

Act on Parliamentary Elections 66/1935

(unofficial translation by the Language Centre of the University of Tampere, June 2010)

1 §

For the election of representatives to Parliament Finland is divided into the following constituencies:

1.2.3.4.....16. A town or township shall be deemed to belong to the constituency of its surrounding rural area.

In the first 15 of these constituencies one hundred and ninety-nine representatives shall be elected by direct and proportional elections to be divided among the various constituencies according to the number of residents registered. The Council of State shall perform this division once in ten years and it shall be published in the collection of statutes.

The constituency of Lapland shall elect one representative as noted in 54 §.

ST8

Electoral associations and electoral unions

18 §

If at least fifty of the electors in the same constituency by signing a document have for purposes of a specified election of representatives establish an electoral association and if those individuals are named in the document on whose election they have agreed, let such an electoral association be entitled to request from the central committee of the constituency the publication of a list of candidates and its inclusion in the ballot papers which are to be used in the election of representatives in the constituency. (remove)

19 §

Let the document by which an electoral association is formed be dated and contain notification of the domicile of the association and its authorization to at least one association member to be its delegate. On the association's list of candidates there should be a clear mention of at least three of their number of people put forward as candidates, their occupations or professions and domicile and there may be in case of the contingencies mentioned in 22 (remove), 23 and 31 § one reserve candidate.

The said document may also announce the general aim which the association wishes to achieve.

ST9

25 §

Let two or more electoral associations have the right to form an electoral union. Such merging should take place such that each association issues a statement on the formation of an electoral union and makes notification of this to the central committee of the constituency not later than on the sixteenth day before the election day. Let there not be any more candidates of the electoral union than the constituency may elect as representatives.

ST12

45(46) §

Let every elector in the elections have the right to vote either the list of candidates on that ballot paper on which s/he is marked as having the right to vote or then one person and then be required to act as stated in 46 §.

46 (47)

If an elector wishes to give his/her vote for the benefit of some list of candidates of an electoral association which has been included in the ballot paper, let him/her make a line on this list so clearly that no doubt can arise as to which list of candidates is meant. Let not the elector change the order of candidates on that list of candidates which s/he votes for, let him/her make no other change to it.

If the elector does not accept a single one of the printed lists of candidates of the ballot paper, let him/her write on the ballot paper in the space reserved for that purpose the name of that person whom s/he votes for, and let him also mark his/her profession or occupation and domicile.

Then let the elector show the ballot paper folded and closed for the election committee to stamp and let him/her place his/her ballot paper with the stamp in the ballot box.

ST 13

47 (48) §

Let the elector be allowed the use of his/her right to vote (*remove*) in other electoral areas than on whose electoral role s/he is marked if s/he for that purpose gives the extract the *obtained* of the said electoral role.

If an elector belongs to another constituency let him/her be entitled to cast his/her vote for the benefit of the list of candidates of an electoral association by writing the named of its candidates on his/her ballot paper without changing their order.

When an elector from another constituency uses his/her right to vote, the name of his/her own constituency must be marked on the outside of his/her ballot paper before it is placed in the ballot box.

ST14

6

Bases for counting votes

55 (56) §

The one whom an elector votes for in first place receives one vote in second place half a vote and in third place one third of a vote.

The votes so received by each candidate added together are his/her number of votes.

56 (57) §

If one of those voted for by the elector is not eligible for election or clearly named, then such candidate's name shall be deemed null and void, but the vote of the elector shall be valid vis à vis others as if the name of the rejected candidate had never been on the list of candidates.

If an elector by marking his/her polling ticket indicates more than one list of candidates or draws a line in such a way that it is not entirely clear which list s/he meant, or makes the mark on the back of the ballot paper, or put his/her ballot paper a special mark or his/her signature or made a change in the list of candidates marked or *elsewhere than the Lapland constituency* used something other than the ballot paper obtained from the election committee, or if it is found that the ballot paper has not been stamped let such ballot paper be null and void.

If an elector on his/her ballot paper in the space reserved for that purpose writes more than one name let it be taken that s/he has voted only for the person whose name the elector first wrote unless in the case referred to in 47 § 2 s/he has voted a list of candidates announced in some other constituency.

57 (28) §

Ballot papers given for the benefit of the same electoral association's list of candidates will be considered to be one simple block of votes.

Likewise those ballot papers which according to 46 § 2 have voted for the same person as one simple block of votes.

58 (59) §

The candidates of the same simple block of votes take priority over each other according to the number of votes received by each block of votes as in 55 § above, and they shall be deemed to be in that order in all electors' setups in the group.

Thus the candidate of each simple block of votes will be given in order to establish priority a comparative figure between his/her and the candidates of other blocks of votes which for the first candidate of the block of votes is the same as the total number of ballot papers, for the second half and for the third one third thereof.

ST 15
59 (60) §

Those simple blocks of votes which belong to the same electoral union constitute a combined block of votes in which their candidates take priority over each other as above according to their comparative numbers obtained by each of them according to 58 § 2. If some candidate is common to two or more of these simple blocks of votes, the total number of his/her comparative number indicates his/her ranking.

In the order mentioned candidates of combined blocks of votes will be given new comparative numbers such that the first candidate will receive as his/her comparative figure the entire number of the ballot papers of the block of votes, the second half and the third one third, the fourth a quarter and so on.

(61 §)
Remove

60 § (new).

If someone in a case other than mentioned in 50 above is a joint candidate in two or more blocks of votes, simple or combined, let the total number of his/her comparative numbers be his/her final ranking.

61 § (new)

Let not the comparative number obtained by counting by 60 § above be greater than the number which a candidate would have had if all the blocks of votes so referred to had been combined in a block of votes.

64 §

Then when the ballot papers of each electoral area have been counted and arranged and the votes cast in them counted together as in 63 § above, all the ballot papers belonging to the same group of votes from different constituencies should be collected together and the votes of the candidates of each block of votes added together.

The number of votes of the combined block of votes will be the total number of votes of the simple blocks of votes.

(Remove)

ST 16

65 §

Thereafter act proceed as follows:

- a. The names of the candidates in each simple block of votes should be written in order according to the size of the votes they polled, in addition to which by each name note the comparative number assigned at 58 § 2 above.
- b. The names of the candidates of the combined blocks of votes should be written in the order specified in 60 § and by each name that candidate's comparative number.
- c. If the same candidate has comparative numbers in two or more groups so obtained, that candidate should be removed from all those and his/her name written separately and his/her final comparative number as specified in 60 and 61 §.
- d. the names of all candidates should be written again in the order of their comparative numbers and by each candidate's name his/her final comparative number.

66 §

The central committee should declare elected as representatives from the series of names at 65 § starting from the beginning of the series as many candidates as the constituency is allowed to elect representatives.

If someone has been elected according to 1 above in two or more constituencies s/he shall become the representative of that constituency in which s/he has the greatest (remove) final comparative number. His/her place in other constituencies will be filled in each by the candidate who in that constituency would have been included according to 67 § as his/her reserve.