PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 96/2007

Codification in a single text of the legislation for the election of Members of Parliament

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC

Having regard to:

Article 7 paragraph 4 of Law 2623/1998, “Reorganization of voter lists, organization and voting rights for citizens of other municipalities, modernization of the electoral process and other provisions (GG 139 A), following the recommendation of the Minister of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, we decide:

Sole Article

The current provisions:

1. Of PD 351/2003 “Codifying in a single text of the legislation for the election of MPs” (GG 316 A).
2. **Of Law 3231/2004 "Election of MPs" (GG 45 A) and in particular Articles 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13 and 14.**
3. Of Article 17 paragraph 1 and 2 of Law 3242/2004 "Arrangements for the organization and functioning of the government, the administrative procedure and the Local Government" (GG 102 A).
4. Of Article 35 par. 7 of Law 3274/2004 “Organization and Operation of Local Authorities of the first and second grade” (GG 195 A).
5. Of Article 1 of Law 3434/2006 "Regulation of issues of national, prefectural and municipal elections and arrangement of specific issues" (GG 21 A),

are codified in a single document entitled "Law on the Election of Members of Parliament" as follows:

LAW ON THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

VOL. ONE

CONSTITUENCIES

PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

ELECTORS - ELECTORAL LISTS

CANDIDATE ELIGIBILITY

SECTION A
CONSTITUENCIES
AND PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

Article 1
(1 and Article 11 OF Law 3231/2004)
Constituencies

1. The constituencies for the election of MPs is defined as the Prefecture.

2. Exceptionally, the following are divided:

a) The Prefecture of Athens in five (5) constituencies, namely:

aa) the First Constituency of Athens, consisting of the Municipality of Athens,

bb) the Second Constituency of Athens, comprising the remaining municipalities, which were included in the constituency of the former City of Athens,

cc) the First Constituency of Piraeus, consisting of the Municipality of Piraeus, the Municipality of Spetses and the provinces of Aegina, Kythera Trizinia and Hydra,

dd) the Second Constituency of Piraeus, comprising the remaining municipalities, which were included in the constituency of the former Municipality of Piraeus and the island of Salamina and

ee) the Constituency of the prefecture of Attica and

b) The Thessaloniki Prefecture of two (2) constituencies, namely

aa) the First Constituency of Thessaloniki, comprising the former municipality of Thessaloniki and

bb) the Second Constituency of Thessaloniki, comprising the remainder of the Prefecture of Thessaloniki.

3. Constituencies shall have the administrative limits as in force on January 1 1985.

Article 2
(Article 2 PD 351/2003)

Number of MPs - Parliamentary seats

1. The number of MPs throughout the State shall be three hundred. Of these, two hundred eighty-eight are elected in the constituencies where the respective parliamentary seats are allocated in accordance with paragraphs 2 through 5 of this article. The remaining twelve are elected uniformly throughout the country, according to the process defined in the following article.

2. The number of parliamentary seats per constituency is defined each time based on its legal population, as this appears in the results of the last census, whose official results were published in the Official Gazette.

3. The measure for calculating the number of parliamentary seats per constituency is the quotient of the division of the total number of the State's citizens, as specified in the tables mentioned in the previous paragraph, by the total number of parliamentary seats, as defined in paragraph 1, which are allocated to constituencies.

4. The quotient of the division of the total number of the State's citizens referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, by the electoral measure, referred to in paragraph 3 of same article, is the number of parliamentary seats per constituency.

5. Any seats not yet allocated are added in order, to achieve the total number of two hundred and eighty eight (288) seats, as specified in paragraph 1, in order, to the constituencies that present the largest fraction.

Article 3

(Article 3 PD 351/2003 and Article 11 of Law 3231/2004)

State Votes

1. Nominations of the twelve (12) MPs to be elected uniformly throughout the State are submitted by parties or coalition of parties, establishing its own combinations in at least half the country's constituencies. Persons who are candidates in the same election in any constituency may not submit applications.

2. The proposal of any party or coalition of parties includes at most twelve (12) candidates, states the details specified in paragraph 3 of Article 32 for each candidate proposed and is accompanied by the written acceptance of each of them with affirmation by the same that they have not accepted a nomination in any constituency in the country. The provisions of Article 34 apply to all other issues. The nomination of candidates, referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, of each party or coalition of parties, takes place in accordance with the procedure of Article 35 hereof. The candidates shall be presented in the order they were proposed and designated.

3. The disclosures of combinations and candidates in all constituencies of the country, referred to in Article 39 hereof, should also include all combinations of parties and coalitions of parties that were proclaimed under the preceding paragraph.

4. The valid ballots achieved by each party or coalition of parties throughout the country, are considered as votes cast for the “State candidates’ ballot" of the relevant party or coalition. The number of these appears in all sorting tables and all operations by the election committees and courts of first instance provided by law for the election of MPs.

5. The declaration of MPs elected in accordance with this article is effected by the Court of First Instance of Athens, which receives an extract from the decision of the Supreme Electoral Committee.

6. Candidate MPs not elected in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall be designated as alternates of the "State candidates’ ballot" each party or coalition elected and proclaimed. If the number of alternate MPs is exhausted, the vacated seats are filled by the alternate members of the party or coalition of parties the vacated seats belong το in the constituencies proclaimed in Article 1 hereof and where the party or coalition of parties gathered the largest number of valid votes.

SECTION B

ELECTORS

CHAPTER A

Right to vote

Article 4

(Article 4 PD 351/2003)

Acquisition of right

1. Greek men and women citizens who have completed their eighteenth year of age have a right to vote.

2. For the implementation of the previous paragraph, the date of birth of all those born in any year is January 1.

Article 5

(Article 5 PD 351/2003)

Denial of right

The following are denied their right to vote:

a) Persons who are, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code, under full custodial legal guardianship.

b) Persons who were deprived of this right, due to an irrevocable criminal conviction for any of the crimes defined by the criminal and military criminal code, as long as this deprivation applies.

Article 6

(Article 6 PD 351/2003)

Exercise of the right

1. In any constituency, only those on the electoral lists of municipalities in the constituency have a right to vote.

2. Voting is compulsory.

SECTION C

ELECTORAL ROLL

CHAPTER A

General provisions concerning the electoral register

Article 7

(Article 7 PD 351/2003)

Division of voter lists by municipalities, communities and constituencies

1. The election takes place in each municipality or community only using the voter lists kept at the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and prepared based on the rolls of that municipality.

2. The electoral lists of joined municipalities are still compiled by the former municipality and community.

3. The electoral lists are drawn up by municipalities or constituencies listed in each region's municipalities or constituencies. The establishment of constituencies shall be effected by order of the prefect, upon a proposal by the mayor or community president, in accordance with the procedure set out in PD 8 / 2000.

4. The division of voters into constituencies is based on their address of residence.

Article 8

(Article 8 PD 351/2003 and Article 13 of Law 3231/2004)

General conditions for electoral registration - Omitted voters

1. The electoral lists are drawn up as uniform catalogues without discrimination between men and women.

2. Each voter shall be entered only in the electoral roll of the municipality or community he/she are registered at, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal and Community Code.

3. The voter's registration is mandatory. Each voter is entered only once in the electoral roll.

4. Voters who have not been deprived of their voting rights and are not included due to any other cause, in voting catalogues, exercise their right, until the end of voting, at any polling station of their municipality or village, at their population register or army registry, where are registered.

5. To this end, the concerned Electoral Committee is presented with a certificate showing their registration in the population register or army registry, signed by the mayor, the president of the community or authorised representatives of these institutions.

6. The certificate of the preceding paragraph can only be granted if the above authorities ascertain that the person requesting its issue is not included on the electoral roll of any other municipality in the country. In case of technical failure, the above ascertainment is made with the assistance of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

7.a. Following the exercise of their political rights, the details of the above voters are added to the electoral list of the voting station where they voted.

b. Their final registration in the electoral roll and the assignment of their Special Election Number takes place during their first revision by the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, based on a relevant statement, sent by the relevant municipality within two months of the elections.

8. If this certificate is granted without fulfilling the conditions of paragraphs 2 and 3 hereof, the mayors, the presidents of communities and the instruments authorized by those are responsible for misconduct in accordance with Article 259 of the Criminal Code.

9. Issues of technical or procedural nature, pertaining to the implementation of the present, can be regulated by a decision of the Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, which is published in the Official Gazette.

Article 9

(Article 9 PD 351/2003)

Voter lists Service

1. The responsibility for the preparation of electoral lists in general lies with the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

2. Each Prefecture and District operates an elections office.

CHAPTER B

Registration in voting lists

Article 10

(Article 10 PD 351/2003)

Registration of new voters

1. The Mayor or the Chairman of the Community shall automatically draw up name lists each year, from February 1st until the end of the month, which include all persons enrolled in the population register of the municipality or community, who are allowed to vote under Article 4 hereof.

2. In January of that year, these new voters submit a statement to the constituency, stating the concerned municipality or community they wish to register at. If no declaration is submitted, they are registered at the constituency chosen by the municipality or community based on existing data.

3. These statements are submitted promptly to the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization for their incorporation in the electoral roll files kept there.

Article 11

(Article 11 PD 351/2003)

Special Electoral Number

1. Each voter is assigned Special electoral Number.

This number is unique and determined by the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization in the first registration of the voter in the country's electoral roll.

The electoral numbers are an essential detail of every voter in the voter database. Their formation method and the allocation procedure are established by decision 22721/13.6.2001 (GG 815 B) of the Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

2. The granting of the Special Election Number to voters entered automatically in accordance with Article 10 hereof takes place no later than May 15. These voters do not exercise their right to vote if elections are conducted from 1 January to 30 June of the year of enrolment.

3. The special electoral number is used only in the electoral process.

Any other use of this number is prohibited. Any persons who arbitrarily use or exploit the Special Electoral Number for any other use are punishable by imprisonment for at least a

year and a fine of at least two thousand nine hundred and thirty-four Euros and seventy cents to twenty-nine thousand three hundred forty-seven Euros and three cents, if the act is not punished more severely by other provisions. The same penalties are imposed on anyone who, despite this prohibition, allows non-authorized persons to use their Special Electoral Number.

CHAPTER C

Changes in electoral rolls

Article 12

(Article 12 PD 351/2003)

Change Process - Change of voter address

1. Separate statements issued by the mayor or president of each community every two calendar months include all the changes effected in the population register due to deaths, changes of municipality, data correction and the acquisition or loss of Greek Citizenship.

These statements are submitted within the first ten days of the next month to the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization for their incorporation in the electoral roll files kept there.

The same statements include any change of address of voters and their inclusion, in case f discrepancies, in the corresponding constituency.

2. The statements listed in Article 10 and in the preceding paragraph of this Article shall be drafter according to surnames in alphabetical order and include the following: gender, surname, first name, father’s name, mother's name, spouse’s name and maiden name if a married woman bears the surname of her husband, exact date of birth (day, month, year) or, if this is not known, January 1 of the year of birth, Registration number and address (municipality or former municipality or community, street and number). Moreover, the statements listed par 1 of this Article shall contain the Special Electoral Number, except for enrolments due to the acquisition of Greek Citizenship.

Article 13

(Article 13 PD 351/2003)

Deletion due to the deprivation of the right to vote

The Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization undertakes the registration in the electoral roll of entries relating to persons who have lost their right to vote

because irrevocable criminal convictions in any of the crimes defined by the criminal and military criminal code, for the duration of the deprivation.

At the start of each two-month period, the Criminal Records Office, the Army Recruitment Offices, the Armed Forces Offices and lower courts send lists with all the necessary data for the identification of these voters in the electoral rolls and shall communicate the withdrawal the of consequences of their decisions or end of sentences to the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

CHAPTER D
Correction of records

Article 14
(Article 14 PD 351/2003)
Requests for correction of registration data

Any voter may request the correction of an unjustified registration data in the electoral roll.

Article 15
(Article 15 PD 351/2003)
Changes before the announcement of elections

Changes in the population register one (1) month before the announcement of elections are registered in the electoral rolls after the election.

CHAPTER E
Election Offices

Article 16
(Article 16 PD 351/2003)
Duties of election offices

The election offices of paragraph 2 of Article 9 are responsible for handling issues in the responsibility of prefects in accordance with electoral legislation. These offices shall maintain and make available to any person at any time, the final electoral roll of the

municipalities, which is sent to them by the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

CHAPTER F
Complaints

Article 17
(Article 17 PD 351/2003)
Lodging of complaints

1. The statements listed in Article 10 hereof are posted in the municipal or community office from 1 to 10 March.

The statements listed in Article 12 are also displayed in the municipal or community office from the 1st to the 10th of the month following the expiration of the two-month period. Within these deadlines, any voter or representative of a recognized party, according to the Parliament Regulation, has the right to submit an objection to the registration or non-registration of a person in such statements to the mayor or the president of the community.

2. A table with the objectors and those their complaints are addressed to is posted at the municipality for five days.

Objections to complaints are stated in writing by the mayor or president of the community or the concerned voters.

A report is drafted and signed by an official of the municipality relating to the posting of statements and tables of this paragraph.

3. The objections in paragraph 1 shall be in writing, delivered by the complainant him/herself or a representative thereof and shall contain the name and address, the name of the person to whom their complaints are addressed, the electoral roll, the serial registration number, the special and specific reasons cited by the complainant and the evidence of those reasons. Complaints that do not contain such information are unacceptable and rejected by the court.

4. The complaints, the objections against these and related issues are sent five days from the deadline of paragraph 1 by the mayor or president to the competent Community Court for their hearing.

The CFI’s decision is issued within one month.

All other matters are governed by the provisions of Article 18 hereof.

Article 18

(Article 18 PD 351/2003)

Hearing of objections

1. As soon as possible after receiving the complaints against the electoral rolls and any objections of the municipalities or communities, the President of the Court of First Instance, issues an act, to determine the day and hour set for the hearing of related cases by the multi-member Court of First Instance, which rule in accordance with the procedure of Voluntary Jurisdiction. This act is published ten (10) days before the hearing date specified on the notice boards in the political meetings hall of the court.

2. The Court, accepting the complaint, orders the relevant change in the electoral roll.

3. The decision of the Court is final and not subject to any appeal, and shall be sent immediately to the Elections Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, which shall effect the corresponding changes in the electoral roll.

Article 19

(Article 19 PD 351/2003)

Incorporation of changes

The incorporation of changes to Articles 10.12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18 and the finalization of the electoral rolls are governed by the provisions of Articles 20 and 21 hereof.

Article 20

(Article 20 PD 351/2003)

Finalization of electoral rolls

1. The Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization includes new voters in the electoral roll, by surname in alphabetical order, and makes the changes ordered by the relevant courts.

Additional data and information are entered in the electromagnetic electoral roll records of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, showing:

a) the date of registration in the electoral rolls (year of review),

b) the reason for registration (registration for the first time, transcription, correction),

c) the registration of voters in specific electoral rolls (immigrants, citizens of other municipalities) and

d) the address of residence, postal code and telephone number.

The entry of data on voters described in Article 27 hereof is also possible.

Article 21

(Article 21 PD 351/2003)

Control of registration data

1. If it is determined that a person is registered more than one time in the electoral rolls, a decision by the Director of Elections Department of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, rules that only one registration is valid and legitimate, as this appears in the population register and orders his removal from other electoral lists. This decision is communicated to the President of the Court, in whose district the municipality or community the constituency the voter is removed from belongs.

In the event of any doubt about the identification of the voter, the competent department of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization shall conduct the necessary verification with the help of local municipal, community and public authorities.

2. After checking the completeness of sent data and the uniqueness of each voter's registration in the electoral lists of the country, the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization directly provides all new voters with the Special Electoral Number provided in Article 11 and updates the National Electorate Database it keeps.

Article 22

(Article 22 PD 351/2003)

Printing and dispatch of electoral rolls

1. By decision of the Elections Director, the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization certifies and prints the finalized electoral rolls.

One copy thereof is forwarded to the local Court, the Secretary General of the Region, the relevant Local Authorities and the relevant municipality or community.

2. In addition to the printed lists, the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization forwards CDs with the content of the final printed electoral rolls to the same recipients.

Article 23

(Article 23 PD 351/2003)

Distribution of copies of electoral rolls and electoral publications

1. According to the rules of the Parliament, qualified parties, parties represented in the EU Parliament, and those with combinations in 2/3 of constituencies are entitled to a full set of national electoral rolls in magnetic media, covering both regular voters and voters from

other municipalities, as well as to the electoral publications of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, without payment.

2. Copies of electoral rolls may be made available upon the payment of a fee to the State, set by the Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, to MPs, EMPs, candidate members or candidates in the prefecture, municipal and local elections only for the constituencies, prefectures or municipalities in which they have been elected or are candidates.

3. The terms and conditions for the distribution of voter lists and other publications to other persons or bodies are specified by decision of the Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

4. This information may be available in E/M media, and shall be used only by the recipient and solely for electoral use.

Their granting or use by anyone else or for any other non-electoral purpose is prohibited.

Violators are punished with the sentences of paragraph 4 of Article 117.

CHAPTER G

Final provisions for the electoral roll

Article 24

(Article 24 PD 351/2003)

Representatives of parties

Representatives of parties recognized in accordance with the Rules of the Parliament, appointed in a written statement by the party leader, have the right to monitor the process of the drafting and revision of electoral rolls in each municipality or community.

Article 25

(Article 25 PD 351/2003)

Addressing urgent printing needs, etc. of electoral rolls

1. To address urgent printing needs of electoral rolls and other relevant works, special teams of officials from the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization can be set up, who are paid a special allowance set by a joint decision of the Ministers of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and Economy and Finance, notwithstanding any general or special order.

The formation of teams and the method of payment of the fee is set each time by the Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

2. The Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization can allow the award of the works of the previous paragraph to individuals.

A joint decision by the Ministers of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and Economy and Finance determines the special allowance paid.

Article 26

(Article 26 PD 351/2003)

Lists based on which the elections are conducted

1. The final electoral rolls for the parliamentary elections also apply in any other case of resorting to popular verdict.

2. If a community that has been recognized has not established and validated its electoral rolls, the voters of this community vote based on the electoral rolls of the municipality this derived from, where they were registered before the publication of Presidential Decree recognizing the new community. The ordered deletions of those included in any provisional electoral rolls that may have been prepared, are considered as not having been made.

The above also apply when a community is detached from a municipality and annexed to another municipality, and in cases of other changes in municipalities.

CHAPTER H'

Special military electoral rolls, etc.

Article 27

(Article 27 PD 351/2003)

Content and drafting of special electoral rolls

1. The staff of the Greek Police, the Fire Service and the military serving in any capacity in the Armed Forces or the Coast Guard, who are registered to vote at their municipality or community but serve on the day of the election’s announcement in another municipality or community, may exercise their right to vote in the parliamentary elections either in the municipality or community where they are registered or in the municipality or community where they serve. In the last case, they are recorded in special lists. A decision by the Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, published in the Official Gazette, defines the time and manner in which these voters must declare their intention to exercise their voting rights in the municipality or community where they are registered, and any other necessary detail.

2. Each organizational unit is required to draw up a list of serial numbers of voters of the previous paragraph, serving there.

This list contains the details under which voters referred to in paragraph 1 are registered in the electoral roll, the prefecture, their rank in the service and the form of their employment (permanent, reserve, conscript, etc.) and the commencement date of employment at the unit preparing the list.

Statements in accordance with this Article do not include those voters in paragraph 1 who are registered to vote in the municipality or community in whose region they serve on the election day.

For those serving in Athens and Piraeus, the region as defined above is the region of the former Capital Administration, together with municipalities of Acharnes, Salamis and Eleusis and, for those serving in Thessaloniki, the region of the former municipality of Thessaloniki.

3. All persons defined in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, assigned in any way to provide a service for an indefinite period of time or for over one month in the administrative district of a municipality or community in the electoral roll of which they are not registered, are obliged to declare the municipality or community in the electoral rolls where they are registered. Based on these data, department or unit in which he/she serves enters him/her in the list of paragraph 2.

Each department or unit deletes each person referred to in paragraph 1, moving to another place, from the same list.

4. The statements in accordance with this Article shall be drafted under the responsibility of the governors or the heads of each unit or department.

5. Once the campaign period beings, the updating of the statements stops. Those who have declared their intention to exercise their right in the municipality or community where they are registered are deleted from the electoral roll, if their supervisors, after assessing the service needs can grant special leave of absence for the required time. This time is not counted in the normal leave time. Voters deleted from these lists exercise their right in their constituencies.

After these voters are deleted, the statements reorganized into five copies, signed by the responsible commanders or superiors and sealed by the department or unit.

The four copies of statements are sent in a conditional deadline of five (5) days from the start of the election campaign, to the President of the Court of First Instance of the relevant constituency.

The President of the Court of First Instance displays the statement in the Court for three (3) days.

Within this period of three (3) days, which is conditional, each voter or representative of a party approved by the Rules of the Parliament, has the right to object to the registration of any person who has been included on these lists in violation of the provisions hereof.

These objections are governed by paragraph 3 of Article 17. After the three (3) day deadline, the President of the Court of First Instance defines the date and time for the hearing of objections before the Court in his act.

6. The Court decision is issued as soon as possible, is final and not subject to any appeal. The statements confirmed by its decision serve as special electoral lists.

7. Greek seamen, registered in the electoral rolls of a national municipality community, serving in ships flying the Greek flag, which during the election day, according to their approved routes or itineraries are at a port of another municipality, exercise their right in the parliamentary elections, the European elections or referendums in the municipality or community where the vessel is anchored, in accordance with the provisions for the military.

Nominal statements are prepared and signed by the captain of the ship and shall be certified for the authenticity of the signature and the accuracy of their content, by the head of the Port Police and the Customs Authority or the municipality where the vessel is anchored.

8. At least three (3) days before the election, the voters of this article shall deliver their ID and passport to their service.

They are identified before the Electoral Committee, by presenting their staff identity.

If voters are exercising their right to vote at their place of registration in electoral rolls, they shall provide their services with a certificate that they are enrolled in special electoral rolls.

Article 28

(Article 28 PD 351/2003)

Sending of special electoral rolls to the prefect

The special electoral rolls referred to in the preceding article and confirmed, together with copies of the Court decisions on the removal of any persons deemed to be deleted, are sent promptly to the region's prefect, who arranges for the timely and sufficient number of copies printed, or typewritten and sent to the concerned voting stations.

SECTION D

PERSONS WHO CAN STAND AS CANDIDATES

CHAPTER A

Right to be elected

Article 29

(Article 29 PD 351/2003)

Entitlement

1. Greek men and women citizens, who on the day of the election, have reached their twenty-fifth year of age and have a legal capacity to vote have the right to be elected.

2. Their age, in accordance with the preceding paragraph, is evidenced by their registration in the army registry or the population register or a municipality or community. If, apart from the year, the date of birth is also required to prove their exact age, this is proved only by a birth certificate.

Article 30

(Article 30 PD 351/2003)

Resignation from positions that create ineligibility to stand for elections

1. The resignation from services and positions, which, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 56 of the Constitution, create an impediment to one's election to the office of Member, is sent in writing and serviced by a court bailiff to official the President of the Court that is responsible for the nomination of candidates before the date of their nomination.

2. Resignations that have been served cannot be withdrawn. These are deemed to be automatically accepted upon their service.

3. The President of the Court shall forward the resignation, immediately, to the receiving authority.

4. If, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the act of acceptance of resignation shall be published in the Gazette, the authority must promptly publish a summary thereof, which contains the name, position or office held by persons who has resigned, or if they were in the military, their rank, gun or the department to which they belonged, and the date of service of resignation to the President of the competent Court.

5. Officers, who, according with the above, resigned but was not elected to the office of MP may at any time be called back to action as a reserve. Those who are elected MPs cannot be called back to action before the opening of the First Session of the new Parliament without the approval thereof.

6. Active reserve officers are automatically dismissed from the ranks of the Army, from the day on which he submitted the nomination proposed by voters. If not elected Member, they can be called back to action at any time. However, if elected, the may not be called back for military service before the First Session of the new Parliament and without its approval. The president of the Court shall immediately notify the Reserve Officer's superior authority and the Department of Defence of his submission of his candidature.

VOL. TWO

ANNOUNCEMENT – EXECUTION OF ELECTIONS

SECTION A
ANNOUNCEMENT OF ELECTIONS

Article 31
(Article 31 PD 351/2003)
Presidential Decrees on the announcement of parliamentary elections and the allocation of seats

1. The execution of general elections is ordered by presidential decree, signed by the Cabinet, within thirty days from the end of the parliamentary term or the dissolution of parliament. The same decree designates the day of simultaneous voting throughout the country.

2. A presidential decree, issued immediately after the publication in the Official Gazette of the official results of the census of legitimate population, indicates the number of parliamentary seats per constituency in accordance with Article 2. The Decree applies up to the publication of the results of the next relevant census.

3. The campaign begins upon the publication of the decree on the dissolution of parliament or the twelfth day before the constitutional end of parliamentary term in accordance with Article 53 paragraph 1. Gatherings during the pre-election period are governed by the relevant provisions of the Constitution.

SECTION B
EXECUTION OF ELECTIONS
CHAPTER A

Prospective
Article 32
(Article 32 PD 351/2003)
Nomination of candidates

1. Candidates are proposed by the voters of each constituency. The proposal is written and signed by at least twelve voters. The proposal must be accepted in writing by the proposed party, or in accordance with paragraph 4 hereof, by an authorized representative. Candidates also have the right to propose in writing their applications themselves personally or through their above representatives.

2. No person can submit or accept a nomination from voters in several constituencies. Exceptionally, the leader or president of a party or coalition may submit or accept a nomination in two constituencies.

3. The nomination states the name, surname, father's name, status and exact address of the proposed party. The proposal or declaration of candidature acceptance must be accompanied by a solemn declaration of persons proposing themselves or those accepting the proposal of voters or their proxy stating:

a) The municipality or community in whose population register or army register is written the candidate is registered,

b) The year of birth, and the date, in the case of paragraph 2 of Article 29 and

c) That they have not been deprived of the right to be elected and that they have not submitted or accepted a nomination in another electoral district. Persons who falsely state these data are subject to the penalties of paragraph 3 of Article 117.

4. The proxy for proposing or accepting proposals of voters must be special and provided with a deed. A copy of the deed, with which the proxy was assigned is always attached to nominations made by a proxy statement and the acceptance of voters' proposals by proxy.

5. The proposal for each candidate is accompanied by a tax office deposit of one hundred forty-six Euros and seventy-four cents (146.74). The cash amount is classified as income of the regular budget and may vary in value, by joint decision of the Ministers of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and Economy and Finance.

6. The performance of nominations is made by order of the same or any voter by court bailiff to the President of the Court responsible for the nomination of candidates no later than nine (9) days from the beginning of the election period in accordance with Article 31 paragraph 3.

7. If there signatures of the twelve voters or the approval of the proposed or signature or that of his representative or any deposits or any of the items listed in paragraph 3 are missing, the proposal is unacceptable.

Article 33
(Article 33 PD 351/2003)
Designation of candidates

By the process of voluntary jurisdiction, the competent court declares candidates ten (10) days after the beginning of the election period in accordance with Article 31 paragraph 3.

Article 34

(Article 34 PD 351/2003 and Articles 2 and 11 of Law 3231/2004)

Combination - Number of candidate MPs

1. Candidates who are nominated in accordance with the previous article take part in elections in combinations, or as individuals.

2. The combinations may be combinations of either a single party or a coalition of several combinations of parties or independent combinations.

3. No person can participate in more than one combination. Exceptionally, leaders of parties or coalition of parties may participate in the combinations of the party or coalition that he leads in two constituencies, where he has been declared a candidate.

4. The combination is established by a statement made, in the case of a combination of a single party by the competent authority in the statutes of the party and, if there is no body or, if no such is designated, by the leader of the party or appointed representative of the party. If it is a combination of coalition parties, by the competent public authority of the coalition or by the decision by the governing bodies of the political parties, or, if no such is designated, by the party leaders or a party appointed representative of the coalition, and in the event of a combination of independent candidates, by the candidates forming the combination. The statement, if it is a combination of a single party, must contain the name of the party and the names of candidates forming the combination. If it is a combination of coalitions, it must contain the name of the coalition, the names of the parties forming the coalition and the names of candidates and if it is a combination of independent candidates, the title of the combination and the names of cooperating independent candidates. In the statement, the candidates are listed in alphabetical order of surname, except the name of the leader or chairman of the party or coalition which precedes these.

5. The statement, establishing the combination, is served by a bailiff to the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, or submitted, with a receipt, to his office no later than thirteen (13) days after the beginning of the election period in accordance with Article 31 paragraph 3.

6. Any combination may include any number of candidates up to the number of parliamentary seats in the constituency plus:

a) two in constituencies electing one to seven MPs,

b) three in constituencies electing eight to twelve MPs, and

c) four in constituencies electing thirteen members.

7. The appointment of the representative of a party or coalition of parties referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article is effected by written statement to the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, who shall notify the President of the court responsible for the proclamation of combinations.

Article 35

(Article 35 PD 351/2003)

Proclamation of combinations

1. On the fourteenth (14th) day after the beginning of the election period in accordance with Article 31 paragraph 3, Division A of the Supreme Court declares the electoral lists in open court, as they are declared in accordance with paragraph 4 of the previous article.

2. After the combinations, the decision designating the combinations states the individual candidates in each constituency, as they have been designated by the court.

3. The decision of the proclamation shall immediately be notified to the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

Article 36

(Article 36 PD 351/2003)

Replacement of deceased candidates

1. When any candidate of a party, coalition or independent nomination dies after the declaration proclaiming the combination, it is possible for those who, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 34, are responsible for drawing up the combination statement to propose another candidate. The proposal shall contain the details of the proposed person, accompanied by the deposit notes and the declaration of nomination acceptance as specified in paragraphs 1 to 5 of Article 32. The proposal of this other candidate shall be served by a bailiff to the President of the competent court at least eight days before the voting day and shall be communicated to the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court five days before that. No other candidate can be proposed after these deadlines.

2. The competent court nominates the proposed person and makes the necessary changes in the combination until the day after the day of service of the proposal of the previous paragraph.

Article 37

(Article 37 PD 351/2003)

Name and logo of the party

1. No later than nine (9) days after the beginning of the election period in accordance with Article 31 paragraph 3, each political party shall issue a written statement, sent to the Speaker and the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, with the name and logo of the party throughout the State. After this date, only the political party that declared these has the right to use this name and logo.

2. Within nine (9) days after the beginning of the election period in accordance with Article 31 paragraph 3, the parties that want to form an coalition of parties, sent to the Speaker and the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, a written statement of their leaders or steering committees to with their name and logo throughout the State.

3. The Speaker and the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court shall communicate any statement that they were served to the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, which is then required to inform the Electoral Committee of the name and logo set for each party or coalition of parties and to ensure their use only by beneficiaries.

4. In accordance with legal provisions, all independent combinations have the right to state a name and logo, which is signed by all members of the combination, as well as individual candidates signed by each of them.

5. The following may not be used as a party's name and logo:

a) a religious symbol, the flag of their homeland or other similar symbol or sign of special piety,

b) the Crown

c) symbols or logos of the dictatorial regime of April 21, 1967 or photographs of persons convicted for their participation in this.

Article 38

(Article 38 PD 351/2003)

Disagreement on the use of party name or logo

The First Division of the Supreme Court shall decide on cases of disagreement on the use of the name and logo of the political party as reflected in the election statement. This decision recognizes the political party, which had disclosed the filing of the founding of the declaration, according to public opinion, uses these, as the owner of the name and logo.

The First Division of the Supreme Court also decides on disputes regarding the status of the President or a member of the steering committee of a political party.

Article 39

(Article 39 PD 351/2003)

Notification of names of nominated candidates

1. The competent court shall immediately notify the Supreme Court and the local Prefect of its decisions on the designation of candidates. Each prefect shall, by a communication to the region of the prefecture, the combinations and candidates who have been designated and the information contained in the order of Article 35.

The notice is posted in the most often frequented locations of all municipalities and communities in each prefecture, with the care of municipal authorities.

2. Under the responsibility of the prefect, the above notification and posting shall be made no later than the fifth day before the day of the election.

3. The notification of changes under Article 36, are made, if need be, with a special notice.

Article 40

(Article 40 PD 351/2003)

Candidates' Representatives and Proxies

1. Each party combination or coalition of parties and independent candidates and every individual has the right to appoint one representative and one alternate in each voting station.

2. If the proposed representatives of individual candidates are more than three, before the voting, the election Committee draws lots to determine three of them; only they or their alternates remain in the voting station.

3. The above is mentioned in the election minutes. The appointment of representatives and alternates shall be by a written statement of the party leader or combination candidates authorized by him or the individual candidate.

4. The appointment of party representatives is made by a written statement of the party leader or steering committee, either directly to the President of the competent Court or the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, who is obliged to notify the appointment to the President of the Court of first instance. The appointment of representatives and alternates for each combination is made by written statement by party leader or combination candidates authorized by him or the individual candidate.

5. Besides the representatives, each candidate may, by deed, appoint a proxy, to act on his behalf as regards the election in accordance with the provisions hereof. All political parties have the right to appoint a representative in each constituency.

Article 41

(Article 41 PD 351/2003)

Obstacles for appointing representatives and proxies of candidates

The persons listed in paragraph 1 of Article 59, officials, officers and military officials, chairmen of municipal councils, the members of election committees, religious workers, monks and minors may not be appointed representatives of associations and candidates or representatives of parties and candidates and their alternates.

CHAPTER B

Pre-election period

Article 42

(Article 42 PD 351/2003)

Start of the pre-election period

The pre-election period for parliamentary elections begins as specified in paragraph 3 of Article 31. The same period for referendums begins with the publication of the Presidential Decree announcing this, while, for municipal elections, it begins thirty days before their conducting.

Article 43

(Article 43 PD 351/2003)

Intergroup Elections Committee

1. A decision of the Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, issued within three (3) days of the announcement of parliamentary elections and published in the Official Gazette, establishes an Intergroup Elections Committee, with the above Minister as chairman and one representative of each party or coalition, which was represented in parliament that was dissolved. The Committee's task is to submit proposals for the proper application of the provisions of this Law.

2. The Intergroup Elections Committee includes representatives of parties and coalitions that were not represented in the parliament that was dissolved, provided that they have drawn up complete combinations in at least 70% of constituencies in the country. In this case, the decision of the Minister is issued within three (3) days of the announcement of the combinations.

3. If one or more parties or combinations of parties nominate their representatives within two days of receipt of the request, the Intergroup Elections Committee may be established or completed without the participation of their representative.

4. The Intergroup Elections Committee is established in the first two months of the year in which the parliamentary term expires, comprised of representatives of parties or coalitions represented in the Parliament.

Article 44

(Article 44 PD 351/2003)

Places of outdoor display of political messages

1. By their decision, issued within one (1) month from the definition of areas for outdoor advertising, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 3 of Law 2946/2001 (GG 224 A), Level 1 local authorities determine more specific areas for the display of messages from political parties, pupils, students, trade unions and cooperative organizations, and non-profit associations, which cannot cover less than ten percent (10%) of the total area of the premises, set, legally, for the display outdoor advertisements by the relevant local authorities. A similar decision of the local or municipal council determines the procedure and conditions for the use of these sites.

2. The availability of sites referred to in paragraph 1 shall be proportionate and equal; their use does not require permission from any authority and the relevant local authorities are not paid an advertising fee or compensation for use.

3. During parliamentary, departmental, municipal elections, EU elections or referendums, the municipal councils shall, within four (4) days of notice of election or referendum or thirty (30) days prior to prefecture, municipal and local elections, decide to provide all the parties, coalitions and combinations of candidates to display their election adverts, all offices, established in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 3 of Law 2946/2001 (GG 224 A), for outdoor advertising at the relevant local authorities.

In this case, the validity of the leases of these premises is suspended and the rent reduced accordingly.

A decision by the Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, which is issued every two years during the month of January, combinations out how these sites shall be used and any necessary details.

Within eight (8) days of the election, the parties, coalitions and combinations are required, at their expense, to restore them to their previous condition.

4. If the city or municipal council does not provide the above spaces, within the period set out in the previous paragraph, these are made available with a decision by the General Secretary of the Region, issued mandatorily within three days from this deadline and the penalties provided in paragraph 3 of Article 118 hereof are applied.

5. The availability of the sites referred to in paragraph 3 shall be proportional and equal.

In the case of a prior written agreement with political parties, constituting, according to the Rules of the Parliament, a parliamentary group, or combinations of candidates for provincial, municipal or local elections, this is binding for the for city or community councils and the General Secretary of the Region. The use of these sites does not require authorization and no advertising fee or compensation for use is paid to the relevant local authorities.

Article 45

(Article 45 PD 351/2003)

Broadcasting of party election messages on the radio and TV

1.a. During the pre-election period, the free public and private radio and television stations, and the providers of pay television and radio services of any form are required to broadcast messages of parties and coalitions for a duration to be determined jointly by the Ministers of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and the Press and Mass Media, issued after consultation with the National Council for Radio and Television and the opinion of the Intergroup Elections Committee and published in the Government Gazette. By a similar decision, the above-determined time is divided among the parties and coalitions based on the principle of proportional equality, ensuring the broadcasting of the positions and the plans of the parties and coalitions.

b. This broadcast is made free and is exempt from any fee.

2. During this process and based on the criterion of proportionate equality, the joint ministerial decision mentioned in paragraph 1 also defines the time allocated to news of state and private radio and television stations to present the election activities of political parties and coalitions of parties.

3. No message may be broadcast on the day before the elections and on the Election Day.

4. During the election campaign, the Broadcasting Council shall include voting representatives of the parties or coalitions of parties with complete combinations of candidates in three quarters (3/4) of the country's constituencies.

Article 46

(Article 46 PD 351/2003)

Bans on political parties during the pre-election period

1. During the pre-election period, parties and coalitions are prohibited to:

a. Post flyers, banners, posters and any other promotional material, in any other places apart fro those specified in paragraph 3 of Article 44.

b. Broadcast advertising spots and social content under Article 3 of L.2328/1995 (GG 159 A), from free public and private television and radio stations, and providers of pay television and radio services, which in any way promote political parties or coalitions of political parties, except for the broadcasting of such advertisements, as defined in the previous article.

2. A joint decision of the Ministers of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and Public Order sets out the hours of operation and the max volume of loudspeaker installations in voting stations, offices and vehicles of the parties and any other relevant details. The use of these facilities during hours of public rest is prohibited. Their use adjacent to schools and hospitals is also prohibited.

Violators of these provisions are subject to appropriate penalties as specifically set out in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 24 and paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 27 of Law 3023/2002.

Article 47

(Article 47 PD 351/2003)

Prohibitions for candidate MPs during the pre-election period

1. During the pre-election period, candidate MPs are prohibited to:

a. Post or paste in outdoors, public or private places and in all forms of automotive media flyers, banners, giant posters, posters, photographs and any other promotional material, install temporary structures of any kind for personal promotion, and use colours and slogans in any outdoors area.

The mayors and presidents of municipalities are obliged to the immediate removal of flyers and banners, the detachment of giant posters, posters, photographs, etc., the dismantling of temporary structures and the erasure of colours from outdoors sites. Any breach of this obligation following a notification in writing by the Local Election Breaches Control Committee of paragraph 9 of Article 21 of Law 3023/2002, is penalized under paragraph 4 of Article 27 of said Law.

b. Distribute any form of inserts through the press.

c. Broadcast advertising through free public and private radio and television stations and providers of pay television and radio services.

Free public and private television and radio stations, and providers of pay television and radio services are also prohibited to broadcast any programs, which directly or indirectly promote candidate MPs.

d. Distribute election materials by candidate MPs through government, the public entities and state legal bodies.

e. I. Operate polling stations or have third parties operate polling stations on behalf of the candidate.

II. The concept of the polling station does not include the political office of the candidate, if not installed in ground floor spaces. Excluding the non-establishment, ground floor rooms, by political offices, which operate continuously from December 31, 2000 until the date of the election.

III. For parliamentary candidates during the election period, the number of allowed political offices, regardless of their location cannot be more than three (3).

IV. Political offices are governed by the relevant limitations of a case “a” of this paragraph and the ban ob the use of loudspeakers installations. They may only feature a plaque with the necessary identifiers of the candidate MP.

V. The granting of the use or lease of housed or outdoor spaces, to and from third parties to operate polling stations and meeting areas of any kind in connection with the promotion of the candidate MP, is a criminal offense for the property owner, the landlords and tenants, punishable by imprisonment for at least a year.

2. Appearances by candidates in any kind of programs in free public or private radio or television stations, as well as providers of all forms of pay TV services, in any form is permitted, as follows:

a. In any radio or television station with national coverage, candidate MPs may appear only once during the election period.

b. In any radio or television station, with local or regional coverage, candidate MPs may appear twice during the above period.

c. Appearances within the meaning of this paragraph are personal interviews of candidates, participation in organized discussions, including those relating to news and the coverage, at the request of a candidate member, of his/her election activities.

3. The limitations of the previous paragraph exclude the presidents or party leaders and candidate State MPs.

4. A joint decision of the Ministers of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and the Press and Mass Media, issued after consulting the National Broadcasting Council and a proposal of Select Committee on Elections and published in the Gazette, set all the necessary details on the appearances in state and private broadcast media by candidate MPs and the designated representatives of parties or coalitions and the limitations to prevent the indirect promotion of the candidate MP.

Violators of these provisions are subject to appropriate penalties as specifically defined in Article 25 of Law 3023/2002.

Article 48

(Article 48 PD 351/2003)

Public policy issues - ban on election activities

1. A joint decision of the Ministers of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and Public Order regulates all public order and security issues during the parliamentary elections, elections, and any other manifestation of popular verdict, on procedures to establish and operate polling stations and party combinations, the order of their establishment, the order of election speeches and other related issues.

2. On the day of parliamentary elections, European elections or referenda, and on the day before these all meetings and any other election activity, such as delivering speeches, hanging posters, distributing publications, and broadcasting messages and election notices are prohibited.

Article 49

(Article 49 PD 351/2003)

Polls

1. Fifteen (15) days before parliamentary elections, elections of the European Parliament and referendums and until 19.00 hours on the day of voting, the publication of opinion polls on the voting intents of electors and any broadcast or other publication of the polls' results or coverage by the media, irrespectively of thee method with which they are distributed or broadcast, is prohibited.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, fifteen (15) days before the date of said elections and until 19.00 hours on the day of voting, free public and private television and radio stations, providers of pay television and radio services, newspapers and magazines, political parties and candidates are prohibited to broadcast or publish or retransmit any opinion poll conducted in any way on the political trends, opinions and preferences of the public, political parties, political positions and persons or other economic and social issues.

2. The results of polls conducted at the exit of voters from voting locations on the day of the election may not be published or broadcast in any way before 19.00 hours on this day.

3 . In the last fortnight before the elections opinion polls ordered by parties are allowed for their own internal use only.

4. Violators of the provisions of the preceding paragraphs are punishable by imprisonment for at least six (6) months, which is not amenable or convertible to suspension and a fine of

twenty-nine thousand Euros three hundred forty-seven cents (29,347) to three thousand four hundred seventy Euros and twenty-nine cents (293,470.29).

CHAPTER C
Time and place of voting

Article 50
(Article 50 PD 351/2003)
Voting Day

1. Voting takes place on a Sunday from 07.00 hours until 19.00 hours of the same day.

2. Decisions by the Minister of Public Order regulate the general issues on the operation of the voting stations on Election Day, and the movement of and all wheeled vehicles.

Article 51
(Article 51 PD 351/2003)
Voting Divisions

1. Every municipality and every community shall operate voting divisions.

2. Communities with fewer than five hundred residents can be joined in a voting division to other similar municipalities or municipality with the largest population, when distance and transport conditions facilitate voting.

3. Municipalities with over eight hundred registered voters are divided into voting divisions so that each station shall have no more than eight hundred voters.

4. In municipalities consisting of more communities, where distances impede voters in coming to vote at a single voting division, more voting divisions may be defined, depending on the existing transport problems.

Article 52
(Article 52 PD 351/2003)
Voting Stations

1. For each polling station designated special vote store.

2. As voting stations used buildings held by the public, municipalities, public entities, public enterprises and public institutions in general if you do not get them appropriate private

dwellings or public areas, granted voluntarily by the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions the next paragraph.

3. The prefect or authorized by him mayors or presidents invite communities (in January each year) the beneficiaries of private dwellings, deemed appropriate for voting stations, to declare in writing within three days from the call whether to accept any of the buildings used as shops voting for five days with compensation set - after use - the prefect and after opinion of the Committee is the competent tax inspector and a senior official of the Prefecture, chaired by Head of the Directorate of Technical Services.

4. In case of refusal by owners to voluntarily surrender their vote judged suitable for private dwellings or public areas, may requisition by the prefect for up to five days. The decision of the prefect of the requisition shall be notified by the police authority or prior to the execution of requisition by the administrative authorities or contemporary with it, the owner or possessor or owner or their legal representative, if there is or is absent from the requirements arising building or center, the municipal authority of the Community site which is the Parliament. For the requirements arising buildings paid the compensation set by the magistrate concerned.

5. The use of any voting station or shop military barracks.

6. The provisions of this Article shall apply to conduct municipal elections, and any event popular verdict.

Article 53

(Article 53 PD 351/2003)

Military etc Voters

1. Voters in Article 27 paragraph 1 of this vote with other voters at the polling stations designated by the governor in accordance with Article 55. The prefect states where the polling stations each municipality, must account receives and the number of electors in each such municipality and to distribute symmetrically in all the polling stations.

2. Those of voters in Article 27 paragraph 1 serving in the region of Mount Athos, the closest vote in polling stations in the prefecture of Halkidiki who provides the prefect.

Article 54

(Article 54 PD 351/2003)

Votes of the guard

If available guards to guard polling stations, the staff thereof, which may not exceed four (4) people to vote polling station guarding.

Article 55

(Article 55 PD 351/2003)

Identification of voting divisions and voting stations

1. The voting divisions and voting stations established by a decision of the Prefect. The same decision is made and the distribution of voters at voting stations. At each voting station the number of voters not to exceed eight hundred (800).

2. The decision of the prefect of the preceding paragraph shall be issued no later than fifteen days after the Article 31 paragraph 3 beginning of the election period and immediately notified the President of the competent Court and by the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, the Supreme Court.

3. These decisions may be amended by decision of the Minister of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization at least ten days before voting day.

4. The same decisions as finally established, communicated by a notice of prefect in the municipalities of the prefecture, at least five days before voting day.

5. If it is not possible due to force majeure, the use of premises designated for voting, may set another shop, until the day before the voting decision by the prefect.

Article 56

(Article 56 PD 351/2003)

Publication of voting schedule

The municipal authorities shall issue and publish in general throughout the region, three days before the designated record a program which specifies the voting day, the start and end of the place and the voting station the number of parliamentary seats in the constituency and the names of candidates, as listed in the notice of administrative authority.

CHAPTER D

Preparation of voting

Article 57

(Article 57 PD 351/2003)

Preparation of voting stations

1. The morning of the day before the vote, the mayor or chairman of the community, everyone voting stations of the municipality or community, must ensure that it is ready the hall of the election and the voting items.

2. Each voting station located table, around which sit the election Committee, the legal representative and the candidates or their representatives.

In front of the table of the ballot box and placed the amount at which the level of cover at the ballot box to be above the level of the table.

3. The ballot boxes are manufactured with care of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and the authority took office, and any material and size commensurate with the number of electors each section. The details will be determined by decisions of the Minister of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

4. The cost of repairing the polls, the supply of stationery items for the Electoral Committee and items needed for the packaging of election data to be transmitted to the court, incurred by the respective municipalities.

5. For poor communities the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization may authorize the payment of such expenses from the State.

6. In every store and record in the area, which is where the election committee, is made with care by the competent mayor or president of the community proper, separate space, where n 'is withdrawn and the voter can, without being seen to complete the ballot and to close the file. If you can not be made well separated compartment may be such an offhanded, either by inserting a wooden framework, bordered with thick paper, or by posting opaque fabric, or otherwise.

7. In a special room fitted with care Electoral Committee table and pencil for use by voters.

CHAPTER E

Electoral Committee

Article 58

(Article 58 PD 351/2003)

Appointment of election officials

1. Voting should be made before election officials.

2. At each voting station election Committee set consisting of a representative of the judiciary as chairman and four members replenished by an equal number of alternates.

3. Members of election Committees and their deputies are drawn, within fifteen (15) days from the Article 31 paragraph 3 beginning of the election period, the concerned Court.

The lottery, which may be present candidates, delegates and representatives of political parties are registered to vote in the relevant electoral district brought in such lists as residents of the area.

4. Within the period of the previous paragraph the court may, at its discretion, appoint, by decision taken on board, the members of election committees of the lists of the previous paragraph. In this case, electoral staff committees which are defined at the discretion of the Board of District Court provide adequate information about these functions. The designated must have at least primary school leaving certificate and have no more than sixty-fifth year of age.

For this purpose it is possible that the president of first instance to seek information and evidence from the magistrates of the place and the municipal authorities.

With these conditions the council of first instance can you exclude members drawn by lot and considers them inadequate for the work of the Electoral Committee.

5. Competent court is that in his region within the municipality or community where the voting station is located.

6. Those under the above-defined members of election Committees, are notified by proof of the appointment of five (5) days before the vote with care of the First Instance Court Prosecutor, who sent the President a copy of the First Instance Court of First Instance for the appointment.

7. Members of election Committees are required to perform their duties regardless of whether reasonable notice.

Article 59

(Article 59 PD 351/2003)

Obstacles in the appointment of electoral Committee members

1. Public and municipal officials or salaried employees municipal entities and institutions and those with these qualities served the last three years before the election can not come in or appointed election committee members if any ballot or appointed may not receive part in the formation of committees. The bar applies to the demobilized military, security forces and those who served as mayors and presidents of municipalities in the last three years.

2. The members of election Committees, if proposed and designated by the district court candidates Members have the right to choose a statement that served in the administration with a bailiff at least five days before the vote. If for whatever reason do not exercise this right, it is preferred that the parliamentary candidate and replaced the Electoral Committee in accordance with the provisions of Article 60.

3. Lawyers are drawn regular or alternate members of Election Committee, if appointed representatives of the judiciary are required to fulfil the duties of the representative of the judiciary.

Article 60

(Article 60 PD 351/2003)

Replacement of election officials

1. If members of the Electoral Committee did not come to fulfil their duties because they are absent or unable or for any other reason, replenished by alternates. If replacement is impossible for the same reasons, the election shall be conducted by the present members of the Electoral Committee, and only the president, representative of the judiciary.

2. If unable or absent for any reason the President of the Electoral Committee, a representative of the judiciary, be replaced by his deputy, appointed by the Inspector judicial representatives. If it is missing and he, for whatever reason, the election is made before the four (4) members of the Election Committee, chaired by the most senior.

If for any reason unable or lacking the representative of the judiciary and his deputy, and three (3) of the other members of the Electoral Committee, then the only member present shall appoint two (2) and if a failure (1) as Committee members from voters of the Electoral Board, which shall carry out their duties.

The provisions of this paragraph apply to any other action if the popular verdict.

Article 61

(Article 61 PD 351/2003)

Duties of election officials

1. The Committee established in accordance with the above provisions shall direct the election and maintain the following records:

a) Book of minutes,

b) Protocol record and

c) Vote sorting book. The Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization is possible to simplify, consolidate or repeal of certain books or data.

2. The committee decided by majority vote. In a tie vote defeats the President.

Article 62

(Article 62 PD 351/2003)

Voting of election officials

1. Members of election Committees, voting on the parts to perform their tasks. For the exercise of their voting rights mentioned in the book records and the particulars of the voting protocol in particular.

2. If repeat vote in accordance with Article 102, was cancelled because the election in a few parts of the constituency, who voted in the previous section in sections, not annulled the election, they can not vote in the sections repeat the vote they are on the electoral lists these parts.

Article 63

(Article 63 PD 351/2003)

Electoral Committee Secretary

1. The Election Committee instructs secretary to draw up the minutes of a public official or municipal or public entity, is obligated to perform.

2. If the Election Committee may entrust the secretary under the previous paragraph, the delegate or a voter in one of the members and alternate members and the need for a Community official.

3. If for any reason there is no secretary of the Electoral Committee, not hampered at all the work, because the need can and the representative of the judiciary or the chairperson of the committee to perform the duties of secretary.

Article 64

(Article 64 PD 351/2003)

Turkish language interpreters

At voting stations in the prefectures of Evros, Xanthi, Rodopi and Dodecanese be appointed by decision of that department of the Turkish language interpreters from the public, municipal officials, serving the base of each voting station or close to it.

Article 65

(Article 65 PD 351/2003)

Stamp of election officials

The Electoral Committee has its own seal. If not use its own seal of another principle, which states decide.

CHAPTER F

Representatives of the judiciary and curators

Article 66

(Article 66 PD 351/2003)

Representatives of the judiciary and their duties

1. A judiciary representative shall attend each voting station and throughout the course of the election.

2. Except the duties which specifically mentioned herein, the judiciary representative has the rights and obligations of investigators, acting ex officio or upon complaint of any citizen of investigation to verify all the offenses were in or around the electoral branch. In exercising its investigative functions of the representative of the judicial authority acting alone, without words to associate secretary, other officer or inquisitorial witnesses and forward the complaints submitted to him and on the questioning of any documents to the competent Prosecutor.

3. The judiciary representative states with the fastest way to Inspector Representatives judiciary on arrival and takes office.

Immediately after the election process is obligated to submit to the Registrar a written report on any significant event occurring during the course of election.

The omission of reference shall be punished in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 118.

Article 67

(Article 67 PD 351/2003)

Curators of Judiciary Representatives

1. For the supervision of representatives of the judiciary appointed curators, one or more in each constituency.

2. The judiciary curators in each constituency are obliged to tour in the region on voting day and after prior consultation with the oldest among them and to intervene to strengthen the judiciary representatives in the event of a complaint of unlawful interference. To carry out this work to, its governor shall make available the necessary number of cars on public policy and law enforcement authorities of the prefecture. In addition, military authorities in the region are obliged to facilitate the movement of the curators. The inspector may perform all the tasks entrusted to the judiciary representative at the moment.

3. From the home court of first instance shall be forwarded to the Prosecutor copies of all electoral lists which have given the vote and who have deleted those who voted.

Article 68

(Article 68 PD 351/2003, Article 17 paragraph 1 and 2 Law 3242/2004 and Article 35 par. the 7th Law 3274/2004)

Appointment of judiciary representatives and curators

1. The curators and judiciary representatives are appointed by drawing lots, in open court, in the First Section of the Supreme Court.

2. Curators of the judiciary representatives are appointed, the Deputies of the State Council and the Court of Auditors, the political, criminal and administrative courts and the Deputy Public Prosecutors.

3. Representatives of the judiciary are appointed:

a) The Deputy Public Prosecutor and the Judge of first instance.

b) The Deputy of the Court and the prosecutor's first instance.

c) The Council of State introducers.

d) The Court of Auditors introducers.

e) The Judge and the Assistant Administrative Court.

f) The legal representative of the State Legal Council.

g) The magistrates and the magistrates.

h) Lawyers.

i) Notaries.

j) salaried and unsalaried registrars.

ja) Employees in grade A or B of the Secretariat of the courts, namely the Council of State, all civil, criminal and administrative courts, prosecutors, the General guardianship of regular administrative courts, as well as career-register.

jb) trainee lawyers.

4. If the persons of the previous paragraph are insufficient, the First Section of the Supreme Court may, after noting the failure to appoint, in addition to the required number, permanent civil servants and political officials of the Prefecture, who are graduates of Law in grade B or graduates of other schools that have at least one department head.

5. Representative of the judicial authority cannot appoint anyone who has exceeded the sixty-seventh year of age.

6. For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, the following principles shall send to the prosecutor of the Supreme Court the following information:

a) The Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization later than fifteen days after the Article 31 paragraph 3 beginning of the election period, lists of voting stations set up throughout the country.

b) The Ministry of Justice, named lists of all persons mentioned in point 3 elements a' through c', e', g', h' up an ja'.

c) The Legal Council of State list of names of legal representatives.

d) The Court of Auditors, named lists of deputies and speakers, as well as administrators, with the qualifications of paragraph 4.

e) The Presidents of the Country's Bar Associations of lists of named lawyers and trainee lawyers.

f) The General Secretary of the Region, through the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, nominal situations, all permanent employees of public policy in their region, officials of the Prefecture, which may in accordance with paragraph 4 to appoint representatives of the judiciary. For those employed in departments of ministries, central or regional, the statements made by the central competent authority of each ministry and sent to the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

These elements b through e and g nominal lists sent no later than fifteen (15) days after the Article 31 paragraph 3 beginning of the election season.

7. Each constituency shall be appointed by the persons referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 alternates to the regular representatives of the judiciary, whose numbers are not to exceed fifteen percent of all voting stations each constituency. The deputies, by order of the inspector region, absent or compensate them for any reason unable to attend regular representatives of the judiciary, or assist in carrying out their duties.

8. The meetings of the First Division of the Supreme Court, made the appointments of the representatives of the judiciary and their alternates, present representative of the Athens Bar Association, nominated, along with his deputy, by the Board of this Association. The disclosure of the representative and deputy made to the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court within eight (8) days from the date notice of the election. Any absence for any reason, the representative of the Athens Bar Association has no effect on the validity of meetings and decisions of these courts.

9. If exhausted the number of deputies appointed to a constituency and voting stations remain without representatives of the judiciary, its curator may appoint representatives to these segments of the judicial authority of the persons referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4, and are serving in the same constituency. The operation of the Registrar for the appointment shall be reported immediately to the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor of First Instance in the constituency. In the same case is also possible to use delegates or alternates from other constituencies, which has ordered the curator of the constituency to which appointed, at the request of the Inspector of the district in which to be used. These changes are communicated immediately to the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court and District Court prosecutors concerned.

10. The introducers of the State Council and the Court, the Judge, the deputy procurator of first instance, the Deputy First Instance Court and prosecutors, the Judge and the Assistant Administrative Court and the magistrates and magistrates are appointed as

regular or alternate representatives of the judiciary in the larger voting stations in the region employed preferably closest to the seat of the region and the direct supervision of curators.

11. The magistrates of paragraph 2 shall not be appointed in the constituency from which they originate.

12. Notaries, lawyers and trainee lawyers may be appointed as regular or alternate representatives of the judiciary, both in the constituency from which they originate, and in the constituency including wholly or partly by the Court, in which they are appointed and carry their duties.

13. The Board and the regular deputies or representatives of the judiciary are notified of their appointment at least five (5) days before the vote by the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court and required to be located at the appointment of two (2) days before record. Upon reaching notify the arrival of the Prosecutor region and the relevant Regional Secretary.

Article 69

(Article 69 PD 351/2003)

Voting of judicial authority representatives, their curators and prisoners

1. The representatives of the judiciary to vote voting station in which they operate, their potential in the region, which falls this election voting station. The curators and dealers who alternates judiciary have not carried out their vote for the same candidates at the voting station seat inspector designated by him, the candidates in the constituency in which the election under this section. Those voting only if they are written on the electoral roll municipality of the State. For this purpose, signed a solemn declaration to which the municipality or community that is written.

2. In the parliamentary elections and elections to the Greek MEPs organized voting stations in each store reservation. The detainees are entitled to vote are registered to vote and not imposed on them irrevocably additional penalty of deprivation of political rights, voting based on specific electoral lists with similar provisions of Article 27 hereof. Moreover, the provisions hereof. A joint decision of the Ministers of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and Justice detailed regulation necessary for the purposes of this paragraph.

CHAPTER G

Ballots - General Provisions

Article 70

(Article 70 of PD 351/2003)

Form of ballots

1. The lists are drafted of white paper, issued by the State. The paper issued to parties or coalitions whose candidates have been designated as combinations of at least one third of the constituencies of the State. The amount of paper used and any other necessary detail is defined by decisions of the Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

2. The ballots throughout the country are rectangular. The size of the lists is established by a decision of the Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

3. These ballots are only printed. Any ballot paper is printed, even partially, is invalid. The print on the ballots must be black.

Article 71

(Article 71 of PD 351/2003)

Printing and distribution of ballots

1. The parties, the party combinations and candidates are required to:

a) print ballot papers and

b) to deliver to the relevant Prefect upon receipt, eight days before the vote, the number of ballots sufficient for the needs of voting stations in the region.

2. The prefect must supply each time election committee of the voting stations, under its jurisdiction, with ballots in the constituency. The number of ballot papers for each combination of individual candidate or candidates in the region should be higher by at least twenty percent (20%) than the number of voters registered at voting station.

Article 72

(Article 72 PD 351/2003 and Articles 3, 10 and 11 of Law 3231/2004)

Content of ballots – Selection crosses - Early elections

1. In each constituency ballot papers are printed especially for each combination of candidates by region and each individual candidate.

2. The combination of party lists appear horizontally from the upper part of a longer side and to the other in successive separate combinations of the logo of the party, his name and the constituency for which they are intended. Immediately after listing the names of all candidates of the combination, separately, in the order listed in the Decision establishing the

combination of the names and particulars referred to in that decision, of which preceded the surname.

3. The combination of coalition lists appear in the same position and in the same order all the elements specified in the preceding paragraph, except that between the nicknames of the coalition and constituency listed the names of all parties forming the coalition. Then appear in the order of the preceding paragraph, the names of all candidates of the set.

4. The combination of independent lists appear in the same position and in the same order all the elements specified in paragraph 2, except that instead of the name of the party bearing the words "independent combination. The logo of the combination of independent marked as declared in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 37. Then appear in the order in paragraph 2, the names of all candidates of the combination.

5. The lists of individual candidates appear on the same site and in the same order, all the items listed in paragraph 2, except that instead of the name of the party bearing the words "single candidate". The logo of the individual candidate appears as declared in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 37. Then the name of the candidate.

6. The ballot is not permitted recordings and deletions of names or particulars. If deemed to be there and the ballot paper remains valid, subject to the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 73.

7. A voter may express its preference for candidates from the combination, noting the ballot crosses next to their name, as follows:

a) In constituencies electing one of three members, a cross.

b) In constituencies electing four to seven members up to two crosses.

c) In constituencies electing eight to twelve Members up three crosses, and

d) In constituencies electing thirteen members, up to four crosses.

8. Those who have served as prime ministers in government was a vote of confidence of Parliament and elected members and the leader or the chairman or an independent party, if the coalition parties, the leader of the coalition are taking that crosses all the valid votes of the combination the ballot paper which is included.

9. Combination ballots with more than one crosses the constituencies where the voter's expressed preference for a single candidate is valid without regard to any preference cross. If, however, contains two crosses, of which one has been by the name of the candidate referred to in paragraph 8, considered and preference cross placed next to the name of another candidate. Combination ballots with more than two crosses in the constituencies in which voters can express their preference for two candidates and is valid without regard to any preference cross. If, however, contains three crosses, from which one has been by the name of the candidate referred to in paragraph 8, taking into account the other two crosses placed next to the name of other candidates.

Combination ballots with more than three crosses in the constituencies in which the voter can express his preference for three candidates and is valid without regard to any preference cross. If, however, contains four crosses, of which one has been by the name of the candidate referred to in paragraph 8, taking into account the other three crosses placed next to the name of other candidates.

10. It does not take into account cross preference, if the chairman of the Electoral Committee or managing the work of not initialize the ballot paper alongside the cross and not enter the ballot in words the total number of crosses, made it. In this case the ballot is counted in favour of the combination.

11. If the elections are carried out within eighteen months from the previous ones, do not apply to elections for the election by a cross emption provisions hereof, but on the number of seats seizure provisions (list) of PD 152/1985, which reinstated and applied each time the case.

Article 73

(Article 73 of PD 351/2003)

Distortion of the contents of the ballots

1. The voter has the right to alter the content of the ballot paper further than as permitted under the electoral system whenever applicable. Any alterations made in violation of this provision entails the invalidity of the ballot paper.

2. Words, phrases, underlining, stains or other signs that invariably occur in any part of the list, induced void if they are the distinctive features that the secrecy of the vote.

3. The cross marked preference in pencil or black or blue colour with black or blue ink colour. Crosses made in breach of this paragraph shall be disregarded, without prejudice to the application and the previous paragraph.

Article 74

(Article 74 PD 351/2003)

Blank ballots

1. If at any voting station provided during the voting that will occur for any reason, lack of paper ballots, the election committee will arrange immediately provided with the necessary number of ballots. If the supply is not made timely, the election committee has to record the same time, which attests to the lack of paper ballots, why, at its discretion, set up this deficit, the way he attended to supply new forms lists and why there was.

Since the establishment of the record shall be permitted in exceptional cases, the continuation of the white vote by ballot.

2. The white ballot shall be of the same paper, have the same shape and same size as the forms and should not have written them anything in any way.

3. The white ballot papers supplied by the election committee, one on each voter, after having been, towards the lower side of the seal of the Electoral Committee, noted next to the date of the election and put under the date, initialled by the judicial representative.

4. Anyone having taken the election Committee, the sealed and stamped in accordance with paragraph white list and left after the particular area of the voting station must be filled out by hand.

5. The white ballot paper the voter writes himself, in pencil or black or blue with black or blue ink, name or combination of individual candidate's name they prefer, or one or more candidates the same combination, so the ballot is calculated the power of reconciliation, which are those candidates. When the voter's preference for a combination of party or coalition of parties, write the full name of the party or the coalition or the first letters of the full name of the party or coalition, as long as those reported in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 37, or both, that the full name of the party or coalition and the initial letters of. The proposed combination, whose name appears on the blank ballot shall be deemed to receive crosses. If you entered the names of more than one candidate, the voter shall express his preference for one of them. In constituencies where the voter can express his preference for two candidates and if entered the names of more than two candidates, voters can make the crosses next to the one or two of them respectively. In this last case, if noted preference cross more than one or two, respectively, names, the applicability of paragraph 9 of Article 72. In constituencies where the voter can express his preference for three candidates and, if entered the names of more than three candidates, voters can make the crosses next to the one or two or three of them respectively. And in this case, if noted preference cross more than one or two or three, respectively, names, the applicability of paragraph 9 of Article 72.

6. For the white ballot, the provisions of Article 73.

White ballot paper with deletions, and corrections records, making it questionable content is invalid.

7. A white list, which has the seal of the Electoral Committee, the date of the election and initialled by the relevant legal representative is void. It is also void any white ballot paper, used at voting station, which the Election Committee has drawn record in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

8. Whoever voters, not only to fill white ballot paper, has to go to court representative who is required to accompany the voter in a particular area of the voting station and help.

9. The Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization has, through the Prefectures supplying the voting stations with a similar number of blank ballots.

Article 75

(Article 75 of PD 351/2003)

Electoral records

1. The files within the sealed ballot papers produced uniformly throughout the State, under the care of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, by an opaque white paper and on the front side have a paper tag or other characteristic.

2. The Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization care n 'sent early enough to prefects files. The prefects are responsible for promptly sending the files to the local municipal authorities, supplying the voting stations in their region, through the election committees**.**

3. If you miss such files, the election Committee after certification of the storage, buy only the uniform envelopes.

4. In addition to the printed notice or feature not listed in the file anything else. Spots, signs or words, marked the file, if deemed as distinctive features, which clearly violate the secrecy of the vote, induced the invalidity of the ballot paper that is inside the folder.

Article 76

(Article 76 PD 351/2003)

Invalid ballots

Apart from the invalidity of paragraph 3 of Article 70, 1 and 2 of Article 73, 6 and 7 of Article 74 and 4 of Article 75, the ballot is invalid and in the following circumstances set out exhaustively, ie, if: a) printed on paper which obviously differ in colour than that granted by the government or printed manifest different in colour than those generally used, b) the shape or size that clearly differ from those in paragraph 2 of Article 70 c) not exactly in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2.6 of Article 72, d) found in the same folder with one or more valid or void the same or other combination, e) used in another voting station constituency and not that which appears on it and f) found in the file, which does not comply with the terms of paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 75.

Article 77

(Article 77 of PD 351/2003)

Other ballot provisions

All other issues on ballot papers and their contents are governed by the applicable provisions of the electoral system per case.

CHAPTER H

Voting

Article 78

(Article 78 PD 351/2003)

Reception of station and election items by the Electoral Committee.

1. Upon his arrival, the judiciary representative and later on the day before the day designated for voting shall be present at the vote, to receive the Mayor or President of the community in electoral material sent by the Prefect, monitor if it is complete and simultaneously informed. To further secure safeguarding of the material responsible representative of the judiciary.

2. One hour before the vote, members of the Electoral Committee is obliged to be at the vote to receive from the mayor or the chairman of the community or those designated by a member of the elected municipal council or municipal or provincial officer in store, the ballot box, furniture and fixtures and other types of voting.

After that it provides for the Secretary of pension practices, in accordance with Article 63, and the presence of candidates or representatives of political parties etc. Article 40, Marshall Parliament vote.

Article 79

(Article 79 of PD 351/2003)

Sealing of the ballot box

After completion of the work of the previous article, the polls opened and examined by the committee and the candidates or their representatives if they are empty and then closed and sealed by the committee. Candidates or their representatives also have the right to put their own stamps.

Article 80

(Article 80 of PD 351/2003)

Reception Record

The actions carried out in accordance with Articles 78-79 are recorded in minutes, signed by the committee and the candidates or representatives.

Article 81

(Article 81 of PD 351/2003)

Start of Voting

On the time set by the schedule, the President of the Committee opens the voting process and asks voters to vote.

Article 82

(Article 82 PD 351/2003)

Voter turnout and identification thereof

1. Voters come to voting stations and appear to the Electoral Committee, recognizing their identity and verify their registration on the electoral roll. The voters put in the voting station one by one or a few small groups, the number of guest speakers and as determined by each particular election committee.

2. The identification of voters, according to the preceding paragraph is based on their ID, which provide the Election Committee. If you do not have ID, they produce their passport. In the case of military and those serving in law enforcement, identification of these is based on military or other official identities.

3. If after the confirmation of the identity of the voter registration and the electoral roll is obvious that this is a minor or if it is known that he was denied the right to vote, it allows him to vote, but after the recall the penalties provided by law.

4. Voters in paragraph 1 of Article 27 come to the voting station individually without translation and without any accompaniment and voting based on their entry in the special electoral roll of Article 27. The identification of these elections is based on police or military or official identity card, according m are set out in paragraph 2 of this article.

5. The men of the garrison of Article 54 shall vote only if they are written on the electoral roll or the special electoral roll of Article 27 of any constituency, confirmed by the relevant court.

The voting was by roll situations, prepared and signed by the Governor of the unit falling, his responsibility on to those that are contained in the statements above are written in the electoral roll. These statements are sent directly to the Chairman of the Electoral Committee of that voting station with the head of the guards. For the rest of the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

6. The chairman of the Electoral Committee or the one who directs the work of certifying the record that those who voted in as part of the garrison of men, belonging to the guard.

7. Military personnel, who in addition to the garrisons of voting stations available for the purposes of elections, as the military supervisors and their assistants, and the officers, sergeants and soldiers travelling military departments for official purposes, vote with the same conditions and the manner set out in paragraph 5, a voting of the municipality, which

perform arranged service combinations and candidates in the constituency to which the election this section. Record of these voters specifically mentioned in the book minutes of the Electoral Committee and their data appear particularly to the Protocol vote.

8. Greek seamen serving on a ship flying the Greek flag and the day of national elections and European Parliament elections are in or entering a Greek port municipality different from that in whose special electoral lists are written, cast, under the conditions laid down in paragraph 7 of this article.

The voting was by roll situations, as in paragraph 5 of this article, drafted and signed by the master of the ship on which they serve and shall be certified for the authenticity of the signature and the accuracy of their content, by the head of the Port Police and the Customs Authority or the municipality where the vessel is anchored. These statements are delivered directly to the Chairman of the Electoral Committee of that voting station with the master or officer of the ship. All other issues are governed by the provisions of paragraph 4 of this article. The relevant issue details and directions governed by joint decision of the Ministers of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and Merchant Shipping.

Article 83

(Article 83 of PD 351/2003)

Voting method

1. The Electoral Committee gives each voter a file with a special feature initialled by the judiciary representative and sealed with the seal of the committee and the full range of printed lists of all combinations and individual candidates. However, the lack of signing of the judiciary, and involve the nullity of the ballot paper.

2. After the voter must be removed in a separate room in a way not to see him there and closes the secret ballot election in the folder, which has been delivered. Then hang the file returns and shows the chairman of the Electoral Committee and others present to ensure that it keeps a single folder with the seal of the committee and then throw the hand in the ballot box.

3. Voters who physically impossible can not do the above, have the right to the end to contact the representative of the judiciary or the State Electoral Committee, who are obliged to help them.

4. The voter may not cast the ballot paper in the ballot box:

a) if it is not in the folder with the special character or if it has closed the file and b) if the voter is not removed first in a separate room, as defined in paragraph 2 of Article of this.

5. Voters in paragraph 1 of Article 27 vote at serving the day of voting combinations or individual candidates in the constituency in which the service.

6. The voters voted granted, upon request, relevant certificate signed by the Chairman of the Electoral Committee and stamped with the seal of.

Article 84

(Article 84 of PD 351/2003)

Voting Protocol

For the record kept by the Electoral Committee Protocol numbered and initialled by the administration, which are written the voters who vote. When finished voting closed protocol and signed by committee members, candidates or their representatives or their deputies and a representative of the judiciary.

Article 85

(Article 85 of PD 351/2003)

Objections during the vote

1. Any voter or candidate or their representative has the right to submit complaints to the Election Committee for violations of law during the voting in or out of the electoral branch. Complaints made in writing and shall be credited in the book of minutes.

2. The presentation of any objection does not interrupt the voting procedure.

3. For complaints and any other issues, presented during the election decided by the Election Committee justified, either immediately after completion, vote and decisions of the record in the minutes.

4. Especially for the validity of ballots each member of the Electoral Committee, the legal representative of the candidates or their representatives may submit a complaint. To the objection that paragraph decided by the election committee, after hearing the representative of the judiciary.

Article 86

(Article 86 of PD 351/2003)

Guarding of Voting Stations – Keeping of order during the vote

1. The guarding of the voting stations is the sole responsibility of the Greek Police, and effected either by placing guards at the voting station or by monitoring wider housing units in the voting stations.

The concern for maintaining public order and safety at the vote and around it belongs to the Election Committee, watchdog of the representative of the judiciary.

For this task falls directly on it and out the instructions of the strength of the Greek Police, which allowed for the purpose.

2. If the election committee or any members, while the last vote, be guilty of an offense or violation of election law, the responsible official inquisitorial immediately prepare a report on the operation and ensure the pursuit of the liable party soon completed the election.

Article 87

(Article 87 of PD 351/2003)

Prohibitions

1. The carrying of any armed force in the place of voting and around him.

2. In town or village, a day conduct of elections, the military force remains in the barracks the whole time record. If there is severe disruption of the vote and it could not restore order, may request in writing the assistance of armed force, which has just restore order goes directly from the place of voting. For all those mentioned in the minutes.

3. It is prohibited to close at record or near to any voter or citizen or an officer carrying a weapon or any instrument suitable for attack.

4. The entry into the voting station does not carry any duties under the decree or not, vote.

Article 88

(Article 88 of PD 351/2003)

Presence of candidates and representatives

1. Candidates or when missing, their representatives or, where missing them, their deputies have the right to be present to vote, provide any comment or complaint about the class record for the applicant's interest to put their stamp on the ballot, be present to count the votes and to exercise all other rights allowed by law.

2. The absence of certain candidates or all of the delegates or their alternates shall not prevent the election work.

3. Candidates can vote at the voting station they are at on voting day.

CHAPTER I

Sorting of votes

Article 89

(Article 89 PD 351/2003)

Completion of the vote

1. When designated time completion of the voting process expires, the Election Committee may extend more than two hours unless it is determined the presence of voters who wish to exercise their right. If voting was interrupted for any reason, be extended by mutual agreement and the representative of the judiciary, to be completed by the time the vacation lasted. Notwithstanding and in very exceptional cases, fully justified by the Election Committee may extend the vote beyond the two hours, and beyond the time of interruption, until exhausted the number of these voters.

2. Upon completion of the vote, declaring the completion and close the doors of the store after written record, stating the total number of written on the electoral list of voters, the number of those who voted, the time for completion of the vote, and the ratio of any continuation beyond that specified.

3. The report certified that the ballot box seals were found intact at the time of opening this.

Article 90

(Article 90 of PD 351/2003)

Opening the allot box – Counting of envelopes

1. Subsequently, the chairman or the person who manages projects, provides the functions of each member and start sorting the ballots in the presence of candidates or their representatives, in accordance with those specified in the following paragraphs.

2. The ballot box is opened and the envelopes are counted without opening them first. The result of the numbering clearly stated in the book of minutes.

3. If the count reveals a difference between the number of envelopes and the number of voters who voted, the count resumed.

4. If a dispute arises again, thrown the envelopes that have the seal of the Electoral Committee. When the number of non-sealed envelopes exceeds the number of redundant files, then removed at random and thrown unsealed envelopes so those are redundant.

5. If you still following the flight of non-sealed envelopes are redundant, then all the sealed envelopes are discarded at the ballot box and removed at random as there are redundant. The files thus removed, opened and entered in the minute book lists the contents of which are in it but not counted in the sorting.

6. The election committee must always be made in the minutes its opinion on the cause of the existence of redundant envelopes.

Article 91

(Article 91 of PD 351/2003)

Sorting of votes

1. Following the above, the election committee shall count the votes cast in the following way:

a) The Chairman of the Committee or the person who directs the work of getting the ballot one to one envelope, opened and after verifying the validity of the ballot paper, which shows anyone from attending the request (members of the Electoral Committee, candidates or representatives), reads the content to listen to everyone,

b) Each valid ballot is numbered in the order export of the ballot and initialled by the Chairman of the Electoral Committee or the person who directs the work, who put his initials and beside each cross is the preference list. Next, complete transcription of total number of crosses of the ballot paper.

c) then show the number of the ballot paper in special tables, where one kept for the combinations of parties and coalitions and individual candidates and other candidates for combinations.

The first of these tables the number of marked ballot opposite the name of the set or individual candidate who voted in the second panel opposite the name of the candidate for whom there is a valid preference cross accordance with those defined in paragraphs 7 and 9 of Article 72.

2. Immediately after the end of the sorting, the chairman of the Electoral Committee or the person conducting its work, telegraph or communicate in writing with any other appropriate media immediately and without delay to the prefect of the region within the voting station, the result of sorting of the votes. The notice must include:

a) the total number of voters shown on the voting station.

b) The total number of voters who voted.

c) The number of ballots that were recognized as valid.

d) The number of invalid ballots.

e) The number of blank ballots and

f) The number of valid votes received by each combination and each individual candidate.

It then becomes sort of crosses that have been candidates for each combination and just finished sorting the result is communicated to the prefect.

3. To fulfil the obligations of the preceding paragraph shall be made available to the President of the Electoral Committee or what directs the work of all institutions of the Greek Police serving in the district electoral division and in need and people who are obliged to immediately take the mandate given to them. Any failure of the President of the Electoral Committee, or the one who directs or works of public institutions or citizens is punishable under Article 118.

Article 92

(Article 92 of PD 351/2003)

Interruption of sorting

1. The sorting process is continuous. It can only be interrupted due to the fatigue of those involved in sorting, so the legal representative and the electoral committee shall ensure that the ballot papers and envelopes to be placed in the ballot box, closed and sealed by the election committee. Candidates or their representatives can put their seals. Also closed and the opening of which is thrown on the ballot papers. The opening is covered with a band that stretches across the length. On both ends the film is sealed with the same stamps. It was written in the book minutes Act, signed by members of the Electoral Committee, legal representative and the candidates or their representatives. Then it has to close the voting station, sealing doors and windows of this and bring it to the competent bodies to guard the liability of legal representative of the Electoral Committee and the head of the Guard.

2. When the resume sorting, written for the resumption of a new one, signed as above. In practice ensures that the ballot was inviolable and seals intact.

Article 93

(Article 93 of PD 351/2003)

End of sorting

1. After the end of sorting, sorting tables are closed under Article 91 paragraph 1 c c., written in operation in these tables and signed by the President and members of the Electoral Committee, candidates or their representatives. In practice drawn up the list of associations and individual candidates referred to the sum of valid votes received by each combination of individual candidate and in fact prepared the list of candidate combinations of the sum of crosses obtained by each candidate.

2. Immediately after the Election Committee shall act in another book of minutes of the election, the signatory of all previous. In practice referred:

a) the date and time of completion of the sorting,

b) the total number of voters was on section,

c) the total number of voters who voted,

d) the total number of cases found in the ballot box,

e) the number of many are recognized as valid,

f) the number of invalid ballots,

g) the number of blank ballots,

h) the number of challenged ballots that void, but were declared invalid,

i) the number of valid ballots (including those of the case The declared invalid), which got every combination and every single candidate and

j) any other information provided by the electoral system used in accordance with the provisions of the decree. This act publicly read and copied directly to the prefect and the mayor or the chairman of the community in the region within the voting station.

3. After sorting the Electoral Committee delivers the mayor or the chairman of the community after the polls close in to this election as any parts left over. They are obliged to keep them.

Article 94

(Article 94 PD 351/2003)

The dispatch of results to the Court

1. The Electoral Committee is obliged, immediately after the end of the sorting, to close bag securely in the books and all other election documents and bundles of ballot papers arranged in combinations or individual candidates in the order they were numbered and sealed the bag. The bag has the right to put their stamp dealers parties.

The bag receives the representative of the judiciary, the transfer itself and hand over to the President of the Court having jurisdiction in accordance with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this article. Since the transition to the home of the Court is difficult or expensive, hand over the bag closest to the President of the Court, who must immediately send him the surest way to the President of the competent Court.

2. If you missed the bag of the preceding paragraph, the competent court, having found the loss by decision of the Multi Court issued the process with the courts, orders to be filed a copy of the Electoral Committee Act which was transmitted to the prefect or the mayor or Chairman of the community, in accordance with subparagraph b of paragraph 2 of Article 93.

Based on this copy is the collection and classification of results in accordance with Article 98.

3. Competent court for the actions set out in Articles 27, 30, 32, 33, 36, 39, 103 paragraph 1 and paragraph 1 of this article is the court, based in the capital of the prefecture.

4. For wards A and B of Athens and the constituency of Attica, the jurisdiction of the court in Athens. For wards A and B are responsible Piraeus Court of Piraeus and the constituencies A and Court B Thessaloniki in Thessaloniki.

5. Competent court for the constituency in the prefecture of Lassithi down the court, based in Naples of this prefecture.

CHAPTER J

Exercise of voting rights by persons who reside in other municipalities

Article 95

(Article 95 of PD 351/2003)

Registration and content of special electoral lists

1. Voters residing in municipality constituency other than the electoral roll of which is attached, hereinafter referred to as "persons who reside in other municipalities and can exercise their right to vote in general elections, the elections of the European Parliament and referendums, the place of residence.

For the purposes of this chapter, Attica and Thessaloniki are separate constituencies. Voters who are registered on the electoral lists of municipalities of the islands Kythira and Antikythira are considered persons who reside in other municipalities when living in other municipalities of Attica Prefecture.

2. The persons who reside in other municipalities vote the same day as other voters. Voting starts on 07:00 and ends on 19:00 hours.

3. Subject to the last paragraph of paragraph 1 of Article 96 of this condition for creation of joint voting stations, the persons who reside in other municipalities exercise their right to where they live, if entered in the special electoral roll of persons who reside in other municipalities.

4. Persons who reside in other municipalities wishing to cast to where they submitted the relevant mayor or the chairman of the region's community of residence application form - a solemn statement that includes the following:

a) The Special Electoral Number, which is provided by the relevant local authorities,

b) the name,

c) the name,

d) the father's name,

e) mother's name,

f) the name of a spouse or maiden name (if they are married woman with the surname of her husband),

g) the date and year of birth,

h) the prefecture, the municipality and an electoral district in which they are attached,

i) the full address of residence (prefecture, municipality, street name and number) and telephone numbers.

In the same declaration shall state that the applicant has not denied his right to vote.

5. Applications for registration and deletion in the special electoral lists eterodimoton submitted throughout the year.

Those voter registration applications submitted after the last before the election,

revision of electoral rolls by the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, do not vote as persons who reside in other municipalities.

Voters who submit the relevant mayor or president of the Community of place of residence applications for remission of the situations persons who reside in other municipalities after the last before the election, revision of electoral rolls by the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, vote in elections as persons who reside in other municipalities.

6. The mayors and presidents of the place of residence of persons who reside in other municipalities, based on paragraph 4, shall, in their personal situations persons who reside in other municipalities, based on its core constituency for inclusion in their respective electoral lists.

The preparation of the statements made of persons who reside in other municipalities two calendar months, and submitted within the first ten days of next month the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, to be updated after the previous audit, the keeping of a database of voters.

7. The special election persons who reside in other municipalities lists compiled by the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, in municipality and constituency base and include the following information:

a) Title: “Specific electoral rolls of persons who reside in other municipalities City or Community ..... Prefecture .....”,

b) the serial number,

c) the Special Electoral Number,

d) the name,

e) the name,

f) the name of the Father,

g) the name of his mother,

h) the name and maiden name of spouse (if they are married woman with the surname of her husband),

i) the date and time of birth,

j) the principal electoral roll (core constituency) which is registered (prefecture, municipality, electoral district),

ja) the full address of residence (street, number).

8. In separate statements par. 1 Article 12 of this record the changes occurring in the population register, death, change of municipality, the registration data correction and deletion, either on request or loss of Greek Citizenship, relating to persons who reside in other municipalities.

Article 96

(Article 96 of PD 351/2003)

Electoral divisions - Electoral Committee - a vote and adopted the results for separate voting stations

1. The vote persons who reside in other municipalities combinations and candidates in the constituency, in the key electoral lists which are entered in specific, pure or mixed, voting stations and voting stations persons who reside in other municipalities. These special (pure or mixed) voting stations and voting stations for persons who reside in other municipalities recommended only in the capitals of prefectures, excluding prefectures of Attica and Thessaloniki. On the decision by the prefect of the constituency where they reside, in accordance with Article 55 of this shall be the number of individual voting stations and voting stations and the distribution of voters at voting stations in pure constituency or mixed voting stations more than a constituency where the number of voters is small. Condition creation of joint voting stations is the record for the entire region, at least forty persons who reside in other municipalities voters belonging to the same basic constituency.

2. Record of persons who reside in other municipalities used the same printed ballot papers used in the basic constituency, the electoral roll in which voters are registered.

3. The supply of voting stations, through that department, with a sufficient number of ballots are in the care of parties or individual candidates, six (6) days before the vote.

4. The files within the sealed ballot papers, shall for each key constituency, the electoral roll in which the voter is registered, indicating respectively, and initialled by the judicial representative.

5. Each municipal authority in the place where voting stations formed persons who reside in other municipalities vote, adopt and publish a program record that includes voting day, the start and end of the place and the voting station.

6. The voters included in the special electoral roll persons who reside in other municipalities forbidden to vote in the municipality or community in the key electoral roll of which is attached. The main electoral lists shall contain the name before the special words "E" for those electors voting based on specific electoral lists persons who reside in other municipalities.

This indication is registered and remains even if the voter registered to another list persons of other municipalities a change of place of residence. In this case, the persons who reside in other municipalities deleted from the previous special electoral roll of persons who reside in other municipalities.

The deletion of the term “persons who reside in other municipalities " is also in the event of termination of voter persons who reside in other municipalities.

7. The ballot in each voting place before Election Committee, consisting of a representative of the judiciary, as President, and four (4) members appointed by voters included in the

special electoral roll persons who reside in other municipalities.

8. a. In pure voting persons who reside in other municipalities the Election Committee shall count the ballots, the export of votes cast and all other actions pursuant to the provisions of the electoral law, referred to the subsequent joint voting stations.

b. After the sorting, the President of the Election Committee announces writing telegraphy or any other appropriate means immediately to the Prefect of the basic constituency of the outcome of sorting.

c. The transmission of results in the specific provisions of Article 94 of the law for the election of Members, the Court is the seat of the prefecture, which is incorporated and operates in pure voting station.

The relevant Court record the results of pure voting stations persons who reside in other municipalities a special table, separately, base constituency.

d. The latest within twenty-four (24) hours after the end of voting sent certified copies of these special tables to the President of the Court of key constituency in order to integrate, with particular reference to the specific, pure, voting station of origin to final results included in the list for each constituency using the High Electoral Committee.

e. The electoral bags of pure voting stations with the contents in these lists, books and papers on voting, the responsibility of the President under his constituency formed, transmitted proof within forty-eight (48) hours after the conduct of the voting President of the Court of the basic constituency.

The provisions of this Presidential Decree apply to all other issues.

Article 97

(Article 97 PD 351/2003)

Mixed voting stations for persons who reside in other municipalities - Special Appeal Electoral Committee - voting results and issue thereof

1. a. In mixed voting stations persons who reside in other municipalities after the vote, the Election Committee numbers and initials files without opening them. The files are numbered and packaged in separate packages for each key constituency.

After the count, whose outcome is clearly stated in the book minutes, it notes any difference between the number of cases and the number of votes cast.

Then put the word "CANCEL" to files that do not have the seal of the Electoral Committee.

If you still are redundant files, then characterized the fate of "CANCEL" so many files from their sealed to complete the number of surplus.

In each case the Election Committee must make the minutes of opinion on the cause of the existence of redundant files.

The sorting of lists and export to the voting active Appeal General Election Committee and the Special Elections Committee, respectively, in the specific provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this.

b. The Electoral Committee of any voting station mixed persons who reside in other municipalities prepare minutes, including the number of enrolled, the number of votes cast, the number of records obtained then each constituency and the number of invalid files.

c. The representative of the judiciary of each voting station mixed persons who reside in other municipalities receives the electoral bag, which closed in care of the Election Committee's files in separate packages for each core constituency, and all the data record. The election carries the same bag and return immediately to the three-member President of the Council or the Chairman of the Appeal Court, in whose district is.

2. a. Each Court of Appeal recommended General Appeal Electoral Committee for persons who reside in other municipalities shall comprise the Court of Appeal President, as Chairman and two Deputy Public Prosecutor at the Court of Appeal this year or as members.

The Committee was established by decision of the three-member President's Council or the Chairman of the Appeal Court. In the same decision appointing the deputy chairman and members from the judicial and prosecution officials. Secretary assigned to one of the clerks of the Court. The decisions adopted at least five (5) days before the vote and served on the same day appointed.

b. General Appeal Electoral Committee for persons who reside in other municipalities election officials are::

a) The coordination of the work of the special election officials the next paragraph.

b) The opening of bags of mixed electoral voting stations for persons who reside in other municipalities and delivery of packages, the files of each key constituency in the respective Special Electoral Committee. c) The aggregate results for persons who reside in other municipalities of record for each key constituency of the Special Electoral Committee and

d) The adoption of the final outcome of the vote in each of for persons who reside in other municipalities core constituency.

3. a. Each Court of Appeal recommended one or more Special Elections Committee, composed of a judge or prosecutor or officer of the Court of Appeal of the Court, as President and two Deputy Prosecutors and court officials or the courts themselves, as members.

Members of these committees together with their alternates are appointed by decision of the three-member President's Council or the President of that Court of Appeal.

In the same decision secretary assigned to one of the clerks of court of appeal. If it is not possible to appoint judicial officials, the three-member President of the Council or the Chairman of the Appeal Court may appoint a permanent civil servants than those provided by Article 68 of this.

The decision issued at least four (4) days before the vote and served in the appointed day.

b. Project Special election officials are for persons who reside in other municipalities:

a) The receipt by the relevant General Appeal Electoral Committee for persons who reside in other municipalities of mixed voting stations and the minutes note the number of packages received in evidence by the President of the General Appeal Electoral Committee for persons who reside in other municipalities.

b) The placement of all files for each key constituency in a separate ballot.

c) The numbers and the opening of files, sorting the lists and export the results for each core constituency.

d) The drafting of a summary table of results containing the information specified in paragraph 2 of Article 91 hereof. In the table that included the operation. Table signed by the chairman and committee members.

In the act referred to the vote on all the voting stations of each key constituency.

e) The delivery of all elements of voting and sorting the care of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the General Election Appeal Electoral Committee.

4. The General Appeal Electoral Committee issued the final outcome of the vote in persons who reside in other municipalities key constituency. For this purpose in separate tables, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 7 of Article 98 of this.

The chairmen of these committees telegraph or communicate in writing or by other appropriate means without delay to the Prefect and the President of First Instance of the corresponding core constituency, the vote of persons who reside in other municipalities, sending the same President of First Instance then within twenty-four (24) hours, certified copies of the specific tables.

Within forty-eight (48) hours after the end of the electoral vote bags or packages with all the details of the voting persons who reside in other municipalities voters who voted at voting stations mixed and tables and minutes of each General Appeal Electoral Committee and the Special election officials shall also be forwarded to the President of the District Court concerned the basic constituency. The Court of basic constituency upon receipt of the above information, the table incorporates the results, with special reference to the respective voting stations origin in order to shape the result of the constituency, which is transmitted directly to the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization for use of the High Electoral Committee.

5. The General Appeal Electoral Committee and the Special Electoral Committee of this article use the seal of the Appeal.

6. a. The presidents who run the relevant courts of appeal have the general supervision of the competent General Appeal Electoral Committee and election of Special Committees and their operations may regulate any matter relating to the operation and the work of all these

committees.

b. During the sorting of ballot papers before the special Appeal election officials may be present representatives of parties or individual candidates.

7.a. If the general elections held simultaneously with elections for representatives to Parliament or referendum, the provisions of this chapter.

b. If the elections of the European Parliament held at a time until four months away from making general elections, the voting persons who reside in other municipalities according to experts persons who reside in other municipalities electoral roll, which carried on applied general election. In all other cases, the voting of persons who reside in other municipalities, the specific provisions of each current, relevant, legislation.

8. The Minister of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization dealt with technical, procedural detail the general nature, which are necessary to implement the provisions relating to the voting of persons who reside in other municipalities.

9. For any other question shall apply mutatis mutandis to this Presidential Decree.

CHAPTER IA΄

Article 98

(Articles 4 and 11 of Law 3231/2004 and Article 1 of Law 3434/2006)

Collection of results - Blank ballots

1. The day after the voting, the competent Court of each constituency begins the collection and classification of the election results.

2. As soon as the results of all election officials in the constituency are collected, the Court shall count the votes and draw up the results table stipulated in paragraph 4.

3. The seats assigned to any party are allocated to its candidates by order of the number of crosses each received.

If two or more parties or single candidates have an equal remaining voting power, the Supreme Election Committee conducts a draw between them at a public meeting and the surplus seat is removed from the party whose name was drawn. In constituencies electing one Member, the seat is assigned to the party or single candidate who had the majority votes. In the event of a tie, the Supreme Election Committee a draw between the parties with equal votes and the seat is assigned to that which won the draw.

If two or more candidates of the same party have the same number of votes and the seats allocated are fewer than the candidates, the Court of First Instance conducts a draw between them at a public meeting and those drawn by lot are designated as members.

A draw for the allocation of seats is also conducted in the vent of a tie between parties, coalitions of parties, independent parties or candidates.

4. The constituency's competent Court of First Instance draws up (in session) its list of results, which contains:

a. the number of registered voters,

b. the number of voters who voted,

c. the number of valid votes,

d. the number of invalid votes,

e. the number of blank votes, and

f. the number of valid votes received by each combination and each individual candidate.

The table presents the combination of parties in the order of their electoral power, followed by combinations of the coalition parties, the combination of independent and individual candidates. Below this, the above elements are listed in words and the list is signed by the President, the Members and the Court secretary.

5. A representative of each combination or individual candidate may attend the compiling of the list.

6. The President of the Court shall immediately send a certified copy of the results to the Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

7. Based on the tables, the High Electoral Commission shall allocate seats in accordance with the provision of par. 2 Article 101.

8. In the true meaning of the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article and Articles 99 and 100 in writing, by constituency, the scoreboards from the courts, when allocating seats and setting the election measure, the white papers do not count the valid.

Article 99

(Articles 5, 6 and 11 of Law 3231/2004)

Participation in the allocation of seats - Determination of seats per electoral party in the State

1. Party combinations, coalitions of party combinations, combinations of independent and individual candidates gathering in the State a percentage of valid votes at least equal to three percent (3%) of all valid votes in the State of all electoral combinations participate in the allocation of seats in the constituencies and the State seats.

2. To determine the seats each party is entitled to, the total votes it accumulated in the State is multiplied by the number 260. The product is divided by the sum of valid votes accumulated in the State by the parties involved in the distribution of seats in accordance

with the provisions of Article 5. The seats each party is entitled to in the State is the integral part of the division's quotient.

If the sum of those integral parts of the quotient is below the number 260, then seats are ceded, in order, up to the achievement of this number, to parties whose quotients have the largest decimal fractions.

The combinations that accumulated the largest number of valid votes throughout the State, shall be given, in addition to the seats it shall receive, in accordance with paragraph 1, forty (40) more seats, which originate from constituencies where seats are still available after completion of the procedure under par. 4,5,6,7 and 8 of Article 100.

4. If an electoral formation may, in exceptional cases, according to par. 2.3 and 4 of this Article 1.2 and par. and 3 of Article 100 more seats than those of it at § 2 of this Article, the total number adjusted to finally take their seats resulting from the application of Article 100.

In this case, is correspondingly reduced the number of seats of the first in a series of valid ballots electoral formation.

Article 100

(Articles 7,8 and 11 of Law 3231/2004)

Distribution of seats of State - Division of the 248 seats in the constituencies

1. The electoral measure for the allocation of State seats shall be the integer of the quotient obtained by dividing the total valid ballots in the State of all electoral combinations involved in the distribution of seats in accordance with Article paragraph 1 of Article 99, by the number of Members of State.

2. The number of State MPs elected by those involved in the allocation of seats is obtained by dividing the integer of the quotient the division of the total valid votes in the State, by the electoral measure.

3. Unallocated State seats are distributed, one by one, to those who have the greatest non-allocated decimal point, beginning with the combination with the largest decimal point.

4. The allocation of seats in each electoral constituency as far as taking the integer of the quotient obtained by dividing the total valid ballots that took part in the elections, regardless of their participation in the allocation of paragraph 1 of Article 99, by the number of seats of.

To determine the seats that each combination in each electoral constituency is entitled to, all of the votes cast in the region for this combination, are divided by the electoral measure. Its seats in the constituency are the integral part of the quotient of the above division.

5. Electoral parties whose combinations have fewer candidates than the seats they are entitled to under the preceding paragraph, occupies as many seats as there are candidates in the constituency. The seats that are not assigned for this reason are allocated in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7.

The headquarters of single-seat constituencies are occupied by the electoral combination involved in the allocation of parliamentary seats in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 99 that has the most valid ballots in this constituency.

6. The allocation of any non-allocated seats is conducted by calculating the difference of seats allocated in accordance with the par. 2.3 and 4 of Article 99. Subsequently, the remaining unused ballots of electoral combinations in each constituency are calculated, except for single-seat constituencies. This sum is the difference between the product of the seats occupied by these combinations in the constituency in this constituency by the electoral measure from the total votes obtained in the same constituency.

7. Any non-allocated seats on two-seat and three-seat constituencies are allocated by order and one by one, to the electoral combination with the largest non-allocated remainders in each of these.

If in any electoral formation allocated a total of more seats than those entitled under par. 2.3 and 4 of Article 99, the excess seats are removed, one by one, from the three-seat, and, if need be, from two-seat constituencies, with the smallest non-allocated remainders.

8. The constituencies that still have non-allocated seats are arranged in descending order, based on the undrawn remainders of the electoral combinations with the smallest number of valid ballots in the State, which are entitled to a seat under paragraph 1 of Article 99. The electoral combination that has the smallest number of valid ballots in the State is assigned of one seat from each of these constituencies and up to the completion of the number of seats that the electoral combination is entitled to accordance with par. 2.3 and 4 of Article 99.

If seats are still available, the process of the preceding paragraph shall apply to all successive electoral combinations involved in this, starting with those who obtained the lowest number of votes cast throughout the country towards the next largest.

Article 101

(Article 101 of PD 351/2003 and Articles 9 and 11 of Law 3231/2004)

High Electoral Committee - Powers

1. The Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization based High Electoral Committee, consisting:

a) By the President of the Supreme Court, as President,

b) two Supreme Court Judges, defined by the First Division of the Supreme Court with an equal number of alternates,

c) the Director of Elections Division of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and

d) a Director of Environmental Education Branch Central Office of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

President of the Supreme Court, when absent or indisposed, his senior Vice President of the same court. The Directors of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization compensate peers of the same industry, from those serving in the same central office designated by the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization. Secretarial staff in the Committee implements the Branch Environmental Education in grade B of the Central Office of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, defined together with the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization. From this the Minister may set up five employees of those serving in the Central Service of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, the secretariat general of the Committee serve.

2. The High Electoral Committee, based on their scoreboards Court establish a definitive list of the general elections throughout the State, as set out in Articles 99 and 100 of this and decide on the allocation of seats on electoral formations.

3. The Chairman of the Committee shall immediately forward a certified extract from the decision for each constituency to the chairmen of the relevant Court and a certified copy thereof and a definitive list of the general elections in the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

CHAPTER IB

Repeat voting

Article 102

(Article 102 of PD 351/2003)

Cancellation of the vote - Cancellation of election

1. If a voting station to vote was not for any reason, it is next Sunday.

2. If you cancel the election for breach of law and irregularities in general or in whole, or in some parts of the constituency, the vote was repeated in those parts of the election was annulled, within one month in the publication of the decision of the Supreme Special Court laid down in Article 100 of the Constitution.

Upon resumption of the vote therefore not permitted proposal and nomination of new candidates, and voting resumed in those parts of the annulled election, based on the electoral lists used in the initial vote.

3. If you cancel the election for infringement brought about a change in the constituencies on which the election took place and implies the need for a new proposal and nomination of candidates and combinations them in accordance with the provisions hereof, within thirty days from the date of the decision Supreme Special Court.

4. If repeat vote in a constituency for breach of law or irregularities in general, the new result is irrelevant to the total votes for parties and their proportion in the whole State, as defined by the Higher Electoral Committee accordance with Article 101 paragraph 1.

CHAPTER IC

MP designation - method of designation

Article 103

(Article 103 of PD 351/2003)

MP Designation Procedure

1. The designation of MPs in accordance with those specified in the relevant articles, made by the competent court in open session, following the ruling of the Supreme Electoral Committee. The decision of the proclamation shall be notified, in care of the prosecutor, in all candidates.

2. The competent court also designates the alternates of MPs designated by each party.

3. As alternates of each party, whose candidates are designate MPs, are designated all the other candidates of it.

4. The alternates are designated in the order of preference votes of each one. In the event of a tie, is carried out by the court a draw to specify the number of those who had equal number of votes.

5. The chairman and chief of the party or coalition of parties involved in combinations of two constituencies in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 34, if a MP is elected in both constituencies, must declare to the Speaker of the Parliament in which of these constituencies prefers to be elected. This statement is submitted within five days after the designation of all MPs and their alternates of both constituencies. If no statement is submitted within this term, it is deemed that he preferred to be elected in the constituency in which the party or coalition, whose is leader, received the most votes. To fill the seat remaining vacant, are implemented the provisions of Article 104.

CHAPTER ID

By-elections

Article 104

(Article 104 of PD 351/2003)

By-election cases and conducting thereof

1. The parliamentary seats vacated for any reason during the electoral period in a constituency, are filled by the alternates of the same combination in the same constituency that may have been designated, who are called by the Speaker of the Parliament to fill the seat vacated in the order of their designation.

2. If there are no alternates provided in the above preceding paragraph or the number is exhausted, it is proclaimed a by-election in the constituency, in which are vacated the parliamentary seats.

3. In case of by-elections are implemented accordingly all the provisions of parts A and B of the second book hereof, referring to the proclamation and conducting of the elections. The combination may include the number of candidates up to the number of the vacant parliamentary seats, plus one, and if the vacant seat is one, it is designated as MP the first candidate according to the series of preference votes set, which took the relative majority in all valid votes.

If the relative majority is taken by an individual candidate, then he is designated as the MP. If the parliamentary seats vacated are two or more, those are attributed in combinations or individual candidates after the relevant implementation of Articles 99 and 100 hereof. If after the distribution there are still available seats those are allocated by one to combinations or individual candidates having in order the most unused electoral power. In any case of tie, two or more combinations or individual candidates shall be effected by the competent court a draw in an open court.

If a combination gets, by implementation of the preceding paragraphs, two or more seats, those are filled by candidates in order of each ones preference votes.

By that court are designated as alternates the other candidates of the same combination.

4. The provisions of this Article shall also apply in case of cancellation of the election due to lack of legal qualifications of the member who was designated.

5. When by-elections are carried out in a constituency in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article, the electors provided for in Article 27 have the right to vote only if they are on the electoral list of that constituency and they are present at the voting day.

FINAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ELECTIONS

Article 105

(Article 105 of PD 351/2003)

Non-detention

During the vote and eight days before and after it, no detention shall be conducted for debt in the public or municipalities or other legal entities or individuals, but any who are in custody shall not be released for the sake of election.

Article 106

(Article 106 PD 351/2003)

Revocation and prohibition of civil servants, militaries etc. leaves

1. It is prohibited to grant any regular permit of absence to regular civil servants, militaries in general and regular employees of local administration authorities in the period between the proclamation of the election until voting day. The leaves granted before any proclamation of the election be revoked ex officio, without requiring the decision of the competent authority, and persons who have these leaves permits are required to return to their seats without any notice.

2. In case of emergency may be granted a leave to civil servants and military in general, after prior approval of the competent Minister or by an authorized by him body. To regular employees of local administration authorities, the permit shall be granted after approval of the intimate General Secretary of the Region.

3. To regular employees of local administration authorities and institutions of public bodies it is issued by the competent superior authority, upon assessment of service needs during the day of election, a special leave, covering the essential time to transfer to the location of the voting and their return. The time of leave is not included in the normal annual leave they are entitled to, in accordance with the relevant provisions.

By the same procedure and conditions may be granted a special paid leave to staff with a public private law working relationship, of public law bodies and institutions, of local administration authorities as well to the personnel of other legal entities of any sector class and working relationship.

4. These set out in the previous paragraph can be applied accordingly to the staff of the private sector enterprises. The information about the application of this paragraph shall be decided by the Minister of Labour order.

Article 107

(Article 107 PD 351/2003)

Actions, Performance, Defects

1. The service, communications and bill-postings provided by the provisions hereof, shall be made by bailiffs and the bodies of the Greek Police.

2. For each communication and service, on a private individual demand, bailiffs take their legal rights.

3. The rights of bailiffs, in accordance with paragraph 2, may be reduced by half, by joint decision of the Justice and Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization Ministers.

4. All documents provided by the provisions hereof, and the deeds of appointment of proxy, are drawn up free of charge on plain paper. In the same way free of charge are made all proceedings before the Supreme Special Court concerning the auditing and adjudication of general elections against the validity of which are submitted the objections .

Article 108

(Article 108 of PD 351/2003)

Compensation of representatives of the judiciary authority etc.

1. To those appointed during the conducting of general elections as curators of the judiciary authority representatives, representatives of the judiciary authority, secretaries of the returning boards, interpreters of the Turkish language, is granted a special compensation, determined by a joint order of the Ministers of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and Economy and Finance in Notwithstanding any general or special provision.

A similar order may set a special compensation for the members of returning boards.

2. The same order may set for these persons the travelling expenses relating to the payment thereof and the special compensation in the previous paragraph and the obligations of all persons to whom are paid the travelling expenses and the special compensation.

3. The beneficiaries of the compensation of this article shall be exempt from the obligation to pay any tax, contribution or third parties deductions, etc., for any sums paid for these compensations.

4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to any other case of appeal to the popular verdict.

SECTION C΄

DISCIPLINE AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER A΄

Disciplinary provisions

Article 109

(Article 109 PD 351/2003)

Disciplinary provisions

1. Any employee, as defined in Article 13 parag. a' of the Criminal Code, who neglects or shows disobedience for the early fulfilment of the duties imposed by the provisions of this Decree shall be punished by the competent disciplinary board, in accordance with the provisions applicable to each of them.

2. Every officer of the armed forces, the Greek Police, the Coast Guard and the Fire Brigade, who neglects or shows disobedience for the early fulfilment of the duties imposed by the provisions hereof, shall be punished by the competent investigative board with lay off, with temporary dismissal from one to three months.

3. Prefects, mayors, presidents of municipalities and prefectural, municipal or communal counsellors, showing negligence for the early fulfilment of the duties imposed on them by the provisions hereof, shall be imposed by the competent General Secretary of the Region, the penalty of lay off for three (3) to six (6) months after the assent of the Board provided for in paragraph 4 of Article 102 of the Constitution.

4. The official voter or member of the returning board, entrusted with the duties of the returning board secretary, in accordance with Article 56, and the interpreter of the Turkish language, are punished by a decision of the returning board with a fine of one euro and forty-seven cents to fourteen euro and sixty-seven cents for any negligence or disobedience during the performance of their duties.

Article 110

(Article 110 of PD 351/2003)

Recovery of fines

The fines imposed under the preceding article, are certified by a letter from the president of the competent disciplinary board, or with reference to the fine of paragraph 4 of the previous article, by a letter of the president of the returning board responsible to the competent public treasury and are collected in favour of the State, in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to the collection of public revenue.

CHAPTER B΄

General Criminal provisions

Article 111

(Article 111 of PD 351/2003)

1. Each criminal offense, provided by the present or the Criminal Code or another Act and is related to the election of MPs, shall be punished whether the election is ratified or cancelled.

2. The irrevocable conviction for a misdemeanor committed from the proclamation of elections until the end of the sorting of ballots as having any connection with the election and constitutes a misdemeanor because of such offenses against the State authority, the enforcement of public order, counterfeiting of a public or private document, the perjury of false testimony before the authority and the illegal interception and threat, leads ex officio a five years deprivation of offices and positions referred to in Article 63 of the Criminal Code and all other consequences of that article and for the same time.

The anticipated effects of Article 63 of the Criminal Code applies to employees of public law bodies and institutions.

3. For offenses covered by this law, do not apply the provisions of Articles 21, 82 and 99 of the Penal Code nor the provisions concerning the concurrence of provisions of Articles 94 et seq of the same Code, and Article 551 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if offenses are flocking to other provided by the Criminal Code or other penal laws.

CHAPTER C´

Special Criminal Provisions

Article 112

(Article 112 of PD 351/2003)

Violence against voters and defraudation of those

1. Anyone with the use of violence or threats of violence prevents the voter from exercising his right or impose its exercise in favour or against a candidate, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three months and deprived of offices and positions referred to in Article 63 of the Criminal Code, from one to five years.

2. Anyone with false news or slanderous rumours referring to a candidate in person or otherwise deceive the voters, whether to omit the exercise of his voting right, or to change the electoral conviction shall be punished with imprisonment up to two years and financial fine of up to two euro and ninety three cents.

Article 113

(Article 113 of PD 351/2003)

Violation of secrecy of ballot and election falsification

1. Whoever in any manner attempts or succeeds in getting to know, either himself or through a third person, what the voter voted shall be punished with imprisonment up to two years.

2. Those who vote without having the right to do it or vote repeatedly or gives a lot of votes, or otherwise intentionally generates the production of a non genuine result of the election and those who distort the true result of this shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three months to five years and deprivation of offices and positions provided for in Article 63 of the Criminal Code, for one to five years. If the offender at the time of the election was carrying out a service shall be punished with imprisonment of at least one year and deprivation of offices and positions provided for in Article 63 of the Criminal Code, for two to five years.

Article 114

(Article 114 of PD 351/2003)

Corruption or bribery at the election

1. Anyone from the proclamation of the elections until the end of the voting suggests, gives or promises to voters any gifts or other benefits, which are not due to them, as an exchange, in order to omit the exercise of his voting right or to exercise it in a certain way shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years, a fine ranging from two million and ninety-three cents to twenty nine euros and thirty five cents and with deprivation of offices and positions referred to in Article 63 of the Criminal Code, from one to five years.

2. The voter who, from the proclamation of the elections till the end of voting, receives or promises or accepts the benefit or the promise of a prize or other benefits not owned to him, or required in return to omit the voting, or to exercise in some way, shall be punished with the penalties set out in the preceding paragraph.

3. Anyone from the proclaiming of elections untill the end of voting, with the aim to vote for or vote against, or to be preferred certain candidates in any way, or to promises to make donation to charity or to carry out work in the constituency, a municipality or a community, or a charity shop or charitable institution or church, shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years and deprived of offices and positions provided for in Article 63 of the Criminal Code, from one to three years.

Article 115

(Article 115 PD 351/2003)

Disturbance of the election

Whoever intentionally prevents the conduct of the election or disturbs it by caysing noise or disorder or otherwise, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three months to two years.

Article 116

(Article 116 of PD 351/2003)

Destruction of ballot box, etc.

Anyone from the beginning of the voting until the end of sorting destroy in whole or in part the ballot box or otherwise causes to disappear the ballot box or the Protocol or the minutes of the voting or transmitted sack to the competent president of first instance shall be punished with imprisonment of at least one year to five years and deprived of offices and positions provided for in Article 63 of the Criminal Code, from two to five years.

Article 117

(Article 117 of PD 351/2003)

Special election offenses of the voters

1. Anyone not unreasonably does not exercises its right to vote shall be punished with imprisonment from one month to one year. The court may impose the deprivation hardships of offices and positions provided for in Article 63 of the Criminal Code, one to three years.

2. The previous paragraph does not apply to general elections and elections of members of European Parliament only for the elector who has passed the seventy years of age, and for elector who is abroad.

3. Whoever falsely pretends to be a voter or use false or flawed documents in accordance with the terms of the Criminal Code, or original documents which are meant to be for another person, or makes a false sworn statement or formal declaration with the aim of the registration on the electoral roll and deletion from it, either of himself or of another voter, or knowingly submits a false claim or false objections shall be punished with imprisonment for at least six months to five years and deprived of offices and positions provided for in Article 63 of the Criminal Code, two to five years.

4. With imprisonment from three months to three years and deprivation of offices and positions provided for in Article 63 of the Criminal Code from one to three years shall be punished:

a) Whoever interferes necessarily arbitrary at the drafting of the ballot paper by the voter, or makes without the express consent any changes in this ballot.

b) Whoever posts or publishes any false lists of candidates to mislead the voters.

c) Whoever inside a voting station or around it acts in any way in favour or against a candidate.

Article 118

(Article 118 of PD 351/2003)

Special election offenses of public bodies

1. The governor or head of a unit or service that does not comply with the obligations imposed on him by the Article 27 or distorts in any way the respective conditions whether by the registration of those not entitled to either by the non-registration of voters that should be written, or by altering their identity or otherwise, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least one year and deprivation of offices and positions provided for in Article 63 of the Criminal Code, two to five years.

2. Those referred to in Article 27 paragraph 1, and do not comply obligations imposed on them by the paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article or provide a false or falsified certificate of registration on the electoral roll shall be punished with imprisonment of three months to three years with deprivation of offices and positions provided for in Article 63 of the Criminal Code, one year to three years. Whoever of them serve in the armed forces as conscripts are also subject to additional term of three months.

3. The judicial, administrative military, police, municipal officials, mayors, presidents of communities and municipal or communal counsellors, court representatives, turning boards members, secretaries and their interpreters, neglecting or showing disobedience to the early fulfilment of their duties imposed on them by the provisions hereof, or intervening actively and in a manner not permitted by the existing provisions in electoral activities or showing a behaviour incompatible with the offices and their properties in electoral matters, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three months to two years and deprived of offices and positions provided for in Article 63 of the Criminal Code, from six months to two years.

4. With imprisonment from three months to three years and deprivation of offices and positions provided for in Article 63 of the Criminal Code, from one to three years shall be punished:

a) A public, municipal or communal officer, who although he is obliged under the provisions hereof, to publish and post tables designating the candidates and the election program, intentionally enters incorrect names of candidates or intentionally enters candidates who have not been designated as candidates.

b) Whoever, although responsible for the voters registration or removal in the electoral lists: aa) registers in them persons who have not acquired, under the provisions hereof, the voting right or the legal requirements for registering in these, bb) omits to register persons who have the voting rightthe legal requirements for registration and cc) delets voters who are legally registered in them.

c) Whoever being responsible to issue a certification or certificate relating to the voters registration and to the general certification or exercise of voting rights, issues false certificates.

d) Whoever intentionally delivers to the returning board ballots or envelopes other than the normal ones.

e) Any military that would order the military intervention to the election or would intervene to any body of public power.

f) Civil servants or individuals who have received a mandate to supervise or effectuate the printing of the electoral lists, intentionally enter false information on the identity of voters or alter it.

5. With imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine shall be punished:

a) A public or municipal officer and a legal or ecclesiastical officer, who intentionally acted in any way before or during the election day in favour or against a candidate or a party.

b) Public political officer who ordered the military or police force intervention at the election.

c) Whoever may by designated as a candidate without however standing for election in accordance with Article 56 of the Constitution, and not withdrawn its candidacy or support it in any way, and

d) Public officer who in general would agree to be appointed or serve as an representative of a candidate or party.

Article 119

(Article 119 of PD 351/2003)

Other electoral offenses

1. With imprisonment up to two years and a fine shall be punished:

a) Whoever in any way prevents voter from exercising his voting right, especially if it depends in any case by him.

b) Whoever, without having the right to, uses the name and emblem or similar names and emblems provided for in Article 37 hereof, as well as the legal representative or other members of the returning board who tolerate this use.

c) Whoever, after the proclamation of the elections, omits in whole or in part or slow action necessary to print voter lists or to supply other types of electoral material.

d) Whoever requires enormouws for printing ballots.

e) Whoever intentionally fails to comply with the deadlines of this decree.

f) Whoever submits to the returning board with fraudulent, numerous unacceptable and unfounded complaints.

g) The registered voter in the electoral list, who has not acquired the voting right or has no right to exercise and yet he votes.

h) Whoever destroys or unduly cause to disappear ballot papers.

i) Whoever the previous or the day of election gives voters a dinner or gives money to be spent for this purpose, and those who take part in the dinner .

2. With imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine shall be punished:

a) Members of returning boards who run the election and the one who manages or participates in the management as a representative of the judiciary authority:

aa) If they knowingly accept a person to exercise its voting right, who either is not enlisted in the electoral list or falsely appears instead of another one that is enlisted, or has already exercised this right.

bb) If they knowingly exclude any of the voters enlisted in the electoral list, from exercising his right to vote.

cc) If in any case unreasonably restrict the time of the voting or interrupt it or postpone it.

dd) If unduly change the place of the voting which has been legally defined, and

ee) If unduly exclude from the place of voting a candidate or representative or deputy or do not recognize those who have been appointed as legal representatives, or alternate candidates.

b) Whoever at the time of voting does not have the qualifications set out in the present and does abstain from the performance of his duties as a member of the returning board, if it is proved by the election minutes that upon observation or complaint it was requested his abstention.

3. Any other violation of the provisions hereof, which are not specifically provided hereof or in the Criminal Code or in other criminal law, shall be punished with imprisonment up to six months or a fine.

Article 120

(Article 120 of PD 351/2003)

Extension of criminal and disciplinary provisions

Criminal and disciplinary provisions of this Decree apply to any other case of appeal to the popular verdict.

CHAPTER D´

Procedural provisions

Article 121

(Article 121 PD 351/2003)

Order for appearance of the accused

1. The offenses of this decree entered after or without a questioning with a direct call to the audience of accused for appearance the territorially competent three-member Misdemeanours Court, within thirty days from the delivery of the lawsuit or the end of questioning.

2. For serious violations, at the discretion of the competent Prosecutor, it is ordered the main investigation, which may be done by direct call to the audience of the accused (Article 308, parag 3 K.P.D.).

H who is summoned the summons directly to the audience, may appeal to the competent chief public prosecutor, for which they applying the provisions of Articles 322 and following of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Article 122

(Article 122 of PD 351/2003)

Competent court

The three-member Misdemeanours Court has the exclusive jurisdiction for the offenses under this decree of the place where committed, whatever the status of the liable party, without applying in this case the provisions of Article 111 paragraph 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Articles 241 up to 247 of Law 2803/1941, "on the Military Penal Code, Article 1 of Law 528/1945, and any contrary provision.

Article 123

(Article 123 of PD 351/2003)

Violations caught in the act

For offenses of that decree if the offender has been caught in the act, shall apply the provisions of Articles 417 and following of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Article 124

(Article 124 of PD 351/2003)

Judicial remedies

Against the decisions of the three-member Misdemeanours Court are allowed the judicial remedies of appeal and cassation in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

SECTION D΄

PROTESTS AGAINST THE

VALIDITY OF ELECTIONS

Article 125

(Article 125 of PD 351/2003)

Legitimization to submit objections

Anyone, who was designated candidate in this election in that constituency, but was not elected as a MP, is entitled to submit an objection against the validity of parliamentary elections in certain constituencies, as well as and every voter on the electoral list of the same constituency, but only for the reasons set out in Article 126 paragraph 1 alinea. a 'and b'.

Article 126

(Article 126 of PD 351/2003)

Grounds of objection

1. Grounds of appeal against the validity of parliamentary elections is:

a) Lack of legal qualifications of those designated as MPs or alternate members or legal impediment to their designation.

b) Violation of the law during the election.

c) Error in the counting of votes.

2. The grounds of objection must be specific and certain.

Since however they refer to the violation of the law during the election or to an error in the counting of the votes, they must identify specifically the reasons for which the alleged violation or the error casts doubt as to whether, without this, the overall outcome of the vote would be the same.

Article 127

(Article 127 of PD 351/2003)

Completion of tasks of the MPs whose designation was disputed

Members designated by the court of first instance and was lodged an objection against their designation before it under the Article 100 of the Constitution of the Supreme Special Court shall fulfil, until the publication of the final decision of the Court, the duties of the MP and enjoy all the privileges specified in Articles 61, 62 and 48, paragraph 5 of the Constitution.

SECTION E΄

FINAL AND AUTHORIZATING PROVISIONS

Article 128

(Article 128 of PD 351/2003)

Time period calculation

In calculating the time periods specified in the legislation for the election of MPs referring to the time before the vote, compared to the day of the vote, it is not counted neither the voting day nor the day during which, where appropriate, it is anticipated the exercise of the action from which it begins. The same time periods, and those starting from the day of the proclamation of the election or pursuant to Article 31 paragraph 3 at the beginning of the election period, always end at midnight of the last day, whether it is a holiday or excludable.

Article 129

(Article 129 PD 351/2003)

Provisions remaining in force

Existing provisions, referring to issues not governed by this Decree, remain in force.

Article 130

(Article 130 PD 351/2003)

Supplies of electoral material

1. For the preparation and conduct of elections of National Delegation, including the rapid collection, editing and transmission of these results, the supply of equipment for the finalization and printing of electoral lists, of the necessary books, documents, stamps, stationery items and all such other material, is done by decision of the Minister of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization. By a similar decision may be determined:

a) The execution of any printing or other work,

b) the rental of any means of transport necessary for the transport of the personal or the transfer of material,

c) the use of workers and technicians of any specialty; and

d) the carrying out of any work or expenditure which serves the purposes mentioned in the first sentence of this paragraph including the instruction and informing of the Greek and Community voters only on the procedure for casting their votes by the media (television, radio, newspapers, etc.). This provision applies from 21 February 1994.

2. In general, all supplies, works, transport and leases referred to in the preceding paragraph, are made through direct award of the contracts and written agreement, notwithstanding the provisions on the public accounting and on provisions procurement to the general government, and any other device, in accordance with everything defined in the above decisions of the Minister of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, for the issue of which it is not required an authorization or approval of any other authority. The leases of vehicles for the transportation of people or moving campaign material, are carried

out notwithstanding the provisions of the decree 2396/1953 "on regulation on the use and movement of government vehicles, etc." and on delegation of those decisions issued by the Prime Minister or the Minister authorized by him.

With these decisions made by the Minister of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization are defined the documents required for each payment.

3. The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs shall apply and the prefects in those cases transferred to these funds to meet expenditure for the purposes of paragraph 1.

4. The provisions of this article apply to the conduct of municipal and communal elections, and any other manifestation of popular verdict.

Article 131

(Article 131 PD 351/2003)

Special allowances

1. To meet the emergency needs, preparation and conduct of elections, gathering, transmission and publication of results, can the Minister of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization to set up special teams of officials of the Central Office of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization, the National Printing Office and staff of the competence of the former Ministry of Interior, serving in the Regions and Prefectures and the absolutely necessary number of officials from other services, or from the intimate, where appropriate, court and municipalities to pay special allowance determined jointly by the Ministers of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and Economy and Finance. The allowance is paid if is certified the offer of real work.

2. The formation of teams referred to in the preceding paragraph, and the method of payment of compensation shall be determined each time by the Minister of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization.

3. The Minister of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization may, every time, hire for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1 up to fifty individuals, with special allowance payment, determined by his decision.

4. The Minister of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization may by way of its decisions determine the payment of special allowance:

a) to judges and civil servants, members of the High Electoral Committee, the Registrar and officials appointed to the secretarial service,

b) to officials of the Supreme Special Court under Article 100 of the Constitution, employed to meet the increased service needs of the Court during the trial of objections against the validity of the elections,

c) to judicial and Deputy Prosecutors, for their temporary employment in electoral nature works during the election period,

d) for any other electoral nature temporary work.

5. Ministerial decisions under the provisions of this Article shall be adopted notwithstanding any general or special order.

6. Compensation of this article, other than those paid to individuals, are considered to be the travel allowances.

7. The provisions of this Article shall apply accordingly when conducting municipal and communal elections, and any other expressions of popular verdict.

Article 132

(Article 132 PD 351/2003)

Athens Prefect responsibilities for preparing and conducting elections

The Athens Prefect is responsible for preparing and conducting elections of National Delegation, as for any other manifestation of the popular verdict in all municipalities in the region of the four prefectures of Attica.

Article 133

(Article 133 of PD 351/2003)

Authorization provision

By presidential decree, issued upon proposal of the Minister of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization are set out the necessary details for implementing the provisions of the decree. With regard to the provisions of the third section of the second book of the decree of the above presidential decrees are issued on recommendation of the Minister of Justice.

Article 134

(Article 134 PD 351/2003)

Recruitment of temporary staff

Temporary staff of any specialty provided by the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 25, the case c of paragraph 1 of Article 130 and paragraph 3 of Article 131 shall be recruited on a private fixed-term contract, notwithstanding any general or special provision applying each time to the recruitment the Public sector.

Article 135

(Article 135 of PD 351/2003)

Postal and telephone fess of candidates MPs

A joint decision of the Ministers of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and Transport and Communications regulates the fees paid by the candidate MPs to the Greek Post and the Hellenic Telecommunications Organization, for the movement of election

materials and telephone conversations from the day of proclamation of the legislative elections until their conduct.

The decision issued following a report by an interparty committee composed of one representative of each party in the Parliament and the General Secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communications as a chairman and is formed upon decision of the Minister of Transport and Communications.

To the Minister of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization we assign the publication and implementation of the decree.

Athens, June 4th, 2007

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

KAROLOS PAPOULIAS

THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR,
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALIZATION

PROKOPIOS PAVLOPOULOS

Certified and stamped with the Great Seal of the State.