČORDAŠ	HDZ	134	183	317	00.00%
					317	100%

TORDINCI

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	JOSIP KEL	HDZ	3	322	325	67.99%
1	BELA ĐEKE	HSS	1	66	67	14.02%
1	STEVAN PUŠKAR	SDSS	86	0	86	17.99%
					478	100%
2	STJEPAN BELIĆ	HDZ	3	270	273	80.53%
2	BARTOL VIDAKOVIĆ	HSS	7	37	44	12.98%
2	ZLATKO GOJKOVIĆ	SDSS	22	0	22	6.49%
					339	100%
3	TOMISLAV KALAICA	HSP	1	248	249	75.68%
3	ŽARKO ĐIPALO	SDSS	75	5	80	24.32%
					329	100%
4	VENCO MLINAREVIĆ	HDZ	0	109	109	32.06%
4	IVICA ANDRIČEVIĆ	HSS	0	166	166	48.82%
4	PAVAO BOBIĆ	SDSS	61	4	65	19.12%
					340	100%

Election Results by Opcina by Candidate

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

5	MARIJAN VIDA KOVIĆ	HDZ	0	147	147	63.64%..
5	ZDRAV KO VIDINOVIĆ	HSS	0	84	84	36.36%
					<u>231</u>	100%

TOVARNIK

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	ROBERT BRUNER	HDZ	14	936	950	85.28%
1	ZORKA MIRKOVIĆ	SDSS	164	0	164	14.72%
					<u>1114</u>	100%
2	PAVLE JOSIPOVIĆ	HDZ	19	343	362	38.72%
2	JOVANKA BAKRAČ	SDSS	572	1	573	61.28%
					<u>935</u>	100%
3	ĐURO KOKOŠAREVIĆ	HDZ	11	340	351	57.92%
3	SLAVKO POZANOVIĆ	SDSS	253	2	255	42.08%
					<u>606</u>	100%
4	MARINKO BELJO	HDZ	10	537	547	67.78%
4	MIRA KUKIĆ	SDSS	260	0	260	32.22%
					<u>807</u>	100%

TRPINJA

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	ĐORĐE PARABUCKI	SDSS	1,158	1	1,159	00.00%
					<u>1159</u>	100%

Election Results by Općina by Candidate

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

2	ANDELKO POPEK	HDZ	30	165	195	14.46%
2	ĐORĐE ČURČIĆ	SDSS	1,151	3	1,154	85.54%
					1349	100%
3	STEVO PANTIĆ	SDSS	1,323	0	1,323	00.00%
					1323	100%
4	ĐORĐE ŽIVANOVIĆ	SDSS	879	2	881	00.00%
					881	100%

VUKOVAR

Electoral Unit	Candidate	Party	Votes Within Region	Absentee Votes	Total Votes	Percentage of Votes
1	ZDRAVKO KOMŠIĆ	HDZ	53	3,253	3,306	65.76%
1	RADOVAN GRAORA	SDSS	1,554	167	1,721	34.24%
					5027	100%
2	STIPO ŠEREMET	HDZ	84	2,598	2,682	56.97%
2	MIRKO SMILJANIĆ	SDSS	1,979	47	2,026	43.03%
					4708	100%
3	JOSIP BEŠIREVIĆ	HDZ	54	1,822	1,876	39.43%
3	MIRKO JAGETIĆ	SDSS	2,844	38	2,882	60.57%
					4758	100%
4	DANIJEL REHAK	HDZ	9	2,518	2,527	63.65%
4	SLOBODAN POPOVIĆ	SDSS	1,359	84	1,443	36.35%
					3970	100%

Election Results by Općina by Candidate

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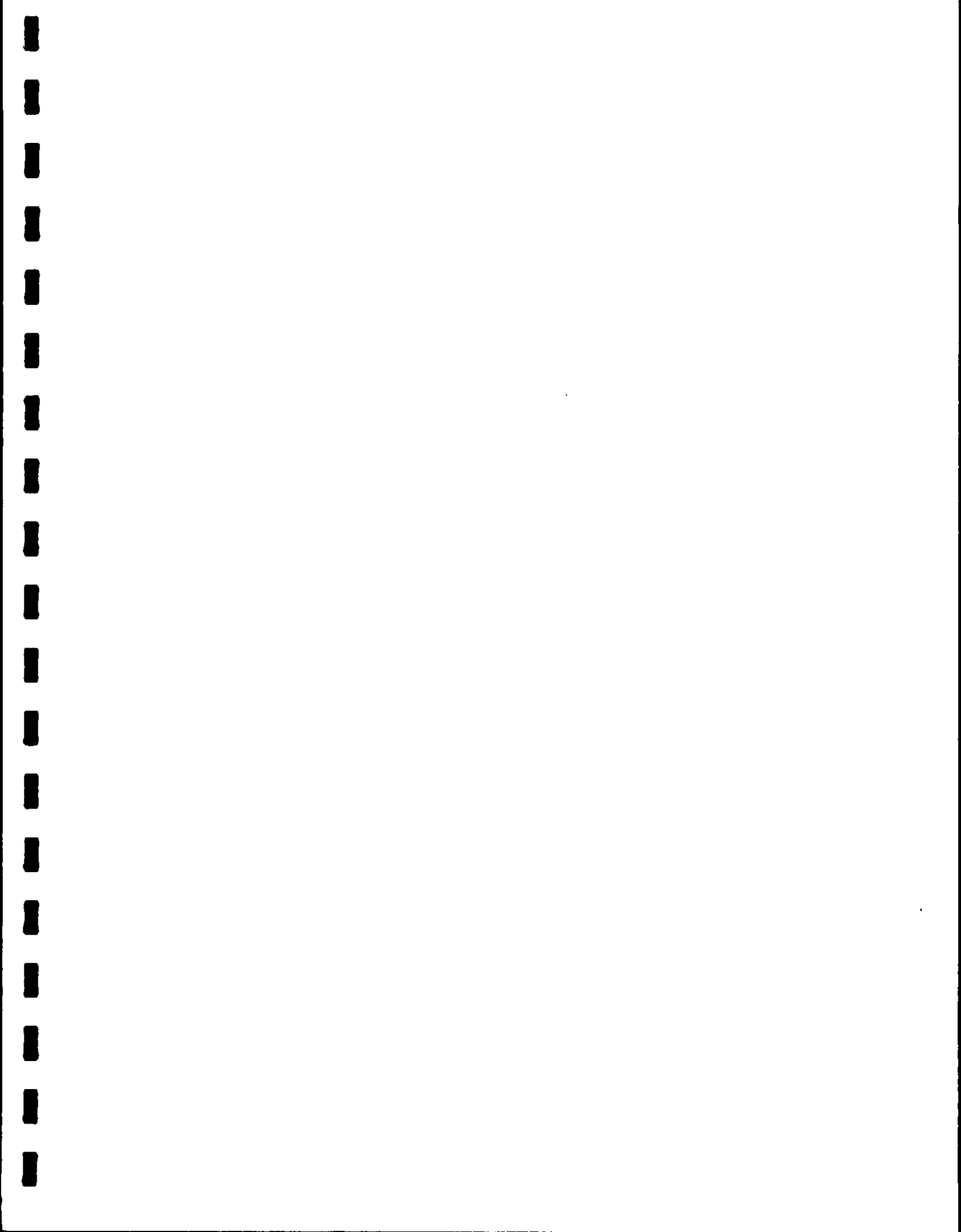
PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

5	ANTE OKLOPČIĆ	HDZ	37	2,334	2,371	46.77%
5	JOVAN PETROVIĆ	SDSS	2,640	59	2,699	53.23%
					<u>5070</u>	<u>100%</u>
6	IVAN KOVAČIĆ	HDZ	34	2,794	2,828	50.95%
6	ĐORĐE MACUT	SDSS	2,687	36	2,723	49.05%
					<u>5551</u>	<u>100%</u>

Election Results by Opicina by Candidate
PROVISIONAL INFORMATION

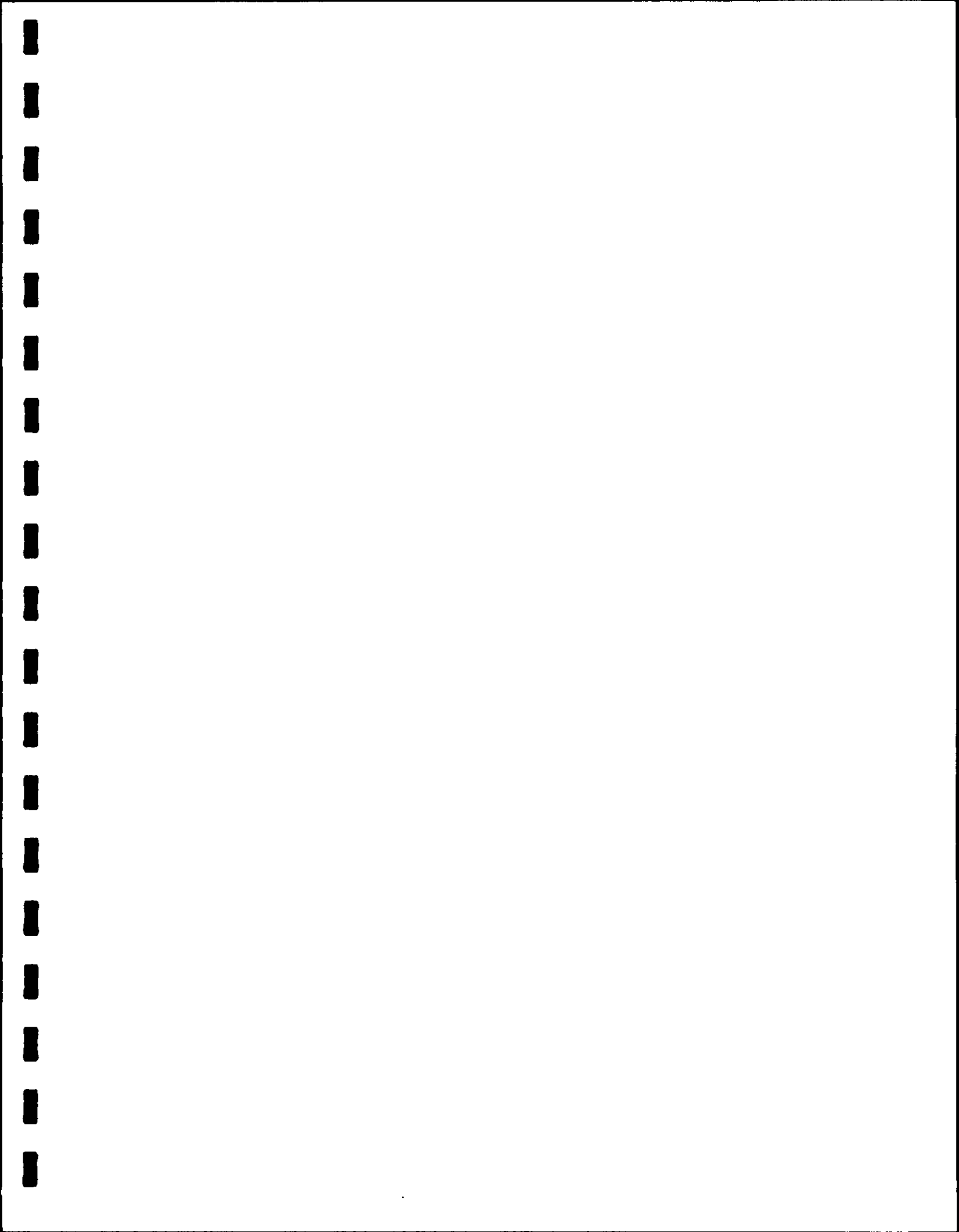
19-Apr-97

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APPENDIX F

**VOTER EDUCATION
AND INFORMATION**



Биће пет гласачких листића и пет одговарајућих гласачких кутија на сваком бирачком месту:

1. један за партијску листу кандидата за избор у Жупанијски дом Сабора;
 - гласачки листић ће бити **РУЖИЧАСТЕ** боје,
2. један за избор кандидата у Жупанијску скупштину,
 - гласачки листић ће бити **СМЕЂЕ** боје,
3. један за партијску листу кандидата за избор у Жупанијску скупштину,
 - гласачки листић ће бити **ПЛАВЕ** боје,
4. један за избор кандидата у Општинско или Градско веће,
 - гласачки листић ће бити **БЕЛЕ** боје,
5. један за партијску листу кандидата за избор у Општинско или Градско веће,
 - гласачки листић ће бити **ЉУБИЧАСТЕ** боје.

Представници партија и кандидата (посматрачи) имају право да надгледају процес избора. За сва своја питања и опажања они ће се обратити председнику бирачког места.

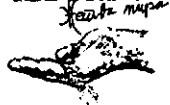
Бирачки одбори састојаће се од:

- председника,
- заменика председника,
- четири друга члана одбора (два члана и два заменика члана).

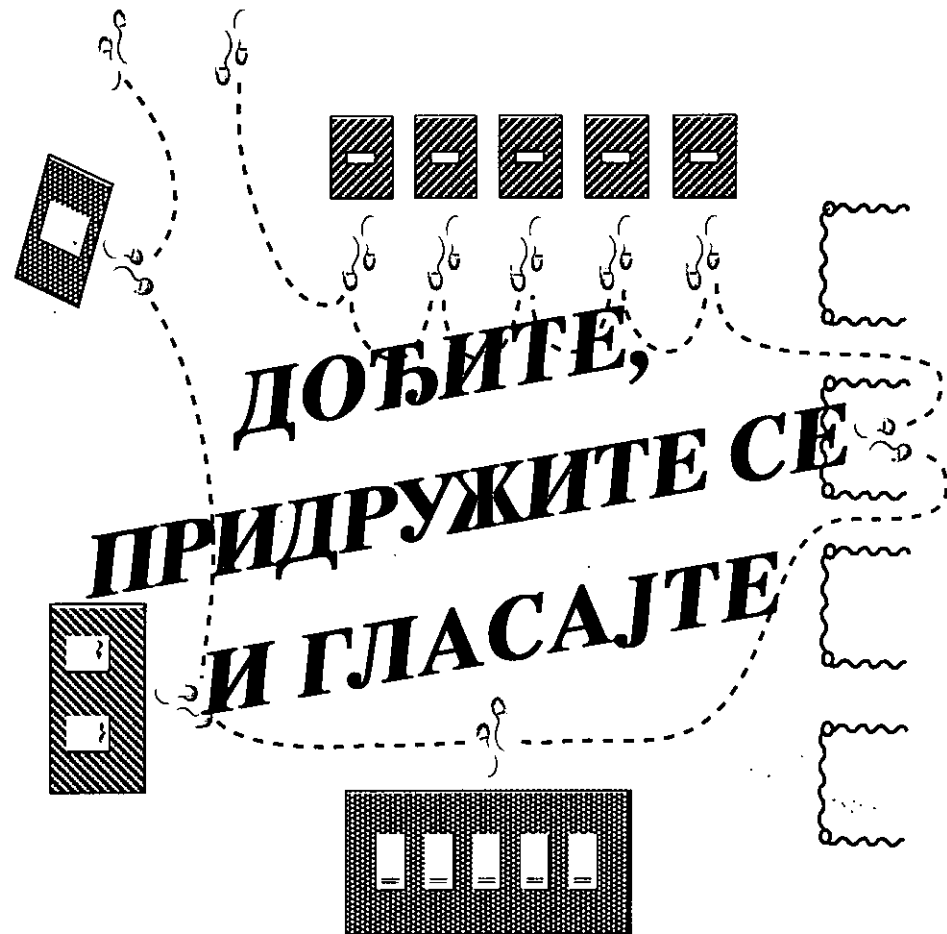


UNTAES

ELF IZBORI '97



Ваше гласање је тајно. Због тога бирачко место мора бити направљено на такав начин, да нико не може видети како сте обележили свој гласачки листић.



Бирачка места ће бити отворена
13. априла 1997. године
од 7.00 до 19.00 сати.

Ви треба да понесете следећа идентификациона документа:

- нову хрватску особну исказницу, или
- важећи хрватски пасош (путовницу).

Процес гласања

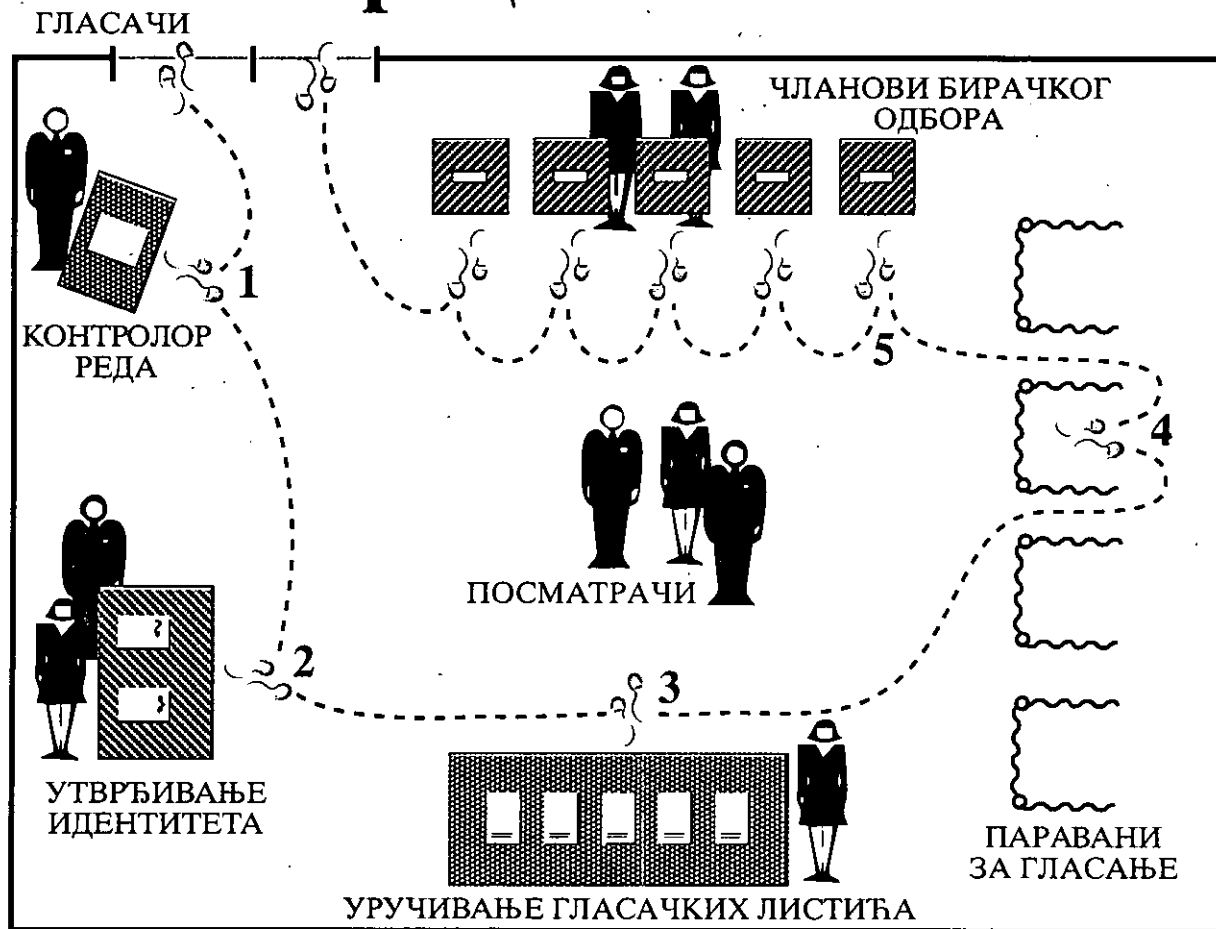
Када дођете, видећете контролора реда који контролише приступ бирачком месту и обезбеђује нормалан прилив гласача на бирачко место.

Чланови Бирачког одбора који утврђују идентитет бирача, проверавају идентитет провером једне од одобрених врста личних докумената:

- нове хрватске особне исказнице,
- важећег хрватског пасоша.

Члан који ће проверити ваше име на списку бирача, затим ће вас упутити члану који уручује гласачке листиће.

Члан који уручује гласачке листиће, даће вам пет гласачких листића.



ELECTIONS 1997



UNTAES

Неписмена особа или особа са физичком маном која је онемогућена да гласа због слепила, физичке неспособности или неписмености, може доћи на бирачко место са другом писменом особом. Та особа ће на основу гласачевог одобрења обележити гласачки листић за гласача.

Онда треба да одете до паравана који је тренутно слободан. Заокружите број испред имена партије или кандидата за кога желите гласати. Заокружите само један број на сваком гласачком листићу са, за ту прилику, обезбеђеном хемијском оловком. Пре него што изађете из паравана, пресавијте сваки означени гласачки листић на пола.

Пажљиво ставите сваки гласачки листић у гласачку кутију која има одговарајући примерак гласачког листића причвршћен на спољну страну гласачке кутије, како бисте знали у коју кутију да ставите свој листић.

Ko ima pravo da glasa?

Pravo da glasaju na izborima 97. imaju:

1. hrvatski državljani,
2. sa navršениh 18 godina života,
3. koji imaju prebivalište na području opštine, grada, odnosno županije za čije se predstavničko telo raspisuju izbori,
4. koji su upisani u popis birača u mestu prebivališta.



Ta četiri uveta mora ispuniti i svaki kandidat za člana predstavničkog tela, uz dodatni uslov da pristane na kandidaturu.

Građani koji su na području pod Prelaznom upravom, ako su u vreme popisa stanovništva 1991. godine imali prebivalište u delovima

Osječko -
baranjske i



Vukovarsko -
sremske županije
koji su
trenutno pod
Prelaznom



upravom, trebali bi biti upisani u biračke popise (bilo bi dobro da pre izbora to i provere), i imaju pravo sudelovati na lokalnim izborima, pod uvetom da ispunjavaju četiri navedena uslova.

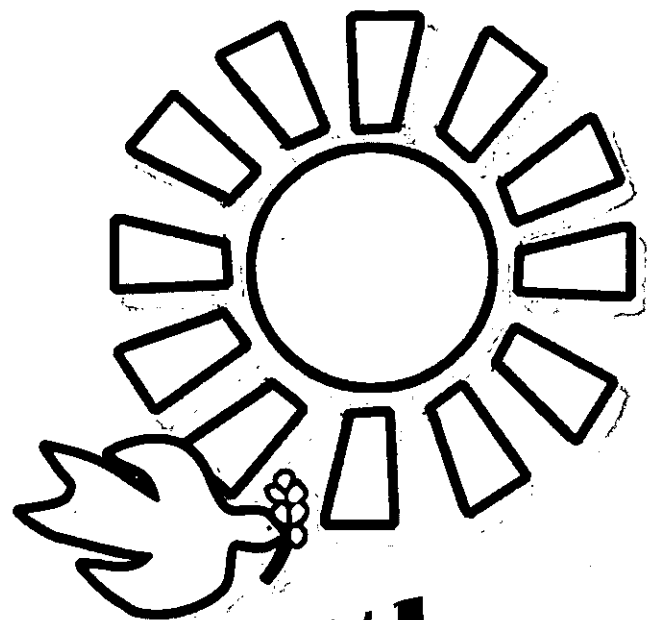
Hrvatski državljani koji su pripadnici srpske etničke zajednice doseljeni u područje pod Prelaznom upravom prije početka mandata UNTAES-a (15.01.1996.) i koji sada žive na tom području, a koji nisu imali prebivalište na tom području za vreme popisa stanovništva iz 1991. godine, posebno u skladu sa Pismom namera hrvatske vlade, mogu odabrati da li žele glasati za:



a) lokalna tela vlasti uspostavljena u skladu sa hrvatskim zakonima, ako trenutno žive na područjima koja pokrivaju ta tela, bilo da je teritorija tih tela u celosti ili delimično unutar tih područja,

ili

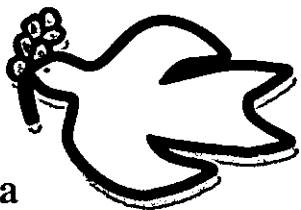
b) takva lokalna tela vlasti uspostavljena prema hrvatskom zakonima, u području njihovog prebivališta iz 1991. godine.



Za šta glasamo?



Koga ćemo izabrati na predstojećim izborima?



Na izborima koji se održati 13. aprila 1997. godine, građani Hrvatske će izabrati svoje predstavnike za članove predstavničkih tela jedinica lokalne samouprave:

- članove opštinskih veća koje će izabrati građani koji žive u opštinama,
- članove gradskih veća (građani koji žive u gradovima),
- članove županijskih skupština (svi građani koji žive u nekoj od županija),
- zastupnike za Županijski dom Sabora RH koje će izabrati svi građani Hrvatske na način da građani svake županije biraju tri zastupnika.

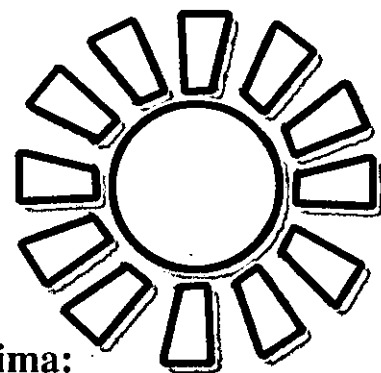
Kakav je mandat tela koja ćemo izabrati?

Zakonom o lokalnoj samoupravi nadležnosti opštinskih veća su:

- osiguravanje uslova za uređenje prostora i urbanističko planiranje te zaštita čovekove okoline,
- vođenje brige o uređenju naselja, kvalitetu stanovanja, komunalnih objekata, obavljanja komunalnih i drugih uslužnih delatnosti i lokalne infrastrukture,
- osiguravanje lokalnih potreba stanovnika u oblasti brige o deci, obrazovanju i odgoju, javnom zdravlju (ambulante, domovi zdravlja),
- zdravstvenoj zaštiti životinja i zaštiti bilja, socijalnoj pomoći, kulturi, tehničkoj kulturi, fizičkoj kulturi i sportu,
- upravljanje opštinskom imovinom.

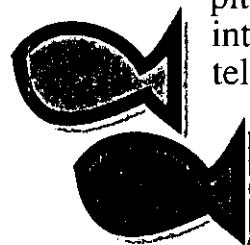
Nadležnosti gradskih veća su:

- aktivnosti kao što su one vezane za veća opština,
- obavljanje svih drugih poslova koji su u neposrednoj vezi s interesom gradske zajednice za njen gospodarski, kulturni i socijalni napredak.



Županija u svojoj nadležnosti ima:

- usklađivanje interesa i poduzimanje aktivnosti radi ravnomernog gospodarskog i društvenog razvitka opština i gradova u sastavu županije i županije kao celine,
- usklađivanje stajališta opština i gradova o pitanjima o kojima odlučuju tela državne vlasti, odnosno usklađivanje uređivanja pitanja od zajedničkog interesa o kojima odlučuju tela opština i gradova u sastavu županije,
- usklađivanje razvitka mreže, odgojnih, prosvetnih, kulturnih, socijalnih, komunalnih i drugih institucija kao i objekata infrastrukture od važnosti za područje županije kao celine.



ELEKIZBORI 97



**KAKO ĆU POPUNITI FORMULAR
ZA REGISTROVANJE BIRAČA?**

Trebali bi ste sami popuniti ovaj formular. Možete zamoliti službenika u UNTAES Kancelariji za dokumente da vam pomogne ILI možete sa sobom povesti rođaka ili prijatelja da vam pomogne ILI možete se ponovo vratiti da popunite formular za registrovanje birača sa rođakom ili prijateljem drugom prilikom. Pre nego što potpišete formular morate biti sigurni da ste Vi lično izabrali da li će se vaš glas brojati na:

A: ILI B:
mestu sadašnje adrese mestu prebivališta u RH

Vašom odlukom gde će se vaš glas brojati vi ne birate mesto gde ćete u buduće živeti! Ne morate reći službenicima da li nameravate glasati ili ne!

**ŠTA AKO IMAM JOŠ PITANJA O
DOMOVNICI ILI DRUGIM HRVATSKIM
DOKUMENTIMA?**

Ukoliko imate još pitanja, možete se obratiti Projektu građanskih prava svakog radnog dana od 8,30 do 16,30 u njihovim kancelarijama u Vukovaru i Belom Manastiru.

Vukovar, Dalmatinska 31, tel. 53-245
Beli Manastir, Ratka Vidakovića 9, tel. 773-743

**ŠTA AKO IMAM JOŠ PITANJA
O IZBORIMA?**

Možete se obratiti Područnim kancelarijama Odeljenja za izbore UNTAES-a:

Beli Manastir, Zgrada preduzeća Progres,
JNA bb, tel. 41-347, lokal 6820 ili 6821
Borovo, Boračka 70, tel. 61-083 ili 61-782
Darda, Kralja Petra 1. Oslobodioca 100,
tel. 0251/824-130
Ilok, Kralja Petra 1. br. 4, tel. 0210/741-091
Vukovar, Boška Buhe 3, tel. 41-574 ili 41-579

Zahvaljujemo se Kanadskoj agenciji za međunarodni razvoj (Canadian International Development Agency - CIDA) na štampanju ove brošure.

**REGISTRUJTE SE ZA
GLASANJE AKO
ŽIVITE
U UNTAES REGIONU**

**MOGU LI GLASATI NA OVIM
IZBORIMA?**

Možete glasati na ovim izborima ako imate domovnicu i hrvatsku ličnu kartu i ako je vaše ime na biračkom spisku.

**DOŠAO SAM U REGION IZ DRUGOG
DELA HRVATSKE NAKON 1991,
A PRE JANUARA 1996. GODINE,
ŠTA MORAM UČINITI DA BI MOGAO
GLASATI NA OVIM IZBORIMA?**

Morate podneti zahtev za domovnicu i hrvatsku ličnu kartu u UNTAES Kancelariji za dokumente za mesto gde sada živite.

U isto vreme morate popuniti formular za registrovanje birača.

**ZAŠTO MORAM POPUNITI FORMULAR
ZA REGISTROVANJE BIRAČA?**

**JA SAM STANOVNIK OVOG REGIONA,
ŽIVEO SAM OVDE I 1991. GODINE,
ŠTA MORAM UČINITI DA BI MOGAO
GLASATI NA OVIM IZBORIMA?**

Morate otići u UNTAES Kancelarije za dokumente za vaše mesto i podići vašu domovnicu i ličnu kartu. Vaše ime će automatski biti na biračkom spisku za vašu opštinu.

Ako ne uzmete vaše dokumente, NEĆETE biti na biračkom spisku. Imaćete mogućnost da proverite da li je vaše ime na biračkom spisku. Kasnije ćete biti informisani kako da proverite biračke spiskove.

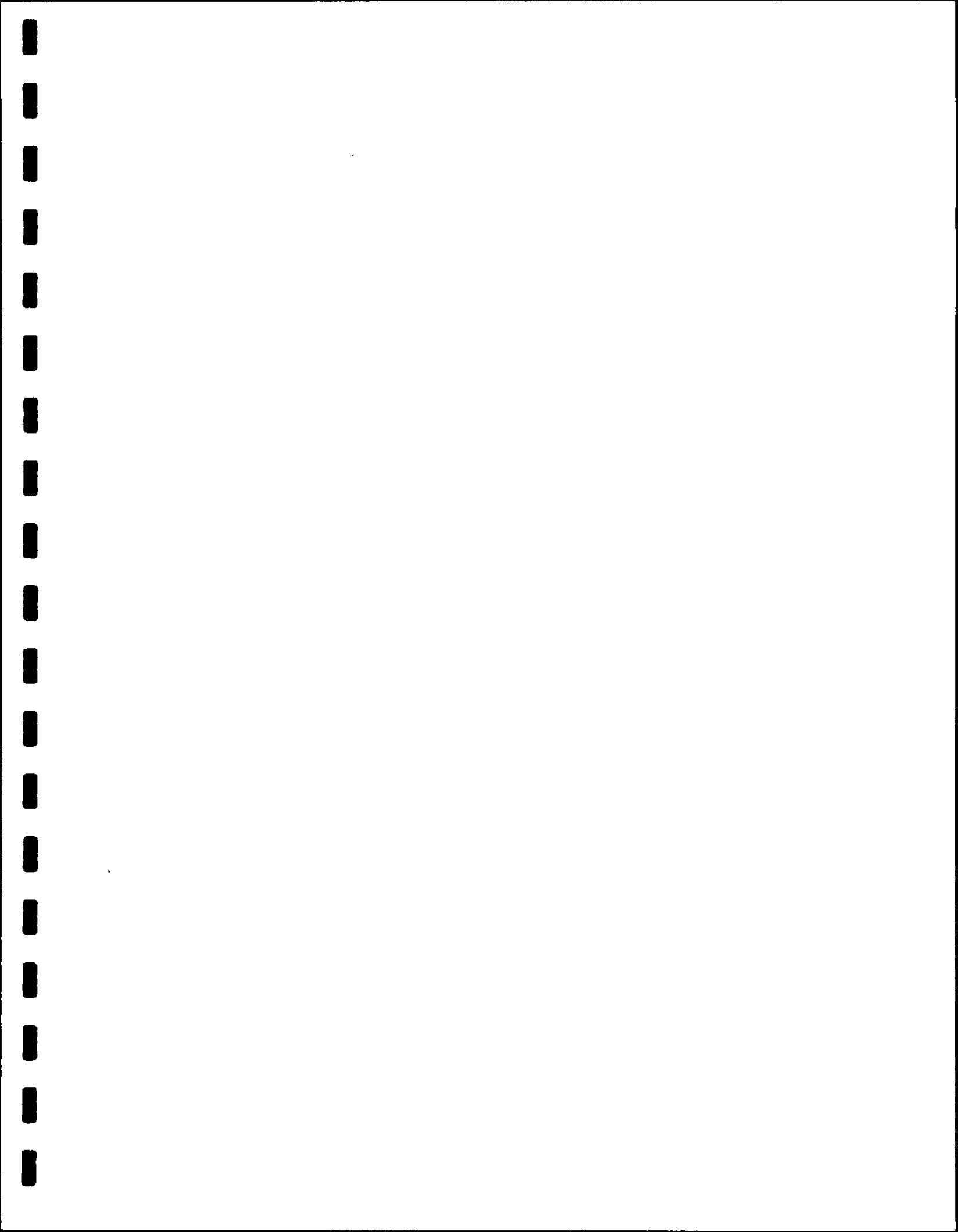
**IMAM DOMOVNICU I LIČNU KARTU IZ
MOG PRETHODNOG PREBIVALIŠTA
U HRVATSKOJ,
ŠTA MORAM UČINITI DA BI MOGAO
GLASATI NA OVIM IZBORIMA?**

Morate otići u UNTAES Kancelariju za dokumente za vaše mesto gde sada živite. Ponesite vašu domovnicu i ličnu kartu i barem još jedan dokumenat koji pokazuje vašu trenutnu adresu u Regionu, na primer: ličnu kartu RSK, penzioni listić za penziju koju ste dobijali u Regionu, zdravstvenu knjižicu, prognaničku legitimaciju ili vozačku dozvolu izdanu u Regionu. Morate popuniti formular za registrovanje birača.

Popunjavajući ovaj formular vi birate da li biste želeli glasati za lokalne organe vlasti tamo gde trenutno živite u Regionu ili u vašem prijašnjem prebivalištu u Republici Hrvatskoj. Ovaj podatak je potreban za pripremanje biračkih spiskova za ove izbore. Možete odlučiti kasnije da li želite glasati na ovim izborima. Popunjavanjem formulara za registrovanje birača vi ne birate mesto gde ćete živeti u buduće.

APPENDIX G

**UNTAES POLL WORKER
TRAINING MATERIALS**



PRIRUČNIK ZA ČLANOVE
BIRAČKOG ODBORA

GLASANJE I POSTUPCI PREBROJAVANJA GLASOVA

ZA IZBORE U REGIONU POD PRELAZNOM UPRAVOM
UJEDINJENIH NACIJA ZA ISTOČNU SLAVONIJU,
BARANJU I ZAPADNI SREM
(UNTAES)



ELECTIONS 1997
IZBORI 1997

Генерал мисла

