



## COMMITTEE OF VOTERS OF UKRAINE

ALL-UKRAINIAN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

спостерігачі  
спостереження  
вибори  
місцеві вибори  
сільська громада  
територіальна громада  
кандидат  
спостерігач  
міська громада  
громада  
право  
законотдавство  
законотдавство  
комісія  
засідання  
громада  
партиїні списки  
ОТГ  
спостерігач  
закон  
члени комісії  
громада  
члени ДВК  
мажоритарщик  
вибори  
партиїні списки  
об'єднана громада

# REPORT

CVU report on the results of long-term and short-term monitoring of local elections on June 30, 2019



British Embassy  
Kyiv



**CVU report on the results of long-term and short-term monitoring of local elections on June 30, 2019** was developed by NGO “Committee of Voters of Ukraine” and was prepared within the project “Informational and educational campaign on the first local elections in the newly established amalgamated territorial communities (ATC) and election monitoring”, implemented with the financial support of the United Kingdom Government. The opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of the United Kingdom Government.

# Scheduling Elections

On April 20, 2019, the Central Election Commission scheduled the first elections of deputies of village, settlement, city councils of amalgamated territorial communities and of corresponding village, settlement, city heads in 66 amalgamated territorial communities on June 30, 2019 (the CEC Resolution №846). The elections were scheduled in Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zhytomyr, Zaporizhia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Kharkiv, Kherson, Khmelnytsky, Cherkassy, Chernivtsi and Chernihiv oblasts. The first local elections took place in 7 city, 14 settlement and 45 village communities.



Also, on June 30, 2019, additional, interim and repeated local elections were scheduled in a number of territorial communities.

## Establishment and activity of election commissions

On April 22, the CEC adopted the Calendar plan of main organizational events to prepare and conduct the first elections of deputies of village, settlement, city councils of amalgamated territorial communities and corresponding village, settlement and city heads on June 30, 2019 (Resolution №852).

On May 11, the electoral process was officially launched. Village, settlement, city election commissions should have been established and their composition should have been formed by May 18 due to scheduling the first local elections.



**CVU approves that territorial election commission were established in accordance with the requirements of the electoral law and in terms required by the law.**

There were some problems in TEC work due to inadequate material and technical support, as well as due to improper financing of commissions. Most commissions' members had previous experience in TEC.

Regarding parties' representation in TECs, the situation was as follows depending on the region: Zhytomyr oblast – Batkivshchyna had the largest representation, Zaporizhia oblast – Batkivshchyna and Opposition bloc, Kirovohrad oblast – Batkivshchyna, PPB Solidarity, Radical party of Oleh Liashko (RPL), Odesa oblast – Batkivshchyna, PPB Solidarity, Poltava oblast – PPB Solidarity, Batkivshchyna, Agrarian Party of Ukraine, Rivne oblast – PPB Solidarity, Batkivshchyna, RPL, Sumy oblast – Agrarian Party of Ukraine, Batkivshchyna, PPB Solidarity, Nash Krai, Kherson oblast – RPL, Batkivshchyna, PPB Solidarity, Opposition bloc.

TECs conducted their first meetings timely and met quorum requirements. Single-mandate and territorial election constituencies were established timely (by May 22) and in accordance with the requirements of current legislation. TEC decisions usually were made public in accordance with the requirements of the law. Some TECs published their decisions in social networks (for example, Drabiv ATC of Cherkasy oblast published decisions on the Facebook page).

Precinct election commissions should have been formed by June 14.



**CVU states that the process of precinct election commissions formation was held in accordance with the requirements of current legislation.**

Most commissions' members had experience in election commissions (usually more than 60% of commissions' members). Some of them worked at PECs at presidential elections on March 31, 2019. There were just few replacements of PEC members.

We observed some difficulties with PECs' formation in the Vinnytsia oblast, where almost all PECs were formed upon recommendation of the head of the respective TEC. In general, parties were not active in nominating PEC members, so in such PECs commission members were submitted by the respective TECs. In particular, this situation was observed in Kharkiv (Oleksiiivka ATC), Zhytomyr (Slovechanska ATC), and Rivne oblasts.

According to CVU observers, Batkivshchyna Party was the most active in nominating candidates for PEC members, it submitted the largest number of candidates. Batkivshchyna was a single political party which nominated candidates for PEC members in Slovechansk ATC of Zhytomyr oblast. The party was also the most represented in Malyn ATC in Rivne oblast, in Chernivtsi oblast (more than 70 PEC members), Vinnytsia oblast (more than 30 PEC members), Kirovohrad oblast (Batkivshchyna Party had 21 PEC members, Agrarian Party of Ukraine - 16 members, and RPL - 9 members), in Odesa oblast (most nominations were from Batkivshchyna and Opposition bloc), in Luhansk oblast (most nominations were from VO Batkivshchyna and Nash Krai). Agrarian Party of Ukraine and Radical Party of Oleh Liashko also were relatively active in nominating candidates for commission members. Some other parties were active in nominating commission members only in some regions: Nash Krai (Mykolayiv oblast), BPP Solidarity, Opposition bloc (Odesa oblast), Volia (Sumy oblast), People's Front (Ternopil oblast)

As it always happens, PEC members were unsatisfied with the low level of their labour remuneration. In particular, such complaints were recorded in Zhytomyr and Poltava oblasts. In Poltava oblast, PEC members complained that the funds for organizing elections were not received timely, so procurement operations were done “on trust” with personal guarantees of commissions’ members.

There were just few violations in PECs work. In Odesa oblast in Ivanivka rayon, Ivanivka TEC while appointing PEC members in Buyalnyk village included 2 PEC members who were registered in different locations. In Kyiv oblast (Boguslav ATC), there were problems with people nominated for commission members from candidates for head of ATC, as commission members were sometimes unaware that they were nominated for PEC members.



**There were significant problems during PEC forming in Hlevaha ATC in Kyiv oblast.**

PEC formation by Vasylkiv rayon TEC was completed without a quorum, in a closed regime and under the influence of one of the candidates for position of settlement head of ATC. Kyiv District Administrative Court found the decision to create PEC of Vasylkiv rayon TEC unlawful and cancelled it.



**According to CVU observers, PEC meetings took place timely and in accordance with the requirements of current legislation.**

Some delays in commissions’ work were observed in Kirovohrad and Poltava oblasts (in Novyi Buh town, meetings were not properly organized, in particular, there was no free access to public information concerning elections to ATCs in city council’s premises, where the commission was located). Some technical problems in commissions’ work were observed in Odesa oblast (in Velykoplotske village and Zelenogirske village some resolutions and minutes of PEC meetings were issued without indicated time - CVU observers pointed out such mistakes to PEC members).

Voter lists were properly prepared, there were only few complaints on their quality, and as usual problems were about so-called “dead souls” in voter lists.

# Nomination and registration of candidates

participated in local elections  
on June 30, 2019

**36**  
political parties

In total  
in Ukraine

**352**  
political parties

## List of parties that have decided that their local organizations participate in the elections

- 1 Agrarian Party of Ukraine
- 2 PARTY "PETRO POROSHENKO BLOC "SOLIDARITY"
- 3 Party of Veterans of Afghanistan
- 4 Party of Pensioners of Ukraine
- 5 Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Ukraine
- 6 Political party "Volia"
- 7 Political party All-Ukrainian Union "Batkivshchyna"
- 8 Political party All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda"
- 9 Political party All-Ukrainian Union "CHERKASHCHANY"
- 10 POLITICAL PARTY "CIVIC MOVEMENT OF MYKOLA TOMENKO "NATIVE COUNTRY"

---

11	POLITICAL PARTY "CIVIC MOVEMENT "PEOPLE'S CONTROL"
12	Political party "Civil Position"
13	Political party "European Party of Ukraine"
14	Political Party United Center
15	POLITICAL PARTY "ZA KONKRETNI SPRAVY"
16	Political Party Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists
17	Political party "People's Movement of Ukraine"
18	Political party "PEOPLE'S FRONT"
19	POLITICAL PARTY "NATIONAL CORPUS"
20	Political party "Nash Krai"
21	Political party "SAMOPOMICH" Union"
22	POLITICAL PARTY "OSNOVA"
23	Political party "RIGHT SECTOR"
24	Political party "Radical Party of Oleh Liashko"
25	Political party "Native city"
26	Political party "REASONABLE FORCE"
27	Political party "Power of People"
28	POLITICAL PARTY "SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY"
29	POLITICAL PARTY "UKRAINA SLAVETNA"
30	Political party "Ukrainian Galician party"
31	Political party "Ukrainian Orthodox Assembly"

---

32	POLITICAL PARTY “UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION OF PATRIOTS – UKROP”
33	Socialist Party of Ukraine
34	Ukrainian Sea Party of Serhii Kivalov
35	Ukrainian People’s Party
36	Ukrainian Republican Party

**Thus, five highly rated political parties ignored the elections in amalgamated territorial communities.**



These are political parties “Servant of the People”, “Opposition Platform - For Life”, “Holos (Voice)”, “Strength and Honor” and “Opposition bloc”.

CVU evaluates the process of nomination and registration of candidates as being held in accordance with the current legislation. The number of nominees proves that the elections were competitive.



In general, the parties that nominated most candidates were Batkivshchyna, Agrarian Party of Ukraine, RPL, PPB Solidarity, Nash Krai, UKROP.

**The statistics in city/town ATCs are as follows  
(elections of deputies):**

	<b>Nominated candidates</b>
Agrarian Party of Ukraine	196
Political party All-Ukrainian Union "Batkivshchyna"	194
PARTY "PETRO POROSHENKO BLOC "SOLIDARITY"	159
Political party «Radical Party of Oleh Liashko»	140
Political party "Nash Krai"	133
POLITICAL PARTY "UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION OF PATRIOTS – UKROP"	114
Political party "SAMOPOMICH" Union"	72
Political party "People's Movement of Ukraine"	71
Political party All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda"	68
Political party "Volia"	54
Political party "PEOPLE'S FRONT"	51
Political party "Civil Position"	48
Political party "REASONABLE FORCE"	45
Ukrainian Republican Party	35
Political party "Ukrainian Galician party"	34
POLITICAL PARTY "NATIONAL CORPUS"	32

POLITICAL PARTY «SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY»	27
Party of Veterans of Afghanistan	27
Political party “Ukrainian Orthodox Assembly”	27
Socialist Party of Ukraine	27
POLITICAL PARTY “UKRAINA SLAVETNA”	25
Political party “Native city”	25
POLITICAL PARTY “CIVIC MOVEMENT OF MYKOLA TOMENKO “NATIVE COUNTRY”	23
Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Ukraine	15
Political party “Power of People”	15
Political party “RIGHT SECTOR”	13
POLITICAL PARTY “OSNOVA”	11

## ZHYTOMYR oblast

In Zhytomyr oblast in Stryiva ATC, there were 22 seats and 61 candidates (22 candidates from Batkivshchyna, 13 - RPL, 6 - PPB Solidarity, the rest were self-nominated), and 4 candidates for the post of head of ATC.

## SUMY oblast

In Sumy oblast in Bilopilsk ATC, 183 candidates were registered for 26 seats, 5 persons were registered for the post of head of ATC.

## VINNYTSIA oblast

In Vinnytsia oblast in Lityn ATC, there were 26 vacant seats for deputies and 97 candidates (all self-nominees) were registered, as well as 9 candidates (all self-nominated) were registered for the post of head, in Teplyk ATC there were 26 vacant seats and 126 candidates (most self-nominees, several candidates from Batkivschyna, People's Front, Volia, UKROP, and Samopomich), in Pavivka ATC there were 22 seats and 65 candidates, as well as 5 candidates for the post of head (1 from European Party of Ukraine and 4 - self-nominated), in Sobolivka ATC there were 16 vacant seats and 51 candidates, as well as 2 candidates for head of ATC.

## RIVNE oblast

In Rivne oblast in Malyn ATC, there were 66 candidates for 22 seats (13 from Batkivshchyna, 9 from RPL, 44 were self-nominated candidates), as well as 4 self-nominated candidates for the post of head. In Stepan ATC, there were 76 candidates for 22 seats (Batkivshchyna - 21, UKROP - 16, Svoboda - 3, self-nomination - 36), and 4 candidates for the post of head (1 - Svoboda, 3 - self-nomination).

## POLTAVA oblast

In Poltava oblast in Novoselytsia ATC, there were 22 seats and 57 candidates (22 - Batkivshchyna, 8 - UKROP, 2 - Volia, 9 - Agrarian Party of Ukraine, 4 - RPL, 1 - Samopomich), 3 candidates were nominated for the post of head of ATC.

## **VOLYN oblast**

In Volyn oblast (Marianivka ATC), 127 candidates were registered for 26 seats of deputies, 8 candidates for the position of head of ATC (6 self-nominated, 1 - Svoboda, 1 - RPL).

## **CHERKASY oblast**

In Cherkasy oblast in Drabiv ATC, 90 candidates were nominated for 26 seats (26 - Batkivshchyna, 8 - Agrarian Party of Ukraine, 18 - Cherkashchany, 1 - National Corpus), 7 candidates were registered for the position of head of ATC (5 self-nominated, 1 - Batkivshchyna, 1 - Agrarian Party of Ukraine). In Vynohrad ATC 14 deputies had to be elected and 40 candidates were registered for the positions (12 - Batkivshchyna, 7 - Cherkashchany, 7 - Osnova, 6 - RPL), and 5 candidates were registered for the head of ATC (3 self-nominated, 1 - Batkivshchyna, 1 - RPL).

## **CHERNIVTSI oblast**

In Chernivtsi oblast in Karapchiv ATC, there were 31 candidates for 22 seats (22 from Batkivshchyna, 5 from RPL, and 4 self-nominated), and 2 candidates for the post of head of ATC. In Vanchykvitsi ATC, there were 39 candidates for 26 seats, and 7 candidates for the position of head of ATC.

## **IVANO- FRANKIVSK oblast**

In Ivano-Frankivsk oblast in Dolyna ATC, 376 candidates were registered for 35 seats, and 10 candidates were registered for the position of head of ATC (6 - self-nomination, 1 - Samopomich, 1 - Agrarian Party of Ukraine, 1 - Batkivshchyna, 1 - Svoboda).

## **MYKOLAYIV oblast**

In Mykolayiv oblast in Novyi Buh ATC, 255 candidates from 12 political parties were registered for 24 seats, and 10 candidates for the position of head of ATC. In other ATCs the situation is as follows. Snihurivka ATC: 26 deputies were elected, 130 candidates were registered (27 - Nash Krai, 27 - Agrarian Party of Ukraine, 25 - Batkivshchyna, 24 - PPB Solidarity, 18 - Reasonable Power, 7 - RPL, 2 - People's Movement of Ukraine), 2 candidates (both self-nominees) have registered for the post of head of ATC. Horohivske village ATC: 22 deputies were elected, 56 candidates were registered (9 - Nash Krai, 15 - Agrarian Party of Ukraine, 13 - Batkivshchyna, 6 - PPB Solidarity), 3 candidates were registered for the position of head of ATC. Bereznehuvate ATC: 26 deputies were elected, 150 candidates were registered, and 10 candidates were registered for the position of head of ATC.

## **KHERSON oblast**

In Kherson oblast in Mylove ATC 61 candidates were registered for 14 seats (14 - Batkivshchyna, 8 - Agrarian Party of Ukraine, 7 - PPB Solidarity, 6 - Smopomich, 4 - RPL, 3 - Nash Krai, 19 - self nomination). In Shliahove ATC, 60 candidates were registered for 14 seats, and 3 candidates for the post of head of ATC.

## ODESSA oblast

In Odesa oblast in Velykoploske ATC, there were 22 seats and 67 candidates, as well as 4 candidates for the post of head of ATC. In Zelenogirske ATC, there were 124 candidates for 26 seats, and 11 candidates for the position of head of ATC.

### **A large number of candidates who have run in the election are acting community heads or local deputies.**

For example, in all five ATCs of Vinnytsia oblast, acting heads were running for heads of ATCs, and 60% of acting deputies were running for positions of deputies. In Rivne oblast in Malyn ATC 16 acting deputies and 2 village heads ran in the election, in Stepan ATC 18 acting deputies and 2 acting heads ran in the election. In Cherkasy oblast in Drabiv ATC acting village head and 18 acting deputies (out of 24 deputies) of local council ran in the election. In Kherson oblast in Mylove ATC 16 acting deputies of local council ran in the election. In Ivano-Frankivsk oblast in Dolyna ATC 22 out of 26 acting deputies ran in the election, as well as acting mayor of Dolyna ran for post of head of ATC.



### **Some candidates changed the organisation which nominated them compared to 2015 local elections when they also ran.**

For example, in Vinnytsia oblast in Lityn settlement, the head of community ran in 2015 from Batkivshchyna and in the June 30 elections as a self-nominated candidate. In Kirovohrad oblast in Petrivske ATC, 9 candidates who ran from PPB Solidarity in 2015 ran into this election as self-nominated candidate. In Chernihiv oblast in Borzna ATC, the candidate for the position head of ATC ran in 2015 from Batkivshchyna, and in the elections of June 30 he was nominated from Samopomich.



### **CVU observers recorded a problem that so-called 'clones' were registered in some communities.**

Thus, in Kyiv oblast in Boguslav two candidates with the name Dyachenko were registered: one of them was acting mayor, the other was an 18-year-old citizen. The



'clone' of the acting village head Balaguta Oleksander Mykhailovych - Balaguta of Oleksander Oleksandrovych was also registered in Tsybliv ATC.

## Campaigning



**According to CVU regional observers, the level of campaigning activity was rather low.** Among the political parties, a relatively prominent campaign was conducted by Batkivshchyna and Agrarian Party of Ukraine. Less active were the RPL and PPB Solidarity. In some oblasts, Cherkashchany (Cherkasy oblast), UKROP party (Rivne oblast), Svoboda (Volyn oblast), and Nash Krai (Luhansk oblast) were more active.

Campaigning usually was limited to personal meetings of candidates with voters. For example, on June 22, candidate V. Fyshchuk visited Marianivka village and Buzhany village of Marianivka ATC (Volyn oblast) to meet with voters.

The most common form of agitation was the so-called door-to-door technology, in which candidates personally visit citizens for agitation.

Campaigning materials were used only occasionally. In Cherkasy oblast (Samhorodok village, Rotmistrivka ATC), only one candidate used printed campaigning materials, which he registered in TEC. In Ivano-Frankivsk oblast (Dolyna ATC) almost the entire campaign was reduced to distributing leaflets and installing several campaign tents. In Cherkasy oblast in Drabiv and Vynohrad, there were debates of candidates for the post of head of ATC.



**CVU observers noted that campaigning was mainly held in compliance with the requirements of current legislation. There were just few cases of use of dirty technologies (attempts of vote-buying, use of administrative resources).** In Vinnytsia oblast, the leaders of Lityn RSA were involved in campaigning for one of

the candidates being an official: employees of municipal institutions and organizations were instructed to vote for this candidate. According to Part 2 of Article 60 of the Law “On local elections” candidates holding positions in state authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government bodies, military units (formations), state or municipal enterprises, institutions, organizations (including (part-time job), can’t engage in election campaigning their subordinates and can’t use for any work related to campaigning their official vehicles, communications, equipment, premises, and other resources at work, as well as use production or staff meetings for holding election campaign.

Placement of campaign materials without indications of source data was also considered as violation. Thus, in Volyn oblast, 2 billboards without original source data were placed in the village of Maryanivka on behalf of self-nominated candidate O. Maryshchuk. According to Part 2 of Article 56 of the Law on Local Elections, the printed campaign material should contain information about ordering customer and printing house, its circulation, information about the persons responsible for publication. Distribution of printed campaigning materials without the above information is prohibited.

CVU observers also reported on the use of black PR technologies related to dissemination of negative information about candidates. Thus, in Cherkasy oblast (Drabiv ATC), negative information was distributed in local regional groups of social networks about one of the candidates for position of head of ATC S. Orel, acting head of culture department in RSA. In addition, technology of spreading rumours has been used as usually — local citizens were deliberately intimidated with the consequences if a certain candidate wins election. For example, in Kherson oblast, opponents of one of the candidates for the post of head of ATC told the villagers that in case the candidate wins their ATC will be attached to the rayon centre, the city of Berislav.

# Election Day



**According to CVU, Election Day in general passed in accordance with the norms of current legislation and without significant violations that could influence the result of citizens' will.** CVU's

official observers recorded a number of problems and violations during organization of the voting process and in preparation for it. However, these violations were not systemic and couldn't influence significantly the results of citizens' will. The most common violations were mistakes in work of precinct election commissions, attempts to issue ballots to persons without proper documents, violation of secrecy of vote, campaigning on election day and distribution of provocative campaigning materials.

On election day, there were attempts of non-admission of observers to observe elections. In Mykolaiv oblast in Novomariivka village PEC members tried to deny access of CVU observer to the morning session of commission, believing that an observer has the right to be present at polling station only since 8 A.M. After discussion with commission members with references to the norms of the Law, the commission allowed CVU representative to observe.

As it usually happens in rural areas, there were attempts to issue ballots without proper documents. Thus, in Rivne oblast in Sestriatyn village of Radyvylivskiy rayon several attempts to issue ballots without providing passport were recorded. Voters explained their desire to vote without a document by the fact that commission members personally know them. In Kuzmivka village of Sarny rayon of Rivne oblast, the elderly couple wanted to vote without passports. However, when CVU representative started filming video to record this fact, commission members explained them that it is not allowed to vote without a passport. There were also recorded attempts to issue ballots without proper documents in Horokhiv ATC of Mykolaiv oblast. Finally, the PEC refused to issue ballots to persons without documents. In Bereznehuvate settlement, there

was a conflict between a voter and PEC members at the polling station. The commission, acting within the law, did not issue a ballot paper to the voter as a citizen provided a driver's license. In Novooleksandrivka village voter came to vote with a photocopy of the passport, so the commission lawfully refused a person to issue a ballot paper.

On election day there were some problems related to violation of the secrecy of voting. Thus, in Mykolaiv oblast at the polling station in the Mihia village of Pervomaisky rayon cabins for secret ballot were equipped and located incorrectly by the PEC. As a result, voters could observe how other citizens vote. The commission eliminated the violation after CVU observers expressed their concerns.

Dissemination of provocative agitation materials also was the problem on Election day. Thus, CVU observers reported dissemination of provocative agitation materials in Pologivsk ATC of Zaporizhia oblast. On the eve of Election day agitation leaflets were distributed to mailboxes of local residents. The leaflets contained an appeal to support "Batkivschyn" party in the elections. The leaflets indicated that the "Servant of the People" party is at the stage of forming their branches, and therefore in elections of Pologivsk ATC people should support Batkivshchyna party, which supposedly is a partner of "Servant of the People" in the parliament. The leaflets were made in style of the "Servant of the People" party. Representatives of Batkivshchyna oblast organization informed CVU that they have no connection with the distribution of such materials.

On election day, CVU observers reported that voters were brought up to the polling stations. Thus, in Ivanne village of Dubensky rayon of Rivne oblast, CVU representative witnessed a situation where a candidate for the deputy drove several voters to the polling station.

There were some organizational problems in work of commissions at some precincts. For example, in Palanka ATC of Yurkivka village in Cherkasy oblast election commission did not have a registration

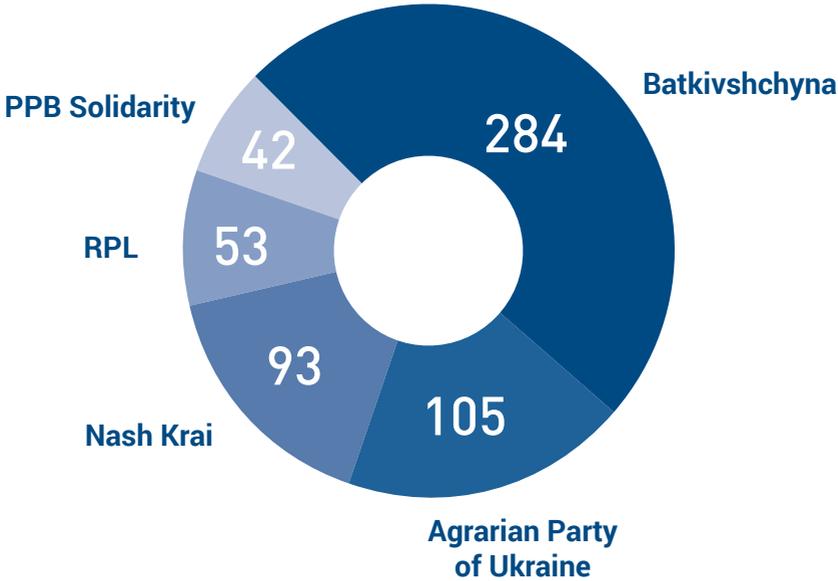
book, so observers were forced to register themselves on a plain sheet of paper. At one of precincts in the election of deputies of Sutysky village council of the Tyvriv rayon, Vinnytsia oblast, CVU observers have found that voters of one of the districts mistakenly received ballots of another district. A lawyer of CVU mobile group recommended that the PEC secretary draw up acts in accordance with CEC Resolution №177 and attached them to the relevant vote counting protocols. In Luhansk oblast, information boards were usually absent in polling stations and rural TECs. Commission resolutions were placed in different places. There were also no special envelopes for sealing the protocols, regular mail envelopes were issued instead.

CVU observers noted some illegal campaigning materials on election day. In particular, some materials were placed in inappropriate places. Thus, in Buhayivka village of Radyvyliv rayon of Rivne oblast campaigning materials were placed on pillars of electrical supports.



**On average, turnout in the elections was about 45%**, but in some communities it varied significantly. Thus, in Zaporizhzhia the highest turnout was in Novooleksandrivka ATC (48%), and the lowest in Polohy ATC (30%). In Bukovyna, the voter turnout in Karapchiv ATC was 33%, in Vanchykovtsi community – 41%. In Luhansk oblast, the highest turnout was recorded in Kolomyichi ATC (53,7 %), the lowest in Podgoriv ATC (30,2 %). In Sumy oblast, the turnout was as follows: Bilopilsk ATC – 33,5%, Rychkivka ATC – 49,7%, Lypova Dolyna ATC – 50,1%, Synivka AT – 64,3%. In Volyn oblast (Marianivka ATC) the turnout was 51%. In Ivano-Frankivsk oblast (Dolyna ATC), the turnout was 36,6%. In Kherson oblast the turnout was as follows: Shliakhova ATC – 50,2%, Mylove ATC – 35,8%.

According to the election results,  
the most elected deputies were from



**According to CVU observers, the process of establishment of the election result was mostly conducted in a conflict-free atmosphere and in accordance with the norms of current legislation.**

The usual problem was mistakes of commissions members due to incorrect understanding of election legislation (in particular, the difference between invalid ballots and non-accountable ballots, while calculating the number of voters who voted at the place of residence, etc.). In some ATCs repeat voting was announced as candidates received the same number of votes (Vinnytsia oblast, Mykolaiv oblast).



547

elected members  
of local councils were  
self-nominated

## Results of the first local elections of local councils' deputies on June 30, 2019 (data on 61 ATCs out of 66)

	<b>Elected deputies</b>
Self-nomination	547
Political party All-Ukrainian Union "Batkivshchyna"	284
Agrarian Party of Ukraine	105
Political party "Nash Krai"	93
Political party "Radical Party of Oleh Liashko"	53
PARTY "PETRO POROSHENKO BLOC "SOLIDARITY"	42
POLITICAL PARTY "UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION OF PATRIOTS – UKROP"	25
Political party All-Ukrainian Union "CHERKASHCHANY"	15
Ukrainian Republican Party	8
Political party All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda"	7
Political party "SAMOPOMICH" Union"	7
POLITICAL PARTY "OSNOVA"	6
Political party "REASONABLE FORCE"	6

Political party "People's Movement of Ukraine"	5
Political party "PEOPLE'S FRONT"	5
POLITICAL PARTY "SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY"	5
POLITICAL PARTY "ZA KONKRETNI SPRAVY"	4
Political party "European Party of Ukraine"	3
Political party "Native city"	3
Political party "Ukrainian Orthodox Assembly"	3
Political party "Volia"	2
POLITICAL PARTY "CIVIC MOVEMENT OF MYKOLA TOMENKO "NATIVE COUNTRY"	2
Political party "Civil Position"	2
Political party "Power of People"	2
POLITICAL PARTY "UKRAINA SLAVETNA"	2
Socialist Party of Ukraine	2
POLITICAL PARTY "NATIONAL CORPUS"	1

**According to the results of the heads of ATCs election, the most winners were self-nominated candidates (53 heads of ATCs), three heads of ATCs were elected from Batkivshchyna, two - from Nash Krai party, one head of ATC from each of 3 parties: Svoboda, European Party of Ukraine and RPL (data on 61 ATCs out of 66).**

