

**Globalized Election  
Weekly Report  
February 18, 2010 to February 23, 2010**

**Iffat Humayun Khan  
Presentation on February 24, 2010**

**Week # 107**

---

This report is about the presidential elections held in Ukraine and Antellis. The **Ukrainian presidential election of 2010** is Ukraine's fifth presidential election since declaring independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. The first round was held on January 17, 2010. The run-off between Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and opposition leader Viktor Yanukovich followed on February 7, 2010.

General elections in the **Netherlands Antilles** took place on 22 January 2010. Voters elected the 22 members of the Estates, or parliament, of the Netherlands Antilles.

-----

**UKRAINE**

<b>Contents</b> -----	<b>Page#</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b> -----	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Politics</b> -----	<b>12</b>
<b>3. Elections in Ukraine</b> -----	<b>20</b>
<b>4. Presidential elections 2010</b> -----	<b>30</b>
<b>5. Results</b> -----	<b>45</b>
<b>6. Analysis</b> -----	<b>50</b>

# Ukraine

<b>Capital</b> (and largest city)	Kyiv	( <i>Kiev</i> )
<b>Official language(s)</b>	Ukrainian	
<b>Demonym</b>	Ukrainian	
<b>Government</b>	Unitary semi-presidential republic	
-	President	Viktor Yushchenko
-	Prime Minister	Yulia Tymoshenko
-	<i>President-elect</i>	<i>Viktor Yanukovych</i>
-	Speaker of Parliament	Volodymyr Lytvyn
<b>Legislature</b>	Verkhovna Rada	
<b>Area</b>		
-	Total	603,628 km <sup>2</sup> 233,090 sq mi
-	Water (%)	7%
<b>Population</b>		
-	2009 estimate	46,011,300
-	2001 census	48,457,102
-	Density	77/km <sup>2</sup> 199/sq mi
<b>GDP (PPP)</b>	2008 estimate	
-	Total	\$337.268 billion

## 1. INTRODUCTION

**Ukraine** is a country in Eastern Europe. It is bordered by Russia to the east; Belarus to the north; Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary to the west; Romania and Moldova to the southwest; and the Black Sea and Sea of Azov to the south. The city of Kiev (*Kyiv*) is both the capital and the largest city of Ukraine.

Ukraine's modern history began with the East Slavs. From at least the 9th century, Ukraine was a center of the medieval living area of the East Slavs. This state, known as Kievan Rus', became a large and powerful nation, but disintegrated in the 12th century. After the Great Northern War, Ukraine was divided among a number of regional powers, and by the 19th century, the largest part of Ukraine was integrated into the Russian Empire, with the rest under Austro-Hungarian control.

After a chaotic period of incessant warfare and several attempts at independence (1917–21) following World War I and the Russian Civil War, Ukraine emerged in 1922 as one of the founding republics of the Soviet Union. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic's territory was enlarged westward shortly before and after World War II, and southwards in 1954 with the Crimea transfer. In 1945, the Ukrainian SSR became one of the co-founding members of the United Nations.

Ukraine became independent again after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. This began a period of transition to a market economy, in which Ukraine was stricken with an eight year recession. But since then, the economy experienced a high increase in GDP growth. Ukraine was caught up in the worldwide economic crisis in 2008 and the economy plunged. GDP fell 20% from spring 2008 to spring 2009, then leveled off as analysts compared the magnitude of the downturn to the worst years of economic depression during the early 1990s.

Ukraine is a unitary state composed of 24 oblasts (provinces), one autonomous republic (Crimea), and two cities with special status: Kiev, its capital, and Sevastopol, which houses the Russian Black Sea Fleet under a leasing agreement. Ukraine is a republic under a semi-presidential system with separate legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Since the collapse of the USSR, Ukraine continues to maintain the second

largest military in Europe, after that of Russia. The country is home to 46 million people, 77.8 percent of whom are ethnic Ukrainians, with sizable minorities of Russians, Belarusians and Romanians. The Ukrainian language is the only official language in Ukraine, while Russian is also widely spoken. The dominant religion in the country is Eastern Orthodox Christianity, which has heavily influenced Ukrainian architecture, literature and music.

## **History**

### **Early history**

Human settlement in the territory of Ukraine dates back to at least 4500 BC, when the Neolithic Cucuteni-Trypillian Culture flourished in a wide area that included parts of modern Ukraine including Trypillia and the entire Dnieper-Dniester region. During the Iron Age, the land was inhabited by Cimmerians, Scythians, and Sarmatians. Between 700 BC and 200 BC it was part of the Scythian Kingdom, or Scythia.

Later, colonies of Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome, and the Byzantine Empire, such as Tyras, Olbia, and Hermonassa, were founded, beginning in the 6th century BC, on the northeastern shore of the Black Sea, and thrived well into the 6th century AD. The Goths stayed in the area but came under the sway of the Huns from the 370s AD. In the 7th century AD, the territory of eastern Ukraine was the center of Old Great Bulgaria. At the end of the century, the majority of Bulgar tribes migrated in different directions and the land fell into the Khazars' hands.

### **Post-World War II**

The republic was heavily damaged by the war, and it required significant efforts to recover. More than 700 cities and towns and 28,000 villages were destroyed. The

situation was worsened by a famine in 1946–47 caused by the drought and the infrastructure breakdown that took away tens of thousands of lives.

In 1945 Ukraine was one of the founding members of the United Nations organization. First Soviet computer MESM was built in Kiev Institute of Electrotechnology and became operational in 1950.

According to statistics, as of 1 January 1953, Ukrainians were second only to Russians among adult "special deportees", comprising 20% of the total. Apart from Ukrainians, over 450,000 ethnic Germans from Ukraine and more than 200,000 Crimean Tatars were victims of forced deportations.

Following the death of Stalin in 1953, Nikita Khrushchev became the new leader of the USSR. Being the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukrainian SSR in 1938-49, Khrushchev was intimately familiar with the republic and after taking power union-wide, he began to emphasize the friendship between the Ukrainian and Russian nations. In 1954, the 300th anniversary of the Treaty of Pereyaslav was widely celebrated, and in particular, Crimea was transferred from the Russian SFSR to the Ukrainian SSR.

Already by 1950, the republic fully surpassed pre-war levels of industry and production. During the 1946-1950 five year plan nearly 20 percent of the Soviet budget was invested in Soviet Ukraine, a five percent increase from prewar plans. As a result the Ukrainian workforce rose 33.2 percent from 1940 to 1955 while industrial output grew 2.2 times in that same period. Soviet Ukraine soon became a European leader in industrial production. It also became an important center of the Soviet arms industry and high-tech research. Such an important role resulted in a major influence of the local elite. Many members of the Soviet leadership came from Ukraine, most notably Leonid Brezhnev, who would later oust Khrushchev and become the Soviet leader from 1964 to 1982, as well as many prominent Soviet sportspeople, scientists and artists. On April 26, 1986, a reactor in the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant exploded, resulting in the Chernobyl disaster, the worst nuclear reactor accident in history. At the time of the accident seven million people lived in the contaminated territories, including 2.2 million in Ukraine. After the accident, a new

city, Slavutych, was built outside the exclusion zone to house and support the employees of the plant which was decommissioned in 2000. A report prepared by the International Atomic Energy Agency and World Health Organization attributed 56 direct deaths to the accident and estimated that there may have been 4,000 extra cancer deaths.

## **Independence**

On July 16, 1990, the new parliament adopted the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine. The declaration established the principles of the self-determination of the Ukrainian nation, its democracy, political and economic independence, and the priority of Ukrainian law on the Ukrainian territory over Soviet law. A month earlier, a similar declaration was adopted by the parliament of the Russian SFSR. This started a period of confrontation between the central Soviet, and new republican authorities. In August 1991, a conservative faction among the Communist leaders of the Soviet Union attempted a coup to remove Mikhail Gorbachev and to restore the Communist party's power. After the attempt failed, on August 24, 1991 the Ukrainian parliament adopted the Act of Independence in which the parliament declared Ukraine as an independent democratic state. A referendum and the first presidential elections took place on December 1, 1991. That day, more than 90 percent of the Ukrainian people expressed their support for the Act of Independence, and they elected the chairman of the parliament, Leonid Kravchuk to serve as the first President of the country. At the meeting in Brest, Belarus on December 8, followed by Alma Ata meeting on December 21, the leaders of Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine, formally dissolved the Soviet Union and formed the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Although the idea of an independent Ukrainian nation had previously not existed in the 20th century in the minds of international policy makers, Ukraine was initially viewed as a republic with favorable economic conditions in comparison to the other regions of the Soviet Union. However, the country experienced deeper economic slowdown than some of the other former Soviet Republics. During the recession, Ukraine lost 60 percent of its GDP from 1991 to 1999, and suffered five-digit inflation rates. Dissatisfied with the

economic conditions, as well as the amounts of crime and corruption, Ukrainians protested and organised strikes.

The Ukrainian economy stabilized by the end of the 1990s. A new currency, the hryvnia, was introduced in 1996. Since 2000, the country has enjoyed steady real economic growth averaging about seven percent annually. A new Constitution of Ukraine was adopted under second President Leonid Kuchma in 1996, which turned Ukraine into a semi-presidential republic and established a stable political system. Kuchma was, however, criticized by opponents for corruption, electoral fraud, discouraging free speech and concentrating too much of power in his office. He also repeatedly transferred public property into the hands of loyal oligarchs.

In 2004, Viktor Yanukovich, then Prime Minister, was declared the winner of the presidential elections, which had been largely rigged, as the Supreme Court of Ukraine later ruled. The results caused a public outcry in support of the opposition candidate, Viktor Yushchenko, who challenged the outcome of the elections. This resulted in the peaceful Orange Revolution, bringing Viktor Yushchenko and Yulia Tymoshenko to power, while casting Viktor Yanukovich in opposition. Yanukovich returned to a position of power in 2006, when he became Prime Minister in the Alliance of National Unity, until snap elections in September 2007 made Tymoshenko Prime Minister again. Yanukovich was elected President in 2010.

Conflicts with Russia over the price of natural gas briefly stopped all gas supplies to Ukraine in 2006 and 2009, with led to gas shortages in several other European countries both times.

### **Government and politics**

Ukraine is a republic under a mixed semi-parliamentary semi-presidential system with separate legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The President is elected by popular vote for a five-year term and is the formal head of state.

Ukraine's legislative branch includes the 450-seat unicameral parliament, the Verkhovna Rada. The parliament is primarily responsible for the formation of the executive branch and the Cabinet of Ministers, which is headed by the Prime Minister.

Laws, acts of the parliament and the cabinet, presidential decrees, and acts of the Crimean parliament may be abrogated by the Constitutional Court, should they be found to violate the Constitution of Ukraine. Other normative acts are subject to judicial review. The Supreme Court is the main body in the system of courts of general jurisdiction. Local self-government is officially guaranteed. Local councils and city mayors are popularly elected and exercise control over local budgets. The heads of regional and district administrations are appointed by the president.

Ukraine has a large number of political parties, many of which have tiny memberships and are unknown to the general public. Small parties often join in multi-party coalitions (electoral blocs) for the purpose of participating in parliamentary elections.

### **Administrative divisions**

The system of Ukrainian subdivisions reflects the country's status as a unitary state (as stated in the country's constitution) with unified legal and administrative regimes for each unit.

Ukraine is subdivided into twenty-four oblasts (provinces) and one autonomous republic (*avtonomna respublika*), Crimea. Additionally, the cities of Kiev, the capital, and Sevastopol, both have a special legal status. The 24 oblasts and Crimea are subdivided into 490 *raions* (districts), or second-level administrative units. The average area of a Ukrainian raion is 1,200 square kilometres (460 sq mi); the average population of a raion is 52,000 people.



Urban areas (cities) can either be subordinated to the state (as in the case of Kiev and Sevastopol), the oblast or *raion* administrations, depending on their population and socio-economic importance. Lower administrative units include urban-type settlements, which are similar to rural communities, but are more urbanized, including industrial enterprises, educational facilities, and transport connections, and villages.

In total, Ukraine has 457 cities, 176 of them are labeled oblast-class, 279 smaller *raion*-class cities, and two special legal status cities. These are followed by 886 urban-type settlements and 28,552 villages.

### **Elections in Ukraine**

Ukraine elects on national level a head of state - the president - and a legislature. The president is elected for a five-year term by the people. The Verkhovna Rada (Parliament of Ukraine) has 450 members, elected for a 5-year term (before a constitutional reform of 2004 this term was equal to 4 years). Before 1998 all the members of the Parliament were elected by single-seat constituencies. In 1998 and in 2002 half of the members were elected by proportional representation and the other half by single-seat constituencies. Since the 2006 parliamentary election, all 450 members of the Verkhovna Rada are elected by proportional representation.

Ukraine has a multi-party system, with numerous parties in which no one party often has a chance of gaining power alone, and parties must work with each other to form coalition governments.

Representative bodies and heads of local government throughout Ukraine are elected simultaneously with the Verkhovna Rada.

A snap poll must have a voter turnout higher than 50%.

Since 1994 the average voter turnout for the Verkhovna Rada elections has been 68.13% and for presidential elections 73%.

Despite a clear system for declaring donations to campaign funds, officials and experts say that Ukraine's election law is consistently flouted, with spending from candidates' official funds representing only a fraction of the amount truly spent while it's rarely clear where the funding comes from.

Early May 2009 the "The Committee of Voters of Ukraine" stated they believe that the use of the state's administrative resources by political forces for their own national and local election campaigns is no longer a decisive factor in the outcome of Ukrainian elections.

Voting analysis shows that during Ukrainian election there are traditional geographical voting patterns. Victor Yanukovich (and his Party of the Regions) and Yulia Tymoshenko (and her party Bloc Yulia Tymoshenko) have been since about 2005 the main players in Ukrainian politics. Yanukovich traditional base of support is east and south Ukraine, whereas Tymoshenko traditional base of support is west and central Ukraine. Although this geographical division is decreasing.

A 2010 study by the Institute of Social and Political Psychology of Ukraine found that in general, Yulia Tymoshenko supporters are more optimistic compared with Victor Yanukovich supporters. 46 percent of the Tymoshenko's backers expect improvement in their well-being in the next year compared to 30 percent for Yanukovich.

### **2010 presidential election**

#### **Summary of the 17 January and 7 February 2010 Ukrainian presidential election results**

<b>Candidates — nominating parties</b>	<b>First round</b>	<b>Second round</b>
--	--------------------	---------------------

	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
Viktor Yanukovych — Party of Regions	8,686,642	35.32	12,481,266	48.95
Yulia Tymoshenko — All-Ukrainian Union "Fatherland"	6,159,810	25.05	11,593,357	45.47
Serhiy Tihipko — Self-nominated	3,211,198	13.05		
Arseniy Yatsenyuk — Self-nominated	1,711,737	6.96		
Viktor Yushchenko — Self-nominated	1,341,534	5.45		
Petro Symonenko — Communist Party of Ukraine	872,877	3.54		
Volodymyr Lytvyn — People's Party	578,883	2.35		
Oleh Tyahnybok — All-Ukrainian Union "Freedom"	352,282	1.43		
Anatoliy Hrytsenko — Self-nominated	296,412	1.20		
Inna Bohoslovska — Self-nominated	102,435	0.41		

Oleksandr Moroz — Socialist Party of Ukraine	95,169	0.38		
Yuriy Kostenko — Ukrainian People's Party	54,376	0.22		
Liudmyla Suprun — People's Democratic Party	47,349	0.19		
Vasily Protyvsih — Self-nominated	40,352	0.16		
Oleksandr Pabat — Self-nominated	35,474	0.14		
Serhiy Ratushniak — Self-nominated	29,795	0.12		
Mykhaylo Brodskyy — Self-nominated	14,991	0.06		
Oleh Riabokon — Self-nominated	8,334	0.03		
Against all	542,819	2.20	1,113,055	4.36
Informal	405,789	1.65	305,837	1.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,588,268</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>25,493,529</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**2007 parliamentary election**

## Summary of the 30 September 2007 Verkhovna Rada election results

Parties and blocs	Votes	%	Swing %	Seats	(2006)
Party of Regions (Партія регіонів)	8,013,895	34.37	+2.23	175	-11 (186)
Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (Блок Юлії Тимошенко) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All-Ukrainian Union "Fatherland"</li> <li>• Ukrainian Social Democratic Party</li> <li>• Reforms and Order Party</li> </ul>	7,162,193	30.71	+8.43	156	+27 (129)
Our Ukraine–People's Self-Defense Bloc (Блок Наша Україна–Народна Самооборона) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People's Union "Our Ukraine"</li> <li>• Forward, Ukraine!</li> <li>• People's Movement of Ukraine</li> <li>• Ukrainian People's Party</li> <li>• Ukrainian Republican Party Assembly</li> <li>• Christian Democratic Union</li> <li>• European Party of Ukraine</li> <li>• Citizen's Party "PORA"</li> <li>• Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists</li> </ul>	3,301,282	14.15	+0.21	72	-9 (81)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Motherland Defenders Party</li> </ul>					
Communist Party of Ukraine (Комуністична партія України)	1,257,291	5.39	+1.73	27	+6 (21)
Лутвун Блос (Блок Литвина) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People's Party</li> <li>• Labour Party of Ukraine</li> </ul>	924,538	3.96	+1.53	20	+20 (0)
Socialist Party of Ukraine (Соціалістична партія України)	668,234	2.86	-2.82		-33 (33)
Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine (Прогресивна соціалістична партія України)	309,008	1.32			
All-Ukrainian Union "Freedom" (Всеукраїнське об'єднання "Свобода")	178,660	0.76	+0.41		
Party of Greens of Ukraine (Партія Зелених України)	94,505	0.40	-0.13		
Electoral Bloc of Liudmyla Suprun – Ukrainian Regional Asset (Виборчий блок Людмили Супрун — Український регіональний актив) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Popular Democratic Party</li> <li>• Democratic Party of Ukraine</li> <li>• Republican Christian Party</li> </ul>	80,944	0.34			
Communist Party of Ukraine (renewed) (Комуністична партія України)	68,602	0.29			

(оновлена))					
Party of Free Democrats (Партія Вільних Демократів)	50,852	0.21			
Bloc of the Party of Pensioners of Ukraine (Блок партії пенсіонерів України) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Party of Pensioners of Ukraine</li> <li>• Party of Protection of Pensioners of Ukraine</li> </ul>	34,845	0.14			
Party of National Economic Development of Ukraine (Партія національно-економічного розвитку України)	33,489	0.14			
Ukrainian People's Bloc (Український Народний Блок) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political Party "Cathedral Ukraine"</li> <li>• All-Ukrainian Chernobyl People's Party "For the Welfare and Protection of the People"</li> </ul>	28,414	0.12			
Peasants' Bloc "Agrarian Ukraine" (Селянський Блок "Аграрна Україна") <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Revival Party</li> <li>• People's Party New Ukraine</li> </ul>	25,675	0.11			
Christian Bloc (Християнський блок) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social-Christian Party</li> <li>• All-Ukrainian Political Party</li> </ul>	24,597	0.10			

"Ecology and Social Protection"					
Electoral Bloc of Political Parties "KUCHMA" (Виборчий блок політичних партій «КУЧМА»)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Party "Union"</li> <li>• All-Ukrainian Union "Center"</li> </ul>	23,676	0.10			
Блок "All-Ukrainian Community" (Блок "Всеукраїнська громада")  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All-Ukrainian Party of Peace and Unity</li> <li>• National-Democratic Association "Ukraine"</li> <li>• Conscience of Ukraine</li> <li>• Political Party of Small and Medium-sized Businesses of Ukraine</li> </ul>	12,327	0.05			
All-Ukrainian Party of People's Trust (Всеукраїнська партія Народної Довіри)	5,342	0.02			
Against all	637,185	2.73			
Invalid ballot papers	379,658	1.62			
<b>Total</b> (turnout 62.02%)	23,315,257	100		<b>450</b>	
Source: Central Election Commission of Ukraine (English) More detailed information: Центральної виборчої комісії України (Ukrainian)					



### **Election results compared with the previous Ukrainian parliamentary election**

In 2006, 27% of the registered vote represented support for minor parties that received less than the 3% statutory representation threshold. In 2007 the number of voters that supported minor parties that received less than the 3% statutory threshold (Including the Socialist Party of Ukraine the support of 2.86%) was only 7%.

The 20% difference shows a consolidation of voter's support towards major political parties. This fact needs to be taken into consideration when making any assessment as to the positive swing recorded for Bloc Yulia Tymoshenko, Party of Regions, The Communist Party of Ukraine and Bloc Lytvyn. The Our Ukraine bloc merged with the new party "People's Self-Defence" but only recorded a marginal gain in the overall percentage of the vote representing a reduction of 236964 votes in comparison with the 2006 data.

Further review of the regional vote shows a consolidation of the vote by Yulia Tymoshenko in regions in which her party already maintained strong support. Apart from the Socialist Party of Ukraine and a marginal gain by Our Ukraine all major political parties recorded an increase in the overall percentage the voter support when comparing the 2006 to 2007 results.

The other fact that needs to also be considered is that in 2006 the participation rate was 67% and in 2007 the participation rate dropped down to 62%.

**e • d Regional results (in %) of the six parliamentary political parties or blocs in Ukrainian parliamentary election, 2006 and Ukrainian parliamentary election, 2007**

Region	PR		BYuT		OU / UO-PSD		SPU		CPU	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Crimea	58.0	61.0	6.5	6.9	7.6	8.2	1.2	1.9	4.5	7.6
Vinnitsia Oblast	8.2	12.6	33.3	50.0	20.0	18.6	14.7	2.5	3.4	5.0
Volyn Oblast	4.5	6.7	43.9	57.6	20.7	20.0	4.1	1.9	2.2	2.7
Dnepropetrovsk Oblast	45.0	48.2	15.0	20.9	5.3	6.3	3.8	1.4	5.7	7.6
Donetsk Oblast	73.6	72.1	2.5	3.9	1.4	1.6	3.7	8.0	3.1	6.0
Zhytomyr Oblast	18.0	22.4	24.9	37.0	17.5	15.1	8.9	2.5	5.4	5.8
Zakarpattia Oblast	18.7	19.8	20.3	28.9	25.8	31.1	3.6	3.5	1.3	1.8
Zaporizhia Oblast	51.2	55.5	10.9	14.7	5.3	4.7	2.9	2.3	5.3	8.3

Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast	1.9	3.0	30.4	50.7	45.1	36.8	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.8
Kiev Oblast	9.9	13.0	44.5	53.4	11.6	15.1	10.2	2.1	2.3	2.9
Kirovohrad Oblast	20.1	27.0	30.1	37.6	8.7	11.7	9.7	2.8	6.1	6.4
Luhansk Oblast	74.3	73.5	3.7	5.0	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	4.4	8.4
Lviv Oblast	3.0	4.2	33.0	50.4	38.0	36.0	2.2	0.6	0.7	1.0
Mykolaiv Oblast	50.3	54.4	11.9	16.6	5.6	5.8	4.3	1.9	5.3	7.2
Odessa Oblast	47.5	52.2	9.9	13.7	6.4	6.5	6.3	7.2	3.2	6.2
Poltava Oblast	20.4	24.8	26.8	37.9	13.2	14.5	12.7	3.8	5.4	6.5
Rivne Oblast	7.2	10.4	31.3	51.0	25.5	20.8	6.5	2.1	1.9	2.4
Sumy Oblast	10.9	15.7	33.3	44.5	19.4	20.7	10.6	2.0	5.4	5.8
Ternopil Oblast	2.0	3.0	34.5	51.6	34.2	35.2	3.7	1.1	0.4	0.7
Kharkiv Oblast	51.7	49.6	12.7	16.4	5.9	8.1	2.8	2.6	4.6	8.3

Kherson Oblast	39.1	43.2	17.4	23.0	9.8	9.0	4.8	2.5	6.8	9.1
Khmelnyskyi Oblast	10.0	14.1	35.6	48.2	18.3	18.4	9.2	1.7	3.1	4.0
Cherkasy Oblast	10.7	15.5	38.3	47.0	12.2	15.3	13.4	4.3	4.4	4.9
Chernihiv Oblast	15.6	20.7	33.9	41.9	10.3	14.9	12.9	2.9	5.5	6.7
Chernivtsi Oblast	12.7	16.8	30.3	46.2	27.0	20.3	4.5	3.8	1.7	2.3
Kiev	11.8	15.0	39.2	46.2	15.8	15.8	5.5	1.6	3.0	4.6
Sevastopol	64.3	64.5	4.5	5.0	2.4	2.3	0.8	2.7	4.8	10.3

Source: Central Election Commission of Ukraine (Ukrainian)

**Table 1. Major Urban centre results (in %) of the six parliamentary political parties or blocs in Ukrainian parliamentary election, 2006 and Ukrainian parliamentary election, 2007**

<b>Major cities</b>	<b>PR</b>	<b>BYuT</b>	<b>OU / UO-PSD</b>	<b>SPU</b>	<b>CPU</b>
---------------------	-----------	-------------	--------------------	------------	------------

	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Vinnytsia	10.2	13.5	40.5	54.2	17.2	14.3	8.3	2.0	3.2	4.7
Dnipropetrovsk	41.1	43.7	16.3	22.8	6.2	6.8	3.4	1.6	4.2	7.2
Donetsk	72.6	76.0	2.7	4.5	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.9	6.8
Zhytomyr	21.2	24.5	31.2	40.0	12.9	11.5	6.1	2.1	5.1	5.8
Zaporizhia	44.2	50.6	14.6	19.1	6.6	5.5	2.5	1.4	5.0	8.6
Kirovohrad	18.9	26.8	39.6	42.2	7.5	8.9	5.2	2.2	5.0	5.8
Kryvyi Rih	47.3	48.8	14.2	19.9	5.8	5.8	2.9	0.9	8.3	9.2
Luhansk	70.5	67.8	5.5	7.1	2.0	2.0	0.9	1.1	3.4	8.7
L'viv	6.5	8.4	27.7	43.6	34.4	34.1	3.0	0.9	1.5	2.4
Makiivka	80.6	82.6	1.6	3.1	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.8	4.8

Mariupol	56.4	42.6	1.9	3.1	1.7	1.6	18.4	42.4	3.5	4.1
Mykolaiv	55.1	59.4	10.2	13.8	4.5	4.4	1.6	1.2	3.5	6.8
Odessa	44.2	52.7	13.0	15.5	6.9	6.3	4.8	3.4	2.5	7.2
Poltava	25.6	26.8	33.1	41.1	11.4	10.5	4.9	1.9	4.4	6.3
Rivne	10.1	12.5	32.2	48.2	19.8	20.6	8.0	1.9	2.7	3.4
Simferopol	56.0	59.0	6.5	6.9	5.2	5.8	0.9	1.1	5.2	9.2
Sumy	6.9	10.8	46.7	55.8	20.9	18.1	4.1	1.2	3.4	3.7
Kharkov	49.5	45.7	14.7	18.9	6.9	8.1	1.7	2.4	3.8	8.6
Chernihiv	23.5	28.5	31.9	36.1	7.5	10.1	8.0	2.8	7.5	7.0
Chernivtsi	15.6	19.8	34.9	45.8	18.7	16.8	3.7	1.6	2.3	3.6

Source: Central Election Commission of Ukraine (Ukrainian)

**2006 parliamentary election**

**Annex 1 • d Summary of the 26 March 2006 Supreme Council of Ukraine final election results**

<b>Parties and blocs</b> (parties and blocs with at least 0.3% of the votes nationwide)	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Seats</b>
Party of Regions ( <i>Партія регіонів</i> )	8,148,745	32.14	186
Bloc Yuliya Tymoshenko ( <i>Блок Юлії Тимошенко</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All-Ukrainian United Fatherland (<i>Всеукраїнське об'єднання "Батьківщина"</i>)</li> <li>• Ukrainian Social Democratic Party (<i>Українська Соціал-Демократична Партія</i>)</li> </ul>	5,652,876	22.29	129
Bloc Our Ukraine ( <i>Блок Наша Україна</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People's Union Our Ukraine (<i>Народний союз "Наша Україна"</i>)</li> <li>• Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Ukraine (<i>Партія промисловців і підприємців України</i>)</li> <li>• People's Movement of Ukraine (<i>Народний рух України</i>)</li> <li>• Christian Democratic Union (<i>Християнсько-демократичний союз</i>)</li> <li>• Ukrainian Republican Party Assembly (<i>Українська Народна Партія Собор</i>)</li> <li>• Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (<i>Конгрес</i></li> </ul>	3,539,140	13.95	81

<i>Українських Націоналістів)</i>			
Socialist Party of Ukraine ( <i>Соціалістична партія України</i> )	1,444,224	5.69	33
Communist Party of Ukraine ( <i>Комуністична партія України</i> )	929,591	3.66	21
People's Opposition Bloc of Natalia Vitrenko ( <i>Блок Наталії Вітренко Народна Опозиція</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine (<i>Прогресивна соціалістична партія України</i>)</li> <li>• Party "Rus'-Ukrainian Union" (<i>Партія "Русько-Український Союз (Русь)"</i>)</li> </ul>	743,704	2.93	0
Lytvyn's People's Bloc ( <i>Народний блок Литвина</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People's Party (<i>Народна Партія</i>)</li> <li>• Party of All-Ukrainian Union of the Left "Justice" (<i>Партія Всеукраїнського Об'єднання Лівих "Справедливість"</i>)</li> <li>• Ukrainian Peasant Democratic Party (<i>Українська Селянська Демократична Партія</i>)</li> </ul>	619,905	2.44	0
Ukrainian National Bloc of Kostenko and Plyushch ( <i>Український Народний Блок Костенка і Плюща</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Party of Free Peasants and Entrepreneurs of Ukraine (<i>Партія Вільних Селян і Підприємців України</i>)</li> <li>• Political Party Cathedral Ukraine (<i>Політична Партія "Україна Соборна"</i>)</li> <li>• Ukrainian People's Party (<i>Українська Народна</i></li> </ul>	476,155	1.87	0



<i>Партія)</i>			
Viche (Віче)	441,912	1.74	0
"Civil Political Bloc Pora-Reforms and Order Party" (Блок Пора-Партія Реформи і Порядок)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pora (Пора!)</li> <li>• Reforms and Order Party (Партія Реформи і Порядок)</li> </ul>	373,478	1.47	0
Opposition Bloc "Ne Tak" (Опозиційний Блок "Не Так")  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (united) (Соціал-демократична партія України (об'єднана))</li> <li>• Republican Party of Ukraine (Республіканська Партія України)</li> <li>• Women for the Future All-Ukrainian Political Union (Жінки за Майбутнє)</li> <li>• Political Party "All-Ukrainian Union Center" (Всеукраїнський Союзний Центр)</li> </ul>	257,106	1.01	0
Party "Renaissance" (Партія "Відродження")	245,188	0.96	0
Bloc of Yuriy Karamazin (Блок ЮРІЯ КАРМАЗІНА)	165,881	0.65	0
Party of Greens of Ukraine (Партія Зелених України)	137,858	0.54	0
National Democratic Party of Ukraine (Блок НДП)	126,586	0.49	0
Party of Environmental Protection "ЕКО+25%" (Політична партія "Партія екологічного порятунку "ЕКО+25%")	120,238	0.47	0
Ukrainian party "Green Planet" (Українська партія "Зелена планета")	96,734	0.38	0

All-Ukrainian Union "Freedom" ( <i>Всеукраїнське об'єднання "Свобода"</i> )	91,321	0.36	0
Peasant Party of Ukraine ( <i>Селянська партія України</i> )	79,160	0.31	0
Lazarenko Bloc ( <i>"Блок Лазаренко"</i> )	76,950	0.30	0
Others remaining (below 0.30%)	645,383	2.58	0
Against all	449,650	1.77	-
Invalid ballot papers	490,595	1.93	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,352,380</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>450</b>
Source: Central Election Commission of Ukraine (English)			

**[edit] 2004 presidential election**

Main article: Ukrainian presidential election, 2004

**e • d Summary of the October 31, November 21 and December 26, 2004 Ukraine presidential election results**

<b>Candidates nominating parties</b>	<b>Votes first round Oct-04</b>	<b>31- %</b>	<b>Votes run-off 21-Nov-04</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Votes rerun 26-Dec-04</b>	<b>%</b>
Viktor Yushchenko — Self-nomination	11,188,675	39.90	14,222,289	46.61	15,115,712	51.99
Viktor Yanukovich — Party of Regions	11,008,731	39.26	15,093,691	49.46	12,848,528	44.20

Oleksandr Moroz — Socialist Party of Ukraine	1,632,098	5.82				
Petro Symonenko — Communist Party of Ukraine	1,396,135	4.97				
Nataliya Vitrenko — Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine	429,794	1.53				
Others	988,363	3.53				
Against All	556,962	1.98	707,284	2.31	682,239	2.34
Informal	834,426	2.97	488,025	1.59	422,492	1.45
Total	28,035,184	100.00	30,511,289	100.00	29,068,971	100.00
Participation rate from 37,613,022		74.54		81.12		77.28

Source: Central Election Commission of Ukraine. On December 3, the Supreme Court of Ukraine declared the results of the November 21, 2004 run-off ballot to be invalid. The

re-run ballot was held on December 26, 2004.

**[edit] 2002 parliamentary election**

Main article: Ukrainian parliamentary election, 2002

**e • d Summary of the 31 March 2002 Ukrainian Supreme Council election results**

<b>Parties and alliances</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Seats</b>
<p>Viktor Yushchenko Bloc Our Ukraine (<i>Blok Viktora Juščenka "Naša Ukraïna"</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (<i>Konhres ukrains'kych nacionalistiv</i>)</li> <li>• Youth Party of Ukraine (<i>Molodižna partija Ukraïny</i>)</li> <li>• People's Movement of Ukraine (<i>Narodnyj ruch Ukraïny</i>)</li> <li>• Party of Christian-Popular Union (<i>Partija chrystyjans'ko-narodnyj sojuz</i>)</li> <li>• Party Reform and Order (<i>Partija reformy i porjadok</i>)</li> <li>• Republican Christian Party (<i>Respublikans'ka chrystyjans'ka partija</i>)</li> <li>• Solidarity (<i>Solidarnist'</i>)</li> <li>• Ukrainian People's Movement (<i>Ukrains'kyj narodnyj ruch</i>)</li> <li>• Forward, Ukraine! (<i>Vpered, Ukraïno!</i>)</li> </ul>		23.6	112
Communist Party of Ukraine ( <i>Komunistyčna partija Ukraïny</i> )		20.0	66
For United Ukraine ( <i>Za jedyndu Ukraïnu</i> )		11.8	102

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Party of Regions (<i>Partiya Rehioniv</i>)</li> <li>• Agrarian Party of Ukraine (<i>Ahrarna Partiya Ukrayiny</i>)</li> <li>• Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Ukraine (<i>Partiya Promislovtsiv i Pidpryiemtsiv Ukrajiny</i>)</li> <li>• People's Democratic Party (<i>Narodno-Demokratychna Partiya</i>)</li> <li>• Labour Ukraine (<i>Trudova Ukrayina</i>)</li> </ul>			
<p>Electoral Bloc Yuliya Tymoshenko (<i>Vyborčyj Blok Julii Tymošenko</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All-Ukrainian Union "Fatherland" (<i>Vse-Ukrainske Objednannia "Batkivščyna"</i>)</li> <li>• Ukrainian People's Party Assembly (<i>Ukrains'ka narodna partija "Sobor"</i>)</li> <li>• Ukrainian Republican Party (<i>Ukrains'ka respublikans'ka partija</i>)</li> <li>• Ukrainian Social Democratic Party (<i>Ukrains'ka social-demokratyčna partija</i>)</li> </ul>		7.2	21
Socialist Party of Ukraine ( <i>Socialistyčna partija Ukraïny</i> )		6.9	24
United Social Democratic Party of Ukraine ( <i>Social-demokratyčna partija Ukraïny [ob`jednana]</i> )		6.3	24
<p>Nataliya Vitrenko Bloc (<i>Blok Natalii Vitrenko</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine (<i>Prohresyvna socialistyčna partija Ukraïny</i>)</li> <li>• Party of Educators of Ukraine (<i>Partija osvitan Ukraïny</i>)</li> </ul>		3.2	-
Women for the Future ( <i>Žinky za majbutnje</i> )		2.1	-

Team of Winter Generation ( <i>Komanda ozimoho pokolinnja</i> )		2.0	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitutional Democratic Party (<i>Konstytucijno-demokratyčna partija</i>)</li> <li>• Liberal Democratic Party of Ukraine (<i>Liberal'no-demokratyčna partija Ukraïny</i>)</li> <li>• Party of Private Property (<i>Partija pryvatnoï vlasnosti</i>)</li> <li>• Ukrainian Peasant Democratic Party (<i>Ukrains'ka seljans'ka demokratyčna partija</i>)</li> </ul>			
Communist Party of Ukraine (renewed) ( <i>Komunistyčna partija Ukraïny - onovlena</i> )		1.4	-
Party of Greens of Ukraine ( <i>Partija Zelenych Ukraïny</i> )		1.3	-
"Apple" ( <i>Jabluko</i> )		1.2	-
Unity ( <i>Jednist'</i> )		1.1	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Democratic Union (<i>Social-demokratyčnyj sojuz</i>)</li> <li>• Young Ukraine (<i>Moloda Ukraïna</i>)</li> <li>• Ukrainian Party of Justice - Union of Veterans, Invalids, Chernobyl Survivors, Afghanistan Veterans (<i>Ukrainska partija spravedlyvosti - sojuz veteraniv, invalydiv, čornobyl'civ, afhanciv</i>)</li> </ul>			
DPU-DS		1.2	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democratic Party of Ukraine (<i>Demokratyčna partija Ukraïny</i>)</li> <li>• Democratic Union (<i>Demokratyčnyj sojuz</i>)</li> </ul>			
Non-partisans			95

Total (turnout 69.4 %)			<b>450</b>
------------------------	--	--	------------

Source: Central Election Commission of Ukraine and Brama

**[edit] 1999 presidential election**

Main article: Ukrainian presidential election, 1999

**[edit] 1998 parliamentary election**

Main article: Ukrainian parliamentary election, 1998

**e • d Summary of the 29 March 1998 Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada election results**

<b>Parties and blocks (30 parties and blocks participated in the election; 8 of them passed the required 4% barrier)</b>	<b>Popular vote</b>	<b>Proportional seats</b>	<b>Individual seats</b>	<b>Total seats</b>
Communist Party of Ukraine	24.7%	84	37	121
People's Movement of Ukraine (Rukh)	9.4%	32	14	46
Socialist Party of Ukraine/Peasants' Party of Ukraine bloc	8.6%	29	5*	34

Party of Greens of Ukraine	5.3%	19	0	19
People's Democratic Party of Ukraine	5.0%	17	11	28
Hromada	4.7%	16	8	24
Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine	4.0%	14	2	16
Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (united)	4.0%	14	3	17
Other Parties/Not affiliated	-	-	140	140
<b>Total</b>		225	220	<b>445</b>
Source: Central Election Commission of Ukraine * - one deputy was elected from the Socialist party, not the bloc and therefore accounted as not affiliated				

**Ukrainian presidential election, 2010**



### **17 January and 7 February 2010**

<b>Nominee</b>	<b>Viktor Yanukovich</b>	Yulia Tymoshenko
<b>Party</b>	Party of Regions	Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc
<b>Popular vote</b>	<b>12,481,266</b>	11,593,357
<b>Percentage</b>	48.95%	45.47%

#### **Previous**

Viktor  
Our Ukraine–People's Self-Defense Bloc

#### **President**

Yushchenko

#### **President-elect**

Viktor  
Party of Regions

Yanukovich

The **Ukrainian presidential election of 2010** is Ukraine's fifth presidential election since declaring independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. The first round was held on January 17, 2010. The run-off between Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and opposition leader Viktor Yanukovich followed on February 7, 2010.

On February 14, Viktor Yanukovich, with 48.95% of the popular vote, was declared President-elect and winner of the 2010 Ukrainian Presidential election. According to Article 104 of Ukraine's Constitution the President must be sworn into office within 30 days from the official declaration of the poll before the Ukrainian parliament. The Ukrainian Parliament has scheduled Yanukovich's inauguration for February 25.

On February 17, 2010, the Supreme Administrative Court of Ukraine, suspended the results of the election on appeal from Mrs. Tymoshenko. The court suspended the Central Election Commission of Ukraine ruling that announced that Viktor Yanukovich won the election, but did not postpone or cancel Mr. Yanukovich's inauguration. Tymoshenko withdrew her appeal on February 20, 2010.

## Summary

Nominations by parties and candidates to run in the election closed on November 6, 2009. Eighteen candidates in all have been nominated. The Central Election Committee had until November 11, 2009, to process documentation and finalize the election list.

The first round of the election was held on January 17, 2010. Voter turnout was approximately 67 percent, compared to 75 percent at the 2004 presidential election. Incumbent president Viktor Yushchenko was defeated having received only 5.45% of the vote.. Viktor Yanukovych and Yulia Tymoshenko finished first and second in the first round and faced each other in the second round ballot held on February 7. Voter turnout in the second round was approximately 69%. On February 14, with all second round votes counted, Yanukovich was officially declared a winner of the election with 48.95%, compared to Tymoshenko's 45.47%.

The election has been widely recognized and endorsed as being fair and an accurate reflection of voters' intentions by all international agencies observing the election including the OSCE and PACE.

### Summary of the 17 January and 7 February 2010 Ukrainian presidential election results

Candidates — nominating parties	First round		Second round	
	Votes	%	Votes	%
Viktor Yanukovych — Party of Regions	8,686,642	35.32	12,481,266	48.95

Yulia Tymoshenko — All-Ukrainian Union "Fatherland"	6,159,810	25.05	11,593,357	45.47
Serhiy Tihipko — Self-nominated	3,211,198	13.05		
Arseniy Yatsenyuk — Self-nominated	1,711,737	6.96		
Viktor Yushchenko — Self-nominated	1,341,534	5.45		
Petro Symonenko — Communist Party of Ukraine	872,877	3.54		
Volodymyr Lytvyn — People's Party	578,883	2.35		
Oleh Tyahnybok — All-Ukrainian Union "Freedom"	352,282	1.43		
Anatoliy Hrytsenko — Self-nominated	296,412	1.20		
Inna Bohoslovska — Self-nominated	102,435	0.41		
Oleksandr Moroz — Socialist Party of Ukraine	95,169	0.38		
Yuriy Kostenko — Ukrainian People's Party	54,376	0.22		

Liudmyla Suprun — People's Democratic Party	47,349	0.19		
Vasily Protyvsih — Self-nominated	40,352	0.16		
Oleksandr Pabat — Self-nominated	35,474	0.14		
Serhiy Ratushniak — Self-nominated	29,795	0.12		
Mykhaylo Brodskyy — Self-nominated	14,991	0.06		
Oleh Riabokon — Self-nominated	8,334	0.03		
Against all	542,819	2.20	1,113,055	4.36
Informal	405,789	1.65	305,837	1.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,588,268</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>25,493,529</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Source: Central Election Commission of Ukraine				

### Law on presidential elections

Ukraine's President is elected by a two-round first-past-the-post voting system. The first round of voting was held on January 17, 2010. As no candidate in the first round ballot had 50% or more votes the two highest polling candidates faced off in a second round ballot which was held on February 7, 2010. Victor Yanukovich received the highest vote (48.96%) and is expected to be declared the winner. Under Ukrainian law president elect must take the oath within 30 days of the declaration of the poll which must be made before February 17, 2010.

On July 24, 2009, the Verkhovna Rada (Ukrainian parliament) amended the Law on Presidential Elections reducing the official presidential campaign from 120 to 90 days. Outgoing President Viktor Yushchenko refused to sign the new law and lodged an appeal in Ukraine's Constitutional Court, but failed to outline in detail the grounds for any appeal. The speaker of the parliament, Volodymyr Lytvyn, signed the amended law into existence following the President's refusal to sign it.

Maryna Stavniychuk, deputy head of the presidential secretariat and the President's spokesperson on legal matters stated *"It is obvious that there are no serious political or legal grounds to consider the issue of the possible disruption of the presidential elections in Ukraine"*

The amended law on the Presidential elections required candidates to pay a 2,500,000 hryvnias (~308,000 USD) nomination deposit which will only be refunded to the two highest polling candidates that progressed to the second round of voting.

On October 19, 2009, the Central Election Commission of Ukraine formed the 225 territorial election districts needed for carrying out the election.

October 20, 2009, Ukraine's Constitutional Court announced its ruling declaring unconstitutional five aspects of the new law of the Presidential election. Voters abroad will no longer have to be registered with the Ukrainian consulate in order to cast a vote. The courts will retain the right to consider without limitations any application or appeal in respect to a candidate's registration or the conduct of the election. The cancellation of absentee ballots remains as does the 90 day election period and the 2.5 million hryvnia

deposit. The ruling of the Constitutional Court is not expected to impact seriously on the election as the amended legislation remains in place.

On December 21, 2009, the Central Election Commission of Ukraine formed 113 foreign polling stations.

Voters are permitted to vote at home during the Presidential election.

### **Costs**

The Central Election Commission has estimated the budget of the holding of regular presidential elections in Ukraine at 1.5 billion hryvnias (approximately 200 million US dollars) with additional costs required by candidates to fund their campaigns.

Each candidate is required to pay an election deposit of 2.5 million hryvnias (Approximately 300,000 US dollars) The deposit will be refunded to the two highest polling candidates who progress to the second round of elections.

On November 26 the Central Election Commission stated a total of 1.314 billion hryvnias is required to hold the presidential election, including 192.2 million in 2009 and 1.122 billion in 2010.

Assessments by political analysts show that each presidential candidate will have to spend at least US \$150–200mn to promote himself; this includes buying story lines in the media, visual advertising, canvassing, printing political material and, work with electoral commissions.

Chairman of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine, Oleksandr Chernenko, also commented that Presidential candidates will spend 1 billion US dollars on the election campaign.

The cost of the run-off ballot is estimated to cost US\$119 million

### **Timetable**

Ukraine's Central Electoral Commission (CEC) has set the following timetable for the conduct of the election:

- October 19: Official 90 day Election Campaign period commences
- October 20 to November 6: Nominations open
- November 9: Deadline for nomination document/submissions

CEC has five days to assess and approve or reject nominations

- November 11: Deadline for candidates to submit any corrections to documentation
- November 13: CEC to finalize registration of nominations
- November 15: CEC to publish nomination lists of candidates

CEC provides certified copies of the voters list to all candidates. Within Three days of registration Candidates must provide a statement of assets and income. Candidates allowed to commence official campaign one day after registration is finalized.

- December 9: Foreign polling stations to be set up.
- December 15: CEC to approve ballot paper format ready for printing.
- December 21: Deadline for withdrawals of candidature.
- January 2: Last day for public opinion polls to be published prior to election.
- January 9: All ballot papers to be printed and ready for distribution to polling stations/districts.
- January 15: Last day of public campaigning before polling day
- January 17: Election (First round ballot) Polling commences 8 am and closes 10 pm
- January 22: Tabulation of overseas and territorial polling place to be completed
- January 27: Determination of voting results and declaration of poll

As no single candidate had 50% or more of the total recorded vote the two highest polling candidates faced off in a second round ballot. The candidate with the highest vote in the second round will win the election.

- February 7: Final round run-off ballot
- February 17: Declaration of the election must be made within 10 days following the ballot or within 3 days of receipt of the official election protocols.

According to Article 104 of Ukraine's Constitution the President-elect within 30 days of the declaration of the poll must be sworn into office before Ukraine's parliament

- February 25: Proposed date scheduled for the inauguration of Viktor Yanukovich as president

## **Background**

In Ukraine, the previous two presidential first round ballots have traditionally occurred in October.

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, regular elections of the President of Ukraine are held on the last Sunday of the last month of the fifth year of the term of authority of the President of Ukraine. In the event of pre-term termination of authority of the President of Ukraine, elections of the President of Ukraine are held within ninety days from the day of termination of the authority.

Early Presidential elections can be held in case of presidential resignation, ill-health, impeachment or death.

The President of Ukraine is elected by the citizens of Ukraine for a five-year term, on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage, by secret ballot.

A candidate seeking election must be a citizen of Ukraine who has attained the age of thirty-five, has the right to vote, has resided in Ukraine for the past ten years prior to the day of elections, and has command of the state language as required by Article 103 of Ukraine's Constitution.

On April 1, 2009, the Verkhovna Rada designated October 25, 2009, as the date for the first round of voting. Within a week, President Yushchenko filed an appeal with the



Constitutional Court against Verkhovna Rada's October 25 date. The President's appeal argued that his inauguration on January 23, 2005, was the commencement of his five-year term of office and as such the next presidential election must be set for the last Sunday before January 23, 2010, in accordance with Article 103.

On May 13, 2009, the court ruled in Yushchenko's favor, striking out the October 25th date for the elections. On May 14, 2009, the Party of Regions leader Viktor Yanukovich stated that the presidential elections should now be held on January 17, 2010.

On June 23, 2009, the Parliament rescheduled the date for the election for Sunday January 17, 2010, with 399 lawmakers out of 442 lawmakers registered in the session hall voted "for" the resolution "On appointing of regular election of President of Ukraine".

Minister of Internal Affairs Yuriy Lutsenko said on September 21, 2009, that he believes that the lists of voters at this Presidential election will be more qualitative and more "clear" than it was at previous elections because "double names" were removed from the list. The same day the Party of Regions complained about a lot of mistakes in that list and that the number of voters fell in the Southern Ukraine and Eastern Ukraine and increased by 0.5–1% in Western Ukraine. It is the first time the state register of voters will be used in a Ukrainian election.

### **Nominated candidates**

The following candidates nominated for the Presidential elections (in ballot paper order)

- Inna Bohoslovska, member of Verkhovna Rada, unaffiliated (block *Party of Regions*)
- Mykhaylo Brodskyy, leader of the Party of Free Democrats
- Anatoliy Hrytsenko, member of Our Ukraine, former Minister of Defense Yuriy Kostenko, Ukrainian People's Party deputy of Verkhovna Rada for Our Ukraine–People's Self-Defense Bloc
- Volodymyr Lytvyn, parliamentary speaker

- Oleksandr Moroz, Socialist Party of Ukraine, former chairman of the Verkhovna Rada
- Oleksandr Pabat, Peoples' Salvation Army
- Vasily Protyvsih, Independent
- Serhiy Ratushniak
- Oleh Riabokon, Independent lawyer, Managing Partner in Magisters law firm from 1997 to 2009
- Petro Symonenko, Leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine
- Liudmyla Suprun, People's Democratic Party
- Yulia Tymoshenko, Incumbent Prime Minister leader of Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc
- Sergei Tigipko, former CEO of the National Bank of Ukraine endorsed by Labour Ukraine
- Oleh Tyahnybok, All-Ukrainian Union "Freedom", deputy of the Lviv Regional Council
- Viktor Yushchenko, Incumbent President and member of Our Ukraine
- Viktor Yanukovych, Party of Regions former Prime Minister and runner-up candidate in the 2004 presidential election
- Arseniy Yatsenyuk, former Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada member of Our Ukraine and Front for Change party

### **Excluded candidates**

All together the Central Election Commission had rejected sixteen applications for candidate registration

The Central Election Commission refused to register Oleksandr Hordiichuk, Olena Osnach, Oleksandr Luzan, Hanna Kostiv, Oleksandr Vaschenko, Oleksandr Ohorodnikov, Vasyl Handula, Yurii Petlevana, Petro Rehalo, Anatolii Polischuk, Mykhailo Hamaniuk, Oleksandr Vretyk, Artem Polezhaka, Oleh Omelchenko, Natalia Vitrenko, Mykola Melnychenko, Serhii Martyian and Serhiy Schetinin. The reason stated was due to errors in their documentation, qualifications or failure to pay the required 2.5 million hrivina nomination deposit.

Nominations closed on November 9, 2009. The Central Election Commission had until November 11 to process nomination documentations and November 13 to finalize the election list.

### **Electoral campaign**

Yatsenyuk promotion (August 2009)	"She Works" billboard (August 2009)	<i>Нем Ворюле!</i> , anti-Tymoshenko plackard, rally Dnipropetrovsk, 25 Dec 2009	Concert and rally for Yanukovych, Dnipropetrovsk, 25 Dec 2009	Anatoliy Grytsenko poster, Dnipropetrovsk, 25 Dec 2009
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	---	--

The official Presidential campaign commenced on October 19, 2009, with nominations opening on October 20 through to November 6. The "unofficial" campaign had already started during the summer of 2009 with tents of Front for Change distributing campaign material for Arseniy Yatsenyuk Front for Changes and large scale and billboards stating *Others make problems. She Works* (in the colors and letter type of Bloc Yulia Tymoshenko), and photos of Sergei Tigipko displayed in most Ukrainian towns and TV-adds of Yulia Tymoshenko and Volodymyr Lytvyn shown on national TV. According to Tymoshenko the "She Works" billboards were paid for by the Fatherland Party, and therefore they were also "social". Party of Regions deputy Andry Paruby officially requested that the prosecutor-general's office investigates the sources of financing of Tymoshenko's advertisements. He suggested that public money might have been used.

Ukraine has proven more than once the degree to which the success of an election campaign depends on the level of professionalism and political spin techniques applied in election campaigns.

The most popular candidates are former Prime Minister and leader of the Opposition party Viktor Yanukovych and current Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko.

Incumbent President Viktor Yushchenko's support has slumped from a high of 52% in 2004 to below 3% in Ukrainian public opinion polls. Most political commentators regard him as a heavy underdog who stands little chance of being re-elected to a second term of office. A recent public opinion poll indicated that 83% of Ukrainians will not vote for Yushchenko

On April 5, 2009, Arseniy Yatseniuk, former Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada announced his intention to run in the election. His popularity has slowly risen to around 12–14% and is now in third place behind Yanukovich and Tymoshenko.

According to Oxford Analytica the working relationship between President Yushchenko and his Prime Minister Tymoshenko will be further complicated by the search of Yushchenko for partners other than Tymoshenko's Bloc Yulia Tymoshenko who will ensure his re-election. Since Yushchenko dismissed Tymoshenko as Prime Minister on September 8, 2005, the relations between Tymoshenko and Yushchenko, including the Secretariat of the President of Ukraine, have been hostile. In an interview with the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* of 11 February 2009 Tymoshenko said her recent conflict with the President is a political competition and not ideological antagonisms and she emphasized that the "election struggle for the next presidential elections has virtually begun." During a visit to Brussels on February 10, 2009, Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Volodymyr Lytvyn seconded that. In late February 2009, President Yushchenko called on all Ukrainian politicians to "stop the presidential election campaign until July 1."

On June 16, 2009, Tymoshenko accused Yushchenko, Yatseniuk and Yanukovich of having the same campaign headquarters financed by (businessman and) RosUkrEnerg owner Dmytro Firtash.

Tymoshenko stated on June 22, 2009: "There is a team work on solving these issues between the President and the Prime Minister. Professional advice and support of the President will help the government during difficult times".

On August 11, 2009 Russian President Medvedev in an open letter directed at Viktor Yushchenko, raised a number of issues of concern related to the perceived "anti-Russian position of the current Ukrainian authorities". The Russian President's comments were considered by analysts and others including the President of Ukraine as Russia's interference in Ukraine's domestic affairs.

On September 12, 2009, a tour called "With Ukraine in Heart" in support of Yulia Tymoshenko kick-started on Kiev's Maidan Nezalezhnosti. The most popular singers and bands of Ukraine took part in the tour.

On September 14, 2009, the Communist Party of Ukraine, the Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (united), the Justice Party and the Union of Leftists signed an agreement on creating the bloc of leftists and center-leftists and a unitary participation in the presidential election.

The Pechersky district court in Kiev on September 22, 2009, banned "any unfair advertisement" against Tymoshenko in response to a video (allegedly made by the Party of Regions), which claimed that Tymoshenko does not deliver on her promises. The video reportedly mocked Tymoshenko's main campaign slogan "She Works," which is frequently used in her advertisements.

In October 2009 representatives of the Western Ukrainian intelligentsia called upon the candidates Yushchenko, Yatseniuk, Hrytsenko and "other representatives of national democratic forces" to withdraw in favour of Tymoshenko.

On October 6, 2009, the incumbent President Yushchenko warned that there may be attempts to use regional television and radio companies to create advantages for the government in the election campaign.

October 17, 2009, The Social-Democratic Party of Ukraine has backed a decision to create the bloc of left and center-left political forces and supported the leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine Petro Symonenko as a single candidate for the post of the Ukrainian president from left political forces

October 19 Official start of the Elections campaign 90 day period.

October 20 Candidate nomination registration opens. Oleh Riabokon first candidate to officially nominate.

October 20, Ukrainian Parliament voted to amend Ukraine's Constitution (390 out of 438 in favor) to remove provision related to Parliamentary immunity that prevents a member of parliament from being criminally liable, detained or arrested without the consent of the Verkhovna Rada. An earlier proposal to only remove immunity from the Parliament was defeated. The proposed new provisions also limits presidential immunity. The president can not be detained or arrested without the consent of the parliament however on conviction of an offense the President automatically loses office. The proposed amendments have been forwarded to Ukraine's Constitutional Court for review and will need to be reaffirmed by the parliament in February 2010

Political Analyst and senior policy fellow at the European Council on Foreign Relations, Andrew Wilson, has cast doubt on Arseny Yatseniuk, currently Ukraine's third most popular candidate, ability to maintain his meteoric rise following a decline in his ratings dropping from a high of 13% in August to 9% in October. *"Yatseniuk must look to plan B"*

On November 6 the nominations were closed. The same day a Viktor Yushchenko aide amidst concern over the recent flu outbreak which claimed 97 lives has proposed the cancellation of the January election until May 2010 which would extend the President's term of office a further six months.<sup>[124]</sup> The World Health Organisation has stated that they expect a second and third wave of infections to occur in Spring (April to June) bringing into further doubt Yushchenko's proposed cancellation. Under Ukraine's Constitution the elections can be canceled if a State of Emergency is declared. Also on November 6, 2009 the Emergencies Ministry stated it saw no grounds to introduce a state of emergency in Ukraine due to the flu epidemic.<sup>[126]</sup> On November 9 President Yushchenko said the same.

Serhy Lutsenko, the deputy head of the People's Self-Defense party expressed on November 11, 2009, concern that Viktor Yushchenko will support his past rival, Viktor Yanukovych, in a run-off election between Yanukovch and Tymoshenko.

On December 3, 2009, the Ukrainian National Council on Television and Radio Broadcasting complained that certain TV channels did not give equal conditions to all presidential candidates.

On December 11, 2009, the European People's Party EPP called on "Ukraine's democratic forces" to unite around the most democratic candidate who will win through to the presidential run-off. All-Ukrainian Union "Fatherland", the Our Ukraine People's Union, and the People's Movement of Ukraine (Rukh) are the EPP's partners in Ukraine.

On December 11, 2009, candidate Viktor Yanukovych stated that his Party of Regions possesses information that "government representatives are currently "motivating" the chairmen of election commissions and seeking options for victory in every possible way" and called for his supporters go to the Maidan Nezalezhnosti in case of election fraud.

Bloc Yulia Tymoshenko proposes a referendum on the format of Constitutional reform - Parliamentary versus Presidential system of governance

### **First round ballot**

The first round ballot was held on January 17 and was widely recognized as meeting democratic standards.

As no single candidate had received 50% or more votes in the first round ballot the two highest polling candidates, Viktor Yanukovych (35.32%) and Yulia Tymoshenko (25.05%) progressed to the second final run-off ballot which was held on February 7, 2010.

Ukraine's incumbent president, Viktor Yushchenko, with 5.45% support, came in fifth place behind Serhiy Tihipko and Arseniy Yatsenyuk who had each respectively received 13.05% and 6.69% of the vote.

## **Second round ballot**

The second round of voting between Viktor Yanukovich and Yulia Tymoshenko took place on February 7, 2010.

Exit polls indicated that Viktor Yanukovich has been elected Ukraine's next president. The National Election Poll placed Yanukovich to finish first in Sunday's runoff ballot, securing 48.7 percent of the vote with Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko on 45.5 percent.

With 100% of the ballots counted, the tally is 12,481,268 votes for Yanukovich (48.95%) and 11,593,340 votes for Tymoshenko (45.47%), giving Yanukovich a lead of 3.48%. There were 1.19% invalid votes and 4.36% of voters chose to vote "Against all" (candidates). In Kiev, the number of voter choosing "Against all" was close to 8%.

The Ukrainian Central Election Commission and international observers found no evidence of significant electoral fraud and said that the voting and counting was fair. Tymoshenko's party said that it would challenge the result in 1,000 of the country's 30,000 ballot boxes (as many as 900,000 ballots – enough to make a difference in the final outcome), claiming that the counting process was unfair.<sup>[136]</sup> Violations cited by Tymoshenko's camp included home voting and the busing of voters to polling stations, which was explicitly permitted by law.

Yanukovich's party activists rallied outside the buildings of the Higher Administrative Court of Ukraine and the Kiev Administrative Court of Appeals the days after the second round of the election.

A few days after the election, Yanukovich received congratulations from the leaders of Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey the United Kingdom, the United States, Uzbekistan, NATO and the European Union. Still, Tymoshenko refused to



concede defeat, and Tymoshenko's party promised to challenge the result. On February 17, 2010 the Administrative Court of Ukraine, suspended the results of the election on Yulia Tymoshenko's appeal. The court suspended the Central Election Commission of Ukraine ruling that announced that Viktor Yanukovich won the election. Tymoshenko withdrew her appeal on February 20, 2010 after the Higher Administrative Court in Kiev rejected her petition to scrutinize documents from election districts in Crimea and also to question election and law-enforcement officials. The same day (February 20) Tymoshenko announced that she will not challenge the results of the second round of the presidential election in the Supreme Court of Ukraine since she believed there were no legal provisions for such an appeal, although Tymoshenko also stated "an honest court will assess that Yanukovich wasn't elected President of Ukraine, and that the will of the people had been rigged".

Voting analysis showed that during the election creases started to emerge across the traditional geographical voters patterns. Tymoshenko made inroads in Yanukovich's traditional east and south Ukraine base of support, whereas Yanukovich did the same in Tymoshenko's traditional west and central Ukraine base of support.

### **Exit Polls**

All exit polls conducted during the final round of voting reported a win for Viktor Yanukovich over Yulia Tymoshenko.

<b>Polling Agency</b>	<b>Viktor Yanukovich</b>	<b>Yulia Tymoshenko</b>
National Exit Poll	48.7	45.5

TRK Ukraina	48.6	45.7
ICTV	49.8	45.2
SOCIS	49.6	44.5
FOM Center for Social and Marketing Research	49.7	44.6
Research & Branding group	50.2	44.0
Interfax-Ukraine	51.0	41.0

## Issues

The list of major issues raised in the campaign to date include

- The economy
- Health
- Housing
- Ukraine's membership of NATO and CSTO
- European Integration
- Ukraine-Russia relations
- Constitutional Reform
- Euro 2012 Football Tournament
- The status of the Russian language

According to the Director of the Penta Center for Political Studies Volodymyr Fesenko there were only small differences in the election programs of the various candidates.

## **Fraud suspicions and accusations**

According to all international organizations observing the election allegations of electoral fraud in relation to the first round ballot had been unfounded, they declared that the conduct of the elections was within internationally recognized democratic standards and a testament to the will of the people of Ukraine.

A December 2009 poll found that 82 percent of Ukrainians expect vote rigging, these fears were shared by some election observers, both international and domestic. The later also fearing the lack of an independent exit poll; which they see as essential to deterring vote fraud.

Yulia Tymoshenko, Ukraine's Prime-minister and one of the main candidates seeking election in January's poll has stated that *"We will not challenge any election returns to avoid tremors, which may bring about instability in this country. If the people elect their president, and this is not Yulia Tymoshenko, I will take this choice easy, for sure"*

Former President Leonid Kuchma has also excluded the possibility of a third round ballot. According to Kuchma, *"during the election campaign in 2004 the decision about holding the third round was political and it will not be repeated. The 2004 decision was an exclusion from a rule"*.

Viktor Baloha, former presidential secretary under Viktor Yushchenko stated *"Alarming declarations about the likely vote rigging directly point to organizational weaknesses of some candidates as the law allows for reliable barriers against any electoral fraud. For instance, any presidential candidate can send his two representatives to sit on local and regional electoral commissions, appoint observers to keep an eye on voting and counting of ballots. Proxies of candidates who have wide authority can also supervise the course of the voting". "There are more than enough supervisory tools. Other effective barriers to electoral fraud are the Central Election Commission [whose members are appointed by major parliamentary parties on a quota principle] and numerous international observers. Mass media and NGOs, notably, the Committee of Voters of Ukraine, will also be effective in helping to curb fraud. Of great importance for establishing the final tally are*

*also exit polls run by respected polling companies. they will all be used during the campaign." adding that "All the more so that there are 18 presidential candidates, some having considerable weight. That is why any declarations about the likely fraud are just attempts to justify a defeat of those who make them. Note that those candidates who are selling themselves as strong-willed and tough are most given to such declarations. In fact, such declarations expose them as would-be losers and outsiders"*

Candidates Victor Yanukovich and Yulia Tymoshenko both accused the other of intending to use vote rigging to win the election during the election campaign. Early January 2010 Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko warned that there is a real threat of "administrative pressure" being applied during the counting of votes at the presidential election. Viktor Yushchenko without providing any details has alleged that the highest threat of falsification in the first round will be applied by Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc; "because candidate Viktor Yanukovich will enter the second round in any case".

Allegations have been made that Viktor Yushchenko has made a deal with Viktor Yanukovich in order to secure a number of political positions for members of his team in exchange for supporting Viktor Yanukovich's campaign. Concern has been expressed that Viktor Yushchenko had tried to prevent news of the deal from being published by declaring it a State Secret.

A joint poll conducted by Democratic Initiatives and Ukrainian Sociology Service of January 2010 showed that less than 5% of the polled believed that the presidential election would be fair with 41.4% respondents that believed that the election results could be manipulated and 15.7% being certain that the entire vote would be rigged. According to the same poll 5.8% of those polled stated they were ready to sell their votes if the sum suited them and 1.9% of the respondents were ready to sell their votes for any presidential candidates and for any funds.

A voter casting more than one ballot, or selling her/his vote, could face as much as two years jail time.

## **Opinion polls**

January 2, 2010, was the beginning of the 15 day media blackout on reporting of election polls before the January 17 first round election.

A poll released December 15, 2009, by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems has indicated that Viktor Yanukovych (31%) as the most likely to win the Presidential election in a contest with Yulia Tymmosheko (19%). All other candidates were below 5% with Victor Yushchenko on 3.5% with a negativity rating of 83%. The survey also indicated that Ukrainians are pessimistic about the socio-political situation in the country. Seventy-four percent believe Ukraine is on a path toward instability and more than nine in ten Ukrainians are dissatisfied with the economic (96%) and political situation (92%) in the country.

According to other recent opinion polls, the Party of Regions candidate Viktor Yanukovych (25.0% to 33.3%) was placed first among viable presidential candidates, with Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko (15.5% to 18.4%) coming in second, and Front for Change candidate Arseniy Yatsenyuk (6.7% to 14.5%) in third place. Incumbent President, Viktor Yushchenko (2.0% to 3.8%) following his decline in popularity with the Ukrainian public comes in at a distant sixth place behind leader of the Communist Party Petro Symonenko (3.4% to 4.5%) and Parliamentary speaker Volodymyr Lytvyn (1.4% to 5.8%).

A survey conducted by U.S.-based International Foundation for Electoral Systems and financed by the United States Agency for International Development (November 21 to 29) lists Viktor Yushchenko as the highest negativity rating (83%) and Viktor Yanukovych with the most positive rating (42%)

An opinion poll conducted by FOM-Ukraine in September/October 2009 expected the turnout to be at least 85.1%. The poll carried out by the Oleksandr Yaremenko Institute for Social Research in December 2009 predicted (at least) a 70% turnout.

Media were prohibited by Ukrainian law from reporting the results of public opinion polls for the election (starting) from January 2 until election day on January 17, 2009.

## **International observers**

The Ukrainian Foreign Ministry expected (in November 2009) that some 600 international observers will be monitoring the elections. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) will send around 60 long-term and 600 short-term observers to Ukraine to monitor the presidential elections, Ukraine had submitted an invitation to the OSCE to monitor the elections. This electoral observation mission is headed by Portuguese politician João Soares, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly. The OSCE/ODIHR long term observation mission was officially opened on November 26, 2009. On January 12, 2009, the OSCE where not satisfied with the level of funding for salaries and transport services.

The European Union member-states will send over 700 observers to monitor the elections. The Canada Ukraine Foundation (a Canadian NGO) and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) will also send observers. The PACE delegation is led by Hungarian politician Matyas Eorsi. Late November the PACE delegation was sceptical the elections would meet the organization's standards. On December 8, 2009 Renate Wohlwend, co-rapporteur of PACE stated that PACE might continue to monitor Ukrainian politics after the country's presidential election. Wohlwend had also called on the Ukrainian parliament to amend a law on the presidential elections as soon as possible. Wohlwend expressed concern over the inclusion of a provision in Ukraine's electoral legislation giving the election commission the right to amend the electoral rolls on the day of the ballot. She expressed concern this could allow the rigging of the election results.

The Polish European Center of Geopolitical Analysis did send 20 observers to monitor signs of xenophobia during the presidential election campaign.

On December 9, 2009, candidate Victor Yanukovich at a meeting with an OSCE election observation mission stated that he is afraid Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko might rig the presidential election.

A total of 450 official observers from the European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO) will monitor the elections.

Paweł Kowal lead the delegation of the European Parliament's observers; this delegation included ten people, who cooperated closely with the delegations of observers from the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the Council of Europe, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR).

A total of 3,149 international observers did monitor the January 17 presidential election in Ukraine.

On January 18, 2010, the OSCE announced it would send same number of observers to monitor Ukraine's second round of the election as in the first round. At the same time it called for bringing Ukraine's election laws in line with international norms but nevertheless it endorsed the first round of the Ukrainian presidential poll, saying it was of "high quality" and demonstrated "significant progress".

After the second round of the election international observers and the OSCE called the election transparent and honest.

According to Serhiy Paskhalov, the head of presidential candidate Yulia Tymoshenko's main campaign office in Dnipropetrovsk, international observers were physically unable to register mass irregularities in the second round of the presidential election. According to Paskhalov six foreign observers had monitored the run-off presidential election at 469 polling stations in six electoral districts in Dnipropetrovsk region.

# Netherlands Antilles

<b>Contents</b> -----	<b>Page#</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b> -----	<b>58</b>
<b>2. Politics</b> -----	<b>60</b>
<b>3. Elections in Antilles</b> -----	<b>63</b>
<b>4. Presidential elections 2010</b> -----	<b>65</b>
<b>5. Results</b> -----	<b>66</b>
<b>6. Analysis</b> -----	<b>67</b>



## Netherlands Antilles

<b>Capital</b> (and largest city)	Willemstad
<b>Official language(s)</b>	Dutch, English, Papiamentu
<b>Government</b>	
- Monarch	Queen Beatrix
- Governor	Frits Goedgedrag
- Prime Minister	Emily de Jongh-Elhage
<b>constitutional monarchy</b>	part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
<b>Area</b>	
- Total	800 km <sup>2</sup> 309 sq mi
- Water (%)	Negligible
<b>Population</b>	
- 2009 estimate	197,041
- 2001 census	175,653
- Density	246/km <sup>2</sup> 593/sq mi
<b>GDP (PPP)</b>	2003 estimate
- Total	\$ 2.45 billion
- Per capita	\$ 11,400 (2003 est.)

### 1.INTRODUCTION

The **Netherlands Antilles** previously known as the **Netherlands West Indies** or **Dutch Antilles/West Indies**, is part of the Lesser Antilles and consists of two groups of islands in the Caribbean Sea: Curaçao and Bonaire, just off the Venezuelan coast; and Sint Eustatius, Saba and Sint Maarten, located southeast of the Virgin Islands. The islands form an autonomous part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The islands' economy depends mostly upon tourism, international financial services, international commerce, shipping and petroleum.

The Netherlands Antilles are scheduled to be dissolved as a unified political entity on October 10, 2010, so that the five constituent islands will attain new constitutional statuses within the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

## **History**

Both the leeward (Alonso de Ojeda, 1499) and windward (Christopher Columbus, 1493) island groups were discovered by Spain, but only the leeward islands were settled by them. In the 17th century, the islands were conquered by the Dutch West India Company and were used as military outposts and trade bases. In the late 18th century St. Eustatius became the most prosperous island of the Northeastern Caribbean, earning the nickname "The Golden Rock." Both Curaçao and Sint Eustatius became prominent in the slave trade. Slavery was abolished in 1863.

In 1954, the status of the islands was up-graded from a colonial territory to a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as a separate country within the kingdom. The island of Aruba was part of the Netherlands Antilles until 1986, when it was granted *status aparte*, becoming yet another part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as a separate country within the kingdom.

Between June 2000 and April 2005, each island of the Netherlands Antilles had a referendum on its future status. The four options that could be voted on were:

- closer ties with the Netherlands
- remaining within the Netherlands Antilles

- autonomy as a country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands (*status aparte*)
- independence

Of the five islands, Sint Maarten and Curaçao voted for *status aparte*, Saba and Bonaire voted for closer ties to the Netherlands, and Sint Eustatius voted to stay within the Netherlands Antilles.

On November 26, 2005 a Round Table Conference (RTC) was held between the governments of the Netherlands, Aruba, the Netherlands Antilles, and each island in the Netherlands Antilles. The final statement to emerge from the RTC stated that autonomy for Curaçao and Sint Maarten, plus a new status for Bonaire, Saba, and Sint Eustatius would come into effect by July 1, 2007. On October 12, 2006, the Netherlands reached an agreement with Saba, Bonaire, and Sint Eustatius; this agreement would make these islands special municipalities.

On November 3, 2006, Curaçao and Sint Maarten were granted autonomy in an agreement, but this agreement was rejected by the then island council of Curaçao on November 28. The Curaçao government was not sufficiently convinced that the agreement would provide enough autonomy for Curaçao. On July 9, 2007 the new island council of Curaçao approved the agreement previously rejected in November 2006.

## **Constitution**

The head of state is the ruling monarch of the Netherlands, who is represented in the Netherlands Antilles by a governor. A council of ministers, chaired by a prime minister, forms the local government. Together with the governor, who holds responsibility for external affairs and defense, it forms the executive branch of the government.

The legislative branch is two-layered. Delegates of the islands are represented in the government of the Netherlands Antilles, but each island has its own government that takes care of the daily affairs on the island.

The Netherlands Antilles are not part of the European Union. Since 2006 the Islands have

given rise to diplomatic disputes between Venezuela and the Netherlands. Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez claims that the Netherlands might allow the United States to install military bases that would be necessary for what he views as a planned U.S. invasion of Venezuela. Curaçao is under consideration as a Cooperative Security Location, not a full Main Operating Base.

### **Future status**

The Netherlands Antilles is to be disbanded on October 10, 2010. The idea of the Netherlands Antilles as a state never enjoyed the full support of all of the islands, and political relations between islands were often strained. Aruba seceded from the Netherlands Antilles in 1986, and formed its own state within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The desire for secession has also been strong in Sint Maarten.

In 2004, a commission of the governments of the Netherlands Antilles and the Netherlands reported on a future status for the Netherlands Antilles. The commission advised a revision of the Statute of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in order to dissolve the Netherlands Antilles.

Two new associated states within the Kingdom of the Netherlands would be formed, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Meanwhile, Bonaire, Saba, and Sint Eustatius would become a direct part of the Netherlands as special municipalities (*bijzondere gemeente*), a form of "public body" (*openbaar lichaam*) as article 134 of the Dutch Constitution. These municipalities will resemble ordinary Dutch municipalities in most ways (they will have a mayor, aldermen and a municipal council, for example) and will introduce most Dutch law. Residents of these three islands will also be able to vote in Dutch and European elections.

There are, however, some derogations for these islands. Social security, for example, will not be on the same level as it is in the Netherlands. Furthermore, it was decided in November 2008 that the official currency will be the U.S. dollar and not the Euro. All five of the island territories may also continue to access the Common Court of Justice of Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles (with the Joint Court probably receiving a new name). The three islands will also have to involve the Dutch Minister of Foreign Relations before they can make

agreements with countries in the region.

Originally the term used for Bonaire, Saba, and St. Eustatius to describe their expected association with the Netherlands was "Kingdom Islands" (*Koninkrijkseilanden*). The Dutch province of North Holland has offered the three new municipalities the opportunity to become part of the province.

Additionally, the Kingdom government would consist of the government of the Netherlands and one mandated minister per Caribbean country. The special municipalities would be represented in the Kingdom Government by the Netherlands, as they can vote for the Dutch parliament.

The Netherlands has proposed that the Treaty of Lisbon allow the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba to opt for the status of *Outermost Region (OMR)* also called *Ultra Peripheral Region (UPR)*, if they wish.

## Islands



Map showing French Saint-Martin (north) and Dutch Sint Maarten (south).

The Netherland Antilles have no major administrative divisions, although each island has its own local government.

The two island groups of which the Netherlands Antilles consists are:

- the "Leeward Islands" (*Benedenwindse Eilanden*), part of the Leeward Antilles island chain off the Venezuelan coast (along with Aruba) (ABC islands).
  - Bonaire, including an islet called Klein Bonaire ("Little Bonaire")
  - Curaçao, including an islet called Klein Curaçao ("Little Curaçao")
- the "Windward Islands" (*Bovenwindse Eilanden*) east of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (SSS islands). These are part of what are in English called the Leeward Islands, but in e.g. French, Spanish, Dutch and the English spoken locally these are considered part of the *Windward Islands*.
  - Saba
  - Sint Eustatius
  - Sint Maarten, the southern half of the island Saint Martin (the northern half, Saint-Martin, is an overseas collectivity of France).

## **Elections in the Netherlands Antilles**

The Netherlands Antilles have a multi-party system, with numerous parties in which no one party often has a chance of gaining power alone, and parties must work with each other to form coalition governments.

The Netherlands Antilles elect a legislature. The **Estates** (*Staten*) have 22 members, elected for a four year term in three multi-seat constituencies and 2 single-seat constituencies.

## Netherlands Antilles general election, 2006

### Summary of the 27 January 2006 Estates of the Netherlands Antilles election results

Parties	Island	Votes	%	Seats
Party for the Restructured Antilles ( <i>Partido Antiá Restrukturá</i> )	Curaçao	18,187	20.85	5
New Antilles Movement ( <i>Movishon Antia Nobo</i> )	Curaçao	13,123	15.05	3
Party Workers' Liberation Front 30th of May ( <i>Partido Frente Obrero Liberashon 30 Di Mei</i> )	Curaçao	9,582	10.99	2
National People's Party ( <i>Partido Nashonal di Pueblo</i> )	Curaçao	7,765	8.91	2
Forsa Kòrsou	Curaçao	6,658	7.64	2
Labour Party People's Crusade ( <i>Partido Laboral krusado Popular</i> )	Curaçao	4,390	5.03	0
National Alliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sint Maarten Patriotic Alliance</li> <li>• National Progressive Party</li> </ul>	Sint Maarten	4,301	4.93	2

Democratic Party Sint Maarten ( <i>Democratische Partij Sint Maarten</i> )	Sint Maarten	4,122	4.73	1
LPNA	Curaçao	3,851	4.42	0
Bonaire Patriotic Union ( <i>Union Patriotico Bonairano</i> )	Bonaire	3,678	4.22	2
Sovereign People (Pueblo Soberano)	Curaçao	3,360	3.85	0
PDB-Paboso-ON <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bonaire Democratic Party (<i>Partido Democratico Bonairano</i>)</li> <li>• Bonaire Social Party (<i>Partido Boneriano Sosial</i>)</li> <li>• Obrero Novo</li> </ul>	Bonaire	2,947	3.38	1
Democratic Party ( <i>Democratische Partij</i> )	Curaçao	2,638	3.03	0
People's Progressive Alliance	Sint Maarten	1,712	1.96	0
Democratic Party Sint Eustatius ( <i>Democratische Partij Sint Eustatius</i> )	Sint Eustatius		0.5	1
Windwards Islands People's Movement	Saba		0.5	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>22</b>
Source: E-politika				

## Netherlands Antilles general election, 2010

**General elections** in the Netherlands Antilles took place on 22 January 2010. Voters elected the 22 members of the Estates, or parliament, of the Netherlands Antilles. It will



likely be the country's last general election, as the Netherlands Antilles will cease to exist as a country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 10 October 2010. The Netherlands Antilles currently consists of the Caribbean islands of Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten.

### **Election background**

The Council of Ministers of the Netherlands Antilles announced on 16 September 2009, that it had chosen 22 January 2010 as the official date for the upcoming general election. Voter registration for the election will end in November 2009. Antillean political parties who wish to contest the election must submit their list of candidates by the first week of December 2009.

There was some disagreement among politicians in the Netherlands Antilles as to the exact date of the upcoming election. Some politicians, including the Minister of Constitutional Affairs Roland Duncan, advocated an election date of 29 January 2010, instead. However, the 29 January date was ultimately rejected because the annual Tumba Festival also takes place on Curaçao on that date.

Lawmaker Glenn Sulvaran of the Curaçao based Party for the Restructured Antilles (PAR) argued against the original proposed 29 January date, noting that elections are not held during the carnival season on St. Maarten or other islands, so the general election should not conflict with the Tumba Festival. Minister of Constitutional Affairs Roland Duncan rejected that argument, noting that the festival could be rescheduled for an event as important as a general election. Duncan criticized the perception that Curacao's interests dominated those of other islands in the Netherlands Antilles, "Sometimes I have to wonder how serious we are. This is a prime example of how much of a farce the Netherlands Antilles is. What is best for Curaçao automatically has to be best for the other islands as well."

A date of 22 January 2010, was ultimately agreed upon by the Council of Ministers.

## Results

On Curaçao, the PAR got the most seats, and are expected to form the next government.

### Summary of the 22 January 2010 Estates of the Netherlands Antilles election results

Parties	Island	Votes	%	Seats	+/-
Party for the Restructured Antilles ( <i>Partido Antiá Restrukturá</i> )	Curaçao	26,641		6	+1
List of Change ( <i>Lista di Kambio</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Antilles Movement</li> <li>• Forsa Kòrsou</li> <li>• Niun Paso Atras</li> </ul>	Curaçao	23,552		5	—
Sovereign People ( <i>Pueblo Soberano</i> )	Curaçao	10,789		2	+2
National People's Party ( <i>Partido Nashonal di Pueblo</i> )	Curaçao	6,494		1	-1
Party Workers' Liberation Front 30th of May ( <i>Partido Frente Obrero Liberashon 30 Di Mei</i> )	Curaçao	4,373		0	-2
Democratic Party ( <i>Democratische Partij</i> )	Curaçao	1,815		0	—
Party for an Emancipated People ( <i>Partido un Pueblo Emansipa</i> )	Curaçao	311		0	—
Movement Opposing Isla Refinery ( <i>Movementu Solushon Isla</i> )	Curaçao	195		0	—

National Alliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sint Maarten Patriotic Alliance</li> <li>• National Progressive Party</li> </ul>	Sint Maarten	6,939		3	+1
Democratic Party Sint Maarten ( <i>Democratische Partij Sint Maarten</i> )	Sint Maarten	3,560		0	-1
People's Progressive Alliance	Sint Maarten	916		0	—
Bonaire Patriotic Union ( <i>Union Patriotico Bonairano</i> )	Bonaire	3,673		2	—
Bonaire Democratic Party ( <i>Partido Democratico Bonairano</i> )	Bonaire	2,720		1	—
List of Change ( <i>Lista di Kambio</i> )	Bonaire	1,126		0	—
Democratic Party Sint Eustatius ( <i>Democratische Partij Sint Eustatius</i> )	Sint Eustatius	602		1	—
Progressive Labour Party	Sint Eustatius	341		0	—
Windwards Islands People's Movement	Saba	393		1	—
<b>Total</b>				<b>22</b>	—
Sources: Amigoe Bonaire Reporter St. Maarten Island Time					