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REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

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**GUIDE  
TO THE  
EARLY  
ELECTION**

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December 1992

GUIDE TO THE EARLY ELECTION

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# GUIDE TO THE EARLY ELECTION

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**Return to Resource Center  
International Foundation  
for Electoral Systems  
1620 I St. NW, Suite 611  
Washington, D.C. 20006**

*F Clifton White Resource Center*  
**International Foundation for Election Systems**

December 1992

Return to Resource Center  
International Foundation  
for Electoral Systems  
1850 I St. NW, Suite 511  
Washington, D.C. 20006

FOR THE  
International Foundation

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## INTRODUCTION

You have before you a collection of practically all the important documents regarding the early elections in the Republic of Serbia.

In putting out this publication, it was our aim to make easier the work of foreign observers and journalists following the elections for the National Assembly of Serbia, for President of the Republic of Serbia, and for local authorities, scheduled for December 20th, 1992. We also publish herein the Rules of Conduct for the media and a guide through the political parties in Serbia.

The documents gathered herein, if read carefully, can help in the objective assessment of preparations for elections and of the elections themselves.

The international community is closely monitoring and evaluating the course of the election campaign in Serbia. In publishing this brochure, it is our wish to enable the observers to base their appraisals of the electoral rules on documents, and not on *a priori* judgements about the imprecision of the electoral laws and other electoral documents and the lack of clear explanation of electoral procedures. It is a commonplace of every election analysis and evaluation that it should not be embarked upon with preset attitudes, and that none of the participants in the electoral process should be doubted – that they should be approached critically, but objectively, and without prior intent. Specially not of an ideological nature.

The Republic of Serbia is endeavoring to be unconditionally open to objective, critical and competent international public opinion regarding the following of the elections in Serbia. That is why the Government of the Republic of Serbia has invited a number of respected foreign statesmen and representatives of international organizations to monitor the course of the elections. The Government has also invited the participant countries of the CSCE to send their observers. Numerous representatives of the international media are expected as well.

It is our hope that this brochure will enable them all to follow the early elections in Serbia competently and objectively.

Prvoslav Ralić, Ph.D.





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## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ON AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW TO IMPLEMENT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

### Article 1

In the Constitutional Law on Implementation of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, nos. 1/90, 18/91, 41/91, 59/91, 63/91, 9/92, 50/92 and 70/92), after section "5. Length of the mandate and the rights of public office holders" shall be added section 6 containing three articles as follows:

### Article 16a

Early elections for representatives to the National Assembly and for President of the Republic shall be held in the Republic of Serbia to the end of 1992.

The mandate of representatives to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia in 1992 shall cease on the day the mandate is verified of representatives elected in the early elections to be held by the end of the year.

The mandate of the President of the Republic shall cease when the oath is taken and duties are begun by the President of the Republic who is elected in the early elections to be held at the same time as the early elections for representatives to the National Assembly.

### Article 16b

Early elections for representatives and President of the Republic shall be scheduled by the President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia for the day that elections are to be held for federal deputies to the Chamber of Citizens of the Federal Assembly in 1992.

**Article 16c**

There may be no less than 45 days or more than 90 days between the day elections are scheduled and the day elections are held for representatives."

Former sections 6 – 8 become sections 7 – 9.

**Article 2**

The newly formed National Assembly shall be constituted within 20 days of the day elections are held.

The President of the Republic shall take the oath and begin his duties on the day the newly-elected National Assembly is constituted.

The electoral procedure of the Prime Minister and Vice Prime Minister and of the Ministers shall begin on the day the newly-elected National Assembly is constituted.

**Article 3**

This Law shall go into effect when promulgated by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia.

Based on Article 16b. of the Constitutional Law to Implement the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia nos. 1/90, 18/91, 41/91, 59/91, 63/91, 9/92, 50/92, 70/92 and 77/92), I hereby enact this

## D E C I S I O N

### TO SCHEDULE EARLY ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

1. I hereby schedule early elections for President of the Republic of Serbia to be held on December 20, 1992.

2. The period for election operations shall begin on November 4, 1992.

3. Early elections for President of the Republic shall be conducted by electoral bodies in the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Electing the President of the Republic.

4. This Decision shall go into effect on the day it is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

RS no. 308

Belgrade, November 3, 1992

**National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia**

President of the Assembly  
**Aleksandar Bakočević**

Based on Articles 34 and 42 of the Law on the Territorial Organization of the Republic of Serbia and Local Self-Management (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, nos. 47/91 and 79/92), I hereby enact this

## D E C I S I O N

### TO SCHEDULE EARLY ELECTIONS FOR COUNCILMEN TO THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY AND COUNCILMEN TO THE BELGRADE CITY ASSEMBLY

1. I hereby schedule early elections for councilmen to the Municipal Assembly and councilmen to the Belgrade City Assembly to be held on December 20, 1992.

2. The period for electoral operations shall begin on November 4, 1992.

3. Early elections for councilmen to the Municipal Assembly and councilmen to the Belgrade City Assembly shall be conducted by electoral bodies in the municipalities, or in the city, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the Territorial Organization of the Republic of Serbia and Local Self-Management.

4. This Decision shall go into effect on the day it is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

RS no. 309

Belgrade, November 3, 1992

**National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia**

President of the Assembly  
**Aleksandar Bakočević**

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Based on Article 16b of the Constitutional Law to Implement the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, nos. 1/90, 18/91, 41/91, 59/91, 63/92, 50/92, 70/92 and 77/92), I hereby enact this

## D E C I S I O N

### TO SCHEDULE EARLY ELECTIONS FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

1. I hereby schedule early elections for representatives to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia to be held on December 20, 1992.

2. The period for election operations shall begin on November 4, 1992.

3. Early elections for representatives shall be conducted by electoral bodies in the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Electing Representatives.

4. This Decision shall go into effect on the day it is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

RS no. 307

Belgrade, November 3, 1992

**National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia**

President of the Assembly  
**Aleksandar Bakočević**

## LAW ON ELECTING THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

### Article 1

The President of the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: President of the Republic) shall be elected or recalled in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Electing Representatives, unless otherwise stated in this Law.

### Article 2

The right to elect the President of the Republic shall be held by citizens of the Republic of Serbia who are simultaneously citizens of Yugoslavia, who have reached the age of 18, are able to work, and reside in the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

### Article 3

Citizens of the Republic of Serbia who have reached the age of 18, are able to work, and have resided in the territory of the Republic of Serbia for at least one year before the date elections are held may be nominated for President of the Republic.

Candidates for President of the Republic may be nominated by political parties or other political organizations that have collected at least 10,000 signatures from voters in the Republic.

A group of citizens may also nominate a candidate for President of the Republic if it has collected at least 10,000 signatures from voters in the Republic.

Political parties or other political organizations may nominate candidates for President of the Republic separately or jointly.

### Article 4

The President of the National Assembly shall schedule elections for President of the Republic.

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### Article 5

During the process of electing and recalling the President of the Republic, all the work of the electoral commissions of the electoral districts shall be carried out by the Republic Electoral Commission.

#### Article 5a

A voter may sign a proposal for only one candidate.

Candidate proposals for President of the Republic shall be submitted to the Republic Electoral Commission no later than 20 days before the day elections are to be held, on a special form containing:

- 1) The name of the nominator with the signature of an authorized person;
- 2) The name of the candidate, his/her profession, age, place of residence and address;
- 3) The name, place of residence and address, identity number and signature of the required number of voters from Article 3 of this Law.

Confirmation of the candidate's suffrage, the candidate's written acceptance of candidacy and confirmation of the candidate's residence shall be submitted along with the nomination.

#### Article 5b

The nominator of a candidate for President of the Republic may withdraw the nomination no later than the day upon which the candidacy list for President of the Republic is finalized. Every candidate may withdraw his/her candidacy up to the day upon which the candidacy list for President of the Republic is finalized.

A nomination or candidacy shall be withdrawn in written form.

#### Article 5c

The Republic Electoral Commission shall finalize the list of candidates for President of the Republic containing the names of all the nominated candidates in alphabetical order no later than five days upon expiration of the nomination deadline.

#### Article 5d

The list of candidates for President of the Republic shall contain: the names of the candidates and the names of the

political parties or other political organizations that have nominated the candidates.

If a candidate has been nominated by a group of citizens, this fact shall be noted next to his/her name on the list of candidates.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall publish the list of candidates for President of the Republic no later than the day following the day upon which the list is finalized.

#### Article 5e

The President of the Republic shall be elected by secret vote on ballots containing:

- 1) the symbol of the Republic of Serbia,
- 2) the information that it is a ballot for President of the Republic,

3) the name of all confirmed candidates from the list of candidates placed in the established order, with a note regarding the nominator and with an ordinal numeral next to each name.

#### Article 5f

A voter may vote for only one candidate whose name is on the ballot.

Voting shall consist of circling the ordinal numeral before the name of the candidate being voted for.

Should a ballot contain a circle around the candidate's name or around both his/her ordinal numeral and name, such ballot shall be deemed valid.

A ballot shall be deemed null and void should it be unmarked, marked in such a way that it cannot be established with certainty as to which candidate was voted for, should it have more than one name encircled and should it contain a write-in candidate.

#### Article 6

The candidate who receives the majority of the votes shall be elected President of the Republic, if at least half of the total number of voters in the Republic went to the polls.

#### Article 7

Should no candidate receive the necessary number of votes established in Article 6 of this Law in the first round of voting, voting shall be repeated within 15 days.



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### Article 8

The second round of voting shall include at least two candidates who received the largest number of votes, or several candidates who received an equal and at the same time largest number of votes in the first round of voting.

### Article 9

The candidate who receives the majority of the votes in the second round of voting shall be elected President of the Republic, if at least half of the total number of voters in the Republic went to the polls.

Should no candidate receive the required number of votes in the second round of voting, the entire electoral procedure is repeated.

### Article 10

The President of the Republic may be recalled.

### Article 11

The procedure to recall the President of the Republic shall be initiated by the National Assembly, should two-thirds of the total number of representatives concur.

### Article 12

The recall procedure shall be carried out in the same way as the procedure to elect the President of the Republic.

### Article 13

The President of the Republic shall be recalled should the majority of the total number of registered voters in the Republic so vote.

### Article 14

Elections for President of the Republic in 1990 shall be scheduled by the President of the Republic of Serbia. These elections shall be held on the day that representatives are elected.

Elections for President of the Republic shall be held in the same premises in which elections for representatives are held, except with a separate ballot box.

**Article 14a**

The right to elect the President of the Republic at early elections shall also be held by citizens of the FRY who have reached the age of 18, are able to work, and have resided in the Republic of Serbia for at least six months before this Law goes into effect.

**Article 14b**

Funds to hold elections for President of the Republic shall be provided by budgetary funds of the Republic.

**Article 14c**

Budgetary funds in the amount of 15,000,000 dinars shall be provided to finance the election campaigns for President of the Republic at early elections in 1992.

The funds from Para. 1 of this Article shall be transferred by the Ministry of Finance in equal amounts to those nominating candidates for President of the Republic within three days of the day the list of candidates is finalized.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall submit the information from Para. 2 of this Article to the Ministry of Finance immediately upon finalization of the list of candidates.

**Article 15**

This Law shall go into effect the day following the day it is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

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# LAW ON ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES

## I BASIC PROVISIONS

### Article 1

This law regulates the election and termination of tenure of representatives in the National Assembly (henceforth: representatives).

### Article 2

Citizens shall elect the representatives on the basis of free, universal, equal and direct suffrage, by secret vote.

Nobody has the right to prevent or force a citizen to vote, to take a citizen to account for voting or to demand from him to declare for whom he has voted or why he has not voted.

### Article 3

The National Assembly consists of 250 representatives, who are chosen for a period of four years.

### Article 4

Representatives are chosen in the electoral districts on the basis of lists submitted by the political parties or other political organizations and the lists submitted by groups of citizens (henceforth: electoral lists).

Mandates for representatives shall be apportioned in accordance with the number of votes obtained.

### Article 5

Citizens have the right to be informed via the mass media about the electoral programs and activities of the submitters of the electoral lists, as well as of the candidates on the electoral lists.

The mass media have the obligation to ensure equality in informing about all submitters of electoral lists and candidates from said electoral lists.

Electoral propaganda through the mass media and by way of public gatherings and the publication of estimates of the outcome of the elections is forbidden for a period of 48 hours before the day of the holding of elections, and on the day of the holding of elections until the closing of the polling places.

#### Article 6

The authorities which shall conduct the elections are the electoral commissions and polling boards.

#### Article 7

Protection of voting rights is guaranteed by the electoral commissions, the Supreme Court of Serbia and the appropriate courts.

#### Article 8

The funds for conducting the elections are secured in the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

#### Article 9

Activities, documents, submissions and other papers filed in connection with the conducting of the elections and the termination of tenure of representatives shall be free of tax.

#### Article 10

Electoral districts and the number of representatives to be chosen in each electoral district shall be determined by law.

### II SUFFRAGE

#### Article 11

Suffrage as used in this Law includes the right of citizens to the following, in the manner and according to procedures determined by this Law: to elect and to be elected; to nominate candidates and to be nominated as candidates, to decide on candidates nominated and on electoral lists; to publicly put questions to the candidates nominated; to be informed on time,

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truthfully, completely and objectively about the programs and activities of the submitters of electoral lists and the candidates on those lists, as well as to make use of other rights foreseen by this Law.

#### Article 12

A citizen of the Republic of Serbia who is at the same time a citizen of Yugoslavia, who is over 18 years of age, has the business capacity and is domiciled on the territory of the Republic of Serbia (henceforth: voter) shall have the right to elect a representative.

A citizen of the Republic of Serbia who is at the same time a citizen of Yugoslavia, who is over 18 years of age, has the business capacity and is domiciled on the territory of the Republic of Serbia shall have the right to be elected as a representative.

#### Article 13

A person who is at the same time a deputy in the Chamber of Citizens of the Federal Assembly cannot be elected as a representative.

A representative cannot at the same time carry out any judicial or other functions to which he has been appointed by the National Assembly, or be a functionary or an employee of an agency of the Republic carrying out duties related to the activity of such agency, except as in cases set down in the Constitution.

On the day of confirmation of the mandate of a representative, a person appointed by the National Assembly shall cease to perform this function, and the employment of an employee of an agency of the Republic shall be suspended.

### III ELECTORAL ROLLS

#### Article 14

The roll of voters on the territory of a municipality (henceforth: electoral roll) shall be kept by municipal agencies as a delegated task.

The electoral roll is a public document and shall be kept as an official duty.

The electoral roll is a single and permanent document, and shall be obligatorily brought up to date in the year of the holding of elections.

### Article 15

Voters are enlisted in electoral rolls according to their place of domicile.

A voter can be enlisted into only one electoral roll.

The electoral roll shall also include Yugoslav citizens temporarily residing abroad, in accordance with their last place of domicile before moving abroad.

Citizens currently serving in the Armed Forces or on a military exercise, as well as citizens under temporary arrest or serving a prison sentence, shall be enlisted into electoral rolls according to their last place of domicile.

Persons who have been deprived of their business capacity by a finally binding court sentence shall not be enlisted into electoral rolls. If such persons were previously enlisted into the electoral rolls, they shall be removed from them, and when their business capacity is reinstated by a finally binding court decision, they shall be again enlisted into the electoral rolls.

### Article 16

Enlisting citizens into electoral rolls and deleting from them is carried out as an official duty, on the basis of data from registers of births, deaths and marriages, other official files, public documents and direct checking.

Enlisting citizens into electoral rolls and deleting from them is carried out at request of the voter, and on the basis of other reliable proof.

### Article 17

The electoral roll shall be kept in volumes.

Volumes of the electoral roll shall be kept for every inhabited community.

The electoral roll shall contain: ordinal number, name, personal number, sex, year of birth, place of domicile (street and house number, township, village, hamlet, settlement), and a space for comments.

### Article 18

Electoral rolls can also be kept in the form of card files, data files on magnetic tape or data files on magnetic disk.

When electoral rolls are kept in the manner described in paragraph 1 of this Article, a separate file card shall be kept for every voter, or a corresponding entry with the required data on magnetic tape or magnetic disk.

When electoral rolls are kept in the manner described in paragraph 1 of this Article, a list of names can be kept in addition to the electoral roll, which shall list the voters according to their place of domicile.

#### Article 19

If the agency keeping the electoral roll finds out that a person who is deceased or has permanently changed place of domicile and is no longer resident on the territory of said electoral district has been enlisted into the electoral roll, it shall effect the removal of such a person from the electoral roll.

A ruling on the removing of a person as described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be drawn up.

The ruling described in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be handed over to the person who has changed his place of domicile if his new domicile is known, or published in the usual manner in his last place of domicile.

When a voter who has moved to the territory of a municipality is enlisted into its electoral rolls, the competent agency of the municipality in which the voter was previously enlisted in the electoral roll shall be notified.

On the basis of a notification as described in paragraph 4 of this Article, a voter shall be removed from the electoral roll.

#### Article 20

An appeal against a ruling described in Article 19 of this Law shall be decided upon by the ministry responsible for activities in the field of administration.

#### Article 21

Within three days of the day of calling for elections, the competent agency shall notify citizens, by way of a public announcement or through the mass media, that they may inspect the electoral roll and request enlistment in or removal from the electoral roll, as well as its modification, amendment or correction.

Requests for enlistment into or removal from the electoral roll, as well as requests for its modification, amendment or endorsement shall be submitted to the agency competent for keeping the electoral roll. The necessary evidence shall be submitted together with the proof.

The agency keeping the electoral roll shall rule on the request described in paragraph 2 of this Article within 48 hours

from the day of its receipt. The disposition of the ruling shall be handed to the plaintiff without delay.

An appeal can be lodged against the ruling described in paragraph 3 of this Article within 48 hours from the moment of handing over of the ruling with the court competent for ruling in administrative cases. The appeal is filed through the agency which has made the ruling, which shall be bound to hand over the appeal and all necessary files to the competent court within 24 hours of receipt of the appeal.

An appeal as described in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be ruled upon by the court within 24 hours of receipt of said appeal, in accordance with the regulations on administrative court procedures.

The decision of the court is binding and can be carried out.

### Article 22

The electoral roll shall be concluded at the latest 15 days before the day of the election.

The electoral roll is concluded by a ruling of the agency keeping the electoral roll.

The ruling described in paragraph 2 of this Article shall determine the total number of voters enlisted in the electoral roll, the number of voters in each volume, the date of conclusion of the electoral roll, the signature of the responsible official and the seal of the competent agency.

When the electoral roll is kept in the manner described in Article 18 of this Law, into the ruling concluding the electoral roll shall be included in the adequate manner the data set out in paragraph 3 of this Article.

The ruling described in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be handed to the electoral commission at the latest 24 hours from the moment of its making.

### Article 23

The electoral commission shall, at the latest 24 hours after receipt of said ruling, hand to the Republic Electoral Commission the data on the total number of voters in the electoral district.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall, on the basis of data submitted by the electoral commissions of the electoral districts, publish the total number of voters and the number of voters in each electoral district.



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### Article 25

After conclusion of the electoral roll, enlistments, removals, modifications, amendments and corrections of the electoral roll are published on the basis of decisions of the competent municipal court in extrajudicial procedure.

On the basis of the decision of the competent court, the electoral commission shall enlist the voter into the electoral roll at the latest 48 hours before the day set for holding the election, and determine the total number of voters in the electoral district.

### Article 26

The competent agency which keeps the electoral roll shall compile an authorized extract from the electoral roll for every polling place, which shall be delivered to the electoral district at the latest 24 hours after from the moment of making the ruling on conclusion of the electoral roll.

The agency described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall issue certificates of suffrage.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall issue closer instructions about the content of the extract from the electoral roll, the form in which it is compiled and the manner of its authorization.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall set forth the rules for compiling the extracts from the electoral roll for voters living outside the place of polling, and will determine the form for the certificate of suffrage.

### Article 27

If several votes are held simultaneously, as many authorized extracts from the electoral roll shall be issued as there are votes being held.

## IV CALLING FOR ELECTIONS

### Article 28

Elections for representatives shall be called by the President of the National Assembly.

The decision on the calling of elections shall also determine the day of holding of elections and the day from which the time limits for various electoral procedures shall run.

The decision on holding of elections shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

### Article 29

No less than 45 days, and no more than 90 days shall pass between the day of calling for elections and the day of their holding.

### Article 30

Elections for representatives shall be held no later than 30 days before the expiry of the tenure of representatives whose mandate is ending.

The tenure of representatives whose mandate is expiring shall end on the day of verification of mandates of the new representatives.

Verification of the mandates shall be carried out within 20 days of the holding of elections.

### Article 31

If the National Assembly is dissolved, in accordance with the Constitution, the President of the Republic shall call for elections on the day of its dissolving.

## V AUTHORITIES CARRYING OUT THE ELECTIONS

### 1. Status of the authorities

#### Article 32

The authorities carrying out the elections are autonomous and independent in their work, and operate on the basis of laws, and regulations made on the basis of laws.

The authorities carrying out the elections are responsible for their work to the body which appointed them.

All agencies of the state and other agencies and organizations are bound to help the authorities carrying out the elections and to supply them with data necessary for their work.

#### Article 33

The authorities for carrying out the elections may operate in permanent and expanded makeup.

The authorities for carrying out the elections shall operate in expanded makeup from the day of determination of said makeup until the conclusion of the elections.

The authorities for carrying out the elections take decisions by a majority of votes of members, both in the permanent and expanded makeup.

No political party or other political organization may have more than half the members in the permanent makeup of any authority for carrying out the elections.

#### Article 34

Members of the electoral commissions and their deputies are named for a period of four years. The members of the polling boards and their deputies are named for each election.

#### Article 35

Members of the authorities for carrying out the elections of representatives and their deputies must have suffrage.

Members of the authorities for carrying out the elections and their deputies shall cease to perform their duties in said authorities if they accept being a candidacy for representative.

#### Article 36

The work of the authorities for carrying out the elections is public.

The representative of the submitter of the electoral list and other persons following the work of the authorities for the carrying out of the elections are bound to behave in line with the rules set down by the Republic Electoral Commission.

When persons described in paragraph 2 of this Article infringe on the rules on behavior at the polling place or in any other way disrupt the work of the authorities for carrying out the elections, the authority carrying out the elections may remove them from the spot, entering a record of the event into the minutes.

A candidate from an electoral list which has been confirmed and proclaimed cannot be present at the work of the authorities for carrying out the elections.

## 2. Electoral commissions

#### Article 37

Electoral commissions are:

- 1) the Republic Electoral Commission;

2) electoral commissions of the electoral districts (henceforth: electoral commissions).

#### Article 38

The permanent makeup of the Republic Electoral Commission consists of: the president and six other members named by the National Assembly, while the expanded makeup includes one representative each of submitters of electoral lists who have put forward candidates for representatives in at least two thirds of the electoral districts in the Republic, as well as a representative of the agency of the Republic dealing with statistics.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall have a secretary, appointed by the National Assembly from the order of professional workers of its services, who shall participate in the work of the electoral commission without the right to participate in decisionmaking.

The president, other members of the Republic Electoral Commission and its secretary shall have deputies.

The president of the Republic Electoral Commission and his deputy shall be appointed from among the judges of the Supreme Court of Serbia.

The members of the Republic Electoral Commission appointed by the National Assembly and their deputies must be named from the order of bearers of judicial functions, while the persons appointed to the expanded makeup must be graduate jurists.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall make a ruling on which submitters of electoral lists fulfill the conditions for delegating his representatives to the expanded makeup of this body within 48 hours from the proclaiming of the electoral list.

The ruling on fulfillment or lack of fulfillment of conditions for delegation of representatives on the side of submitters of electoral lists shall be handed by the Republic Electoral Commission to the submitter of the electoral list within 24 hours of the making of the ruling.

The makeup of the Republic Electoral Commission shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

#### Article 39

The Republic Electoral Commission shall:

- 1) oversee the legality of the elections;
- 2) follow the application of and give explanations in regard to this Law;

- 3) coordinate and oversee the work of electoral commissions in carrying out the elections, and give them instructions regarding the implementation of the election procedures;
- 4) set down unified standards for election materials;
- 5) set down the forms for carrying out election procedures foreseen by this Law and the regulations for implementation of election procedures foreseen by this Law;
- 6) determine which election documents shall be sent to it;
- 7) determine the manner of proclaiming electoral lists;
- 8) set down the manner of handling and keeping election materials;
- 9) publish the total results of the elections;
- 10) submit a report to the National Assembly about the elections carried out;
- 11) carry out other duties foreseen by this Law.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall adopt a rulebook on its work.

#### Article 40

Conditions for the work of the Republic Electoral Commission shall be ensured by the National Assembly.

#### Article 41

A electoral commission in its permanent makeup consists of: the president and six other members named by the Republic Electoral Commission, while the expanded makeup includes one representative of every submitter of an electoral list who has put forward candidates for at least three quarters of the total number of representatives to be chosen in the electoral district, and at most two joint representatives of other submitters of electoral lists in that electoral district.

The electoral commission shall have a secretary, appointed by the Republic Electoral Commission, who shall participate in the work of the electoral commission without the right to participate in decisionmaking.

The president, other members of the electoral commission, the secretary and their deputies, as well as the persons named to the expanded makeup of the electoral commissions must be graduate jurists.

The electoral commission shall, within 48 hours of the proclamation of an electoral list, determine which submitters of electoral lists fulfill the conditions for delegating their repre-

representatives to the expanded makeup of the electoral commission.

The ruling on fulfillment or lack of fulfillment of conditions for delegation of representatives on the side of submitters of electoral lists shall be handed by the electoral commission to the submitter of the electoral list within 24 hours of the making of the ruling.

The makeup of the electoral commission shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

### Article 42

The electoral commission shall:

- 1) oversee the legality of the elections in the electoral district;
- 2) organize the technical preparations for the elections;
- 3) determine and advertise the polling places;
- 4) form polling boards and appoint the presidents and members of the polling boards;
- 5) determine the number of ballots for each polling place, stamp them, and together with an authorized extract from the electoral roll, hand them over in notarized procedure to the polling boards;
- 6) determine whether electoral lists have been compiled and filed in accordance with this Law;
- 7) make rulings on the proclamation of electoral lists;
- 8) determine the results of voting in each electoral district, as well as the number of votes for each electoral list;
- 9) determine the number of mandates belonging to each electoral list;
- 10) submit a report on the outcome of the election to the Republic Electoral Commission;
- 11) submit data to the authorities responsible for gathering and processing statistical data;
- 12) perform other duties foreseen by this Law.

## 3. Polling boards

### Article 43

The permanent makeup of a polling board consists of: the president and at least two members, while the expanded makeup includes one representative of each submitter of an

electoral list who has put forward candidates for at least three quarters of the total number of representatives to be chosen in the electoral district, and at most two joint representatives of other submitters of electoral lists in that electoral district.

The president and the members of the polling boards shall have deputies.

The polling board shall be named at the latest ten days before the day designated for the holding of the election.

The electoral commission shall, within 48 hours of the moment of making a ruling on the proclamation of the electoral list, make a ruling determining which submitters of electoral lists have fulfilled the conditions for delegating their representatives to the expanded makeup of the polling boards.

The ruling on fulfillment or lack of fulfillment of conditions for delegation of representatives on the side of submitters of electoral lists shall be handed by the electoral commission to the submitter of the electoral list within 24 hours of the making of the ruling.

The submitters of the electoral lists may delegate a joint representative to the polling board.

#### Article 44

The polling board carries out the election directly at the polling place, ensures the regularity and secrecy of the voting, determines the outcome of the voting at the polling place and carries out other duties foreseen by this Law.

The polling board shall be responsible for maintaining order at the polling place for the duration of the voting.

The polling board shall select a member responsible for voting outside the polling place.

Further rules on the work of the polling boards shall be set down by the Republic Electoral Commission.

#### **4. Representatives of the submitters of electoral lists in the authorities for the carrying out of the elections**

#### Article 45

A submitter of an electoral list, as described in Articles 38, 41 and 43 of this Law, shall determine his representatives in the authorities for the carrying out of the elections, and send notice of this to the authorities who have named the authorities for the carrying out of the elections.

After receiving notification of the persons who are delegated to the expanded makeup, the authorities for the carrying out of the elections in their permanent makeup shall, at the latest 48 hours after the moment of receipt of said notification, make a ruling determining the names of the persons who are becoming their members.

If a submitter of an electoral list does not delegate a representative to the authority for the carrying out of the elections at the latest five days before the day designated for the holding of the elections, said authority shall continue its work and make binding decisions without said representative of the submitter of an electoral list.

## VI ELECTORAL LIST

### 1. Candidacy

#### Article 46

Candidates can be put forward, under the conditions set down in this Law, by political parties and other political organizations (henceforth: political parties), individually or jointly, as well as by groups of citizens.

#### Article 47

A person may be a candidate only on one electoral list and only in one electoral district.

An electoral list may contain no more candidates than the number of representatives being elected in that electoral district, and no fewer than two thirds of this number if the submitter of the electoral list is a political party, and no fewer than a half of said number if the submitter of the electoral list is a group of citizens.

#### Article 48

One person cannot be a candidate both for representative and federal deputy nor a candidate for any other bodies of state when these elections are being held simultaneously.

#### Article 49

A submitter of an electoral list may withdraw his electoral list at the latest by the day of determination of the general electoral list.



Upon the withdrawal of the list, the functions of the representatives of the submitter of the electoral list in the all authorities for the carrying out of the elections cease, along with the cessation of all rights pertaining him in this regard according to the provisions of this Law.

A candidate may desist from his candidacy up to the day of the making of the ruling on the proclamation of the electoral list.

Withdrawal of submission and desisting from candidacy must be declared in written form.

#### Article 50

If after the making of the ruling on the proclamation of an electoral list a candidate is by finally binding court decision stripped of his business capacity, loses the prescribed citizenship, desists from candidacy, or if he dies or ceases to be domiciled on the territory of the Republic of Serbia – the submitter of the electoral list loses the right to put forward a new candidate.

The position of the candidate described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be occupied by the candidate who is next in order on the electoral list.

In case of events described in paragraph 1 of this Article, the electoral list shall remain valid even if it no longer fulfills the conditions regarding number of candidates as set down in Article 47 of this Law, and the submitters of the list shall retain all their rights foreseen by this Law.

## **2. Name, confirmation and proclamation of electoral lists**

#### Article 51

The name of the electoral list is determined according to the name of the political party which submits the list, and the name may include the name and surname of the person whom the political party designates as the carrier of the electoral list.

If two or more parties submit a joint electoral list, than the name of the electoral list and the carrier of the list shall be determined consensually.

With the electoral list submitted by a group of citizens, the submitter determines the precise appellation of the list, and this may include the name and surname of the person designated by the group of citizens as carrier of the list.

The person designated as carrier of the electoral list may be a candidate in one electoral district.

The person designated as carrier of the electoral list may be a candidate for office in another organ of the state for which elections are being held at the same time, provided that he is not a candidate for representative, federal deputy, deputy in the assembly of an autonomous province or local representative.

#### Article 52

An electoral list is confirmed when it is supported by the signatures of at list one thousandth part of the eligible voters domiciled in the electoral district.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall determine the content and shape of the form for the signatures described in paragraph 1 of this Article.

#### Article 53

A voter may give his signature in support of only one list.

A person may at the same time give his signature for several lists for different assemblies for which elections are being held at the same time.

The gathering of signatures for nominating candidates for electoral lists, as part of the electoral campaign, is initiated by political parties, as well as by citizens, individually or jointly.

#### Article 54

An electoral list shall be handed over to the electoral commission at the latest 15 days before the day designated as the day of the holding of the election.

The required documentation shall accompany the electoral list, comprising:

1) certificate of suffrage for every candidate on the electoral list, stating the candidate's name and surname, date of birth, profession and personal number;

2) a written statement by the candidates in which they accept candidacy;

3) certificate of residence for the candidates;

4) written statement of agreement by the carrier of the list.

#### Article 55

The electoral commission shall proclaim an electoral list of a political party (party electoral list), of two or more political

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parties (coalition electoral list), or of a group of citizens (electoral list of a group of citizens) upon receipt of the electoral list and the required accompanying documentation.

The ruling on proclamation of an electoral list as described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be handed to the submitter without delay.

#### Article 56

If the electoral commission finds that an electoral list has not been submitted on time, it shall make a ruling on its rejection.

If the electoral commission finds that an electoral list contains deficiencies which are an obstacle to the proclamation of the list in accordance with this Law, it will, within 24 hours of the receipt of such a list, take a decision instructing the submitter of the electoral list to remove those deficiencies at the latest within 48 hours of the moment of this decision being handed to him. The decision will also point out which activities the submitter should undertake in order to remove said deficiencies.

If the electoral commission finds that the electoral list contains deficiencies foreseen by this Law, or that the deficiencies of the electoral list have not been removed, it shall, within the next 48 hours, take a decision refusing the proclamation of the electoral list.

### 3. General electoral list

#### Article 57

The general electoral list shall be confirmed by the electoral commission, and it shall contain all the electoral lists, and include the names of all the candidates, and data on their years of birth, professions and places of domicile.

The order of the electoral lists with the names of all the candidates in the general electoral list shall be determined according to the order of their proclamation.

The general electoral list shall be published by the electoral commission at the latest ten days before the day designated as the day of the holding of the elections.

## VII INTRODUCING THE SUBMITTERS OF THE ELECTORAL LISTS AND THE CANDIDATES ON THE ELECTORAL LISTS

### Article 58

The submitters of the electoral list have the right to inform the citizens of their programs and activities, as well as the nominated candidates, in the mass media, within the same fixed daily slots, or daily columns.

Resources for the presentation of the submitters of electoral lists and of the candidates may not be gathered from foreign persons or legal entities.

### Article 59

Radio and television broadcasting organizations whose founder is the Republic of Serbia are bound, from the day of calling for elections, in political-informative programs which can be seen or heard throughout the territory of the Republic, in equal duration and in the same slot, ensure the presentation of the submitters of the electoral lists and of the candidates from the electoral lists, as well as the exposition and explanation of the electoral programs of the submitters of said lists.

Organizations described in paragraph 1 of this Article are not allowed, under any circumstances whatsoever, to enable the presentation of candidates and the exposition and explanation of programs of submitters of electoral lists in the commercial, entertainment or any other program.

### Article 60

Editors and anchormen in political-informative and specialized broadcasts are bound during the election campaign to independently and objectively present all candidates, and the anchormen of broadcasts must have an impartial attitude to all the presented political, social and ethnicalcultural programs of political parties whose candidates are being introduced.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, and pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 2 of this Law, broadcasts shall be organized which shall ensure the public confrontation of the electoral programs of the submitters of electoral lists and of candidates from these lists.

### Article 61

Representatives of radio and television broadcasting organizations whose founder is the Republic of Serbia, repre-

representatives of the Government and representatives of the political parties which intend to take part in the elections shall by accord determine the number and duration of the broadcasts for equal presentation.

The accord described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be reached no later than five days after the day of calling for elections, and will be made public without delay.

#### Article 62

Representatives of radio and television broadcasting organizations and representatives of other mass media whose founder is the city of Belgrade, representatives of the founders and representatives of the political parties which intend to take part in the elections shall by accord determine the number and duration of the broadcasts for equal presentation.

The accord described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be reached no later than five days after the day of calling for elections, and will be made public without delay.

Ensuring equal conditions for the presentation of all submiters of electoral lists and candidates from the electoral lists is also the obligation, in accordance with this Law, of other mass media whose founders are the province, city or municipality.

### VIII CARRYING OUT OF THE ELECTIONS

#### 1. Polling places

##### Article 63

Voting for representatives shall be carried out at the polling places.

A polling place shall be set up for not more than 2,500 citizens.

Further regulations regarding polling places shall be made by the Republic Electoral Commission.

##### Article 64

The voter shall vote at the polling place at which he is entered in the extract from the electoral roll.

In exception to paragraph 1 of this Law, a voter may vote by mail outside the polling place at which he is entered in the extract from the electoral roll, under conditions set down by this Law.

The manner of voting outside of the polling place, as well as the number of voters who have exercised their suffrage in this way, shall be entered in the minutes of the polling board.

Further regulations about voting by mail shall be made by the Republic Electoral Commission.

#### Article 65

Each voter shall be handed, at the latest five days before the day of holding of elections, notification of the day and time of holding of elections, including the number and address of the polling place at which is to vote and the number under which he is entered in the extract from the electoral roll.

The notification described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be handed to the voters by the authority responsible for keeping the electoral roll.

#### Article 66

Every voter must vote personally.

A voter may vote only once in the course of an election.

Voting is secret.

Voting shall be performed on stamped ballots.

At the polling place, and within a circle of 50 meters from the polling place, it is prohibited to display symbols of political parties and other propaganda material.

If the rules from paragraphs 1 through 5 are infringed in the course of voting at a polling place, the polling board shall be dissolved, and voting at this polling place shall be repeated.

Further regulations concerning measures to ensure the secrecy of the vote shall be made by the Republic Electoral Commission.

#### Article 67

Polling places in the electoral district shall be opened at 7 a.m. and closed at 8 p.m. During this interval, the polling places must be open without interruption.

Voters who are present at the polling place at the moment of its closing shall be given the opportunity to vote.

#### Article 68

If there is a disturbance of order at the polling place, the polling board may interrupt voting until order is restored. The

reasons for interruption of voting, and its duration, shall be entered in the minutes of the polling board.

If voting is interrupted for more than an hour, it shall be prolonged for the time of duration of the interruption.

#### Article 69

While the polling place is open and while voting lasts, all the members of the polling board and their deputies must be at the polling place.

Every polling place shall have a separate room in which it is possible to ensure the secrecy of the vote.

Any and all persons who have no rights and duties regarding the carrying out of elections as foreseen by this Law are forbidden to linger or remain at the polling place.

Members of the police force who are on duty may enter the polling place only with the permission of the president of the polling board and only if peace and order at the polling place have been disturbed.

If the rules from paragraphs 1 through 4 of this Article have been infringed, a complaint can be filed with the electoral commission, which shall then decide whether voting at that polling place shall be repeated.

## 2. Election materials

#### Article 70

The ballot shall contain:

- 1) the mark of the electoral district;
- 2) the ordinal numbers placed in front of the names of the electoral lists;
- 3) the names of the electoral lists, according to the order determined in the general electoral list, with the names of the first candidates from the lists;
- 4) a remark stating that it is possible to vote for one list only, and that by circling the number in front of its name.

#### Article 71

Ballots shall be prepared and stamped by the electoral commission.

The electoral commission shall confirm the number of ballots, which must be equal to the number of voters entered in the electoral roll.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall control the preparation and stamping of the ballots and determine the number of reserve ballots.

All ballots shall be printed at one location.

The submitters of the electoral lists may jointly determine up to three persons who shall be present at the printing of the ballots for purposes of control, and who shall control the procedure of delivery of ballots to the authorities responsible for carrying out the elections.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall make further regulations concerning the shape and appearance of the ballots, the manner and control of their printing and delivery and of the handling of the ballots.

#### Article 72

The electoral commission is bound to prepare the electoral materials for every polling board on time, specially an adequate number of ballots, the electoral lists, the extracts from the electoral roll, the certificates of suffrage, special and official envelopes for voting, as well as the form for the minutes of the polling board.

The handing over of the electoral materials shall be performed no later than 48 hours before the day of holding of elections.

Municipal authorities shall be responsible for the ordering of the polling places, and shall prepare for each polling board the necessary number of ballot boxes with the means for their sealing and writing material.

On the day of the elections, before the beginning of voting, the polling board confirms whether the prepared electoral material for that polling place is complete and correct, whether the polling place has been ordered in a manner enabling the secrecy of the vote, and whether voting may start, and shall enter all this in its minutes.

#### Article 73

The general electoral list, with the names of the electoral lists and the names of all candidates, must be displayed in a prominent place in the polling place during voting.

The content, form and manner of display of the general electoral list as described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be further regulated by the Republic Electoral Commission.



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#### Article 74

Representatives of the submitters of electoral lists and candidates for representatives have the right to inspect the electoral materials, and specially the extracts from the electoral rolls, the minutes of the electoral commissions and the ballots. This can be done in the official premises of the electoral commissions, as well as with the authorities keeping the electoral materials.

Inspection of the electoral materials can be carried out within five days of the day of holding of elections.

#### Article 75

Electoral materials shall be kept for a period of not less than four years.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall regulate the manner of use of the electoral materials.

#### Article 76

The Republic Electoral Commission shall set out the content and the shape of the form and of the electoral material needed for carrying out the elections within 15 days of its nomination.

### 3. Voting

#### Article 77

The polling board shall control the ballot box in the presence of the voter who is the first to come to the polling place. The result of the control is entered into the control sheet, which shall be signed by the members of the polling board and by the voter who was the first to come to the polling place.

The control sheet is placed in the ballot box, and it is then sealed in the presence of the first voter to arrive, and this is entered in the minutes of the polling board.

Upon opening of the ballot box, it shall first be checked whether it contains the control sheet. If the ballot box does not contain a control sheet, the polling board shall be dissolved and a new one named, and voting at that polling place shall be repeated.

The form for the control sheet and the manner of sealing of the ballot box shall be regulated by the Republic Electoral Commission.

### Article 78

The voter first states to the polling board his name and hands over the notification of elections, and proves his identity with his identification card or other document.

A voter may not vote without presenting proof of his identity.

The president or a member of the polling board, after having confirmed the identity of the voter, circles the ordinal number under which the voter has been entered into the extract from the electoral roll, explains the voting procedure, and hands him the ballot.

### Article 79

The members of the polling boards may not in any way influence the choice of the voters.

The members of the polling boards are bound to explain the voting procedure repeatedly at a voter's request.

The members of the polling boards are bound to pay special attention that the voter is not disturbed while marking out his ballot, and to ensuring the total secrecy of the vote.

If the rules set down in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this Article are infringed, the electoral commission shall dissolve the polling board, name a new one, and order the repetition of voting at that polling place.

### Article 80

A voter may vote for only one of the electoral lists on the ballot.

Voting is performed by circling of the ordinal number in front of the name of the chosen electoral list.

The voter shall fold the ballot himself in such a way that his choice cannot be seen, shall drop it into the appropriate ballot box, and shall then leave the polling place.

### Article 81

No alterations to the extracts from the electoral roll may be performed on the day of elections.

If a polling board acts contrarily to paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall be dissolved, and voting at this polling place shall be repeated.

### Article 82

A voter who is not able to vote by himself at the polling place (a blind, disabled or illiterate person) has the right to bring

with him a person who shall mark the ballot, that is, perform the voting procedure, according to his instructions.

The manner of voting for voters described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be entered in the minutes.

### Article 83

A voter who is not able to vote at the polling place (powerless or unable to come) shall inform the polling board whether he wishes to vote. The polling board shall, through its members, enable this person to vote in a manner which shall ensure the directness and secrecy of the vote.

After being informed of the voter's being unable to come to the polling place, the polling board shall, through its members, deliver to the voter, in an official envelope, a stamped ballot, a copy of the general electoral list, a separate envelope for the marked ballot and the certificate of his suffrage.

After the voter described in paragraph 1 of this Article has voted, he shall enclose his ballot in a special envelope, which the members of the polling board shall seal in his presence by applying their stamp on sealing wax. Then he shall place the closed envelope containing the ballot, together with the certificate on his suffrage, in an official envelope, which the members of the electoral board shall seal in front of him.

The members of the polling board shall hand over to the polling board the official envelope, which the polling board shall open, confirm whether it contains the certificate of suffrage, circle the ordinal number under which the voter is entered in the extract from the electoral roll, and then drop the unopened envelope with the ballot into the ballot box.

The manner of voting of the voters described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be entered into the minutes.

Further regulations regarding the manner of voting described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made by the Republic Electoral Commission.

### Article 84

Voters who are doing their military service or are on military exercises, or voters who are performing duties in units or institutions of the Army of Yugoslavia, shall vote in these units or institutions.

On the basis of data supplied by the authorities keeping electoral rolls on the voters described in paragraph 1 of this Article, the electoral commission is bound to make and authorize separate extracts from the electoral roll for these voters,

and, together with the necessary number of stamped ballots, general electoral lists and special and official envelopes, to deliver them to the military units and military institutions in which these voters are.

After the voter described in paragraph 1 of this Article has voted, he shall enclose his ballot in a special envelope, which shall be sealed in his presence by applying stamp on sealing wax. Then the closed envelope containing the ballot shall be placed in an official envelope, which the authorities responsible for carrying out the elections in military units and military institutions shall seal in front of him.

The authorities responsible for carrying out the elections in military units and military institutions shall deliver to the electoral commission the sealed official envelopes.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall determine further regulations about the manner of voting in military units or military institutions.

#### Article 85

Voters who on the day of holding of elections are working or studying in the country, but not in the place in which they have been entered into the extract from the electoral roll, may vote by mail.

Voters from paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply to the polling board at the polling place where they have been entered in the extract from the electoral roll with the request that that polling board send them notification of voting, a ballot, a general electoral list, a special envelope for the ballot, a certificate of suffrage and an official envelope.

After the voter described in paragraph 1 of this Article has voted, he shall enclose the ballot in a special envelope. He shall then place the closed envelope containing the ballot, along with the certificate of his suffrage, in the official envelope, and shall then send it to the polling board described in paragraph 2 of this Article.

#### Article 86

Voters who at the time of elections are temporarily resident abroad shall vote at the polling place in the area of the last place of domicile on the territory of the Republic of Serbia which they had before leaving to go abroad.

#### Article 87

Voters who, as members of the crew of river boats of the merchant navy, find themselves outside of territorial waters on

the day of voting, voters working in diplomatic or consular offices of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad and members of their families who live abroad, shall vote on the ship or in the diplomatic or consular office.

Conditions for voting for the persons described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be ensured by the ministry responsible for the areas of transport and foreign affairs.

On the basis of data supplied by the authority keeping the electoral roll for the voters described in paragraph 1 of this Article, the electoral commission is bound to make and authorize separate extracts from the electoral roll for these voters, and, together with the necessary number of stamped ballots, general electoral lists, required certificates of suffrage and special and official envelopes, to deliver them to the ship, or office.

The authorized person on the ship, or in the office, shall form a polling board for carrying out the elections on the ship or in the office, from within the order of the voters on the ship or in the office.

After the voter described in paragraph 1 of this Article has voted, he shall enclose his ballot in a special envelope. Then the closed envelope containing the ballot together with the certificate of suffrage shall be placed in an official envelope which shall be sealed in front of him.

The authority responsible for carrying out the elections on the ship or in the office shall without delay deliver to the competent electoral commission the sealed official envelopes.

Further regulations concerning the manner of voting of voters described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made by the Republic Electoral Commission.

#### Article 88

Persons under temporary arrest and persons serving a prison sentence shall vote by mail.

On the basis of data supplied by the authority keeping the electoral roll for the voters described in paragraph 1 of this Article, the electoral commission shall be bound to make and authorize separate extracts from the electoral roll for these voters, and, together with the necessary number of stamped ballots, general electoral lists, the required certificates of suffrage and special and official envelopes, to deliver them to the institutions where these persons are under temporary arrest or serving a prison sentence.

After the voter described in paragraph 1 of this Article has voted, he shall enclose his ballot in a special envelope. Then

he shall place the closed envelope containing the ballot together with the certificate of suffrage in an official envelope which the member of the polling board shall seal in front of him.

Further regulations concerning the manner of voting for persons described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made by the Republic Electoral Commission.

#### Article 89

In cases of voting by mail, only those ballots shall be taken into account which arrive by 8 p.m. on the day of holding of the election.

In exception to paragraph 1 of this Article, if the polling boards are unable, because of great distances at which the voters described in Articles 84, 85, 86 and 87 live, to deliver the electoral materials to them on time, they shall inform the electoral commission about this as soon as possible.

Electoral materials as described in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be delivered by the polling board later, but not later than 8 p.m. of the day following the day of holding the elections.

In cases of voting by mail, the number of voters who voted, and the manner of voting, shall be entered in a separate record, whose form and content is determined by the Republic Electoral Commission.

### IX DETERMINING AND PUBLISHING OF THE ELECTION RESULTS

#### 1. Determining of election results

#### Article 90

After the end of voting, the polling board shall proceed to determine the results of voting at its polling place.

The polling board first determines the number of unused ballots and places them in a special envelope which is then sealed.

Based on the extract from the electoral roll, the polling board determines the total number of voters who have voted.

When the ballot box is opened, and after checking of the control sheet, the valid ballots are separated from those which are null and void.

The polling board establishes the number of null and void ballots, and enters it into the minutes, and then establishes the number of valid ballots and the number of votes for each electoral list, and also enters these in the minutes.

The following shall be considered a null and void ballot: an unmarked ballot, a ballot marked in such a way that it is impossible to determine for which electoral list the ballot has been cast, and a ballot on which more than one list has been circled.

If the name of the first candidate on the electoral list has been circled on the ballot, or the name or part of the name of the electoral list, or if both the ordinal number and the name of the electoral list and of the first candidate have been circled, such a ballot shall be considered valid.

If a ballot has been cast by mail, it shall not be considered valid unless accompanied by a certificate of suffrage.

If it is established that the number of ballots in the ballot box is larger than the number of voters who have voted, the polling board shall be dissolved, a new one named, and voting at that polling place shall be repeated.

#### Article 91

After the results of voting have been established, the polling board shall enter the following in its minutes: number of ballots received; number of unused ballots; number of null and void ballots; number of valid ballots; number of votes for each electoral list; number of voters according to the extract from the electoral roll; number of voters who have voted according to the roll and number of voters who have voted by mail.

The minutes shall also include the opinions and observations of the members of the polling board, the submitters of the electoral lists and the joint representatives of the submitters of the electoral lists, as well as all other facts relevant to the voting.

The minutes on the work of the polling board shall be signed by all members of the polling board.

#### Article 92

Upon establishing the results of voting, the polling board shall immediately, and no later than 18 hours after the moment of closing of the polling place, deliver the following to the electoral commission: minutes on its work, together with the extract from the electoral roll; unused, and, separately, used ballots; null and void, and, separately, valid ballots; all other electoral material.

### Article 93

The result of the election is established by the electoral commission on the basis of results from all polling places in the electoral district, and a record is made of this.

Upon receipt of electoral materials from the polling places, the electoral commission shall establish: total number of voters entered in the electoral roll; number of voters who voted at the polling places; number of voters who voted by mail; total number of ballots received at the polling places; total number of unused ballots; total number of null and void ballots; total number of valid ballots and total number of votes cast for each electoral list individually, and shall deliver a record of this to the Republic Electoral Commission within 72 hours of the moment of closing of the polling places.

The contents and shape of the form for the minutes of the work of the electoral commissions shall be determined by the Republic Electoral Commission.

### Article 94

The electoral commission shall determine the total number of votes gathered by each electoral list, and determine the number of mandates belonging to each list.

Each list shall be apportioned a number of mandates proportional to the number of votes it has gathered.

### Article 95

Only election lists which have gathered more than 5% of the votes shall take part in the apportioning of the mandates.

### Article 96

The electoral commission shall apportion the mandates by applying the system of largest quotient.

The mandates shall be apportioned by dividing the total number of votes received by each separate electoral list in an electoral district by numbers from one through to the number which corresponds to the number of representatives being elected in that district.

The quotients thus arrived at are sorted by size, and the number of largest quotients taken into account which corresponds to the number of representatives being elected in the electoral district. Each electoral list is apportioned a number of mandates corresponding to the number of largest quotients it has.



If two or more electoral lists get the same quotient on the basis of which a mandate is to be apportioned, and there are no more mandates to be apportioned, the mandate shall be apportioned to that list which has received the overall larger number of votes.

If none of the electoral lists has gathered over 5% of the votes, apportioning shall be performed in the manner described in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this Article.

#### Article 97

Mandates belonging to a certain electoral list are awarded to candidates from that list, in accordance with the terms of this Law.

When an electoral list has been apportioned more mandates than there are candidates on it, the extra mandates shall be awarded to the list with the next largest quotient.

#### Article 98

One third of the mandates won shall be awarded to the candidates from the list according to their order on the list, while the remaining mandates shall be awarded to candidates from the list according to the rules of the submitter of the list.

When an electoral list wins an odd or even number of mandates not divisible by three, the submitter of the electoral list shall award to candidates according to their order on the list a number of mandates equal to the total number of mandates won by this list divided by three and increased by one, while the remaining mandates shall be awarded to candidates from the list according to the rules of the submitter of the list.

## 2. Publishing of the results of the election

#### Article 99

The Republic Electoral Commission shall publish the data on the total outcome of the elections for representatives, which shall include:

- 1) number of voters entered into the electoral roll;
- 2) number of voters who voted at the polling places;
- 3) number of voters who voted outside the polling places;
- 4) total number of voters who voted;
- 5) number of ballots received;

- 6) number of unused ballots;
- 7) number of used ballots;
- 8) number of null and void ballots;
- 9) number of valid ballots;
- 10) number of votes gathered by individual electoral lists;
- 11) number of mandates won by individual electoral lists.

#### Article 100

The Republic Electoral Commission shall publish the outcome of the elections within 24 hours of the moment of receipt of the reports of the electoral commissions.

From the end of voting until the publication of the outcome of the elections, the electoral commission shall publish in the mass media temporary data on the results of voting in the electoral districts.

The outcome of the election shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

#### Article 101

The electoral commission of the electoral district shall issue to the representative a certificate that he has been elected representative in the National Assembly.

### X TERMINATION OF MANDATE, REPEATED ELECTIONS AND FILLING OF VACATED PLACES OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### Article 102

##### 1. Termination of mandate

A representative's mandate shall be terminated before the expiry of the term for which he has been elected in the following cases:

- 1) if he leaves the political party on whose list he was elected representative;
- 2) if he resigns;
- 3) if the National Assembly is dissolved in accordance with the Constitution;
- 4) if he has been convicted, by finally binding court decision, to an unconditional prison sentence of not less than six months;

5) if he has been stripped, by finally binding court decision, of his business capacity;

6) if he takes over a function or position which are, according to the terms of this Law, incompatible with the function of representative;

7) if he loses his citizenship;

8) if he is no longer domiciled on the territory of the Republic of Serbia;

9) if the representative dies.

The representative's mandate shall be terminated on the day of advent of events described in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The day of termination of the mandate is established by the National Assembly at the first session following the receipt of a report on the reasons for the termination of a representative's mandate.

In the case of the event described in paragraph 1, section 3 of this Article, a representative's mandate shall be terminated on the day of dissolving of the National Assembly, unless the decision on this act states otherwise.

#### Article 103

Repeated elections shall be conducted if the electoral commission annuls the voting because of irregularities in the carrying out of the voting as foreseen by this Law.

#### Article 104

If the electoral commission annuls the voting at one polling place only, the voting shall be repeated at this polling place only.

When voting is repeated in cases foreseen by this Law, the electoral commission shall make a ruling about the repeating of voting.

In cases described in Articles 103 and 104 of this Law, the result of the election is determined after the end of the repeated voting.

#### Article 105

Repeated voting is conducted in the manner and according to the procedure set down in this Law for the carrying out of elections.

Repeated elections are called by the electoral commission.

Repeated elections shall be held not later than 15 days after the day of annulment of voting in an electoral district, or not later than seven days after the day of annulment of voting in a polling place.

Repeated elections shall be held on the electoral list determined for the elections which have been annulled, except in the case of elections having been annulled because of irregularities in the electoral list.

#### Article 106

If a representative's mandate ceases before the end of the term for which he has been elected on the basis of the cases foreseen by Article 102, paragraph 1 of this Law, with exception of the case foreseen in section 3 of said paragraph, the mandate shall be awarded to a new representative, in the manner set down in this Article.

When a representative's mandate ceases before the end of the term for which he has been elected in the cases described in paragraph 1 of this Article, the mandate shall belong to the political party on whose list the representative whose mandate has ceased was elected, and this mandate shall be awarded to a candidate from the electoral list for whom the party did not win a mandate.

When a representative's mandate ceases before the end of the term for which he has been elected in the cases described in paragraph 1 of this Article, and there are no candidates on the electoral list on which the representative was chosen for whom the submitter did not win a mandate, the mandate shall be awarded to the submitter with the next largest quotient for which he did not win a mandate.

The mandate of the new representative shall run until the expiry of the term of the mandate of the representative whose mandate has ceased.

In cases described in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, written agreement shall be obtained from the candidate that he accepts the mandate.

### XI PROTECTION OF SUFFRAGE

#### Article 107

The authorities charged with carrying out the elections are bound to notify the voters during the election procedure of their electoral rights and the manner of protection of these rights.

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### Article 108

Every voter, candidate and submitter of electoral lists has the right to file an appeal with the appropriate electoral commission because of infringements of electoral rights during the elections or because of irregularities in the procedures of candidacy or voting.

An appeal described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be filed within 24 hours of the making of the decision or execution of the act which the filer of the appeal deems irregular, or from the moment when the mistake has been made.

### Article 109

An appeal against a decision, act or mistake by a polling board shall be lodged with the electoral commission.

An appeal against a decision, act or mistake by a electoral commission shall be lodged with the Republic Electoral Commission.

### Article 110

The appropriate electoral commission shall make a ruling within 48 hours of the moment of receipt of the appeal, and shall deliver it to the plaintiff.

If the appropriate electoral commission endorses the appeal, it shall annul the relevant decision or act.

If the appropriate electoral commission does not make a ruling on the appeal within the time period specified by this Law, the appeal shall be considered endorsed.

### Article 111

An appeal against a ruling of the appropriate electoral commission rejecting or refusing an appeal may be lodged with the Supreme Court of Serbia.

This appeal shall be lodged through the appropriate electoral commission within 48 hours of receipt of the ruling.

The appropriate electoral commission is bound to deliver the appeal and all required documents to the Supreme Court of Serbia within 24 hours from the moment of receipt of the appeal.

The Supreme Court of Serbia shall rule on the appeal according to the laws regulating procedure in administrative cases.

A ruling on the appeal shall be made at the latest 48 hours after receipt of the appeal and accompanying documentation.

If the Court endorses the appeal, the relevant electoral act, or elections, shall be repeated at the latest within the space of ten days.

## XII EXPENSES OF CARRYING OUT OF ELECTIONS

### Article 112

Resources for the work of the authorities for carrying out the elections, for electoral materials and for other expenses shall be secured from the budget of the Republic.

A request for the apportionment of resources, together with a specification of total expenses, shall be submitted by the appropriate electoral commission.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall apportion the resources to the electoral commissions, determine the manner of their expenditure and exercise control over the use of these resources.

Money paid as compensation for the work of persons in the authorities for the carrying out of elections shall be free of taxes and contributions.

## XIII PUNITIVE PROVISIONS

### Article 113

A member of the Republic Electoral Commission, or a member of the electoral commission of the electoral district, or a member of the polling board, or any other person who, in the course of his duties concerning the election of representatives changes the outcome of voting by adding or taking away ballots, or votes during the counting of ballots, or who publishes results of voting inconsistent with the outcome of the voting carried out, shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to three years.

### Article 114

The following crimes shall be punished by prison sentences of up to one year:

1) illegally omitting a person from the electoral roll or removing a person from said roll with the intention of preventing him from voting in the election for representatives;

2) using force, serious threat, bribe or other manner of compulsion in order to force another person not to vote in the election for representatives, or to vote for a particular electoral list, or not to vote for a particular electoral list.

If the act described in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed by a member of the Republic Electoral Commission or by a member of the electoral commission of an electoral district, a member of a polling board or by another person performing duties in connection with the elections for representatives - he shall be punished with a prison sentence from three months to three years.

#### Article 115

The following crimes shall be punished by a prison sentence of up to one year or by a fine:

1) taking a voter to account after the elections because of voting, or asking a voter to state how he has voted or why he has not voted.

2) voting instead of a voter and using his name in the elections for representatives, or voting in the same elections two or more times.

3) destroying, damaging, sequestering or hiding during the elections for representatives a marked ballot or any of the electoral documents or any object intended for the elections or for voting.

If the act described in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed by a member of the Republic Electoral Commission or by a member of the electoral commission of an electoral district, a member of a polling board or by another person performing duties in connection with said elections - he shall be punished with a prison sentence from three months to three years.

#### Article 116

A person who infringes on the secrecy of voting during the elections for representatives shall be punished for this crime by a prison sentence of up to six months or by a fine.

If the act described in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed by a member of the Republic Electoral Commission or by a member of the electoral commission of an electoral district, a member of a polling board or by another person

performing duties in connection with the elections for representatives – he shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to three years.

#### Article 117

An organization which publishes estimates of the outcome of the elections or preliminary results of the outcome contrary to Article 5, paragraph 3 of this Law shall be punished for this violation with a fine from 250,000 to 300,000 dinars.

A fine from 20,000 to 40,000 dinars shall also be levied for the violation described in paragraph 1 of this Article against the responsible person in the organization.

A person who publishes an estimate of the outcome of the elections or preliminary results of the outcome shall be fined for the violation described in paragraph 1 of this Article with a fine of 7,000 to 10,000 dinars.

#### Article 118

A member of the polling board or of the electoral commission who prevents a representative of a submitter of an electoral list from following the work of the authorities for carrying out the elections (Article 26, paragraph 2 of this Law) shall be fined for this violation from 30,000 to 50,000 dinars.

#### Article 119

If organizations described in Articles 61 and 62 of this Law do not carry out their obligations set down in this Law, or enable the presentation of candidates contrary to Article 59, paragraph 2 of this Law, they shall be fined for this violation from 300,000 to 500,000 dinars.

The responsible person in the organizations described in Articles 61 and 62 shall also be fined for the violation described in paragraph 1 of this Article from 30,000 to 50,000 dinars.

#### Article 120

A political party or other political organization or other legal entity which contrary to the terms of this Law displays symbols of a political party, or other political organization, or other propaganda material (Article 66 of this Law), shall be fined for this violation from 200,000 to 350,000 dinars.

The responsible person in the political organization or other legal entity shall also be fined for the violation described in paragraph 1 of this Article from 7,000 to 10,000 dinars.



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### Article 121

A person who creates a disturbance at the polling place which leads to the interruption of voting (Article 68 of this Law) shall be punished by a fine of 7,000 to 10,000 dinars.

## XIV TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

### Article 122

Persons who have citizenship of the SFRY, are over 18 years of age, have the business capacity and have been domiciled in the Republic of Serbia for at least six months prior to the day of promulgation of this Law, also have the right to elect representatives in the early elections of 1992.

### Article 123

In the procedure of carrying out the early elections in 1992, general supervision over the acts of political parties, candidates and the mass media during the electoral activities shall be exercised by the supervisory board.

The supervisory board shall have ten members; half of the members shall be appointed by the National Assembly on recommendation from the Government of the Republic of Serbia, and half on recommendation from the parliamentary clubs in the National Assembly from among outstanding public personalities, on condition that they are not members of bodies of the political parties taking part in the elections.

The president of the supervisory board shall be chosen by the members of the board from among themselves, by secret vote.

### Article 124

The supervisory board shall:

1) follow preelection activities and point out possible irregularities in the acts of political parties, candidates and other participants in the electoral procedure;

2) control the activities of the mass media on carrying out the terms of this Law regarding the ensuring of equal conditions for the presentation of submitters of electoral lists and candidates from the electoral lists;

3) suggest measures for respecting the equality of candidates in the presentation of their programs;

4) address the public to safeguard the moral integrity of a candidate's character;

5) warn of acts of political parties, administrative bodies, candidates and the mass media which hinder the electoral campaign and jeopardize the equal rights of all candidates.

If any participant in the electoral campaign incites by his behavior to violence, or spreads national, religious or racial hatred, or calls for the inequality of the sexes, the supervisory board for the campaign shall, without delay, give the initiative for commencing proceedings in front of the appropriate organ of state.

If the agreement described in Articles 61 and 62 of this Law is not concluded in the time foreseen, the supervisory board shall determine the number and duration of broadcasts for the equal presentation of the submitters of electoral lists.

#### Article 125

The National Assembly shall appoint the members of the Republic Electoral Commission within three days of the promulgation of this Law.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall adopt the acts foreseen by this Law, and shall name the members of the electoral commissions of the electoral districts at the latest five days from the day of appointment of its members.

The electoral commissions of the electoral districts formed in accordance with this Law shall determine the polling places at which voting for representatives shall be carried out in the early elections in 1992 so as to enable voters to carry out voting for these representatives and for other deputies, representatives and councilmen for whom elections are being held on the same day, in the same premises, or, failing that, in the nearest premises in which the other elections are being simultaneously conducted.

#### Article 126

The agency of the Republic responsible for statistics shall publish in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia data on the number of voters in each electoral district within three days of the promulgation of this Law.

#### Article 127

Electoral rolls which do not contain personal numbers may be used for the early elections of 1992.

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**Article 128**

A sum equal to 1000 average net incomes paid in the economy of the Republic of Serbia in the month preceding the month in which elections have been called and for which official data have been published shall be secured for financing the electoral campaign.

The sum described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be divided among the submitters of electoral lists in the electoral district in the following manner:

1) one third, as advance payment upon registration of electoral lists, going to political parties which nominate at least 75%, and groups of citizens who nominate at least 50% of the total number of representatives being chosen in that electoral district, proportional to the number of candidates nominated.

2) the balance of the sum shall go to submitters of lists which have been confirmed, in proportion to the total number of candidates registered.

If an electoral list is rejected or refused, the submitter is bound to return the sum described in paragraph 1 of this Article.

**Article 129**

Representatives elected in the elections of 1990, who are employed fulltime in the National Assembly, have the rights which the law regulating employment in organs of the state foresees for persons, elected or appointed, whose mandate ceases before the expiry of the term for which they have been elected.

**Article 130**

On the day that this Law enters into force, the Law on Election of Representatives (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia 1/90 and 12/90) shall cease to apply.

**Article 131**

This law shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

## LAW

# ON ELECTING FEDERAL DEPUTIES TO THE CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS OF THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

### Article 1

This law regulates the election and termination of the term of office of federal deputies in the Chamber of Republics of the Federal Assembly (henceforth: deputies in the Chamber of Republics).

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### Article 2

The National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia shall elect 20 deputies to the Chamber of Republics, from among the order of representatives in the National Assembly.

The composition of the deputies in the Chamber of Republics is determined so as to reflect the party affiliation of the representatives in the National Assembly.

The representatives in the National Assembly shall form clubs of representatives, in order to express their party affiliation, in accordance with the Rules of Order of the National Assembly.

Representatives elected as candidates of groups of citizens shall form a club of representatives independently, or join other clubs of representatives, in accordance with the Rules of Order, and realize their rights, as set down in this law, within those clubs of representatives.

### Article 3

The number of deputies to the Chamber of Republics to be elected from the ranks of each club of representatives is determined by the National Assembly.

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The day of election of deputies to the Chamber of Republics shall be determined by the Act described in paragraph 1 of this Article.

#### Article 4

The election of deputies to the Chamber of Republics is the responsibility of a body made up of the president, the secretary of the National Assembly, and three representatives from different clubs of representatives (henceforth: Committee for the election of deputies).

#### Article 5

Candidates for deputies in the Chamber of Republics may be nominated by clubs of representatives in the National Assembly from within their ranks, or from the order of representatives who are not members of any of the clubs of representatives.

A candidate for deputy in the Chamber of Republics may not be a member of the Committee for the Election of Deputies.

Clubs of representatives may submit nominations for candidates for deputies in the Chamber of Republics at the latest 10 days before the day determined for the election of deputies to the Chamber of Republics.

If a club of representatives does not submit a nomination for candidates for deputies in the Chamber of Republics, the election of deputies shall be made from among the candidates nominated by the other clubs of representatives.

#### Article 6

A submission of candidacy of a club of representatives in the National Assembly shall be valid if it contains twice the number of candidates for deputies in the Chamber of Republics as the number being chosen from the ranks of a club of representatives.

Nominations shall be submitted in written form, and shall contain the names of the candidates, data on their party affiliation and the name of the representative of the submitter.

#### Article 7

The nominations of the clubs of representatives shall be handed to the Committee for the Election of Deputies.

The Committee for the Election of Deputies shall determine within 24 hours of the moment of receiving the nomination

whether it has been put together and submitted in accordance with the terms of this Law.

#### Article 8

In the event of finding the submission deficient, the Committee for the Election of Deputies shall within 24 hours of the finding of such deficiency call on the submitter of the nomination to remove its cause within 48 hours.

If the submitter of a nomination does not act according to the terms of paragraph 1 of this Article, the Committee for the Election of Deputies will reject said submission.

#### Article 9

The Committee for the Election of Deputies shall compile a general list of the candidates nominated by the clubs of representatives.

The general list of candidates is organized according to affiliation to clubs of representatives, and the ranking of clubs of representatives shall be determined according to the number of representatives in them.

The ranking of candidates in the general list of candidates shall be determined according to the nominations of the clubs of representatives.

#### Article 10

The general list of candidates shall be distributed to the representatives at the latest two days before the meeting at which the deputies in the Chamber of Republics shall be elected.

#### Article 11

Voting is secret, with the use of ballots.

The ballots shall contain:

1) information that the voting is for the election of deputies to the Chamber of Republics from the Republic of Serbia;

2) name of the club of representatives and the names of the candidates, preceded by ordinal numbers, and ranked according to the order determined by the club of representatives;

3) information on the number of deputies being chosen from each club.

All the ballots must be of the same size, shape and color.

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### Article 12

Every representative shall be given one ballot.

A representative may vote only for so many candidates from a club of representatives as deputies are being elected from it.

A null and void ballot shall be one which is unmarked, or one marked in such a way as to make impossible determination of who the representative voted for, or a ballot marked in favor of more candidates than are being chosen from within a club of representatives.

### Article 13

At every ballot box there shall be a representative, appointed at a meeting of the National Assembly, who shall oversee the placing of ballots in the box.

Each representative shall place his folded ballot in the box personally.

### Article 14

When voting is finished, the Committee for the Election of Deputies shall establish the outcome on the basis of ballots handed in.

The reporting member of the Committee for the Election of Deputies shall make public the data on how many representatives voted, how many votes were received by each candidate of a club of representatives, and how many null and void ballots there were.

### Article 15

If it is determined that the number of ballots counted is larger than the number handed to the representatives, voting shall be repeated.

### Article 16

Those candidates of clubs of representatives who get the largest number of votes among candidates nominated by their respective clubs shall be considered elected as deputies to the Chamber of Republics.

If two or more representatives of club of representatives get the same number of votes, and the club is not entitled to such a number of deputies in the Chamber of Republics, voting for those candidates shall be repeated until the necessary number of deputies is elected.

### Article 17

If a club of representatives does not nominate from its ranks candidates for deputies in the Chamber of Republics, those candidates nominated by other clubs of representatives who have got the most votes after the candidates of these clubs who have been elected shall be considered elected.

### Article 18

A record shall be made of the voting carried out, containing in particular the following: total number of representatives, number of representatives who have voted, data on how many votes each candidate from a club of representatives got, and on the number of null and void ballots.

The record shall be signed by the members of the Committee for the Election of Deputies.

### Article 19

The election of deputies to the Chamber of Republics shall be proclaimed by the President of the National Assembly.

The Committee for the Election of Deputies shall issue a certificate to each elected deputy.

### Article 20

If a candidate for deputy in the Chamber of Republics or a club of representatives think that there has occurred a breach of procedure during the election of deputies to the Chamber of Republics, they may appeal to the Supreme Court of Serbia for protection.

The terms of the Law regulating the election of representatives regarding the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Serbia shall be applied in the process of protection of rights described in paragraph 1 of this Article.

### Article 21

A deputy's mandate shall be terminated before the expiry of the term for which he has been elected in the following cases:

1) if he resigns;

2) if the Federal Assembly is dissolved, or its mandate expires, in accordance with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, or if the National Assembly is dissolved in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia;



3) if he has been convicted, by finally binding court decision, to an unconditional prison sentence of not less than six months;

4) if he has been stripped, by finally binding court decision, of his business capacity;

5) if he takes over a function or position which are, according to the terms of this Law, incompatible with the function of deputy;

6) if he is no longer domiciled on the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

The deputy's mandate shall be terminated on the advent of events described in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The day of termination of the mandate of a deputy in the Chamber of Republics is established by the National Assembly at its first meeting following the receipt of a report on the reasons for the termination of a deputy's mandate.

#### Article 22

If the mandate of a deputy in the Chamber of Republics ceases in the cases described in Article 21, paragraph 1 of this Law, or if the deputy dies, the National Assembly shall elect a new deputy from the adequate club of representatives, in accordance with the terms of this Law.

#### Article 23

The mandate of a new deputy to the Chamber of Republics, who has been elected instead of a representative whose mandate has ceased in cases described in Article 21 of this Law, shall run until the expiry of the term for which said representative had been elected.

#### Article 24

A deputy in the Chamber of Republics can be recalled if by his activities in the Federal Assembly he violates the Constitutional position of the Republic of Serbia.

A motion for recall can be submitted by the adequate club of representatives, or by at least 50 representatives.

The motion of recall shall contain:

- 1) the name of the deputy whose recall is proposed;
- 2) the name of the club of representatives from whose ranks the deputy whose recall is being proposed was elected;
- 3) reasons for recall.

### Article 25

A motion for recall of a deputy to the Chamber of Republics shall be considered adopted when a majority of the representatives present has voted for it.



### Article 26

Voting on recall of deputies to the Chamber of Republics shall be secret, with the use of ballots.

A ballot for voting on recall shall contain:

- 1) name of the deputy whose recall is being voted on;
- 2) the words "for recall" and "against recall".

The Committee for the Election of Deputies shall keep a record of the voting on recall of a deputy in the Chamber of Republics.

The outcome of the voting on recall shall be established immediately after the end of voting.

### Article 27

A deputy in the Chamber of Republics shall be considered recalled if two thirds of the total number of representatives have voted for his recall.

### Article 28

The President of the National Assembly shall immediately notify the President of the Chamber of Republics on the recall of a representative.

### Article 29

On the day that this Law enters into force, the terms of the Rules of Order of the National Assembly regarding the delegation of the National Assembly in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Assembly of the SFRY shall cease to apply.

### Article 30

This law shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

# LAW

## ON ELECTORAL DISTRICTS FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

### Article 1

Representatives shall be elected to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia in the electoral districts set down in this Law.

### Article 2

Electoral districts for the election of representatives to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia are:

Ord.no.of el. dist.	Name and seat el. dist.	Territory or area for which is being created rep. dist.	No. of rep.
1	2	3	4
1.	Beograd	Barajevo; Voždovac; Vračar; Grocka; Zvezdara; Zemun; Lazarevac; Mladenovac; Novi Beograd; Obrenovac; Palilula; Rakovica; Savski Venac; Sopot; Stari grad; Čukarica;	46
2.	Zrenjanin	Ada; Alibunar; Bela Crkva; Bečej; Vršac; Žabalj; Žitište; Zrenjanin; Kanjiža; Kikinda; Kovačica; Kovin; Nova Crnja; Novi Bečej; Novi Kneževac; Opovo; Pančevo; Plandište; Senta; Sečanj; Srbobran; Temerin; Titel; Čoka;	24

Ord.no.of el. dist.	Name and seat el. dist.	Territory or area for which is being created rep. dist.	No.of rep.
1	2	3	4
3.	Kragujevac	Arandjelovac; Aleksandrovac; Batočina; Brus; Vrnjačka Banja; Gornji Milanovac; Knić; Kragujevac; Kraljevo; Kruševac; Lapovo; Lučani; Novi Pazar; Rača; Raška; Rekovac; Topola; Trstenik; Tutin; Čačak;	29
4.	Leskovac	Blace; Bojnik; Bosilegrad; Bujanovac; Vladičin Han; Vlasotince; Vitina; Vranje; Vučitrn; Gnjilane; Žitara; Zvečan; Zubin Potok; Kosovska Kamenica; Kosovska Mitrovica; Kuršumlija; Lebane; Leposavić; Leskovac; Medveđa; Podujevo; Preševo; Prokuplje; Surdulica; Trgoviste; Cma Trava;	25
5.	Niš	Aleksinac; Babušnica; Bela Palanka; Boljevac; Bor; Gadžin Han; Dimitrovgrad; Doljevac; Zaječar; Kladovo; Knjaževac; Majdanpek; Merošina; Negotin; Niš; Piroć; Svrljig; Sokobanja;	24
6.	Novi Sad	Apatin; Bač; Bačka Palanka; Bačka Topola; Bački Petrovac; Beočin; Vrbas; Indija; Irig; Kula; Mali Idoš; Novi Sad; Odžaci; Pećinci; Ruma; Sremska Mitrovica; Sremski Kartovci; Sombor; Stara Pazova; Subotica; Šid;	32
7.	Priština	Glogovac; Gora; Dečani; Đakovica; Istock; Kačanik; Klina; Kosovo polje; Lipljan; Novo Brdo; Obilić; Orahovac; Peć; Prizren; Priština; Srbica; Suva Reka; Uroševac; Štimlje; Štrpce;	24
8.	Smederevo	Varvarin; Velika Plana; Veliko Gradište; Golubac; Despotovac; Žabari; Žagubica; Kučevo; Malo Crniće; Paraćin; Petrovac; Požarevac; Ražanj; Svetozarevo; Svilajnac; Smederevo; Smederevska Palanka; Ćičevac; Čuprija;	22
9.	Užice	Arilje; Bajina Bašta; Bogatić; Vladimirci; Valjevo; Ivanjica; Kosjerić; Koceljeva; Krupanj; Lajkovac; Loznica; Ljig; Ljubovija; Mali Zvornik; Mionica; Nova Varoš; Osečina; Požega; Priboj; Prijepolje; Sjenica; Ub; Užice; Čajetina; Šabac.	24

### Article 3

This Law enters into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

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## RULES OF CONDUCT FOR THE MASS MEDIA IN THE EARLY ELECTIONS

At its second session held on October 31, 1992, the Republican Round Table, pursuant to Articles 8 and 10 of its rules of Order, adopted the following:

### RULES OF CONDUCT FOR THE MASS MEDIA IN THE EARLY ELECTIONS

#### Article 1

Pursuant to the right of the political parties which nominate candidates for office and of candidates from electoral tickets put forward by groups of voters to receive equal broadcast time and space in the mass media to inform citizens of their programmes and activities, the present Rules lay down a general code of conduct for the mass media and other participants in the early elections in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

#### Article 2

In the presentation of the parties and other submitters putting forward electoral lists and the candidates, and in the promotion by them of their election platforms, the mass media shall be expected to observe the following principles in the publication of press articles and the broadcasting of radio and TV programmes:

– that the public should be given accurate and complete information in the form of both facts and commentaries relevant to the formation of opinion in the course of the election cam-

campaign and at the elections themselves, without giving preference to any particular political party;

– that political parties and candidates must be guaranteed equal time and space in the mass media within the same time slots or newspaper columns (depending on the number of candidates on the electoral list);

– that reporting on the elections may not reflect personal or particular interests or the ambitions of individual candidates or parties;

– that for the purpose of preventing manipulation of the media or their partisan involvement in campaign activities, the mass media have the duty while reporting on current events to make a clear distinction between the reporting of facts and the promotion of a party or candidate;

– that the autonomy, objectivity and professional responsibility of journalists and editors shall be guaranteed;

– that political convictions or affiliation with political organizations should not affect the performance of professional journalistic activities;

– that journalists and editors who are standing for election or who are members of the executives of political parties may not take part in the direct editing and production of programmes or reporting connected with the election campaign and elections;

– that all participants in the presentation of candidates and election platforms should respect constitutional provisions, legal statutes and the ethics of public pronouncements;

– that in appearances in radio and TV programmes and in the press there shall be no slander, defamation of character, calumny, abuse of children, etc.;

– that information from the private lives of individuals may be made public only subject to their personal consent;

– that the promotional campaign appearances of a party or candidate in the mass media may not contain anything that incites racial, religious, national, sexual or other intolerance or hatred or that foments violence or war;

– that commentaries in the mass media on political happenings may not be made in a manner which could influence the electoral campaign or the voters' choice;

– that the mass media are obliged in their programmes to give time and space, on equal terms, to a public confrontation of the election platforms of the parties and other submitters putting forward electoral lists and the candidates on these tickets;

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– that the mass media shall under no circumstances be permitted to engage in the promotion of candidates or to promote or comment on party and election platforms in an entertainment or similar programme;

– that the mass media are obliged, during the preelection silence and on polling day, to refuse to print or broadcast any message which contains campaign publicity in concealed form;

– that all editorial columns and radio or television broadcasts devoted to the presentation of candidates must be designated as such;

– that during the visual presentation of candidates and election platforms, the filming must be carried out with the same technical means for each candidate and for each party, following the same shooting script and with the emblem of the parties reproduced in the same dimensions, as the sole graphic symbol of party affiliation;

– that news programmes and film clips should follow customary technical and ethical standards (above all, avoiding propaganda by way of comparisons);

– that a supervisory committee should monitor every unscheduled change in the programming of parallel radio and TV channels that might put the candidates in an unequal position;

– that the political designation of articles or programmes in connection with campaign activities must not contain arbitrary attributes given by the newsman or presenter which would in a biased or inaccurate way present the candidate or party (e.g., use of the adjectives "moderate," "extreme," "ultraleftwing," "rightwing," "centre," etc.);

– that the mass media shall not be allowed to present a candidate by citing statements made by him out of the context in which they were made, or by placing his statements in an inappropriate context, or any other forms of abuse;

– that the mass media should regulate reporting of public rallies held by political parties in the election campaign by means of specific information plans which are to be adopted in accordance with the plans of election activities of the parties and candidates.

### Article 3

The mass media are obliged, in conformity with the law, to make available to all participants in the electoral procedure their constitutional right of rebuttal and correction of the facts

at the same time and in the same place in the earliest issue or broadcast.

#### Article 4

The mass media are obliged to cease election publicity no less than 48 hours prior to election day, up until the polls are closed. Participants in the electoral procedure during this time period may not make any kind of public statements in any capacity whatsoever.

#### Article 5

The mass media and participants in election campaign informative programmes are not entitled to give out advance election results or forecasts of election results in the course of presenting political parties or candidates.

#### Article 6

In commercials, sponsors of candidates may for a fee and under equal conditions advertise candidates and election platforms, provided they do not thereby violate the principle of the equality of political parties and candidates in using the mass media.

#### Article 7

The mass media sponsored by the federal government, a republic, province, city or commune are obliged to adopt bylaws in conformity with the present Rules in order to ensure equal conditions for the presentation of all parties and other sponsors of electoral lists and the candidates listed on them.

#### Article 8

The representatives of organizations which publish newspapers or broadcast radio and television programmes and the representatives of the political parties which intend to take part in the elections shall agree on the number and duration of broadcasts and other conditions for the equal presentation of candidates and political parties.

#### Article 9

The provisions of the present Rules shall be binding on all the mass media.



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## GUIDE THROUGH THE POLITICAL PARTIES OF SERBIA

- 1. Socialist Party of Serbia (Socijalistička partija Srbije)**  
Registered July 27, 1990  
Address: Lenjinov Bulevar 6, Belgrade  
President: Slobodan Milošević  
Press Office: Tel. (011) 634 921
- 2. Serbian Renewal Movement (Srpski pokret obnove)**  
Registered July 30, 1990  
Address: Nušićeva 8/III, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 342-918, 648-976, 648-223, 648-697  
President: Vuk Drašković  
Tel.: (011) 530-132; Dr. Jovan Marjanović  
Tel.: (011) 581-139
- 3. Serbian National Renewal (Srpska narodna obnova)**  
Registered July 30, 1990  
Address: Lenjinova 15, Nova Pazova  
Tel.: (011) 333-661  
President: Mirko Jović  
General Secretary: Slobodan Kalezić  
General Ždanova 24/I  
Tel./Fax: (011) 338-627
- 4. Serbian St. Sava Party (Srpska Svetosavska stranka)**  
Registered July 27, 1990  
Address: Ustanička 208, Belgrade  
President: Žarko Gavrilović  
Tel.: (011) 488-12-12

- 5. National Radical Party (Narodna radikalna stranka)**  
Registered July 27, 1990  
Address: Kneza Miloša 58, Belgrade  
President: Janko Dučić
  
- 6. Democratic Party (Demokratska stranka)**  
Registered July 27, 1990  
Address: Terazije 3/IV  
Tel.: (011) 338-078, 345-184  
Fax: (011) 623-686  
President: Dr. Dragoljub Mićunović
  
- 7. Democratic Union of Hungarians of Vojvodina**  
(Demokratska zajednica vojvodjanskih Madjara)  
Registered July 30, 1990  
Address: Trg oslobodjenja 11, Ada  
Tel.: (024) 852-248  
President: Agošton Andraš
  
- 8. SPZ - Private Businessmen and Farmers Party**  
(Stranka samostalnih privrednika i seljaka - SPZ)  
Registered July 27, 1990  
Address: Ilirska 9, Belgrade  
President: Nikola Radošević  
Tel.: (011) 762-162
  
- 9. New Communist Movement (Novi komunistički pokret)**  
Registered July 31, 1990  
Address: Vitanovačka 31/A, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 591-541, 591-211  
President: Branislav Kitanović  
Tel.: (011) 467-867
  
- 10. New Democracy, Movement for Serbia**  
(Nova demokratija, Pokret za Srbiju)  
Registered August 7, 1990  
Address: Ho Ši Minova 27, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 135-804  
President: Dušan Mihajlović

- 
- 11. Workers Party of Yugoslavia**  
(Radnička partija Jugoslavije)  
Registered August 8, 1990  
Address: Kneza Miloša 44/I, apt. 3  
Tel.: (011) 641-434  
President: Milosav Jovanović
  - 12. Democratic Action Party**  
(Stranka demokratske akcije)  
Registered August 17, 1990  
Address: Emina Redžepagića 54, Novi Pazar  
President: Sulejman Ugljanin  
Tel.: (020) 25-626, 25-667
  - 13. Human Rights Movement – Human Rights Party of Yugoslavia**  
(Pokret ljudskih prava – Stranka ljudskih prava Jugoslavije)  
Registered August 20, 1990  
Address: P.O. Box 72, Post Office 38 11060, Belgrade  
President: Tomislav Krsmanović  
Tel.: (011) 784-718, (9-10 p.m.)
  - 14. Alliance of All Serbs in the World (Savez svih Srba sveta)**  
Registered August 3, 1990  
Address: Banjičkih žrtava 1A, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 650-615, 682-447  
President: Slobodan Mitić
  - 15. Democratic Alliance of Croats in Vojvodina**  
(Demokratski savez Hrvata u Vojvodini)  
Registered August 23, 1990  
Address: Trg Cara Jovana Nenada 15/III, Subotica  
Tel.: (024) 39-454  
President: Bela Tonković
  - 16. Democratic Party of Albanians**  
(Demokratska partija Albanaca)  
Registered August 23, 1990  
Address: Selami Halaci b.b., Preševo  
President: Ali Ahmeti

**17. Party for Democratic Action**

(Partija za demokratsko delovanje)  
Registered August 24, 1990  
Address: 15. novembra 74, Preševo  
President: Riza Haljimi

**18. Republican Party**

(Republikanska stranka)  
Registered August 27, 1990  
Address: Čede Plečevića 32, Arandjelovac  
Tel.: (034) 713-757  
President: Dragan Djurović

**19. Old Radical Party (Stara radikalna stranka)**

Registered August 29, 1990  
Address: Kosovska 8, Belgrade  
President: Milorad Stevanović  
Tel.: (011) 635-885

**20. National Party**

(Narodna stranka)  
Registered August 2, 1990  
Address: Blagoja Marjanovića 23, Belgrade  
Miše Dimitrijevića 46/109, Novi Sad  
Tel.: (011) 183-363  
President: Petar Momirović

**21. Green Party**

(Zelena stranka)  
Registered August 29, 1990  
Address: Mutapova 12, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 444-70-30  
President: Dragan Jovanović

**22. Liberal Party**

(Liberalna stranka)  
Registered August 15, 1990  
Address: P.O. Box. 148, Valjevo  
Tel.: (014) 22-657  
President: Predrag Vučetić

- 
- 23. Democratic Party – Davidović-Grol**  
(Demokratska stranka – Davidović-Grol)  
Registered September 5, 1990  
Address: Prizrenska 7, Belgrade  
President: Vladimir Marjanović  
General Secretary: Vladimir Spasojević  
Tel.: (011) 643-420
- 24. Roms of Serbia and Yugoslavia, Democratic Political Party of the Community of Roms of Yugoslavia**  
("Roma" Srbije i Jugoslavije. Demokratska politička partija Zajednice Roma Jugoslavije)  
Registered August 13, 1990  
Address: Kopaonička 50/I-7, Kragujevac  
President: Miroslav Djimbašić  
Tel.: (034) 213-789
- 25. National Peasant Party**  
(Narodna seljačka partija)  
Registered September 4, 1990  
Address: Nušićeva 17, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 327-791  
President: Dragan Veselinov
- 26. Serbian Democratic Party of Serbia**  
(Srpska demokratska stranka Srbije)  
Registered September 10, 1990  
Address: Pariska 13/III, Belgrade  
Tel. (011) 320-659  
President: Dr. Velimir Branković
- 27. Party of Yugoslavs**  
(Stranka Jugoslovena)  
Registered September 20, 1990  
Address: Prote Mateje 36, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 438-653  
President: Božidar Milosavljević

- 28. Social-Democratic Party of Roms of Serbia**  
(Socijal-demokratska partija Roma Srbije)  
Registered September 27, 1990  
Address: Gospodara Vučića 49, Belgrade  
Tel.: (019) 43-315, 41-614 (Djura Simić)  
President: Muharem Alijević
- 29. Party of National Concord**  
(Stranka narodne sloge)  
Registered October 2, 1990  
Address: Terazije 38, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 637-230, 686-703 (Klibarda)  
President: Dr. Blažo Perović
- 30. Yugoslav Democratic Initiative Association**  
(Udruženje za jugoslovensku demokratsku inicijativu)  
Registered October 2, 1990  
Address: Aberdareva 1, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 332-982 (Primož Bebler)  
President: Nebojša Popov
- 31. League of Social Democrats of Vojvodina–Yugoslavia**  
(Liga socijaldemokrata Vojvodine-Jugoslavije)  
Registered October 5, 1990  
Address: Sonje Marinković 17, Novi Sad  
Tel.: (021) 20-780 (Milorad Putnik)  
President: Nenad Čanak
- 32. Democratic Reform Party of Muslims**  
(Demokratska reformska stranka Muslimana)  
Registered October 8, 1990  
Address: Koritnik 3, Prizren  
President: Azar Zulji  
Tel.: (029) 22-322, 31-281 (home)
- 33. Grand Rock'n' Roll Party**  
(Velika Rock'n'roll partija)  
Registered October 8, 1990  
Address: Makedonska 26, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 327-758  
President: Savo Nešković

**34. Serbian Royalist Bloc**

(Srpski rojalistički blok)

Registered October 12, 1990

Address: Radojke Lakić 11, Belgrade

President: Mihailo Mladenović

Tel.: (011) 412-950

**35. Yugoslav Democratic Party**

(Jugoslovenska demokratska stranka)

Registered October 17, 1990

Address: Borska 68a, Belgrade

President: ADV Jovan Čepić

**36. Reform Democratic Party of Vojvodina**

(Reformska demokratska stranka Vojvodine)

Registered October 18, 1990

Address: Ilije Ognjanović 7/I, Novi Sad

President: Dr. Dragoslav Petrović

**37. Reform Party**

(Reformska stranka)

Registered October 29, 1990

Address: Vlajkovićevo 1-3, Belgrade

Tel.: (011) 630-409

President: Dr. Vesna Pešić

**38. Democratic Women's Movement**

(Demokratski pokret žena)

Registered October 19, 1990

Address: Veljka Vlahovića 6, Kragujevac

Tel.: (034) 66-112 (Vera Djurović)

President: Vera Jevtić

**39. Women's Party**

(Ženska stranka)

Registered October 30, 1990

Address: Svetozara Markovića 4, Belgrade

Tel.: (011) 334-706 (Natalija Vusković)

President: not yet elected

- 40. Zapis Party of Private Entrepreneurs**  
(Stranka samostalnih privrednika, "Zapis")  
Registered October 19, 1990  
Address: Lole Ribara 1, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 347-087  
President: Miodrag Gojković
- 41. Peasant's Party of Serbia**  
(Seljačka stranka Srbije)  
Registered October 26, 1990  
Address: Maršala Tita 81, Višnjica (Belgrade)  
Tel.: (011) 789-235 (Milorad Ćirić)  
President: Milomir Babić
- 42. Party of Independent Democrats of Serbia - SSDS**  
(Stranka samostalnih demokrata Srbije - SSDS)  
Registered October 29, 1990  
Address: Voždova 5/III, Niš  
Tel.: (018) 54-580  
President: Života Avramović
- 43. All-Serbian national Movement - SNP**  
(Svesrpski narodni pokret - SNP)  
Registered November 2, 1990  
Address: Daničićeva 3/I, Novi Sad  
President: Dr. Sava Grujić
- 44. Social-Democratic Party of Yugoslavia**  
(Socijal-demokratska partija Jugoslavije)  
Registered October 8, 1990  
Address: Svetozara Markovića 43, Belgrade  
President: Velimir Cvetić
- 45. Pančevo League - Moderate Progress Party**  
(Liga za Pančevo - Stranka umerenog napretka)  
Registered November 2, 1990  
Address: JNA 8a, Pančevo  
President: Živoslav Miloradović



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- 46. All-National Democratic Front of Vojvodina – SDFB**  
(Svenacionalni demokratski front Vojvodine – SDFB)  
Registered November 2, 1990  
Address: Bulevar Bratstva-jedinstva 16/IV, Novi Sad  
President: Živan Berisavljević
- 47. Peasant-Worker Party of Serbia**  
(Seljačko-radnička stranka Srbije)  
Registered November 6, 1990  
Address: Simina 22, Belgrade  
President: Todor Todorović
- 48. Democratic Alliance of Turks**  
(Demokratski savez Turaka)  
Registered November 16, 1990  
Address: Bore Vukmirovića 12A, Prizren  
Tel.: (029) 26-138  
President: Sadik Tanyol
- 49. Party of School Youth of Serbia**  
(Stranka školske omladine)  
Registered November 16, 1990  
Address: Dušana Dugalića 22, Kragujevac  
Tel.: (034) 210-564  
President: Miroslav Aleksić
- 50. Užice Movement**  
(Užički pokret)  
Registered November 23, 1990  
Address: Trg Partizana 12, Titovo Užice  
President: Aleksandar Milosavljević
- 51. Communist Party of Yugoslavia**  
(Komunistička partija Jugoslavije)  
Registered November 27, 1990  
Address: P.O. Box. 826, Belgrade  
General Secretary: Mileta Perović

**52. Belgrade Citizens' Party**

(Beo-Gradjanska stranka)

Registered December 4, 1990

Address: Kosovska 51, Belgrade

Tel.: (011) 342-301, ext. 225, 332-681

President: Zoran Vukomanović

**53. Popular Independent Party of Vlachs**

(Narodna samostalna stranka Vlaha)

Registered December 5, 1990

Address: Maršala Tita 34, Kladovo

Tel.: (019) 88-463

President: Čedomir Pasatović

**54. Democratic Alliance of Bulgars in Yugoslavia**

(Demokratski savez Bugara u Jugoslaviji)

Registered: December 13, 1990

Address: Borisava Nikolića Serjože 20, Niš

Tel.: (018) 563-049

President: Prokopi Popov

**55. Democratic Union of Croats in Kosovo**

(Demokratska zajednica Hrvata na Kosovu)

Registered December 18, 1990

Address: Dubrovačka 40, Janjevo

President: Roko Tomkić

**56. Serbian Radical Party**

(Srpska radikalna stranka)

Registered February 25, 1991

Address: Ohridska 1, Belgrade

Tel.: (011) 457-745, 444-8867

President: Dr. Vojislav Šešelj

**57. League of Communists – Movement for Yugoslavia**

(Savez komunista – Pokret za Jugoslaviju)

Registered February 27, 1991

Address: Bulevar Lenjina 6/XVI, Belgrade

Tel.: (011) 145-678, 659-526

President: Vladimir Djurić

**58. Serbian Liberal Party**

(Srpska liberalna stranka)

Registered May 12, 1991

Address: Grge Andrijanovića 43/TT, Belgrade

Tel.: (011) 634-256

President of the Founding Committee:

Prof. Dr. Nikola Milošević

**59. Movement for the Protection of Citizens' Property Rights**

(Pokret za zaštitu imovinskih prava građana)

Registered May 12, 1991

Address: Bеоградска 59/1, Belgrade

President: Milorad Kojadinović

**60. Party of Bunjevci and Šokci**

(Bunjevačka i Šokačka stranka)

Registered May 10, 1991

Address: Cara Jovana Nenada bb/1, Subotica

President: Miroslav Vojnić Hajduk

**61. Nikola Pašić National Radical Party**

(Narodna radikalna stranka Nikole Pašića)

Registered May 27, 1991

Address: Pavla Papa 4, Belgrade

President: Mirosljub Pavlović

**62. Social-Democratic Alliance of Serbia/Yugoslavia**

(Socijaldemokratski savez Srbije/Jugoslavije)

Registered May 30, 1991

Address: Maršala Tita 48, Belgrade

Tel.: (011) 320-068

Interim president: Gordan Jovanović

**63. Socialist National Party of Yugoslavia**

(Socijalistička narodna stranka Jugoslavije)

Registered May 30, 1991

Address: 7. jula 87, Belgrade

President: prof. Dr. Milan Miladinović

**64. Farmers' Party**

(Zemljoradnička stranka)

Registered June 7, 1991

Address: Trg Vojvode Mišića 66, Valjevo

Tel.: (014) 222-4278

President of the Constituent Assembly: Momir Lučić

**65. Christian-Democratic Party**

(Demohrišćanska stranka)

Registered June 20, 1991

Address: Kosovska 49, Belgrade

Tel.: (011) 321-108

President: Nikola Filipović

**66. Social-Democratic Party of Serbia**

(Socijaldemokratska stranka Srbije)

Registered June 26, 1991

Address: Jaše Ignjatovića 14

Tel.: (011) 475-741

President: Dr. Jakov Stojanović

**67. National Unity League**

(Liga za nacionalno jedinstvo)

Registered August 1, 1991

Address: Dositejeva 46, Belgrade

Tel.: (011) 186-688

President: Dragoljub Kojčić

**68. Progressive Party**

(Napredna stranka)

Registered November 1, 1991

Address: Jug Bogdanova 16/III

President: Dr. Branislav Pavlović

**69. Serbian National Party – SNS**

(Srpska narodna Stranka – SNS)

Registered November 8, 1991

Address: Naselje Sunčani breg, Zona jug, objekat 5,  
no. 27, Priština

Tel.: (038) 44-178

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- 70. Movement of Vlachs and Romanians of Yugoslavia**  
(Pokret Vlahi i Rumuna Jugoslavije)  
Registered December 12, 1991  
Address: Požarevačka 8, Zaječar  
President: Dimitrije Kracunović
- 71. Muslim Bosnian Organization**  
(Muslimanska Bošnjачka Organizacija)  
Registered February 10, 1992  
Address: Trg Maršala Tita 2, Novi Pazar  
President: Kasim Zoranić
- 72. Serbian National Union** (Srpska nacionalna unija)  
Registered March 4, 1992  
Address: Ilindenska 8/26, Kragujevac  
Tel.: (034) 44-691  
President: Momir Jovanović
- 73. National Front of Yugoslavia for Serbia**  
(Narodni front Jugoslavije za Srbiju)  
Registered April 3, 1992  
Address: Bulevar Lenjina 6, Belgrade  
General Secretary: Zoran Čičak
- 74. Labour Party** (Partija Rada)  
Registered April 8, 1992  
Address: Ruzveltova 27, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 152-420  
President: Vladimir Dapčević
- 75. Yugoslav Economic Radical Party**  
(Jugoslovenska ekonomsko-radikalna stranka)  
Registered April 16, 1992  
Address: Saveza boraca 62, Beli Potok  
President: Miroslav Cvetković
- 76. Republican Club** (Republikanski klub)  
Registered April 20, 1992  
Address: Aberdareva 1, Belgrade  
President of the Executive Committee: Ratomir Tanić

- 77. Citizens' Movement for Subotica – Doves of Subotica**  
(Građanski pokret za Suboticu – golubovi Subotice)  
Registered May 14, 1992  
Address: Trg Cara Jovana Nenada 15, Subotica  
Tel.: (024) 53-424  
President: Lazar Brčić-Kostić
- 78. Morava League** (Moravska liga)  
Registered May 15, 1992  
Address: M. Gorkog 13, Svetozarevo  
President: Danilo Jovanović
- 79. Natural Law Party** (Partija prirodnog zakona)  
Registered May 13, 1992  
Address: Živojina Lukića-Vajara 49, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 176-1882, 698-788, 693-789  
Fax: (011) 694-329  
President: Branko Čičić
- 80. Economic Movement of Serbia** (Ekonomski pokret Srbije)  
Registered June 18, 1992  
Address: Dimitrija Dimitrijevića 64a, Niš  
Tel.: (018) 53-841, 326-969, 54-162  
Acting President: Dragan Zarić
- 81. 21st Century Radical Party** (Radikalna stranka 21. veka)  
Registered July 14, 1992  
Address: Jug Bogdanova 8, Belgrade  
President: Ilija Gligorijević
- 82. Democratic National Party**  
(Demokratska narodna stranka)  
Registered July 17, 1992  
Address: Dimitrija Tucovića 100, Pančevo  
President: Djordje Zojkić
- 83. All-Serbian Alliance** (Svesrpski savez)  
Registered July 20, 1992  
Address: Čingrijiina 32, Belgrade  
Chairman of the Steering Committee: Miroslav Kostić

- 
- 84. Zora – Citizens' Association for a Better Grocka**  
(Udruženje građana za bolju Grocku "Zora")  
Registered July 21, 1992  
Address: Bulevar oslobođenja 26d, Grocka  
Spokesman: Miroslav Todorović
- 85. Democratic Party of Serbia**  
(Demokratska stranka Srbije)  
Registered July 24, 1992  
Address: Smiljanićeva 33, Belgrade  
Tel.: (011) 459-179, 459-822, 459-633  
Fax: (011) 444-6240  
President: dr. Vojislav Koštunica  
Executive Secretary: Dobrica Jovičić
- 86. Social-Democratic Party**  
(Socijaldemokratska partija)  
Registered August 25, 1992  
Address: Kolarčeva 8/IV, Belgrade  
Chairman of the Steering Committee: Čedomir Mirković
- 87. Democratic Movement of Serbia – DEPOS**  
(Demokratski pokret Srbije)  
Registered August 31, 1992  
Address: Masarikova 5/VIII, Belgrade, Tel.: 685-490  
Secretary: Milenko Radić  
Spokesman: Prof. Vladeta Janković
- 88. Association of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins and Other Citizens for a Unified Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia**  
(Udruženje Albanaca, Srba, Crnogoraca i ostalih građana za jedinstvenu Republiku Srbiju i Jugoslaviju)  
Address: Meto Barjaktari 16, Kosovska Mitrovica  
Tel.: (028) 22-702, ext. 71, 22-790  
Coordinator: Dr. Basri Plana

The following political organizations have been struck from the register:

**1. Democratic Party of Freedom**

(Demokratska stranka slobode)

Registered August 27, 1991

Address: General Ždanova 16/IV, Belgrade

President: Dušan Bošković

Tel.: (011) 331-518

**2. Party of Social Justice**

(Stranka socijalne pravde)

Registered March 30, 1992

Address: Solunska 23/34, Belgrade

President: Živan Haravan

**3. Democratic Forum**

(Demokratski forum)

Registered September 22, 1992

Address: Vojvode Milenka 26, Belgrade

President: Leon Kojen





## GUIDE TO THE EARLY ELECTIONS

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