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OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT STATES AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS

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SUBJECT: Uzbek election law

Gentlemen:

Following is the Embassy's informal translation of the draft Uzbek election law. The law is open for discussion and its final form will likely be adopted at the next Supreme Soviet session, before the end of the year. I've included the original in Russian. I have also passed copies to AID and Amb Simon's office. As you may be aware, AID held an informal meeting in late September to discuss possible assistance the U.S. would be able to provide to Uzbekistan. Unfortunately, I was not able to attend that meeting. I would appreciate you letting me know what services your organization may be able to provide and I will coordinate further with AID, the assistance unit on our desk and the Human Rights Bureau. I look forward to your comments. Thank you.

22 pages follow

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DRAFT

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
ON THE ELECTIONS TO THE OLIY MAJLIS (SUPREME COUNCIL - PARLIAMENT)
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Main Principles of Elections to the Parliament

The Parliament consists of 150 delegates, who are elected in territorial single-mandate election districts on a multi-party basis for a term of five years.

The deputies to the Parliament are elected on the basis of universal, direct and equal elections by secret ballot.

Article 2. Universal Suffrage

The elections of the deputies to the Parliament are universal. Citizens of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 18 by the day of elections shall enjoy the right to elect.

Citizens of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 25 by the day of elections shall enjoy the right to be elected.

Citizens who have been recognized as incapable by court, as well as imprisoned persons shall have no right to be elected or take part in elections.

A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan cannot be simultaneously a deputy in more than two representative bodies of power.

Other direct or indirect restrictions in the suffrage of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan due to their origin, social or property status, racial or national belonging, sex, education, language, religious beliefs, nature and type of occupation, convictions, personal and public status shall be forbidden.

Article 3. Equal Suffrage

Every citizen-electors has one vote.

Women and men shall have equal suffrage.

Article 4. Direct Elections.

Deputies to the Parliament are elected directly by citizens.

Article 5. Secret Ballot

Voting during the elections of the deputies to the Parliament is free and secret. Any influence upon the will of the electorate by force, threats, deception or any other unlawful manner, as well as the control over the will of the electorate shall involve the responsibility stipulated by the law.

Article 6. Openness in Preparing and Conducting Elections

Election commissions shall carry out preparation and elections of the Parliament in an open and public manner. Election commissions shall inform citizens about their activity, setting up of polling stations, composition of election commissions, location and working hours of commissions, present the lists of constituency, taking part in the elections of parties, inform the public about the candidates to the deputies, the results of voting and elections. One observer from each political party, from representative bodies of power, which have nominated the candidates, representatives of the press, TV, radio, observers from other states and international movements shall have the right to be present at the sessions of election commissions, in premises for voting in the day of elections and during counting the votes. Their authority should be confirmed by respective documents.

Political parties, representative bodies of power which have nominated their candidates shall inform election district commissions about their representatives not later than 15 days prior to the elections.

Mass media of the Republic of Uzbekistan deal with the course of preparation and conducting of elections. Election commissions, government bodies, political parties and other public associations, military units shall submit to them the information, relevant to the preparation and conducting of elections.

II. ELECTORAL AREAS AND ELECTION DISTRICTS

Article 7. Formation of Electoral Areas

150 territorial electoral areas shall be formed for the elections to the Parliament.

Electoral areas on electing the deputies to the Parliament shall be formed by the Central Election Commission on the basis of presentation of the Chairman of the Jokarghi Kenes (Supreme Council) of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokims (city and district governors) of regions and the city of Tashkent. The administrative and territorial division of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent shall be taken into account in determining the borders of electoral areas. As a rule, the electoral areas are formed with equal number of electorate on the entire territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The norm of the electorate per each electoral area for each election is determined by the Parliament.

One deputy is elected from each electoral area.

The lists of area electorates, indicating their borders, the number of constituency and the location of area electoral commissions are published by the Central Election Commission within 10 days upon

appointing elections.

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Article 8. The Order and the Norm of Forming Election Districts.

In order to carry out voting and counting the votes during the elections of the deputies to the Parliament, the territory of the districts, towns, districts in towns is divided into election districts. Election districts are formed in military units as well, and they are included in electoral areas in the location of the units.

Election districts with polling stations may be formed at the representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign states, in sanatoria, rest homes, in hospitals and other stationary health care establishments, and in locations, situated in remote and almost inaccessible regions. Such election subdistricts are included in election districts in the places of their locations. The issue of registration the election subdivisions to an election district, which are formed beyond the borders of Uzbekistan is settled by the Central Election Commission.

Election subdistricts shall be formed by the election commissions on the basis of presentations by khokims of towns, districts. Election subdistricts with polling stations at the military units shall be formed by the district election commissions on the basis of the presentation of commanders of units or military formations. Election subdistricts at the representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad are formed by the Central Electoral Commission on the basis of presentation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Uzbekistan.

Election subdistricts are formed within fifteen days upon appointment of the elections. Election subdistricts in the military units, representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in remote and almost inaccessible regions are formed within the same term, and in exclusive cases - not later than five days prior to the elections.

The number of constituency of an election subdistrict must not exceed 3,000 electors.

Premises for the arrangement of voting for each election subdistrict shall be allocated by the khokimiat of a district, town.

District election commission organizes notification of the electorate about the borders of each election subdistrict, indicating the location of subdistrict election commission and polling station.

III. ORGANIZATION OF ELECTIONS

Article 9. Election Commission

In order to organize and conduct the elections to the Parliament, election commissions are set up:

- 1) Central Election Commission on Elections to the Parliament;

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- 2) District Election Commissions;
- 3) Subdistrict Election Commissions.

Article 10. Formation of the Central Election Commission on the Elections to the Parliament.

The Central Election Commission on the elections to the Parliament consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and not less than 12 members.

The Chairman and members of the Central Election Commission are appointed by the Parliament during appointment of elections. The composition of the Central Election Commission includes the representatives from the Republic of Karakalpakstan, every region and the city of Tashkent.

Vice-Chairman and the Secretary of the Commission are elected at the first session of the Commission. The Central Election Commission publishes in the official press of the Republic of Uzbekistan the information of its composition, the address and phone numbers of the Commission. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, the Secretary and the members of the Commission may be discharged from their duties by the Parliament.

The office term of the Central Election Commission ends the day the next elections to the Parliament are appointed.

Article 11. Powers of the Central Election Commission on the Elections to the Parliament.

The Central Election Commission:

- 1) executes control over the implementation of the present Law in the entire territory of the Republic, and ensures its uniform application, within the limits of its power prepares the instructions to solve the issues, necessary to carry out election campaign;
- 2) directs the activity of election commissions, annuls decisions of the district election commissions on elections of the deputies to the Parliament on the presentation of the General Procurator of the Republic, if those decisions contradict to the present Law; determines the order of introducing alterations in the composition of election commissions;
- 3) forms election districts, confers the titles and numbers on them;

- 4) forms district election commissions;
- 5) resolves the issues of registering the election subdistricts formed beyond the borders of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to election districts;
- 6) receives applications and respective documents of political parties;

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- 7) ensures equal terms and conditions for candidates to the deputies to participate in election campaign;
- 8) registers candidates to the deputies;
- 9) distributes monetary means among election commissions, controls provision of election commissions with premises, transportation and communication means, and examines other logistics issues of elections;
- 10) defines the samples and forms of election ballot-papers to elect the deputies of the Parliament, lists of constituencies, records of pre-election meetings and sessions of election commissions, other election documents, samples of election boxes and seals of election commissions, the order of keeping election documents;
- 11) examines the information by the representatives of political parties, Ministries, State Committees and Departments of the Republic of Uzbekistan, local bodies of state power, other government and public organs on the issues connected with preparing and conducting elections;
- 12) summarizes the results of elections on the whole in the republic, registers elected deputies, publishes in the press the results of elections and lists of deputies elected to the Parliament;
- 13) transfers to the Mandate Commission of the Parliament the documents necessary to check the authority of deputies;
- 14) examines applications and complaints about the decisions and actions of election commissions and takes final decisions on them;
- 15) transfers to the Procurator's office documents and materials about violations of the Law on Elections to the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which involve criminal responsibility;
- 16) executes other powers in conformity with the present Law and other laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 12. Forming the District Election Commission.

The District Election Commission is formed by the Central Election Commission on the elections to the Parliament. The District Election Commission is formed not later than the fifteenth day upon appointment the elections, it consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and

Chairman and members of the commission may be released from performing their duties on the basis of their personal resignation, and in case of depriving them from their authorities.

The right to deprive an authority of a member of the commission belongs to a body, which has formed the commission, in case he/she violates the provisions of the present Law or systematically neglects his/her duties.

In case of necessity a new chairman or a member of election commission is appointed in the order stipulated by the present Law.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and members of election commissions can not be members of any political parties and movements.

Election commission can not include a candidate for deputy of the Parliament.

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Article 17. Organization of Activity and Office Term of Election Commissions

The session of election commission is considered as competent, if it is attended by not less than two thirds of the commission by the day of the session. The resolution of the commission is adopted by open voting of the majority of votes from the total number of the commission. Members of the commission, who disagree with its decision, shall have the right to express their particular opinion, which is attached in writing to the records. In case of equal votes, the vote of the chairman shall be the decisive one.

The resolution of election commission adopted within its authority shall be obligatory for subordinate election commissions, and also for all state bodies, political parties and other public associations, working collectives and military units, heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations.

Resolutions and actions of election commission may be appealed in high election commission and in court.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary or one of the members of election commission, under its decision, may be released from performing production or office duties for the period of preparing and conducting elections, sustaining their average salary at the expense of the means allocated to conduct elections.

State and public bodies, organs of political parties, enterprises, institutions, organizations, officials should promote assistance to election commissions in implementing their powers, submit information and materials required for their activity.

Election commission shall have the right to address state and public bodies, organs of political parties, enterprises, institutions, organizations, officials regarding the issues relevant to preparation and conducting elections, which should examine the issue and give a reply to the commission within three days.

District and subdistrict election commissions cease their activity after the Parliament recognizes the powers of deputies.

Article 18. Examination of Complaints regarding Resolutions of Election Commissions

Resolutions of election commissions may be appealed by political parties, representative bodies of power, which have nominated candidates for deputies, candidates for deputy, trusted figures, observers and electors to high election commission within ten days after adopting of a resolution. Resolutions of the Central Election Commission may be appealed in the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan within ten days after adopting of the decision. A complaint should be examined within five days after it has been lodged, and immediately if less than six days have left to the day of elections.

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Article 19. Financing Election Campaign

Expenditures linked with preparation and conducting of elections to the Parliament shall be carried out at the expense of state means of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Financing and such other material support of the candidates to the deputies of the Parliament at the expense of other means is forbidden.

Political parties, public associations, enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan may voluntarily transfer their means for holding elections, which are received by the Central Election Commission for the spending during election campaign.

State bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations place premises and equipment necessary for holding elections at the disposal of election commissions gratis.

IV. APPOINTMENT OF ELECTIONS. NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTIES TO THE PARLIAMENT

Article 20. Appointing Elections of the Deputies to the Parliament.

Elections of the deputies are appointed by the Parliament not later than two months prior to the expiration of the office term of the deputies to the Parliament of previous convocation.

Republican and local mass media inform the public about the day of elections within three days upon its appointment.

Article 21. Documents, Submitted by Political Parties for Participating in Elections.

In order to obtain the right to nominate candidates to the deputies of the Parliament, a political party, within ten days upon appointment

elections, should submit to the Central Commission the application concerning its participation in the elections, signed by the leader of a party, indicating election subdistricts, where the candidates will be nominated, as well as the document, certifying the registration of the political party by the Ministry of Justice.

Upon submission of the above documents the Central Election Commission will issue dated certificate to a representative of a political party about the receipt of the application, and publish in the press the list of parties, participating in elections in the order of submitting their applications.

• Article 22. Nominating Candidates for Deputies to the Parliament.

The nomination of the candidates for deputies to the Parliament begins on the twentieth day upon the appointment of elections and ends twenty five days before elections.

The right to nominate candidates to the deputies of the Parliament belongs to the supreme leading bodies of the political parties, as well as the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, district and the Tashkent Municipal Councils of People's deputies.

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Supreme bodies of political parties are competent to nominate 150 candidates to the deputies - one candidate for deputy per each election district. The Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, district and the Tashkent Municipal Councils of People's deputies are competent to nominate one candidate for deputy in each election district, situated in corresponding territory. One and the same person can be a candidate for deputy in one election district only. The order of selecting candidates to deputies is determined by political parties and representative bodies of power on their own.

Supreme bodies of political parties are competent to nominate as a candidate for deputy only the members of their party or non-party men/women, and representative bodies of power have the right to nominate as candidates to deputies persons regardless of their belonging to this or that party.

Citizens recognized as incapable by the court, imprisoned persons or those who have previous convictions cannot be nominated as candidates for deputy.

Decisions to nominate candidates for deputy of the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan are taken by open or secret ballot. The order of voting is established by the supreme body of a political party, representative body of power.

A candidate for deputy is considered as nominated, if he has votes of over a half of the delegates of political party's supreme body or deputies of the representative body of power. Nomination of the candidate for deputy shall be entered in records. The records specify the title and number of election district, which nominates the candidate for deputy of the Parliament.

Leading body of a political party, head of the representative body of power submit applications to the Central Election Commission requesting to register the candidates to deputies. The application specifies family name, first name and patronymics of the candidate for deputy, date of his birth, profession, position (occupation), place of work and residence, party membership, and also the title and number of the district where he/she intends to run for elections.

Article 23. Registration of the Candidates to the Deputies of the Parliament.

The decision to register candidates to the deputies is adopted by the Central Election Commission if the following documents are available: application, signed by the leader of the party, head of corresponding representative body of power, list of candidates, their applications with the consent to be a candidate of the given election district.

The election commission issues a certificate to a person, who has submitted the documents, specifying the date and time of receiving the documents.

If submitted documents do not correspond to the requirements of the present Law, the commission informs persons who have submitted the documents, about the fact for eliminating the drawbacks.

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Corresponding district election commission within five days upon the registration of the candidates to the deputies by the Central Election Commission should publish in the local press the information about the registration, specifying family name, first name, patronymics, year of birth, occupation, place of work and residence, and also the title of the body, which has nominated a candidate for deputy.

Registration of the candidates ends twenty days prior to the day of elections. After the registration, the candidates to the deputies of the Parliament are given corresponding certificates.

V. GUARANTEES OF ACTIVITIES FOR POLITICAL PARTIES, CANDIDATES TO DEPUTIES, PARTICIPATING IN ELECTIONS

Article 24. Pre-election Program of the Parties, Candidates for Deputies of the Parliament

Parties, candidates for deputies of the Parliament are granted the right to speak about the program of their future activity. Programs of parties and candidates for deputies should not be directed against constitutional power, sovereignty, integrity and security of the republic, contain war propaganda, appeals to national hatred, racial and religious hostility, infringement of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens.

Article 25. Rights of Candidates for Deputies of the Parliament to Speak in Meetings, Use Mass Media, Receive Information

Since the moment of their registration, candidates to the deputies of the Parliament have the right to speak at the pre-election or other

lists by the Central Election Commission on the basis of an application, signed by the leader of corresponding party organ or representative body of power.

A candidate for deputy of the Parliament may withdraw his/her candidature any time before the elections. For this he/she submits an application to the Central Election Commission.

Article 30. Pre-election Agitation

Candidates are entitled to begin pre-election agitation since the day of their registration at the Central Election Commission.

A candidate for deputy is granted the right to hold meetings with the electorate both at rallies, and any other type of a meeting, which is suitable. Meetings of constituency are organized by the subdistrict election commission along with the khokimiats of the district, town. Election commissions, khokimiats of districts and towns provide the candidates to the deputies of the Parliament with equipped premises for meetings, as well as the opportunity to use mass media to carry out election campaign.

The electorate is informed before hand about the time and place of the rallies and meetings.

Agitation is not admissible in the day of elections.

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VI. LISTS OF ELECTORATE

Article 31. Compiling the Lists of Electorate.

The lists of electorate includes all the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who have reached the age of 18 by the day of elections, permanently or temporarily residing in the territory of the given election district by the time of compiling the list.

Each elector can be included only in one list of electorate.

The list of electorate on each election subdistrict is compiled by the subdistrict election commission and signed by its chairman and secretary. The subdistrict election commission can attract representatives of the public for participating in compiling the list.

Khokimiats (governor offices) of districts and towns ensure registration of electorate and transfer to subdistrict election commissions the information about the electorate, who reside in the corresponding territory, necessary to compile the lists of electorate.

The list shall include family name, name, patronymics, date of birth and address of each elector.

Lists of electors-servicemen, who are in military units, as well as their dependents and other electors, if they reside in the regions in the location of military units, shall be compiled on the basis of the data, provided by commanders of military units. Servicemen, who live outside military units shall be included in the electorate lists at their place of residence on a universal basis.

Electorate lists of polling stations, set up in sanatoria and rest homes, in hospitals and other stationary health care institutions, at representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad shall be compiled on the basis of information provided by heads of the above institutions (departments).

Family names of the electorate are included in the list in the order, which is convenient for organization of voting.

Article 32. Submission of Electorate Lists to Citizens

Electorate lists are submitted for public acquaintance ten days prior to the elections, and at the polling stations formed at the representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad, in sanatoria and rest homes, in hospitals and other stationary health care institutions in remote and almost inaccessible areas - seven days prior to the elections. Subdistrict election commission notifies the electorate about the place and time of acquainting with the list.

Citizens are given the opportunity to get familiarized themselves with the electorate list and check its rightness in the premises of polling place.

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Article 33. Clarifying the Electorate Lists

Remarks regarding inaccuracies in the electorate list may be submitted by an elector to election commission not later than seven days prior to the elections. Election commission is obliged to examine remarks and take a decision within two days since the moment of their submission. The decision of the election commission may be appealed in district election commission within two days, the resolution of district election commission should be adopted within two days term since the moment the complaint is lodged. The resolution of district election commission is final.

Article 34. The Order of Examining Citizens's Applications Regarding Mistakes in Electorate List

Complaints regarding mistakes in electorate list, due to which an elector is unable to realize his right to elect, shall be placed by the elector to the subdistrict election commission not later than seven days prior to the elections. Subdistrict election commission is obliged to examine the complaint and take a decision immediately or not later than two days since the moment of its submission, if less

than 10 days have left to elections.

Within three days the decision of subdistrict election commission may be appealed to district (municipal) court, which should examine the complaint within two days and its disposal is final.

In case the established terms are missed the complaints are not examined.

Article 35. Ballot Paper.

Ballot paper should specify in the alphabet order a family name, first name, patronymics of a candidate for deputy, indicating his/her year of birth, position (occupation) and the body, which has nominated him/her as a candidate for deputy.

Ballot papers are printed in state language, and by the decision of district election commission, in languages, which are used by the majority of the population of election district.

Article 36. Delivery of Ballot Papers

Subdistrict election commissions should receive ballot papers not less than five days prior to elections. Chairman, Vice-chairman or secretary of the commission acknowledge with their signatures the receipt of ballot papers delivery.

VII. VOTING

Article 37. Time and Place of Voting

Voting is held in the day of elections from 7 a.m. till 8 p.m. local time. Subdistrict election commission notifies the electorate about time and place of voting not later than ten days prior to elections.

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Subdistrict election commission can announce voting as complete any time, in case all the electorate included in the list cast their votes at polling stations formed in the representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad, in military units, sanatoria, rest homes, hospitals and other stationary health care establishments, as well as in locations of citizens, situated in remote and almost inaccessible regions.

Article 38. Equipping Premises for Voting

Voting is held in specially allocated premises, which must have enough number of equipped booths or rooms for secret ballot, points of handing ballot papers are determined and ballot boxes are installed. Ballot boxes are installed in such a way so that voters approaching them should surely pass through booths or rooms for secret ballot. No other political actions are allowed to be held in premises for voting. Responsibility for equipping premises and observing necessary order on them shall be borne by subdistrict election commission.

Article 39. Beginning of Voting

Premises for voting are opened in the day of elections provided not less than two thirds of subdistrict election commission members are present. Members of election commission seal ballot box, share among themselves ballot papers, electorate lists and announce the beginning of elections. The number of ballot papers is registered in the records for counting votes in polling station.

40. Identification of an Elector

Upon the arrival to the premises for voting, an elector should present to a member of subdistrict election commission the document identifying him/her and sign in the electorate list. After that the elector is given ballot paper.

Electors, whose names have not been included in the electorate lists on some reasons, shall be included in a supplement to the electorate list on the basis of the document, which identifies them, their citizenship and place of residence.

Article 41. The Order of Voting

Ballot papers are filled by voters in the booth or the room for secret ballot. The presence of other persons, except voters, during the procedure of filling ballot papers is prohibited. An elector unable to fill the ballot paper himself, has the right to invite at his own discretion to the booth or the room any other person, except those who are included in the election commission.

An elector is supposed to cross out the names of nominees in the ballot paper, whom he votes against.

A voter drops filled ballot paper in the ballot box.

Upon the request of an elector, spoilt ballot paper may be substituted

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by a new one. Spoilt ballot papers are subject to registration, canceling, and they should be kept separately.

An elector, who is unable to be at his/her place of residence in the day of elections, may demand voting lists from subdistrict election commission at his/her place of residence, take the decision and leave filled voting lists in a sealed envelope in the custody of subdistrict election commission. Upon receiving voting lists an elector should sign in the electorate list. The Central Election Commission shall determine the form of ballot papers.

In case when some electors can not come for voting themselves due to health or other reasons, upon their request subdistrict election commission entrusts members of the commission to arrange voting in place of such electors presence.

Article 42. Counting of Votes at Polling Station

Counting of votes is carried out by subdistrict election commission at polling station separately on each nominee.

Upon completion of voting, prior to opening ballot boxes in the presence of subdistrict election commission members, sealed envelopes with voting lists are dropped into boxes.

Ballot boxes are opened by subdistrict election after the announcement of the end of voting by the chairman of the commission. Opening of ballot boxes before the end of voting is prohibited. Prior to opening ballot boxes all unused ballot papers are counted and canceled by subdistrict election commission.

Subdistrict election commission determines total number of the electorate in the subdistrict, the number of electors, who have received ballot papers. On the basis of ballot papers and voting lists, found in ballot boxes, the commission determines: total number of electorate, who have participated in voting; number of votes cast for, and number of votes cast against each candidate; number of ballot papers, lists, recognized as invalid. Votes on the names of citizens, included in ballot papers and lists by electors additionally shall not be counted.

Ballot papers and lists of unidentified origin are recognized as invalid, as well as ballot papers and lists with the family name of over one candidate left after voting. In case of doubt of ballot paper and list's validity, the issue shall be solved through voting by subdistrict election commission.

Results of counting the votes are examined at the session of subdistrict election commission and registered in the minute. The minute is signed by the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and members of the commission, and subsequently transferred to respective district election commission in the order specified by the Central Election Commission.

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Article 43. Determining Results of Elections in District

On the basis of minutes of subdistrict election commissions, the district election commission determines the following:

- total number of electors in the district;
- number of electors, who have received ballot papers and lists;
- number of electors, who have participated in elections;
- number of votes cast for and number of votes cast against each candidate for deputy;
- number of ballot papers and lists, recognized as invalid.

Results of voting in the district are determined at the session of election commission and registered in the minute. The minute is signed by the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary of the commission, members of the commission and subsequently submitted to the Central Election commission in the established order.

Article 44. Determining Results of Elections to the Parliament

The Central Election Commission on electing deputies to the Parliament on the basis of minutes submitted to it by district election commissions shall determine the following:

- total number of electorate in the republic;
- number of electorate, who have received ballot papers and lists;
- number of electorate, who have participated in elections;
- number of votes cast for and number of votes cast against each candidate for deputy;
- number of ballot papers recognized as invalid.

A candidate for deputy of the Parliament who has received over a half of votes of electorate, participating in elections shall be considered as elected.

Elections shall be recognized as failed, if less than a half of a constituency included in the electorate list has participated in them.

Elections may be recognized as invalid as a whole or in some districts, or in some election subdistricts due to violations during elections or counting, which have affected the results of voting. The decision to recognize elections as failed is taken by the Central Election Commission, and may be appealed in the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan within ten days since the day of publishing the results of elections. Candidates for deputies to the Parliament have the right to appeal the decision regarding invalidity of elections.

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Article 45. Repeated Voting

In case over two candidates for deputy to the Parliament ran in the election district and neither of them was elected, then district election commission takes a decision to hold repeated in the district on two candidates for deputy, who have received majority of votes, and informs the Central Election Commission and the constituency of the district about it. Repeated voting is held within two weeks, observing requirements of the present Law.

A Candidate for deputy of the Parliament, who received during repeated voting the majority of votes of electorate, taking part in voting in

relation to the other candidate, provided that over a half of the electors, included in the electorate list took part in voting, and the number of votes, cast for this candidate outnumbers the ones, which have been cast against him.

Article 46. Repeated Elections

Repeated elections are held in the following cases:

- a) if elections in an election district are recognized as failed or null and void;
- b) if repeated voting has not allowed to determine the elected deputy to the Parliament;
- c) if not more than two candidates for deputy of the Parliament ran in an election district, and neither of them has been elected;
- d) if the Central Election Commission has refused to register a deputy under the reason, specified in the Article 49 of the Present Law.

Repeated elections are held by district election commission on the instruction of the Central Election Commission. And the latter can take a decision about the necessity to hold repeated elections by new composition of members of the district and subdistrict elections commissions. Voting shall be held at the same polling stations and electorate lists, compiled for conducting general elections.

A person, who has been nominated and registered as a candidate for deputy of the Parliament during conducting principal elections, cannot participate in repeated elections in this and other districts.

Repeated elections are held not later than a month after general elections. Formation of election commissions, registration of candidates for deputies and other undertakings shall be held in the order, established by the present Law.

Article 47. Electing deputies to the Parliament instead of departed ones

In case the Parliament recognizes powers of certain deputies invalid, as well in case of deputy's recall, cessation of deputy's powers before the end of office term under such other reasons, new elections are held in corresponding election districts within two months since the moment of deputy's departure. Elections are appointed by the

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Central Election Commission not later than one month before they are held, and organized with the observation of the provisions of the present Law. And in this case the district election commission is formed twenty five days, and subdistrict ones - fifteen days prior to elections.

Registration of the candidates for deputy ends fifteen days prior to elections.

VIII. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 48. Registration of deputies to the Parliament

The Central Election Commission registers elected deputies to the Parliament and publishes the list of registered deputies to the Parliament in press, indicating their family names, first names, patronymics, year of birth, position (occupation), place of work and residence.

Article 49. Refusal to Register Deputies to the Parliament, Nominated by Political Parties

All the candidates to deputy nominated by any party are not subject to registration as deputies to the Parliament, if totally they have received less than eight percent of votes of all the electors of the Republic of Uzbekistan, participating in elections.

Article 50. Certificate and Breastplate of the Deputy to the Parliament

After the list of deputies, registered by the Central Election Commission is published in the press, the district election commission issues to the deputy, elected in this district, his certificate.

Upon the approval of deputy's powers by the Parliament, the certificate about his electing as a deputy is replaced by the certificate of the deputy to the Parliament. The deputy is given a breastplate of prescribed standard.

