

CLASSIFIED

File No. Dossier 20-CROATIA-19

Volume 1 From-De 92-01-01 To-À 93/1231



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20-CROATIA-19  
Vol 1

CLASSIFIÉ

TITLE—TITRE:

POLITICAL AFFAIRS  
ELECTIONS  
CROATIA

AFFAIRES POLITIQUES  
ELECTIONS  
CROATIE

VOLS ACCESSION NO. 267797

N.A.R.C.  
**SEMI ACTIVE**  
Storage Accession  
Storage Location 151  
Box Number 7003-8A  
Box Series [REDACTED]

Retention period—Période de retention:

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE CANADA

AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES ET  
COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR CANADA

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Keep/Croatia

DEC 20 1993 PROTECTED / PROTEGE

ACTION  
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FILE 22 Croatia-19

LOC A7-0

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P R O T E C T E D

FM ZAGRB QLGR0736 19DEC93

TO EXTOTT RBR BGRAD IMMED

INFO BGRAD BNATO BRU BREEC ROME VATCN VIENN VNACE VIENN/PILLAR GENEV  
ATHNS HSNKI BPEST PRGUE LSBON MOSCO WSAW BUCST BONN PARIS/HAGUE

CNBRA LDN PCOOTT/IAS/FDP PMOOTT RCMPOTT/D/CA/MURRAY

PILLAROTT/RCT/RCI/RAP EANDIHULL/OSD/ORH/OSE DFATCBA

SFAX MERTWGN DE OTT

TT PRMNY\_WKGR WSHDC\_UNGR EXTOTT\_MINA EXTOTT\_USS EXTOTT\_IFB

EXTOTT\_IDD EXTOTT\_CPD EXTOTT\_IMD EXTOTT\_IMH EXTOTT\_CPP

EXTOTT\_JLO EXTOTT\_JCD EXTOTT\_JPO EXTOTT\_EER EXTOTT\_URR

EXTOTT\_IDS EXTOTT\_IMU DE COS

TT NDHQOTT/DIPOL/ASSOCIATE ADM(POL)/DPKO/ CFB LAHR/COMD/

NDHQ INT OTTAWA/DGINT/YUGO WK GP/ CCMY ZAGREB/COMD/ CCUNPROFOR

ZAGREB/COMD/ CCUNPROFOR CAMP POLOM/CCMIO/ DE CAF

DISTR MINP RGB RBD RBRD RBT RZD RZC RZP RWD RWR IMM ISO ISD ISI

REF BGRAD TEL ZLGR0717 14DEC93

DE ZAGRB\_QLGR/HANSON

---CROATIA: "KRAJINA" "ELECTION" "RESULTS"

SUMMARY: DESPITE INITIAL INDICATIONS THAT MILAN BABIC HAD WON ENOUGH  
VOTES FOR FIRST-ROUND VICTORY, OUTCOME REMAINS UP IN AIR DUE TO  
CANCELLATION OF RESULTS IN BENKOVAC AND OTHER AREAS, WHERE ELECTION  
WILL BE RE-RUN 26DEC. DESPITE EVIDENT IRREGULARITIES AND STRING-  
PULLING BY MILOSEVIC, POPULAR DISCONTENT WITH BELGRADE APPEARS TO BE  
GENUINE.

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PAGE TWO QLGR0736 P R O T E C T E D

2.REPORT: ACCORDING TO UNPROFOR REP AT WEEKLY DIPLO BRIEFING 16DEC, UNPROFOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICE IN KNIN RECEIVED (UNSOLICITED) INFO FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO EFFECT THAT BABIC HAD WON 51.5/51.5 PER CENT OF VOTE, IE JUST ENOUGH FOR HIM TO WIN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ON FIRST ROUND, ALTHOUGH COUNT WAS NOT/NOT COMPLETE IN SOME THREE OR FOUR KEY CONSTITUENCIES. IN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, BABIC'S SDK WAS SAID TO HAVE WON 30 OF 84 SEATS.

3.SAME EVENING, HOWEVER, TV KNIN BROADCAST CARRIED BY TV BANJA LUKA (RECEIVABLE IN ZAGREB WITHOUT GREAT DIFFICULTY) REPORTED IRREGULARITIES IN THREE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, AND LAUNCHED INTO DIATRIBE AGAINST ALL WHO MAINTAINED ON BASIS OF "PRELIMINARY, INCOMPLETE AND FALSE" RESULTS, THAT BABIC HAD WON.

4.17DEC, KNIN AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED THAT, FOLLOWING OBJECTIONS BY SDS, ELECTION RESULTS IN BENKOVAC AND SEVERAL OTHER AREAS HAD BEEN NULLIFIED AND ELECTIONS THERE WOULD BE RE-RUN 26DEC. GROUNDS WERE THAT MILITARY IN AREA HAD NOT/NOT BEEN ABLE TO VOTE.

5.CYNICS (AND ON THIS SUBJ THERE ARE MANY IN CROATIA) MIGHT CONCLUDE THAT "KRAJINA" "ELECTIONS" WERE COMPROMISED BY ULTIMATE IRREGULARITY: THEY WERE WON BY CANDIDATE UNACCEPTABLE TO MILOSEVIC. FOLLOWING RULING BY CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF CROATIA, WHICH ON 07DEC DECLARED IN ADVANCE THAT ENTIRE ELECTION WAS ILLEGITIMATE, ATTITUDE OF CROATIAN MEDIA HAS BEEN CONSISTENTLY CONTEMPTUOUS.

6.ILLEGITIMATE OR NOT/NOT, HOWEVER, ELECTIONS APPEAR TO HAVE SHOWN

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PAGE THREE QLGR0736 P R O T E C T E D

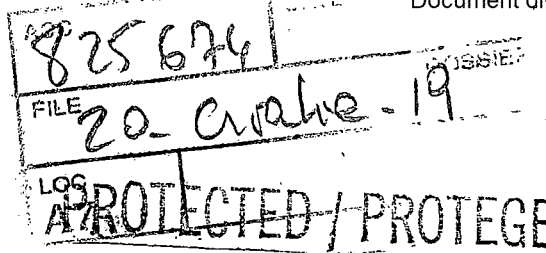
THAT THERE IS IN KRAJINA SIGNIFICANT DEGREE OF DISENCHANTMENT WITH  
BELGRADE.

PROGRAM CODE PO (POLITICAL)

APPROVALS HANSON

CCC/560 200716Z QLGR0736

DEC 14 1993



Keep/Croatia  
cc: Serbia

P R O T E C T E D

FM BGRAD ZLGR0717 14DEC93

TO EXTOTT L RBR ZAGREB IMMED

ACTION  
SUITE A DONNER

INFO BNATO VIENN VNACE CNBRA BREEC BRU BONN LDN PARIS ROME WSAW  
PRGUE BPEST BUCST ANKRA ATHNS STKHM GENEV COPEN MOSCO PEKIN

EANDIHULL/OSEE PCOOTT/IAS PILLAROTT/RCT/RCI

SFAX MERTWGEN DE OTT

TT NDHQOTT/ADMPOL NDHQ INT OTTAWA//DDI 2//DDI 4//YWG // DE CAF

TT PRMNY-WKGR WSHDC-UNGR EXTOTT-USS DE COS

DISTR MINA RGB RBT IFB RBD RBRD CPB CPP IMD IMU IMM

IDD IDS RZC RZD RZP JLO ISD ISO

REF NFAX ZLGR0698 07DEC (NOTAL)

--EX-YUGO: BABIC BEATS MILOSEVIC PROTEGE IN KRAJINA ELECTIONS

SUMMARY. FORMER KRAJINA LEADER MILAN BABIC APPEARS TO BE WINNER  
IN ALMOST ALL PARTS OF SERB ENCLAVE IN SUNDAYS PRESIDENTIAL AND  
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. BABIC HAS INDEPENDENT POWER BASE IN  
KNIN AND LINKS WITH SERBIAN OPPOSITION. HIS MAIN OPPONENT  
INTERIOR MINISTER MARTIC, WAS OPENLY BACKED BY MILOSEVIC AND  
SOCIALIST PARTY (SPS). BABIC VICTORY IS THUS A BLOW TO  
MILOSEVICS PRESTIGE, AND WILL ALSO SIGNIFICANTLY LESSEN SERBIAN  
PRESIDENTS DEGREE OF CONTROL OVER GOVT OF RSK. DESPITE BABICS  
REPUTATION AS A HARDLINER ON PEACE PROCESS, HE HAS GIVEN VARIOUS  
INDICATIONS IN PAST FEW MONTHS OF BEING OPEN TO NEGOTIATIONS. ON  
POSITIVE SIDE, WIDESPREAD PUBLIC SUPPORT HE RECEIVED WILL GIVE  
HIM MORE CREDIBILITY IN REPRESENTING KRAJINA THAN HIS MILOSEVIC-

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PAGE TWO ZLGR0717 P R O T E C T E D

BACKED PREDECESSOR EVER HAD, AND ABILITY TO DELIVER AT PEACE TALKS IF HE CHOOSES.

2. REPORT. THESE ARE FIRST ELECTIONS SINCE SELF-PROCLAIMED SERB REPUBLIC OF KRAJINA (RSK) DECLARED ITS INDEPENDENCE FROM CROATIA IN 1991. ALL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES SUPPORTED RSK CLAIM TO INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE. THEY DIFFERED PRIMARILY ON CLOSENESS TO MILOSEVIC AND BGRAD POLITICAL PARTIES, ON REGIONAL AFFILIATIONS AND ON PERSONAL LOYALTIES. TURNOUT WAS REPORTED TO BE 80 PERCENT OF 250,000 ELIGIBLE VOTERS. BABIC, ACCORDING TO RADIO SERBIA, RECEIVED OVER 100 THOUSAND VOTES FROM THROUGHOUT KRAJINA, AGAINST 48 THOUSAND FOR HIS NEAREST RIVAL AND CANDIDATE OPENLY FAVOURED BY MILOSEVIC, INTERIOR MINISTER MILE MARTIC. RADICAL LEADER RADE LESKOVAC WAS THIRD AND CURRENT KRAJINA PRESIDENT GORAN HADZIC (FORMERLY BACKED BY MILOSEVIC) A DISTANT FOURTH. IT APPEARS THAT BABIC COULD WIN PLURALITY OF VOTES, MAKING SECOND ROUND RUN-OFF UNNECESSARY (SEE REFTEL). MARTIC HAS LODGED COMPLAINTS ABOUT CONDUCT OF ELECTION IN KNIN AND VIRGIN MOST.

3. BABICS PARTY, SERBIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY (SDS) WAS ALSO LEADING IN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, THOUGH RADICALS MADE STRONG SHOWING. NEW PARLIAMENT WILL HAVE 82 SEATS, WHICH IS SAME SIZE AS BOSNIAN SERB PARLIAMENT. UNTIL NOW, RSK HAS BEEN RUN BY AN UNELECTED PARLIAMENT COMPOSED OF 275 REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL COUNCILS, ELECTED DURING 1990 CROATIAN ELECTIONS. PARLIAMENT HAD CHOSEN

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PAGE THREE ZLGR0717 P R O T E C T E D

KRAJINAS MOST RECENT PRESIDENT, GORAN HADZIC, AT MILOSEVICS REQUEST.

4. BABIC, A DENTIST FROM VRLIKA, WAS MEMBER OF CROATIAN (.) COMMUNIST PARTY UNTIL ITS COLLAPSE IN 1991. HE WAS ELECTED MAYOR OF KNIN IN LOCAL CROATIAN ELECTIONS IN 1990, AND LATER ROSE TO POWER WITH MILOSEVICS SUPPORT THROUGHOUT KRAJINA AS A MEMBER OF SERBIAN SOCIALIST PARTY. HE WAS OUSTED AT MILOSEVICS BIDDING ONE YEAR LATER FOR RESISTING SERB PRESSURE TO ACCEPT VANCE PLAN AND DEPLOYMENT OF 13,000 UN PEACEKEEPERS IN KRAJINA. MILOSEVIC HAD KRAJINA PARLIAMENT REPLACE BABIC WITH GORAN HADZIC, FROM BARANJE, WHO PROVED FAR MORE PLIANT. WHEN HADZIC WAS DISCREDITED BY SERIES OF CORRUPTION SCANDALS INVOLVING ALLEGED WAR CRIMINAL ARKAN AND SALES/SMUGGLING OF RSK PETROLEUM, MILOSEVIC TURNED SUPPORT TO INTERIOR MINISTER MILE MARTIC.

5. ELECTION OF BABIC IS SEEN HERE AS HARD BLOW FOR MILOSEVIC. IT WILL A) FURTHER REDUCE MILOSEVICS INFLUENCE OVER SERB ENCLAVES IN CROATIA, AND B) CURTAIL HIS APPARENT INTENTION TO ESTABLISH PAN-SERB SOCIALIST PARTY THROUGH WHICH TO CONTROL LINKAGES BETWEEN FRY AND SERB HELD TERRITORIES IN BOSNIA AND CROATIA. IT MAY NOT/NOT BE ENTIRELY NEGATIVE SIGNAL FOR NEGOTIATIONS OVER KRAJINA, HOWEVER. DESPITE HIS REPUTATION AS A HARDLINER, HE HAS GIVEN SIGNS HE IS PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE WITH CROATS ON PRACTICAL ARRANGEMENTS. BABIC, HAVING RECEIVED HIS SUPPORT FROM THROUGHOUT KRAJINA, WILL BE IN POSITION TO DELIVER WHATEVER HE SIGNS AT

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NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD HE CHOOSE.

6. BABICS VICTORY, AND SOLID SUPPORT GIVEN TO RADICAL PARTY IN RSK COULD HAVE IMPACT ON THIS SUNDAYS SERBIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT MARTIC LOST DESPITE FULL BACKING OF MILOSEVIC AND SOCIALIST PARTY APPARATUS. TV SERBIA REGULARLY BROADCAST HIS CAMPAIGN ADVERTISEMENT, WHICH FEATURED SERB SOLDIERS RETURNING TO KNIN IN TRIUMPH AFTER FORCING CORRIDOR FROM SERBIA THROUGH BOSNIA TO KRAJINA. THERE NOW APPEARS TO BE DISTINCT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CONTROL MILOSEVIC CAN EXERCISE IN BOSNIA (DEGREE OF WHICH IS STILL UNCLEAR), AND HIS INFLUENCE IN KRAJINA.

CCC/104 141548Z ZLGR0717

P R O T E C T E D - BY SECURE FAX

FM BGRAD ZLGR0698 07DEC93

TO EXTOTT RBR IMMED

INFO ZAGRB BNATO VNACE BREEC BPEST ATHNS PRMNY WSHDC MOSCO  
DISTR RGB RBD RBRD CPP IMD IMU IMH IDD IDS RZC RZD RZF JLO ISD  
---EX-YUGO: INVITATION TO OBSERVE SERB KRAJINA ELECTION 12DEC93

1. INVITATION (ATTACHED) HAS BEEN SENT TO MOST MAJOR EMBASSIES  
IN BGRAD FOR MONITORS TO QUOTE PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY  
ELECTIONS UNQUOTE TO BE HELD IN SELF-PROCLAIMED KRAJINA 12DEC93.

2. LIKELY THAT NEW PRESIDENT WILL BE MILAN MARTIC, FORMER POLICE  
OFFICER WHO IN RECENT WEEKS HAS RECEIVED BACKING OF MILOSEVIC AND  
SERB SOCIALIST PARTY OVER RIVAL GORAN HADZIC, ALLEGED WAR  
PROFITEER AND ARKAN BUSINESS PARTNER FROM BARANJA. MILOSEVIC HAS  
THROWN HIS WEIGHT BEHIND MARTIC BECAUSE LATTER, UNLIKE HADZIC,  
CAN WIN VOTES IN ALL PARTS OF KRAJINA. MARTIC'S ONLY REAL  
COMPETITION AT ELECTIONS WOULD NOW BE MILAN BASIC, PRESENT MAYOR  
OF KNIN AND FORMER PROTEGE OF MILOSEVIC WHO FELL FROM FAVOUR WHEN  
HE REFUSED TO SIGN VANCE PEACE PLAN IN JAN92.

3. MILOSEVIC KNOWS THAT HE CAN BEST WIELD INFLUENCE OVER SERB  
ENCLAVES IN CROATIA BY HAVING HIS PROTEGE SERVE AS PRESIDENT. TO  
HELP MARTIC WIN, MILOSEVIC LAST MONTH FORMED A NEW BRANCH OF SERB  
SOCIALIST PARTY IN RSK, AND NAMED CURRENT RSK PRIME MINISTER  
BJEGOVIC ITS PRESIDENT. INDEPENDENT MEDIA IN BGRAD SPECULATE  
THAT MILOSEVIC AIMS TO ESTABLISH A PAN-SERB SOCIALIST PARTY WHICH  
WOULD STRENGTHEN AND CONTROL LINKAGES BETWEEN FRY AND SERB HELD  
TERRITORIES IN BOSNIA AND CROATIA.

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DEC 8 1993



PAGE TWO

ZLGR0698

P R O T E C T E D - BY SECURE FAX

4. IF NO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE (THERE ARE 6) RECEIVES 50 PERCENT OF POPULAR VOTE, RUNOFF WOULD BE HELD BETWEEN TOP TWO CONTENDERS ON 19 DEC93 (ALSO DAY OF SERBIAN ELECTIONS). KRAJINA WILL ALSO CHOOSE 12DEC ITS FIRST ELECTED PARLIAMENT, OF 82 SEATS. (THIS IS SAME SIZE AS THE BOSNIAN SERB PARLIAMENT). CURRENT SERBIAN KRAJINA PARLIAMENT, WHICH IS MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL COUNCILS FROM THE THREE SERB REGIONS IN CROATIA, HAS 275 DEPUTIES.

5. BELIEVE IT IS UN/UNLIKELY THAT ANY COUNTRY WILL SEND OBSERVERS TO KRAJINA ELECTIONS. INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT SUCH AN INVITATION WAS NOT/NOT ISSUED BY SERBIAN GOVT FOR UPCOMING PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (REFTEL ZLGR0696 07DEC93).

COMCENTRE: PLEASE RE-TRANSMIT THIS MESSAGE AND ATTACHED 1/1 PAGE.

  
GEOFF GARTSHORE

POL

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*Previous version signed by*  
BRIAN T. CASEY

DEC 2 1993

РЕПУБЛИКА СРПСКА КРАЈИНА

The Republic of Serbian Krajina  
Министарство за иностране послове  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

KNIN, KRALJA PETRA I OSLOBODIOCA 27  
TEL: 011-235-16-72  
0780-60-126/078-719-023  
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REPUBLIC OF SERBIAN KRAJINA  
2245\93

2 LGR 3098

OFFICE IN BELGRADE  
TERAZIJE No 3/1  
TEL: (011) 3221-325; 3226-778; 3227-346  
FAX: (011) 3224-573  
YUGOSLAVIA

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The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbian Krajina presents its compliments to the Diplomatic - Consular Missions accredited to Belgrade and herewith informs the same that on 12 December 1993 the first multy - party general elections will be held in the RSK.

For the citizens of the youngest country in Europe the general elections will have a higher meaning than the inactment of their predispositions towards the representatives to the highest constitutive organ, since the same are the most legal form of national expression for the preservation of their sovereign state.

We thus request that you transmit to your Governments, Parliaments, political parties and non - governmental humanitarian organizations an invitation to send their observers to the upcoming elections in the RSK on 12 December 1993. We do not believe that, as on so many prior occasions, there exists a single reason why this event would be met with want of any attention. The people of the Republic of Serbian Krajina are implementing, on their land, and in par with their historic inheritance and right to self determination, nothing more than a bestowal to their state of its highest constitutive organ.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbian Krajina avails its self of confirming to the Diplomatic - Consular Missions the assurances of its highest esteem g-a

In Belgrade, 29.11.1993.



DIPLOMATIC - CONSULAR MISSIONS  
ACCREDITED TO BELGRADE



RECEIVED IN		ARC 970400	DATE	20 Feb 1993
FEB 16 1993		FILE 20-00000-19	DOSSIER	A7
UNCLASSIFIED		LOC A7-9	20 ACT/PROHIB - 1-6-A7	
RBR		SUITE A DONNER		
FM ZAGRB QLGR0082-16FEB93				

TO EXTOTT RBR IDS IMU

INFO TT PRMNY\_WKGR DE COS BGRAD BNATO BRU BREEC ROME VATCN VNACE  
VIENN VIENN/IRWIN GENEV ATHNS HSNKI BPEST PRGUE LSBON<sup>1</sup> MOSCO WSAW  
BUCST WSHDC BONN LDN HAGUE CNBRA PCOOTT/MCNEE/IAC (FOR<sup>2</sup> EXEC SEC)  
PMOOTT EANDIHULL/OSD/ORH/OSE PILLAROTT/RCT/RCI/RAP  
RCMPOTT/D/CA/MURRAY

TT NDHQOTT/DIPOL/ASSOCIATE ADM(POL)/DPKO/ NDHQ INT OTTAWA/DGINT/  
HQCFE LAHR/COMD/ CCMY ZAGREB/COMD/ CCUNPROFOR ZAGREB/COMD/  
CCUNPROFOR CAMP POLOM/COMD/ DE CAF

DISTR MINA MINP USS RGB RBD RBRD RBT RGZ RWD RWR IFB IMD IMUP IMH  
IND INP INE IDD CPP JFX JLA JLO JPO  
REF MYTEL QLGR0065 09FEB93

---CROATIA ELECTIONS: OPPOSITION VIEWS

SUMMARY: SOCIAL LIBERAL PARTY INCREASED ITS SUPPORT IN RECENT  
ELECTIONS FOR HOUSE OF COUNTIES AND LOCAL GOVTS, AND IS NOW  
ESTABLISHED AS PRIMARY OPPOSITION PARTY IN CROATIA. ACCORDING TO  
PARTY LEADER BUDISA, ELECTORATE IS CLEARLY DIVIDED AND THIS IS  
POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT FOR DEMOCRACY IN CROATIA. GOVERNING HDZ, WHICH  
WAS NOT/NOT AS POPULAR AS ITS LEADER TUDJMAN, WOULD HAVE TO CHANGE  
ITS APPROACH. ELECTION OF HOUSE OF COUNTIES IS NOT/NOT EXPECTED TO  
MAKE GREAT DIFFERENCE IN WORK OF CROATIAN PARLIAMENT, AND BUDISA  
DOES NOT/NOT CONSIDER ITS EXISTENCE TO BE JUSTIFIED. REPRESENTATION

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PAGE TWO QLGR0082 UNCLAS -- TRANS PROT

OF SERB COMMUNITY IN PARLIAMENT IS ESSENTIAL ACCORDING TO BUDISA; HE CLAIMS THAT HSLS IS ONLY MULTI-ETHNIC PARTY IN CROATIA.

2.REPORT: I MET 15FEB WITH DRAZEN BUDISA, LEADER OF SOCIAL-LIBERAL PARTY (HSLS) WHICH, AS IN AUG92 ELECTIONS, EMERGED AS STRONGEST OPPOSITION PARTY IN 07FEB ELECTIONS FOR HOUSE OF COUNTIES. IT ALSO SCORED SIGNIFICANT VICTORIES IN SOME KEY LOCAL ELECTIONS HELD SAME DATE. BUDISA WAS MUCH MORE RELAXED THAN AT OUR PREVIOUS MEETING FOLLOWING AUG92 ELECTIONS; IF NOT/NOT FLUSHED WITH VICTORY, HE WAS CERTAINLY SATISFIED WITH SUCCESS. HSLS WON 18/18 SEATS IN HOUSE OF COUNTIES, AND LOCAL ELECTIONS IN SPLIT, RIJEKA, OSIJEK AND NUMBER OF SMALLER TOWNS. IT INCREASED ITS SHARE OF POPULAR VOTE BY 8 TO 9 PER CENT IN COMPARISON TO PREVIOUS ELECTION.

3.ACCORDING TO BUDISA, ELECTION RESULTS REPRESENTED SIGNIFICANT STEP FORWARD IN DEVELOPMENT OF MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY IN CROATIA. GOVERNING CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION (HDZ) PARTY WOULD HAVE TO TAKE DIFFERENT APPROACH IN FUTURE: IT COULD NO/NO LONGER CLAIM TO BE BACKED BY ALL CROATIANS. ELECTORATE WAS DIVIDED, AND THIS WAS GOOD THING FOR DEMOCRACY.

4.HSLS, SAID BUDISA, HAD SHOWN THAT IT WAS A LOYAL OPPOSITION. IT WAS NOW FOR HDZ TO DEMONSTRATE ITS LOYALTY IN PARTS OF CTRY WHERE IT HAD LOST LOCAL ELECTIONS. A PSYCHOLOGICAL TURNING POINT HAD BEEN PASSED, AND BUDISA HOPED THAT THIS WOULD MEAN MORE FREEDOM FOR MEDIA AND PUBLIC EXPRESSION, AND LESS OF THE ARROGANCE WHICH HDZ HAD IN

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PAST SHOWN TOWARDS OPPOSITION PARTIES. HDZ FACED PARTICULAR TEST IN AREAS WHERE IT HAD LOST LOCAL ELECTIONS.

5.HDZ, ACCORDING TO BUDISA, HAD TRIED TO MAKE ELECTORAL ISSUE OF ENTRY BY HSLS INTO LOCAL COALITIONS WITH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (ONE OF SUCCESSORS TO DEFUNCT LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS). HDZ, WHILE ALLYING ITSELF WITH PEASANT PARTY IN SOME AREAS, HAD ATTEMPTED TO PORTRAY HSLS AS LEFTIST PARTY. IN REALITY, HSLS WAS A CENTRE PARTY AND HAD FORMED LOCAL COALITIONS WITH PARTIES TO BOTH LEFT AND RIGHT OF IT.

6.ONE REASON FOR CONTINUED POPULARITY OF HDZ, ACCORDING TO BUDISA, WAS PERSONAL POPULARITY OF PRES TUDJMAN. HDZ HAD DONE MUCH BETTER IN AREAS WHERE TUDJMAN WAS OFFICIAL SPONSOR OF HDZ LIST OF CANDIDATES. IN AREAS WHERE HE WAS NOT/NOT, HSLS HAD DONE BETTER. HDZ HAD COUNTED ON TUDJMAN'S POPULARITY BEING GREATER THAN THAT OF PARTY. HSLS HAD COUNTERED IN 19 DISTRICTS BY MAKING BUDISA BEARER OF LIST. BUDISA HIMSELF HAS RESERVATIONS ABOUT THIS FUNCTION WHICH IS BASED, HE SAID, ON QUESTIONABLE ASSUMPTION THAT PEOPLE WILL NOT/NOT KNOW WHICH PARTY TO VOTE FOR IF THEY DO NOT/NOT KNOW WHO IS SPONSOR OF LIST. FUNCTION, HOWEVER, IS POLITICAL TRADITION IN CROATIA, DATING FROM BEFORE WW2.

7.BUDISA DID NOT/NOT ANTICIPATE MAJOR CHANGES IN WAY CROATIAN PARLIAMENT CONDUCTED ITS BUSINESS. HDZ HAD MAJORITY IN BOTH HOUSES, AND FUNCTIONS OF HOUSE OF COUNTIES WERE IN ANY CASE RATHER LIMITED.

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IT COULD IN THEORY RETURN BILLS TO LOWER HOUSE, FOR REVISION OR PASSAGE BY TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY, AND IT COULD NOMINATE JUSTICES OF CONSTITUTIONAL COURT. IN BUDISA'S VIEW, THESE FUNCTIONS WERE INSUFFICIENT JUSTIFICATION FOR EXISTENCE OF HOUSE OF COUNTIES - A VIEW WHICH HE HAD NOT/NOT THOUGHT PROPER TO STATE PUBLICLY UNTIL AFTER ELECTIONS. STILL, HSLS'S 18 MEMBERS WOULD EACH BE EARNING GOOD (FOR CROATIA) SALARIES OF DM400 PER MONTH, AND THIS WOULD ENABLE PARTY TO FUNCTION BETTER.

8. REGARDING SERBIAN NATL PARTY PETITION TO CONSTITUTIONAL COURT (MYTEL QLGR0074 14FEB) FOR APPOINTMENT OF ITS MEMBERS TO HOUSE OF COUNTIES IN ORDER THAT SERB MINORITY BE REPRESENTED, BUDISA CONSIDERED IT ESSENTIAL TO HAVE SERB REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT. HE HAD RESERVATIONS ABOUT CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS OF SNS INITIATIVE, BUT IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES THERE WAS NO/NO OTHER WAY TO ENSURE THAT SERB COMMUNITY WAS REPRESENTED. HE NOTED THAT ONE SERB MEMBER OF SABOR HAD CROSSED OVER FROM SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO HSLS: THIS WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO HSLS AIM OF ESTABLISHING ITSELF AS BROADLY-BASED "CIVIC" PARTY. EXCEPT FOR PARTIES DESCENDED FROM FORMER LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS, HSLS WAS ONLY PARTY WITH BROAD MULTI-ETHNIC BASIS. HDZ, BUDISA NOTED, WAS AT LAST BEGINNING TO NEGOTIATE WITH REBEL SERBS; HSLS WAS ADMITTING LOYAL ONES TO ITS RANKS.

UUU/560 161047Z QLGR0082

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**ACTION**  
**SURE RECEIVED IN**

UNCLASSIFIED

FM ZAGRB QLGR0074 14FEB93

TO EXTOTT **RBR** IDS IMU

ACC <b>770602</b>	DATE <b>FEB 10 1993</b>
FILE <b>20-020010</b>	DOSSIER <b>19</b>
LOC <b>A7-C</b>	<b>RBR</b>

INFO BGRAD PRMNY BNATO BRU BREEC ROME VATCN VNACE VIENN VIENN/IRWIN  
GENEV ATHNS HSNKI BPEST PRGUE LSBON MOSCO WSAW BUCST WSHDC BONN LDN  
HAGUE CNBRA PCOTT/MCNEE/IAC(FOR EXEC SEC) PMOOTT

EANDIHULL/OSD/ORH/OSE PILLAROTT/RCT/RCI/RAP RCMPOTT/D/CA/MURRAY

TT NDHQOTT/DIPOL/ASSOCIATE ADM(POL)/DPKO/ NDHQ INT-OTTAWA/DGINT/  
HQCFE LAHR/COMD/ CCMY ZAGREB/COMD/ CCUNPROFOR ZAGREB/COMD/

CCUNPROFOR CAMP POLOM/COMD/ DE CAF

DISTR MINA MINP USS RGB RBD RBRD RBT RGZ RWD RWR IEB IMD IMUP IMH  
IND INP INE IDD CPP JFX JLA JLO JPO

REF MYTEL QLGR0065 09FEB93

---CROATIA: ELECTIONS: SERB REPRESENTATION

SUMMARY: SERBIAN NATIONAL PARTY (SNS) ARE INVOKING PROVISIONS OF  
CROATIAN CONSTITUTION IN EFFORT TO ENSURE THAT SERB MINORITY ARE  
ADEQUATELY REPRESENTED IN HOUSE OF COUNTIES, IN ZAGREB MUNICIPAL  
ASSEMBLY, AND IN OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

2.REPORT: SNS PRESIDENT MILAN DJUKIC CALLED PRESS CONFERENCE 13FEB  
TO ANNOUNCE THAT PARTY WOULD MAKE PETITION TO CROATIAN  
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT ON BASIS OF ARTICLE 18, PARA 1 OF  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF  
ETHNIC AND NATIONAL COMMUNITIES OR MINORITIES. SNS SEEK THE  
FOLLOWING:

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<b>RBR</b>
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PAGE TWO QLGR0074 UNCLAS

- THAT MEMBERSHIP OF HOUSE OF COUNTIES OF CROATIAN ARLIAMENT BE SUPPLEMENTED BY NATIONAL COIMMUNITY AND MINORITY REPS DRAWN FROM CNADIADTES ON SNS LIST;
  - THAT ZAGREB MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY BE MODIFIED ACCORDING TO SAME PRINCIPLE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION OF ETHNIC AND NATIONAL COMMUNITES OF SERBS IN CROATIA; AND
  - THAT SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS BE HELD FOR OTHER COUNTY AND KOTAR (SERB MAJORITY AREAS IN UNPA SECTORS NORTH AND SOUTH), AS WELL AS OPCINA ASSEMBLIES (EXCEPT PODGORAC) AND CITIES.
- 3.SNS MAINTAIN THAT THEY PARTICIPATED IN ELECTIONS NOT/NOT AS OPPOSITION PARTY, BUT AS REPRESENTATIVE OF POLITCAL THOUGHT AND WILL OF SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF SERBS IN URBAN AREAS, WHERE CROATIAN CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ORDER IS IN FULL EFFECT.
- 4.ELECTION RESULTS, ACCORDING TO DJUKIC, CONFIRM LEGITIMACY AND STUTUS OF SNS AS SERIOUS POLITICAL PARTY. IN OSIJEK, SNS OBTAINED 3200 OF 5000 SERB VOTES, AND 8700 OF 27,000 SERB VOTES IN ZAGREB. ACCORDING TO PARTY VICE-PRESIDENT VESELIN PEJNOVIC, PURPOSE OF COURT PETITION WAS TO CONFIRM WHETHER SERBS WERE CONSIDERED A "POLITCAL SUBJECT" OR A MINORITY. IF A MINORIYT, THEN THEY SOUGHT THAT THEY NOT/NOT BE SUBJECTED TO SAME ELECTORAL SCALE AS THE MAJORITY, AND THAT MEMBERS OF SERB MINORITY HAVE THEIR OWN LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVES. SERBS ON CANDIDATE LISTS OF OTHER PARTIES, ACCORDING TO DJUKIC, HAD BEEN ELECTED BY CROATS.

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PAGE THREE QLGR0065 UNCLAS

5.SNS HAS ELECTED A NEW PRESIDENCY, AND IS CONSIDERING CHANGING ITS NAME. ACCORDING TO PEJNOVIC, PARTY DOES NOT/NOT INTEND TO BECOME A "SUPPLEMENTARY STATE INSTITUTION, BUT RATHER ITS CRITIC, DEVOTED TO RECTIFYING INEQUITIES".

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---CROATIA: HOUSE OF COUNTIES ELECTION

FILE	7697381	DOSSIER
LOC	20-Croatia-19	
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SUMMARY: RULING HDZ PARTY SCORED CONVINCING AND UNSURPRISING VICTORY  
IN ELECTIONS FOR UPPER HOUSE OF CROATIAN PARLIAMENT, AND NOW  
DOMINATES BOTH LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE BRANCHES OF GOVT. MAJOR  
OPPOSITION PARTIES REMAIN A RESPECTABLE PRESENCE, HOWEVER, AND EVEN  
IN COASTAL AREA WERE NOT/NOT SWEEP ASIDE AS RESULT OF MILITARY  
INITIATIVE IN MASLENICA. AUTONOMIST SENTIMENT IN ISTRIA IS REFLECTED  
IN VICTORY THERE OF REGIONAL PARTY. EXTREME RIGHT, EXTREME LEFT AND  
SERB PARTIES ARE EFFECTIVELY MARGINALISED.

2.REPORT: ELECTIONS WERE HELD 07FEB FOR HOUSE OF COUNTIES (QUOTE  
ZUPANIJSKI DOM UNQUOTE), UPPER HOUSE OF CROATIAN PARLIAMENT (SABOR).

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PAGE TWO QLGR0065 UNCLAS

TURNOUT WAS APPROX 71/71 PER CENT. ALTHOUGH DEFINITIVE RESULTS ARE NOT/NOT YET IN, IT APPEARS THAT RULING CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION (HDZ) PARTY HAS WON 37/37 OUT OF 63/63 ELECTED SEATS (A FURTHER FIVE MAY BE FILLED BY PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT). AS IN AUGUST ELECTIONS, SOCIAL LIBERAL PARTY (HSL) MADE STRONGEST SHOWING AMONG OPPOSITION PARTIES, AND WILL PROBABLY HAVE 16/16 SEATS. OTHER OPPOSITION PARTIES: CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY (HSS) WITH 5/5 SEATS, ISTRIAN DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY (IDS) WITH 3/3, AND SOCIAL -DEMOCRATIC PARTY (SDP) AND CROATIAN NATIONAL PARTY (HNS) WITH ONE EACH.

3. ELECTIONS WERE CONDUCTED ON PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION BASIS, WITH EACH OF 21/21 COUNTIES ELECTING THREE MEMBERS. THIS PROVIDED GREATER SCOPE THAN AUG92 ELECTIONS FOR REGIONALLY-BASED PARTIES TO MAKE AND IMPACT. THUS, AUTONOMIST IDS WON ALL THREE SEATS IN ISTRIA COUNTY, HAVING POLLED 66.65 PER CENT OF VOTE THERE. AT 08FEB PRES CONFERENCE, PRES TUDJMAN WAS ASKED TO COMMENT ON THIS, AND ON ALLEGATION THAT POSITION OF ITALIAN MINORITY IN ISTRIA WAS NOW WORSE THAN DURING COMMUNIST PERIOD.

4. TUDJMAN REPLIED THAT ISTRIA WOULD HAVE AS MUCH AUTONOMY AS OTHER COUNTIES, NO/NO MORE AND NO/NO LESS. HE ADMITTED THAT THERE WERE GREATER PROBLEMS THAN UNDER COMMUNIST SYSTEM, BECAUSE THERE WAS GREATER DEMOCRACY. HE BELIEVED THAT REASONABLE ELEMENT SHOULD PREVAIL WITHIN IDS, THOSE WHO CONSIDERED ISTRIA TO BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF CROATIA, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE EXTREMIST ELEMENTS WHO WERE IN

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PAGE THREE QLGR0065 UNCLAS

FAVOUR OF REGIONALISM. ISTRIA, HE WENT ON, WOULD BE IN ALL RESPECTS A CONSTITUENT PART OF CROATIAN STATE. ITALIAN MINORITY WOULD ENJOY ALL OF SAME RIGHTS AS EVERY NATL MINORITY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONSTITUTION AND LAW. CROATIA, FOR ITS PART, WOULD RAISE QUESTION OF RIGHTS OF CROATIAN MINORITY IN ITALY; THERE WERE MORE OF THEM THAN OF ITALIAN MINORITY IN CROATIA.

5.CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY (HSS) SINCE AUGUST HAS SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED ITS GRASS ROOTS SUPPORT. IT PLACED SECOND IN FOUR COUNTIES, AND THIRD IN EIGHT.

6.SERBIAN NATL PARTY (SNS) DID VERY POORLY. IT FIELDDED CANDIATES IN ONLY FOUR COUNTIES, AND IN NONE OF THEM POLLED MORE THAN 3/3 PER CENT OF VOTE. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT REPRESENTATION OF SERB MINORITY MAY BE ACHIEVED THROUGH APPOINTMENTS TO SEATS WHICH ARE FILLED BY PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES.

7.SOCIAL-LIBERAL PARTY (HSLs) HAS CONFIRMED ITS PLACE AND PRIMARY OPPOSITION PARTY, A LONG WAY BEHIND HDZ, AND A LONG WAY IN FRONT OF ANY OTHER OPPOSITION PARTY.

8.AT 08FEB PRES CONFERENCE, PRE TUDJMAN INDICATED THAT HDZ, HAVING WON MAJORITY IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, COULD NOW RELY ON THAT MAJORITY IN CARRYING OUT ITS PROGRAM, AND THAT THIS WOULD HAVE POSITIVE INFLUENCE ON STABILITY OF DEMOCRATIC ORDER. HE NOTED THAT CONCENTRATION OF ELECTORAL SUPPORT IN THREE MAJOR PARTIES WOULD BE QUOTE GOOD FOR POLITICAL LIFE UNQUOTE, AND THAT BOTH EXTREME LEFT

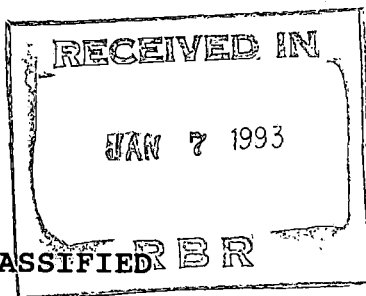
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AND EXTREME RIGHT (PARTY OF RIGHTS ANNOUNCED AT LAST MOMENT THAT IT  
WOULD BOYCOTT ELECTIONS) HAD BECOME MARGINAL PHENOMENA, CONFIRMING  
MATURITY AND STABILITY OF CROATIAN BODY POLITIC.

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REF MYTEL QLGR0126 17MAY92

---CROATIA: ELECTIONS TO UPPER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT

SUMMARY: ELECTIONS FOR HOUSE OF COUNTIES (ZUPANJISKI DOM) WILL BE  
HELD 07FEB. ELECTION HAD TO AWAIT PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION CREATING  
21/21 COUNTIES, WHICH WAS ADOPTED BY SABOR 29DEC92. EACH COUNTY WILL  
ELECT THREE MEMBERS BY PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. ELECTION, WHICH  
ACCORDING TO LAW MUST TAKE PLACE WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF 02AUG92  
ELECTION FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HAS BEEN DELAYED BY  
PROTRACTED DEBATE OVER HOW CTRY WAS TO BE DIVIDED INTO COUNTIES. TWO  
SPECIAL-STATUS SERB AREAS CREATED BY SEPARATE LEGISLATION LAST MAY  
ARE INCLUDED IN COUNTIES.

2.REPORT: DELAY IN HOLDING ELECTION FOR HOUSE OF COUNTIES HAS BEEN

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PAGE TWO QLGR0003 UNCLAS

DUE PRIMARILY TO DIFFICULTY OF DELINEATING ZUPANIJE. ATTEMPT TO DO THIS WAS UNDER WAY AS LONG AGO AS MAR92. AIM WAS TO GROUP CONTIGUOUS OPCINE INTO ZUPANIJE IN ACCORDANCE WITH HISTORICAL, ETHNIC, TRANSPORT, AND ECONOMIC PATTERNS. IN MANY AREAS, STRONG VIEWS AROSE AS TO WHICH ZUPANIJA A CERTAIN OPCINA SHOULD BE PART OF. ON SOME ADRIATIC ISLANDS, VIEWS WERE PARTICULARLY STRONGLY HELD. THESE DIFFERENCES TOOK MONTHS TO RECONCILE.

3. POSSIBLY TO AVOID SIMILAR DIFFICULTIES WITHIN ZUPANIJE, ELECTORAL LAW WAS AMENDED TO PROVIDE THAT THREE MEMBERS FROM EACH ZUPANIJA BE ELECTED BY PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION RATHER THAN RELATIVE MAJORITY. INSTEAD OF BEING SUBDIVIDED INTO THREE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, EACH ZUPANIJA WILL BE A THREE-MEMBER CONSTITUENCY.

4. TWO SERB AUTONOMOUS AREAS (KOTARI), KNIN AND GLINA, ARE INCLUDED IN ZADAR-KNIN AND SISAK ZUPANIJE RESPECTIVELY. KNIN ENCOMPASSES 21 OF 38 OPCINE IN ZADAR-KNIN, AND GLINA ACCOUNTS FOR 14 OUT OF 26 OPCINE IN SISAK. SINCE ZUPANIJE WILL NOT/NOT BE SUBDIVIDED INTO ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, POSSIBILITY OF KOTARI DIRECTLY ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES TO ZUPANIJSKI DOM IS PRECLUDED. HOWEVER, NUMERICAL WEIGHT OF SERB POPULATION IN KOTARI (ASSUMING THEY VOTE) WILL BE DECISIVE IN ELECTION OF THREE MEMBERS IN EACH OF THE TWO ZUPANIJE.

5. LEGISLATION WAS PASSED UNDER EMERGENCY RULES, WHICH HAVE EFFECT ON DEBATE SIMILAR TO CLOSURE. LEADER OF LARGEST OPPOSITION PARTY, DRAZEN BUDISA, WAS DENIED OPPORTUNITY TO REBUT STATEMENTS MADE BY

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PAGE THREE QLGR0003 UNCLAS

DEPTY PRIME MINISTER SEKS (PRONOUNCED SHEKS) IN RESPONSE TO  
OPPOSITION OBJECTIONS. LAW WAS ADOPTED WITHOUT OPPOSITION, IN SENSE  
THAT MEMBERS OF OPPOSITION PARTIES WALKED OUT OF CHANBER WHEN VOTE  
WAS CALLED.

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**FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET**

Page 1 of 9

<b>FROM:</b> The Canadian Embassy ul. Matejki 1/5 Warsaw, Poland  Phone: (48-22) 29.80.51 Fax: (48-22) 29.64.57 Telex: 81-3424 CAA PL DOMCAN WARSAW	<b>TO:</b> EXTOTT/IDS  <b>FAX No.:</b> (613) <del>000-0000</del>  <b>FROM:</b> DENNIS HORAK
<b>OUR MESSAGE No.</b> UMGR0914	
<b>ADDITIONAL INFO/INSTRUCTIONS:</b>	
<b>INFO:</b>	OCT 8 1992
<b>DISTR:</b> RBR	
<b>REF:</b>	RBR

**SUBJECT:** CSCE REPORT ON PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN CROATIA

**MESSAGE:**

PLEASE FIND ATTACHED THE REPORT ON THE PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA AUGUST 2, 1992.

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External Affairs and  
International Trade Canada

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**Drafter** \_\_\_\_\_

**Approved** *[Signature]*

*Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe*  
*Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights*

On request of the Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia the CSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights is pleased to distribute a copy of their report on the presidential and parliamentary election which took place in the Republic of Croatia on August 2, 1992.



COUNCIL  
OF EUROPE

CONSEIL  
DE L'EUROPE

Parliamentary Assembly  
Assemblée parlementaire

Strasbourg, le 11 septembre 1992  
s\dani\croatie\rapport.

AS/Bur/Croatie (44) 1 révisé Confidentiel

BUREAU DE L'ASSEMBLEE

RAPPORT SUR LES ELECTIONS EN CROATIE  
TENUES LE 2 AOUT 1992

Rapporteur: M. REDDEMANN

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Le 25 juin 1992, le Président de la République de Croatie, M. Franjo Tudman, annonçait la tenue d'élections présidentielles et législatives pour le 2 août 1992. Il s'agissait des premières élections depuis la proclamation d'indépendance de la Croatie en juin 1991.

Le Bureau de l'Assemblée Parlementaire a décidé, le 30 juin 1992, d'envoyer une Commission ad hoc.

Le 9 juillet, le Président du Parlement Croate, M. Domljan, a adressé une invitation à l'Assemblée à venir observer les élections.

La Commission ad hoc se composait comme suit:

Groupe socialiste

Mr Nic Tummers (Pays-Bas)  
Mr John Cummings (Royaume-Uni)  
Mr Robert Antretter (Allemagne)

Groupe du Parti populaire européen

Mr Gerhard Reddemann (Allemagne)  
M. Lambert Kelchtermans (Belgique)

Groupe des démocrates européens

Lord Finsberg (Royaume-Uni)  
M. Jacques Baumel (France)

Groupe libéral, démocrate et réformateur  
Sir Russell Johnston (Royaume-Uni)  
Mr Olaf Feldmann (Allemagne)

Groupe pour la gauche unitaire  
Mr Jaakko Laakso (Finlande)

Lord Finsberg a été désigné comme président et M. Reddemann comme rapporteur.

Le Secrétariat de la Commission ad hoc était assuré par Mme Danielle Coin, Co-secrétaire de la Commission des questions juridiques et des droits de l'homme, accompagnée de M. Christopher Grayson, Secrétaire de la Commission de la Culture et de l'Education, de Mme Rose Marie Picard, interprète et de M. Jean Pierre Guglielmi, attaché de presse.

Outre la mission d'observation des élections qui leur était confiée, les membres de la Commission ad hoc ont rempli d'autres tâches (rencontre avec des représentants de Bosnie-Herzégovine, avec des élus locaux, observation des dommages causés au patrimoine, voir, à cet égard, AS/Cult/AA (44) 7).

## II. LA LOI ELECTORALE

La loi électorale a été promulguée le 15 avril 1992 par le Président de la République. Les élections devaient permettre d'élire le Président de la République et le représentant au Parlement (Sabor). Le nombre des sièges à pourvoir était de 124, dont 60 au scrutin majoritaire sur une liste nationale de candidats et 64 au scrutin proportionnel sur des listes par circonscription. Chaque minorité devait avoir la possibilité d'avoir un représentant au Parlement (Article 23 de la loi électorale). Pour permettre cette représentation le nombre total des sièges au Parlement devait être augmenté.

Un seuil minimum de 3% était requis pour participer à la répartition des sièges.

Tous les citoyens croates âgés de 18 ans au moins pouvaient voter et étaient éligibles.

Un délai minimum de 30 jours devait séparer l'annonce de la tenue des élections de leur tenue effective.

Les élections devaient se tenir aussi à l'étranger pour permettre aux citoyens ayant la nationalité croate de voter là où ils se trouvent.

Une Commission électorale, composée d'un Président et de 4 membres, désignés par la Cour Constitutionnelle parmi les juges de la Cour Suprême ou d'autres éminents juristes, a été chargée de la préparation et de la tenue de ces élections.

Les personnes chargées de la tenue des bureaux de vote ne devaient pas appartenir à un parti politique.

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### III. VISITE DE LA COMMISSION AD HOC

La Commission s'est rendue en Croatie du 30 juillet au 4 août 1992. Au cours de sa visite elle a eu un échange de vues avec les diplomates des pays membres du Conseil de l'Europe représentés à Zagreb (Autriche, France, Allemagne, Italie, Pologne, Royaume-Uni et Turquie), à son arrivée pour un briefing et après la tenue des élections pour faire part de ses conclusions.

Compte tenu du peu de temps dont elle disposait, la Commission ad hoc ne pouvait pas rencontrer les représentants de tous les partis qui présentaient des candidats, 17 partis présentant des listes nationales. Elle a décidé de rencontrer des représentants des partis qui, selon les sondages, devaient dépasser le seuil de 3%.

Elle a donc rencontré: l'Union Démocratique Croate (HDZ), présidée par M. Tuđman, le Parti Social libéral Croate (HSLHS) présidé par M. Budisa, le Parti National Croate (HNS) présidé par Mme Dabčević-Kacar, et le Parti Croate des Droits (HSP), présidé par M. Paraga.

Elle a en outre rencontré le Président de la Cour Constitutionnelle, accompagné d'un Vice-Président et de quatre juges, le Président de la commission électorale, le Cardinal Kuharic, Archevêque de Zagreb, le Chef de la communauté islamique, les rédacteurs en chef de la radio et de la TV croates.

Le Président et le rapporteur ont également rencontré le commandant adjoint des forces des Nations-Unies (UNPROFOR) pour évoquer la question du vote dans les zones sous contrôle de l'UNPROFOR, le Président de la Cour Constitutionnelle et les représentants de trois partis politiques ayant critiqué la présence de l'UNPROFOR et disant qu'elle allait empêcher le vote dans les zones qu'elle contrôlait. Le Commandant adjoint a expliqué que la démilitarisation dans ces zones n'était pas terminée et qu'il n'était pas possible d'assurer la sécurité. Par ailleurs, la minorité serbe ne voulait pas participer au vote.

La Commission a été reçue par le Président du Parlement, M. Domljan et par le Président de la République, M. Tuđman, le lendemain de sa réélection.

La question de l'opportunité et de la date de la tenue de ces élections, alors que le 1/3 du territoire est toujours occupé, a été soulevée par les représentants des partis d'opposition.

Le Président de la Commission électorale et le représentant de l'HDZ (parti de M. Tuđman) ont expliqué que la Constitution faisait obligation au Président de tenir des élections un an au plus tard à partir du jour de la proclamation de la Constitution, autrement dit elles auraient dû se tenir avant la fin de 1991.

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La Commission ad hoc estime qu'il ne lui revient pas de prendre position sur cette question, mais son attention a été attirée sur une possibilité d'interpréter différemment l'article 141 de la Constitution qui selon certains faisait seulement obligation d'adopter la loi électorale dans le délai d'un an.

Quoi qu'il en soit, les partis d'opposition, qui dans un premier temps s'étaient prononcés contre la tenue de ces élections et manifesté l'intention de ne pas y participer, ont finalement décidé d'y prendre part.

### 1. Rencontres avec les représentants des partis politiques

Les partis d'opposition qu'a rencontrés la Commission ad hoc ont soulevé essentiellement les questions suivantes en plus de celle de l'opportunité et de la date de ces élections:

- constitution des listes électorales: ils ont fait remarquer la difficulté d'établir des listes électorales dans un pays où d'importants changements sont intervenus dans la population, et en particulier pour les Croates vivant à l'étranger. A la difficulté d'établir les listes s'ajoutait leur préoccupation concernant leur déroulement dans des conditions régulières, le pays ne disposant pas de missions diplomatiques dans la plupart des pays où les élections devaient se tenir (Australie, Canada, Allemagne, France, Etats-Unis notamment).

- concernant l'accès à la TV: les trois partis ont déclaré que, si dans un premier temps, l'accès à la TV ne leur était pas accordé au début de la campagne électorale, la situation s'était par la suite améliorée et ceci a été confirmé par le rédacteur en chef de la TV.

En fait les partis de M. Budisa (HSLHS) et de Mme Kucar (HNS) ont un programme qui n'est pas très différent de celui de M. Tudman dans leur objectif d'avoir un parlement pluraliste et de mettre fin à la guerre. Mais, tandis que M. Tudman est en faveur d'un régime semi-présidentiel, les autres sont en faveur d'un régime parlementaire.

Sur l'extrême droite de l'échiquier politique, le HSP (parti de M. Paraga) est en faveur de frontières ethniques et prône une confédération entre la Croatie et la Bosnie-Herzégovine.

### 2. Rencontre avec les juges de la Cour Constitutionnelle

Concernant la régularité des votes à l'étranger, le Président de la Cour Constitutionnelle a fait observer que les élections devaient se tenir, conformément à l'article 45 de la loi électorale, dans les missions consulaires et que les élections seraient organisées conformément à la législation en vigueur dans les différents pays concernés même s'il ne s'agissait pas de missions consulaires stricto sensu.

Concernant les votes des réfugiés: toutes les personnes déplacées pouvaient prendre part au vote, tant pour les élections présidentielles et nationales que pour élire leurs représentants au niveau des circonscriptions.

Concernant le vote des militaires: les militaires pouvaient également voter où qu'ils se trouvent: ceux qui ont été démobilisés dans leur circonscription, ceux qui sont mobilisés dans les casernes et même sur le front.

### 3. Rencontre avec le Président de la Commission électorale

Concernant la constitution des listes électorales, il a expliqué que les listes utilisées pour le referendum de 1991 avaient été prises comme base et que pour les résidents à l'étranger des listes de résidents avaient été fournies pour les compléter. Par ailleurs, toute personne qui prouvait qu'elle était croate pouvait voter.

## IV. JOUR DES ELECTIONS

La Commission ad hoc s'est séparée en cinq groupes qui se sont répartis comme suit:

- Lord Finsberg et M. Antretter à Zagreb
- M. Baumel et M. Tummer à Dubrovnik
- M. Reddemann et M. Kelchtermans à Rijeka
- Sir Russell Jonhston et M. Laakso à Osijek.
- M. Feldmann et M. Cummings à Split.

Lors de la réunion qu'elle a tenue le lendemain des élections, après le retour de tous les groupes à Zagreb, il est apparu qu'il y avait une convergence de vues totale entre les observations faites.

Plus de 100 bureaux de vote ont été observés. Certains bureaux de vote à la campagne concernaient 180 électeurs, d'autres à Zagreb en concernaient jusqu'à dix fois plus. Ils étaient ouverts de 7 h à 19 h.

Tous les observateurs ont été frappés par le sérieux et le sens des responsabilités des personnes constituant ces bureaux (3 pour chacun) y compris dans les plus petits d'entre eux, installés parfois dans des locaux de fortune (hangars de pompiers, fortifications, etc.).

Le taux de participation vers midi dépassait déjà 40 %.

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Les bulletins de vote étaient de couleurs différentes pour chacune des trois élections: bleus pour les élections présidentielles, roses pour les élections législatives au niveau national et blancs pour les législatives au niveau des circonscriptions, ce qui excluait toute confusion.

L'on palliait au manque d'isoloirs soit en installant des tables séparées, soit en plaçant des séparations de fortune en carton. Plusieurs fois, l'on a pu voir les membres d'une même famille remplir ensemble les bulletins de vote.

Les urnes étaient rarement scellées avec un sceau officiel, mais elles étaient collées avec du ruban adhésif.

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Les personnes âgées et les malades ont pu voter chez eux ou là où ils se trouvaient sur la foi de certificats médicaux ou sur demande des membres de la famille, en déposant leur bulletin de vote dans une enveloppe qui était cachetée, comme on a pu le vérifier lors du dépouillement.

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Les cinq groupes sont tous parvenus à la conclusion que les élections s'étaient déroulées dans un climat de confiance et n'avaient pas donné lieu à des contestations. La présence d'un très petit nombre de représentants des partis politiques pour observer tant le déroulement des élections que le dépouillement en témoignent. Ces élections ont été, selon eux, libres et honnêtes, comme ils l'ont déclaré lors de la Conférence de presse qu'ils ont donnée le 3 août dans la soirée.

Lorsque la Commission ad hoc a quitté la Croatie, les résultats définitifs n'étaient pas encore connus, puisqu'il fallait attendre les résultats des votes à l'étranger.

Les résultats des votes en Croatie figurent en annexe.

Ce que l'on peut noter dans ces résultats est le fort pourcentage de voix recueilli par le Président Tudman, alors que son parti obtient de moins bons résultats qui cependant lui assurent la majorité des sièges au Parlement. La personne de M. Budisa et son parti ont recueilli à peu près le même pourcentage. La surprise a été le faible score réalisé par M. Paraga et son parti, y compris dans les bureaux de vote de réfugiés, alors que l'on s'attendait à un score beaucoup plus élevé.

#### CONCLUSIONS

La Commission ad hoc peut dire que là où elle a été en mesure d'observer les élections, en dépit d'irrégularités mineures, les élections ont été libres et honnêtes.

Elle n'est pas en mesure de se prononcer sur les élections qui se sont tenues à l'étranger, ni dans la partie du territoire occupée par des troupes étrangères ou sous contrôle des forces des Nations Unies.

- 8 -

## A N N E X E

### RESULTATS DES ELECTIONS PRESIDENTIELLES DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE CROATIE TENUES LE 2 AOUT 1992

Sur 3.575.032 électeurs inscrits sur les listes électorales, 2.677.764, soit 74,90 %, ont voté.

Nombre de voix obtenues par les différents candidats à la présidence :

1. Drazen Budisa	585,535 voix	-	21.87 %
2. Dr Ivan Cesar	43,134 voix	-	1.61 %
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Nombre de bulletins de vote nuls : 50.703, soit 1,89 %.

### NOMBRE DE VOIX OBTENUES PAR LES LISTES D'ETAT AUX ELECTIONS A LA CHAMBRE DES REPRESENTANTS DU PARLEMENT (SABOR) DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE CROATIE TENUES LE 2 AOUT 1992

Sur 3.558.913 électeurs inscrits sur les listes électorales, 2.690.873, soit 75,61 %, ont voté.

nombre de voix obtenues par les différentes listes d'Etat:

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16. Parti national serbe	28.620	-	1,06 %

Bulletins de vote nuls 59.338 - 2,21 %



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**FAX**  
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5 Oct 92 20 54z

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L. Friedlaender.

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Oct. 5/92

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Page 1 of 9

<b>FROM:</b> The Canadian Embassy ul. Matejki 1/5 Warsaw, Poland  Phone: (48-22) 29.80.51 Fax: (48-22) 29.64.57 Telex: 81-3424 CAA PL DOMCAN WARSAW  <b>OUR MESSAGE No.</b> UMGR0914	<b>TO:</b> EXTOTT/IDS  <b>FAX No.:</b> (613) <del>222-2222</del>  <b>FROM:</b> DENNIS HORAK  <b>2/11</b>
<b>ADDITIONAL INFO/INSTRUCTIONS:</b>  <b>INFO:</b> _____ <b>DISTR:</b> RBR _____ <b>REF:</b> _____	

**SUBJECT:** CSCE REPORT ON PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN CROATIA

**MESSAGE:**

PLEASE FIND ATTACHED THE REPORT ON THE PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA AUGUST 2, 1992.

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**Drafter** \_\_\_\_\_

**Approved**  \_\_\_\_\_

*Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe*

● *Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights* 3/11

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On request of the Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia the CSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights is pleased to distribute a copy of their report on the presidential and parliamentary election which took place in the Republic of Croatia on August 2, 1992.

4/11

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COUNCIL  
OF EUROPE

CONSEIL  
DE L'EUROPE

Parliamentary Assembly  
Assemblée parlementaire

Strasbourg, le 11 septembre 1992  
s\dani\croatie\rapport.

AS/Bur/Croatie (44) 1 révisé Confidentiel

BUREAU DE L'ASSEMBLEE

RAPPORT SUR LES ELECTIONS EN CROATIE  
TENUES LE 2 AOUT 1992

Rapporteur: M. REDDEMANN

I. INTRODUCTION

Le 25 juin 1992, le Président de la République de Croatie, M. Franjo Tudman, annonçait la tenue d'élections présidentielles et législatives pour le 2 août 1992. Il s'agissait des premières élections depuis la proclamation d'indépendance de la Croatie en juin 1991.

Le Bureau de l'Assemblée Parlementaire a décidé, le 30 juin 1992, d'envoyer une Commission ad hoc.

Le 9 juillet, le Président du Parlement Croate, M. Domljan, a adressé une invitation à l'Assemblée à venir observer les élections.

La Commission ad hoc se composait comme suit:

Groupe socialiste

Mr Nic Tummers (Pays-Bas)  
Mr John Cummings (Royaume-Uni)  
Mr Robert Antretter (Allemagne)

Groupe du Parti populaire européen

Mr Gerhard Reddemann (Allemagne)  
M. Lambert Kelchtermans (Belgique)

Groupe des démocrates européens

Lord Finsberg (Royaume-Uni)  
M. Jacques Baumel (France)

Groupe libéral, démocrate et réformateur

Sir Russell Johnston (Royaume-Uni)

Mr Olaf Feldmann (Allemagne)

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Groupe pour la gauche unitaire

Mr Jaakko Laakso (Finlande)

Lord Finsberg a été désigné comme président et M. Reddemann comme rapporteur.

Le Secrétariat de la Commission ad hoc était assuré par Mme Danielle Coin, Co-secrétaire de la Commission des questions juridiques et des droits de l'homme, accompagnée de M. Christopher Grayson, Secrétaire de la Commission de la Culture et de l'Éducation, de Mme Rose Marie Picard, interprète et de M. Jean Pierre Guglielmi, attaché de presse.

Outre la mission d'observation des élections qui leur était confiée, les membres de la Commission ad hoc ont rempli d'autres tâches (rencontre avec des représentants de Bosnie-Herzégovine, avec des élus locaux, observation des dommages causés au patrimoine, voir, à cet égard, AS/Cult/AA (44) 7).

## II. LA LOI ELECTORALE

La loi électorale a été promulguée le 15 avril 1992 par le Président de la République. Les élections devaient permettre d'élire le Président de la République et le représentant au Parlement (Sabor). Le nombre des sièges à pourvoir était de 124, dont 60 au scrutin majoritaire sur une liste nationale de candidats et 64 au scrutin proportionnel sur des listes par circonscription. Chaque minorité devait avoir la possibilité d'avoir un représentant au Parlement (Article 23 de la loi électorale). Pour permettre cette représentation le nombre total des sièges au Parlement devait être augmenté.

Un seuil minimum de 3% était requis pour participer à la répartition des sièges.

Tous les citoyens croates âgés de 18 ans au moins pouvaient voter et étaient éligibles.

Un délai minimum de 30 jours devait séparer l'annonce de la tenue des élections de leur tenue effective.

Les élections devaient se tenir aussi à l'étranger pour permettre aux citoyens ayant la nationalité croate de voter là où ils se trouvent.

Une Commission électorale, composée d'un Président et de 4 membres, désignés par la Cour Constitutionnelle parmi les juges de la Cour Suprême ou d'autres éminents juristes, a été chargée de la préparation et de la tenue de ces élections.

Les personnes chargées de la tenue des bureaux de vote ne devaient pas appartenir à un parti politique.

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### III. VISITE DE LA COMMISSION AD HOC

La Commission s'est rendue en Croatie du 30 juillet au 4 août 1992. Au cours de sa visite elle a eu un échange de vues avec les diplomates des pays membres du Conseil de l'Europe représentés à Zagreb (Autriche, France, Allemagne, Italie, Pologne, Royaume-Uni et Turquie), à son arrivée pour un briefing et après la tenue des élections pour faire part de ses conclusions.

Compte tenu du peu de temps dont elle disposait, la Commission ad hoc ne pouvait pas rencontrer les représentants de tous les partis qui présentaient des candidats, 17 partis présentant des listes nationales. Elle a décidé de rencontrer des représentants des partis qui, selon les sondages, devaient dépasser le seuil de 3%.

Elle a donc rencontré: l'Union Démocratique Croate (HDZ), présidée par M. Tudman, le Parti Social libéral Croate (HSLHS) présidé par M. Budisa, le Parti National Croate (HNS) présidé par Mme Dabcevic-Kacar, et le Parti Croate des Droits (HSP), présidé par M. Paraga.

Elle a en outre rencontré le Président de la Cour Constitutionnelle, accompagné d'un Vice-Président et de quatre juges, le Président de la commission électorale, le Cardinal Kuharic, Archevêque de Zagreb, le Chef de la communauté islamique, les rédacteurs en chef de la radio et de la TV croates.

Le Président et le rapporteur ont également rencontré le commandant adjoint des forces des Nations-Unies (UNPROFOR) pour évoquer la question du vote dans les zones sous contrôle de l'UNPROFOR, le Président de la Cour Constitutionnelle et les représentants de trois partis politiques ayant critiqué la présence de l'UNPROFOR et disant qu'elle allait empêcher le vote dans les zones qu'elle contrôlait. Le Commandant adjoint a expliqué que la démilitarisation dans ces zones n'était pas terminée et qu'il n'était pas possible d'assurer la sécurité. Par ailleurs, la minorité serbe ne voulait pas participer au vote.

La Commission a été reçue par le Président du Parlement, M. Domljan et par le Président de la République, M. Tudman, le lendemain de sa réélection.

La question de l'opportunité et de la date de la tenue de ces élections, alors que le 1/3 du territoire est toujours occupé, a été soulevée par les représentants des partis d'opposition.

Le Président de la Commission électorale et le représentant de l'HDZ (parti de M. Tudman) ont expliqué que la Constitution faisait obligation au Président de tenir des élections un an au plus tard à partir du jour de la proclamation de la Constitution, autrement dit elles auraient dû se tenir avant la fin de 1991.

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La Commission ad hoc estime qu'il ne lui revient pas de prendre position sur cette question, mais son attention a été attirée sur une possibilité d'interpréter différemment l'article 141 de la Constitution qui selon certains faisait seulement obligation d'adopter la loi électorale dans le délai d'un an.

Quoi qu'il en soit, les partis d'opposition, qui dans un premier temps s'étaient prononcés contre la tenue de ces élections et manifesté l'intention de ne pas y participer, ont finalement décidé d'y prendre part.

### 1. Rencontres avec les représentants des partis politiques

Les partis d'opposition qu'a rencontrés la Commission ad hoc ont soulevé essentiellement les questions suivantes en plus de celle de l'opportunité et de la date de ces élections:

- constitution des listes électorales: ils ont fait remarquer la difficulté d'établir des listes électorales dans un pays où d'importants changements sont intervenus dans la population, et en particulier pour les Croates vivant à l'étranger. A la difficulté d'établir les listes s'ajoutait leur préoccupation concernant leur déroulement dans des conditions régulières, le pays ne disposant pas de missions diplomatiques dans la plupart des pays où les élections devaient se tenir (Australie, Canada, Allemagne, France, Etats-Unis notamment).

- concernant l'accès à la TV: les trois partis ont déclaré que, si dans un premier temps, l'accès à la TV ne leur était pas accordé au début de la campagne électorale, la situation s'était par la suite améliorée et ceci a été confirmé par le rédacteur en chef de la TV.

En fait les partis de M. Budisa (HSLHS) et de Mme Kucar (HNS) ont un programme qui n'est pas très différent de celui de M. Tudman dans leur objectif d'avoir un parlement pluraliste et de mettre fin à la guerre. Mais, tandis que M. Tudman est en faveur d'un régime semi-présidentiel, les autres sont en faveur d'un régime parlementaire.

Sur l'extrême droite de l'échiquier politique, le HSP (parti de M. Paraga) est en faveur de frontières ethniques et prône une confédération entre la Croatie et la Bosnie-Herzégovine.

### 2. Rencontre avec les juges de la Cour Constitutionnelle

Concernant la régularité des votes à l'étranger, le Président de la Cour Constitutionnelle a fait observer que les élections devaient se tenir, conformément à l'article 45 de la loi électorale, dans les missions consulaires et que les élections seraient organisées conformément à la législation en vigueur dans les différents pays concernés même s'il ne s'agissait pas de missions consulaires stricto sensu.

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Concernant les votes des réfugiés: toutes les personnes déplacées pouvaient prendre part au vote, tant pour les élections présidentielles et nationales que pour élire leurs représentants au niveau des circonscriptions.

Concernant le vote des militaires: les militaires pouvaient également voter où qu'ils se trouvent: ceux qui ont été démobilisés dans leur circonscription, ceux qui sont mobilisés dans les casernes et même sur le front.

### 3. Rencontre avec le Président de la Commission électorale

Concernant la constitution des listes électorales, il a expliqué que les listes utilisées pour le referendum de 1991 avaient été prises comme base et que pour les résidents à l'étranger des listes de résidents avaient été fournies pour les compléter. Par ailleurs, toute personne qui prouvait qu'elle était croate pouvait voter.

## **IV. JOUR DES ELECTIONS**

La Commission ad hoc s'est séparée en cinq groupes qui se sont répartis comme suit:

- Lord Finsberg et M. Antretter à Zagreb
- M. Baumel et M. Tummer à Dubrovnik
- M. Reddemann et M. Kelchtermans à Rijeka
- Sir Russell Jonhston et M. Laakso à Osijek.
- M. Feldmann et M. Cummings à Split.

Lors de la réunion qu'elle a tenue le lendemain des élections, après le retour de tous les groupes à Zagreb, il est apparu qu'il y avait une convergence de vues totale entre les observations faites.

Plus de 100 bureaux de vote ont été observés. Certains bureaux de vote à la campagne concernaient 180 électeurs, d'autres à Zagreb en concernaient jusqu'à dix fois plus. Ils étaient ouverts de 7 h à 19 h.

Tous les observateurs ont été frappés par le sérieux et le sens des responsabilités des personnes constituant ces bureaux (3 pour chacun) y compris dans les plus petits d'entre eux, installés parfois dans des locaux de fortune (hangars de pompiers, fortifications, etc.).

Le taux de participation vers midi dépassait déjà 40 %.



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A N N E X E

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<b>OUR MESSAGE No.</b> UMGR0914			
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**SUBJECT:** CSCE REPORT ON PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN CROATIA

**MESSAGE:**

PLEASE FIND ATTACHED THE REPORT ON THE PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA AUGUST 2, 1992.

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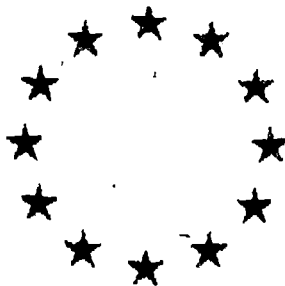
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Approved *[Signature]*

*Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe*  
*Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights*

On request of the Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia the CSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights is pleased to distribute a copy of their report on the presidential and parliamentary election which took place in the Republic of Croatia on August 2, 1992.

COUNCIL  
OF EUROPE



CONSEIL  
DE L'EUROPE

Parliamentary Assembly  
Assemblée parlementaire

Strasbourg, le 11 septembre 1992  
s\dani\croatie\rapport.

AS/Bur/Croatie Confidentiel  
(44) 1 révisé

BUREAU DE L'ASSEMBLEE

RAPPORT SUR LES ELECTIONS EN CROATIE  
TENUES LE 2 AOUT 1992

Rapporteur: M. REDDEMANN

I. INTRODUCTION

Le 25 juin 1992, le Président de la République de Croatie, M. Franjo Tudman, annonçait la tenue d'élections présidentielles et législatives pour le 2 août 1992. Il s'agissait des premières élections depuis la proclamation d'indépendance de la Croatie en juin 1991.

Le Bureau de l'Assemblée Parlementaire a décidé, le 30 juin 1992, d'envoyer une Commission ad hoc.

Le 9 juillet, le Président du Parlement Croate, M. Domljan, a adressé une invitation à l'Assemblée à venir observer les élections.

La Commission ad hoc se composait comme suit:

Groupe socialiste

Mr Nic Tummers (Pays-Bas)  
Mr John Cummings (Royaume-Uni)  
Mr Robert Antretter (Allemagne)

Groupe du Parti populaire européen

Mr Gerhard Reddemann (Allemagne)  
M. Lambert Kelchtermans (Belgique)

Groupe des démocrates européens

Lord Finsberg (Royaume-Uni)  
M. Jacques Baumel (France)

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Groupe libéral, démocrate et réformateur

Sir Russell Johnston (Royaume-Uni)

Mr Olaf Feldmann (Allemagne)

Groupe pour la gauche unitaire

Mr Jaakko Laakso (Finlande)

Lord Finsberg a été désigné comme président et M. Reddemann comme rapporteur.

Le Secrétariat de la Commission ad hoc était assuré par Mme Danielle Coin, Co-secrétaire de la Commission des questions juridiques et des droits de l'homme, accompagnée de M. Christopher Grayson, Secrétaire de la Commission de la Culture et de l'Education, de Mme Rose Marie Picard, interprète et de M. Jean Pierre Guglielmi, attaché de presse.

Outre la mission d'observation des élections qui leur était confiée, les membres de la Commission ad hoc ont rempli d'autres tâches (rencontre avec des représentants de Bosnie-Herzégovine, avec des élus locaux, observation des dommages causés au patrimoine, voir, à cet égard, AS/Cult/AA (44) 7).

## II. LA LOI ELECTORALE

La loi électorale a été promulguée le 15 avril 1992 par le Président de la République. Les élections devaient permettre d'élire le Président de la République et le représentant au Parlement (Sabor). Le nombre des sièges à pourvoir était de 124, dont 60 au scrutin majoritaire sur une liste nationale de candidats et 64 au scrutin proportionnel sur des listes par circonscription. Chaque minorité devait avoir la possibilité d'avoir un représentant au Parlement (Article 23 de la loi électorale). Pour permettre cette représentation le nombre total des sièges au Parlement devait être augmenté.

Un seuil minimum de 3% était requis pour participer à la répartition des sièges.

Tous les citoyens croates âgés de 18 ans au moins pouvaient voter et étaient éligibles.

Un délai minimum de 30 jours devait séparer l'annonce de la tenue des élections de leur tenue effective.

Les élections devaient se tenir aussi à l'étranger pour permettre aux citoyens ayant la nationalité croate de voter là où ils se trouvent.

Une Commission électorale, composée d'un Président et de 4 membres, désignés par la Cour Constitutionnelle parmi les juges de la Cour Suprême ou d'autres éminents juristes, a été chargée de la préparation et de la tenue de ces élections.

Les personnes chargées de la tenue des bureaux de vote ne devaient pas appartenir à un parti politique.

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### III. VISITE DE LA COMMISSION AD HOC

La Commission s'est rendue en Croatie du 30 juillet au 4 août 1992. Au cours de sa visite elle a eu un échange de vues avec les diplomates des pays membres du Conseil de l'Europe représentés à Zagreb (Autriche, France, Allemagne, Italie, Pologne, Royaume-Uni et Turquie), à son arrivée pour un briefing et après la tenue des élections pour faire part de ses conclusions.

Compte tenu du peu de temps dont elle disposait, la Commission ad hoc ne pouvait pas rencontrer les représentants de tous les partis qui présentaient des candidats, 17 partis présentant des listes nationales. Elle a décidé de rencontrer des représentants des partis qui, selon les sondages, devaient dépasser le seuil de 3%.

Elle a donc rencontré: l'Union Démocratique Croate (HDZ), présidée par M. Tuđman, le Parti Social libéral Croate (HSL) présidé par M. Budisa, le Parti National Croate (HNS) présidé par Mme Dabčević-Kacar, et le Parti Croate des Droits (HSP), présidé par M. Paraga.

Elle a en outre rencontré le Président de la Cour Constitutionnelle, accompagné d'un Vice-Président et de quatre juges, le Président de la commission électorale, le Cardinal Kuharic, Archevêque de Zagreb, le Chef de la communauté islamique, les rédacteurs en chef de la radio et de la TV croates.

Le Président et le rapporteur ont également rencontré le commandant adjoint des forces des Nations-Unies (UNPROFOR) pour évoquer la question du vote dans les zones sous contrôle de l'UNPROFOR, le Président de la Cour Constitutionnelle et les représentants de trois partis politiques ayant critiqué la présence de l'UNPROFOR et disant qu'elle allait empêcher le vote dans les zones qu'elle contrôlait. Le Commandant adjoint a expliqué que la démilitarisation dans ces zones n'était pas terminée et qu'il n'était pas possible d'assurer la sécurité. Par ailleurs, la minorité serbe ne voulait pas participer au vote.

La Commission a été reçue par le Président du Parlement, M. Domljan et par le Président de la République, M. Tuđman, le lendemain de sa réélection.

La question de l'opportunité et de la date de la tenue de ces élections, alors que le 1/3 du territoire est toujours occupé, a été soulevée par les représentants des partis d'opposition.

Le Président de la Commission électorale et le représentant de l'HDZ (parti de M. Tuđman) ont expliqué que la Constitution faisait obligation au Président de tenir des élections un an au plus tard à partir du jour de la proclamation de la Constitution, autrement dit elles auraient dû se tenir avant la fin de 1991.



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La Commission ad hoc estime qu'il ne lui revient pas de prendre position sur cette question, mais son attention a été attirée sur une possibilité d'interpréter différemment l'article 141 de la Constitution qui selon certains faisait seulement obligation d'adopter la loi électorale dans le délai d'un an.

Quoi qu'il en soit, les partis d'opposition, qui dans un premier temps s'étaient prononcés contre la tenue de ces élections et manifesté l'intention de ne pas y participer, ont finalement décidé d'y prendre part.

#### 1. Rencontres avec les représentants des partis politiques

Les partis d'opposition qu'a rencontrés la Commission ad hoc ont soulevé essentiellement les questions suivantes en plus de celle de l'opportunité et de la date de ces élections:

- constitution des listes électorales: ils ont fait remarquer la difficulté d'établir des listes électorales dans un pays où d'importants changements sont intervenus dans la population, et en particulier pour les Croates vivant à l'étranger. A la difficulté d'établir les listes s'ajoutait leur préoccupation concernant leur déroulement dans des conditions régulières, le pays ne disposant pas de missions diplomatiques dans la plupart des pays où les élections devaient se tenir (Australie, Canada, Allemagne, France, Etats-Unis notamment).

- concernant l'accès à la TV: les trois partis ont déclaré que, si dans un premier temps, l'accès à la TV ne leur était pas accordé au début de la campagne électorale, la situation s'était par la suite améliorée et ceci a été confirmé par le rédacteur en chef de la TV.

En fait les partis de M. Budisa (HSLG) et de Mme Kucar (HNS) ont un programme qui n'est pas très différent de celui de M. Tudman dans leur objectif d'avoir un parlement pluraliste et de mettre fin à la guerre. Mais, tandis que M. Tudman est en faveur d'un régime semi-présidentiel, les autres sont en faveur d'un régime parlementaire.

Sur l'extrême droite de l'échiquier politique, le HSP (parti de M. Paraga) est en faveur de frontières ethniques et prône une confédération entre la Croatie et la Bosnie-Herzégovine.

#### 2. Rencontre avec les juges de la Cour Constitutionnelle

Concernant la régularité des votes à l'étranger, le Président de la Cour Constitutionnelle a fait observer que les élections devaient se tenir, conformément à l'article 45 de la loi électorale, dans les missions consulaires et que les élections seraient organisées conformément à la législation en vigueur dans les différents pays concernés même s'il ne s'agissait pas de missions consulaires stricto sensu.

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Concernant les votes des réfugiés: toutes les personnes déplacées pouvaient prendre part au vote, tant pour les élections présidentielles et nationales que pour élire leurs représentants au niveau des circonscriptions.

Concernant le vote des militaires: les militaires pouvaient également voter où qu'ils se trouvent: ceux qui ont été démobilisés dans leur circonscription, ceux qui sont mobilisés dans les casernes et même sur le front.

### 3. Rencontre avec le Président de la Commission électorale

Concernant la constitution des listes électorales, il a expliqué que les listes utilisées pour le referendum de 1991 avaient été prises comme base et que pour les résidents à l'étranger des listes de résidents avaient été fournies pour les compléter. Par ailleurs, toute personne qui prouvait qu'elle était croate pouvait voter.

## **IV. JOUR DES ELECTIONS**

La Commission ad hoc s'est séparée en cinq groupes qui se sont répartis comme suit:

- Lord Finsberg et M. Antretter à Zagreb
- M. Baumel et M. Tummer à Dubrovnik
- M. Reddemann et M. Kelchtermans à Rijeka
- Sir Russell Jonhston et M. Laakso à Osijek.
- M. Feldmann et M. Cummings à Split.

Lors de la réunion qu'elle a tenue le lendemain des élections, après le retour de tous les groupes à Zagreb, il est apparu qu'il y avait une convergence de vues totale entre les observations faites.

Plus de 100 bureaux de vote ont été observés. Certains bureaux de vote à la campagne concernaient 180 électeurs, d'autres à Zagreb en concernaient jusqu'à dix fois plus. Ils étaient ouverts de 7 h à 19 h.

Tous les observateurs ont été frappés par le sérieux et le sens des responsabilités des personnes constituant ces bureaux (3 pour chacun) y compris dans les plus petits d'entre eux, installés parfois dans des locaux de fortune (hangars de pompiers, fortifications, etc.).

Le taux de participation vers midi dépassait déjà 40 %.

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Les bulletins de vote étaient de couleurs différentes pour chacune des trois élections: bleus pour les élections présidentielles, roses pour les élections législatives au niveau national et blancs pour les législatives au niveau des circonscriptions, ce qui excluait toute confusion.

L'on palliait au manque d'isoloirs soit en installant des tables séparées, soit en plaçant des séparations de fortune en carton. Plusieurs fois, l'on a pu voir les membres d'une même famille remplir ensemble les bulletins de vote.

Les urnes étaient rarement scellées avec un sceau officiel, mais elles étaient collées avec du ruban adhésif.

Partout, l'on a pu vérifier qu'aucun membre de bureau électoral n'appartenait à un parti politique comme l'exigeait la loi électorale.

Les personnes âgées et les malades ont pu voter chez eux ou là où ils se trouvaient sur la foi de certificats médicaux ou sur demande des membres de la famille, en déposant leur bulletin de vote dans une enveloppe qui était cachetée, comme on a pu le vérifier lors du dépouillement.

Les observateurs qui se trouvaient à Dubrovnik sont allés jusqu'à la deuxième ligne de front et ont pu constater que les militaires avaient la possibilité de voter, mais que sur 800 inscrits, 56 seulement l'ont fait.

Des bureaux de vote pour réfugiés ont été visités à Zagreb, Dubrovnik, Split, Rijeka et Osijek. A Zagreb au moins, ils étaient tenus par des réfugiés du même endroit.

Les observateurs qui se trouvaient à Osijek ont fait part des plaintes de la minorité allemande se trouvant dans la région. Les membres de cette minorité étaient obligés de se rendre jusqu'à Osijek pour voter, ce qui représentait parfois un trajet long et difficile.

Les cinq groupes sont tous parvenus à la conclusion que les élections s'étaient déroulées dans un climat de confiance et n'avaient pas donné lieu à des contestations. La présence d'un très petit nombre de représentants des partis politiques pour observer tant le déroulement des élections que le dépouillement en témoignent. Ces élections ont été, selon eux, libres et honnêtes, comme ils l'ont déclaré lors de la Conférence de presse qu'ils ont donnée le 3 août dans la soirée.

Lorsque la Commission ad hoc a quitté la Croatie, les résultats définitifs n'étaient pas encore connus, puisqu'il fallait attendre les résultats des votes à l'étranger.

Les résultats des votes en Croatie figurent en annexe.

Ce que l'on peut noter dans ces résultats est le fort pourcentage de voix recueilli par le Président Tudman, alors que son parti obtient de moins bons résultats qui cependant lui assurent la majorité des sièges au Parlement. La personne de M. Budisa et son parti ont recueilli à peu près le même pourcentage. La surprise a été le faible score réalisé par M. Paraga et son parti, y compris dans les bureaux de vote de réfugiés, alors que l'on s'attendait à un score beaucoup plus élevé.

### CONCLUSIONS

La Commission ad hoc peut dire que là où elle a été en mesure d'observer les élections, en dépit d'irrégularités mineures, les élections ont été libres et honnêtes.

Elle n'est pas en mesure de se prononcer sur les élections qui se sont tenues à l'étranger, ni dans la partie du territoire occupée par des troupes étrangères ou sous contrôle des forces des Nations Unies.

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# A N N E X E

## RESULTATS DES ELECTIONS PRESIDENTIELLES DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE CROATIE TENUES LE 2 AOÛT 1992

Sur 3.575.032 électeurs inscrits sur les listes électorales, 2.677.764, soit 74,90 %, ont voté.

Nombre de voix obtenues par les différents candidats à la présidence :

1. Drazen Budisa	585,535 voix	-	21.87 %
2. Dr Ivan Cesar	43,134 voix	-	1.61 %
3. Dr Savka Dabcevic Kucar	161,242 voix	-	6.02 %
4. Silviije Degen	108,979 voix	-	4.07 %
5. Dobroslav Paraga	144,695 voix	-	5.40 %
6. Dr Franjo Tudman	1,519,100 voix	-	56.73 %
7. Dr Marko Veselica	45,593 voix	-	1.70 %
8. Dr Antun Vujic	18,783 voix	-	0.70 %

Nombre de bulletins de vote nuls : 50.703, soit 1,89 %.

## NOMBRE DE VOIX OBTENUES PAR LES LISTES D'ETAT AUX ELECTIONS A LA CHAMBRE DES REPRESENTANTS DU PARLEMENT (SABOR) DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE CROATIE TENUES LE 2 AOÛT 1992

Sur 3.558.913 électeurs inscrits sur les listes électorales, 2.690.873, soit 75,61 %, ont voté.

nombre de voix obtenues par les différentes listes d'Etat :

1. Action dalmate, IDS - Sabor démocrate istrien, Association démocrate de Rijeka	83.623	-	3,11 %
2. HDS, Parti démocrate croate	72.303	-	2,69 %
3. HDZ, Communauté démocratique croate	1.176.437	-	43,72 %
4. HKDS, Parti démocrate-chrétien croate	70.715	-	2,63 %
5. HNS, Parti national croate	176.214	-	6,55 %
6. Parti républicain croate	7.683	-	0,29 %
7. HSS, Parti des paysans croates	111.869	-	4,16 %
8. HSLS, Parti social libéral croate	466.356	-	17,33 %
9. Parti du droit naturel croate	7.611	-	0,28 %
10. HSP, Parti du droit croate	186.000	-	6,91 %
11. HDP, Mouvement croate de construction de la Nation	6.907	-	0,26 %
12. KNS, Parti national chrétien	11.930	-	0,44 %
13. SDP, Parti social-démocrate de Croatie - Parti des changements démocratiques	145.419	-	5,40 %
14. SDH, Parti social-démocrate de Croatie	15.798	-	0,59 %
15. SSH, Parti socialiste de Croatie	31.575	-	1,17 %
16. Parti national serbe	28.620	-	1,06 %
Bulletins de vote nuls	59.338	-	2,21 %

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---CROATIA: PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION RE SULTS

OFFICIAL RESULTS OF ELECTIONS FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN  
ANNOUNCED.

2.OF 64/64 SINGLE-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES, CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION  
(HDZ) WON 54/54, INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES (INCLUDING FOUR REPS OF  
ETHNIC MINORITIES) WON 5/5 SEATS, ISTRIAN DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY (IDS)  
WON 3/3, RIJEKA DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE (RDS) WON 1/1, AND SOCIAL  
LIBER AL PARTY (HSLs) WON 1/1.

3.60/60 SEATS ALLOCATED TO PARTY LISTS ON BASIS OF PROPORTIONAL  
REPRESENTATION WERE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

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PARTY

VOTES PER CENT SEATS

DALMATIAN ACTION/ISTRIAN DEMOCRATIC

ASSEMBLY ( IDS)/RIJEKA DEMOCRATIC

ALLIANCE (RDS) 83,623 3.11 2

CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION (HDZ) 1,176,437 43.72 31

CROATIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY (HNS) 176,214 6.55 4

CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY (HSS) 111,869 4.16 3

CROATIAN SOCIAL LIBERAL PARTY (HSL) 466,356 17.33 12

CROATIAN PARTY OF RIGHTS (HSP) 186,000 6.91 5

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CROATIA -

PARTY OF DEMOCRATIC CHANGES (SDP) 145,419 5.40 3

4. SERBIAN ETHNIC MINORITY ARE ENTITLED TO NBR OF SEATS IN ACCORDANCE

TO THEIR SHARE OF POPULATION AS DETERMINED BY MOST RECENT CENSUS.

THE Y THUS HAVE 13/13 SEATS DRAWN FROM PARTY (PROPORTIONAL

REPRESENTATION) LISTS AS FOLLOWS: TWO FROM HNS, EIGHT FROM SDP, AND

THREE FROM SERBIAN PEOPLES PARTY (SNS).

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5.LAW PROVIDES FOR FIVE REPS OF ETHNIC MINORITIES TO BE ELECTED ON  
BASIS OF SPECIAL BALLOTS. FOUR WERE THUS ELECTED. MANDATORY FIFTH  
WILL BE R EP OF JEWISH COMMUNITY SELECTED FROM PARTY LIST OF HSLS.

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---CROATIA: PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

FINAL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS WERE ANNOUNCED LATE 07AUG, AS  
FOLLOWS:

QUOTE

OUT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF 3,575,032 REGISTERED VOTERS ENTERED IN  
PULLING RECORDS, 2,677,764 ELECTORS VOTED, WHICH IS 74.90 PER CENT  
OF THE ELECTORAL BODY.

FOLLOWING ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESPECTIVE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES:

	VOTES	PER CENT
1. DRAZEN BUDISA	585,535	21.87
2. DR. IVAN CESAR	43,134	1.61
3. DR. SAVKA DAPCEVIC-KUCAR	161,242	6.02
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4. SILVIJE DEGEN	108,979	4.07
5. DOBROSLAV PARAGA	144,695	5.40
6. DR. FRANJO TUDJMAN	1,519,100	56.73
7. DR. MARKO VESELICA	45,593	1.70
8. DR. ANTUN VUJIC	18,783	0.70
INVALID BALLOTS	50,703	1.89
UNQUOTE		

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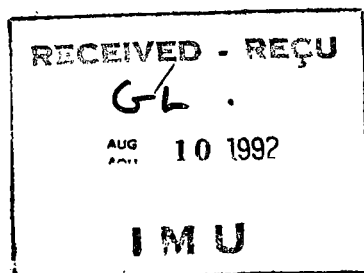
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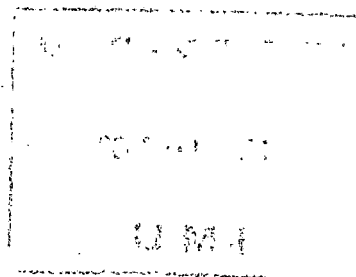


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INVALID BALLOTS	50,703	1.89

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HAGUE CNBRA PCOOTT/MCNEE/IAC(FOR EXEC SEC) PMOOTT CEOOTT/GOULD  
PILLAROTT/RCT/RCI/RAP RCMPOTT/D/CA/MURRAY  
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CCMMY ZAGREB/COMD/ CCUNPROFOR CAMP POLOM/COMD/ DE CAF  
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IMH IND INP INE IDD CPP JFX JLA JLO JPO  
REF MYTEL QLGR0238 04AUG92

---CROATIA: ALLEGED ELECTORAL IRREGULARITIES

SUMMARY: FOLLOWING DISCOVERY OF SOME THOUSANDS OF MARKED (AND  
POSSIBLY COUNTERFEIT) PRESIDENTIAL BALLOTS AT STREET CORNER IN  
ZAGREB, AS WELL AS OTHER ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES PARTY OF RIGHT(S)  
HAS ACCUSED TUDJMAN AND HDZ PARTY OF ELECTORAL FRAUD.

2.REPORT: PARTY OF RIGHT(S) (HSP) LEADER DOBROSLAV PARAGA, TOGETHER  
WITH CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE IVAN CESAR, CALLED PRESS  
CONFERENCE 05AUG TO ANNOUNCE DISCOVERY OF SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF  
POSSIBLY COUNTERFEIT PRESIDENTIAL BALLOTS MARKED MOSTLY FOR HIM OR  
FOR CESAR. ACCORDING TO PARAGA, HE AND CESAR HAD BEEN INFORMED 03AUG  
BY ANONYMOUS CITIZENS THAT BALLOTS WERE LYING IN GARBAGE AT ZAGREB  
STREET CORNER. PARTY REPS AND POLICE HAD PROCEEDED TO SCENE, BUT

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PAGE TWO QLGR0243 UNCLAS

AFTER SEVERAL HOURS POLICE HAD TAKEN NO/NO FURTHER ACTION, NOT/NOT EVEN TAKEN STATEMENT. ACCORDING TO PARAGA, POLICE HAD ONLY SAID THEY WOULD INFORM ELECTORAL COMMISSION, AND WERE ATTEMPTING TO COVER UP WHOLE AFFAIR. NOTHING, SAID PARAGA, COULD BE EXPECTED FROM ELECTORAL COMMISSION, SO HSP HAD DECIDED TO INFORM PUBLIC DIRECTLY THAT ELECTIONS HAD BEEN FALSIFIED.

3.ACCORDING TO PARAGA, BALLOTS WERE NOT/NOT VALID. THEY BORE NO/NO SEAL OR SIGNATURE, NOR WAS PRINTER IDENTIFIED ON THEM. "WE KNOW", HE SAID, "THAT THEY PRINTED BY PRIVATE PRINTER, OWNED BY MEMBERS OF RULING PARTY. THIS IS NOT/NOT ACCEPTABLE BECAUSE ELSEWHERE BALLOTS ARE PRINTED BY STATE PRINTER. BALLOTS ARE WORTHLESS, AND SO IS WHOLE ELECTION." ELECTORAL COMMISSION PRESIDENT CRNIC WAS ASKED AT 01AUG PRESS CONFERENCE WHERE BALLOTS HAD BEEN PRINTED; HE SAID AT STATE PRINTERS.

4.GAINING MOMENTUM, PARAGA ASKED HOW TUDJMAN COULD HAVE GONE TO CELEBRATE HIS VICTORY, BELIEVING HE HAD OBTAINED 70/70 PER CENT OF VOTE (SIC) BEFORE EVEN 5/5 PER CENT OF BALLOTS HAD BEEN COUNTED? "EVIDENTLY, HE KNEW IN ADVANCE!"

5.PARAGA ALSO ALLEGED THAT THERE HAD BEEN OTHER IRREGULARITIES. HSP, HE SAID, HAD EVIDENCE THAT SOME PEOPLE HAD VOTED UP TO FIVE TIMES. HSP LAWYER STATED THAT IN ABSENCE OF ACTION BY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR HIS OFFICE WOULD LODGE PRIVATE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AGAINST CHAIR OF ELECTORAL COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUENCY IN WHICH BALLOTS HAD BEEN

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FOUND. SIMILAR ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST MILITARY POLICE  
COMMANDER IN SLAVONIA WHO HAD ALLEGEDLY TOLD HSP MEMBERS THEY WOULD  
BE KILLED IF THEY CAME TO REGION.

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IMH IND INP INE IDD CPP JFX JLA JLO JPO

REF MYTEL QLGR0237 03AUG92

---CROATIA: PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

SUMMARY: ALTHOUGH FINAL RESULTS WILL STILL BE SOME DAYS IN COMING,

IT IS NOW CLEAR THAT TUDJMAN HAS WON FIRST-ROUND VICTORY IN

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. HIS CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION (HDZ) PARTY

WILL PROBABLY EMERGE WITH ABSOLUTE MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT. REACTIONS

OF OPPOSITION PARTIES VARY. RUNNER-UP SOCIAL LIBERALS ARE

PHILOSOPHIC; PARTY OF RIGHT(S) CLAIM VOTE WAS RIGGED; SERBIAN

PEOPLES PARTY ARE PREPARING TO DISSOLVE.

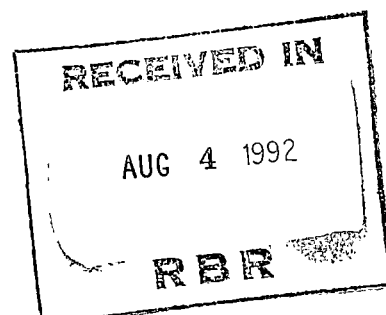
## 2. REPORT:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION:

AS OF 17:15 03AUG, 90/90 ELECTORAL DISTRICTS WITH TOTAL OF 3,243,356

REGISTERED VOTERS (91/91 PER CENT OF REGISTERED ELECTORATE) HAD

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PAGE TWO QLGR0238 UNCLAS

REPORTED. TURNOUT WAS 2,424,402, OR 74.75/74.75 PER CENT. RESULTS AS FOLLOWS:

CANDIDATE	NBR OF VOTES	PER CENT
FRANJO TUDJMAN	1,370,313	56.52/56.52
DRAZEN BUDISA	535,020	22.07/22.07
SAVKA DAPCEVIC-KUCAR	147,229	6.07/6.07
DOBROSLAV PARAGA	124,486	5.13/5.13
SILVIJE DEGEN	102,032	4.21/4.21
MARKO VESELICA	41,702	1.72/1.72
IVAN CESAR	39,706	1.64/1.64
ANTUN VUJIC	17,498	0.72/0.72
SPOILED BALLOTS	46,416	1.91/1.91
TOTAL	2,424,402	100.00/100.00

3. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS:

FOLLOWING RESULTS IN VOTING FOR 60/60 MEMBERS ELECTED ON BASIS OF STATE LISTS (PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION) ARE BASED ON REPORTING FROM 50/50 ELECTORAL DISTRICTS WITH TOTAL OF 2,701,533 REGISTERED VOTERS (79.1/79.1 PER CENT OF REGISTERED ELECTORATE). TURNOUT WAS 1,957,950, OR 72.48 PER CENT.

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PARTY	NBR OF VOTES	PER CENT
CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION (HDZ)	838,668	42.83/42.83
SOCIAL LIBERAL PARTY (HSLs)	347,023	17.72/17.72
CROATIAN PEOPLES PARTY (HNS)	135,390	6.91/6.91
PARTY OF RIGHT(S) (HSP)	133,544	6.82/6.82
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (SDP)	112,098	5.73/5.73
CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY (HSS)	90,180	4.61/4.61
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY (HKDS)	52,250	2.67/2.67
CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY (HDS)	51,493	2.63/2.63
DALMATIAN ACTION, ET. AL.	43,681	2.23/2.23
SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC UNION (SDU)	26,925	1.38/1.38
SOCIALIST PARTY (SSH)	25,154	1.28/1.28
SERBIAN PEOPLES PARTY (SNS)	23,203	1.19/1.19
SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY (SDH)	12,107	0.62/0.62
CHRISTIAN PEOPLES PARTY (KNS)	8,761	0.45/0.45
PARTY OF NATURAL LAW	5,667	0.29/0.29
REPUBLICAN PARTY	5,340	0.28/0.28
STATE-CREATION MOVEMENT (HDP)	4,691	0.24/0.24
SPOILED BALLOTS	41,685	2.13/2.13
TOTAL	1,957,950	100.00/100.00

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PAGE FOUR QLGR0238 UNCLAS

4. IN 49/49 OF 60/60 SINGLE-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES REPORTING, HDZ WAS LEADING IN 43/43, HSLS IN 1/1, REGIONAL PARTIES IN FOUR, PLUS ONE INDEPENDENT. IT WOULD THEREFORE APPEAR THAT HDZ WILL CAPTURE AT LEAST 68/68 SEATS, GIVING IT OVERALL MAJORITY IN 124-MEMBER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

5. OPPOSITION PARTY REACTIONS HAVE RANGED FROM PHILOSOPHIC RESIGNATION, TO ANGER, TO DESPAIR. SOCIAL-LIBERAL REP NOTED THAT HIS PARTY COULD BE SATISFIED WITH ITS SHARE OF POPULAR VOTE, BUT NOT/NOT WITH OVERALL RESULT AS FAR AS PARLIAMENTARY OPPOSITION WAS CONCERNED. OPPOSITION PARTIES IN CROATIA WERE NOT/NOT YET "RIPE": THEY HAD TAKEN VOTES FROM EACH OTHER AND ENABLED HDZ, WITH ONLY 43 PER CENT OF VOTE, TO TAKE TWO-THIRDS OF SEATS IN SABOR. PARTY HAD ALSO RECEIVED WORD, HE SAID OF SERIOUS PROCEDURAL VIOLATIONS AND WOULD BE LODGING OFFICIAL COMPLAINT.

6. HSP LEADER DOBROSLAV PARAGA DECLARED THAT ELECTIONS WERE FALSE, RIGGED AND AS SUCH UNACCEPTABLE TO HSP. PARTY, HE SAID, HAD NOT/NOT BEEN SURPRISED BY CHEATING AND THEFT OF VOTES. THERE HAD BEEN SMEAR CAMPAIGN AGAINST HSP IN MEDIA. HOW WAS IT POSSIBLE, HE ASKED THAT HSP HAD RECEIVED FEWER VOTES THAN ITS 250,000/250,000 MEMBERSHIP? CROATIA, HE SAID, WAS HEADED FOR DICTATORSHIP AND POLICE STATE, AND THERE WOULD BE NO/NO PEACE IN SABOR. HSP WOULD SEEK NEW ELECTIONS.

7. MILAN DJUKIC, LEADER OF SERBIAN PEOPLES PARTY (OTHER SERB PARTY, SDS, DID NOT/NOT CONTEST ELECTION) STATED THAT SNS NOW FOUND ITSELF

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IN SUCH SITUATION THAT IT WOULD HAVE TO CALL EXTRAORDINARY CONVENTION TO DISBAND PARTY. UNDER ELECTORAL LAW, SERB QUOTA OF 13/13 SEATS IN SABOR WOULD BE FILLED BY SERB MEMBERS FROM STATE LISTS OF PARTIES WHICH HAD RECEIVED MORE THAN 3/3 PER CENT OF POPULAR VOTE. THERE WAS THUS NO/NO PROSPECT THAT SERBS OF CROATIA WOULD BE REPRESENTED BY MEMBERS OF PARTY WHICH HAD BEEN FORMED TO REPRESENT THEM. AS FAR AS SERBS IN CROATIA WERE CONCERNED, HE SAID, RESULTS REPRESENTED VICTORY FOR SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC.

8.COUNCIL OF EUROPE DELEGATION WHICH MONITORED VOTING HELD PRESS CONFERENCE 03AUG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY CONSIDERED ELECTION FREE AND FAIR.

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HSNKI/CSCDEL BPEST PRGUE LSBON MOSCO WSAW BUCST WSHDC BONN LDN  
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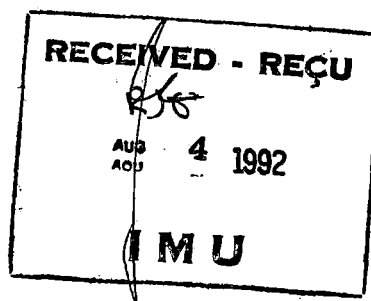
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---CROATIA: PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

SUMMARY: PRES TUDJMAN APPEARS TO HAVE CONFOUNDED OPINION POLLS BY  
GARNERING ENOUGH VOTES TO BE ELECTED ON FIRST ROUND. TUDJMAN'S  
CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION PARTY IS ALSO LEADING IN PARLIAMENTARY  
ELECTIONS BUT DOES NOT/NOT APPEAR TO HAVE OBTAINED SUFFICIENT  
SUPPORT TO FORM MAJORITY GOVT IN PARLIAMENT. NON-RESIDENT VOTE DOES  
NOT/NOT APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN DECISIVE FACTOR. VOTING TOOK PLACE  
WITHOUT ANY MAJOR INCIDENTS, AND APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED  
CORRECTLY ALTHOUGH BALLOT SECURITY WAS NOT/NOT UP TO CDN STANDARDS.  
2.REPORT: AS OF 12:00 03AUG, POLLS REPRESENTING APPROX 80/80 PER  
CENT OF REGISTERED VOTERS HAD REPORTED. PRINCIPAL RESULTS WERE AS  
FOLLOWS:

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PAGE TWO QLGR0237 UNCLAS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION:

TUDJMAN	55.79/55.79 PER CENT
BUDISA	22.57/22.57 PER CENT
DAPCEVIC-KUCAR	6.19/6.19 PER CENT
PARAGA	5.21/5.21 PER CENT

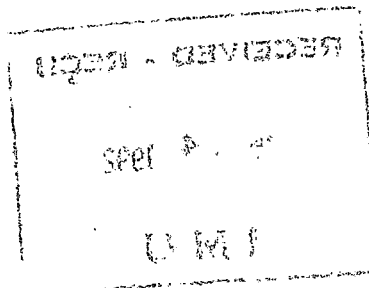
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION (PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION VOTE):

CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION (HDZ)	41.55/41.55 PER CENT
SOCIAL-LIBERAL PARTY (HSLs)	18.31/18.31 PER CENT
CROATIAN PEOPLES PARTY (HNS)	7.13/7.13 PER CENT
PARTY OF RIGHTS (HSP)	6.92/6.92 PER CENT

3.FINAL RESULTS OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SHOULD BE KNOWN SHORTLY. RESULTS OF SIXTY SINGLE-MEMBER CONSTITUENCY ELECTIONS SHOULD ALSO BE KNOWN SOON. COMPOSITION OF GROUP OF SIXTY MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED ON BASIS OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION WILL REQUIRE COMPLEX CALCULATIONS ONCE ALL POLLS HAVE REPORTED, AND MAY NOT/NOT BE KNOWN FOR SOME DAYS. ONLY THEN WILL IT BE KNOWN WHETHER SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS ARE NEEDED TO BRING ETHNIC MINORITY REPRESENTATION UP TO LEVEL REQUIRED BY LAW.

4.ELECTION WAS HELD UNDER HIGHLY UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES, WITH APPROX ONE-QUARTER OF CTRY UNDER OCCUPATION, OVER 270/270 THOUSAND PEOPLE INTERNALLY DISPLACED AND OVER 115/115 THOUSAND REFUGEES IN EXILE. SLAVONSKI BROD AREA CAME UNDER BOMBARDMENT YET AGAIN WHILE VOTING WAS TAKING PLACE.

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PAGE THREE QLGR0237 UNCLAS

5. ACCORDING TO ELECTORAL COMMISSION, THERE WERE 3,558,913/3,558,913 REGISTERED VOTERS, IN COMPARISON WITH 3,539,649/3,539,649 IN 1990 ELECTIONS. SINCE 1992 FIGURE INCLUDES 213,600/213,600 NON-RESIDENT VOTERS WHO WERE NOT/NOT PREVIOUSLY ELIGIBLE, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT NBR OF VOTERS IN CROATIA HAS BEEN REDUCED BY EVENTS OF PAST YR TO 3,345,313/3,345,313: SOME 194,336/194,336 VOTERS, PROBABLY INCLUDING A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF SERBS, HAVE LEFT.

6. I WAS ABLE TO OBTAIN ACCREDITATION AS FOREIGN ELECTION MONITOR AND VISITED NINE POLLS IN ZAGREB AREA. GENERALLY SPEAKING, ELECTION APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN CORRECTLY CONDUCTED, ALTHOUGH SOME ASPECTS OF BALLOT SECRECY AND SECURITY MAY NOT/NOT HAVE BEEN UP TO CDN STANDARDS. VOTING WAS ORGANISED ON BASIS OF POLLING DISTRICTS, AND PEOPLE COULD VOTE ONLY IN POLL IN WHICH THEY WERE REGISTERED. VOTERS WERE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE PROOF OF IDENTITY AND EITHER ENUMERATION SLIPS OR CERTIFICATE ISSUED BY ELECTORAL COMMISSION BEFORE BEING ALLOWED TO VOTE. AT ONE POLL, TWO NUNS WHO FORGOTTEN TO BRING PROOF OF IDENTITY WERE REQUIRED TO GO BACK FOR IT. AT ANOTHER SOMEONE TELEPHONED TO MAKE REPRESENTATIONS: POLL PRESIDENT INSTRUCTED HIS ASSISTANT TO TELL QUOTE FRANJO TUDJMAN OR WHOEVER IT IS UNQUOTE THAT NO/NO UNLISTED VOTER WOULD BE ALLOWED TO VOTE WITHOUT A CERTIFICATE. CERTIFICATES WERE OBTAINABLE ON DAY OF VOTE, BUT NOT/NOT AT POLLS: APPLICANTS WERE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP AT SEPARATE ELECTORAL COMMISSION OFFICES.

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7. ALTHOUGH PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS WERE SEPARATELY ADMINISTERED, POLLS WERE OFTEN CO-LOCATED, AND POLLING TEAMS COOPERATED IN VOTING PROCESS. VOTERS WERE PROVIDED WITH THREE COLOUR-CODED BALLOTS (PRESIDENTIAL, PROPORTIONAL REP AND CONSTITUENCY) TO BE PLACED IN SEPARATE BALLOT BOXES.

8. DIFFERENT TYPES OF BALLOT BOXES WERE IN USE. ONE TYPE, MADE OF RED PLASTIC, OPENED BY MEANS OF HINGED FLAP ON BOTTOM. DURING VOTING, FLAP WAS CLOSED BY CORD AND WAX SEAL, BUT BOTH SEAL AND HINGE APPEARED RATHER FLIMSY. ELSEWHERE, CARDBOARD BALLOT BOXES OF MORE MODERN TYPE (SEALED AT TOP AND BOTTOM WITH CORD AND WAX SEALS) WERE IN USE. WOODEN BOXES WERE VISIBLE IN TV COVERAGE OF OTHER AREAS. ONE POLL PRESIDENT ATTEMPTED TO EXPLAIN TO ME THAT SINCE BALLOTS WERE ACCOUNTED FOR IN DETAIL AT POLLS AND TRANSPORTED IN SEALED ENVELOPES, FRAGILITY OF BALLOT BOX SEALS DID NOT/NOT PRESENT A PROBLEM. EACH POLL WAS ISSUED WITH NBR OF BALLOTS EQUAL TO NBR OF VOTERS ON LIST, PLUS SEPARATE PACKET TO PROVIDE FOR UNLISTED VOTERS APPEARING WITH CERTIFICATES. CAST AND UNUSED BALLOTS WERE ALL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR AT END OF DAY.

9. THERE WAS NO/NO STANDARD TYPE OF VOTING BOOTH, AND SOME POLLS HAD NO/NO PRIVACY ENCLOSURE OF ANY KIND. IN LATTER CASE, VOTERS WOULD MARK THEIR BALLOTS AT TABLES 2-3 METRES AWAY FROM OFFICIALS AND SCRUTINEERS. EVEN WHERE BOOTHS WERE AVAILABLE, SOME DECLINED TO USE THEM. IN SEVERAL CASES, ENCLOSURES WERE ORIENTED WITH OPEN SIDE

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FACING OFFICIALS AND SCRUTINEERS. AT ONE SUCH PLACE, POLL PRESIDENT ASKED IF I HAD ANY COMMENTS, AND I NOTED THAT VOTER PRIVACY WOULD BE INCREASED IF ENCLOSURES WERE POSITIONED WITH OPEN SIDE FACING WALL; BOOTHS WERE PROMPTLY MOVED.

10.THERE WAS NO/NO SERIOUS CROWDING AT ANY OF POLLS I VISITED (EACH HAD FROM 450/450 TO 850/850 LISTED VOTERS). IN MANY CASES ACCESS FOR HANDICAPPED WAS LIMITED BY STAIRWAYS; I WAS TOLD THAT THERE WERE ARRANGEMENTS FOR PERSONS UNABLE TO COME TO POLLS TO BE VISITED IN THEIR HOMES. IN MOST POLLS IT APPEARED TO TAKE ONLY 3-4 MINUTES FOR EACH VOTER TO COMPLETE PROCESS (EXCLUDING SOME WHO APPEARED TO HAVE DIFFICULTY DECIDING). IN POLLS WHICH WERE FULLY OCCUPIED, BALLOTS WERE BEING DEPOSITED AT RATE OF APPROX ONE PER MINUTE.

11.ONE PARTY HAD COMPLAINED PRIOR TO VOTING DAY THAT PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT WOULD BE PERMITTED IN VOTING AREAS. AS IT TURNED OUT, THERE WERE NO/NO PICTURES OF TUDJMAN, OR ANY CAMPAIGN MATERIAL IN POLLING AREAS I VISITED. IN MOST CASES ONLY DECORATIONS WERE CROATIAN SHIELD AND/OR FLAG.

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REF: MYFAX QLGR5100 22JUL92

---CROATIA: ELECTION OBSERVERS

FOLLOWING ARE RULES FOR ELECTION OBSERVERS ISSUED BY CROATIA ELECTION COMMISSION.

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According to Article 24, paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Law on the Election of the President of the Republic of Croatia and Article 33, paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Croatian Parliament, the Electoral Commission announces

### OBLIGATORY INSTRUCTIONS No. 8

#### ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF OBSERVERS AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THE OBSERVING IS TO BE CONDUCTED

1. Any registered political party which has put forward its candidate for the President of the Republic of Croatia may appoint its observers to all electoral commissions in charge of the execution of the presidential election (the Electoral Commission of the Republic, district electoral commissions and electoral boards).

Any registered political party which has put forward its state roster for the House of Representatives of the Croatian Parliament, is entitled to appoint its observers to all electoral commissions in charge of the execution of the elections for the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (the Electoral Commission of the Republic, district electoral commissions and electoral boards).

Any registered political party which has put forward a candidate for the House of Representatives of the Croatian Parliament in those electoral units giving one representative, and has not put forward a state roster, may appoint observers only to those electoral commissions and electoral boards in the electoral units where the party has a candidate, as well as the Electoral Commission of the Republic.

2. A presidential candidate or a candidate for the House of Representatives of the Croatian Parliament may not at the same time act as an observer.

3. All electoral commissions and electoral boards shall, according to the law and within the rules given in these instructions, enable and assist the observers in overseeing their activities.

4. The work of the Electoral Commission of the Republic can be

observed by no more than five observers appointed by political parties.

The work of other electoral commissions and boards may be observed by no more than three observers appointed by political parties.

5. Only one member of a certain party may observe the work of an electoral commission or board.

Observers from different parties should reach an agreement as to which ones are to oversee the activities of the electoral commission or board.

If the observers can not reach an agreement, those who are to observe the event are to be determined by drawing lots. A member of the electoral board or commission whose work is being observed will draw papers with the names of the political parties in question.

6. Observers appointed to a certain location who act on behalf of all political parties are entitled to and have the duty to share their observations on irregularities and other issues, with other parties requesting such information.

Observers are entitled to inform the president of the electoral commission or board about the irregularities and other issues concerning its work.

7. Observers may attend meetings of electoral commissions.

Observers may attend meetings of the Electoral Commission of the Republic also if it is discussing complaints concerning the candidacy procedures and election procedures.

8. Observers may be present in premises where the elections are being held and monitor the work of electoral commissions during the voting, the counting of votes and the conclusion of the results of the voting.

9. Observers appointed by political parties may not interfere with the activities of the electoral boards or commissions.

Observers attending the voting procedure may not talk to the voters, or put forward to the voters their observations or complaints on the work of the electoral boards or commissions, or influence the voters in any other way.

10. The president of the electoral board or commission may remove an observer or observers who continue to interfere with the proceedings after an oral warning.

11. The observer must show the board or commission whose work he is monitoring, a written confirmation from his party that he is delegated by it to 000160

act as an observer.

According to Article 22, paragraph 1, item 2 and paragraph 2 of the Law on the Election of the President of the Republic of Croatia, as well as Article 31, paragraph 1, item 2 and paragraph 2 of the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Croatian Parliament, the Electoral Commission announces

## A SUPPLEMENT TO THE OBLIGATORY INSTRUCTIONS No. 8

### Foreign Observers

1. Obligatory Instructions No. 8, as prescribed by the Electoral Commission, on the rights and duties of the observers as well the manner in which the overseeing is to be conducted, should be applied equally in the case of foreign observers.
2. Foreign observers are not subject to items 4 and 5 of the Obligatory Instructions No. 8, which limit the number of observers allowed to be present at a certain election location simultaneously.
3. Any Foreign observer must present to the local commission, whose activities he will observe, the document issued by the Electoral Commission of the Republic, which confirms his status of a Foreign Observer.

**ACTION  
SUITE A DONNER**



SPECIAL MISSION OF CANADA - MISSION SPECIALE DU CANADA  
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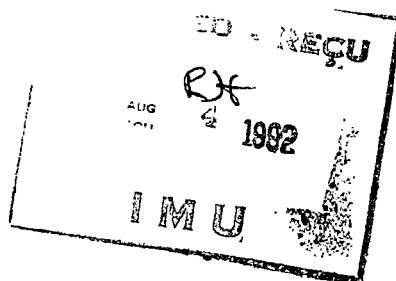
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---CROATIA: ELECTORAL LEGISLATION

FOLLOWING IS ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF CROATIAN ELECTORAL LAW.

*CS #*

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On the basis of Article 89 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, and in connection with Articles 6 and 7 of the Constitutional Law for the Execution of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, I am passing a

# **D E C R E E**

**on the Proclamation of the Law on Elections of Representatives  
in the Parliament (Sabor) of the Republic of Croatia**

I am proclaiming the Law on Elections of the Representatives in the Parliament (Sabor) of the Republic of Croatia, which was promulgated by the Parliament (Sabor) of the Republic of Croatia at the session of the Social and Political Council on April 09, 1992, of the Council of Municipalities on April 09, 1992, and of the Associated Labour Council on April 09, 1992.

Number: PA 4-23/1-92

In Zagreb, on April 15, 1992

President  
of the Republic of Croatia  
Franjo Tuđman, D.Sc.

**L A W**  
**on Elections of Representatives in the Parliament (Sabor)**  
**of the Republic of Croatia**

**General Provisions**

**Article 1**

This Law regulates elections for representatives in the House of Representatives and the House of Counties of the Parliament (Sabor) of the Republic of Croatia (hereafter referred to as Elections for Representatives).

**Article 2**

Representatives shall be elected by Croatian citizens, who are over 18 years of age, (hereafter referred to as Voters), in direct elections, by secret voting, for a period of 4 years.

**Article 3**

A Croatian citizen, who is over 18 years of age, may be elected representative.

**Article 4**

Elections for representatives shall be called by the President of the Republic of Croatia.

At least 30 days must pass from the date of the calling to the date of elections for representatives.



The election date for representatives shall be determined by a decision on the calling of elections.

#### Article 5

Exercising of voting rights shall be ensured, in the elections for representatives, in diplomatic and consular representative office and offices abroad of the Republic of Croatia for those voters who find themselves outside of the frontiers of the Republic of Croatia at the time of elections.

The voters finding themselves outside of the frontiers of the Republic of Croatia at the time of elections, but residing on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, shall elect the representatives depending on their place of residence on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, voting in conformity with paragraph 1 of this Article.

The voters having no place of residence on the territory of the Republic of Croatia shall vote for the representatives in the House of Representatives, in conformity with paragraph 1 of this Article, on the basis of the state lists, under conditions and in the manner as provided by Article 24 hereof.

#### Article 6

No one may be a representative in the House of Representatives and in the House of Counties at the same time.

A representative may not be, at the same time, a judge in the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, a judge, a public attorney, a deputy public attorney, a president, a vice president, a minister, and any other member of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, a deputy minister, an assistant minister, a director of a republic office, and of other republic organisations, a director of the authorities within a ministry, a head of staff of the office of the Government of the Republic of Croatia,

a president of a municipality assembly, and a president of the Executive Council of a municipal assembly. The Law may provide that the representative duty is incompatible with other duty.

The persons performing one of the duties from paragraph 2 of this Article may run for a representative, but, if elected, they must resign either from the representative duty, or the duty the performing of which is incompatible with the duty of a representative.

#### Article 7

Representatives do not have a binding term. Representatives are not recollable.

#### Article 8

A representative's term shall expire prior to the expiry of the time period for which he has been elected in the following events:

1. if he resigns;
2. if he has been deprived of his business ability by an effective court ruling;
3. if he has been convicted to a prison penalty for a period exceeding 6 months, by an effective court ruling;
4. if he accepts the election or appointment for one of the duties which is under the Law incompatible with the duty of a representative.

#### Article 9

Representatives have their respective deputies assuming their duty in the event of the occurrence of one of the conditions as listed in Article 8 hereof.

Deputy representatives shall be elected, along with the representatives, in the manner as provided by this Law.

### Article 10

Members of ethnic and national communities or minorities, with the share of the population of the Republic of Croatia exceeding 8 per cent, as per the population listings from 1981, shall be entitled to be represented in the Parliament (Sabor) proportionally to their respective participation in the overall population in the manner as provided by this Law. The basis for the computation of their proportional representation in the House of Representatives shall be the number of 120 representatives in this House.

Members of ethnic and national communities or minorities whose participation in the population of the Republic of Croatia is below 8 per cent, shall be entitled to elect at least 5 representatives in the House of Representatives of the Parliament (Sabor) of the republic of Croatia, and one of them shall have to be elected by the members of each, Hungarian, Italian, Czech and Slovakian, as well as Russianian and Ukrainian, German and Austrian minorities.

### Article 11

Freedom of determination of voters and secrecy of voting shall be guaranteed.

No one may be called to account because of voting or because he has not voted.

No one may require from a voter to disclose his voting determination.

### Putting up Candidates

### Article 12

Candidates for representatives and their deputies may be proposed by political parties which have been registered in the Republic of Croatia, and voters, either individually or jointly.

Two or more parties which have been registered in the Republic of Croatia may propose one candidate or his deputy, and a joint state list.

Political parties shall propose candidates for representatives and their deputies in the manner as provided by their Statutes, or by a separate decision reached on the basis of the Statutes.

### Article 13

Candidates for representatives and their deputies shall be proposed by the voters on the basis of the validly collected signatures.

When candidates for a representative or his deputy are proposed by the voters in the electoral precinct in which, under this Law, one representative and his deputy shall be elected, at least 400 signatures shall have to be collected for the validity of such candidature.

In electoral precincts from Article 10 paragraph 2 hereof, 100 signatures shall have to be collected for the validity of the candidature.

When the voters propose a state list, at least 5,000 signatures shall have to be collected for the validity of the candidature.

### Article 14

Voters' signatures in the procedure of the putting up of candidates for representatives and their deputies shall be collected on a prescribed form in which the name and the surname, the nationality, the address, and the personal number of the proposed candidate shall be entered, and the same data, except for the nationality, shall be entered for each signed proposer as well.

Each voter may support by his signature one candidate only, for a representative and for his deputy, and one state list only.

### Article 15

Proposals for candidates for representatives and their deputies, who shall be elected hereunder individually in an electoral precinct, must reach the polling board of an electoral precinct within 12 days from the date of the calling of elections at the latest. Proposals for state list must reach the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia within 12 days from the date of the calling of elections at the latest.

The proposal for candidates from paragraph 1. of this Article shall obligatorily include the name and the surname, the nationality, the address, and the personal number of each proposed candidate, as well as a certified declaration of the candidate on the acceptance of the candidature.

In the proposal for a state list, the title of the list shall be obligatorily given along with the date from the preceding paragraph, and the candidates shall be listed from number 1 to number 60 inclusive. The proposer shall freely determine the order of the candidates on the list.

The title of the list shall be the full name, and if there is, the shortened name, of the party and/or parties of a party coalition which has, and/or which have proposed the list. If a list has been proposed by a group of voters, its title shall be an "independent state list".

The bearer of the list is the first proposed candidate on the list.

## Article 16

The competent polling board of an electoral precinct shall, within 48 hours from the expiry of the term from Article 15 paragraph 1 hereof, compile, from all validly proposed candidates, a list of candidates of the electoral precinct and publish it in all daily newspapers in the Republic of Croatia, and on the Croatian Radio-Television.

The Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia shall, within 48 hours from the expiry of the term from Article 15, paragraph 1 hereof, accept and publish all validly proposed state lists in all daily newspapers in the Republic of Croatia and on the Croatian Radio-Television.

The Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia shall publish a collective list of all validly proposed state lists in the manner from the preceding paragraph. The collective list shall include the title of each state list, as well as the name and the surname of the bearer of each state list.

The Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia shall, within the period from paragraph 2 of this Article, furnish all Croatian diplomatic and consular representative offices and offices abroad with all accepted state lists, as well as with the collective list of state lists, with the purpose of their announcement in public.

## Article 17

Candidates shall be included into the list of candidates of an electoral precinct in the alphabetical order of their surnames. Along with their respective names and surname, and their personal number, the name of the party and/or parties and or/party coalition which has, and/or which have proposed the candidate, shall be obligatorily entered as well. If a candidate has been proposed by voters, "independent candidate" shall be entered next to his name and surname.

The parties and/or the coalitions which have proposed respective lists, shall be entered into the collective list of the state list in the alphabetical order of their respective full names. If several parties have proposed a collective state list, then it shall be entered into the collective list under the name of the first in order proposing party.

#### Article 18

All candidates for representatives and all political parties which have proposed the candidates, shall be entitled, to present and explain their respective election manifestos, and to election promotion, under equal conditions, from the date of the publishing of the candidate lists of electoral precincts and of the collective list of state lists, up to 24 hours before elections.

#### Article 19

In the period of the election promotion, the Croatian Radio-Television shall be obligated, within the framework of its radio and television programmes, to enable all political parties, minority communities from Article 10 paragraph 2 hereof, participating in the elections for representatives, to present their respective election programmes in equal portions of time.

All mass media shall be obligated to enable all political parties and minority communities from Article 10 paragraph 2 hereof, participating in the elections for representatives, and the candidates for representatives, to present their respective programmes and carry out their election promotion under equal conditions.

**Article 20**

Any promotion whatsoever, as well as any publishing of previous results, or estimates of elections results, shall be forbidden on the election day, as well as during the preceding 24 hours.

**Article 21**

A candidate for the representative, who will be elected by individual election in the electoral precinct, obtaining at least 6 per cent of the votes in the elections, and the political party whose state list shall obtain at least 3 per cent of the votes in the elections, shall have the right to equal reimbursement of the expenses of the election promotion.

Resources for the coverage of the reimbursement from the preceding paragraph shall be provided from the funds for the coverage of election expenses.

The amount of the reimbursement from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by the Government of the Republic of Croatia 30 days prior to the election day at the latest.

**Elections of Representatives in the House of Representatives of the  
Parliament (Sabor) of the Republic of Croatia**

**Article 22**

124 representatives shall be elected into the House of Representatives of the Parliament (Sabor) of the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter referred to as the House of Representatives).



The number of the representatives of the House of Representatives may be increased in conformity with the conditions from Article 26 hereof.

### Article 23

64 representatives shall be elected in the House of Representatives in electoral precincts, and one representative shall be elected in each of them.

Sixty representatives shall be elected in electoral precincts, and one representative shall be elected in each of them on the approximately equal number of voters.

One representative in the House of Representatives shall be elected by the members of each, Hungarian, Italian, Czech and Slovakian, Russian and Ukrainian, as well as German and Austrian minorities, in special electoral precincts which are defined by the Law on Electoral Precincts for the House of Representatives of the Parliament (Sabor) of the Republic of Croatia.

Regardless, whether one or more candidates take part in the elections, the candidates obtaining the largest number of votes of the voters who have cast their ballots shall be elected representative. If two or more candidates obtain equal number of votes, the elections shall be repeated.

### Article 24

60 representatives shall be elected in the House of Representatives in such a manner that the territory of the entire Republic of Croatia makes one electoral precinct and that all voters taking a vote elect all representatives on the basis of the state lists.

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

The total number of votes obtained by each state list (the electoral mass of the list) shall be divided by the numbers from 1 to 60 inclusive. Out of all obtained results, the 60th result shall be the common divisor by which the total number of votes of each state list (the electoral mass of the list) shall be divided. Each state list shall obtain as many representative seats as many times the total number of its obtained votes (the electoral mass) contains the common divisor. The result shall be calculated to two decimal places, with the numbers from 1 to 4 to be rounded off to the lower figure, and those from 5 to 9 to the higher figure until the round numbers are obtained. If the votes have been divided in such a way that it is impossible to establish which of the two or more state lists would obtain which representative seat, it shall belong to that state list which has obtained more votes.

The state list obtaining less than 3 per cent of votes in the elections, shall not participate in the share of representative seats.

#### Article 25

From each state list, candidates shall be elected from the ordinal number 1 to the number equalling the number of representative seats obtained by a certain list.

Deputy representatives from each state list shall be the candidates who have not been elected, in the order from the first non-elected candidate to the number equalling the number of the representative seats obtained by a certain list at the most.

#### Article 26

If the representation of ethnic and national communities and minorities, as required under Article 10 hereof is not reached in the elections for the representatives in the House of Representatives, the number of the representatives of the House of Representatives shall increase up to the number which is needed for the required representation to be attained, and the members of a certain community or a minority,

who have been put up on state lists, but have not been elected, shall be considered as elected representatives in the order corresponding to the proportional success of each individual list in the elections.

If it is impossible to attain the required representation of communities or minorities neither in the manner from the preceding paragraph, the President of the Republic of Croatia shall call by-elections in that number of special electoral units as required for the attainment of the proportion. By-elections shall have to take place within 60 days from the date of the first session of the newly elected houses of the Parliament (Sabor).

### **Elections of the Representatives in the House of Counties of the Parliament (Sabor) of the Republic of Croatia**

#### **Article 27**

Three representatives shall be elected in each county in the House of Counties of the Parliament (Sabor) of the Republic of Croatia. Their elections shall be held in each county in three electoral precincts, and one representative shall be elected in each of them.

#### **Article 28**

Electoral precincts on the territory of the county shall be defined by a special law in such a way that one representative is elected on the approximately equal number of voters residing in the county.

Regardless whether one or more candidates take part in the elections, the candidate obtaining the largest number of votes of those voters who have cast their ballots shall be elected representative. If two or more candidates obtain equal number of votes, the elections shall be repeated.

A deputy representative, for whom the votes are cast separately, shall be elected along with the representative.

### **Bodies for the Carrying Out of Elections**

#### **Article 29**

The bodies for the carrying out of elections for representatives shall be as follows:

the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia, electoral boards of electoral precincts and vote-counting committees.

A member of an electoral board and a vote-counting committee, as well as a deputy member of this body, may be only a person having the right to vote.

Members of electoral boards and their deputies must be law school graduates (U.B.), and they may not be members of any political party.

#### **Article 30**

The Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia consists of the chairman and four members, each of whom has his own deputy, to be appointed by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia from among the judges of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia and other eminent lawyers.

The electoral board of an electoral precinct consists of the chairman and two members, each of whom has his own deputy to be appointed by the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia from among the judges or other lawyers.

### Article 31

The Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia shall perform the following:

1. it shall take care of the lawful preparation and carrying out of the elections for representatives;
2. it shall appoint the members of electoral boards and give obligatory instructions for the work of electoral boards of electoral precincts and vote-counting committees;
3. it shall define polling places and appoint vote-counting committees in Croatian diplomatic and consular representative offices and foreign offices;
4. it shall prescribe forms in the procedure of preparation and the carrying out of the elections;
5. it shall supervise the work of electoral boards of electoral precincts;
6. it shall the publish state lists and compile a collective list of state lists, on the basis of the valid proposals;
7. it shall supervise the regularity of the election promotion in keeping with this Law;
8. it shall publish the election results for representatives;
9. it shall perform other tasks as provided by this Law as well.

The Electoral Baord of the Republic of Croatia is obligated to publish obligatory instructions for the work of electoral boards of electoral precincts and vote-counting committees in all daily newspapers in the Republic of Croatia and on the Croatian Radio and Television.

### Article 32

The electoral board of an electoral precinct shall perform the following:

1. it shall take care of the lawful carrying out of the elections in polling places on its territory;
2. it shall define polling places;
3. it shall appoint vote-counting committees;
4. it shall carry out all technical preparations for the holding of elections on its territory, under the obligatory instructions of the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia;
5. it shall compile and publish a list of candidates for representatives in the electoral precincts, on the basis of the valid proposal of the candidates;
6. it shall collect and add up the voting results in polling places on its territory, and deliver them to the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia in the manner and term as provided thereby;
7. it shall perform other work as provided by this Law as well.

### Article 33

The vote-counting committees shall carry out directly the voting in the elections for representatives and ensure the regularity and secrecy of voting.

A vote-counting committee shall be appointed for each place at which votes will be cast. The vote-counting committee consists of a chairman and two members. Deputies shall be appointed to the chairman and the members of the committee.

The competent electoral board shall appoint the members and member deputies of the vote-counting committee not later than five days prior to the date on which elections for representatives are to be held.

Registered political parties proposing the candidates for the election of representatives in the Parliament(Sabor) of the Republic of Croatia may appoint observers who will observe the work of the bodies for the carrying out of the elections.

The Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia shall determine, by its obligatory instructions, the rights and obligations of the observers, as well as the manner of the observing of the work of the bodies for the carrying out of the elections.

### **Carrying Out of Elections**

#### **Article 34**

Voting for the election of the representatives shall be carried out in polling places on the territory of the Republic of Croatia and, in keeping with Article 5 hereof, in the polling places in Croatian diplomatic representative offices and offices abroad as well.

An ordinal number shall be defined for each polling place.

Not later than five days prior to the elections, the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia shall announce for polling places abroad, and electoral boards for electoral precincts on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, which polling places have been defined, indicating which voters will cast their votes in each individual place.

#### **Article 35**

The voters serving in the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia shall cast their votes in the polling places to be decided upon by the Minister of Justice and Administration at the proposal of the Minister of Defense.

The voters who find themselves as the members of a crew of the sea and river ships of the Croatian Trade Marine outside of the borders of the Republic of Croatia on the election day, shall vote in the polling places to be decided upon by the Minister of Maritime Affairs.

The voters who are under arrest shall vote in the polling places to be decided upon by the Minister of Justice and Administration.

#### Article 36

The polling places shall be defined with regard to the number of voters, and/or distance, in a manner that the number of voters in one polling place is such that casting of votes can be carried out without difficulties within the time period as provided for voting. A separate room shall be provided for each polling place. The room provided for voting shall be arranged in such a way as to ensure the secrecy of voting.

#### Vote Casting and Establishing of Voting Results

#### Article 37

Voting shall be performed in person.

Voting shall be performed on voting papers.

#### Article 38

The voting paper on which a vote is cast in an electoral precinct where one representative is elected, shall include the following:

1. the name and surname of the candidate and his deputy;



2. the full and shortened names of the political party and/or parties or a party coalition proposing a candidate. If the candidate has been proposed by a group of voters, a remark "an independent candidate" shall be placed next to his name and surname.

Candidates shall be listed on the voting paper in the same order in which they are listed on the candidate list. An ordinal number shall be placed in front of the name and surname of each candidate.

#### Article 39

A voting paper, on which votes shall be cast for one of the state lists, shall include the following:

1. the title of the list;
2. the name and surname of the bearer of the list.

State lists shall be listed on the voting paper in the same order in which they are listed on the collective list of the state lists. An ordinal number shall be placed in front of the title of the list.

#### Article 40

Votes shall be cast only for the candidates and/or state lists as listed on the voting paper.

A voting paper shall be filled in in such a way that the ordinal number is encircled in front of the name of the candidate, and/or the title of the state list for whom and/or which the vote is cast.

The voting paper, from which it may be established in a certain and doubtless way for which candidate and/or which state list a voter has cast his vote, shall be considered valid as well.

#### Article 41

The voting paper which has not been filled in, as well as the voting paper which has been filled in in such a way that it may not be established with certainty for which candidate, and/or which state list a voter has cast his vote, shall be considered invalid.

The voting paper on which a voter has cast his vote for two or more candidates, and/or two or more state lists, shall be considered invalid as well.

#### Article 42

Voting shall last permanently from seven to nineteen hours. At nineteen hours, the polling place shall be closed. The voters finding themselves in the polling place shall be enabled to cast their votes.

The voting place in which all registered voters have cast their votes, shall be closed prior to the expiry of the time from the preceding paragraph.

#### Article 43

During the entire time of voting, all members of the vote-counting committee or their deputies must be present in the voting place.

The chairman of the vote-counting committee shall take care of the maintenance of order and peace during the voting. In the event of necessity, the chairman shall require the assistance of the police which shall, upon arrival at the voting place, act in accordance with his instructions, and within the framework of legal authorisations.

No one shall be allowed to come under arms, except in the event as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

#### Article 44

The chairman of the vote-counting committee, or a member of the vote-counting committee who has been authorised by him, shall check in the register of voters whether the voter who has come to cast a ballot, has been registered.

A voter who, due to any physical disability whatsoever, or because he is illiterate, would not be able to vote in the manner as provided by this Law, may come to the polling place with another person which is literate and which shall, on his authorisation, encircle those ordinal numbers in front of the names of the candidates, and/or the state list, for which the voter is casting his vote.

If a voter has not been registered in the voting register, the chairman shall not allow him to vote, unless the voter proves by a certificate that he has the right to vote.

When the voter, who is not in a position to vote in the polling place, advises thereof the vote-counting committee, the committee shall enable him to vote.

The voting, in the manner as provided in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article, shall be recorded in the protocol of the work of the vote-counting committee by each individual name.

#### Article 45

Upon completion of voting, the vote-counting committee shall first count the unused voting papers and place them in a separate wrapper which shall be closed.

Thereafter, the vote-counting committee shall establish, on the basis of the voting register, and/or the excerpt from the voting register, and on the basis of the protocol, the total number of the voters who have voted, and it shall open the ballot boxes and count the votes.

If on the occasion of the counting of votes it is established in the polling place that the number of the votes on the basis of the voting register exceeds the number of the votes based on the voting papers, the voting results as per voting papers shall prevail. If on the occasion of the counting of the votes in the polling place it is established that that the number of the voters who have voted is lower than the number of the votes in the ballot box, the vote-counting committee shall be dismissed, and a new committee shall be appointed, and the voting shall be repeated in this polling place. The result of the voting in this polling place shall be established after repeated voting within 24 hours.

#### Article 46

When the vote-counting committee establishes the results of the voting in the polling place, the number of the voters as per the voting register, and/or as per the excerpt from the voting register, shall be recorded in their protocol, as well as how many voters have cast their votes as per the voting register, and/or the excerpt from the voting register, and how many on the basis of Article 44 paragraph 3 hereof, and how many altogether, how many votes have been obtained by each of the candidates, and how many by each state list, and how many voting papers have been declared invalid.

All other facts of importance for the voting shall be also recorded in the protocol of the work of the vote-counting committee.

Each member of the vote-counting committee may give his comments on the protocol. The protocol shall be signed by all members of the vote-counting committee.

#### Article 47

The vote-counting committee shall submit the protocol of its work with other election material to the electoral board of the electoral precinct not later than within twelve hours from the closing of the polling place.

The vote-counting committee in the Croatian diplomatic and consular representative office and the office abroad shall submit the acts from the preceding paragraph directly to the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia within twelve hours from the closing of the polling place.

#### Article 48

The electoral board of the electoral precinct shall add up the results of voting in the polling places on its territory not later than within 24 hours from the hour of the closing of the polling place.

The electoral board of the electoral precinct shall submit the election results on its territory to the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia along with the protocol on its work, in the manner and term as determined thereby.

#### Article 49

The electoral board of the electoral precinct shall keep a protocol of its work, in which the following will be recorded:

1. the number of the voters recorded in the voting register, and/or the excerpt from the voting register on its territory;
2. the number of the voters who have cast the ballots, and the number of voting papers which have been declared invalid;

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3. the name and surname of each individual candidate, indicating how many votes each candidate has obtained in the electoral precinct;
4. the name and surname of the candidate who has been elected in the electoral precinct;
5. the number of the votes obtained by each individual state list on its territory.

Each member of the electoral board of the electoral precinct may give his comments on the protocol. The protocol shall be signed by all members of the electoral board of the electoral precinct.

#### Article 50

The results of the elections for representatives shall be established by the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia on the basis of the voting results in all polling places in all electoral precincts in the Republic.

#### Article 51

When the results of the voting for representatives are established by the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia, it shall announce forthwith the following:

1. the number of the voters registered in the voting registers, the number of the voters who have voted in each electoral precinct, how many votes have been obtained by each individual candidate in each electoral precinct, how many votes have been obtained by each individual state list, and how many voting papers were invalid;
2. the name and surname of the candidate who has been elected in each electoral precinct in which one representative is elected;
3. the number of representative seats which each state list has obtained, and names and surnames of the candidates from each state list who have been elected representatives.

## **Expenses of the Carrying Out of the Elections**

### **Article 52**

Resources for the coverage of the expenses of the carrying out of elections shall be provided in the budget of the Republic of Croatia.

The Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia shall avail of the resources from the preceding paragraph.

The Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia shall determine the manner of utilisation of the resources for the carrying out of elections, and it shall supervise the utilisation thereof.

The Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia shall allocate adequate resources to electoral boards in electoral precincts.

## **Protection of the Right to Vote**

### **Article 53**

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia shall supervise the constitutionality of the elections for representatives in the House of Representatives of the Parliament (Sabor) of the Republic of Croatia, and it shall settle disputes in conformity with provisions of this Law.

#### Article 54

An objection be lodged on account of the irregularity in the procedure of the putting up of candidates, by a political party, two or more political parties, and/or the voters who have proposed a candidate for the representative, and/or a state list, as well as by the candidates for a representative.

An objection may be lodged on account of the irregularity in the election procedure only by a political party, two or more political parties and the voters for whose candidates for a representative, and/or for whose state lists it has been voted in the elections. An objection may be lodged by the candidates for representatives as well, for whom it has been voted.

If a candidate has been proposed for a representative, and/or a state list by more political parties, and/or more voters, the objection shall be considered valid also when it has been lodged by one political party only, and/or any one of the voters who was a proposer of the candidature.

#### Article 55

An objection on account of the irregularity in the procedure of the putting up candidates and in the procedure of elections for representatives shall be lodged with the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia within 48 hours counting from the expiry of the date when the action was performed in respect of which the objection has been lodged.

The Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia shall be obligated to pass a decision in respect of the objection within 48 hours from the date when the objection has been delivered, and/or from the date when election materials to which the objection refers have been submitted thereto.



### Article 56

If the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia, while deciding on the objection from Article 55 hereof, establishes that there were irregularities which had substantially affected, or could have affected the results of the elections, it shall annul the actions in this procedure and rule that within a defined period of time, which must enable the elections to be held on the date when called, these actions shall be repeated.

If there is no possibility of repeating the void actions from the preceding paragraph, or if the irregularities refer to the voting procedure, and they have substantially affected, and/or could have affected election results, the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia shall declare elections of representatives in a certain electoral precinct, and/or elections on the basis of the state lists void, and determine the time within which the repeated elections shall be held.

### Article 57

The complainant, as well as the candidates for a representative who is dissatisfied with such decision, are entitled to lodge a complaint with the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia against the decision of the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia.

The complaint from the preceding paragraph shall be lodged with the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia within 48 hours counting from the expiry of the date when the refuted decision has been received.

The complaint shall be lodged through the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia.

The complaint shall be considered as submitted within the prescribed time period, if it has been submitted to the Electoral Board of the Republic of Croatia prior to the expiry of the term from paragraph 2 of this Article.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia shall be obligated to reach a decision on the complaint within 48 hours from the date of receipt of the complaint.

#### Article 58

The submitted objection and/or complaint in the procedure of the protection of the election right, shall not postpone the performing of election actions as prescribed by this Law.

### Transitional and Final Provisions

#### Article 59

No tax shall be paid on requests and decisions in the procedure under provisions of this Law.

#### Article 60

The Law on the Election and Recall of board members and representatives (The National Journal nr. 7/90) ceases to be valid on the date of the coming into force of this Law.

**Article 61**

This Law comes into force on the eighth day from the date of its being published in the "National Journal".

Class: 013-01/92-01/02

In Zagreb, on April 09, 1992

**PARLIAMENT (SABOR)  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

President  
of the Social and political Council  
Vice vukojević, LI.B.

President of the Parliament  
Žarko Domljan, D.Sc.

President  
of the Council of Municipalities  
Luka Bebić, B.Sc.

President  
of the Associated Labour Council  
Ivan Matija, M.Sc.

ACTION

EUTZ A DONNER

RBR

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FM ZAGRB QLGR0234 30JUL92

TO EXTOTT RBR IDS IMU DELIVER BY 300800

INFO BREC BGRAD BNATO BONN LDN ROME PARIS LSHON HSNKI/CSCDEL IMMED

VIENN ATHNS BPEST WSHDC BUCST PRMNY ANKRA<sup>15</sup>HAGUE BRU MOSCO MDRID

PRGUE WSAW VNACE VTCAN CNBRA CAIRO PILLAROTT/RCT/RCI/RAP

PCOOTT/MCNEE/IAC (EXEC SECT)

TT NDHQOTT/DIPOL/ASSOCIATE ADM(POL)/CIS/DPKO/ HQCFE LAHR/COMD/1992

CCMMY ZAGREB/COMD/ CCUNPROFOR CAMP POLOM/COMD/

CCUNPROFOR SARAJEVO/COMD/ DE CAF

DISTR RBD RBRD RGP RBT RGZ RWD RWR IFB IMD IMUP IMH INB INP INE IDD

CPP ISS JLA JLO JPO

---EX-YUGOSLAVIA: ZAGREB SITREP 12:00 30JUL92

ELECTORAL ACTIVITY

-----  
- GLOBUS POLL TAKEN 27JUL GIVES TUDJMAN 35.5 PER CENT, BUDISA 22.1 PER CENT, KUCAR 10.8 PER CENT, PARAGA 6.8 PER CENT. AMONG PARTIES: CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION (HDZ) 36.1 PER CENT, SOCIAL-LIBERAL PARTY (HSLs) 18.1 PER CENT, NATIONAL PARTY (HNS) 10.8 PER CENT, PARTY OF RIGHT(S) (HSP) 6.8 PER CENT. 85.2 PER CENT OF RESPONDENTS INDICATED INTENTION TO VOTE.

- FIRST ELECTION RESULTS EXPECTED JUST AFTER MIDNIGHT 2/3 AUG, FINAL RESULTS NOT/NOT UNTIL 04AUG MIDDAY.

- MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES DID NOT/NOT PERMIT BUDISA AND HSLs TO HOLD

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JUL 30/1992

RBR

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LOG

35.5

PER CENT

PER CENT

PER CENT

PER CENT

PER CENT

PER CENT

PER CENT

PER CENT

PER CENT

PER CENT

PGE TWO QLGR0234 UNCLAS

RALLY/CULTURAL EVENT/PRESS CONFERENCE ON/NEAR JELACIC SQUARE 29JUL.  
BRIEF PRESS CONFERENCE WAS FINALLY HELD IN CAFE ON SQUARE. IN  
STATEMENT, BUDISA RECALLED THAT HIGHLY PARTISAN SPEECH HAD BEEN MADE  
FROM BALCONY OVERLOOKING SQUARE BY TUDJMAN ON RETURN FROM UN 25MAY.  
ON UNPROFOR, BUDISA SAID THAT ITS ROLE HAD NOT/NOT BEEN ENTIRELY  
NEGATIVE, BUT THAT ITS ENGAGEMENT WOULD BE A FAILURE IF CROATS WERE  
NOT/NOT SOON ABLE TO RETURN TO AREAS UNDER UNPROFOR CONTROL. CROWD  
OF SEVERAL THOUSAND ASSEMBLED IN SQUARE CALLING FOR BUDISA TO  
ADDRESS THEM, WHICH HE DID VIA SOUND SYSTEM.

- PARTY OF RIGHTS PLAN OPEN AIR RALLY IN FRANCUSKI TRG 30JUL, SAME  
PLACE WHICH THEY WERE NOT/NOT PERMITTED TO USE 10APR.
- CONSTITUTIONAL COURT REFUSED APPLICATION BY HNS TO FORBID VOTING  
ABROAD IN CROATIAN OFFICES WHERE PHOTOS OF TUDJMAN ON DISPLAY. COURT  
ALSO REJECTED HSL'S APPLICATION TO PREVENT USE BY HDZ OF CAMPAIGN  
POSTER FEATURING CROATIAN SOLDIER AND GIRLFRIEND.
- ELECTORAL COMMISSION PUBLISHED SAMPLE BALLOTS, ACCORDING TO LAW.  
COMMISSION ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT VOTING ABROAD WOULD TAKE PLACE IN  
12/12 CTRIES WITH TOTAL OF 111/111 POLLING PLACES. COMMISSION  
PRESIDENT CRNIC DECLARED ALL PREPARATIONS COMPLETE. TO PREVENT  
MULTIPLE VOTING IN EG AUSTRIA, VOTERS LISTS WOULD BE DIVIDED  
ALPHABETICALLY, AND PERSONS PERMITTED TO VOTE IN ONLY ONE OF TWO  
PLACES ACCORDING TO INITIAL LETTER OF SURNAME.

...3

PAGE THREE QLGR0234 UNCLAS

2.UNPROFOR/ECMM

- 
- DUBROVNIK: AGREEMENT SIGNED LATE 29JUL ON JNA WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTHERN DALMATIA. WITHDRAWAL TO BEGIN IN 2-3 DAYS AND BE COMPLETE WITHIN 8/8 DAYS. QUESTION OF PREVLAKA PENINSULA TO BE SUBJECT TO AGREEMENT BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO. JNA TO PREVENT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN AREAS FROM WHICH IT IS TO WITHDRAW. CROATIAN ARMY NOT/NOT TO CROSS CONFRONTATION LINE BEFORE JNA WITHDRAWAL COMPLETE. CROATIAN HEAVY WEAPONS TO BE WITHDRAWN WEST OF BRGAT DURING PERIOD OF WITHDRAWAL. FREE ACCESS TO BOKA KOTORSKA TO BE GUARANTEED BY BOTH SIDES. IMPLEMENTATION TO BE OVERSEEN BY UNPROFOR AND ECMM.
  - LATEST UN SEC GEN REPORT GIVEN POSITIVE RECEPTION IN CROATIAN MEDIA.
  - DEPT PM GRANIC AND FRY PM PANIC SIGN AGREEMENT ON POW EXCHANGE IN GENEVA 29JUL. ALL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED INCLUDING THOSE TRIED AND SENTENCED.

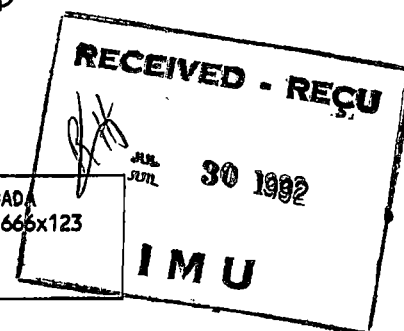
3.CEASEFIRE

- 
- SLAVONSKI BROD: ARTILLERY ATTACKS ON VILLAGES IN WESTERN PART OF SLAVONSKI BROD OPCINA DURING AFTERNOON AND EVENING 29JUL.
  - SINJ: CROATIANS ACCUSE "CHETNIKS" OF ARSON AND LOOTING IN NORTHWESTERN PART OF OPCINA (IN PINK ZONE).
  - DALMATIA: CROATIAN CHIEF OF STAFF GEN TUS WROTE TO UNPROFOR
- ...4

PGE FOUR QLGR0234 UNCLAS

COMMANDER NAMBIAR ADVISING THAT ELECTRICITY IN DALMATIA WOULD HAVE  
TO BE CUT OFF (EXCEPT HOSPITALS) IF IN TWO DAYS IT WAS NOT/NOT  
UNDERTAKEN TO RELEASE WATER FROM PERUC DAM AT RATE OF AT LEAST 80/80  
CUBIC METRES/SECOND. (DAM IS IN PINK ZONE.)

UUU/560 301037Z QLGR0234

ACTION  
SUITE A DONNERSPECIAL MISSION OF CANADA - MISSION SPECIALE DU CANADA  
HOTEL ESPLANADE TEL# 38-41-425-150/435-666x123  
MIHANOVICVA 1, FAX# 38-41-425-181  
41000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

\* \* \* FACSIMILE/TÉLÉCOPIE \* \* \*

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RCMPOTT/D/CA/MURRAY NDHQOTT/DIPOL/ASSOCIATE ADM(POL)/CIS/DPKO/

DISTR MINA MINP USS RGB RBD RBRD RGP RBT RGZ RWD RWR IFB IMD IMUP IMH

IND INP INE IDD CPP JFX JLA JLO JPO

REF: MYFAX QLGR5103 24JUL92

---CROATIA: ELECTORAL PROSPECTS

FOLLOWING ARE TWO GRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS WHICH TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE LATEST POLLING DATA (27JUL). SOCIAL-LIBERAL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DRAZEN BUDISA SHOWS A DRAMATIC GAIN OVER THE PREVIOUS WEEK, AND SEEMS WELL-PLACED TO BE THE SECOND CANDIDATE IN A RUN-OFF ELECTION.

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MEILLEURE COPIE DISPONIBLE

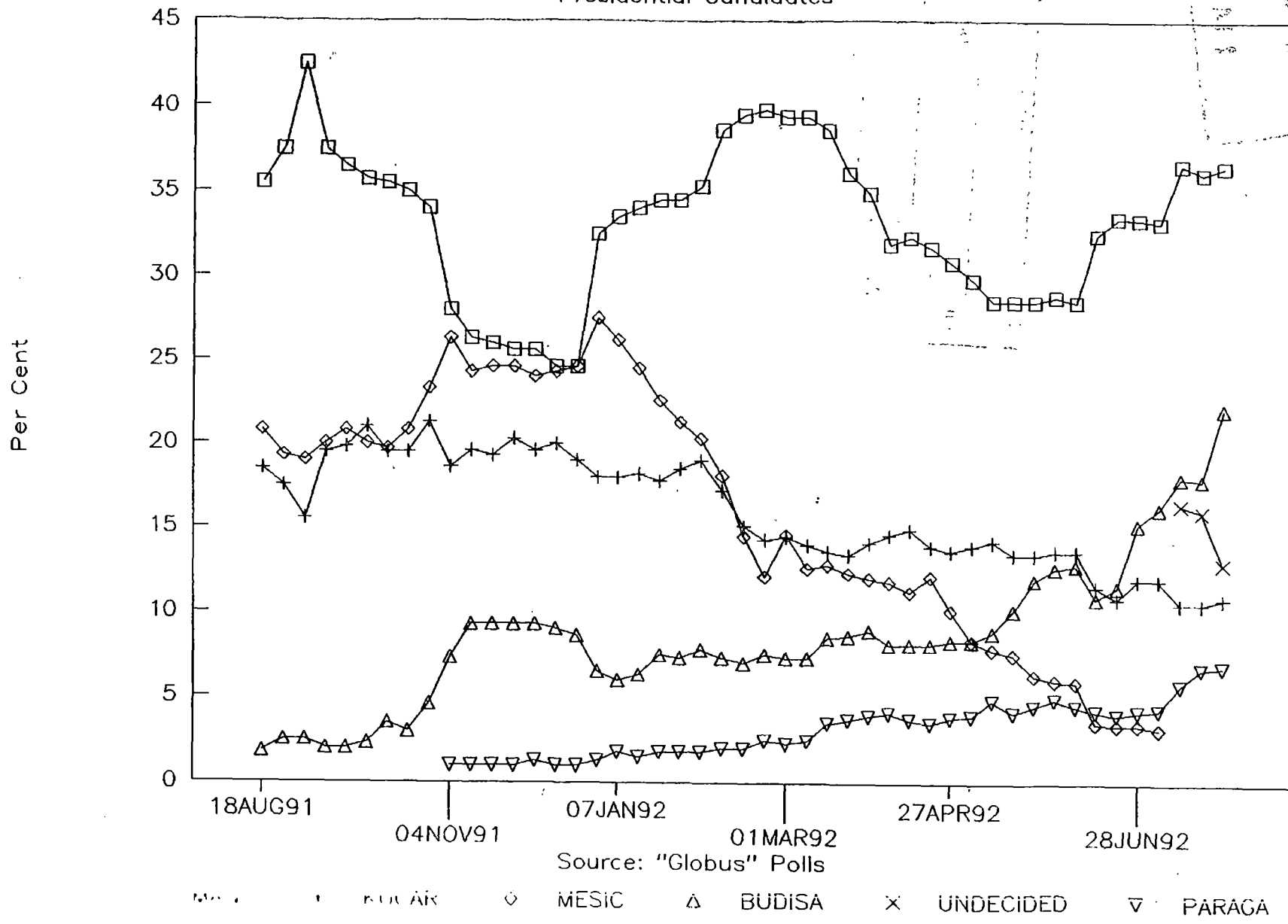


JUL 30 '92 01:28PM CANMIS ZAGREB

P.2/3

# Electoral Prospects in Croatia

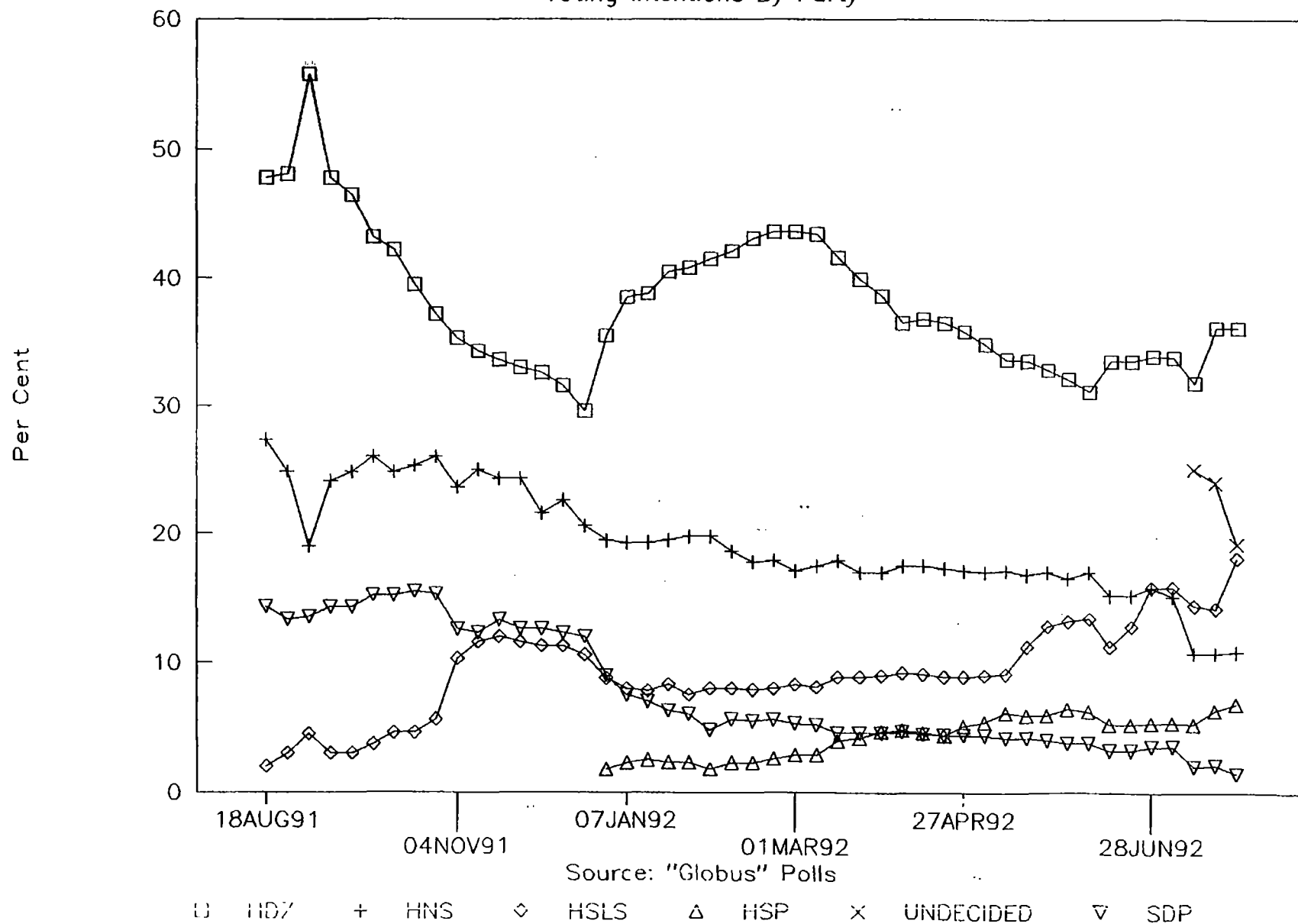
## Presidential Candidates



JUL 30 '92 01:28PM CMMIS ZAGREB

# Electoral Prospects in Croatia

## Voting Intentions By Party



P.3/3

ACTION  
SUITE A DOR

SPECIAL MISSION OF CANADA - MISSION SPECIALE DU CANADA  
HOTEL ESPLANADE TEL# 38-41-425-150/435-666x123  
MIHANOVICVA 1, FAX# 38-41-425-181  
41000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

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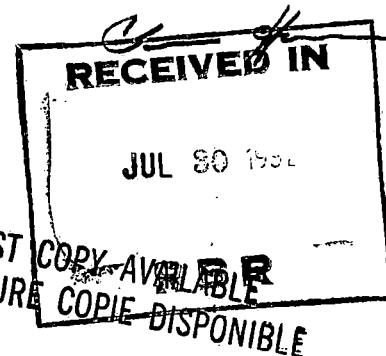
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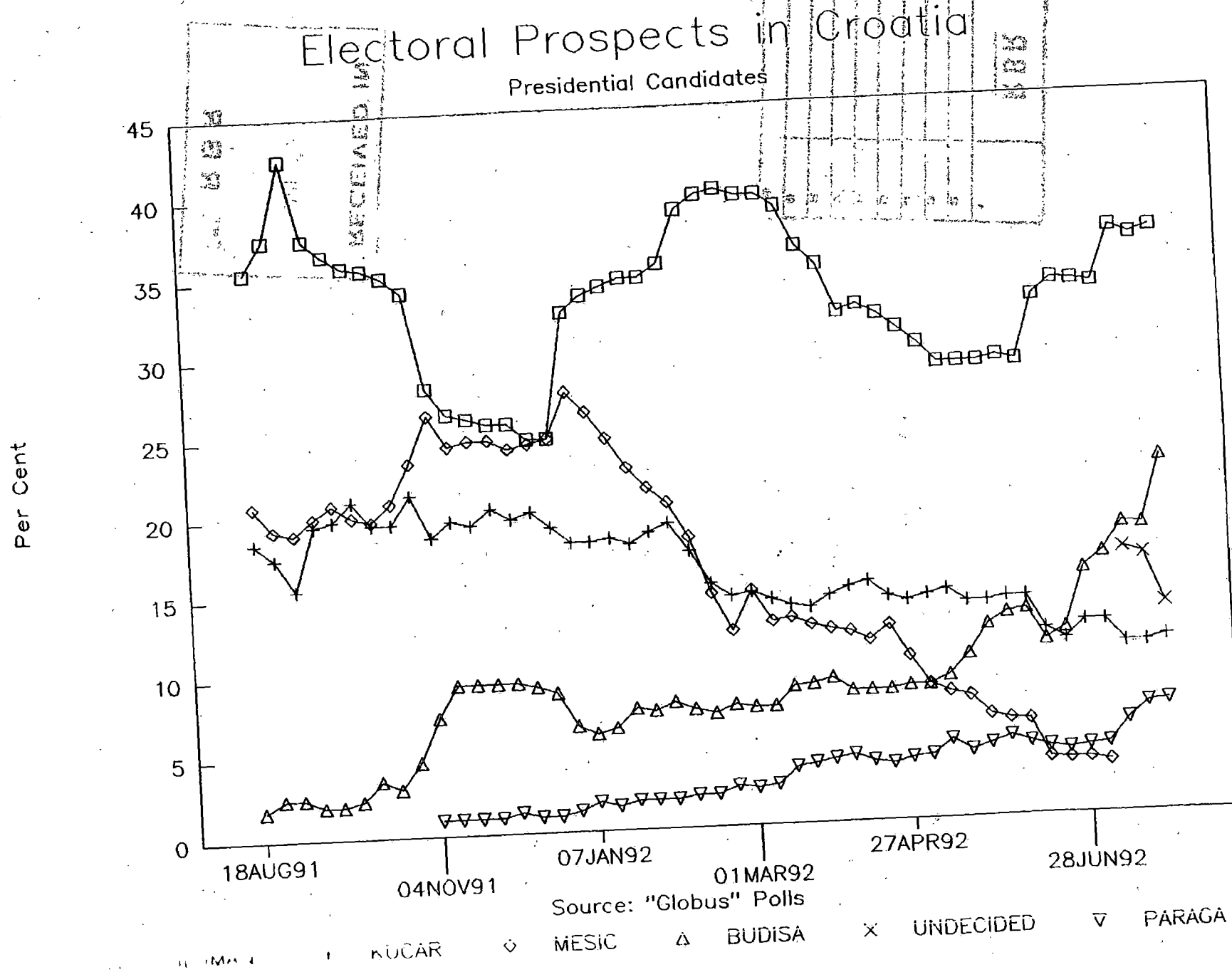
REF: MYFAX QLGR5103 24JUL92

---CROATIA: ELECTORAL PROSPECTS

FOLLOWING ARE TWO GRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS WHICH TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE  
LATEST POLLING DATA (27JUL). SOCIAL-LIBERAL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE  
DRAZEN BUDISA SHOWS A DRAMATIC GAIN OVER THE PREVIOUS WEEK, AND SEEMS  
WELL-PLACED TO BE THE SECOND CANDIDATE IN A RUN-OFF ELECTION.



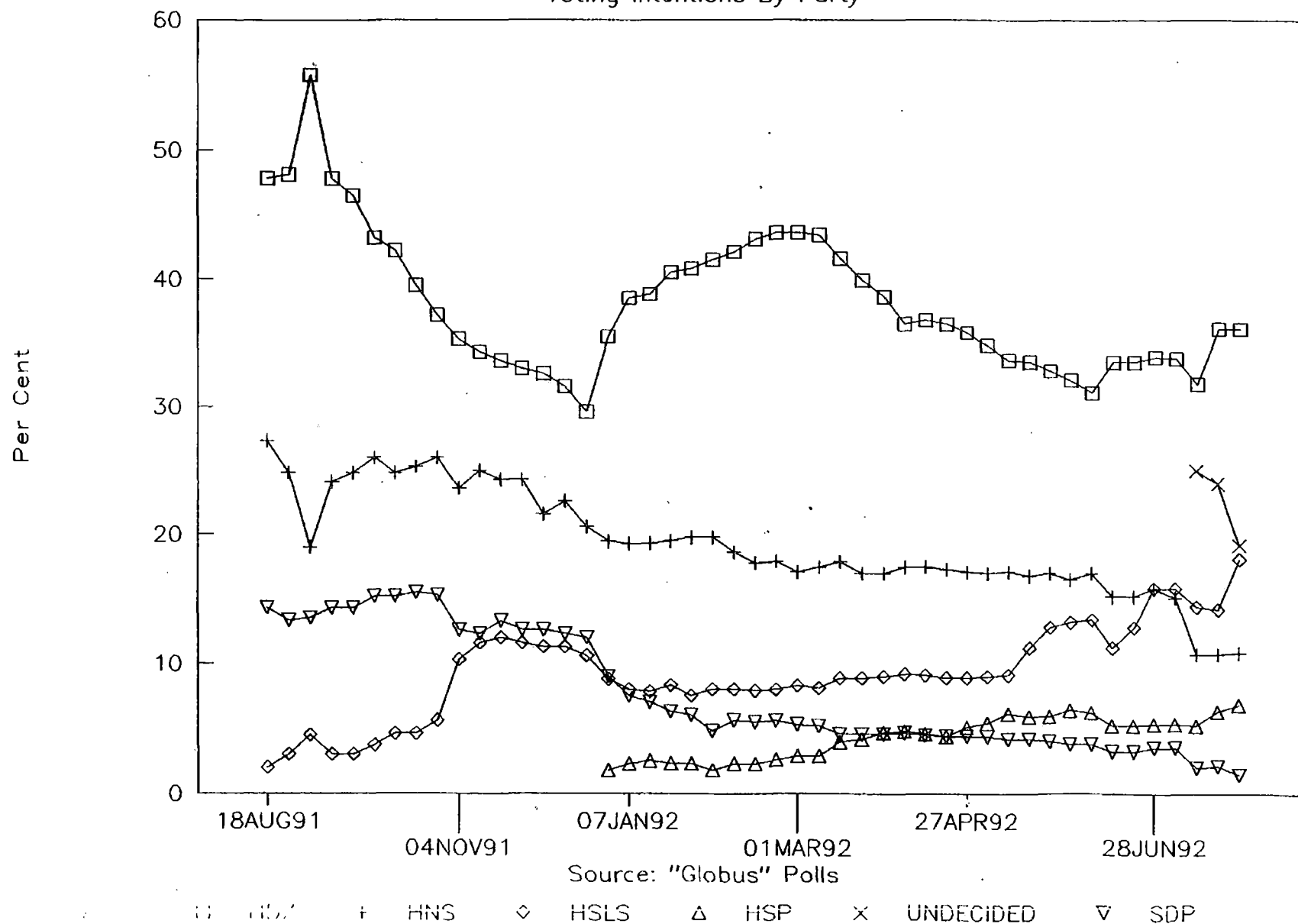
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# Electoral Prospects in Croatia

Voting Intentions By Party



P.3/3

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PRGUE WSAW VNACE VTCAN CNBRA CAIRO PILLAROTT/RCT/RCI/RAP

PCOOTT/MCNEE/IAC (EXEC SECT)

TT NDHQOTT/DIPOL/ASSOCIATE ADM(POL)/CIS/DPKO/ HQCFE LAHR/COMD/

CCMMY ZAGREB/COMD/ CCUNPROFOR CAMP POLOM/COMD/

CCUNPROFOR SARAJEVO/COMD/ DE CAF

DISTR RBD RBRD RGP RBT RGZ RWD RWR IFB IMD IMUP IMH IND INP INE ~~IDD~~

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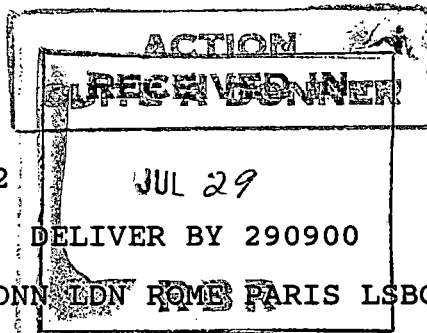
ELECTORAL ACTIVITY

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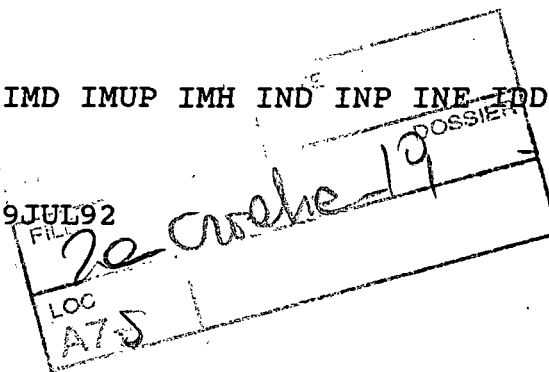
- ELECTORAL COMMISSION HAD TO WITHDRAW ADVICE ISSUED BY BOZO ERLIC, (DESIGNATED "PLENIPOTENTIARY" FOR CONDUCT OF VOTING IN CDA) TO EFFECT THAT CDN CITIZENS HAD RIGHT TO VOTE IF IT APPEARED/APPEARED THAT THEIR PARENTS HAD BEEN BORN IN CROATIA, AS WELL AS B-H CITIZENS WHO HAD APPLIED OR WISHED TO APPLY FOR CROATIAN CITIZENSHIP. PARTY OF RIGHT(S) SOUGHT CLARIFICATION AND RECEIVED CONFIRMATION THAT ONLY CROATIAN CITIZENS HAD RIGHT TO VOTE.

- HSLS (RUNNING SECOND) WERE REFUSED PERMISSION TO HOLD RALLY IN JELACIC SQUARE IN ZAGREB. HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY WILL HOLD PRESS

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CONFERENCE ON NEARBY CORNER.

- AT RALLY IN SPLIT, HNS CANDIDATE DAPCEVIC-KUCAR PROMISED MULTIPLE INITIATIVES TO RESTORE CROATIAN SOVEREIGNTY, AND ENBALE RETURN OF REFUGEES, RATHER THAN LET LATTER NEGOTIATE WITH UNPROFOR ON THEIR OWN.

## 2.CEASEFIRE/UNPROFOR/ECMM ACTIVITY

-----

- NEGOTIATIONS ON JNA WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTHERN DALMATIA SCHEDULED TO BEGIN TODAY ON BOARD HMS AVENGER IN INTERNATIONAL WATERS OFF DUBROVNIK.

- ZADAR: OPCINA AUTHORITIES AUTHORISED RETURN OF REFUGEES TO SEVERAL VILLAGES NEAR CONFRONTATION LINE WHICH HAD NOT/NOT BEEN UNDER OCCUPATION. AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE ALREADY RETURNED ARE TWELVE SERB FAMILIES.

- MILITIAS IN SECTOR EAST GIVEN THREE DAYS TO TURN IN WEAPONS.

- SERBS ACCUSE TURKISH AIRCRAFT OF PARACHUTING MUNITIONS TO MUSLIMS IN B-H.

- CROATIANS ALLEGE CEASEFIRE VIOLATIONS IN EASTERN SLAVONIA: AREAS OF VINKOVCI, ZUPANJIA, AND SLAVONSKI BROD.

UUU/560 291223Z QLGR0233

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FM ZAGRB QLGR0230 27JUL92

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PRGUE WSAW VNACE VTCAN CNBRA CAIRO PILLAROTT/RCT/RCI/RAP

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CCMMY ZAGREB/COMD/ CCUNPROFOR CAMP POLOM/COMD/

CCUNPROFOR SARAJEVO/COMD/ DE CAF

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---EX-YUGOSLAVIA: ZAGREB SITREP 12:00 27JUL92

ELECTION ACTIVITY OVER WEEKEND

-----

- FOREIGN VOTING: ACCORDING TO VJESNIK 27JUL, VOTING WILL BE

POSSIBLE AT POLLS IN 14/14 GERMAN CITIES, FROM 0700 TO 1900 HRS.

ANYONE WITH DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF CROATIAN CITIZENSHIP MAY VOTE.

ARTICLE NOTES THAT ACCEPTANCE FOR THIS PURPOSE OF OLD YUGO PASSPORTS

ISSUED OUTSIDE CROATIA TO HOLDERS BORN IN CROATIA COULD CREATE

POSSIBILITY OF VOTING BY INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE NOT/NOT CITIZENS OF

CROATIA. ALSO, PROVISION FOR PEOPLE TO REGISTER AS VOTERS ON

ELECTION DAY COULD MAKE MULTIPLE VOTING POSSIBLE.

- AT ELECTION RALLY IN PULA, PRES TUDJMAN DECLARED THAT AREAS SOUTH

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JUL 27 1992  
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LOC 5  
A71



PAGE TWO QLGR0230 UNCLAS

OF DUBROVNIK WOULD SOON BE LIBERATED AND CROATIAN GOVT AUTHORITY RESTORED IN ALL CROATIA. IF UNPROFOR DID NOT/NOT ACCOMPLISH THIS, CROATIAN ARMY WOULD.

- ALSO IN PULA, HNS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE SAVKA DAPCEVIC-KUCAR PROMISED, IF ELECTED, TO WORK FOR MODIFICATION OF VANCE PLAN, RETURN OF DISPLACED PERSONS, RESTRICT AUTHORITY OF STATE PRESIDENT, AND STRENGTHEN PARLIAMENT.

- IN SPLIT, PARTY OF RIGHT(S) PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE PARAGA PROMISED ABOLITION OF "CHETNIK" KRAJINA AND COUNTIES (THE LATTER RECENTLY MANDATED BY LAW) AND TO LIBERATE KNIN, EVEN IF THIS MEANT ITS DESTRUCTION. WAR WOULD BE OVER, HE SAID, ONLY WHEN LAST CHETNIK HAD BEEN DRIVEN OUT OF "INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA (NDH)", WHEN BLOW HAD BEEN RETURNED TO BELGRADE, AND SERBIA HAD UNCONDITIONALLY CAPITULATED. "FROM 02AUG, CROATIAN NATION IN ITS HOMELAND - UNPROFOR GO HOME! LET THEM GO BACK TO THEIR INDIAS AND AFRICAS, FIGHT WITH BANANAS AND NOT/NOT TEACH US HOW TO FIGHT FOR CROATIA." BUT, HE SAID, THERE WAS ROOM FOR EVERYONE IN CROATIA, EXCEPT THOSE WHO WERE NOT/NOT FOR THE NDH.

- IN SINJ, HDS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE MARKO VESELICA DECLARED THAT IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO CALL INTO QUESTION AGREEMENT ON UNPROFOR WHICH HAD BEEN CONCLUDED IN ISOLATION FROM CROATIAN PARLIAMENT AND PEOPLE. HE DESCRIBED UNPROFOR AS AN INSTRUMENT OF OCCUPATION WHICH TRADED WITH CHETNIKS AND RETURNED THEM TO CROATIA, BUT DID NOT/NOT ...3

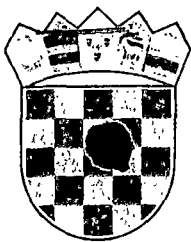
PAGE THREE QLGR0230 UNCLAS

ENABLE ESTABLISHMENT OF CROATIAN GOVT AUTHORITY.

2.CEASEFIRE/ UNPROFOR ACTIVITIES (AS REPORTED IN CROATIAN MEDIA)

- 
- GENERAL ALERT DECLARED 26JUL PM IN TWO VILLAGES NEAR SLAVONSKI BROD FOLLOWING IMPACT OF SEVERAL ARTILLERY SHELLS.
  - REPORTED BURNING OF HOUSES AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS BELONGING TO REFUGEES IN AND NEAR PETRINJE.
  - GENERAL ALERT IN DUBROVNIK 25JUL FOLLOWING ARTILLERY ATTACKS.
  - OTHER CEASEFIRE VIOLATIONS (MAINLY INVOLVING INFANTRY WEAPONS) IN EASTERN SLAVONIA, KARLOVAC-GOSPIC AREA AND SOUTHERN CROATIA.
  - IN SECTOR SOUTH, CROATIAN SIDE REFUSED SUGGESTION (ATTRIBUTED TO SECTOR COMMANDER GEN ROBB) THAT AS CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURE THEY WITHDRAW FROM CONFRONTATION LINE, MAINTAINING POSITION THAT THEY WOULD WITHDRAW ONLY TO STIPULATED DISTANCE FROM UNPA BOUNDARY.

UUU/560 271022Z QLGR0230



BUREAU OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Toronto, July 24, 1992.

Mr. W.R. Bowden  
Director  
Diplomatic Corps Services  
Office of Protocol  
External Affairs and  
International Trade Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

ACC	DATE
FILE	DOSSIER
20 - CROATIA - 19	
LOC	A7
C7-111	

Dear Mr. Bowden,

First, I would like to sincerely thank you for your letter dated July 3, 1992 addressed to Mr. Andre Fistonic, representative of the Republic of Croatia in Ottawa, in which you informed us that the Canadian Government has granted permission for Canadians of Croatian origin to partake in the upcoming Croatian elections. I would also like to extend my sincere gratitude to the Government of Canada.

The elections will be held on August 2, 1992 from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. and conducted according to the electoral laws of the Republic of Croatia.

The following is a list of polling stations throughout Canada that will be in operation on that day:

1. Toronto: Our Lady Queen of Croatia Church  
7 Croatia Street  
Toronto, Ontario M6H 1K8
2. Ottawa: Croatian Catholic Mission St. Leopold Mandic  
67 Lyndale Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 2M7
3. Montreal: Croatian Catholic Mission  
4990 Place de la Savanne  
Montreal, Quebec H4P 1Z6
4. Mississauga: Croatian Catholic Church of Croatian Martyrs  
4605 Mississauga Road  
Mississauga, Ontario L5M 2C2

Received in Protocol

JUL 27 1992

Reçu par le Protocole

Page 2

Bowden, July 24, 1992.

5. Norval: Croatian Franciscan Cultural Centre "Mother of Peace"  
Winston Churchill Blvd. & 5th Side Road, P.O. Box 97  
Norval, Ontario L0P 1K0
6. Oakville: Croatian Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity  
2110 Trafalgar Road  
Oakville, Ontario L6J 4Z2
7. Hamilton: Croatian Catholic Church of the Sacred Cross  
1883 King Street East  
Hamilton, Ontario L8K 1V9
8. Welland: Croatian Catholic Church of St. Ante Padovanski  
360 River Road  
Welland, Ontario L3B 2S4
9. Kitchener: Croatian Catholic Church of the Holy Family  
180 Schweitzer Street  
Kitchener, Ontario N2K 2R5
10. London: Croatian Catholic Church of St. Leopold Mandic  
1105 Wellington Road South  
London, Ontario N6O 1V0
11. Windsor: Croatian Catholic Church of St. Francis of Assissi  
1701 Turner Road  
Windsor, Ontario N8V 3J9
12. Sudbury: Croatian Catholic Church of St. Mark  
140 Alder Road  
Sudbury, Ontario P3C 4J8
13. Thunder Bay: Croatian Catholic Mission  
479 Oliver Road  
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 2G8
14. Winnipeg: Croatian Catholic Church of St. Nikola Tavelic  
2688 Main Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2E4

Page 3


Bowden, July 24, 1992.

15. Edmonton: Croatian Catholic Church of the Holy Mother of God  
10560-98th Street  
Edmonton, Alberta T5H 2N4
16. Calgary: Mission of the Mother of God of Bistrice  
14680 Deer Ridge Drive, S.E.  
Calgary, Alberta T2J 4Y5
17. Vancouver: Croatian Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart of Mary  
3105 East First Avenue  
Vancouver, British Columbia V8N 1B6

If you should require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact this office at (416) 784-3838.

Thank you once again for your kind efforts in this matter.

With best regards,



Dick Bezic  
Agent General

DB/lf



**ACTION**  
**SUITE A DONNER**

SPECIAL MISSION OF CANADA - MISSION SPECIALE DU CANADA  
HOTEL ESPLANADE TEL# 38-41-425-150/435-666x123  
MIHANOVICVA 1, FAX# 38-41-425-181  
41000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

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FM ZAGRB QLGR5103 24JUL92

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INFO BH PCOTT/MCNEE/IAC(FOR EXEC SEC) PMOTT PILLAROTT/RCT/RCI/RAP

RCMPOTT/D/CA/MURRAY NDHOTT/DIPOL/ASSOCIATE ADM(POL)/CIS/DPKO/

DISTR MINA MINP USS RGB RBD RBRD RGP RBT RGZ RWD RWR IFB IMD IMUP IMH

IND INP INE IDD CPP JFX JLA JLO JPO

---CROATIA: ELECTORAL PROSPECTS

FOLLOWING ARE TWO GRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS WHICH TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE LATEST POLLING DATA. SINCE THE ISSUE OF WRITS FOR THE ELECTION, THE TOP THREE PARTIES AND PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES HAVE STAGNATED. THE PARTY AND CANDIDATE SHOWING THE GREATEST GAINS ARE THE FAR-RIGHT CROATIAN PARTY OF RIGHTS(S) AND ITS DEMAGOGIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DOBROSLAV PARAGA.

A

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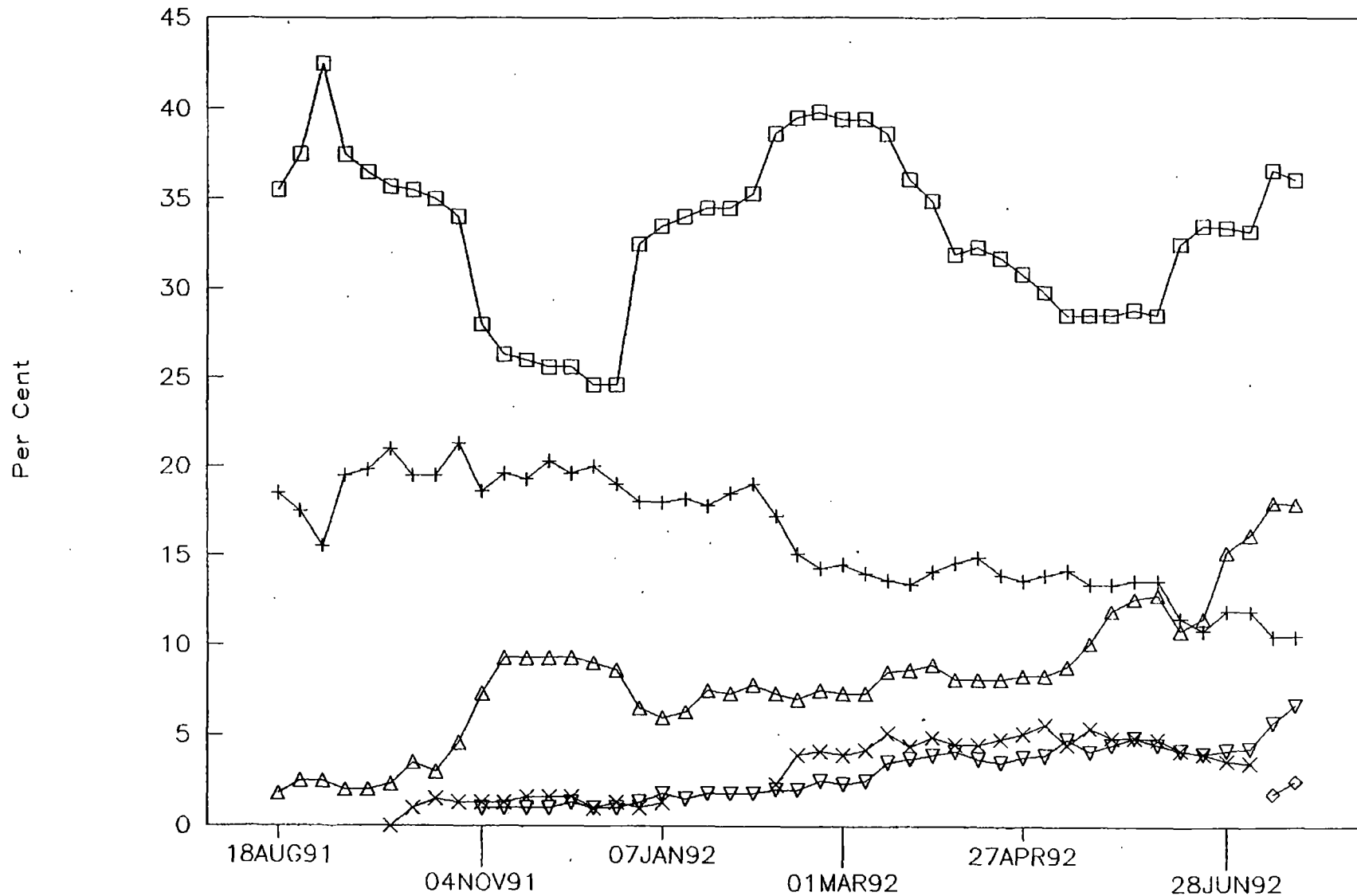
JUL 27 1992

RBR

ACC	DATE
FILE	20-Croatia-19
LOG	NE

# Electoral Prospects in Croatia

## Presidential Candidates



Source: "Globus" Polls

1. TUDJMAN + KUCAR ◇ CESAR △ BUDISA × GREGURIC ▽ PARAGA

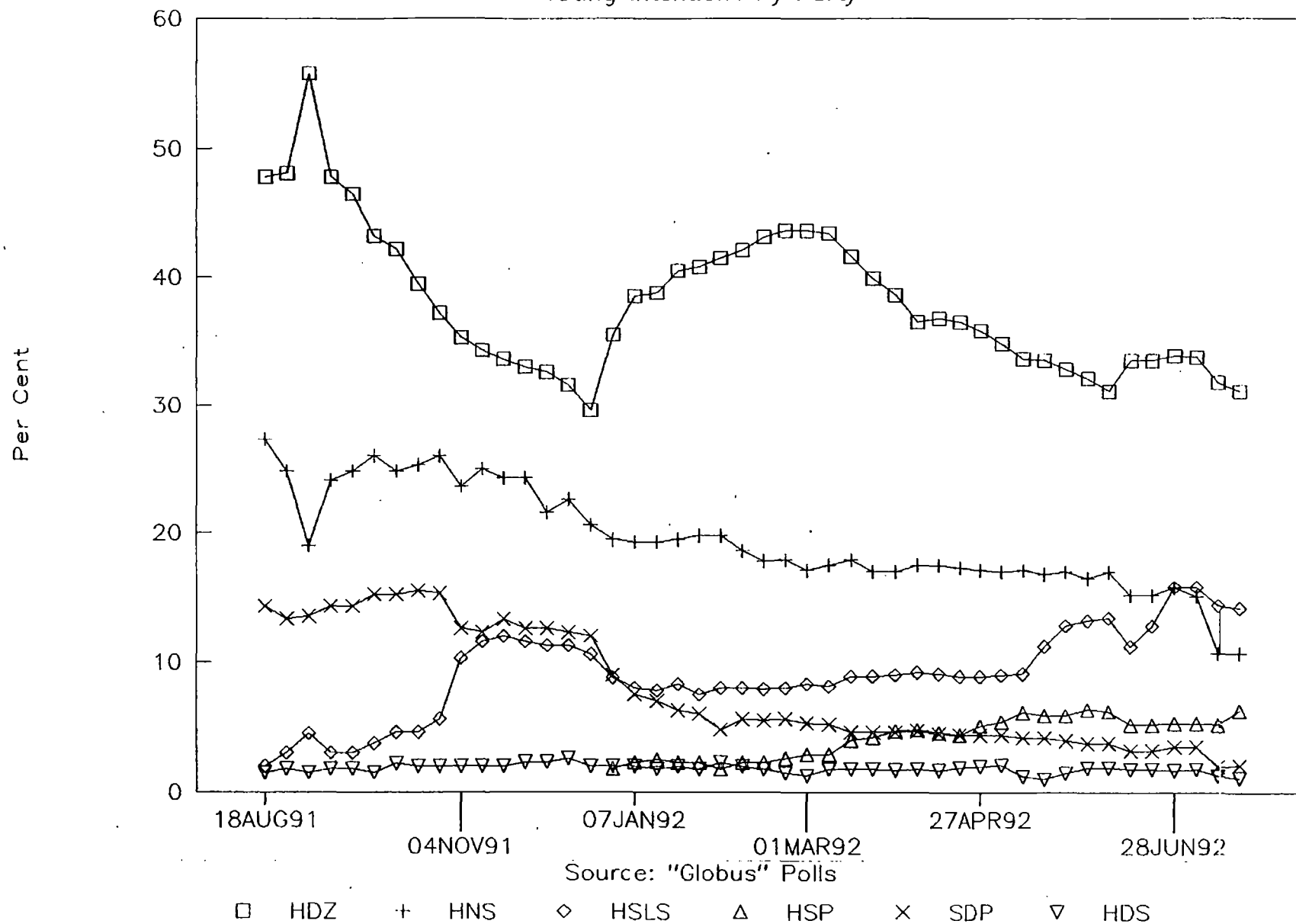
JUL 24 '92 04:21PM CMMIS ZAGREB

P.2/3

000211

# Electoral Prospects in Croatia

## Voting Intentions By Party

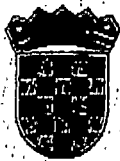


JUL 24 '92 04:22PM CANMIS ZAGREB

P.3/3

000212





REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

41 000 ZAGREB, Vilsoka ulica 22  
Phone: 041/443-012 - Fax: 041/427-594

Zagreb, July 21, 1992

SPECIAL MISSION OF CANADA  
Z a g r e b

ACC	DATE 920721
FILE 20-CROATIA-194	DOSSIER A7

Dear Mr. Hanson,

In regard to our phone talk yesterday concerning your questions on Croatian elections in Canada, please note the following:

The organization of balloting for Croatians in Canada is still in progress but I was able to find out some information that you might find useful.

The Balloting Councils are responsible for the organization of the balloting and its legality. The balloting will be held at 17 locations in Canada. Mr. Božo Erlić is the mostlikely man who will go to Canada from Zagreb in order to help with organization of balloting.

The Croatian representative in Toronto, Mr. Dick Bezić will pass on all this information to Mr. W.R. BOWDEN, Director of Diplomatic Corps Services, Office of Protocol, Ottawa.

Hoping that the above information answers your questions I remain,

Yours sincerely,

  
Željko Urban

Assistant Minister



SPECIAL MISSION OF CANADA - MISSION SPECIALE DU CANADA  
HOTEL ESPLANADE TEL# 38-41-425-150/435-666x123  
MIHANOVICVA 1, FAX# 38-41-425-181  
41000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

\*\*\*\*\* FACSIMILE/TÉLÉCOPIE \*\*\*\*\*

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FM ZAGRB QLGR5100 22JUL92

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RCMPOTT/D/CA/MURRAY DE OTT

DISTR MINA MINP USS RGB RBD RBRD RGP RBT RGZ RWD RWR IFB IMD LIMUP IMH

IND INP INE IDD CPP JFX JLA JLO JPO

REF HANSON/MOSSER TELCON 21JUL92

---CROATIA: ELECTION OBSERVERS

FURTHER TO REFTELCON, FOLLOWING IS LETTER RECEIVED FROM ASSISTANT  
FORMIN URBAN.



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

41 000 ZAGREB, Visoka ulica 22  
Phone: 041/443-012 - Fax: 041/427-594

Zagreb, July 21, 1992

SPECIAL MISSION OF CANADA  
Z a g r e b

ACC	DATE
FILE	20-Croatia-19
LOC	
A7-	NE

Dear Mr. Hanson,

In regard to our phone talk yesterday concerning your questions on Croatian elections in Canada, please note the following:

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Hoping that the above information answers your questions I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Željko Urban

Assistant Minister



**ACTION**  
**SUITE A DONNER**

SPECIAL MISSION OF CANADA - MISSION SPECIALE DU CANADA  
HOTEL ESPLANADE TEL# 38-41-425-150/435-666x123  
MIHANOVICVA 1, FAX# 38-41-425-181  
41000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

**\* \* \* FACSIMILE/TÉLÉCOPIE \* \* \***

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PAGES: TWO

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FM ZAGRB QLGR5100 22JUL92

TO EXTOTT RBR IMU XDV DELIVER BY 220900

INFO BH PCOOTT/MCNEE/IAC(FOR EXEC SEC) PMOOTT PILLAROTT/RCT/RCI/RAP

RCMPOTT/D/CA/MURRAY *DE OTT*

DISTR MINA MINP USS RGB RBD RBRD RGP RBT RGZ RWD RWR IFB IMD IMUP IMH

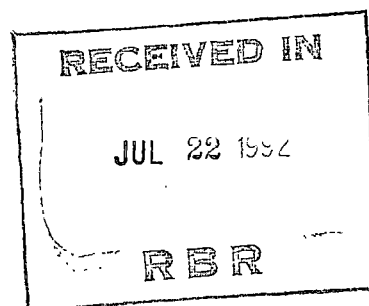
IND INP INE IDD CPP JFX JLA JLO JPO

REF HANSON/MOSSER TELCON 21JUL92

---CROATIA: ELECTION OBSERVERS

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FORMIN URBAN.

*CS* *[Signature]*





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JUL 20 1992  
JUL

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41000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

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FM ZAGRB QLGR5099 20JUL92

TO EXTOTT UFAX RBR IMU DIRECT

REF HANSON/GUIMOND TELCON 20JUL92

---CROATIA: ELECTION OBSERVERS

FOLLOWING (IN ORIGINAL LANGUAGE) ARE CROATIAN REGULATIONS FOR ELECTION  
OBSERVERS, BOTH FOREIGN OBSERVERS AND PARTY SCRUTINEERS.

ACC	DATE
20 - Croatia - 19	
LOC	
A7-	

REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA  
IZBORNA KOMISIJA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE

Klasa: 013-03/92-01/05  
Ur broj: 56605-92-62/1  
Zagreb: 18. srpnja 1992.

Na temelju članka 22. stavak 1. točka 2. i stavka 2. Zakona o izboru predsjednika Republike Hrvatske ("Narodne novine" br. 22/92) i članka 31. stavak 1. točka 2. i stavka 2. Zakona o izborima zastupnika u Sabor Republike Hrvatske ("Narodne novine" br. 22/92 i 27/92), Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske propisuje

## DOPUNU OBVEZATNIH UPUTA br. VIII.

Inozemni promatrači

1. Obvezatne upute Izborne komisije Republike Hrvatske br. VIII. o pravima i dužnostima promatrača kao i o načinu promatranja rada tijela za provođenje izbora primjenjuju se i na inozemne promatrače.

2. Na inozemne promatrače ne primjenjuju se točka 4. i točka 5. Obvezatnih uputa br. VIII., kojima se ograničava broj promatrača koji mogu istovremeno promatrati i pratiti rad pojedinog izbornog tijela.

3. Inozemni promatrač je dužan izbornom tijelu čiji će rad promatrati predložiti uvjerenje Izborne komisije Republike Hrvatske kojim mu je utvrđen status inozemnog promatrača.



D S J E D N I K

Zlatko Crnić



REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA  
IZBORNA KOMISIJA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE

Klasa: 013-03/92-01/05

Ur. broj: 56605-92-62

Zagreb. 4. srpnja 1992.

Na temelju članka 24. stavak 4. i 5. Zakona o izboru predsjednika Republike Hrvatske ("Naročne novine" br. 22/92) i članka 33. stavak 4. i 5. Zakona o izborima zastupnika u Sabor Republike Hrvatske ("Naročne novine" br. 22/92 i 27/92), Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske propisuje.

OBVEZATNE UPUTE BR. VIII

O PRAVIMA I DUŽNOSTIMA PROMATRAČA KAO I O NAČINU  
PROMATRANJA RADA TIJELA ZA PROVOĐENJE IZBORA

1. Registrirana politička stranka koja je predložila kandidata za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske može odrediti promatrače za sva izborna tijela nadležna za provođenje izbora za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske (Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske, općinske izborne komisije i njihovi birački odbori).

Politička stranka koja je predložila državnu listu kandidata za Zastupnički dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske može odrediti promatrače za sva izborna tijela nadležna za provođenje izbora za zastupnike u Sabor Republike Hrvatske (Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske, izborne komisije izbornih jedinica i njihovi birački odbori).

Politička stranka koja je predložila kandidata za Zastupnički dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske u izbornim jedinicama u kojima se bira jedan zastupnik, a nije predložila državnu listu, može odrediti promatrače samo za one izborne komisije izbornih jedinica i biračke odbore tih izbornih jedinica u kojima je predložila kandidata, kao i za Izbornu komisiju Republike Hrvatske.

2. Kandidat za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske odnosno kandidat za zastupnika u Zastupnički dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske ne može biti promatrač.

3. Sve izborne komisije i svi birački odbori dužni su, u skladu sa zakonom i u granicama i na način propisan ovim Obvezatnim uputama, omogućiti promatračima promatranje i praćenje svog rada.

4. Rad Izborne komisije Republike Hrvatske mogu istovremeno promatrati i pratiti najviše pet promatrača političkih stranaka.

Rad svih ostalih izbornih tijela mogu istovremeno promatrati i pratiti najviše tri promatrača političkih stranaka.

5. Rad izbornog tijela može promatrati samo jedan promatrač pojedine političke stranke.

Promatrači političkih stranaka sporazumno će odrediti koji će od njih prisustvovati radu izbornih tijela.

Ako promatrači ne mogu postići sporazum iz stavka 2. ove točke, promatrače koji će prisustvovati radu izbornog tijela odredit će ždriježbor član izbornog tijela čiji se rad promatra, izvlačenjem listića s nazivima političkih stranaka.

6. Promatrači određeni da prisustvuju radu izbornih tijela promatraju i prate njihov rad u ime svih stranaka, pa su ovlašteni i dužni svoja zapažanja o nepravilnostima u radu i druge primjedbe priopćiti predstavniku svake stranke koja o tome traži obavještenje.

Promatrači su ovlašteni priopćiti svoja zapažanja o nepravilnostima u radu izbornih tijela i druge primjedbe predsjedniku izbornog tijela.

7. Promatrači mogu prisustvovati radu izbornih komisija kad one održavaju sjednice.

Promatrači mogu prisustvovati radu Izborne komisije Republike Hrvatske i kad se rješava o prigovorima u postupku kandidiranja i u postupku izbora.



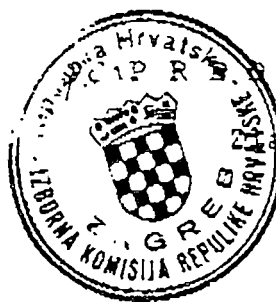
8. Promatrači političkih stranaka mogu boraviti u prostoriji u kojoj se glasuje i prisustvovati radu biračkih odbora za vrijeme glasovanja, prebrojavanja glasačkih listića i utvrđivanja rezultata glasanja.

9. Promatrači političkih stranaka nesmiju ometati rad izbornih tijela.

Promatrači koji prisustvuju glasanju nesmiju razgovarati s biračima koji su pristupili glasanju niti im iznositi svoja zapažanja ili prigovore o radu biračkih odbora ili na drugi način na njih utjecati.

10. Predsjednik izbornog tijela udaljit će promatrača ili sve promatrače ako nakon ustrene opomene nastave ometati rad izbornog tijela.

11. Promatrač je dužan izbornom tijelu čiji će rad promatrati predočiti uvjerenje političke stranke koja ga je odredila.



**REQUEST FOR TRANSLATION** **DEMANDE DE TRADUCTION**

- READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF.  
■ ALL REQUESTS FOR TRANSLATION FROM ONE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE TO THE OTHER MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE TRANSLATION COORDINATOR FOR APPROVAL.  
■ PLEASE SUBMIT TWO COPIES OF TEXT TO BE TRANSLATED, NO ORIGINAL.  
■ DO NOT WRITE IN SHADED AREAS.

- LIRE LES INSTRUCTIONS AU VERSO.  
■ TOUTES LES DEMANDES DE TRADUCTION D'UNE LANGUE OFFICIELLE À L'AUTRE DOIVENT ÊTRE SOUMISES À L'APPROBATION DU COORDONNATEUR DE LA TRADUCTION.  
■ PRIÈRE DE FOURNIR DEUX EXEMPLAIRES DU TEXTE À TRADUIRE, JAMAIS L'ORIGINAL.  
■ NE PAS REMPLIR LES CASES OMBRÉES.

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4465124	
2. SECURITY CLASSIF. — COTE DE SÉCURITÉ	
UNCLASSIFIED	

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3. Department — Ministère <b>EXTERNAL</b>		4. Branch — Direction <b>RBD</b>		5. Division <b>RBR</b>		6. Originator file number Référence du demandeur	
7. Originator — Demandeur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MS <b>PIERRE GUIMOND</b>				8. Position title — Titre du poste <b>DESK OFFICER</b>		9. Area code Ind. rég. <b>613</b>	
10. No. — N° <b>125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario</b>				City — Ville		Postal Code postal <b>K1A0G2</b>	
11. Author or Resource person (If different from Box 7) — Auteur ou personne-ressource (Si différent de Case 7) <input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MS				12. Area code Ind. rég.		Tel. no. — N° de tél.	
13. Document title or description — Titre ou description du document <b>CROATIAN REGS FOR ELECTION OBSERVERS</b>				14. Date submitted — Soumise le Y-A M D-J <b>912 017 210</b>		15. Tentative return Retour souhaité le Y-A M D-J <b>912 017 212</b>	
16. LANGUAGES — LANGUES Source — Départ <b>CROATIAN</b>				Target — Arrivée <b>ENGLISH</b>			
17. DELIVERY OF TRANSLATION — MODE DE LIVRAISON <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Call for pick-up Téléphonez pour faire prendre la traduction				TELECOMMUNICATE BY (CHECK ONE ONLY) TELECOMMUNIQUEZ PAR (COCHER UNE SEULE CASE) <input type="checkbox"/> Facsimile <input type="checkbox"/> Telex		Modem System make — Marque du système	
18. REFERENCE MATERIAL DOCUMENTS DE RÉFÉRENCE <input type="checkbox"/> Included <input type="checkbox"/> Not included but list attached				19. INTENDED USE DESTINATION <input type="checkbox"/> Outside the Public Service À l'extérieur de la fonction publique		AND/OR ET/OU <input type="checkbox"/> Within the Public Service À l'intérieur de la fonction publique	
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21. Special instructions — Instructions spéciales <input type="checkbox"/> Translate indicated changes only Ne traduire que les modifications indiquées				<input type="checkbox"/> Summarize in target language shown in Box 16 Résumer dans la langue d'arrivée de la Case 16		NO. NBRE	
<input type="checkbox"/> Draft copy acceptable Copie brouillon acceptable				<input type="checkbox"/> Use attached diskette(s) Utiliser disquette(s) ci-jointe(s)		System make Marque du système	
22. SIGNING AUTHORITY FONDE DE POUVOIRS DE SIGNATURE <b>LORENZ FRIEDLAENDER</b>				Position title — Titre du poste <b>DIRECTOR</b>		Signature <i>Lorenz Friedlaender</i>	
23. SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNICAL TEXT IN A NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGE TEXTE SCIENTIFIQUE OU TECHNIQUE EN LANGUE NON OFFICIELLE				I certify that this text has not been previously translated according to CISTI Je certifie que ce texte n'a pas déjà été traduit d'après l'ICIST		Name of departmental librarian (Print) Nom du bibliothécaire du ministère (Lettres mouillées)	
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25. Date received — Reçue le Y-A M D-J				26. PRIORITY — PRIORITÉ <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5			
				28. This request complies with policy Cette demande est conforme à la politique Coordinator name (Print) — Nom du coordonnateur (Lettres mouillées)			
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Date submitted — Soumise le Y-A M D-J			
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<p>Enter the name of the person who wrote the text. If unavailable, enter the name of a resource person familiar with the content and capable of answering queries from the translator.</p>	<p><b>11</b> Inscrire le nom de la personne qui a rédigé le texte; si cela n'est pas possible, celui d'une personne-ressource qui connaît la teneur du document et qui est en mesure de répondre aux questions du traducteur.</p>
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<p><b>RETURN BY MAIL.</b> Include a self-addressed envelope or label.</p> <p><b>TELECOMMUNICATE.</b> Please ascertain beforehand that selection is technically feasible.</p> <p><b>TELEPHONE No.</b> Enter number to dial in order to access selected telecommunication device.</p>	<p><b>17</b> <b>RETOUR PAR LA POSTE.</b> Inclure une enveloppe ou une étiquette préadressée.</p> <p><b>TÉLÉCOMMUNIQUÉZ.</b> Prière de vous assurer au préalable de la faisabilité de l'option retenue.</p> <p><b>N° DE TÉLÉPHONE.</b> Inscrire le numéro à composer pour établir la communication avec l'appareil de télécommunication choisi.</p>
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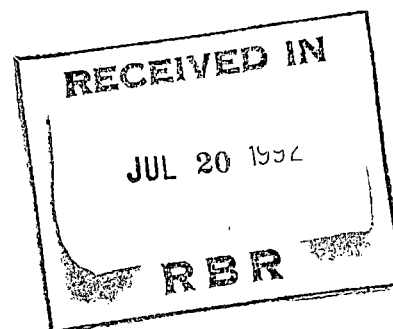
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**Z A K O N**  
**O IZBORU PREDsjedNIKA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE**

**Opće odredbe**

**Članak 1.**

Predsjednika Republike Hrvatske biraju hrvatski državljani s navršenih 18 godina (u daljnjem tekstu: birači), na neposrednim izborima tajnim glasovanjem na vrijeme od 5 godina.

**Članak 2.**

Za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske mogu biti birani hrvatski državljani s navršenih 18 godina.

**Članak 3.**

Izbore za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske raspisuje Vlada Republike Hrvatske u roku koji omogućava da se oni obave najmanje 30 dana, a najviše 60 dana prije isteka mandata.

U slučaju prestanka mandata predsjednika Republike Hrvatske prema članku 97., stavka 1. Ustava, izbore za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske raspisuje Vlada Republike Hrvatske tako da se oni mogu obaviti u roku od 60 dana od dana kad je bivši predsjednik prestao obavljati dužnost.

**Članak 4.**

Dan izbora za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske određuje se odlukom o raspisivanju izbora.

Od dana raspisivanja pa do dana izbora predsjednika Republike Hrvatske mora proteći najmanje 30 dana.

**Članak 5.**

U izborima za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske

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##### Članak 5.

U izborima za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske

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biračima koji se u doba izbora zateknu izvan granica Republike Hrvatske osigurava se ostvarivanje biračkog prava u diplomatsko-konzularnim predstavništvima i inozemnim uredima Republike Hrvatske.

#### Članak 6.

Jamči se sloboda opredjeljenja birača i tajnost glasovanja.

Nitko ne smije biti pozvan na odgovornost zbog glasovanja ili zbog toga što nije glasovao.

Nitko ne može tražiti od birača da objavi svoje glasačko opredjeljenje.

#### Kandidiranja

#### Članak 7.

Kandidate za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske mogu predlagati u Republici Hrvatskoj registrirane političke stranke i birači pojedinačno ili skupno.

Dvije ili više u Republici Hrvatskoj registriranih političkih stranaka mogu predložiti jednoga kandidata.

Političke stranke predlažu kandidate za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske na način predviđen njihovim statutom ili posebnom odlukom donesenom na temelju statuta.

#### Članak 8.

Kandidati za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske su svi koji su predloženi od jedne ili više političkih stranaka i podržani pravovaljano prikupljenim potpisima, najmanje 10.000 birača, ili koji su predloženi od birača na temelju pravovaljano prikupljenih najmanje 10.000 njihovih potpisa.

#### Članak 9.

Potpisi birača u postupku kandidiranja za izbor

- 3 -

predsjednika Republike prikupljaju se na propisanom obrascu u koji se unosi ime i prezime, adresa i matični broj predloženog kandidata, a isti podaci unose se i za svakoga potpisanog predlagача.

Svaki birač može svojim potpisom podržati samo jednog kandidata za predsjednika Republike.

#### Članak 10.

Prijedlozi kandidata za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske oblikovani u skladu s uvjetima i na način utvrđeni u člancima 7., 8. i 9. ovoga zakona moraju prispjeti Izbornej komisiji Republike Hrvatske najkasnije u roku od 12 dana od dana raspisivanja izbora.

Uz prijedlog kandidata iz prethodnog stavka prilaže se po sudu ovjereno očitovanje kandidata o prihvatanju kandidature.

Politička stranka uz prijedlog kandidata za predsjednika Republike prilaže i ovjereno očitovanje potpisano od osobe koja prema stranačkom statutu zastupa stranku kojom se potvrđuje da je stranka predložila kandidata u skladu s uvjetima utvrđenim u članku 7., stavku 3. ovoga zakona.

#### Članak 11.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske će u roku od 48 sati od isteka roka iz članka 10., stavka 1. ovoga zakona objaviti listu kandidata za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske u svim dnevnim novinama u Republici Hrvatskoj i na Hrvatskoj radio-televiziji.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske će, u roku iz prethodnog stavka, listu kandidata za predsjednika Republike dostaviti diplomatsko-konzularnim predstavništvima i inozemnim uredima radi njezine javne objave.



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## Članak 12.

Na listu kandidata za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske kandidati se unose prema abecednom redu prezimena. Uz njihovo ime i prezime i matični broj obvezno se navodi naziv stranke, odnosno stranaka ili stranačke koalicije, koja je, odnosno koje su, kandidata predložile. Ako je kandidat predložen od birača obvezatno se uz njegovo ime i prezime navodi "nezavisni kandidat".

## Članak 13.

Od dana kad Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske objavi listu kandidata, pa do 24 sata prije dana izbora, svi kandidati za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske imaju pod jednakim uvjetima pravo na iznošenje i obrazlaganje svojih izbornih programa te izbornu promičbu.

## Članak 14.

Hrvatska radio-televizija dužna je u razdoblju izborne promičbe, u okviru svojih radio i televizijskih programa, omogućiti, svakom kandidatu za predsjednika Republike, da u jednakom vremenu izloži svoj izborni program.

Sva sredstva javnog priopćavanja dužna su svim kandidatima za predsjednika Republike omogućiti da pod jednakim uvjetima izlažu svoj program i obavljaju izbornu promičbu.

## Članak 15.

Na dan izbora kao i 24 sata koji prethode zabranjena je svaka promičba kao i svako objavljivanje prethodnih rezultata ili procjena rezultata izbora.

## Članak 16.

Kandidat za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske koji na izboru dobije najmanje 10% glasova, ima pravo na jednaku naknadu troškova izborne promičbe.

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Sredstva za pokriće naknade iz prethodnog stavka osiguravaju se iz sredstava za pokrivanje troškova izbora.

Visinu naknade iz stavka 1. ovoga članka utvrđuje Vlada Republike Hrvatske najkasnije 30 dana prije dana izbora.

### Izbori

#### Članak 17.

Predsjednik Republike Hrvatske, bez obzira da li na izborima sudjeluje jedan ili više kandidata, bira se većinom glasova svih birača koji su glasovali. Ako niti jedan kandidat ne dobije takvu većinu, izbor se ponavlja nakon 14 dana.

Ako je na izborima sudjelovalo više kandidata, pravo da budu birani imaju dva kandidata koja su u prvom glasanju dobili najviše glasova. Ako koji od kandidata odustane, pravo da bude ponovno biran stječe kandidat koji je slijedeći po broju dobivenih glasova.

U slučaju da zbog odustajanja kandidata koji prema odredbama prethodnog stavka imaju pravo sudjelovati na ponovljenom izboru ostane samo jedan kandidat obavit će se izbor.

Na ponovljenom izboru izabran je kandidat koji dobije najveći broj glasova birača koji su glasovali. Ako kandidati dobiju isti broj glasova izbor se još jednom ponavlja.

#### Članak 18.

Ako neki od kandidata za predsjednika Republike umre u vremenu od dana objave liste kandidata pa do 48 sati prije dana izbora politička stranka odnosno stranke mogu umjesto njega predložiti novog kandidata. U tom slučaju ne traže se uvjeti broja potpisa birača iz članka 8. ovoga zakona.

Ako jedan od kandidata, koji ima pravo sudjelovati na ponovljenom izboru, umre u vremenu od dana prvog glasanja na kojem ni jedan od kandidata nije dobio većinu iz članka 17. ovoga zakona, izbor se ponavlja.

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17., stavka 1. ovoga zakona pa do dana ponovljenih izbora, ponavlja se cijeli izborni postupak.

#### Članak 19.

U slučaju da se prema odredbama članka 17. ovoga zakona ponavljaju izbori za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske, u vremenu od dana prvog glasovanja pa do 24 sata prije dana ponovljenih izbora, kandidati za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske imaju sva prava na iznošenje izbornih programa i izbornu promišlju koji su utvrđeni u članku 13. i 14. ovoga zakona.

#### Tijela za provođenje izbora

#### Članak 20.

Tijela za provođenje izbora za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske su Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske, općinske izborne komisije i birački odbori.

Član izborne komisije i biračkog odbora kao i zamjenik člana ovih tijela može, biti samo osoba koja ima biračko pravo.

Članovi izbornih komisija i njihovi zamjenici moraju biti diplomirani pravnici, a ne mogu biti članovi niti jedne političke stranke.

Članovi biračkih odbora i njihovi zamjenici ne mogu biti članovi niti jedne političke stranke.

#### Članak 21.

Izbornu komisiju Republike Hrvatske čini predsjednik i četiri člana, od kojih svaki ima zamjenika, koje imenuje Ustavni sud Republike Hrvatske iz reda sudaca Vrhovnog suda Republike Hrvatske i drugih istaknutih pravnika.

Općinsku izbornu komisiju čine predsjednik i dva člana, od kojih svaki ima zamjenika, koje imenuje Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske iz reda sudaca ili drugih pravnika.

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## Članak 22.

## Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske:

1. brine se za zakonitu pripremu i provođenje izbora predsjednika Republike Hrvatske,
2. imenuje članove općinskih izbornih komisija i daje obvezatne upute za rad općinskih izbornih komisija i biračkih odbora,
3. propisuje obrasce u postupku pripreme i provođenja izbora,
4. nadzire rad općinskih izbornih komisija,
5. na temelju pravovaljanog prijedloga kandidata sastavlja listu kandidata za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske,
6. nadzire pravilnost izborne promičbe u skladu s ovim zakonom,
7. objavljuje rezultate izbora za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske,
8. obavlja i druge poslove određene ovim zakonom.

Obvezatne upute za rad općinskih izbornih komisija i biračkih odbora, Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske dužna je objaviti u svim dnevnim novinama u Republici Hrvatskoj i na Hrvatskoj radio-televiziji.

## Članak 23.

## Općinska izborna komisija:

1. brine se za zakonito provođenje izbora na biračkim mjestima na svom području,
2. određuje biračka mjesta,
3. imenuje biračke odbore,
4. prema obvezatnim uputama Izborne komisije Republike Hrvatske obavlja sve tehničke pripreme za obavljanje izbora na svom području,

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5. prikuplja i zbraja rezultate glasovanja na biračkim mjestima na području općine i dostavlja ih Izornoj komisiji Republike Hrvatske na način i u roku koji ova određi,

6. obavlja i druge poslove određene ovim zakonom.

#### Članak 24.

Birački odbori neposredno provode glasovanje na izborima za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske i osiguravaju pravilnost i tajnost glasovanja.

Birački odbor imenuje se za svako mjesto na kojem se glasuje. Birački odbor čine predsjednik i dva člana. Predsjedniku i članovima odbora određuju se zamjenici.

Općinska izborna komisija imenovat će članove i zamjenike članova biračkog odbora najkasnije pet dana prije dana izbora za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske.

Registrirane političke stranke koje su predložile kandidata za izbor predsjednika Republike Hrvatske, moću odrediti promatrače koji će pratiti rad tijela za provođenje izbora.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske svojim obvezatnim uputama utvrdit će prava i dužnosti promatrača kao i način promatranja rada tijela za provođenje izbora.

Provođenje izbora.

#### Članak 25.

Glasovanje na izbor predsjednika Republike Hrvatske obavlja se na biračkim mjestima na području Republike Hrvatske i u skladu sa člankom 5. ovoga zakona, na biračkim mjestima u hrvatskim diplomatsko-konzularnim predstavništvima i inozemnim uredima.

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Svakom biračkom mjestu određuje se redni broj.

Najkasnije pet dana prije dana izbora, Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske, za biračka mjesta u inozemstvu, a općinske izborne komisije za područje Republike Hrvatske objavit će koja su biračka mjesta određena, s naznakom koji će birači glasovati na pojedinom mjestu.

#### Članak 26.

Biračka mjesta određuju se s obzirom na broj birača, odnosno prostornu udaljenost, i to tako da broj birača na jednom biračkom mjestu bude toliki da se bez poteškoća može glasovati u vremenu koje je određeno za glasovanje. Za svako biračko mjesto odredit će se posebna prostorija.

Prostorija određena za glasovanje uredit će se tako da se osigura tajnost glasovanja.

Glasovanje i utvrđivanje rezultata  
glasovanja

#### Članak 27.

Glasovanje se obavlja osobno.

Glasovanje se obavlja glasačkim listićem.

#### Članak 28.

Glasački listić sadrži:

1. ime i prezime kandidata,
2. puni i skraćeni naziv političke stranke odnosno stranaka ili stranačke koalicije koja je predložila kandidata. Ako je kandidat predložen od hrvatskih državljana uz njegovo ime i prezime navodi se naznaka "nezavisni kandidat".

Na glasačkom listiću navode se kandidati onim redom kojim su navedeni na listi kandidata. Ispred imena i

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prezimana svakog kandidata stavlja se redni broj.

Na ponovljenom izboru za predsjednika Republike kandidati se na glasački listić unose tako da je prvi po redu kandidat koji je dobio na prvom glasovanju više glasova.

#### Članak 29.

Glasuje se samo za kandidate navedene na glasačkom listiću.

Glasački listić popunjava se tako da se zaokružuje redni broj ispred imena kandidata za kojeg se glasuje.

Važećim se smatra i onaj glasački listić iz kojeg se na siguran i nedvojben način može utvrditi za kojeg kandidata je birač glasovao.

#### Članak 30.

Nepopunjeni glasački listić, kao i tako popunjen glasački listić da se ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi za kojeg je kandidata birač glasovao, smatra se nevažećim.

Nevažećim se smatra i glasački listić na kojem je birač glasovao za dva ili više kandidata.

#### Članak 31.

Glasovanje traje neprekidno od sedam do devetnaest sati. U 19 sati zatvara se biralište. Biračima koji su se zatekli na biralištu omogućit će se da glasuju.

Biralište na kojem su glasovali svi upisani birači zatvara se i prije isteka roka iz prethodnog stavka.

#### Članak 32.

Za čitavo vrijeme glasovanja na biralištu moraju biti prisutni svi članovi biračkog odbora ili njihovi zamjenici.

Predsjednik biračkog odbora brine se o održavanju reda i mira za vrijeme glasovanja. U slučaju potrebe

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predsjednik će zatražiti pomoć policije koja će, kad dođe na biralište, postupati po njegovim uputama, a u okviru zakonskih ovlasti.

Nitko ne smije doći na biralište naoružan, osim u slučaju predviđenom u stavku 2. ovoga članka.

### Članak 33.

Predsjednik biračkog odbora, ili od njega ovlašten član biračkog odbora, provjerava u biračkom popisu da li je upisan birač koji je pristupio glasovanju.

Birač koji zbog kakve tjelesne mane ili zbog toga što je nepismen ne bi mogao glasovati na način predviđen ovim zakonom može doći na biračko mjesto s drugom osobom koja je pismena i koja će po njegovoj ovlasti zaokružiti redni broj ispred imena kandidata za koga birač glasuje.

Ako birač nije upisan u birački popis predsjednik mu neće dozvoliti da glasuje osim ako birač potvrdom nadležnog tijela dokaže da ima biračko pravo.

Kad birač, koji nije u mogućnosti glasovati na biračkom mjestu, obavijesti o tome birački odbor, odbor će mu omogućiti glasovanje.

Glasovanje na način utvrđen u stavcima 2., 3. i 4. ovoga članka poimenično će se unijeti u zapisnik o radu biračkog odbora.

### Članak 34.

Birači na službi u oružanim snagama Republike Hrvatske glasuju na biračkim mjestima koja će odrediti ministar pravosuđa i uprave na prijedlog ministra obrane.

Birači koji se kao članovi posade pomorskih i riječnih brodova hrvatske trgovačke mornarice na dan izbora za-  
teknu izvan granica Republike Hrvatske, glasuju na biračkim mjestima koja će odrediti ministar pomorstva.

Birači koji su lišeni slobode glasuju na



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biračkim mjestima koja će odrediti ministar pravosudja i uprave.

#### Članak 35.

Po završenom glasovanju birački odbor će ponajprije prebrojati neupotrijebljene glasačke listiće i staviti ih u poseban omot koji će zatvoriti.

Nakon toga birački odbor utvrđuje, prema biračkom popisu, odnosno izvratku iz biračkog popisa i na temelju zapisnika ukupan broj birača koji su glasovali i pristupa otvaranju glasačke kutije i prebrojavanju glasova.

Ako se prilikom prebrojavanja glasova na biračkom mjestu utvrdi da je broj glasova prema biračkom popisu veći od broja glasova po glasačkim listićima, vrijedi rezultat glasovanja po glasačkim listićima.

Ako se prilikom prebrojavanja glasova na biračkom mjestu utvrdi da je glasovao manji broj birača od broja glasova u glasačkoj kutiji, birački odbor se raspušta i imenuje novi, a glasovanje na tom biračkom mjestu se ponavlja. Rezultat glasovanja na tom biračkom mjestu se utvrđuje nakon ponovljenog glasovanja u roku od 24 sata.

#### Članak 36.

Kad birački odbor utvrdi rezultate glasovanja na biračkom mjestu u zapisnik o svom radu zabilježit će broj birača prema biračkom popisu, odnosno izvratku iz biračkog popisa, koliko je birača glasovalo po biračkom popisu, odnosno izvratku iz biračkog popisa, a koliko na temelju članka 33., stavka 3. ovoga zakona, i koliko ukupno, koliko je glasova dobio svaki od kandidata i koliko je glasačkih listića proglašeno nevažećim.

U zapisnik o radu biračkog odbora unose se i sve druge činjenice koje su važne za glasovanje.

Svaki član biračkog odbora može dati svoje primjedbe na zapisnik.

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Zapisnik potpisuju svi članovi biračkog odbora.

#### Članak 37.

Zapisnik o svom radu s ostalim izbornim materijalom birački odbor dostavlja općinskoj izornoj komisiji najkasnije u roku od dvanaest sati od zatvaranja birališta.

Birački odbor u hrvatskom diplomatsko-konzularnom predstavništvu i inozemnom uredu dostavlja spise iz prethodnog stavka neposredno Izornoj komisiji Republike Hrvatske u roku od dvanaest sati od zatvaranja birališta.

#### Članak 38.

Općinska izborna komisija zbrojit će rezultate glasovanja na biračkim mjestima na svom području najkasnije u roku od 24 sata od sata zatvaranja birališta.

Općinska izborna komisija dostavit će izborne rezultate na svom području Izornoj komisiji Republike Hrvatske zajedno sa zapisnikom o svom radu na način i u roku koji joj ova odredi.

#### Članak 39.

O svom radu općinska izborna komisija vodi zapisnik u koji će ubilježiti:

1. broj birača upisanih u birački popis odnosno izvadak iz biračkog popisa,

2. broj glasalih i broj glasačkih listića koji su proglašeni nevažećim,

3. ime i prezime svakog kandidata s naznakom koliko je pojedinu kandidat dobio glasova na području općine.

Svaki član izborne komisije izborne jedinice može staviti i primjedbe na zapisnik. Zapisnik potpisuju svi članovi općinske izborne komisije.

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#### Članak 40.

Rezultate izbora za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske utvrđuje Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske na temelju rezultata glasovanja na svim biračkim mjestima.

#### Članak 41.

Kad Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske, utvrdi rezultate izbora za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske objavit će odmah:

1. broj birača upisanih u biračke popise, broj birača koji su glasovali, koliko je glasova dobio pojedini kandidat, i koliko je bilo nevažećih glasačkih listića,

2. ime i prezime kandidata koji je izabran.

Ako niti jedan od kandidata za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske nije dobio većinu koja se traži za izbor, prema članku 17., stavku 1. ovoga zakona, Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske objavit će ime i prezime dva kandidata koji su dobili najviše glasova i koji imaju pravo sudjelovanja na ponovljenom izboru, u svim dnevnim novinama u Republici Hrvatskoj i na Hrvatskoj radio-televiziji.

Troškovi za provođenje izbora.

#### Članak 42.

Sredstva za pokriće troškova za provođenje izbora osiguravaju se u državnom proračunu Republike Hrvatske.

Sredstvima iz prethodnog stavka raspolaže Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske određuje način korištenja sredstava za provođenje izbora i provodi nadzor nad njihovom uporabom.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske dodjeljuje odgovarajuća sredstva općinskim izbornim komisijama.

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## Zaštita izbornog prava

### Članak 43.

Ustavni sud Republike Hrvatske nadzire ustavnost i zakonitost izbora za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske i rješava izborne sporove u skladu s odredbama ovoga zakona.

### Članak 44.

Politička stranka, dvije ili više političkih stranaka, odnosno birači koji su predložili kandidata za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske kao i kandidati za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske mogu podnijeti prigovor zbog nepravilnosti u postupku kandidiranja.

Prigovor zbog nepravilnosti u postupku izbora može podnijeti samo ona politička stranka, dvije ili više političkih stranaka i birači o čijim se kandidatima glasovalo na izborima za predsjednika Republike o kojima se glasovalo.

Ukoliko je kandidata za predsjednika Republike predložilo više političkih stranaka, odnosno više birača, prigovor će se smatrati pravovaljanim i kad ga je podnijela samo jedna politička stranka, odnosno bilo koji od birača koji je bio predlagatelj kandidature.

### Članak 45.

Prigovor zbog nepravilnosti u postupku kandidiranja i u postupku izbora za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske podnosi se Izornoj komisiji Republike Hrvatske u roku od 48 sati računajući od isteka dana kad je izvršena radnja na koju je stavljen prigovor.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske dužna je donijeti rješenje o prigovoru u roku od 48 sati od dana kada joj je dostavljen prigovor, odnosno od dana kada su joj dostavljeni izborni materijali na koje se odnosi prigovor.

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## Članak 46.

Ako Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske rješavajući o prigovoru iz članka 45. ovoga zakona utvrdi da je bilo nepravilnosti koje su bitno utjecale, ili mogle utjecati na rezultat izbora, poništiti će radnje u tom postupku i odrediti da se u određenom roku koji mora omogućiti da se izbori održe na dan kad su raspisani, te radnje ponove.

Ako ne postoji mogućnost ponavljanja poništenih radnji iz prethodnog stavka ili ako se nepravilnosti odnose na postupak glasanja, a bitno su utjecale, odnosno mogle utjecati na rezultat izbora, Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske poništiti će izbor za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske i odrediti rok u kojem će se održati ponovljeni izbor.

## Članak 47.

Protiv rješenja Izborne komisije Republike Hrvatske podnositelji prigovora kao i kandidat za predsjednika Republike koji je nezadovoljan takvom odlukom, imaju pravo žalbe Ustavnom sudu Republike Hrvatske.

Žalba iz prethodnog stavka podnosi se Ustavnom sudu Republike Hrvatske u roku od 48 sati računajući od isteka dana kad je primljeno pobijano rješenje.

Žalba se podnosi putem Izborne komisije Republike Hrvatske.

Smatrat će se da je žalba predana u roku ako je predana Izornoj komisiji Republike Hrvatske prije nego što protekne rok iz stavka 2. ovoga članka.

Ustavni sud Republike Hrvatske dužan je donijeti odluku o žalbi u roku od 48 sati od dana primitka žalbe.

## Članak 48.

Podneseni prigovor, odnosno žalba u postupku zaštite izbornog prava, ne odgađaju obavljanje izbornih radnji koje su propisane ovim zakonom.

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## Stupanje na dužnost i polaganje prisege

### Članak 49.

Izabrani predsjednik Republike Hrvatske stupa na dužnost posljednjeg dana mandata predsjednika kojem ističe mandat.

U slučaju izbora predsjednika Republike Hrvatske prema članku 97. Ustava Republike Hrvatske izabrani predsjednik Republike Hrvatske stupa na dužnost na dan objave rezultata izbora.

Na dan stupanja na dužnost, predsjednik Republike Hrvatske polaže pred Ustavnim sudom Republike Hrvatske svečanu prisegu, kojom se obvezuje na vjernost Ustavu.

### Svečana prisega glasi:

"Prisežem svojom čašću da ću dužnost predsjednika Republike Hrvatske obavljati savjesno i odgovorno za korist svih hrvatskih državljana, da ću se držati Ustava i zakona i poštivati pravni poredak Republike Hrvatske, zalagati se za očuvanje nezavisnosti, opstojnosti i jedinstvenosti Republike Hrvatske te da ću činiti sve da se osigura redovno djelovanje svih tijela državne vlasti."

### Završna odredba

### Članak 50.

Ovaj zakon stupa na snagu osmoga dana od dana

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objave u "Narodnim novinama".

Klasa: 013-01/92-01/03

Zagreb, 9. travnja 1992.

**S A B O R**  
**REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE**

**PREDSJEDNIK**  
**DRUŠTVENO-POLITIČKOG VIJEĆA**

**Vice Vukojević, dipl. iur., v.r.**

**PREDSJEDNIK SABORA**

**Dr. Žarko Domljan, v.r.**

**PREDSJEDNIK**  
**VIJEĆA OPĆINA**

**Luka Babić, dipl. ing., v.r.**

**PREDSJEDNIK**  
**VIJEĆA UDRUŽENOG RADA**

**Mr. Ivan Matija, v.r.**

rar

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## Z A K O N O IZBORIMA ZASTUPNIKA U SABOR REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE

### Opće odredbe

#### Članak 1.

Ovim zakonom uređuju se izbori za zastupnike u Zastupnički dom i Županijski dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske (u daljnjem tekstu: izbori za zastupnike).

#### Članak 2.

Zastupnike biraju hrvatski državljani s navršenih 18 godina (u daljnjem tekstu: birači) na neposrednim izborima, tajnim glasanjem, na vrijeme od 4 godine.

#### Članak 3.

Za zastupnika može biti biran hrvatski državljanin s navršenih 18 godina.

#### Članak 4.

Izbore za zastupnike raspisuje predsjednik Republike Hrvatske.

Od dana raspisivanja, pa do dana izbora za zastupnike, mora proteći najmanje 30 dana.

Dan izbora za zastupnike određuje se odlukom o raspisivanju izbora.

#### Članak 5.

U izborima za zastupnike biračima koji se u doba izbora zateknu izvan granica Republike Hrvatske, osigurava se ostvarivanje biračkog prava u diplomatsko-konzularnim predstavništvima i inozemnim uredima Republike Hrvatske.



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Birači koji se u doba izbora zateknu izvan granica Republike Hrvatske, a imaju prebivalište na području Republike Hrvatske biraju, glasajući u skladu sa stavkom 1. ovoga članka, zastupnike prema svom prebivalištu na području Republike Hrvatske.

Birači, koji nemaju prebivalište na području Republike Hrvatske, biraju, glasajući u skladu sa stavkom 1. ovoga članka, zastupnike u Zastupnički dom na temelju državnih lista, uz uvjete i na način koji su utvrđeni člankom 24. ovoga zakona.

#### Članak 6.

Nitko ne može istodobno biti zastupnik u Zastupničkom domu i Županijskom domu.

Zastupnik ne može istodobno biti sudac Ustavnog suda Republike Hrvatske, sudac, javni tužitelj, zamjenik javnog tužitelja, predsjednik, potpredsjednik, ministar i drugi član Vlade Republike Hrvatske, zamjenik ministra, pomoćnik ministra, direktor republičkog zavoda i drugih republičkih organizacija, direktor organa u sastavu ministarstva, predstojnik ureda Vlade Republike Hrvatske, predsjednik općinske skupštine i predsjednik izvršnog vijeća općinske skupštine. Zakonom se može propisati da je zastupnička dužnost nespojiva i s nekom drugom dužnošću.

Osobe, koje obavljaju neku od dužnosti iz stavka 2. ovoga članka, mogu se kandidirati za zastupnika ali, ako budu izabrane, moraju podnijeti ostavku ili na zastupničku dužnost, ili na dužnost čije je obavljanje nespojivo sa zastupničkom dužnošću.

#### Članak 7.

Zastupnici nemaju obvezujući mandat. Zastupnici nisu opozivi.

#### Članak 8.

Zastupniku prestaje mandat prije isteka vremena na koje je izabran:

1. ako podnese ostavku,

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2. ako mu je pravomoćnom sudskom odlukom oduzeta poslovna sposobnost,

3. ako je pravomoćnom sudskom presudom osuđen na bezuvjetnu kaznu zatvora u trajanju dužem od 6 mjeseci,

4. ako prihvati izbor ili imenovanje na neku od dužnosti koja je prema zakonu nespojiva za zastupničkom dužnošću.

#### Članak 9.

Zastupnici imaju zamjenika koji preuzima njihovu dužnost u slučaju da se stekne jedan od uvjeta navedenih u članku 8. ovoga Zakona.

Zamjenici zastupnika biraju se, zajedno sa zastupnicima, na način utvrđen ovim zakonom.

#### Članak 10.

Pripadnici etničkih i nacionalnih zajednica ili manjina koji sudjeluju u stanovništvu Republike Hrvatske s više od 8% na temelju popisa stanovništva iz 1981., imaju pravo na zastupljenost u Saboru razmjerno svom udjelu u ukupnom stanovništvu na način utvrđen ovim zakonom. Temelj za izračunavanje njihove razmjerne zastupljenosti u Zastupničkom domu jest broj od 120 zastupnika ovoga Doma.

Pripadnici etničkih i nacionalnih zajednica ili manjina čiji je udio u pučanstvu Republike Hrvatske manji od 8% imaju pravo izabrati najmanje 5 zastupnika u Zastupnički dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske, a po jedan od njih mora biti izabran iz reda pripadnika mađarske, talijanske, češke i slovačke, te rusinske i ukrajinske, kao i njemačke i austrijske manjine.

#### Članak 11.

Jamči se sloboda opredjeljenja birača i tajnost glasovanja.

Nitko ne može biti pozvan na odgovornost zbog

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glasovanja ili zbog toga što nije glasovao.

Nitko ne može tražiti od birača da objavi svoje glasačko opredjeljenje.

### Kandidiranje

#### Članak 12.

Kandidate za zastupnike i njihove zamjenike mogu predlagati u Republici Hrvatskoj registrirane političke stranke i birači pojedinačno i skupno.

Dvije ili više u Republici Hrvatskoj registriranih stranaka mogu predložiti jednog kandidata i njegovog zamjenika i zajedničku državnu listu.

Političke stranke predlažu kandidate za zastupnike i njihove zamjenike na način predviđen njihovim statutom ili posebnom odlukom donesenom na temelju Statuta.

#### Članak 13.

Birači predlažu kandidate za zastupnike i njihove zamjenike na temelju pravovaljano prikupljenih potpisa.

Kad birači predlažu kandidate za zastupnika i njegovog zamjenika u izbornoj jedinici u kojoj se, prema ovom zakonu bira, jedan zastupnik i njegov zamjenik za pravovaljanost kandidature potrebno je prikupiti najmanje 400 potpisa.

U izbornim jedinicama iz članka 10. stavka 2. ovoga zakona, za pravovaljanost kandidature potrebno je prikupiti 100 potpisa.

Kad birači predlažu državnu listu za pravovaljanost kandidature potrebno je prikupiti najmanje 5.000 potpisa.

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## Članak 14.

Potpisi birača u postupku kandidiranja zastupnika i njihovih zamjenika prikupljaju se na propisanom obrascu u koji se unosi ime i prezime, nacionalnost, adresa i matični broj predloženog kandidata, a isti podaci, osim nacionalnosti, unose se i za svakog potpisanog predlagача.

Svaki birač može svojim potpisom podržati samo jednog kandidata za zastupnika i njegovog zamjenika i samo jednu državnu listu.

## Članak 15.

Prijedlozi kandidata za zastupnike i njihove zamjenike koji se prema ovome zakonu biraju pojedinačno u izbornoj jedinici moraju prispjeti izbornoj komisiji izborne jedinice najkasnije u roku od 12 dana od dana raspisivanja izbora. Prijedlozi državnih lista moraju prispjeti Izornoj komisiji Republike Hrvatske najkasnije u roku 12 dana od dana raspisivanja izbora.

U prijedlogu kandidata iz stavka 1. ovoga članka obavezatno se navodi ime i prezime, nacionalnost, adresa i matični broj svakog predloženog kandidata te ovjereno očitovanje kandidata o prihvatanju kandidature.

U prijedlogu državne liste obvezatno se uz podatke iz prethodnog stavka navodi naziv liste, a kandidati moraju na listi biti poredani od rednog broja 1. do zaključno rednog broja 60. Predlagatelj slobodno utvrđuje redoslijed kandidata na listi.

Naziv liste jest puni, a ako postoji i skraćeni, naziv stranke odnosno stranaka ili stranačke koalicije koja je odnosno koje su listu predložile. Ako je listu predložila skupina birača njen je naziv "nezavisna državna lista".

Nositelj liste je prvi po redu predloženi kandidat na listi.

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#### Članak 16.

Nadležna izborna komisija izborne jedinice će u roku od 48 sati od isteka roka iz članka 15., stavka 1. ovoga zakona, od svih pravovaljano predloženih kandidata sastaviti i objaviti listu kandidata izborne jedinice u svim dnevnim novinama u Republici Hrvatskoj i na Hrvatskoj radio-televiziji.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske će u roku od 48 sati od isteka roka, iz članka 15., stavka 1. ovoga zakona, prihvatiti i objaviti sve pravovaljano predložene državne liste u svim dnevnim novinama u Republici Hrvatskoj i na Hrvatskoj radio-televiziji.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske objavit će zbirnu listu svih pravovaljanih predloženih državnih lista na način iz prethodnog stavka. Zbirna lista sadrži naziv svake državne liste te ime i prezime nositelja svake državne liste.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske će, u roku iz stavka 2. ovoga članka, dostaviti hrvatskim diplomatsko-konzularnim predstavništvima i inozemnim uredima sve prihvaćene državne liste kao i zbirnu listu državnih lista radi njihove javne objave.

#### Članak 17.

Na listu kandidata izborne jedinice kandidati se unose prema abecednom redu prezimena. Uz njihovo ime i prezime i matični broj obvezatno se navodi naziv stranke odnosno stranka ili stranačke koalicije koja je odnosno koje su kandidata predložile. Ako je kandidat predložen od birača obvezatno se uz njegovo ime i prezime navodi "nezavisni kandidat".

Na zbirnu listu državne liste se unose prema abecednom redu punog naziva stranke, odnosno koalicije koja je listu predložila. Ako je više stranaka predložilo zajedničku državnu listu ona će se unijeti na zbirnu listu prema nazivu prve po redu stranke u prijedlogu.

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**Članak 18.**

Od dana kad se objave liste kandidata izbornih jedinica i zbirna lista državnih lista, pa do 24 sata prije izbora, svi kandidati za zastupnike i sve političke stranke, koje su predložile kandidate, imaju pod jednakim uvjetima pravo na iznošenje i obrazlaganje svojih izbornih programa te izbornu promičbu.

**Članak 19.**

Hrvatska radio-televizija je dužna u razdoblju izborne promičbe, u okviru svojih radio i televizijskih programa omogućiti svim političkim strankama, manjinskim zajednicama iz članka 10. stavka 2. ovoga zakona, koje sudjeluju na izborima za zastupnike, da u jednakom vremenu izlože svoj izborni program.

Sva sredstva javnog priopćavanja dužna su političkim strankama i manjinskim zajednicama iz članka 10. stavka 2. ovoga zakona, koje sudjeluju na izborima za zastupnike i kandidatima za zastupnike, omogućiti da pod jednakim uvjetima izlažu svoj program i obavljaju izbornu promičbu.

**Članak 20.**

Na dan izbora kao i 24 sata koji im prethode zabranjena je svaka promičba kao i svako objavljivanje prethodnih rezultata ili procjena rezultata izbora.

**Članak 21.**

Kandidat za zastupnika, koji se bira pojedinačnim izborom u izbornoj jedinici, koji na izboru dobije najmanje 6% glasova i politička stranka čija državna lista na izboru dobije najmanje 3% glasova imaju pravo na jednaku naknadu troškova izborne promičbe.

Sredstva za pokriće naknade iz prethodnog stavka osiguravaju se iz sredstava za pokrivanje troškova izbora.

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Visinu naknade iz stavka 1. ovoga članka utvrđuje  
Vlada Republike Hrvatske najkasnije 30 dana prije dana izbora.

Izbori zastupnika u Zastupnički dom  
Sabora Republike Hrvatske

#### Članak 22.

U Zastupnički dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske  
(u daljnjem tekstu Zastupnički dom) bira se 124 zastupnika.

Broj zastupnika Zastupničkog doma može se povećati u skladu s uvjetima iz članka 26. ovoga zakona.

#### Članak 23.

U Zastupnički dom 64 zastupnika bira se u izbornim  
jedinicama u kojima se u svakoj bira jedan zastupnik.

Šezdeset zastupnika bira se u izbornim jedinicama  
u kojima se u svakoj na približno isti broj birača bira jedan  
zastupnik.

Po jednog zastupnika u Zastupnički dom biraju pripadnici mađarske, talijanske, češke i slovačke, te rusinske i ukrajinske kao i njemačke i austrijske manjine, u posebnim izbornim jedinicama koje se određuju Zakonom o izbornim jedinicama za Zastupnički dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske.

Bez obzira da li na izborima sudjeluje jedan ili više kandidata, za zastupnika je izabran kandidat koji je dobio najveći broj glasova birača koji su glasovali. Ako dva ili više kandidata dobiju isti broj glasova, izbori se ponavljaju.

#### Članak 24.

U Zastupnički dom 60. zastupnika bira se tako da područje čitave Republike Hrvatske čini jednu izbornu jedinicu i da svi birači, koji pristupe glasovanju, biraju na temelju državnih lista sve zastupnike.

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Broj zastupnika koji će biti izabran sa svake državne liste utvrđuje se na slijedeći način:

Ukupan broj glasova koje je dobila svaka državna lista (biračka masa liste) dijeli se s brojevima od 1 do zaključno 60. Od svih dobivenih rezultata 60-ti rezultat po redu jest zajednički djelitelj kojim se dijeli ukupan broj glasova svake državne liste (biračka masa liste). Svaka državna lista dobit će onoliko zastupničkih mjesta koliko puta ukupni broj njezinih dobivenih glasova (biračka masa) sadrži zajednički djelitelj. Rezultat se izračunava na dvije decimale s time da se brojevi od 1 - 4 zaokružuju na niži, a od 5 - 9 na više broj dok se ne dobiju cijeli brojevi. Ako su glasovi tako podijeljeni da se ne može utvrditi koja bi između dviju ili više državnih lista dobila koje zastupničko mjesto, ono će pripasti onoj državnoj listi koja je dobila više glasova.

Državna lista, koja na izborima dobije manje od 3% glasova, ne sudjeluje u diobi zastupničkih mjesta.

#### Članak 25.

Sa svake državne liste izabrani su kandidati od rednog broja 1. pa do rednog broja koliko je određena lista dobila zastupničkih mjesta.

Zamjenici zastupnika sa svake državne liste su kandidati koji nisu izabrani, po redu od prvog neizabranog najviše do broja koliko je određena lista dobila zastupničkih mjesta.

#### Članak 26.

Ako se na izborima za zastupnike u Zastupnički dom ne postigne zastupljenost etničkih i nacionalnih zajednica ili manjina koja se traži prema članku 10. ovoga zakona, broj zastupnika Zastupničkog doma povećat će se do broja koji je potreban da bi tražena zastupljenost bila ostvarena, a izabranim zastupnicima smatrat će se oni pripadnici određene zajednice ili manjine



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koji su bili kandidirani na državnim listama a nisu izabrani, po redu prema razmjernom uspjehu svake liste na izborima.

Ako se niti na način iz prethodnog stavka ne može postići tražena zastupljenost zajednica ili manjina, predsjednik Republike Hrvatske raspisat će dopunske izbore u onolikom broju posebnih izbornih jedinica koliko je potrebno da se postigne razmjernost. Dopunski izbori se moraju održati u roku od 60 dana od prvog zasjedanja novoizabranih domova Sabora.

Izbor zastupnika u Županijski dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske

#### Članak 27.

U Županijski dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske biraju se u svakoj županiji tri zastupnika. Njihov izbor obavlja se u svakoj županiji u tri izborne jedinice u kojima se u svakoj bira jedan zastupnik.

#### Članak 28.

Izborne jedinice na području županije utvrđuju se posebnim zakonom tako da se na približno isti broj birača, koji prebivaju u županiji, bira jedan zastupnik.

Bez obzira da li na izborima sudjeluje jedan ili više kandidata, za zastupnika je izabran kandidat koji je dobio najveći broj glasova birača koji su glasovali. Ako dva ili više kandidata dobiju isti broj glasova, izbori se ponavljaju.

Zajedno sa zastupnikom bira se i njegov zamjenik za kojeg se posebno glasuje.

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## Tijela za provođenje izbora

### Članak 29.

Tijela za provođenje izbora za zastupnike su:

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske, izborne komisije izbornih jedinica i birački odbori.

Član izborne komisije i biračkog odbora, kao i zamjenik člana ovih tijela, može biti samo osoba koja ima biračko pravo.

Članovi izbornih komisija i njihovi zamjenici moraju biti diplomirani pravnici, a ne mogu biti članovi niti jedne političke stranke.

Članovi biračkog odbora i njihovi zamjenici ne mogu biti članovi niti jedne političke stranke.

### Članak 30.

Izbornu komisiju Republike Hrvatske čine predsjednik i četiri člana, od kojih svaki ima zamjenika, koje imenuje Ustavni sud Republike Hrvatske iz reda sudaca Vrhovnog suda Republike Hrvatske i drugih istaknutih pravnika.

Izbornu komisiju izborne jedinice čine predsjednik i dva člana, od kojih svaki ima zamjenika, koje imenuje Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske iz reda sudaca ili drugih pravnika.

### Članak 31.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske:

1. brine se za zakonitu pripremu i provođenje izbora za zastupnike;

2. imenuje članove izbornih komisija i daje obvezatne upute za rad izbornih komisija izbornih jedinica i biračkih odbora;

3. određuje biračka mjesta i imenuje biračke odbore u hrvatskim diplomatsko-konzularnim predstavništvima i inozemnim uredima;

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4. propisuje obrasce u postupku pripreme i pvo-  
djenja izbora;
5. nadzire rad izbornih komisija izbornih jedinica;
6. na temelju pravovaljanih prijedloga objavljuje  
državne liste i sastavlja zbirnu listu državnih lista;
7. nadzire pravilnost izborne promičbe u skladu s  
ovim zakonom;
8. objavljuje rezultate izbora za zastupnike;
9. obavlja i druge poslove određene ovim zakonom.

Obvezatne upute za rad izbornih komisija izbornih  
jedinica i biračkih odbora, Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske  
dužna je objaviti u svim dnevnim novinama u Republici Hrvatskoj  
i na Hrvatskoj radio-televiziji.

#### Članak 32.

Izborna komisija izborne jedinice:

1. brine se za zakonito provođenje izbora na bira-  
čkim mjestima na svom području;
2. određuje biračka mjesta;
3. imenuje biračke odbore;
4. prema obvezatnim uputama Izborne komisije Repu-  
blike Hrvatske obavlja sve tehničke pripreme za obavljanje izbora  
na svom području;
5. na temelju pravovaljanog prijedloga kandidata  
sastavlja i objavljuje listu kandidata za zastupnika u izornoj  
jedinici;
6. prikuplja i zbraja rezultate glasovanja na bira-  
čkim mjestima na svom području i dostavlja ih Izornoj komisiji  
Republike Hrvatske na način i u roku koji ova odredi;
7. obavlja i druge poslove određene ovim zakonom.

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## Članak 33.

Birački odbori neposredno provode glasovanje na izborima za zastupnike i osiguravaju pravilnost i tajnost glasanja.

Birački odbor imenuje se za svako mjesto na kojem se glasuje. Birački odbor čine predsjednik i dva člana. Predsjedniku i članovima odbora određuju se zamjenici.

Nadležna izborna komisija imenovat će članove i zamjenike članova biračkog odbora najkasnije pet dana prije dana na koji se održavaju izbori za zastupnike.

Registrirane političke stranke koje su predložile kandidate za izbor zastupnika u Sabor Republike Hrvatske mogu odrediti promatrače koji će pratiti rad tijela za provođenje izbora.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske svojim obvezatnim uputama utvrdit će prava i dužnosti promatrača kao i način promatranja rada tijela za provođenje izbora.

## Provođenje izbora

## Članak 34.

Glasovanje za izbor zastupnika obavlja se na biračkim mjestima na području Republike Hrvatske te, u skladu s člankom 5. ovoga zakona, i na biračkim mjestima u hrvatskim diplomatskim predstavništvima i inozemnim uredima.

Svakom biračkom mjestu određuje se redni broj.

Najkasnije pet dana prije izbora, Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske za biračka mjesta u inozemstvu, a izborne komisije izborne jedinice za područje Republike Hrvatske objavit će koja su biračka mjesta određena, s naznakom koji će birači glasovati na pojedinom mjestu.

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## Članak 35.

Birači na službi u oružanim snagama Republike Hrvatske glasuju na biračkim mjestima koja će odrediti ministar pravosuđa i uprave na prijedlog ministra obrane.

Birači koji se kao članovi posade pomorskih i riječnih brodova Hrvatske trgovačke mornarice na dan izbora zateknu izvan granica Republike Hrvatske glasuju na biračkim mjestima koja će odrediti ministar pomorstva.

Birači koji su lišeni slobode glasuju na biračkim mjestima koja će odrediti ministar za pravosuđe i upravu.

## Članak 36.

Biračka mjesta određuju se s obzirom na broj birača, odnosno prostornu udaljenost, i to tako da broj birača na jednom biračkom mjestu bude toliko da se bez poteškoća može glasovati u vremenu koje je određeno za glasovanje. Za svako biračko mjesto odredit će se posebna prostorija.

Prostorija određena za glasovanje će se tako urediti da se osigura tajnost glasovanja.

## Glasovanje i utvrđjivanje rezultata glasovanja

## Članak 37.

Glasovanje se obavlja osobno.

Glasovanje se obavlja glasačkim listićem.

## Članak 38.

Glasački listić na kojem se glasuje u izbornoj jedinici u kojoj se bira jedan zastupnik sadrži:

1. ime i prezime kandidata i njegovog zamjenika,
2. puni i skraćeni naziv političke stranke odnosno stranaka ili stranačke koalicije koja je predložila kandidata.

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Ako je kandidat predložen od skupine birača uz njegovo ime i prezime navodi se naznaka "nezavisni kandidat".

Na glasačkom listiću navode se kandidati onim redom kojim su navedeni na listi kandidata. Ispred imena i prezimena sva kog kandidata stavlja se redni broj.

#### Članak 39.

Glasački listić, na kojem se glasuje za jednu od državnih lista, sadrži:

1. naziv liste,
2. ime i prezime nositelja liste.

Na glasačkom listiću državne liste se navode onim redom kojim su navedene na zbirnoj listi državnih lista. Ispred naziva liste stavlja se redni broj.

#### Članak 40.

Glasuje se samo za kandidate, odnosno državne liste, navedene na glasačkom listiću.

Glasački listić popunjava se tako da se zaokruži redni broj ispred imena kandidata, odnosno ispred naziva državne liste za kojeg, odnosno koju se glasuje.

Važećim se smatra i onaj glasački listić iz kojeg se na siguran i nedvojben način može utvrditi za kojeg kandidata je birač glasovao.

#### Članak 41.

Nepopunjeni glasački listić, kao i tako popunjen glasački listić da se ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi za kojeg je kandidata, odnosno državnu listu, birač glasovao, smatrat će se nevažećim.

Nevažećim će se smatrati i glasački listić na kojem je birač glasovao za dva ili više kandidata, odnosno za dvije ili više državnih lista.

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#### Članak 42.

Glasovanje traje neprekidno od sedam do devetnaest sati. U devetnaest sati zatvara se biralište. Biračima koji su se zatekli na biralištu omogućit će se da glasuju.

Biralište na kojem su glasovali svi upisani birači zatvara se prije isteka roka iz prethodnog stavka.

#### Članak 43.

Za čitavo vrijeme glasovanja na biralištu moraju biti prisutni svi članovi biračkog odbora ili njihovi zamjenici.

Predsjednik biračkog odbora brine se o održavanju reda i mira za vrijeme glasovanja. U slučaju potrebe predsjednik će zatražiti pomoć policije koji će, kad dođe na biralište, postupati po njegovim uputama, a u okviru zakonskih ovlasti.

Nitko ne smije doći na biralište naoružan osim u slučaju predviđenom u stavku 2. ovoga članka.

#### Članak 44.

Predsjednik biračkog odbora, ili od njega ovlašten član biračkog odbora, provjerava u biračkom popisu da li je birač koji je pristupio glasovanju upisan.

Birač koji zbog kakve tjelesne mane ili zbog toga što je nepismen ne bi mogao glasovati na način predviđen ovim zakonom može doći na biračko mjesto s drugom osobom koja je pismena i koja će po njegovoj ovlasti zaokružiti redne brojeve ispred imena kandidata, odnosno državne liste, za koje birač glasuje.

Ako birač nije upisan u birački popis predsjednik mu neće dozvoliti da glasuje osim ako birač potvrdom nadležnog tijela dokaže da ima biračko pravo.

Kad birač, koji nije u mogućnosti glasovati na biračkom mjestu, obavijesti o tome birački odbor, odbor će mu omogućiti glasovanje.

Glasovanje, na način utvrđen u stavcima 2., 3. i 4. ovoga članka poimenično će se uvesti u zapisnik o radu biračkog odbora.

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## Članak 45.

Po završenom glasovanju birački odbor će ponajprije prebrojati neupotrjebljene glasačke listiće i staviti ih u poseban omot koji će zatvoriti.

Nakon toga birački odbor utvrđuje, prema biračkom popisu, odnosno izvratku iz biračkog popisa i na temelju zapisnika ukupan broj birača koji su glasovali te pristupa otvaranju glasačke kutije i prebrojavanju glasova.

Ako se prilikom prebrojavanja glasova na biračkom mjestu utvrdi da je broj glasova prema, biračkom popisu veći, od broja glasova po glasačkim listićima, vrijedi rezultat glasovanja po glasačkim listićima. Ako se prilikom prebrojavanja glasova na biračkom mjestu utvrdi da je glasovao manji broj birača od broja glasova u glasačkoj kutiji, birački odbor se raspušta i imenuje novi, a glasovanje na tom biračkom mjestu se ponavlja. Rezultat glasovanja na tom biračkom mjestu se utvrđuje nakon ponovljenog glasovanja u roku od 24 sata.

## Članak 46.

Kad birački odbor utvrdi rezultate glasovanja na biračkom mjestu, u zapisnik o svom radu zabilježit će broj birača prema biračkom popisu, odnosno izvratku iz biračkog popisa, koliko je birača glasovalo po biračkom popisu, odnosno izvratku iz biračkog popisa, a koliko na temelju članka 44., stavka 3. ovoga zakona, te koliko ukupno, koliko je glasova dobio svaki od kandidata, a koliko svaka državna lista te koliko je glasačkih listića proglašeno nevažećim.

U zapisnik o radu biračkog odbora unose se i sve druge činjenice koje su važne za glasovanje.

Svaki član biračkog odbora može dati svoje primjedbe na zapisnik.

Zapisnik potpisuju svi članovi biračkog odbora.



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## Članak 47.

Zapisnik o svom radu s ostalim izbornim materijalom birački odbor dostavlja izbornoj komisiji izborne jedinice najkasnije u roku od dvanaest sati od zatvaranja birališta.

Birački odbor u hrvatskom diplomatsko-konzularnom predstavništvu i inozemnom uredu dostavlja spise iz prethodnog stavka neposredno Izornoj komisiji Republike Hrvatske u roku od dvanaest sati od zatvaranja birališta.

## Članak 48.

Izborna komisija izborne jedinice zbrojit će rezultate glasovanja na biračkim mjestima na svom području najkasnije u roku od 24 sata od sata zatvaranja birališta.

Izborna komisija izborne jedinice dostavit će izborne rezultate na svom području Izornoj komisiji Republike Hrvatske zajedno sa zapisnikom o svom radu na način i u roku koji joj ova odredi.

## Članak 49.

O svom radu izborna komisija izborne jedinice vodi zapisnik u koji će ubilježiti:

1. broj birača upisanih u birački popis, odnosno izvadak iz biračkog popisa, na svom području,
2. broj glasalih i broj glasačkih listića koji su proglašeni nevažećim,
3. ime i prezime svakog kandidata s naznakom koliko je pojedinii kandidat dobio glasova u izbornoj jedinici,
4. ime i prezime kandidata koji je izabran u izbornoj jedinici,
5. broj glasova koje je dobila na njenom području svaka državna lista.

Svaki član izborne komisije izborne jedinice može staviti primjedbe na zapisnik. Zapisnik potpisuju svi članovi

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izborne komisije izborne jedinice.

#### Članak 50.

Rezultate izbora za zastupnike utvrđuje Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske na temelju rezultata glasovanja na svim biračkim mjestima u svim izbornim jedinicama u Republici.

#### Članak 51.

Kad izborna jedinica Republike Hrvatske utvrdi rezultate glasovanja za zastupnike, objavit će odmah:

1. broj birača upisanih u biračke popise, broj birača koji su glasovali u svakoj izornoj jedinici, koliko je glasovao pojedini kandidat u svakoj izornoj jedinici, koliko glasova je dobila pojedina državna lista i koliko je bilo nevažećih glasovačkih listića,
2. ime i prezime kandidata koji je izabran u svakoj izornoj jedinici u kojoj se bira jedan zastupnik,
3. broj zastupničkih mjesta koje je dobila svaka državna lista te imena i prezimena kandidata sa svake državne liste koji su izabrani za zastupnike.

Troškovi za provođenje izbora

#### Članak 52.

Sredstva za pokriće troškova za provođenje izbora osiguravaju se u državnom proračunu Republike Hrvatske.

Sredstvima iz prethodnog stavka raspolaže Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske određuje način korištenja sredstava za provođenje izbora i provodi nadzor nad njihovom uporabom.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske dodjeljuje odgovarajuća sredstva izbornim komisijama u izbornim jedinicama.

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## Zaštita izbornog prava

## Članak 53.

Ustavni sud Republike Hrvatske nadzire ustavnost i zakonitost izbora za zastupnike u Sabor Republike Hrvatske i rješava izborne sporove u skladu s odredbama ovoga zakona.

## Članak 54.

Politička stranka, dvije ili više političkih stranaka odnosno birači koji su predložili kandidata za zastupnika, odnosno državnu listu, kao i kandidati za zastupnika, mogu podnijeti prigovor zbog nepravilnosti u postupku kandidiranja.

Prigovor zbog nepravilnosti u postupku izbora može podnijeti samo ona politička stranka, dvije ili više političkih stranaka i hrvatski državljani o čijim se kandidatima za zastupnika, odnosno o čijim se državnim listama glasovalo na izborima. Prigovor mogu podnijeti i kandidati za zastupnike o kojima se glasovalo.

Ukoliko je kandidata za zastupnika odnosno za državnu listu predložilo više političkih stranaka, odnosno više birača, prigovor će se smatrati pravovaljanim i kad ga je podnijela samo jedna politička stranka, odnosno bilo koji od birača koji je bio predlagatelj kandidature.

## Članak 55.

Prigovor zbog nepravilnosti u postupku kandidiranja i u postupku izbora za zastupnike podnose se Izornoj komisiji Republike Hrvatske u roku od 48 sati računajući od isteka dana kad je izvršena radnja na koju je stavljen prigovor.

Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske dužna je donijeti rješenje o prigovoru u roku od 48 sati od dana kada joj je dostavljen prigovor, odnosno od dana kada su joj dostavljeni izborni materijali na koje se odnosi prigovor.

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## Članak 56.

Ako Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske, rješavajući o prigovoru iz članka 55. ovoga zakona, utvrdi da je bilo nepravilnosti koje su bitno utjecale, ili mogle utjecati na rezultata izbora, poništiti će radnje u tom postupku i odrediti da se u određenom roku, koji mora omogućiti da se izbori održe na dan kad su raspisani, te radnje ponove.

Ako ne postoji mogućnost ponavljanja poništenih radnji iz prethodnog stavka, ili ako se nepravilnosti odnose na postupak glasovanja, a bitno su utjecale odnosno mogle utjecati na rezultat izbora, Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske poništiti će izbor zastupnika u određenoj izbornoj jedinici, odnosno izbora na temelju državnih lista, i odrediti rok u kojem će se održati ponovljeni izbor.

## Članak 57.

Protiv rješenja Izborne komisije Republike Hrvatske podnositelji prigovora, kao i kandidat za zastupnika koji je nezadovoljan takvom odlukom, imaju pravo žalbe Ustavnom sudu Republike Hrvatske.

Žalba iz prethodnog stavka podnosi se Ustavnom sudu Republike Hrvatske u roku od 48 sati računajući od isteka dana kad je primljeno pobijano rješenje.

Žalba se podnosi putem Izborne komisije Republike Hrvatske.

Smatrat će se da je žalba predana u roku ako je predana Izornoj komisiji Republike Hrvatske prije nego što protekne rok iz stavka 2. ovoga članka.

Ustavni sud Republike Hrvatske dužan je donijeti odluku o žalbi u roku od 48 sati od dana primitka žalbe.

JUL 13 '92 11:29AM CANMIS ZAGREB

P.41/41

- 22 -

**Članak 58.**

Podneseni prigovor odnosno žalba u postupku zaštite izbornog prava ne odgađaju obavljanje izbornih radnji koje su propisane ovim zakonom.

**Prijelazna i završna odredbe**

**Članak 59.**

Na podneske i rješenja u postupku po odredbama ovog zakona ne plaćaju se takse.

**Članak 60.**

Na dan stupanja na snagu ovoga zakona prestaje važiti Zakon o izboru i opozivu odbornika i zastupnika ("Narodne novine" br. 7/90.).

**Članak 61.**

Ovaj zakon stupa na snagu osmoga dana od dana objave u "Narodnim novinama".

Klasa: 013-01/92-01/02

Zagreb, 9. travnja 1992.

**S A B O R  
REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE**

**PREDSJEDNIK  
DRUŠTVENO POLITIČKOG VIJEĆA**

Vice Vukojević, dipl. iur., v.r.

**PREDSJEDNIK  
VIJEĆA OPĆINA**

Luka Bebić, dipl. ing., v.r.

**PREDSJEDNIK  
VIJEĆA UDRUŽENOG RADA**

Mr. Ivan Matija, v.r.

**PREDSJEDNIK SABORA**

Dr. Marko Domljan, v.r.

U N C L A S S I F I E D

DE EXTOTT RBR 1543 17JUL92

A ZAGRB DELBY 180900

INFO WSAW PCOOTT/MCNEE DE OTT

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INE IMD IMH IMU CPD CPP ISS IDD IDS JLA JPO XDC

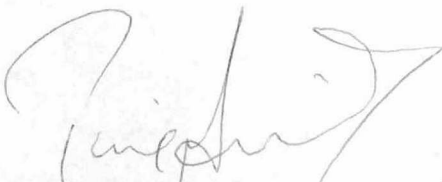
REF HANSON/GUIMOND TELCON 17JUL92 GAUTHIER/GUIMOND TELCON

17JUL92

--- MONITORING OF CROATIAN ELECTIONS

IN ORDER TO ASSESS POSSIBILITY/DESIRABILITY THAT CDNS MONITOR THE ELECTIONS THE CROATIAN ELECTIONS (02AUG92) IN CANADA AS WELL AS IN CROATIA, WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING COPY OF THE ELECTIONS ACT AS WELL AS CLEAR INFO ON PROCESS THAT WILL BE FOLLOWED FOR ELECTIONS ABROAD: WILL THERE BE REPRESENTATIVE OF ELECTIONS COMMITTEE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, WHO WILL ACT AS RAPPORTEURS, WHO WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR TRANSMISSION OF RESULTS, ETC.

2. IN ORDER TO REPLY TO REQUEST FROM MINA, WOULD APPRECIATE ANY INFO YOU MAY HAVE BY 200900 ADDRESSED TO IMU AND RBR.

  
P. GUIMOND RBR

992-0606 L. FRIEDLAENDER



External Affairs and International Trade Canada, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2  
Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada, 125 Promenade Sussex, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

From **Jean Jacques Gauthier**, Democratic Development Unit  
United Nations and Commonwealth Affairs Division (IMUP)  
Fax No.: (613) 952-7642

DATE 13/VH/92	DATE 920713
FILE GENERAL	745882
FILE 20 - CROATIA - 17	DOSSIER A7
LOC UN	

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S'il y a des problèmes lors de la réception de cette télécopie, prière communiquer avec:

**Jean Jacques Gauthier**

**TEL: (613) 992-6651**

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To **Ms. Judy Charles**, Director Strategic Planning,  
**Elections Canada**, Ottawa, ONTARIO  
Fax No.: (613) 990-2173

Democratic Development Unit

Number of pages including this page: 4/4

**COMMENTS/REMARQUES:**

ATTACHED ARE THE ENGLISH VERSION OF THE REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE MONITORING OF THE CROATIAN ELECTIONS (BOTH IN CROATIA AND ABROAD).

I HAVE NOT YET BEEN ABLE TO IDENTIFY WHO (AT OCE/CDA) PROVIDED THE INITIAL ASSESSMENT THAT THESE ELECTIONS COULD EASILY AND "LEGALLY" BE HELD IN CANADA IN THOSE SO-CALLED "OFFICES ABROAD".

WE HAVE ASKED THE CROATIANS TO PROVIDE US WITH THEIR LEGAL DEFINITION OF THESE OFFICES AS DEFINED IN THEIR LAWS. THIS COULD ALSO BE OF ASSISTANCE TO US IN DETERMINING OUR APPROACH.

WHAT IS NOW NEEDED ARE LEGAL (JACQUES) AND POLITICAL (RON, YOU AND I) ARGUMENTATIONS TO ENSURE THAT APPROPRIATE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PROVIDED TO THE MINISTER'S OFFICE.

WHEN CAN WE MEET??? HAVE A NICE WEEK-END!

REGARDS

JEAN

[Page 2 of the Serbocroatian text]

2. A candidate for the office of president of the Republic Croatia or a candidate for the office of representative in the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia may not be an observer.

3. All elections commissions and all electoral committees are obliged, in conformity with the Law and within the limits and in the manner prescribed by these Obligatory Instructions, to enable observers to observe and follow their operations.

4. The operations of an elections commission of the Republic of Croatia may be observed and followed at one and the same time by a maximum number of five observers from the political parties.

The operations of other electoral agencies may be observed and followed at one and the same time by a maximum number of three observers from the political parties.

5. The operations of an electoral agency may be observed by only one observer from an individual political party.

Observers from political parties shall determine by agreement which of them shall be present at the operations of the electoral agencies.

If the observers are not able to reach an agreement, under the terms of Paragraph 2 of this Clause, a member of the electoral agency whose operations are to be observed shall determine by the drawing of lots bearing the names of the political parties which observer shall be present at the operations of the electoral agency.

6. Observers appointed to be present at the operations of electoral agencies observe and follow the operations of these agencies in the name of all parties and are authorized and obliged to inform the representative of each party seeking information in this regard of their comments relating to irregularities in the operations and other remarks.

Observers are authorized to inform the chairman of the electoral agency of their comments relating to irregularities in the operations of the electoral agencies and of other remarks.

7. Observers may be present at the operations of elections commissions when the latter hold meetings.

Observers may also be present at the operations of the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia when decisions are taken with regard to objections to campaign conduct and the conduct of elections.



**REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**  
**THE ELECTIONS COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

FILE: 013-03/92-01/05  
Number: 56605-92-62  
Zagreb, July 4, 1992

On the basis of Article 24, Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Act relating to the election of the President of the Republic of Croatia (*Narodne novine* No. 22/92) and of Article 33, Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Act relating to the election of Representatives for the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (*Narodne novine* No. 22/92 and 27/92), the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia decrees

**OBLIGATORY INSTRUCTIONS NO. VIII**  
**RELATING TO THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF OBSERVERS AS**  
**WELL AS TO PROCEDURES FOR OBSERVING THE**  
**OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR**  
**CONDUCTING ELECTIONS**

1. A registered political party which has put forward a candidate for the post of president of the Republic of Croatia may appoint observers for all election agencies competent to conduct elections for president of the Republic of Croatia (the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia, the commune elections commissions and their electoral committees).

A political party which has nominated a nation-wide slate of candidates for the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia may appoint observers to all election agencies competent to conduct elections for representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia, the commune elections commissions and their electoral committees).

A political party which has nominated a candidate for the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia in electoral districts in which one representative is elected, but which has not submitted a nation-wide slate, may appoint observers only for those elections commissions of the electoral districts and electoral committees of those electoral districts in which they have nominated a candidate, as well as for the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia.

[Page 3 of the Serbocroatian text]

8. Observers from the political parties may remain on the premises where polling is taking place and may be present during the operations of electoral committees during voting, ballot counting and confirmation of voting results.

9. Observers from the political parties may not obstruct the operations of electoral agencies.

Observers who are present during voting may not converse with voters who are proceeding to vote nor may they make observations or objections with regard to the operations of the electoral committees or in any other manner seek to influence them.

10. The chairman of an electoral agency shall remove an observer or all observers if, after a verbal warning, they continue to interfere with the work of the electoral agency.

11. An observer is obliged to present an authorization from the political party which has appointed him/her to the electoral agency whose operations he is to observe.

[Official seal]  
*Elections Commission  
of the Republic of Croatia*

CHAIRMAN  
*Zlatko Crnić* [signed]

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
THE ELECTIONS COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

FILE: 013-03/92-01/05  
Number: 56605-92-62/1  
Zagreb, July 18, 1992

On the basis of Article 22, Paragraph 1, Clause 2, and Paragraph 2 of the Act relating to the election of the President of the Republic of Croatia (*Narodne novine* No. 22/92) and of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Clause 2, and Paragraph 2 of the Act relating to the election of Representatives for the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (*Narodne novine* No. 22/92 and 27/92), the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia decrees

AN AMENDMENT TO OBLIGATORY INSTRUCTIONS No. VIII

Foreign observers

1. The obligatory instructions of the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia No. VIII relating to the rights and duties of observers, as well as to procedures for observing the operations of agencies responsible for conducting elections also apply to foreign observers.

2. Clauses 4 and 5 of Obligatory Instructions No. VIII, which limit the number of observers who may observe and follow the operations of an individual elections agency at one and the same time do not apply to foreign observers.

3. A foreign observer is obliged to submit his/her authorization from the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia, which confirms his status as a foreign observer, to the elections agency whose operations he is to observe.

[Official seal]  
Elections Commission  
of the Republic of Croatia

CHAIRMAN  
Zlatko Crnić [signed]

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FM ZAGRB QLGR0201 10JUL92

TO EXTOTT RBR IDS IMU

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HAGUE CNBRA PCOOTT/MCNEE/IAC(FOR EXEC SEC) PMOOTT

PILLAROTT/RCT/RCI/RAP RCMPOTT/D/CA/MURRAY

TT NDHQOTT/DIPOL/ASSOCIATE ADM(POL)/CIS/DPKO/

HQCFE LAHR/COMD/ CCUNPROFOR BELGRADE/COMD/ CCMMY ZAGREB/COMD/

CCUNPROFOR CAMP POLOM/COMD/ DE CAF

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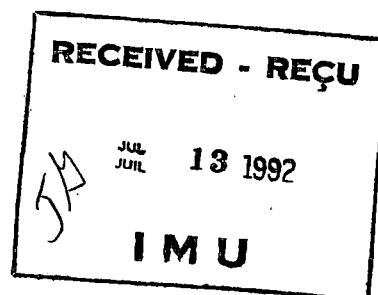
---CROATIA ELECTIONS: EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

SUMMARY: NEW TYPE OF POLITICAL TV ADVERTISEMENT WAS ATTEMPTED ON CROATIAN TV, SHOWING PRES TUDJMAN IN CONVERSATION WITH 9/9 YR OLD VISITOR, WHO WISHED PRES SUCCESS IN ELECTION. PROGRAM WAS APPARENTLY NOT/NOT A POPULAR SUCCESS, AND DOES NOT/NOT REFLECT WELL ON JUDGEMENT OF THOSE WHO ADVISED PRESIDENT TO TAKE PART. ONE HOPES THAT THIS SORT OF THING WILL NOT/NOT CATCH ON.

2.REPORT: ON 06JUL, CROATIAN TV SHOWED SHORT PROGRAM QUOTE YOU ARE WELCOME, MY FRIEND UNQUOTE, IN WHICH PRES TUDJMAN RECEIVED YOUNG JURE SOLDIC AT VILLA ZAGORJE. BEFORE SETTLING DOWN TO CONVERSATION, PRES GAVE BOY TOUR OF PRESIDENTIAL VILLA AND GARDEN, WHERE THEY PICKED APRICOTS. SOME EXTRACTS FROM DIALOGUE:

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QUOTE:

TUDJMAN: I'M GLAD THAT YOU'VE BROUGHT JURE TO ME. JURE, WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT PRESEARE NOW PASSING THROUGH OUR MOST DIFFICULT DAYS, WHICH WE MUST GET THROUGH IN ORDER TO LIBERATE CROATIA FROM THE OCCUPIER.

TUDJMAN: THAT LITTLE PART WHICH IS STILL HELD UNDER OCCUPATION; WE HAVE ALREADY LIBERATED PRACTICALLY ALL. TELL ME, WHO IS MOST TO BE THANKED FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF CROATIA?

JURE: WHY, YOU!

TUDJMAN: WELL, AS PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, BUT THE ONES TO THANK FOR IT ARE CROATIAN FIGHTERS, CROATIAN SOLDIERS. DO YOU KNOW ANYONE IN THE CROATIAN ARMY?

JURE: I DO. MY DAD.

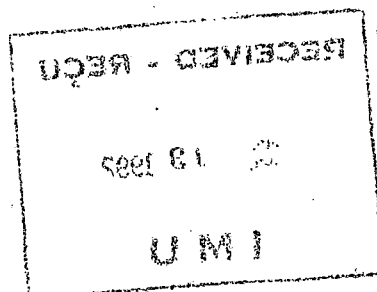
TUDJMAN: CONGRATULATIONS ON HAVING A FATHER WHO IS A SOLDIER. DO YOU KNOW OF ANY POLITICAL PARTIES IN CROATIA?

JURE: I DO. THE HDZ [CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION - TUDJMAN'S PARTY], THEN THE CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY, THEN THE HDS [CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY]...

TUDJMAN: AND HOW OLD ARE YOU?

JURE: NINE. AND THREE MONTHS.

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PAGE THREE QLGR0201 UNCLAS

PRESENTER: JURE, IT WASN'T EASY...

JURE: IT WAS NICE TO SPEND TIME WITH THE PRESIDENT.

PRESENTER: WHAT DO YOU WISH FOR OUR PRESIDENT AND HIS HOMELAND, CROATIA?

JURE: I WISH FOR THE PRESIDENT TO SUCCEED IN KEEPING POWER IN HIS HANDS IN THE ELECTIONS, AND THAT THE HOMELAND SHOULD BE LIBERATED BY HER FALCONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

UNQUOTE.

3.PROGRAM SKIRTED DISASTER AT ONE POINT WHEN TUDJMAN, DESCRIBING HARDSHIPS OF HIS OWN CHILDHOOD, WAS OVERCOME BY EMOTION. PITILESS AND UNBLINKING EYE OF CAMERA STAYED ON HIM.

4.ACCORDING TO RESULTS OF OPINION POLL CONDUCTED FOR "GLOBUS" WEEKLY TABLOID, 54.1 PER CENT OF RESPONDENTS SAW THE PROGRAM. 68.9 PER CENT OF THOSE WHO HAD SEEN IT WERE NOT/NOT PLEASED BY IT. 83.2 PER CENT OF THOSE WHO HAD SEEN PROGRAM BELIEVED THAT IT WAS PART OF ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN. UNDER ELECTORAL LAW, ALL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES MUST BE GIVEN EQUAL TIME ON BROADCAST MEDIA; IT IS NOT/NIOT CLEAR, HOWEVER, WHETHER TIME OF "WELCOME MY FRIEND" WILL BE CHARGED TO HDZ/TUDJMAN ALLOCATION.

5.ALTHOUGH QUESTION OF CHILD EXPLOITATION ARISES IN INSTANCES LIKE THIS, SOLDIC CAME ACROSS AS MATURE AND SELF-ASSURED INDIVIDUAL WHO COULD HOLD HIS OWN WITH TV PRODUCERS AND POLITICIANS. TUDJMAN SEEMED SOMEWHAT AWKWARD IN ATTEMPTING TO INTERACT WITH HIM.

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6.ACQUITTED VERBAL DELINQUENT TANJA TORBARINA SPECULATES THAT OTHER  
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES MAY FOLLOW SUIT, BUT MIXED SUCCESS OF THIS  
ATTEMPT WOULD APPEAR TO ARGUE AGAINST.

UUU/560 101558Z QLGR0201

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FM ZAGRB QLGR0197 08JUL92

TO EXTOTT RBR IDS IMU IMMED

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HAGUE CNBRA PCOOTT/MCNEE/IAC(FOR EXEC SEC) PMOOTT

PILLAROTT/RCT/RCI/RAP RCMPOTT/D/CA/MURRAY CEOOTT/GOULD

TT NDHQOTT/DIPOL/ASSOCIATE ADM(POL)/CIS/DPKO/

HQCFE LAHR/COMD/ CCUNPROFOR BELGRADE/COMD/ CCMY ZAGRB/COMD/

CCUNPROFOR CAMP POLOM/COMD/ DE CAF

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IMH IND INP INE IDD CPP JFX JLA JLO JPO

REF MYTEL QLGR0188 02JUL92

---CROATIA: ELECTIONS

SUMMARY: CROATIANS DO NOT/NOT UNDERESTIMATE DIFFICULTY OF CONDUCTING ELECTION IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, BUT APPEAR CONFIDENT OF THEIR ABILITY TO DO SO. PROVISION FOR VOTING BY CITIZENS RESIDENT ABROAD IS BEING ATTEMPTED FOR FIRST TIME. EQUAL ACCESS TO MEDIA IS GUARANTEED BY LAW. FOREIGN OBSERVERS WILL BE WELCOME AND HAVE FULL ACCESS TO PROCESS. THERE WILL BE TEN CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT, AND 17/17 PARTIES HAVE PUBLISHED THEIR "STATE LISTS" FOR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION PART OF ELECTIONS.

2.REPORT: ZLATKO CRNIC, PRESIDENT OF CROATIAN ELECTORAL COMMISSION, MET WITH ME AT MY REQUEST 30JUN. HE SAID THAT HE WAS GRATIFIED BY

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*Arb. Bissett*



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CDN INTEREST, THAT I WAS AMONG FIRST FOREIGN REPS TO SEEK INTERVIEW. (HE ADDED, SOMEWHAT TO MY EMBARRASSMENT, THAT HE HAD INTERRUPTED SESSION OF HIS COMMISSION IN ORDER TO MEET ME.)

3. CRNIC DID NOT/NOT MINIMISE TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES OF ORGANISING ELECTION IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, WITH LARGE PROPORTION OF POPULATION DISPLACED OR EXPELLED FROM THEIR HOMES. CROATIA HOPED THAT WITH ASSISTANCE OF INTL COMMUNITY IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR PEOPLE TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES BY 02AUG. PLAN WAS FOR ALL ELECTORS TO VOTE IN THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE; IF THIS TURNED OUT NOT/NOT TO BE POSSIBLE, THERE WOULD BE PROVISION FOR THEM TO VOTE IN PLACES WHERE THEY WERE TEMPORARILY RESIDENT. HOPE WAS THAT ALL WHO HAD RIGHT TO VOTE AND STAND FOR ELECTION WOULD BE ABLE TO EXERCISE THAT RIGHT ON 02AUG, WHEREVER THEY WERE.

4. PLAN WAS FOR PERSONS OUTSIDE CROATIA TO VOTE IN CROATIAN DIPLO/CONSULAR OFFICES WHERE THESE EXISTED (RELATIVELY FEW PLACES). COMMISSION WAS IN COORDINATING WITH MFA TO DETERMINE WHERE SUCH OFFICES EXISTED AND WHERE HOST CTRY LAW PERMITTED FOREIGN CITIZENS TO VOTE. IT WAS ISPORA TO BE ABLE TO VOTE. CITIZENS ABROAD WOULD BE ABLE TO VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, AND IN PROPORTIONAL-REPRESENTATION ELECTION OF 60/60 MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON BASIS OF STATE LISTS. ONLY CITIZENS RESIDENT IN CROATIA WOULD BE

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PAGE THREE QLGR0197 UNCLAS

ABLE TO ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES FROM SINGLE-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES.

5.ACCORDING TO CRNIC, VOTER REGISTRATION WAS RESPPNSIBILITY OF MINISTRY OF JUSTICE. RIGHT TO VOTE WAS HELD BY ALL CITIZENS OF CROATIA 18/18 YRS OF AGE OR OLDER WHO WERE "FULLY COMPETENT". ADMISSIBLE PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP WAS "DOMOVNICA" (NEW CROATIAN CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATE), PPT, ID CARD, OR OTHER DOCUMENTS WHICH HAD SAME VALUE AND MEANING. FOR CITIZENS ABROAD, OLD YUGO PPTS WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE ("HA" CODE DENOTES CROATIAN CITIZENSHIP). NEW ELECTORAL LISTS WOULD BE BASED ON THOSE DRAWN UP FOR 1990 ELECTION AND 1991 REFERENDUM. THEY WOULD BE PUBLISHED 15 DAYS BEFORE VOTE, IN TIME FOR CITIZENS TO APPEAL ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS. EVEN AS LATE AS 8/8 DAYS BEFORE VOTE, IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR PERSONS NOT/NOT ON LIST TO OBTAIN CONFIRMATION OF RIGHT TO VOTE.

6.ELECTORAL LAW, ACCORDING TO CRNIC, PROVIDED THAT ALL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES CONTESTING ELECTION MUST HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO AND EQUAL TIME ON STATE-RUN RADIO AND TV NETWORKS. THIS WAS BEING ORGANISED WITH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND NETWORK DIRECTORS.

7.ELECTORAL LAW MADE NO/NO SPECIFIC PROVISION FOR FOREIGN OBSERVERS. COMMISSION, HOWEVER, WOULD ENSURE THAT ANY FOREIGN OBSERVERS HAD FULL ACCESS TO ALL PARTS OF ELECTORAL PROCESS, AS IN PAST. CRNIC RECALLED THAT 1990 ELECTION HAD BEEN OBSERVED BY CDN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION, AND SAID THAT CDNS WOULD BE WELCOME AGAIN.

8.DEADLINE FOR NOMINATIONS PASSED 06JUL. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

...4

PAGE FOUR QLGR0197 UNCLAS

WILL BE: DRAZEN BUDISA (HSLs); IVAN CESAR (HKDS); SAVKA DAPCEVIC-KUCAR (HNS); SILVIJE DEGEN (SSH); DOBROSLAV PARAGA (HSP); FRANJO TUDJMAN (HDZ); MARKO VESELICA (HDS); AND ANTUN VUJIC (SDH).

FOLLOWING PARTIES HAVE PUBLISHED THEIR STATE LISTS OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

IDS - DALMATINSKA AKCIJA/ISTARSKI DEMOKRATSKI SABOR/RIJECKI

DEMOKRATSKI SAVEZ (DALMATIA ACTION/ISTRIA DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY/  
RIJEKA DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE);

HDS - HRVATSKA DEMOKRATSKA STRANKA (CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY);

HDZ - HRVATSKA DEMOKRATSKA ZAJEDNICA (CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION);

HKDS - HRVATSKA KRSCANSKA DEMOKRATSKA STRANKA (CROATIAN CHRISTIAN  
DEMOCRATIC PARTY);

HNS - HRVATSKA NARODNA STRANKA (CROATIAN PEOPLES PARTY);

HRS - HRVATSKA REPUBLIKANSKA STRANKA (CROATIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY);

HSS - HRVATSKA SELJACKA STRANKA (CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY);

HSLs - HRVATSKA SOCIJALNO-LIBERALNA STRANKA (CROATIAN SOCIAL-  
LIBERAL PARTY);

HSNZ - HRVATSKA STRANKA NARAVNOG ZAKONA (CROATIAN PARTY OF NATURAL  
LAW);

HSP - HRVATSKA STRANKA PRAVA (CROATIAN PARTY OF RIGHT);

HDP - HRVATSKI DRZAVOTVORNI POKRET (CROATIAN NATION-BUILDING PARTY);

KNS - KRSCANSKA NARODNA STRANKA (CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY);

SDPH-SDP - SOCIJALDEMOKRATSKA PARTIJA HRVATSKA - STRANKA

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PAGE FIVE QLGR0197 UNCLAS

DEMOKRATSKIH PROMIJENA (SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CROATIA - PARTY  
OF DEMOCRATIC CHANGE);

SDSH - SOCIJALDEMOKRATSKA STRANKA HRVATSKE (SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY  
OF CROATIA);

SSH - SOCIJALISTICKA STRANKA HRVATSKE (SOCIALIST PARTY OF CROATIA);

SDUH - SOCIJALNO-DEMOKRATSKA UNIJA HRVATSKE (SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC UNION  
OF CROATIA);

SNS - SRPSKA NARODNA STRANKA (SERBIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY).

UUU/560 081232Z QLGR0197

Wed 08 Jul 1992 13:12:27

CANMIS ZAGRB (3841) 425106 Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

JUL - 8 1992

UUUUU

QAOIT QIBEL RINYK RINAT RIBRU RIROM RIUNA RIGUA RIATH RIHEL  
RINP RIPRA RILIS RIMCM RIWAW RINDC RIWDC RIRON RILDN RIUAG  
RICBA RIOPM RIPIL RIOMP RIOEO RICAF  
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JUL - 8 1992

FM ZAGRB QLGR0197 08JUL92

TO EXTOTT RDR IDS IMU IMMED

INFO BGRAD PRMNY BNATO BRU BREEC ROME VATCN UNACE VIENN GENEV ATHNS  
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HQCFE LAHR/COMD/ CCUNPROFOR DELGRADE/COMD/ CCHMY ZAGRED/COMD/  
CCUNPROFOR CAMP POLOM/COMD/ DE CAF  
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REF MYTEL QLGR0188 02JUL92

---CROATIA: ELECTIONS

SUMMARY: CROATIANS DO NOT/NOT UNDERESTIMATE DIFFICULTY OF CONDUCTING  
ELECTION IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, BUT APPEAR CONFIDENT OF THEIR  
ABILITY TO DO SO. PROVISION FOR VOTING BY CITIZENS RESIDENT ABROAD  
IS BEING ATTEMPTED FOR FIRST TIME. EQUAL ACCESS TO MEDIA IS  
GUARANTEED BY LAW. FOREIGN OBSERVERS WILL BE WELCOME AND HAVE FULL  
ACCESS TO PROCESS. THERE WILL BE TEN CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT, AND  
17/17 PARTIES HAVE PUBLISHED THEIR "STATE LISTS" FOR PROPORTIONAL  
REPRESENTATION PART OF ELECTIONS

2.REPORT: ZLAIKO CRNIC, PRESIDENT OF CROATIAN ELECTORAL COMMISSION,  
MET WITH ME AT MY REQUEST 30JUN. HE SAID THAT HE WAS GRATIFIED BY

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CDN INTEREST, THAT I WAS AMONG FIRST FOREIGN REPS TO SEEK INTERVIEW. (HE ADDED, SOMEWHAT TO MY EMBARRASSMENT, THAT HE HAD INTERRUPTED SESSION OF HIS COMMISSION IN ORDER TO MEET ME.)

3. CRNIC DID NOT/NOT MINIMISE TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES OF ORGANISING ELECTION IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, WITH LARGE PROPORTION OF POPULATION DISPLACED OR EXPELLED FROM THEIR HOMES. CROATIA HOPED THAT WITH ASSISTANCE OF INTL COMMUNITY IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR PEOPLE TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES BY 02AUG. PLAN WAS FOR ALL ELECTORS TO VOTE IN THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE; IF THIS TURNED OUT NOT/NOT TO BE POSSIBLE, THERE WOULD BE PROVISION FOR THEM TO VOTE IN PLACES WHERE THEY WERE TEMPORARILY RESIDENT. HOPE WAS THAT ALL WHO HAD RIGHT TO VOTE AND STAND FOR ELECTION WOULD BE ABLE TO EXERCISE THAT RIGHT ON 02AUG, WHEREVER THEY WERE.

4. PLAN WAS FOR PERSONS OUTSIDE CROATIA TO VOTE IN CROATIAN DIBLO/CONSULAR OFFICES WHERE THESE EXISTED (RELATIVELY FEW PLACES). COMMISSION WAS IN COORDINATING WITH MFA TO DETERMINE WHERE SUCH OFFICES EXISTED AND WHERE HOST CTRY LAW PERMITTED FOREIGN CITIZENS TO VOTE. IT WAS IMPORTANT, IN FIRST POST-INDEPENDENCE ELECTIONS FOR CROATIAN CITIZENS IN DIASPORA TO BE ABLE TO VOTE. CITIZENS ABROAD WOULD BE ABLE TO VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, AND IN PROPORTIONAL-REPRESENTATION ELECTION OF 60/60 MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON BASIS OF STATE LISTS. ONLY CITIZENS RESIDENT IN CROATIA WOULD BE ...3

PAGE THREE QLGR0197 UNCLAS

ABLE TO ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES FROM SINGLE-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES.

5. ACCORDING TO CRNIC, VOTER REGISTRATION WAS RESPONSIBILITY OF

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE. RIGHT TO VOTE WAS HELD BY ALL CITIZENS OF

CROATIA 18/18 YRS OF AGE OR OLDER WHO WERE "FULLY COMPETENT".

ADMISSIBLE PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP WAS "DOMOVNICA" (NEW CROATIAN

CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATE), PPT, ID CARD, OR OTHER DOCUMENTS WHICH HAD

SAME VALUE AND MEANING. FOR CITIZENS ABROAD, OLD YUGO PPTS WOULD BE

ACCEPTABLE ("HA" CODE DENOTES CROATIAN CITIZENSHIP). NEW ELECTORAL

LISTS WOULD BE BASED ON THOSE DRAWN UP FOR 1990 ELECTION AND 1991

REFERENDUM. THEY WOULD BE PUBLISHED 15 DAYS BEFORE VOTE, IN TIME FOR

CITIZENS TO APPEAL ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS. EVEN AS LATE AS 8/8 DAYS

BEFORE VOTE, IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR PERSONS NOT/NOT ON LIST TO

OBTAIN CONFIRMATION OF RIGHT TO VOTE.

6. ELECTORAL LAW, ACCORDING TO CRNIC, PROVIDED THAT ALL PARTIES AND

CANDIDATES CONTESTING ELECTION MUST HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO AND EQUAL

TIME ON STATE-RUN RADIO AND TV NETWORKS. THIS WAS BEING ORGANISED

WITH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND NETWORK DIRECTORS

7. ELECTORAL LAW MADE NO/NO SPECIFIC PROVISION FOR FOREIGN OBSERVERS.

COMMISSION, HOWEVER, WOULD ENSURE THAT ANY FOREIGN OBSERVERS HAD

FULL ACCESS TO ALL PARTS OF ELECTORAL PROCESS, AS IN PAST. CRNIC

RECALLED THAT 1990 ELECTION HAD BEEN OBSERVED BY CDN PARLIAMENTARY

DELEGATION, AND SAID THAT CDNS WOULD BE WELCOME AGAIN.

8. DEADLINE FOR NOMINATIONS PASSED 06JUL. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

...4

Wed 08 Jul 1992 13:14:34

CANMIS ZAGRB (38-41)425-181

Page 4/6

PAGE FOUR QLGR0197 UNCLAS

WILL BE: DRAZEN BUDISA (HSLS); IVAN CESAR (HKDS); SAUKA DAPCEVIC-KUCAR (HNS); SILVIJE DEGEN (SSH); DODROSLAV PARAGA (HSP); FRANJO TUDJMAN (HDZ); MARKO VESELICA (HDS); AND ANTUN VUJIC (SDH). FOLLOWING PARTIES HAVE PUBLISHED THEIR STATE LISTS OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

IDS - DALMATINSKA AKCIJA/ISTARSKI DEMOKRATSKI SABOR/RIJECKI DEMOKRATSKI SAVEZ (DALMATIA ACTION/ISTRIA DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY/RIJEKA DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE);  
HDS - HRVATSKA DEMOKRATSKA STRANKA (CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY);  
HDZ - HRVATSKA DEMOKRATSKA ZAJEDNICA (CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION);  
HKDS - HRVATSKA KRSCANSKA DEMOKRATSKA STRANKA (CROATIAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY);  
HNS - HRVATSKA NARODNA STRANKA (CROATIAN PEOPLES PARTY);  
HRS - HRVATSKA REPUBLIKANSKA STRANKA (CROATIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY);  
HSS - HRVATSKA SELJACKA STRANKA (CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY);  
HSLS - HRVATSKA SOCIJALNO-LIBERALNA STRANKA (CROATIAN SOCIAL-LIBERAL PARTY);  
HSNZ - HRVATSKA STRANKA NARAVNOG ZAKONA (CROATIAN PARTY OF NATURAL LAW);  
HSP - HRVATSKA STRANKA PRAVA (CROATIAN PARTY OF RIGHT);  
HDP - HRVATSKI DRZAVOTVORNI POKRET (CROATIAN NATION-BUILDING PARTY);  
KMS - KRSCANSKA NARODNA STRANKA (CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY);  
SDPH-SDP - SOCIJALDEMOKRATSKA PARTIJA HRVATSKA - STRANKA  
...5



PAGE FIVE QLGR0197 UNCLAS

DEMOKRATSKIH PROMIJENA (SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CROATIA - PARTY  
OF DEMOCRATIC CHANGE);

SDSH - SOCIJALDEMOKRATSKA STRANKA HRVATSKE (SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY  
OF CROATIA);

SSH - SOCIJALISTICKA STRANKA HRVATSKE (SOCIALIST PARTY OF CROATIA);

SDUH - SOCIJALNO-DEMOKRATSKA UNIJA HRVATSKE (SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC UNION  
OF CROATIA);

SNS - SRPSKA NARODNA STRANKA (SERBIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY).

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DISTR MINA MINP USS RGB RBD RBRD RGP RBT RGZ RWD RWR IFB IMD IMUP

IMH IND INP INE IDD CPP JFX JLA JLO JPO

---SB HANSON: TRAVEL AND LEAVE

I WOULD PROPOSE TO TRAVEL TO OTT AS SOON AS PRACTICAL FOLLOWING  
CROATIAN ELECTIONS IN ORDER TO MAKE RELOCATION ARRANGEMENTS, CONSULT  
WITH ANY ADDRESSEES WHO MAY BE INTERESTED, AND (HOPEFULLY) TAKE SOME  
LEAVE.

2. PROPOSE TO BE ABSENT FROM ZAGREB 19AUG TO 16SEP92.

3. IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, I CANNOT/NOT ADVISE THAT OFFICE BE LEFT  
VACANT FOR THAT LENGTH OF TIME, AND RECOMMEND THAT TEMPORARY-DUTY  
COVERAGE BE ARRANGED.

4. PLS ADVISE.

UUU/560 0013042 QLGR0190

41000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

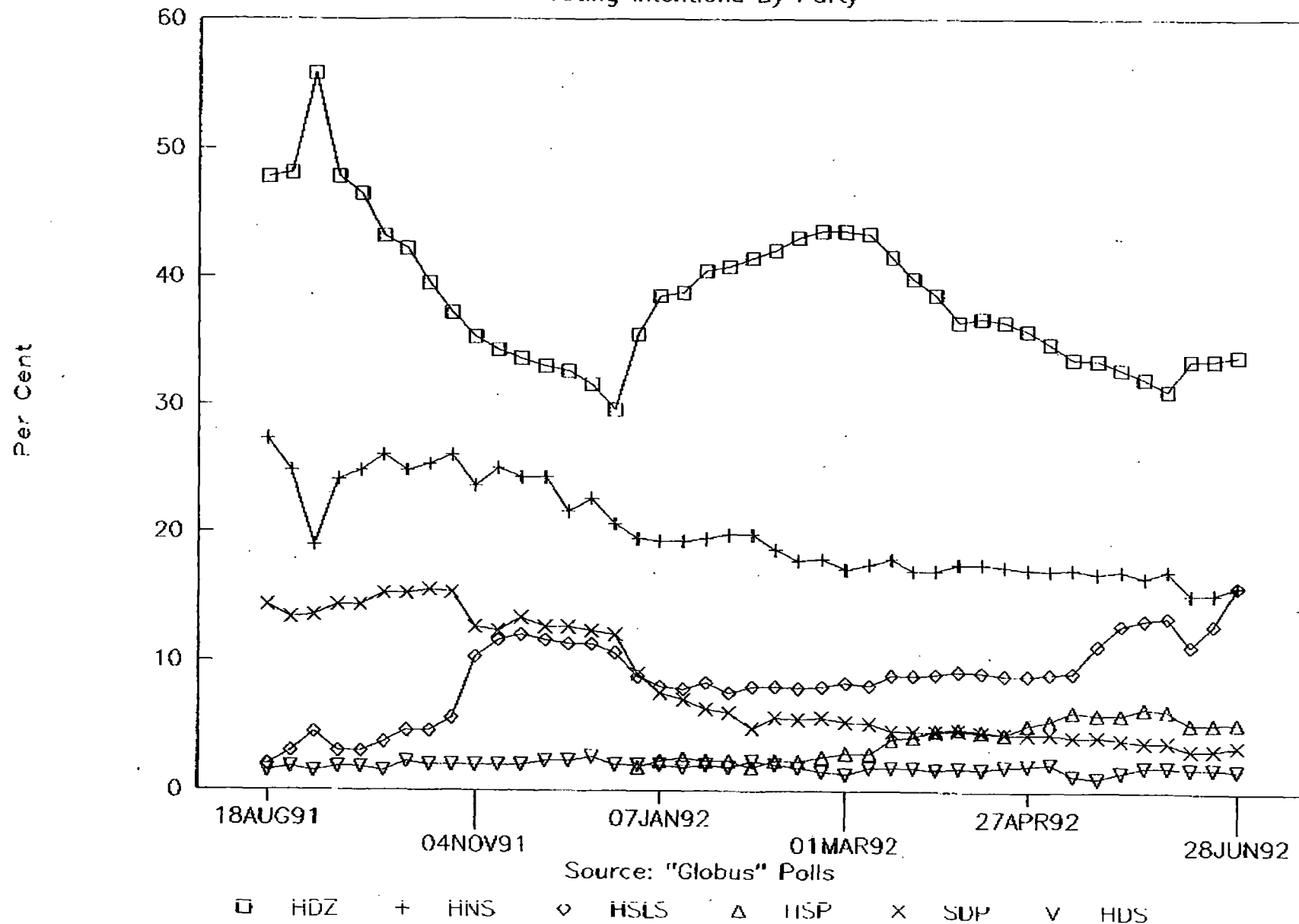
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2. IT APPEARS LIKELY THAT THERE WILL BE A RUN-OFF ELECTION. ALTHOUGH LEADING BY SIGNIFICANT MARGIN, TUDJMAN IS WELL SHORT OF 50 PER CENT PLUS ONE VOTE REQUIRED TO WIN IN FIRST ROUND.

# Electoral Prospects in Croatia

Voting Intentions By Party



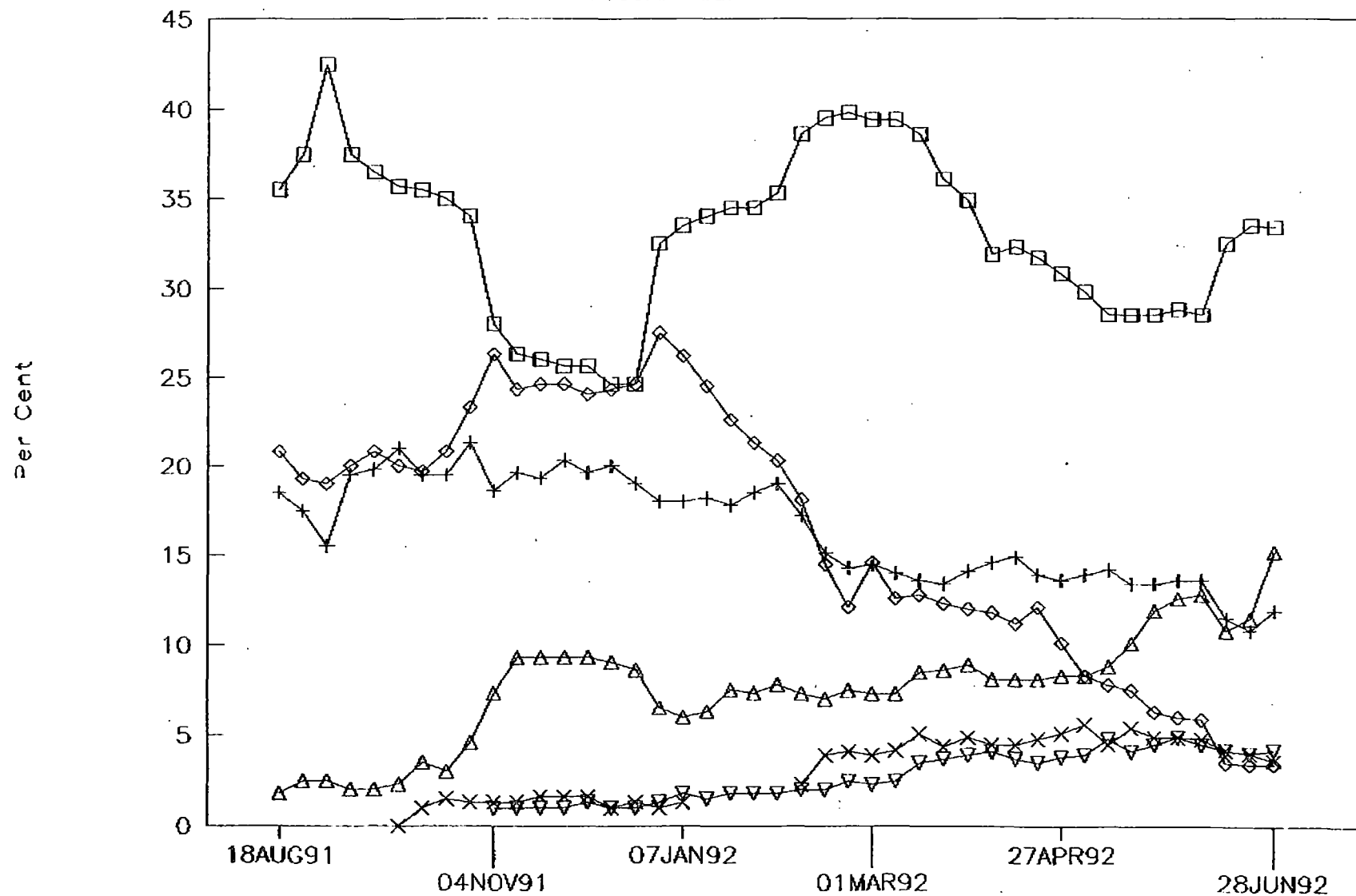
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P.2/3

JUL 04 '92 12:33PM CANMIS ZAGREB

# Electoral Prospects in Croatia

## Presidential Candidates



Source: "Gloбус" Polls

□ FUDJMAN + KUCAR ◇ MESIC △ BUDISA × GREGURIC ▽ PARAGA

P.3/3

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**REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**  
**THE ELECTIONS COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

FILE: 013-03/92-01/05  
Number: 56805-92-62  
Zagreb, July 4, 1992

On the basis of Article 24, Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Act relating to the election of the President of the Republic of Croatia (*Narodne novine* No. 22/92) and of Article 33, Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Act relating to the election of Representatives for the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (*Narodne novine* No. 22/92 and 27/92), the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia decrees

**OBLIGATORY INSTRUCTIONS NO. VIII**  
**RELATING TO THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF OBSERVERS AS**  
**WELL AS TO PROCEDURES FOR OBSERVING THE**  
**OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR**  
**CONDUCTING ELECTIONS**

1. A registered political party which has put forward a candidate for the post of president of the Republic of Croatia may appoint observers for all election agencies competent to conduct elections for president of the Republic of Croatia (the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia, the commune elections commissions and their electoral committees).

A political party which has nominated a nation-wide slate of candidates for the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia may appoint observers to all election agencies competent to conduct elections for representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia, the commune elections commissions and their electoral committees).

A political party which has nominated a candidate for the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia in electoral districts in which one representative is elected, but which has not submitted a nation-wide slate, may appoint observers only for those elections commissions of the electoral districts and electoral committees of those electoral districts in which they have nominated a candidate, as well as for the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia.

[Page 2 of the Serbocroatian text]

2. A candidate for the office of president of the Republic Croatia or a candidate for the office of representative in the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia may not be an observer.

3. All elections commissions and all electoral committees are obliged, in conformity with the Law and within the limits and in the manner prescribed by these Obligatory Instructions, to enable observers to observe and follow their operations.

4. The operations of an elections commission of the Republic of Croatia may be observed and followed at one and the same time by a maximum number of five observers from the political parties.

The operations of other electoral agencies may be observed and followed at one and the same time by a maximum number of three observers from the political parties.

5. The operations of an electoral agency may be observed by only one observer from an individual political party.

Observers from political parties shall determine by agreement which of them shall be present at the operations of the electoral agencies.

If the observers are not able to reach an agreement, under the terms of Paragraph 2 of this Clause, a member of the electoral agency whose operations are to be observed shall determine by the drawing of lots bearing the names of the political parties which observer shall be present at the operations of the electoral agency.

6. Observers appointed to be present at the operations of electoral agencies observe and follow the operations of these agencies in the name of all parties and are authorized and obliged to inform the representative of each party seeking information in this regard of their comments relating to irregularities in the operations and other remarks.

Observers are authorized to inform the chairman of the electoral agency of their comments relating to irregularities in the operations of the electoral agencies and of other remarks.

7. Observers may be present at the operations of elections commissions when the latter hold meetings.

Observers may also be present at the operations of the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia when decisions are taken with regard to objections to campaign conduct and the conduct of elections.

[Page 3 of the Serbocroatian text]

8. Observers from the political parties may remain on the premises where polling is taking place and may be present during the operations of electoral committees during voting, ballot counting and confirmation of voting results.

9. Observers from the political parties may not obstruct the operations of electoral agencies.

Observers who are present during voting may not converse with voters who are proceeding to vote nor may they make observations or objections with regard to the operations of the electoral committees or in any other manner seek to influence them.

10. The chairman of an electoral agency shall remove an observer or all observers if, after a verbal warning, they continue to interfere with the work of the electoral agency.

11. An observer is obliged to present an authorization from the political party which has appointed him/her to the electoral agency whose operations he is to observe.

[Official seal]  
Elections Commission  
of the Republic of Croatia

CHAIRMAN  
Zlatko Crnić [signed]



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
THE ELECTIONS COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

FILE: 013-03/92-01/05  
Number: 56605-92-62/1  
Zagreb, July 18, 1992

On the basis of Article 22, Paragraph 1, Clause 2, and Paragraph 2 of the Act relating to the election of the President of the Republic of Croatia (*Narodne novine* No. 22/92) and of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Clause 2, and Paragraph 2 of the Act relating to the election of Representatives for the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (*Narodne novine* No. 22/92 and 27/92), the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia decrees

AN AMENDMENT TO OBLIGATORY INSTRUCTIONS No. VIII

Foreign observers

1. The obligatory instructions of the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia No. VIII relating to the rights and duties of observers, as well as to procedures for observing the operations of agencies responsible for conducting elections also apply to foreign observers.
2. Clauses 4 and 5 of Obligatory Instructions No. VIII, which limit the number of observers who may observe and follow the operations of an individual elections agency at one and the same time do not apply to foreign observers.
3. A foreign observer is obliged to submit his/her authorization from the Elections Commission of the Republic of Croatia, which confirms his status as a foreign observer, to the elections agency whose operations he is to observe.

[Official seal]  
Elections Commission  
of the Republic of Croatia

CHAIRMAN  
Zlatko Crnic [signed]

REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA  
IZBORNA KOMISIJA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE

Klasa: 013-03/92-01/05

Ur. broj: 56605-92-62

Zagreb, 4. srpnja 1992.

Na temelju članka 24. stavak 4. i 5. Zakona o izboru predsjednika Republike Hrvatske ("Narodne novine" br. 22/92) i članka 33. stavak 4. i 5. Zakona o izborima zastupnika u Sabor Republike Hrvatske ("Narodne novine" br. 22/92 i 27/92), Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske propisuje

OBVEZATNE UPUTE BR. VIII

O PRAVIMA I DUŽNOSTIMA PROMATRAČA KAO I O NAČINU  
PROMATRANJA RADA TIJELA ZA PROVODJENJE IZBORA

1. Registrirana politička stranka koja je predložila kandidata za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske može odrediti promatrače za sva izborna tijela nadležna za provođenje izbora za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske (Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske, općinske izborne komisije i njihovi birački odbori).

Politička stranka koja je predložila državnu listu kandidata za Zastupnički dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske može odrediti promatrače za sva izborna tijela nadležna za provođenje izbora za zastupnike u Sabor Republike Hrvatske (Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske, izborne komisije izbornih jedinica i njihovi birački odbori).

Politička stranka koja je predložila kandidata za Zastupnički dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske u izbornim jedinicama u kojima se bira jedan zastupnik, a nije predložila državnu listu, može odrediti promatrače samo za one izborne komisije izbornih jedinica i biračke odbore tih izbornih jedinica u kojima je predložila kandidata, kao i za izbornu komisiju Republike Hrvatske.

2. Kandidat za predsjednika Republike Hrvatske odnosno kandidat za zastupnika u Zastupnički dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske ne može biti promatrač.

3. Sve izborne komisije i svi birački odbori dužni su, u skladu sa zakonom i u granicama i na način propisan ovim Obvezatnim uputama, omogućiti promatračima promatranje i praćenje svog rada.

4. Rad Izborne komisije Republike Hrvatske mogu istovremeno promatrati i pratiti najviše pet promatrača političkih stranaka.

Rad svih ostalih izbornih tijela mogu istovremeno promatrati i pratiti najviše tri promatrača političkih stranaka.

5. Rad izbornog tijela može promatrati samo jedan promatrač pojedine političke stranke.

Promatrači političkih stranaka sporazumno će odrediti koji će od njih prisustvovati radu izbornih tijela.

Ako promatrači ne mogu postići sporazum iz stavka 2. ove točke, promatrače koji će prisustvovati radu izbornog tijela odredit će ždriježor član izbornog tijela čiji se rad promatra, izvlačenjem listića s nazivima političkih stranaka.

6. Promatrači određeni da prisustvuju radu izbornih tijela promatraju i prate njihov rad u ime svih stranaka, pa su ovlašteni i dužni svoja zapažanja o nepravilnostima u radu i druge primjedbe priopćiti predstavniku svake stranke koja o tome traži obavještenje.

Promatrači su ovlašteni priopćiti svoja zapažanja o nepravilnostima u radu izbornih tijela i druge primjedbe predsjedniku izbornog tijela.

7. Promatrači mogu prisustvovati radu izbornih komisija kad one održavaju sjednice.

Promatrači mogu prisustvovati radu Izborne komisije Republike Hrvatske i kad se rješava o prigovorima u postupku kandidiranja i u postupku izbora.

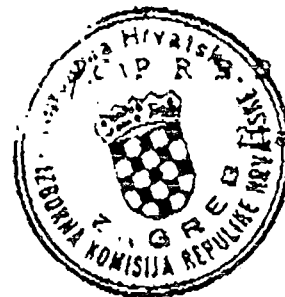
8. Promatrači političkih stranaka mogu boraviti u prostoriji u kojoj se glasuje i prisustvovati radu biračkih odbora za vrijeme glasovanja; prebrojavanja glasačkih listića i utvrđivanja rezultata glasovanja.

9. Promatrači političkih stranaka nesmiju ometati rad izbornih tijela.

Promatrači koji prisustvuju glasovanju nesmiju razgovarati s biračima koji su pristupili glasovanju niti im iznositi svoja zapažanja ili prigovore o radu biračkih odbora ili na drugi način na njih utjecati.

10. Predsjednik izbornog tijela udaljit će promatrača ili sve promatrače ako nakon ustene opomene nastave ometati rad izbornog tijela.

11. Promatrač je dužan izbornom tijelu čiji će rad promatrati predočiti uvjerenje političke stranke koja ga je odredila.



REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA  
IZBORNA KOMISIJA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE

Klasa: 013-03/92-01/05  
Ur broj: 56605-92-62/1  
Zagreb 18. srpnja 1992.

Na temelju članka 22. stavak 1. točka 2. i stavka 2. Zakona o izboru predsjednika Republike Hrvatske ("Narodne novine" br. 22/92) i članka 31. stavak 1. točka 2. i stavka 2. Zakona o izborima zastupnika u Sabor Republike Hrvatske ("Narodne novine" br. 22/92 i 27/92), Izborna komisija Republike Hrvatske propisuje

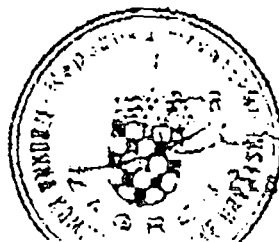
DOPUNJ OBVEZATNIH UPUTA br. VIII.

Inozemni promatrači

1. Obvezatne upute Izborne komisije Republike Hrvatske br. VIII. o pravima i dužnostima promatrača kao i o načinu promatranja rada tijela za provođenje izbora primjenjuju se i na inozemne promatrače.


2. Na inozemne promatrače ne primjenjuju se točka 4. i točka 5. Obvezatnih uputa br. VIII., kojima se ograničava broj promatrača koji mogu istovremeno promatrati i pratiti rad pojedinog izbornog tijela.

3. Inozemni promatrač je dužan izbornom tijelu čiji će rad promatrati predložiti uvjerenje Izborne komisije Republike Hrvatske kojim mu je utvrđen status inozemnog promatrača.



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Stanko Crnić

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7. Originator - Demandeur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MS. <b>PIERRE GUIMOND</b>		8. Position title - Titre du poste <b>DESK OFFICER</b>		9. Area code Ind. rég. <b>613</b>		Tel. no. - N° de tél. <b>992 0606</b>	
10. No. - N° <b>125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario</b>		Room - Pièce		City - Ville		Postal Code postal <b>K1A 0G2</b>	
11. Author or Resource person (if different from Box 7) - Auteur ou personne-ressource (si différent de Case 7) <input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MS.				12. Area code Ind. rég.		Tel. no. - N° de tél.	
13. Document title or description - Titre ou description du document <b>CROATIAN REGS FOR ELECTION OBSERVERS</b>				14. Date submitted - Soumise le Y-A <b>912</b> M <b>017</b> D-J <b>210</b>		15. Tentative return Retour souhaité le Y-A <b>912</b> M <b>017</b> D-J <b>212</b>	
16. LANGUAGES - LANGUES Source - Départ <b>CROATIAN</b>		Target - Arrivée <b>ENGLISH</b>		17. DELIVERY OF TRANSLATION - MODE DE LIVRAISON <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Call for pick-up Téléphonez pour faire prendre la traduction		18. REFERENCE MATERIAL DOCUMENTS DE RÉFÉRENCE <input type="checkbox"/> Included Inclus <input type="checkbox"/> Not included but list attached Non inclus mais liste ci-jointe	
19. Intended use DESTINATION <b>1</b>		20. IF TEXT IS A CONTINUATION OF OR AN AMENDMENT TO A PREVIOUS TRANSLATION, ENTER ORIGINAL REQUEST NUMBER AND DATE SUBMITTED. SIL S'AGIT D'UNE MODIFICATION OU DE LA SUITE D'UNE TRADUCTION ANTÉRIEURE, INSCRIRE LE NUMÉRO ET LA DATE DE CETTE DEMANDE.		21. Special instructions - Instructions spéciales <input type="checkbox"/> Translate indicated changes only Ne traduire que les modifications indiquées		22. SIGNING AUTHORITY FONDE DE POUVOIRS DE SIGNATURE <b>LORENZ FRIEDLAENDER</b>	
23. SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNICAL TEXT IN A NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGE TEXTE SCIENTIFIQUE OU TECHNIQUE EN LANGUE NON OFFICIELLE		24. TYPE OF DOCUMENT - NATURE DU DOCUMENT <input type="3"/> Correspondence Correspondance <input type="6"/> Circular or directive Circulaire ou directive <input type="7"/> Job description Description de fonctions <input type="1"/> Report Rapport		25. REMARKS - OBSERVATIONS		26. Date received - Reçue le Y-A M D-J	
27. Intended use DESTINATION <b>1</b>		28. PRIORITY - PRIORITÉ <input type="1"/> <input type="2"/> <input type="3"/> <input type="4"/> <input type="5"/>		29. Target return date Date cible de retour Y-A M D-J		30. Specialty code(s) - Code(s) de spécialité	
31. Tentative - Provisionnel		32. NO. OF WORDS NOMBRE DE MOTS <b>1000</b>		33. Final - Définitif		34. Date returned to client Date de retour au client Y-A M D-J	
35. TRANSLATION - TRADUCTION Unit - Service Y-A M D-J		36. File number - Référence		37. No. of documents Nbre de documents		38. Cancellation date Date d'annulation Y-A M D-J	
39. Revision - Révision		40. Typing - Transcription		41. Proofreading - Relecture		42. REQUEST NUMBER N° DE LA DEMANDE <b>4465124</b>	

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29. RECEPTION - RÉCEPTION Unit - Service Y-A M D-J		30. Target return date Date cible de retour Y-A M D-J		31. Specialty code(s) - Code(s) de spécialité	
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41. Typing - Transcription		42. Proofreading - Relecture		43. REQUEST NUMBER N° DE LA DEMANDE <b>4465124</b>	



Secretary of State—Secrétariat d'État

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DIRECTION DE LA  
TRADUCTION MULTILINGUE  
BUREAU DE LA TRADUCTION

Client's No. N° du client	Department/ Ministère  EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	Division/Branch Division/Direction  RBD / RBR	City Ville  OTTAWA
Bureau No. N° du Bureau  4465124	Language Langue  SERBOCROATIAN	Translator Traducteur  W RITCHFORD	



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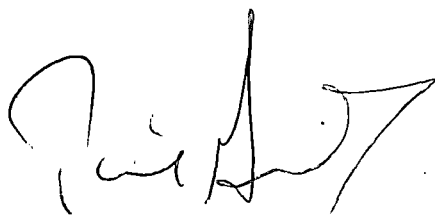
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--- ELECTIONS CROATIE

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2. CENTRE DES TELECON, SVP TRANSMETTRE PAR FAX 2/2 PAGES EN  
ANNEXE.

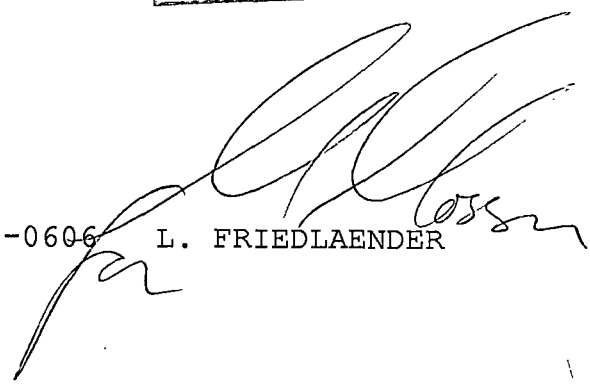
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P. GUIMOND RBR

992-0606

L. FRIEDLAENDER



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Canada

2/3

CC. RWR  
External Affairs and International Trade Canada

XDC/A.Advokaat/992-0889  
Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada

file diary circ

OTTAWA, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

July 3, 1992

Mr. Andre Fistonic  
Representative  
Office of the Republic of Croatia  
116 Albert Street, Suite 406  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5G3

Dear Mr. Fistonic,

On behalf of Mme Lucas, I should like to respond to your letter of 25 June 1992 concerning the participation of persons resident in Canada in the Croatian general elections. Taking your questions in order:

1. Canada has no objection to Canadian residents voting in Croatian general elections.

2/3. In the absence of a Croatian Embassy or Consulate in Canada, there would be no objection to the establishment of a polling station in the Office of the Republic of Croatia and to the establishment of a reasonable number of polling stations in community centres and similar locations where the presence of potential eligible electors would make this desirable.

4. Canada would neither encourage nor discourage the participation of Canadian citizens in Croatian elections (presumably those who also hold Croatian citizenship and are therefore entitled to vote in Croatian elections).

5. It would not be considered appropriate for a representative of the Republic of Croatia or persons associated with the Office to be involved in an election campaign, although it would, of course, be acceptable for the Representative or his staff to make the fact of the election known, along with such related aspects as eligibility criteria, the location of the polling

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stations, and other practical questions of this nature.

3/3

We would also expect that the election campaign would be conducted in a very low-key manner, and that political parties involved in the elections would tailor their activities accordingly.

I hope this provides you with the information you require, but please do not hesitate to call me if you have further questions.

Yours sincerely,

W.R. Bowden  
Director  
Diplomatic Corps Services  
Office of Protocol

CC. ROR  
External Affairs and International Trade Canada



XDC/A. Advokaat/992-0889  
Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada

*Can Rep Zagreb*

*File diary care*

OTTAWA, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

July 3, 1992

Mr. Andre Fistonic  
Representative  
Office of the Republic of Croatia  
116 Albert Street, Suite 406  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5G3

ACC	DATE
FILE	DOSSIER
20-CROATIA-1911	A7
LOC	
11-11	

Dear Mr. Fistonic,

On behalf of Mme Lucas, I should like to respond to your letter of 25 June 1992 concerning the participation of persons resident in Canada in the Croatian general elections. Taking your questions in order:

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Yours sincerely,



W.R. Bowden  
Director  
Diplomatic Corps Services  
Office of Protocol

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REF HANSON/MOSSER TELCON 30JUN92

---CROATIA: ELECTIONS: NON-RESIDENT VOTING

ASSISTANT FORMIN RESPONSIBLE FOR RELATIONS WITH CDA HAS ASKED FOR

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION THAT CDN LAW DOES NOT/NOT PROHIBIT VOTING IN

CROATIAN ELECTIONS BY CDN-CROATIAN DUAL CITIZENS. VOTING

ARRANGEMENTS WOULD BE MADE AT CROATIAN OFFICES AND COMMUNITY CENTRES

IN CDA.

2.PLS ADVISE.

UUU/560 020940Z QLGR0188

*Answered  
by Jeff div.*

*Longy.*  
*Pls. coordinate  
reply.  
Guimond/992-0606*

JUL -2 1992

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FM ZAGRB QLGR0188 02JUL92

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IMUP IMH IND INP INE IDD IDS CPP JFX JLO JPO

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IN CDA.

2.PLS ADVISE.

UUU/560 020940Z QLGR0188

FILE	DATE
20-CROATIA-19	DOSSIER
LOC	NC

JUL 01 '92 07:58AM CANMIS ZAGREB

P.1/3

SPECIAL MISSION OF CANADA - MISSION SPECIALE DU CANADA  
HOTEL ESPLANADE TEL# 38-41-425-150/435-666x123  
MIHANOVICVA 1, FAX# 38-41-425-181  
41000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

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DISTR MINA MINP USS RGB RBD RBRD RGP RBT RGZ RWD RWR IFB IMD IMUP IMH

IND INP INE IDD CPP JFX JLA JLO JPO

REF: MYTEL QLGR0186 29JUN92

---CROATIA: PINK ZONES

FOLLOWING IS FURTHER MATERIAL FROM CROATIAN INFO MINISTRY CONCERNING  
ETHNIC COMPOSTION OF POPULATION IN DRNIS AREA OF PINK ZONE.

ACC	DATE
FILE	DESS.
20-Croatia 19	
LOC	RE
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In response to recent statements by United Nations Secretary General, UNPROFOR Commander Brig. General J. K. Rob, and international media who repeatedly referred to the District of Drniš, in the "pink zone", as a Serbian majority area, the Croatian Ministry of Information wishes to clarify the matter by presenting the following map and graph. Special emphasis has been put on the Miljevci region, which the Croatian Army liberated last week.

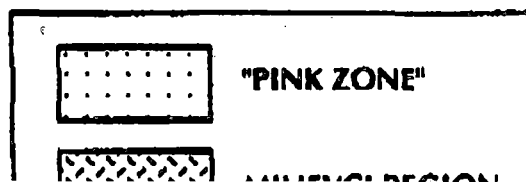
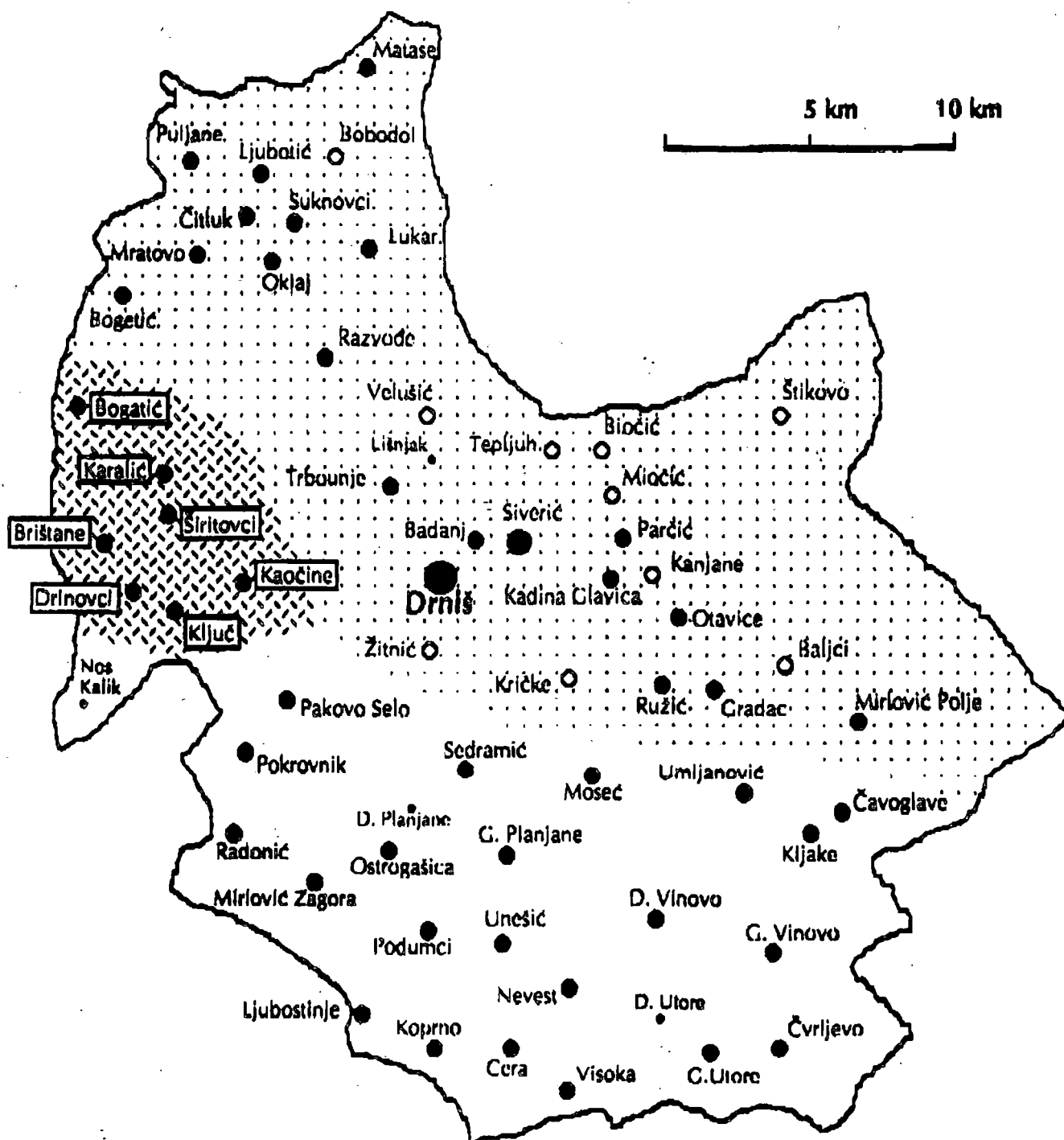
### DISTRICT OF DRNIŠ

AREA (SQ. KM.)	TOTAL POPULATION	CROATS TOTAL	%	SERBS TOTAL	%	OTHERS TOTAL	%
<b>OCCUPIED REGIONS - "PINK ZONE":</b>							
MA'ASE	172	165	95.9%	3	1.7%	4	2.3%
BORODOL	182	30	16.5%	149	81.9%	3	1.6%
LUKAR	214	199	93.0%	10	4.7%	5	2.3%
LUJBOVAC	113	112	99.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
SUNNOVCI	162	153	94.4%	6	3.7%	3	1.9%
PULJANE	159	154	96.9%	0	0.0%	5	3.1%
ČITLUK	272	272	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKLAJ	485	462	95.3%	4	0.8%	19	3.9%
MRATOVO	204	183	90%	17	8.3%	4	2.0%
BOGETIC	190	190	100.0%	0	0.0%	10	2.0%
RAZVODE	507	337	66.5%	160	31.6%	10	2.0%
VELJUSC	275	122	44.4%	147	53.5%	6	2.2%
LISNJAK	17	16	94.1%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%
TRBOUNJE	487	482	99.0%	1	0.2%	4	0.8%
BADANI	418	401	95.9%	12	2.9%	5	1.2%
DRNIŠ	4553	3447	74.1%	1021	21.9%	185	4.0%
TERPUH	433	64	14.8%	360	83.1%	9	2.1%
BIOCIC	401	2	0.5%	378	94.3%	21	5.2%
MIOCIC	415	10	2.4%	402	96.9%	3	0.7%
STIKOVO	360	30	8.3%	324	90.0%	14	1.4%
SIVERIC	992	881	88.8%	97	9.8%	7	2.7%
PARGIC	258	251	97.3%	0	0.0%	10	2.0%
KADINA GLAVICA	510	362	71.0%	138	27.1%	0	0.0%
KANJANE	233	20	8.6%	213	91.4%	10	3.5%
OTAVICE	283	271	95.8%	2	0.7%	4	0.9%
BALCI	470	13	2.8%	453	96.4%	8	1.7%
MIROVIC POJE	477	281	58.9%	188	39.4%	8	1.9%
GRADAC	412	396	96.1%	8	1.9%	7	1.5%
RUZIC	463	358	77.3%	98	21.2%	11	2.2%
KRCKE	717	261	36.4%	445	62.1%	11	1.5%
ZITNIK	510	242	47.5%	257	50.4%	11	2.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15444</b>	<b>10167</b>	<b>65.8%</b>	<b>4894</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

<b>MILJEVCI REGION:</b>							
KLUJC	300	300	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
IDRIHOVCI	471	465	98.7%	3	0.6%	3	0.6%
BRESTANE	420	411	97.9%	2	0.5%	7	1.7%
BROGATIC	104	91	87.5%	13	12.5%	0	0.0%
KARALIC	165	161	97.6%	1	0.6%	3	1.8%
SIRTOVCI	338	338	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KAOCINE	392	387	98.7%	0	0.0%	5	1.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2190</b>	<b>2153</b>	<b>98.3%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

SOURCE: 1991 CENSUS - THE CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ZAGREB)

## DISTRICT OF DRNIŠ



**ACTION  
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SPECIAL MISSION OF CANADA - MISSION SPECIALE DU CANADA  
HOTEL ESPLANADE TEL# 38-41-425-150/435-666x123  
MIHANOVICEVA 1, FAX# 38-41-425-181  
41000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

**\* \* \* FACSIMILE/TÉLÉCOPIE \* \* \***

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BH CEOOTT/GOULD DE OTT

DISTR MINA MINP USS RGB RBD RBRD RGP RBT RGZ RWD RWR IFB IMD IMUP IMH

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REF: MYTEL QLGR0126 27MAY92

---CROATIA: ELECTIONS

FOLLOWING IS COPY OF PRESS RELEASE ON ANNOUNCEMENT OF ELECTIONS 02AUG  
FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND PRESIDENT. AS ANTICIPATED, UN IS  
EXPECTED TO GUARANTEE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS IN UNPAS.

*Can*

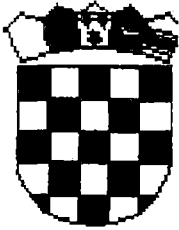
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20-CROATIA-19  
NC

JUN 29 1992



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION  
41000 Zagreb, Opatička 8  
Tel: (041) 445 661 Fax: 433 988

No. 275

June 26, 1992

## PRESS RELEASE

### PARLIAMENTARY AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN CROATIA TO BE HELD IN AUGUST, UNPROFOR ASKED TO GUARANTEE ELECTIONS IN UNPA'S

On Wednesday night, Croatian President Dr. Franjo Tudjman announced parliamentary elections for the House of Representatives, which will take place on Sunday August 2, 1992. The Croatian government announced presidential elections will be held the same day. President Tudjman explained that these elections will be organized according to the new electoral law, which was stipulated by the new Croatian Constitution to be passed within a year the present parliament was formed, that is, by the end of 1991. This delay, said President Tudjman, was brought about by the aggression against Croatia by the Yugoslav communist army, Serbia and Montenegro.

Petitions for presidential candidates will have to have 10,000 signatures, while potential representatives will have to collect 400 signatures. The deadline for the conclusion of electoral slates has been set for midnight of July 6, 1992, the State Electoral Committee announced on Thursday.

By next week, UNPROFOR will answer a Croatian enquiry on how the UN force plans to guarantee polling in the United Nations-protected areas (UNPAs), stated the Committee chairman at a press conference in Zagreb on Thursday. Mr Crnić said that if displaced people are unable to vote in the UNPAs, they will vote in the places of their current residence. In addition, he said he also hoped that the elections would be organized in occupied areas of Croatia which are outside the UNPAs, the so-called pink areas, which the Yugoslav Army and Serbian forces are supposed to leave according to the UN peace plan.

The President of the Republic will be elected for five years by a majority vote. The 124 representatives in the House of Representatives will be elected for four years; 64 of them by majority vote and 60 by proportional vote. The ethnic minorities which participate with more than 8% in the total population of Croatia will be represented according to their proportion in the population of Croatia. Other ethnic minorities will have the right to elect a minimum of 5 representatives. The total number of representatives can be enhanced in order to achieve proper representation of ethnic minorities in the parliament.

The elections will be monitored by the Constitutional Court of Croatia. Any objections to possible irregularities in the elections can be reported to the State Electoral Committee, which will have to respond within 48 hours. Appeals to decisions of the Committee can be submitted to the Constitutional Court, which will also have to rule within 48 hours. Possible objections and appeals will not disturb the electoral proceedings.

Croatian citizens abroad will be able to vote in diplomatic and consular offices of the Republic of Croatia.

- END OF RELEASE -

Secretary of State—Secrétariat d'État

MULTILINGUAL TRANSLATION — DIRECTION DE LA TRADUCTION  
DIRECTORATE MULTILINGUE  
TRANSLATION BUREAU BUREAU DE LA TRADUCTION

Client's No. N° du client --	Department Ministère EXTERNAL	Division/Branch Division/Direction RBD / RBR	City Ville Ottawa
Bureau No. N° du Bureau 4465123	Language Langue Serbo-Croatian	Translator Traducteur MW	

ACC	DATE
FILE 20 - CROATIA - 19	DOSSIER
LOC C7-411	A7

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT ACT

ELECTION OF SABOR REPRESENTATIVES ACT

# **AN ACT RESPECTING THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

## **General Provisions**

### **Article 1**

The president of the Republic of Croatia shall be elected by Croatian citizens who have reached the age of 18 (hereinafter: voters) at a direct election and by secret ballot for a term of 5 years.

### **Article 2**

Croatian citizens who have reached the age of 18 may be elected president of the Republic of Croatia.

### **Article 3**

The election for the president of the Republic of Croatia shall be called by the Government of the Republic of Croatia within a time frame that permits them to be held at least 30 days, but no more than 60 days before the expiry of the current mandate.

In the event that the mandate of the president of the Republic of Croatia expires, as foreseen in Article 97, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution, the Government of the Republic of Croatia shall call an election for the president of the Republic of Croatia so as to permit the election to be held within a period of 60 days from the date on which the former president ceased to fulfill his duties.

### **Article 4**

The date for the election president of the Republic of Croatia shall be set in the resolution for calling an election.

At least 30 days must elapse between the date on which an election for the president of the Republic of Croatia is called and the date on which it is held.

### **Article 5**

In an election for the president of the Republic of Croatia, provisions for the exercise of the voting right by those voters who, at the time of the election, are residing outside the borders of the Republic of Croatia shall be made at diplomatic and consular agencies of the Republic of Croatia and at its offices abroad.

#### **Article 6**

Freedom of choice and secrecy of balloting shall be guaranteed.

No one shall be held to account as a result of voting or as a result of not having voted.

No one shall ask an elector to disclose his or her voting preference.

#### **Nominations**

#### **Article 7**

Candidates for president of the Republic of Croatia may be nominated by political parties registered in the Republic of Croatia or by voters, either individually or as a group.

Two or more political parties registered in the Republic of Croatia may nominate the same candidate.

Political parties shall nominate candidates for president of the Republic of Croatia in the manner prescribed by their statutes or by a special resolution passed in accordance with those statutes.

#### **Article 8**

Candidates for president of the Republic of Croatia shall be those who have been nominated by one or more political parties and seconded by the validly collected signatures of at least 10,000 voters, or who have been nominated by voters on the basis of at least 10,000 of their signatures, validly collected.

#### **Article 9**

In the process for nominating candidates for election of the president of the Republic of Croatia, the signatures of voters shall be collected on the prescribed forms, which shall contain the name and surname, address, and universal ID number of the nominated candidate, and this same information shall be included for each signing voter.

Each voter may, by his signature, support only one candidate for president of the Republic of Croatia.

#### **Article 10**

Nominations for candidates for president of the Republic of Croatia, made in accordance with the conditions and in the manner established in Articles 7, 8, and 9 of this Act, must reach the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia within a period of no more than 12 days from the date on which the election was called.

A declaration by the candidate in which said candidate accepts nomination, notarized by the court, shall be submitted along with the nomination of the candidate, in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

A political party shall submit along with the nomination of a candidate for president of the Republic of Croatia a notarized declaration, signed by the individual who represents the party in accordance with the party statutes, in which it is affirmed that the party has nominated the candidate in accordance with the conditions set out in Article 7, Paragraph 3 of this Act.

#### **Article 11**

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall, within a period of 48 hours from the expiry of the period set out in Article 10, Paragraph 1 of this Act, announce the list of candidates for president of the Republic of Croatia in all daily newspapers in the Republic of Croatia and on Croatian radio and television.

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall, within the period prescribed in the preceding paragraph, send the list of candidates for president of the Republic of Croatia to diplomatic and consular agencies and to offices abroad for public proclamation.

#### **Article 12**

The list of candidates for president of the Republic of Croatia shall contain the names in alphabetical order. Besides the candidates' names, surnames, and universal ID numbers, the name of the party or parties or of the party coalition that nominated the candidate shall be given. If the candidate has been nominated by voters, then "independent candidate" shall be placed next to the candidate's name and surname.

#### **Article 13**

From the date on which the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia announces the list of candidates and up until 24 hours before election day, all of the candidates for president of the Republic of Croatia have the right, under uniform conditions, to put forward and to explain their electoral program and to conduct their election campaign.

#### **Article 14**

During the election campaign, Croatian radio and television must make it possible for every candidate for president of the Republic of Croatia to have equal time to expound his or her election program on its radio and television broadcasts.

All public communications media must permit all candidates for president of the Republic of Croatia to expound their programs and to conduct their election campaigns under equal conditions.

#### **Article 15**

On election day and for the preceding 24 hours, all campaigning and all reporting of previous election results and assessments of the elections results shall be prohibited.



### **Article 16**

A candidate for president of the Republic of Croatia who receives at least 10 per cent of the votes at the election shall have the right to equal reimbursement for the costs of the election campaign.

Funds to cover the reimbursement referred to in the preceding Paragraph shall be provided from the funds for covering the costs of the election.

The amount of the reimbursement referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by the Government of the Republic of Croatia at least 30 days before the date of the election.

## **Elections**

### **Article 17**

The president of the Republic of Croatia, regardless of whether one or more candidates take part in the election, shall be elected by a majority vote of all voters who cast ballots. If no one candidate shall receive such a majority, a runoff election shall be held 14 days later.

If a number of candidates have participated in the election, the two candidates who received the most votes at the first election shall have the right to be in the runoff. If one of the candidates should withdraw, the right to be in the runoff shall devolve to the candidate who is next in terms of the number of votes received.

In the event that only one candidate remains, due to the withdrawal of a candidate that had the right to participate in the runoff election according to the provisions of the preceding Paragraph, the election shall be held.

At the runoff election, the candidate who receives the greatest number of votes from voters who have cast their ballots shall be elected. If the candidates should receive the same number of votes, then there shall be another runoff election.

### **Article 18**

If one of the candidates for president of the Republic should die in the interval between the date on which the list of candidates is announced and a date 48 hours before election day, the political party or parties may nominate a new candidate in his place. In this event, the condition regarding the number of signatures of voters referred to in Article 8 of this Act shall be waived.

If one of the candidates who has the right to participate in a runoff election should die in the interval between the date of the initial balloting at which no one candidate received a majority as referred to in Article 17, Paragraph 1 of this Act and the date of the runoff election, then the entire electoral process shall be repeated.

### **Article 19**

In the event that an election for president of the Republic of Croatia should be repeated in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of this Act, the candidates for president of the Republic of Croatia shall have, during the interval between the date of the initial balloting and a date 24 hours before the runoff election, the right to put forward their election program and to conduct their election campaign as set out in Articles 13 and 14 of this Act.

### **Agencies for Conducting the Election**

#### **Article 20**

The agencies responsible for conducting the election for president of the Republic of Croatia shall be the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia, the commune election commissions, and the electoral committees.

Only an individual who enjoys the right to vote shall be a member of an election commission or an electoral committee or a substitute member of said agencies.

The members of election commissions and their substitutes must be qualified jurists, who may not be members of any political party.

The members of electoral committees and their substitutes may not be members of any political party.

#### **Article 21**

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall consist of a president and four members, each of whom shall have a substitute, who shall be named by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia from among judges of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia and from among other outstanding jurists.

A commune election commission shall consist of a president and two members, each of whom shall have a substitute, who shall be named by the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia from among judges or other jurists.

#### **Article 23**

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia:

1. shall be in charge of the legal preparations for and the conduct of the election for president of the Republic of Croatia;
2. shall name the members of the commune election commissions and shall provide the instructions necessary to the work of the commune election commissions and electoral committees;

3. shall prescribe the forms employed in the process of preparing and conducting the election;
4. shall oversee the work of the commune election commissions;
5. shall compose the slate of candidates for president of the Republic of Croatia on the basis of the valid nominations of candidates;
6. shall oversee the validity of the election campaign in accordance with this Act;
7. shall announce the results of the election for president of the Republic of Croatia; and,
8. shall perform other tasks required by this Act.

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia must announce the instructions necessary to the work of the commune election commissions and the electoral committees in all daily newspapers in the Republic of Croatia and on Croatian radio and television.

### Article 23

The commune election commissions:

1. shall be in charge of the legal conduct of the election at the polling stations within its jurisdiction;
2. shall establish the polling stations;
3. shall name the electoral committees;
4. shall carry out all of the technical preparations necessary to the conduct of the election within its jurisdiction, according to the obligatory instructions of the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia;
5. shall collect and count the results of balloting at the polling stations within the jurisdiction of the commune and shall submit them to the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia in the manner and within the period determined by the latter; and,
6. shall perform other tasks required by this Act.

### Article 24

The electoral committees shall directly provide for balloting at the election for president of the Republic of Croatia and shall ensure the validity and secrecy of balloting.

An electoral committee shall be named for each location at which votes shall be cast. The electoral committee shall be composed of a president and two members. Substitutes shall be appointed for the president and the members of the committee.

The commune election commission shall name the members and substitute members of the electoral committee at least five days before the date for the election of the president of the Republic of Croatia.

Registered political parties that have nominated candidates for the election for president of the Republic of Croatia may appoint observers who shall follow the work of the agencies for conducting the election.

The Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia shall, in its necessary instructions, confirm the rights and duties of observers and the manner of observing the work of the agencies for conducting the election.

### **Conduct of the Election**

#### **Article 25**

Balloting at the election for president of the Republic of Croatia shall be carried out at polling stations on the territory of the Republic of Croatia and, in accordance with Article 5 of this Act, at Croatian diplomatic and consular agencies and offices abroad.

Each polling station shall be given an ordinal number.

At least five days before the date of the election the Election Commission of the Republic of Croatia, for polling stations abroad, and the common election commissions, for the territory of the Republic of Croatia, shall announce where polling stations have been established and the marking that voters shall use in voting at each station.

#### **Article 26**

Polling stations shall be established with regard to the number of voters and with regard to the distance separating them, in such manner that the number of voters at one polling station shall not be such as to create difficulties in balloting within the period that has been established for balloting. Designated space shall be provided for each polling station.

Designated space for balloting shall be so organized as to ensure the secrecy of balloting.

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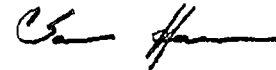
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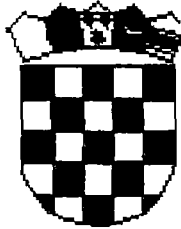
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---CROATIA: ELECTIONS

FOLLOWING IS COPY OF PRESS RELEASE ON ANNOUNCEMENT OF ELECTIONS 02AUG  
FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND PRESIDENT. AS ANTICIPATED, UN IS  
EXPECTED TO GUARANTEE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS IN UNPAS.

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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION  
41000 Zagreb, Opatička 8  
Tel: (041) 445 661 Fax: 433 988

No. 275

June 26, 1992

## PRESS RELEASE

PARLIAMENTARY AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN CROATIA TO BE HELD IN AUGUST,  
UNPROFOR ASKED TO GUARANTEE ELECTIONS IN UNPA'S

On Wednesday night, Croatian President Dr. Franjo Tudjman announced parliamentary elections for the House of Representatives, which will take place on Sunday August 2, 1992. The Croatian government announced presidential elections will be held the same day. President Tudjman explained that these elections will be organized according to the new electoral law, which was stipulated by the new Croatian Constitution to be passed within a year the present parliament was formed, that is, by the end of 1991. This delay, said President Tudjman, was brought about by the aggression against Croatia by the Yugoslav communist army, Serbia and Montenegro.

Petitions for presidential candidates will have to have 10,000 signatures, while potential representatives will have to collect 400 signatures. The deadline for the conclusion of electoral slates has been set for midnight of July 6, 1992, the State Electoral Committee announced on Thursday.

By next week, UNPROFOR will answer a Croatian enquiry on how the UN force plans to guarantee polling in the United Nations-protected areas (UNPAs), stated the Committee chairman at a press conference in Zagreb on Thursday. Mr Crnić said that if displaced people are unable to vote in the UNPAs, they will vote in the places of their current residence. In addition, he said he also hoped that the elections would be organized in occupied areas of Croatia which are outside the UNPAs, the so-called pink areas, which the Yugoslav Army and Serbian forces are supposed to leave according to the UN peace plan.

The President of the Republic will be elected for five years by a majority vote. The 124 representatives in the House of Representatives will be elected for four years; 64 of them by majority vote and 60 by proportional vote. The ethnic minorities which participate with more than 8% in the total population of Croatia will be represented according to their proportion in the population of Croatia. Other ethnic minorities will have the right to elect a minimum of 5 representatives. The total number of representatives can be enhanced in order to achieve proper representation of ethnic minorities in the parliament.

The elections will be monitored by the Constitutional Court of Croatia. Any objections to possible irregularities in the elections can be reported to the State Electoral Committee, which will have to respond within 48 hours. Appeals to decisions of the Committee can be submitted to the Constitutional Court, which will also have to rule within 48 hours. Possible objections and appeals will not disturb the electoral proceedings.

Croatian citizens abroad will be able to vote in diplomatic and consular offices of the Republic of Croatia.

- END OF RELEASE -

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---CROATIA: ELECTION PREPARATIONS

SUMMARY: LEGISLATION WAS PASSED 09APR PROVIDING FOR ELECTIONS TO OFFICE OF PRESIDENT AND TO CROATIAS BICAMERAL PARLIAMENT. FURTHER LEGISLATION REQUIRED FOR ELECTIONS TO SECOND HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, HOUSE OF COUNTIES, HAS STILL NOT/NOT BEEN ENACTED, AND ENACTMENT OF LAW ESTABLISHING COUNTIES THEMSELVES WILL BE NECESSARY BEFORE ELECTION TO SECOND HOUSE CAN BE HELD. PASSAGE OF LATTER LAW MAY HAVE BEEN COMPLICATED BY ENACTMENT OF AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ON MINORITIES, BY WHICH TWO DISTRICTS HAVE BEEN CREATED WHERE SERBS ARE IN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY. INTENTION OF GOVT IS TO HOLD ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (IE AS SOON AS UNPROFOR HAS ASSUMED ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN ALL FOUR UNPAS), WITH ELECTION FOR HOUSE OF COUNTIES TO FOLLOW WITHIN FIVE .../2

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MONTHS. ELECTION OF HOUSE OF COUNTIES WILL BE IMPORTANT NOT/NOT ONLY FOR CROATIAN CONSTITUTION TO COME INTO FULL OPERATION, BUT FOR POLITICAL RIGHTS OF MINORITIES TO BE EXERCISED.

2.REPORT: SABOR SESSION 09APR PASSED TWO PIECES OF ELECTORAL LEGISLATION: LAW ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC, AND LAW ON ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO SABOR (PARLIAMENT). BOTH LAWS PROVIDE FOR DIRECT ELECTIONS BY SECRET VOTE, WITH ELECTORS DEFINED AS CITIZENS OF CROATIA AT LEAST 18/18 YRS OLD. SECRECY OF VOTE AND VOTERS FREEDOM OF DECISION ARE GUARANTEED; VOTERS MAY NOT/NOT BE ASKED TO REVEAL THEIR VOTE, AND MAY NOT/NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR CHOICE.

3.PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS ARE TO TAKE PLACE EVERY 5/5 YRS, WITH WRITS TO BE ISSUED AT LEAST 30/30 AND AT MOST 60/60 DAYS PRIOR TO EXPIRY OF INCUMBENTS MANDATE. ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN MUST RUN AT LEAST 30/30 DAYS.

4.PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES MAY BE NOMINATED BY REGISTERED PARTIES (TWO OR MORE PARTIES MAY NOMINATE SAME CANDIDATE) OR AS INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES BY INDIVIDUAL VOTERS. NOMINATION MUST BE SIGNED BY AT LEAST 10/10 THOUSAND VOTERS, AND SAME VOTER MAY NOT/NOT NOMINATE TWO DIFFERENT CANDIDATES.

5.STATE RADIO AND TV MUST GIVE EQUAL TIME TO ALL CANDIDATES. CAMPAIGNING, AND PUBLICATION OF POLLS AND ESTIMATES, IS FORBIDDEN FOR 24 HRS PRIOR TO VOTE.

.../3



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6.SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE IS ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF VOTES CAST. IF NO/NO CANDIDATE RECEIVES A MAJORITY, RUN-OFF ELECTION IS HELD WITHIN 14/14 DAYS BETWEEN TWO CANDIDATES WHO RECEIVED GREATEST NBR OF VOTES. IN UNLIKELY EVENT THAT THESE TWO RECEIVE EQUAL NBR OF VOTES, RUN-OFF ELECTION IS REPEATED. RESULTS MUST BE PUBLISHED WITHIN 24/24 HRS OF POLLS CLOSING.

7.PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ARE TO TAKE PLACE EVERY 4/4 YRS. CAMPAIGN MUST RUN AT LEAST 30/30 DAYS. NO/NO CANDIDATE MAY RUN FOR BOTH HOUSE OF REPS AND HOUSE OF COUNTIES. ELECTED MEMBERS ARE NOT/NOT SUBJECTED TO LEGALLY-BINDING MANDATE, AND MAY NOT/NOT BE RECALLED. ALTERNATES ARE ELECTED AT SAME TIME AS MEMBERS, AND TAKE OVER IF, UNDER CONDITIONS DEFINED IN LAW, MEMBER IS UNABLE TO FULFIL DUTIES.

8.MEMBERS OF ETHNIC OR NATL MINORITIES REPRESENTING 8/8 PER CENT OR MORE OF POPULATION (IN PRACTICE ONLY SERBS) HAVE RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION IN SABOR ACCORDING TO THEIR PROPORTION OF POPULATION. MINORITIES OF LESS THAN 8/8 PER CENT HAVE RIGHT TO ELECT AT LEAST 5/5 MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPS, ONE EACH FROM: HUNGARIAN; ITALIAN; CZECH AND SLOVAK; RUTHENIAN AND UKRAINIAN; AND GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN MINORITIES.

9.AS WITH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, CANDIDATES (AND ALTERNATES) MAY BE NOMINATED BY REGISTERED PARTIES OR BY INDIVIDUAL VOTERS. CANDIDATES RUNNING IN INDIVIDUAL CONSTITUENCIES MUST BE NOMINATED BY MINIMUM OF 400/400 VOTERS, EXCEPT CANDIDATES NOMINATED TO REPRESENT DESIGNATED .../4

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MINORITIES, IN WHICH CASE 100/100 SIGNATURES ARE REQUIRED. STATE  
LISTS OF CANDIDATES MUST BE SUPPORTED BY TOTAL OF AT LEAST 5000/5000  
SIGNATURES.

10.ABOVE PROVISIONS APPLY GENERALLY TO ELECTIONS FOR BOTH HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES AND HOUSE OF COUNTIES.

11.HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IS TO HAVE 124/124 MEMBERS. 64/64 ARE TO  
BE ELECTED IN SINGLE-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES. 60/60 CONSTITUENCIES ARE  
TO HAVE NEARLY EQUAL NBR OF VOTERS. SEPARATE ELECTIONS ARE HELD FOR  
5/5 MEMBERS REPRESENTING SMALLER MINORITIES. IN THESE ELECTIONS,  
CANDIDATE WITH GREATEST NBR OF VOTES WINS. (NUMBERS CITED IN THIS  
PARA DO NOT/NOT ADD UP, BUT THAT IS HOW THEY APPEAR IN ONLY VERSION  
OF LAW WHICH WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OBTAIN SO FAR.)

12.REMAINING 60/60 MEMBERS ARE ELECTED FROM STATE LISTS BY  
PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION, WITH ENTIRE REPUBLIC CONSIDERED TO BE  
ONE CONSTITUENCY. TOTAL NBR OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE LISTS, DIVIDED  
BY 60/60, EQUALS NBR OF VOTES REQUIRED FOR ONE PR SEAT. SEATS ARE  
ALLOCATED TO LISTS RECEIVING AT LEAST 3/3 PER CENT OF VOTES CAST.  
REMAINDERS ARE RESOLVED IN FAVOUR OF STATE LIST RECEIVING GREATEST  
NBR OF VOTES.

13.IF ELECTIONS DO NOT/NOT RESULT IN REQUIRED NBR OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF MINORITIES BEING ELECTED, NBR OF MEMBERS IN HOUSE OF REPS IS  
INCREASED TO ACHIEVE REQUIRED LEVELS OF REPRESENTATION. EXTRA  
MEMBERS ARE DRAWN FROM UNELECTED CANDIDATES ON STATE LISTS,

.../5

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ACCORDING TO NBR OF VOTES RECEIVED. IF REPRESENTATION REQUIREMENTS CANNOT/NOT BE MET THIS WAY, THEN PRESIDENT IS TO ORDER SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS IN NBR OF INDIVIDUAL ELECTORAL UNITS SUFFICIENT TO REACH REQUIRED LEVELS OF REPRESENTATION.

14.ELECTIONS FOR HOUSE OF COUNTIES (ZUPANIJSKI DOM) ARE TO BE BASED ON EACH COUNTY BEING DIVIDED INTO THREE SINGLE-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES, EACH WITH APPROX EQUAL NBR OF VOTERS. CANDIDATES (AND ALTERNATES, WHO ARE VOTED FOR SEPARATELY) ARE ELECTED BY SIMPLE MAJORITY.

15.GOV'T APPARENTLY INTENDS TO HOLD ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, IE WHEN UNPROFOR HAS ASSUMED ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN ALL FOUR UNPAS, JNA HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM CROATIAN TERRITORY, AND IRREGULARS HAVE BEEN DISARMED. REASON IS SIMPLE: INDEPENDENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION ARE WASTING ELECTORAL ASSETS FOR BOTH PRES TUDJMAN AND CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION PARTY (HDZ). POPULARITY OF BOTH HAS BEEN DECLINING STEADILY SINCE LAST JAN. SOME OPPOSITION LEADERS HAVE EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT PROVISIONS FOR RESOLVING REMAINDERS AND ACHIEVING REQUIRED LEVELS OF MINORITY REPRESENTATION WILL BE USED BY HDZ TO MAXIMISE ITS NBR OF SEATS. 16.MUCH MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE BEFORE ELECTIONS TO HOUSE OF COUNTIES CAN BE HELD. LAW ESTABLISHING COUNTIES HAS BEEN IN NEGOTIATING PROCESS FOR SOME MONTHS NOW, AND BILL HAS ONCE APPEARED ON SABOR AGENDA ONLY TO BE WITHDRAWN. REAL DIFFICULTY APPARENTLY .../6

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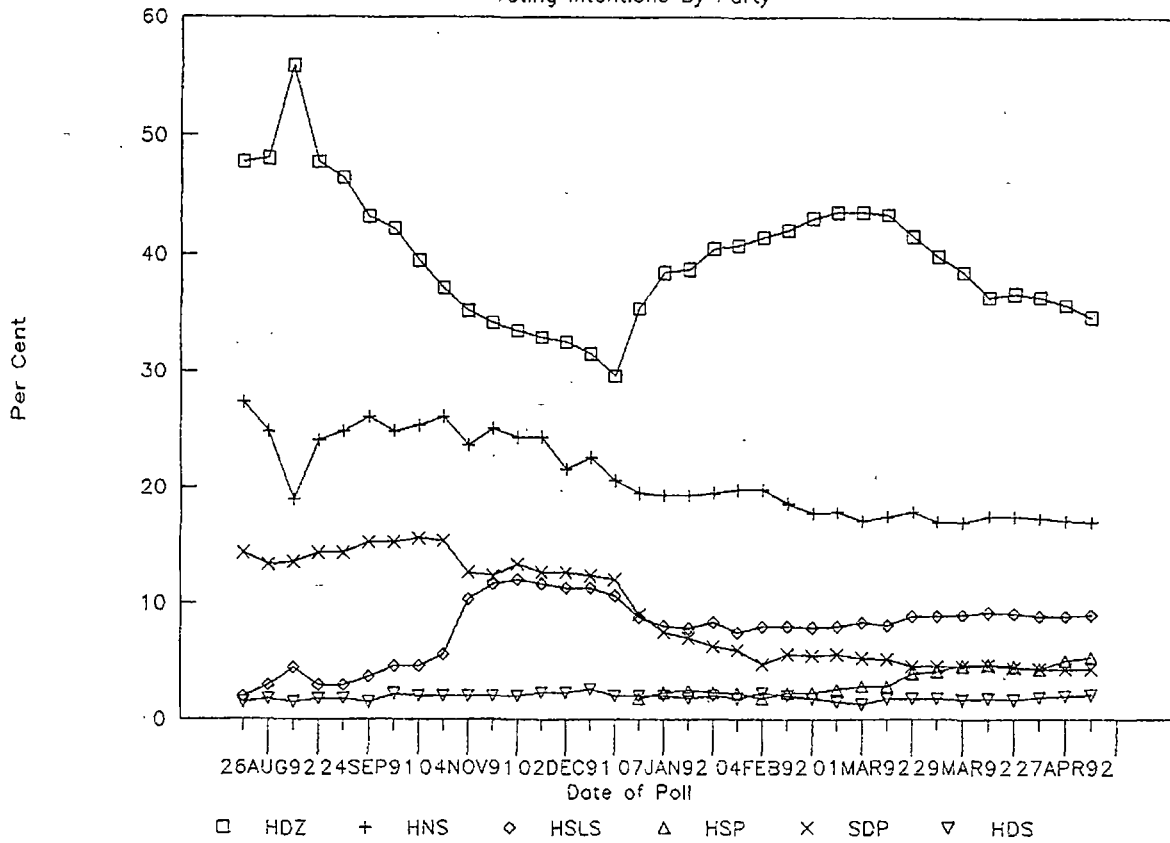
CONTINUES TO BE EXPERIENCED IN GETTING AGREEMENT ON NBR OF  
CONSTITUENCIES, WHICH OPCINE WILL BELONG TO THEM, AND HOW BOUNDARIES  
ARE TO BE DRAWN. RECENTLY-PASSED AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ON  
HUMAN RIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES. THESE CREATE TWO  
DISTRICTS (KOTARI) IN KNIN AND GLINA, WHICH MIGHT WELL BE CONSIDERED  
COUNTIES FOR ELECTORAL PURPOSES, BUT THIS HAS YET TO BE CONFIRMED.  
PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION FOR SERB MINORITY MIGHT WELL DEPEND ON  
IT.

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## Electoral Prospects in Croatia

Voting Intentions By Party



## Electoral Prospects in Croatia

Presidential Candidates

