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**LAWS  
OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF UZBEKISTAN  
ON THE ELECTIONS**

“UZBEKISTON”

**RETURN TO RESOURCE CENTER  
INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION  
FOR ELECTORAL SYSTEMS  
1101 18th STREET, NW 3rd FLOOR  
WASHINGTON, DC 20005**



# LAWS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

LAW  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
ON THE ELECTION TO THE OLIV MAJLIS  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

LAW  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
ON THE ELECTION OF DEPUTIES  
TO PROVINCIAL, DISTRICT, CITY (TOWN)  
COUNCILS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

LAW  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
ON GUARANTEES OF CITIZENS'  
VOTING RIGHTS

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# LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

## ON THE ELECTION TO THE OLIY MAJLIS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

### 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 1. Fundamental principles of the election to the Oliy Majlis

The Oliy Majlis shall consist of 250 deputies elected by single-mandate territorial constituencies on a multi-party basis for a term of 5 years.

The deputies to the Oliy Majlis shall be elected on the basis of a universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

#### Article 2. Universal suffrage

The election of deputies to the Oliy Majlis shall be general. All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 18 by election day shall be eligible for vote.

All citizens of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 25 by election day shall be eligible for election to the Oliy Majlis.

Citizens who have been legally certified as insane as well as persons in prisons may neither vote nor be eligible for election.

A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan may not be elected to more than two representative bodies simultaneously.

### Article 3. Equal suffrage

Every citizen shall have only one vote.

All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan regardless of their origin, social and property status, race, nationality, sex, education, language, religion or occupation shall have the equal right to vote.

### Article 4. Direct suffrage

The deputies to the Oliy Majlis shall be elected by citizens directly.

### Article 5. Secret ballot

Ballot in the election of deputies to the Oliy Majlis shall be free and secret. Any control over the will of voters shall be impermissible.

### Article 6. Publicity during preparation for and holding of the election

The electoral committees shall conduct preparation for election and the election to the Oliy Majlis openly and publicly. The electoral committees shall inform citizens of their work, apportionment of electoral wards, composition of electoral committees, location of electoral committees and time of their work, electoral registers, political parties participating in the election, candidates and election returns. Representatives (observers) of political parties and representative bodies (one from each) that have nominated the candidates, as well as representatives of the press, radio and television, and observers from other states, international organizations and movements shall have the right to be present at the meetings of electoral committees, at polling stations on election day, and during the count of votes. Their powers shall be confirmed by relevant documents.

Political parties and representative bodies nominating candidates shall inform district electoral committees of their representatives at least 15 days before the election.

The mass media of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall cover the preparation for and the holding of the election.

## II. CONSTITUENCIES AND ELECTORAL WARDS

### Article 7. Delimitation of constituencies

For the election to the Oliy Majlis 250 territorial constituencies shall be formed. Each constituency shall elect one deputy.

Constituencies for the election to the Oliy Majlis shall be formed by the Central Electoral Committee upon presentation by the Chairman of Zhokarghy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the Khokims (Mayors) of provinces of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the city of Tashkent. Constituencies shall be delimited with due regard for the administrative-and-territorial division of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the provinces of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the city of Tashkent.

Constituencies shall have, as a rule, an equal number of voters throughout the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The norm of voters per one constituency for each election shall be specified by the Oliy Majlis.

Lists of constituencies with the description of their boundaries and the number of voters shall be published by the Central Electoral Committee at least 15 days after the election date is fixed.

### Article 8. Procedure and norms for the apportionment of electoral wards

Electoral wards shall be formed with due regard for the boundaries of districts, cities, towns and city districts with the view to creating a maximum of conveniences for voters. Electoral wards shall also be formed in military units and shall be part of constituencies in places of their disposition. The boundaries of electoral wards shall not cross the boundaries of constituencies.

Electoral wards may be formed at representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad, in sanatoriums, holiday homes, hospitals and other stationary medical establishments, as well as in remote and inaccessible areas. These electoral wards shall be part of constituencies in accordance with their location. The matter of referring electoral wards formed outside Uzbekistan to constituencies shall be decided by the Central Electoral Committee.



Electoral wards shall be apportioned by district electoral committees upon presentation by khokims of cities, towns and city districts. In military units electoral wards shall be apportioned by district electoral committees upon presentation by commanders of military units or formations. At representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad electoral wards shall be formed by the Central Electoral Committee upon presentation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Electoral wards shall be formed at least on the 30th day after the election date is fixed. In military units, at representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad as well as in remote and inaccessible areas, electoral wards shall be formed within the same time limit, and in cases of emergency — at least 5 days before the election date.

Electoral wards, as a rule, shall have not less than 20 and not more than 3,000 voters.

The polling station for each electoral ward shall be allocated by the khokimiyats (municipal councils) of districts, cities and towns.

The district electoral committee shall notify voters about the boundaries of each electoral ward as well as the location of the ward committee and the polling station.

### III. ELECTORAL COMMITTEES

#### Article 9. System of electoral committees

For organizing and holding the election to the Oliy Majlis, the following committees shall be formed:

the Central Electoral Committee on the election to the Oliy Majlis;

district electoral committees on the election to the Oliy Majlis;

ward committees.

#### Article 10. Formation of the Central Electoral Committee

The Central Electoral Committee shall be formed by the Oliy Majlis and consist of a Chairman and at least 14 members.

The Central Electoral Committee shall include representatives of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, each province of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the city of Tashkent.

The Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee shall be elected from among its members at the first committee meeting. The Central Electoral Committee shall publish its composition, address, and telephone numbers in the official organs of the press of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

#### Article 11. Powers of the Central Electoral Committee

The Central Electoral Committee shall:

1) supervise the observance of the present Law and ensure its uniform application throughout the Republic's territory, issue instructions and clarify matters related to the organization of the election within its powers;

2) form constituencies and give them names and numbers;

3) form district electoral committees and publish information on their location;

4) guide the work of electoral committees, specify the procedure for altering their composition. It also may, either independently or upon presentation by the Republic's Procurator General, cancel decisions of district electoral committees on the election to the Oliy Majlis if they run counter to the present Law;

5) decide all matters related to referring electoral wards, formed outside the Republic of Uzbekistan, to constituencies;

6) receive relevant documents from political parties and representative bodies nominating candidates;

7) register candidates;

8) ensure equal conditions for all candidates nominated for election;

9) distribute funds among electoral committees, supervise the allocation of premises, transport and means of communication among district electoral committees, and decide other matters of material and technical supply;

10) specify models and forms of ballot papers, electoral registers, subscription lists, minutes of electoral committees and other election documents, as well as models of ballot

boxes, seals of electoral committees, and the procedure for storing election documents;

11) listen to reports by representatives of political parties, ministries, state committees and departments of the Republic of Uzbekistan, local bodies of authority, other state bodies and bodies of public associations on matters related to the preparation for and holding of the election;

12) sum up the results of the election in the Republic at large, register the deputies elected, publish in the press information on the results of the election and lists of deputies elected to the Oliy Majlis;

13) turn over the documents necessary for verifying the deputies' powers to the Credentials Committee of the Oliy Majlis;

14) consider applications and complaints on the decisions and actions of electoral committees and pass resolutions on them;

15) turn over to the Procurator's Office materials on the violation of the Law on the Election to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, entailing criminal amenability;

16) turn over the documents related to the election and its organization, to the archives;

17) exercise other powers in accordance with the present Law and other legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

## Article 12. Formation of a district electoral committee

A district electoral committee shall be formed by the Central Electoral Committee not later than on the 20th day after the election date is fixed, and shall include a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman, a Secretary and at least six members.

## Article 13. Powers of a district electoral committee

A district electoral committee shall:

1) supervise the observance of the present Law on the territory of its constituency;

2) form electoral wards, give them numbers and publish their lists with addresses;

3) coordinate the work of ward committees;

4) distribute funds among ward committees, supervise the allocation of premises, transport and means of communication among ward committees, and decide other matters of material-and-technical supply in the constituencies;

5) ensure equal conditions for all the candidates standing for election;

6) publish information on the candidates registered by the Central Electoral Committee and issue relevant certificates to them;

7) assist in organization of candidates' meetings with voters;

8) register the candidates' proxies and issue relevant certificates to them;

9) listen to reports by representatives of political parties, local bodies of authority, leaders of public associations, heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations on matters related to the preparation for and holding of the election;

10) supervise the compiling of electoral registers and their submission for general familiarization;

11) approve the text of ballot papers for the constituency in accordance with the model approved by the Central Electoral Committee, ensure the printing of ballot papers and their supply to ward committees;

12) sum up the results of the election in the constituency and report them to the Central Electoral Committee;

13) organize another round of balloting or election, as well as the election of a new deputy instead of the one withdrawn;

14) consider applications and complaints on the decisions and actions of ward committees and pass resolutions on them;

15) exercise other powers in accordance with the present Law and other legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

#### Article 14. Formation of a ward committee

A ward committee shall be formed by the district electoral committee. A ward committee shall be formed not later than on the 50th day after the election date is fixed and shall comprise from 5 to 19 members including a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and a Secretary. If a commission consists

of up to 7 members, a Chairman and a Secretary are elected.

In case of need, the number of members of a ward committee may be either increased or decreased.

At representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad the functions of the Chairman of the ward committee shall be fulfilled by the head of the office.

#### Article 15. Powers of a ward committee

A ward committee shall:

- 1) compile an electoral register for its ward;
- 2) acquaint voters with the electoral registers, collect and consider applications on errors in the registers and decide the question of introducing relevant alterations in them;
- 3) receive envelopes with voting lists from voters who have no possibility to be present in their place of residence on election day and take part in the poll;
- 4) inform the population about the date of election and location of the polling station;
- 5) prepare the polling station for the election, as well as ballot boxes and other necessary equipment;
- 6) organize the poll at the polling station on election day;
- 7) count the votes cast at the polling station;
- 8) consider applications and complaints on matters related to the preparation for the election and organization of the poll, and pass resolutions on them;
- 9) exercise other powers in accordance with the present Law and other legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

#### Article 16. Membership in electoral committees

A member of an electoral committee may be dismissed from his post either upon submission of an application or in case he has been divested of his powers.

A committee member may be divested of his powers only by the body that has formed the committee, in case the said member violated the present Law or ignored his duties systematically.

In case of necessity, a new committee member shall be appointed in the manner specified by the present Law.

The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary of an electoral committee may not belong to any political parties. Candidates nominated for election to the Oliy Majlis may not be members of electoral committees.

A person may be a member of only one electoral committee.

#### Article 17. Organization of work and term of powers of electoral committees

A meeting of an electoral committee shall be considered competent if it is attended by at least two thirds of members appointed by the day of the meeting. A committee takes a decision by an open vote. A decision shall be considered taken if it gains a majority of votes. Those members of an electoral committee who do not agree with its decision, may express their personal opinion in writing, and the paper shall be attached to the minutes. In case of a split of votes, the deciding vote belongs to the Chairman.

The decisions of an electoral committee taken within its powers, shall be binding on the subordinate committees, as well as on all state bodies, political parties, other public associations, work collectives, military units, heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations.

The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary or any other member of an electoral committee may be excused from his principal work for the period of preparation for and holding of the election with his average wage to be paid from the funds allocated for the election.

State bodies and bodies of public associations, as well as enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials shall assist electoral committees in exercising their powers and furnish them with information necessary for their work.

State bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations shall put the premises and equipment necessary for the preparation and holding of the election at the disposal of electoral committees free of charge.

An electoral committee shall have the right to turn with any matter, related to the preparation for and holding of the election, to state bodies and bodies of public

associations, as well as enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials who are obliged to consider the matter and give a reply to the electoral committee within not more than three days.

The powers of the Central Electoral Committee shall be terminated on the decision of the Oliy Majlis.

District and ward electoral committees shall stop their activities upon recognition by the Oliy Majlis of the powers of the deputies elected in their respective constituencies.

#### **Article 18. Consideration of complaints on the decisions of electoral committees**

Political parties and representative bodies which have nominated the candidates, as well as candidates, their proxies, observers and voters shall have the right to lodge complaints against the decisions of electoral committees with higher electoral committee or the court within ten days since the decision was taken. Decisions of the Central Electoral Committee may be appealed against at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan within ten days since the decision was taken. The complaint must be considered within three days since it was lodged. In case there are less than six days left before the election, it must be considered immediately.

#### **IV. SCHEDULING THE ELECTION. NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO THE OLIY MAJLIS**

#### **Article 19. Scheduling the election of deputies to the Oliy Majlis**

The election of deputies shall be scheduled by the Oliy Majlis at least three months before the expiry of the term of office of the deputies to the Oliy Majlis of the previous convocation.

The election date shall be made public through the press and other mass media not later than three days after it was set.

**Article 20. The right to nominate candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis**

The right to nominate candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis shall belong to political parties, Zhokarghy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, provincial Councils of the People's Deputies and that of the city of Tashkent.

A political party may nominate candidates for the election to the Oliy Majlis if it was registered by the Ministry of Justice at least six months before the election had been scheduled, provided it collected at least 50,000 signatures of voters supporting its participation in the election. In one administrative-territorial division (the Republic of Karakalpakstan, a province of the city of Tashkent) a political party may collect not more than 10 per cent of signatures of 50,000 voters.

In the event of forging signatures in subscription lists, a political party may be denied the right to participate in the election by the Central Electoral Committee.

**Article 21. Documents to be submitted by political parties for the participation in the election**

To obtain the right to nominate candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis, a political party shall, within 20 days since the election date was set, submit the following documents to the Central Electoral Committee:

an application for the participation in the election signed by the party leader;

a reference from the Ministry of Justice confirming the fact that the said party was registered at least six months before the election had been scheduled;

subscription lists.

Upon submission of the above documents, the Central Electoral Committee shall issue a certificate with a date affixed. On the basis of the documents submitted, the Central Electoral Committee shall take the final decision, within 5 days, permitting or not the party to take part in the elections. A list of the parties participating in the elections, arranged in the order of priority of



submission of the documents, shall be published in the national press.

## Article 22. Procedure for nominating candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis

Nomination of candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis shall begin on the 25th day after the election date was set and finish 45 days before the election.

Candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis shall be nominated by supreme bodies of political parties as well as by sessions of the Zhokarghy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, provincial Councils of People's Deputies and that of the city of Tashkent.

Political parties may nominate 250 candidates — one candidate per each constituency. The Zhokarghy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, provincial Councils of People's Deputies and that of the city of Tashkent may nominate one candidate for each constituency situated on the territories under their jurisdiction. A person may be nominated only in one constituency. The procedure for nominating candidates shall be specified by political parties and representative bodies.

The political parties shall have the right to nominate only its own members or non-party people, while representative bodies may nominate any person regardless of his membership in any party. Minutes of the nomination of candidates shall be taken.

Leaders of political parties and heads of representative bodies shall submit applications to the Central Electoral Committee requesting registration of their candidates. The following documents shall be attached to the application:

a resolution of the supreme body of a political party, Zhokarghy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, a provincial Council of People's Deputies or that of the city of Tashkent, on the nomination of candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis;

minutes of the meeting of the supreme body of a political party, Zhokarghy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, a provincial Council of People's Deputies or that of the city of Tashkent, on the nomination of candidates for election to

cupation), places of work and residence, party membership, as well as the name and number of the constituency;  
application of a candidate, expressing his consent to stand for election in the said constituency;

application for dismissal from his post from the persons listed in part 2 of Article 23 of the present Law, in the event of their election to the Oliy Majlis.

The Central Electoral Committee shall issue a certificate stating the date and time of submission of the documents to the person who has submitted them.

Within 7 days since the submission of the documents, the Central Electoral Committee shall examine them and issue an inference on their compliance with the present Law.

In the event of any disparity between the documents submitted and the present Law, the Central Electoral Committee shall notify the leaders of respective political parties or heads of representatives bodies in prescribed manner.

### Article 23. Requirements to the candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis

The following persons may not be registered as candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis:

citizens who have a conviction that has neither been cancelled nor expunged in the manner prescribed by law;

citizens who had not resided permanently in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the last 5 years before the election was scheduled;

servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as officials of the National Security Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other militarized divisions;

professional clergymen.

Members of Government, judges, the Procurator General and officials of the Procurator's Office, heads of ministries, departments and their deputies, officials of the executive bodies (with the exception of khokims of provinces, districts, cities and towns) shall be registered as candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis only if they submit applications on resignation from their posts in the event of election.

## **Article 24. Registration of candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis**

The Central Electoral Committee shall stop receiving documents from political parties and representative bodies for registering candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis 7 days before the expiry of the term of registration.

A person nominated for election in accordance with the present Law shall be issued a registration certificate.

Registration of candidates shall stop 35 days before the election.

Within 5 days upon registration by the Central Electoral Committee, the respective district electoral committee shall publish in the local press a report on registration containing the candidate's surname, name, patronymic, date of birth, party membership, post, places of work and residence, as well as the name of the body that has nominated the said candidate.

### **V. CANVASSING.**

#### **GUARANTEES OF ACTIVITY OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO THE OLIY MAJLIS**

## **Article 25. Canvassing**

Canvassing may begin on the day of registration of a candidate by the Central Electoral Committee.

All candidates shall have an equal right to use the mass media and meet with their voters in any way suitable for the latter. Voters' meetings shall be arranged by ward electoral committees jointly with the khokimiyats of districts, towns and cities. Electoral committees and khokimiyats of districts, towns and cities shall provide candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis with premises equipped for meetings. Voters shall be notified about the time and place of meetings in advance.

State bodies, public associations, heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as bodies of local self-government are obliged to assist candidates in arranging

meetings with voters and getting the necessary reference material and information.

Political parties shall have the right to come out with programmes for their future activities. The programmes of parties and candidates should not be aimed against the Republic's sovereignty, integrity and security, encroach on the health and morality of the nation, contain propaganda of war, ethnic enmity, racial and religious hostility, or call for changing the constitutional system by force or taking actions infringing on the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens.

Canvassing on election day is not permitted.

#### Article 26. Proxies

A candidate for election to the Oliy Majlis may have up to five proxies. Proxies canvass for electing the candidate a deputy and represent his interests in relationships with state bodies, bodies of public associations, voters and electoral committees.

Upon registration, a candidate shall choose the proxies at his discretion and inform the district electoral committee about them. The electoral committee shall register the proxies and issue relevant certificates to them.

At any time prior to the election, a candidate may divest a proxy of his powers and replace him, notifying the district electoral committee thereof. A proxy shall have the right to resign at any time.

A proxy may not be a member of an electoral committee.

#### Article 27. Excusing candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis from their principal work for taking part in election undertakings

A person registered as a candidate for election to the Oliy Majlis may be excused from his principal work for attending meetings with voters and appearing on radio and television, with his average wage to be paid from the funds allocated for the election.

**Article 28. The right of a candidate for election to the Oliy Majlis to travel on public transport free of charge**

Upon registration, a candidate for election to the Oliy Majlis shall have the right to travel free of charge on all kinds of public transport (except the taxi and chartered runs of other kinds of transport) within the boundaries of his constituency. A candidate living outside the boundaries of his constituency shall have the same right to travel to his constituency and back to the place of residence.

**Article 29. Divesting a candidate for election to the Oliy Majlis of his status. Withdrawal by a candidate of his candidacy**

A political party or a representative body shall have the right to cancel its decision on nominating this or that candidate at any time prior to the election. The said person shall be divested of the status of a candidate by the Central Electoral Committee. A political party or a representative body may submit to the Central Electoral Committee a proposal on registering another candidate prior to the expiry of the term of nomination.

Registered candidates shall be divested of their status and in the event the political party that nominated them by candidates for election to the Oliy Majlis has been disbanded.

A candidate for election to the Oliy Majlis may withdraw his candidacy at any time prior to the election. He may do this by submitting an application to the Central Electoral Committee.

## **VI. ELECTORAL REGISTERS. BALLOT PAPERS**

**Article 30. Compiling electoral registers**

Electoral registers shall include the surnames of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 18 by or on election day, and permanently or temporarily resided in the constituency at the time electoral registers were compiled.

A voter may be included into one electoral register only.

An electoral register shall be compiled for each ward by the ward committee and signed by its Chairman and Secretary. A ward committee may attract representatives of the local public for compiling electoral registers.

Khokimiyats of districts, towns and cities shall register voters and furnish ward committees with the data on voters living in the territory under their jurisdiction, necessary for compiling electoral registers.

Electoral registers of servicemen in military units, as well as members of their families and other voters, living within the boundaries of disposition of military units, shall be compiled on the basis of the data furnished by the commanders of military units. Servicemen living outside the boundaries of disposition of military units shall be included into electoral registers in their places of residence on general grounds.

Electoral registers for the wards formed at representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad, sanatoriums, holiday homes, hospitals and other stationary medical establishments, shall be compiled on the basis of the data furnished by the heads of the said establishments (departments).

The surnames of voters shall be listed in the order convenient for arranging the poll.

Electoral registers shall include the surname, name, patronymic, date of birth and address of each voter.

### Article 31. Familiarization of citizens with electoral registers

Electoral registers shall be made public 15 days before the election, and in the wards formed at representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad, sanatoriums, holiday homes, hospitals, other stationary medical establishments, inaccessible and remote areas — 7 days before the election. The ward committee shall notify voters about the place and time of familiarization with electoral registers.

Citizens shall be given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with electoral registers on the premises of the ward committee.

## Article 32. Disputing the electoral registers

A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan may inform the ward committee about an error in the electoral register. The ward committee is obliged to verify the correctness of this statement, within 24 hours, and either to correct the error or to issue a reference to the applicant justifying the decline of the statement.

Actions and decisions of an electoral committee may be appealed against at the court in the manner prescribed by Law.

## Article 33. Ballot paper

A ballot paper lists in the alphabetical order the surname, name and patronymic of a deputy, as well as his date of birth, party membership, post (occupation) and the body that has nominated him.

Ballot papers shall be printed in the state language, and on the decision of the district electoral committee, they may be printed in the languages spoken by a majority of the population residing in the constituency.

## Article 34. Delivery of ballot papers

Ward committees shall receive ballot papers from district electoral commissions at least 3 days before the election. The issue and receipt of ballot papers shall be confirmed by the signatures of the Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen or Secretaries of the ward and district electoral committees.

## VII. POLLING AND SUMMING UP THE RESULTS OF THE POLL

## Article 35. Polling stations

The poll shall take place in specially assigned premises which shall have a sufficient number of screened booths or rooms for secret ballot, places for the issue of ballot papers and ballot boxes. Ballot boxes shall be placed so as on approaching them, voters shall have to pass through booths or rooms for secret ballot. No other political acts shall be

allowed at a polling station. The ward committee shall bear responsibility for the equipment at polling stations and the maintenance of order.

#### Article 36. Time and place of the poll

The poll shall take place on election day from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. The ward committee shall notify voters about the time and place of the poll at least 10 days before the election.

In wards formed at representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad, in military units, at sanatoriums, holiday homes, hospitals, other stationary medical establishments, as well as remote and inaccessible areas, a ward committee may announce the poll closed as soon as all voters included in the electoral registers have cast their ballots.

#### Article 37. Beginning of the poll

On election day, the polling station shall be opened in the presence of at least two thirds of members of the ward committee. In the presence of the ward committee, the Chairman shall seal the ballot box, distribute ballot papers and electoral registers among the committee members, and announce the beginning of the poll. The total number of ballot papers shall be certified by a separate document.

#### Article 38. Identification of voters

On arriving at the polling station, a voter shall show his identity card to a member of the ward committee and put his signature in the electoral register. On doing so, he is issued a ballot paper.

Surnames of voters who have not been included in electoral registers for some reason, shall be included into an appendix to the electoral register on the basis of a document identifying a voter's personality, citizenship and place of residence.

#### Article 39. Procedure of the poll

A voter shall fill in the ballot paper in a booth or room for secret ballot. No other person except the voter shall be



present during the filling in of a ballot paper. A voter who cannot fill in the ballot paper himself may invite into the booth or room another person at his discretion, except members of the electoral committee.

During the poll, a voter shall cross out the names of the candidates he votes against.

A voter shall put the ballot paper into the ballot box.

At a voter's request, a spoiled ballot paper may be replaced with another one. Spoiled ballot papers shall be counted, stamped and kept separately.

A voter who has no possibility to be present in his constituency on election day, may request a voting list from the ward committee in his constituency in advance, fill it in and leave it in a sealed envelope for the ward committee. A voter shall put his signature in the electoral register upon receipt of the voting list. The form of the voting lists shall be specified by the Central Electoral Committee.

If a voter cannot arrive at a polling station due to bad health or for some other reasons the ward committee, at his request, shall entrust committee members with arranging the poll in the place of his stay.

#### Article 40. Counting votes at the polling station

Upon completion of the poll, and before ballot boxes are opened in the presence of members of the ward committee, sealed envelopes containing voting lists shall be put into the ballot boxes. Unused ballot papers shall be counted and stamped by the ward committee.

Ballot boxes shall be opened by the ward committee after the committee Chairman has declared the poll closed. It is forbidden to open ballot boxes before the end of the poll.

The ward committee shall establish the total number of voters in the ward and the number of voters who received ballot papers.

The ward committee shall count votes at the polling station separately for each candidate.

On the basis of ballot papers and voting lists put into ballot boxes, the committee shall establish:

the total number of voters who took part in the poll;

the number of votes cast for and against each candidate;

the number of ballot papers and voting lists recognized as invalid.

Votes cast for the candidates included into ballot papers and voting lists additionally, are not counted.

Ballot papers and voting lists in which the surnames of more than one candidate were not crossed out during the poll shall be considered invalid. In the event of any doubts as to the authenticity of a ballot paper or voting list, the matter shall be settled by the ward committee by voting.

The results of the poll are discussed by the ward committee and entered in the minutes. The minutes shall be signed by the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary and other committee members and submitted to the relevant district electoral committee in prescribed manner.

#### Article 41. Summing up the results of the poll in a constituency

On the basis of the minutes of ward committees, a district electoral committee shall establish:

the total number of voters in the constituency;

the number of voters who received ballot papers and voting lists;

the number of voters who took part in the poll;

the number of voters cast for and against each candidate;

the number of ballot papers and voting lists recognized as invalid.

The results of the poll in a constituency are established at the meeting of the electoral committee and entered in the minutes. The minutes shall be signed by the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary and other committee members and submitted to the Central Electoral Committee in prescribed manner.

#### Article 42. Summing up the results of the election to the Oliy Majlis

On the basis of the minutes submitted by district electoral committees, the Central Electoral Committee on the election to the Oliy Majlis shall establish:

the total number of voters in the Republic;  
the number of voters who received ballot papers and voting lists;  
the number of voters who took part in the poll;  
the number of votes cast for and against each candidate;  
the total number of votes cast for each political party that nominated candidates;  
the number of ballot papers recognized as invalid.

A candidate for election to the Oliy Majlis shall be considered elected if he has polled more than half of the votes cast during the poll.

The election shall be considered a failure if it attracted less than half of the voters included in electoral registers.

The election in general, or in separate constituencies or wards, may be recognized as invalid because of any violations in the procedure that influenced the results of the poll. The decision recognizing the election as invalid shall be taken by the Central Electoral Committee and may be appealed against at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan within ten days since election returns were made public.

If the election in separate wards is recognized as invalid, the Central Electoral Committee may decide to exclude the results of the poll in such wards from the overall election returns, provided the election in general may be recognized as valid without them.

The Central Electoral Committee shall compile minutes and pass a resolution on the results of the election.

#### Article 43. Another round of the poll

If more than two candidates stood for election to the Oliy Majlis in a constituency and none of them was elected, the district electoral committee shall take a decision on holding another round of the poll in the constituency on the two candidates who have polled the biggest number of votes, and shall notify the Central Electoral Committee and voters thereof. Another round of the poll shall be held, within two weeks, with the observance of the present Law.

A candidate for election to the Oliy Majlis shall be considered elected, if in the second round of the poll he has received more votes than the other candidate, provided

that more than half the voters included in electoral registers took part in the poll, and the number of votes cast for the said candidate exceeds the number of votes cast against him.

#### Article 44. Another round of election

Another round of election shall be held in the following cases:

a) if the election in a constituency is recognized as either failed or invalid;

b) if another round of the poll failed to determine the elected deputy to the Oliy Majlis;

c) if not more than two candidates stood for election to the Oliy Majlis and none of them was elected;

d) if the Central Electoral Committee denied registration to deputies for the reason specified in part 3 of Article 46 of the present Law.

Another round of election shall be held by the district electoral committee on the instruction from the Central Electoral Committee. The Central Electoral Committee may take a decision on holding another round of election by district and ward committees formed anew. The poll shall take place in the same wards and with the same electoral registers that were compiled for the primary election.

A person nominated and registered for election to the Oliy Majlis in the primary election may not be nominated in the second round of election either in the same or any other constituency.

Another round of election shall be held not later than one month since the primary election. Formation of electoral committees, registration of candidates and other undertakings shall proceed in the order prescribed by the present Law.

#### Article 45. Election of deputies to the Oliy Majlis instead of those withdrawn

In case the Oliy Majlis recognizes the powers of a deputy as invalid, as well as in the event of the recall of a deputy or termination of a deputy's powers before the expiry of his term of office for other reasons, a new

election shall be held in respective constituencies within two months since the withdrawal of the deputy. The election shall be scheduled by the Central Electoral Committee at least one month before it is to be held and shall be organized with the observance of the present Law. The district electoral committee shall be formed 25, and ward committees — 15 days before the election. Registration of candidates shall finish 15 days before the election.

In the event of a deputy's withdrawal from the Oliy Majlis less than six months since the expiry of the term of the Oliy Majlis, the election of a new deputy instead of the withdrawn one need not be held.

#### VIII. REGISTRATION OF DEPUTIES AND PUBLICATION OF ELECTION RETURNS

##### Article 46. Registration of deputies to the Oliy Majlis

On the basis of the minutes of district electoral committees, the Central Electoral Committee shall register the deputies elected to the Oliy Majlis and inform the deputies thereof.

Persons listed in part 2 of Article 23 of the present Law who have been elected deputies to the Oliy Majlis, shall notify the Central Electoral Committee in writing about their resignation from the posts incompatible with the status of a deputy to the Oliy Majlis.

Candidates from those political parties that have polled less than 5 per cent of the votes of all citizens that took part in the election throughout the Republic of Uzbekistan, shall not be registered as deputies to the Oliy Majlis.

##### Article 47. Publication of returns of the election to the Oliy Majlis

The Central Electoral Committee shall publish in the press a report on election returns and a list of deputies elected to the Oliy Majlis within ten days. The list shall be arranged in alphabetical order and include the deputies' surnames, names, patronymics, dates of birth, party

membership, posts (occupations), places of work and residence, as well as the names and numbers of relevant constituencies.

#### IX. FINAL PROVISIONS

##### Article 48. Identity card and badge of a deputy to the Oliy Majlis

Upon publication of the list of deputies to the Oliy Majlis, the district electoral committee shall supply the deputy with a card confirming the fact of his election.

Upon confirmation of a deputy's powers by the Oliy Majlis, the card confirming the fact of his election shall be replaced with an identity card of a deputy to the Oliy Majlis. A deputy is also supplied with a badge of a prescribed form.

##### Article 49. Financing the election

The expenditures connected with the preparation for and the holding of the elections to the Oliy Majlis shall be financed from the state funds of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is forbidden to finance candidates or render them any material assistance from any other sources.

Political parties, public associations, enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan may make voluntary contributions to the election fund. This money shall be received by the Central Electoral Committee for its subsequent use in the course of the election campaign.

##### Article 50. Responsibility for violating the Law on the Election to the Oliy Majlis

Persons preventing voters, by violence, fraud, intimidation or in any other way, from exercising their right to elect and be elected to the Oliy Majlis and to conduct canvassing, as well as members of electoral committees, other officials and representatives of political parties who forged election

documents, deliberately falsified election returns, violated the secrecy of ballot or any other provisions of the present Law, shall bear responsibility in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Persons who published or spread any false information on a candidate shall be made answerable for it as well.

President  
of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
I. KARIMOV

*City of Tashkent*  
*December 28, 1993*

**RESOLUTION  
BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**ON PUTTING INTO FORCE THE LAW  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
ON THE ELECTION TO THE OLIY MAJLIS  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

The Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan has decreed the following:

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan On the Election to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall go into effect 10 days after its publication.

Acting Chairman  
of the Supreme Council  
of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
E. KHALILOV

*City of Tashkent  
December 28, 1993*



**RESOLUTION  
BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**ON THE FORMATION OF THE CENTRAL  
ELECTORAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ELECTION  
TO THE OLIY MAJLIS OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF UZBEKISTAN**

On examination of the proposals from the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokims of provinces of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the city of Tashkent, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan has resolved as follows:

1. To form the Central Electoral Committee for the election to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, consisting of 16 members, namely,

the Chairman of the Central Electoral Committee:

*Kudratilla Akhmedovich Akhmedov.*

Members of the Central Electoral Committee:

*Alisher Akhmedovich Anarkulov* — Head of the section for coordinating economy and statistics at the Khokimiyat of the city of Yanghiyul, Tashkent Province

*Mikhail Grigorievich Bogachev* — First Deputy Khokim (Mayor) of the city of Navoi

*Sharif Olimovich Boltaev* — senior lecturer, Bukhara State University

*Abdurauf Abdurazzakovich Isakov* — judge at the Kattakurgan city court, Samarkand Province

*Dilarom Isfandiyarova* — Deputy Chairperson of the Women's Committee, Syrdarya Province

*Chori Mukimov* — Deputy Chairman of the Kashkadarya regional court

*Janabai Narimbetov* — Vice-Rector, Nukus State Teachers' Training Institute

*Iskandar Nuniyazov* — Chairman of the Khanki district trade union committee of agroprocessing workers, Khorezm Province

*Sirozhitdin Pirmatov* — team leader from S. Ashurov collective farm, Altynkul District, Andijan Province

*Saidnabi Saidkarimov* — Chairman of the assembly of residents of Beruni makhallya (community), the city of Tashkent

*Abdumannab Mamatkhalilovich Sotvoldiev* — deputy chief physician at the Central district hospital, Kuwa District, Ferghana Province

*Kholmurat Tukhtarov* — principal of School No. 17, Jarkurgan District, Surkhandarya Province

*Abdurazzok Sheraliev* — teacher at Secondary School No 11, Naryn District, Namangan Province

*Shavkat Turakulovich Yuldashev* — notary from the city of Jizak

*Mukhtar Yarkulov* — assessor in the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

2. The Central Electoral Committee shall elaborate and approve Regulations on the procedure for the organization and activity of the Committee in accordance with the Law on the Election to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

3. In connection with the formation of the Central Electoral Committee for the election to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the term of office of the Central Electoral Committee for the election of people's deputies of the Republic of Uzbekistan formed in accordance with the Resolution of the Supreme Council dated October 20, 1989, shall be recognized as expired.

4. Until the expiry of the term of office of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Central Electoral Commission for the election to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall fulfil the functions of the Central Electoral Committee for the election of people's deputies of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

5. The present Resolution shall become effective as of the moment the Law on the Election to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan comes into force.

Acting Chairman  
of the Supreme Council  
of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
E. KHALILOV

City of Tashkent  
December 28, 1993

# LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

## ON THE ELECTION OF DEPUTIES TO PROVINCIAL, DISTRICT, CITY (TOWN) COUNCILS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

### I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 1. Fundamental principles of the election

The election of deputies to provincial, district, city (town) Councils of People's Deputies shall be held in single-mandate territorial constituencies on a multi-party basis once every five years.

The deputies to provincial, district, city and town Councils of People's Deputies shall be elected on the basis of a universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

#### Article 2. Universal suffrage

The election to provincial, district, city (town) Councils of People's Deputies shall be general. All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 18 by election day shall be eligible for vote. All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 21 by election day shall be eligible for election.

Citizens who have been legally certified as insane as well as persons in prisons may neither vote nor be eligible for election.

A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan may not be elected to more than two representative bodies simultaneously.

#### Article 3. Equal suffrage

Every citizen shall have only one vote.

All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan regardless of their origin, race, nationality, sex, education, language, religion, occupation, or personal, public and property status shall have the equal right to vote.

#### Article 4. Direct suffrage

The deputies to provincial, district, city and town Councils of People's Deputies shall be elected by citizens directly.

#### Article 5. Secret ballot

Ballot in the election of deputies to provincial, district, city and town Councils of People's Deputies shall be free and secret. Any control over the will of voters is impermissible.

#### Article 6. Publicity during preparation for and holding of the election

The electoral committees shall conduct preparations for election and the election of deputies to provincial, district, city and town Councils of People's Deputies openly and publicly. The electoral committees shall inform citizens of their work, apportionment of electoral wards, composition of electoral committees and time of their work, electoral registers, political parties participating in the election, candidates and election returns. Representatives (observers) of political parties, and bodies of state authority and self-government that have nominated the candidates (one from each of them) as well as representatives of the press, radio and television have the right to attend meetings of electoral committees, and be present at the polling stations on election day and during the count of votes. Their powers shall be confirmed by relevant documents.

Political parties, and bodies of state authority and self-government that have nominated the candidates, shall inform district electoral committees of their representatives at least 15 days before the election.

The mass media of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall cover preparation for and holding of the election.

### II. CONSTITUENCIES AND ELECTORAL WARDS

#### Article 7. Delimitation of constituencies

For the election of deputies the following territorial constituencies shall be formed:

for the election to provincial and the Tashkent City Councils of People's Deputies -- not more than 60 constituencies;

for the election to district, city and town Councils of People's Deputies -- not more than 30 constituencies.

Each constituency shall elect one deputy to the respective Council of People's Deputies.

Within the norms established by the present Law, the number of constituencies for the election to provincial, district, city and town Councils of People's Deputies shall be specified by the respective Council of the People's Deputies, on the basis of the number of voters, the size of the territory and other local conditions.

Constituencies shall be formed by respective provincial, district, city and town electoral committees and have an equal number of voters, as a rule. Constituencies shall be delimited with due regard for the administrative-and-territorial division of provinces, districts, cities and towns.

Lists of constituencies with the description of their boundaries and the number of voters shall be published by the respective provincial, district, city or town electoral committee not later than 15 days after the election date was fixed.

In accordance with Article 99 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in towns subordinated to district centres and city districts, Councils of People's Deputies are not elected, nor constituencies are formed.

#### Article 8. Procedure and norms for the apportionment of electoral wards

Electoral wards shall be formed with due regard for the boundaries of districts, cities, towns and city districts with the aim of creating a maximum of conveniences for voters. Electoral wards shall also be formed in military units.

Electoral wards may be formed in sanatoriums, holiday homes, hospitals and other stationary medical establishments as well as in remote and inaccessible areas. These electoral wards shall be parts of constituencies in accordance with their location.

Electoral wards shall be apportioned by district, city and town electoral committees upon presentation by the khokims of cities, towns and city districts, and in military units -- upon presentation by commanders of units or formations.

Electoral wards shall be formed not later than 30 days after the election date was fixed. In military units as well as in remote and inaccessible areas electoral wards shall be formed within the same time limit, and in cases of emergency — not later than 5 days before the election.

Electoral wards, as a rule, shall have not less than 20 and not more than 3,000 voters.

The polling station for each electoral ward shall be allocated by the khokimiyat (municipal council) of a district, city or town.

The district, city and town electoral committees shall number the constituencies and notify voters about the boundaries of each electoral ward and the location of the ward committee and the polling station.

### III. ELECTORAL COMMITTEES

#### Article 9. System of electoral committees

For organizing and holding the election the following committees shall be formed:

provincial electoral committees for the election of deputies to provincial Councils of People's Deputies;

district electoral committees for the election of deputies to district Councils of People's Deputies;

city (town) electoral committees for the election of deputies to city (town) Councils of People's Deputies;

district electoral committees;

ward committees.

#### Article 10. Formation of the provincial, district, and city (town) electoral committees

A provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee shall be formed by the respective Council of People's Deputies not later than on the 10th day after the election date was fixed, and shall consist of a Chairman and 6 to 14 members.

The Deputy Chairman and the Secretary of a committee shall be elected from among its members at the first meeting.

A provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee shall publish information on its composition, address and telephone numbers in the official local organs of the press.

## Article 11. Powers of provincial, district and city (town) electoral committees

A provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee shall:

1) supervise the observance of the present Law and ensure its inform application throughout the territory under its jurisdiction as well as clarify all matters related to the organization of the election;

2) form constituencies for election to provincial, district and city (town) Councils of People's Deputies and give them names and numbers;

3) form district electoral committees for election to the respective Councils of People's Deputies and publish information on their location;

4) guide the work of electoral committees and specify the procedure for altering their composition. It also may, either independently or upon presentation by the province, district or city (town) procurator, cancel decisions of district and ward committees if they contradict the present Law;

5) receive relevant documents from political parties as well as bodies of state authority and self-government nominating candidates;

6) register candidates for election to the respective Council of People's Deputies and publish information to the effect;

7) ensure equal conditions for all candidates nominated for election;

8) distribute funds among electoral committees, control the allocation of premises, transport and means of communication among electoral committees, and decide other matters of material and technical supply;

9) specify the form and secure the printing of ballot papers for election to the respective Council of People's Deputies, as well as electoral registers, minutes of electoral committees, subscription lists, its own seal and other documents;

10) listen to reports by representatives of political parties, local bodies of state authority and self-government as well as public associations on matters related to preparation for and holding of the election;

11) sum up the results of the election to the respective Council of People's Deputies, register the deputies elected,

and publish election returns and lists of deputies in the press;

12) turn over the documents necessary for verifying the deputies' powers to the Credentials Committee of the respective Council of People's Deputies;

13) decide matters related to holding another round of election;

14) consider applications and complaints on the decisions and acts of respective electoral committees and pass resolutions to the effect;

15) turn over to the Procurator's Office materials on the violation of the present Law entailing criminal amenability;

16) turn over the documents related to the election and its organization to the archives;

17) exercise other powers in accordance with the present Law and other legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

#### Article 12. Formation of a district electoral committee

A district electoral committee shall be formed by the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee not later than on the 20th day after the election date was fixed, and shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman, a Secretary and 6 to 8 members.

#### Article 13. Powers of a district electoral committee

A district electoral committee shall:

1) supervise the observance of the present Law on the territory of its constituency;

2) inform voters of the location of polling stations;

3) ensure equal conditions for all the candidates standing for election;

4) issue certificates to candidates registered by the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee;

5) assist in organization of candidates' meetings with voters;

6) register the candidates' proxies and issue relevant certificates to them;

7) listen to reports by representatives of political parties, bodies of self-government, as well as heads of public



associations, enterprises and institutions on matters related to preparation for and holding of the election;

8) supervise the compiling of electoral registers and their submission for general familiarization;

9) approve the text of ballot papers for the constituency and supply ward committees with them;

10) sum up the results of the election in the constituency and report on them to the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee;

11) organize another round of balloting or election, as well as the election of a new deputy instead of the one withdrawn;

12) consider applications and complaints on the decisions and acts of ward committees and pass resolutions on them;

13) exercise other powers in accordance with the present Law and other legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

#### Article 14. Formation of a ward committee

A ward committee shall be formed by the district or city (town) electoral committee not later than 50 days after the election date was fixed, and shall consist of 5 to 19 members including a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and a Secretary. If a committee consists of up to 7 persons, only a Chairman and a Secretary are elected.

In case of a necessity, the number of members of a ward committee may be either increased or decreased.

#### Article 15. Powers of a ward committee

A ward committee shall:

1) compile an electoral register for its ward;

2) familiarize voters with the electoral register, collect and consider applications informing it of errors made in the register and introduce relevant alterations thereto;

3) receive sealed envelopes with voting lists from voters who cannot remain in their place of residence on election day and take part in the poll;

4) inform the population of the date of election and location of the polling station;

5) prepare the polling station for the election, as well as ballot boxes and other necessary equipment;

6) organize the poll at the polling station on election day;

- 7) count the votes cast at the polling station;
- 8) consider applications and complaints on matters related to the preparation for the election and organization of the poll, and pass resolutions to the effect;
- 9) exercise other powers in accordance with the present Law and other legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

#### Article 16. Membership in electoral committees

A member of an electoral committee may be relieved of his duties at his personal request or in the event he has been divested of his powers.

A committee member may be divested of his powers only by the body that has formed the committee, provided the stated member violated the present Law or ignored his duties systematically.

In case of a necessity, a new committee member shall be appointed in the manner specified by the present Law.

The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary of an electoral committee may not belong to any political party. Candidates nominated for election to provincial, district and city (town) Councils of People's Deputies may not be members of electoral committees.

A person may be a member of only one electoral committee.

#### Article 17. Organization of work and term of powers of electoral committees

A meeting of an electoral committee shall be considered competent if it is attended by at least two thirds of its members appointed before the day of the meeting. A committee passes a decision by an open vote by a majority of all committee members. Those committee members who disagree with the decision taken may express their personal opinion in written form which is to be attached to the minutes. In case of a split of votes the deciding vote belongs to the Chairman.

A decision passed by an electoral committee within the scope of its powers shall be binding on all subordinate electoral committees as well as respective local state bodies, political parties and other public associations, work

collectives, military units, heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations.

The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary or any other member of an electoral committee may be excused from his principal work for the entire period of preparation for and holding of the election, with his average salary to be paid to him from the funds allocated for the election.

State bodies and public associations, as well as enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials shall assist electoral committees in exercising their powers, and furnish them with information necessary for their work.

State bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations shall put the premises and equipment necessary for the preparation for and holding of the election at the disposal of electoral committees free of charge.

An electoral committee shall have the right to turn with any matters related to the preparation for and holding of the election, to local state bodies and public associations, as well as heads of enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials who must consider the matter in question, and give a reply to the electoral committee within 3 days.

District and ward electoral committees shall cease their activities upon recognition by the respective Council of People's Deputies of the powers of the deputies elected in their respective constituencies.

Provincial, district and city (town) electoral committees shall terminate their activities upon election of the deputies to the respective Council in all constituencies.

#### Article 18. Consideration of complaints against the decisions of electoral committees

Political parties, bodies of state authority and self-government that have nominated candidates, as well as candidates, observers and voters may lodge complaints against decisions of electoral committees with a higher electoral committee or a court of law, within 10 days since the decision was taken. The complaint must be considered within 3 days since it was lodged, and if less than 6 days are left before the election, it must be considered immediately.

**IV. SCHEDULING THE ELECTION, NOMINATION  
AND REGISTRATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION  
TO PROVINCIAL, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN COUNCILS  
OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES**

**Article 19. Scheduling the election**

The election of deputies to provincial, district, city and town Councils of People's Deputies is held simultaneously, as a rule, and shall be scheduled by the Oliy Majlis not later than 3 months before expiration of the term of office of the deputies.

The election date shall be made public through the press and the other mass media not later than 3 days after it was fixed.

**Article 20. The right to nominate candidates for election**

The right to nominate candidates for election to provincial Councils shall belong to political parties as well as district and city (town) Councils of People's Deputies.

The right to nominate candidates for election to district and city (town) Councils shall belong to political parties and bodies of self-government.

A political party may nominate candidates for election provided it was registered in prescribed manner at least 6 months before the election was scheduled.

**Article 21. Documents to be submitted by political parties for participation in the election**

To obtain the right to nominate candidates for election, a political party shall, within 20 days since the election was scheduled, submit the following documents to the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee:

an application for participation in the election signed by the leader of the respective provincial, district or city (town) body of the political party;

a reference confirming the fact that this political party was registered at least 6 months before the election had been scheduled.

Upon submission of the above documents, the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee shall issue a certificate to a representative of the political party with a date affixed. On the basis of the documents submitted, the electoral committee shall, within 5 days, pass the final decision permitting the party to take part in the election or not. A list of the parties participating in the election, arranged in the order of submission of the documents, shall be published in the provincial, district or city (town) press.

## Article 22. Procedure for nominating candidates for the election

Nomination of candidates for election to provincial, district, city (town) Councils of People's Deputies shall begin on the 25th day after the election was scheduled, and finish 45 days before the election.

Candidates for election to provincial Councils of People's Deputies shall be nominated by provincial bodies of political parties as well as at sessions of district and city (town) Councils of People's Deputies.

Candidates for election to district and city (town) Councils of People's Deputies shall be nominated by respective district or city (town) bodies of political parties and at citizens' meetings or conferences of their representatives.

Political parties, district and city (town) Councils of People's Deputies as well as bodies of self-government may nominate one candidate for each constituency situated on the territory under their jurisdiction. If two or more bodies of self-government are located on the territory of a constituency, candidates are nominated at a meeting of their representatives. The representation norm for the meeting shall be specified by the respective district or city (town) electoral committee.

As a rule, candidates may be nominated from among citizens working or residing on the territory of the respective province, district or city (town). A person may be nominated only in one constituency for election to the respective provincial, district or city (town) Council of People's Deputies. The procedure for selecting candidates shall be defined by political parties, bodies of state authority and self-government themselves.

Political parties shall have the right to nominate for election only its members or non-party people, while district and city (town) bodies of state authority and self-government may nominate any person regardless of his membership in a party. Minutes of the nomination of candidates shall be taken.

Leaders of political parties, and heads of district and city (town) Councils of People's Deputies as well as bodies of self-government shall submit applications to the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee, requesting registration of their candidates. The following documents shall be attached to the application:

a resolution of the respective body of a political party, a district or city (town) Council of People's Deputies, a meeting of citizens (a conference of their representatives), or a meeting of representatives of bodies of self-government on the nomination of candidates for election;

minutes of the respective body of a political party, a district or city (town) Council of People's Deputies, a meeting of citizens (a conference of their representatives), or a meeting of representatives of bodies of self-government on the nomination of candidates for election, containing the surname, name and patronymic of the candidate, his date of birth, profession, post (occupation), places of work and residence, party membership, as well as the name and number of the constituency;

an application of a candidate expressing his consent to stand for election in this constituency;

applications for dismissal from their post from persons listed in part 2 of Article 23 of the present Law, in the event of their election.

The provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee shall issue a certificate stating the date and time of submission of the documents, to the person who has submitted them.

Within 7 days upon submission of the documents, the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee shall examine them and issue an inference on their compliance with the present Law.

In the event of any disparity between the documents submitted and the present Law, the provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee shall notify the leaders of the respective bodies of political parties, as well as heads

of district and city (town) Councils of People's Deputies, and bodies of self-government.

#### Article 23. Requirements to candidates standing for election

The following persons may not be registered as candidates for election:

citizens who have a conviction that has neither been cancelled nor expunged in the manner prescribed by law;

citizens who had not resided permanently in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the last 5 years before the election was scheduled;

servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan as well as officials of the National Security Service, the Ministry of Home Affairs and other militarized divisions;

professional clergymen of religious organizations and associations.

Judges and officials of the Procurator's Office may be registered as candidates for election provided they have submitted applications on resignation from their posts in the event of election.

#### Article 24. Registration of candidates for election

The respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committees shall stop receiving documents from political parties, district or city (town) Councils of People's Deputies and bodies of self-government 7 days before expiration of the term of registration.

A person nominated for election in accordance with the present Law shall be issued a registration certificate.

Registration of candidates for election shall stop 35 days before the election.

Within 5 days upon registration of the candidates for election, the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee shall publish in the local press a report on registration, containing the candidate's surname, name, patronymic, date of birth, party membership, post, places of work and residence, as well as the name of the body that has nominated this candidate for election.

## V. CANVASSING. GUARANTEES OF ACTIVITY OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION

### Article 25. Canvassing

Canvassing may begin on the day of registration of a candidate by the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee.

All candidates shall have an equal right to use the mass media and meet with their voters in any way suitable for the latter. Voters' meetings are arranged by ward electoral committees jointly with the khokimiyats of districts or cities (towns). Electoral committees and khokimiyats of districts or cities (towns) shall provide candidates for election with adequately equipped premises.

Candidates' meetings with voters shall be held before or after the working hours. Voters shall be informed about the time and place of meetings in advance.

State bodies, public associations, heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as bodies of self-government shall assist candidates in arranging meetings with voters and obtaining the necessary reference materials and information.

Political parties have the right to come out with programmes of their future activities. The programmes of parties and candidates may not be aimed against the Republic's sovereignty, integrity and security, encroach on the health and morality of the nation, contain propaganda of war, ethnic enmity, racial and religious hostility, nor call for changing the constitutional system by force or taking action infringing on the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens.

Canvassing on election day is not permitted.

### Article 26. Proxies

A candidate for election to a provincial, district or city (town) Council of People's Deputies may have up to 3 proxies. Proxies canvass for electing the candidate a deputy and represent his interests in relationships with local bodies of state authority, public associations, voters and electoral committees.

Upon registration, a candidate for election shall choose his proxies at his discretion and inform the district electoral



committee thereof. The electoral committee shall register the proxies and issue relevant certificates to them.

At any time prior to the election, a candidate may divest a proxy of his powers and replace him with another one, notifying the district electoral committee thereof. A proxy has the right to resign at any time.

A proxy may not be a member of an electoral committee.

#### Article 27. The right of a candidate for election to travel by public transport free of charge

Upon registration, a candidate for election to a provincial, district or city (town) Council of People's Deputies has the right to travel free of charge by all kinds of public transport (except the taxi and chartered runs of other kinds of transport) within the boundaries of his constituency. A candidate living outside the boundaries of his constituency has the same right to travel to his constituency and back home free of charge.

#### Article 28. Divesting a candidate for election of his status. Withdrawal by a candidate of his candidacy

A political party, a district or city (town) Council of People's Deputies, and a body of self-government has the right to cancel its decision on nominating this or that candidate at any time prior to the election. This person shall be divested of his status of a candidate by the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee. A political party, a district or city (town) Council of People's Deputies, as well as a body of self-government may submit a proposal on registering another candidate to the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee, prior to expiration of the term of nomination.

Registered candidates may be divested of their status in the event of the political party that has nominated them has ceased its activities.

A candidate for election has the right to withdraw his candidacy at any time prior to the election. He shall do this by submitting an application to the effect to the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee.

## VI. ELECTORAL REGISTERS. BALLOT PAPERS

### Article 29. Compiling electoral registers

Electoral registers shall include the surname of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 18 by or on election day, and resided permanently or temporarily on the territory of the electoral ward at the time electoral registers were compiled.

A voter may be included only into one electoral register.

An electoral register shall be compiled for each ward by the ward committee and signed by its Chairman and Secretary. A ward committee may attract representatives of the local public for compiling electoral registers.

Khokimiyats of districts, cities and towns shall secure registration of voters and furnish ward committees with the data on voters living on the territory under their jurisdiction, necessary for compiling electoral registers.

Electoral registers of servicemen in military units, as well as members of their families and other voters, living within the boundaries where military units are stationed, shall be compiled on the basis of the data furnished by the commanders of military units. Servicemen living outside the boundaries where their military units are stationed shall be included into electoral registers in their places of residence on general grounds.

Electoral registers for the wards formed at sanatoriums, holiday homes, hospitals and other stationary medical establishments shall be compiled on the basis of the data furnished by the heads of these establishments (departments).

The surnames of voters shall be listed in the order convenient for arranging the poll.

Electoral registers shall contain the surname, name, patronymic, date of birth and address of each voter.

### Article 30. Familiarization of citizens with electoral registers

Electoral registers shall be made public 15 days before the election, and in wards formed at sanatoriums, holiday homes, hospitals and other stationary medical establishments, as well as remote and inaccessible areas — 7 days before the election. Ward committee shall notify voters of the time and place of familiarization with electoral registers.

Citizens shall be given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with electoral registers on the premises of the ward committee.

#### Article 31. Disputing electoral registers

Any citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan may inform the ward committee of an error in the electoral register. Within 24 hours, the ward committee must verify the correctness of this statement, and either correct the error, or issue a reference to the applicant justifying the decline of his statement.

Acts and decisions of an electoral committee may be appealed against in a court of law in prescribed manner.

#### Article 32. Ballot paper

A ballot paper lists in alphabetical order the surnames, names and patronymics of deputies, as well as their dates of birth, party membership, posts (occupations) and the bodies that have nominated them.

Ballot papers shall be printed in the state language, and on the decision of the district electoral committee, in the languages spoken by the majority of the population residing in the constituency.

#### Article 33. Delivery of ballot papers

Ward committees shall receive ballot papers from district electoral committees at least 3 days before the election. The issue and receipt of ballot papers shall be confirmed by the signatures of the Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen or Secretaries of the ward and the district electoral committees.

### VIII. POLLING AND SUMMING UP THE RESULTS OF THE POLL

#### Article 34. Polling stations

The poll shall take place in specially equipped premises with a sufficient number of screened booths or rooms for secret ballot, places for issuing ballot papers and ballot boxes. Ballot boxes should be placed so as on approaching them, voters shall have to pass through booths or rooms for secret ballot. No other political acts should be allowed at a polling

station. Ward committees shall bear responsibility for equipping the polling stations and maintaining order in them.

#### Article 35. Time and place of the poll

The poll shall take place on election day from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. The ward committee shall notify voters about the time and place of the poll at least 10 days before the election.

In wards formed in military units, at sanatoriums, holiday homes, hospitals and other stationary medical establishments as well as remote and inaccessible areas, ward committees may announce the poll closed as soon as all voters included in electoral registers have cast their ballots.

#### Article 36. Beginning of the poll

On election day the polling station shall be opened in the presence of at least two thirds of members of the ward committee. In their presence, the Chairman shall seal the ballot box, distribute ballot papers and electoral registers among the committee members, and announce the beginning of the poll. The total number of ballot papers shall be certified by a separate document.

#### Article 37. Identification of voters

On arriving at the polling station, a voter shall show his identity card to a member of the ward committee and put his signature in the electoral register. On doing so, he is issued a ballot paper.

Surnames of voters who have not been included in electoral registers for some reason shall be included into an appendix to the electoral register on the basis of a document identifying the voter's personality, citizenship and place of residence.

#### Article 38. Procedure of the poll

A voter shall fill in the ballot paper in a booth or a room for secret ballot. No other person except the voter may be present at this moment. A voter who cannot fill in the ballot paper himself may invite into the booth of room another person at his discretion, except members of the electoral committee.

During the poll, a voter shall cross out the names of the candidates he votes against.

A voter shall put the filled-in ballot paper into the ballot box.

At a voter's request, a spoiled ballot paper may be replaced with another one. Spoiled ballot papers shall be counted, stamped and kept separately.

A voter who has no possibility to remain in his constituency on election day may request a voting list from the ward committee in advance, fill it in and leave it in a sealed envelope with the ward committee. Upon receipt of the voting list, a voter shall put his signature in the electoral register. The form of the voting lists shall be specified by the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee.

In the event a voter cannot arrive at the polling station due to bad health or for some other reason, the ward committee, at his request, shall entrust committee members with arranging the poll in his place of residence.

#### Article 39. Counting votes at the polling station

Upon completion of the poll and before the ballot boxes are opened, the sealed envelopes containing voting lists shall be put into the ballot boxes in the presence of members of the ward committee. Unused ballot papers shall be counted and stamped by the ward committee.

Ballot boxes shall be opened by the ward committee after the committee Chairman has declared the poll closed. It is forbidden to open ballot boxes before the end of the poll.

The ward committee shall establish the total number of voters in the ward and the number of voters who received ballot papers and voting lists.

The ward committee shall count the votes separately for each constituency and each candidate standing for election to the respective Council of People's Deputies.

On the basis of ballot papers and voting lists put into ballot boxes, the committee (for each constituency within the limits of the given ward) shall establish:

the total number of voters who took part in the poll;

the number of votes cast for and against each candidate; the number of ballot papers and voting lists recognized as invalid.

The votes cast for the candidates included by voters in the ballot papers and voting lists at their own discretion are not counted.

Ballot papers and voting lists of unspecified form as well as those in which the surnames of more than one candidate were left during the poll shall be considered invalid. In the event of any doubts as to the authenticity of a ballot paper or a voting list, the matter shall be settled by the ward committee through voting.

The results of the poll are discussed at a meeting of the ward committee and entered in the minutes for each constituency separately. The minutes shall be signed by the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary and all members of the electoral committee and submitted to the respective district electoral committee.

#### Article 40. Summing up the results of the poll in a constituency

On the basis of the minutes submitted by ward committees, a district electoral committee shall establish:

the total number of voters in the constituency;  
the number of voters who have received ballot papers and voting lists; the number of voters who took part in the poll;

the number of votes cast for and against each candidate; the number of ballot papers and voting lists recognized as invalid.

The results of the poll in a constituency are established at a meeting of the electoral committee and entered in the minutes. The minutes shall be signed by the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary and all members of the committee, and submitted to the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee.

#### Article 41. Summing up the results of the election

On the basis of the minutes submitted by district electoral committees, the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committees shall establish:

the total number of voters in the province, district or city (town);

the number of voters who have received ballot papers and voting lists;

the number of voters who took part in the poll;

the number of votes cast for and against each candidate;

the total number of votes cast for each political party that has nominated candidates;

the number of ballot papers and voting lists recognized as invalid.

A candidate shall be considered elected if he has polled more than half the votes cast during the poll.

The election shall be considered a failure if it attracted less than half the voters included in electoral registers.

Election in a province, district, city, town, or in a separate constituency or ward may be recognized as invalid in the event of any violation that has affected the outcome of the poll. The decision recognizing the election as invalid shall be taken by the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee, and may be appealed against in a court of law within 10 days upon publication of election returns.

If the election in some wards is recognized as invalid by the respective provincial, district or city (town) committee, election returns in such wards shall be excluded from overall election returns, provided without them the election may still be considered valid.

The respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee shall compile a protocol on election returns and pass a resolution.

#### Article 42. Another round of the poll

If more than two candidates stood for election in a constituency, and none of them was elected, the district electoral committee shall take a decision on holding another round of the poll in the constituency on the two candidates who have polled the largest number of votes, and shall inform the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee and the voters thereof. Another round of the poll shall be held, within two weeks, with the observance of the present Law.

A candidate shall be considered elected if in the second round of the poll he receives more votes than the other candidate, provided that more than half the voters included in electoral registers took part in the poll, and the number of votes cast for this candidate exceeds the number of votes cast against him.

#### Article 43. Another round of election

Another round of election may be held in the following cases:

a) if election in a constituency is recognized as either a failure or invalid;

b) if the second round of the poll failed to determine the candidate elected;

c) if not more than two candidates stood for election in the constituency and neither was elected;

d) if the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee denied registration to the deputies for reasons specified in part 3 of Article 45 of the present Law.

Another round of election shall be held by the district electoral committee on the instruction from the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee. The respective provincial, district or city (town) committee may pass a decision on holding another round of election by a new district or ward committee. The poll shall take place in the same wards and with the same electoral registers that were compiled for the first round of election.

A person nominated and registered for election in the first round of election may not be nominated for the second round either in the same or any other constituency.

The second round of election shall be held not later than one month after the first round of election. Formation of electoral committees, registration of candidates and other undertakings shall proceed in the order prescribed by the present Law.

#### Article 44. Election of deputies instead of those withdrawn

In the event the respective Council of People's Deputies recognizes the powers of a deputy as invalid, as well as



in case of the recall of a deputy or termination of his powers before expiration of his term of office for another reason, a new election shall be held in the respective constituency within two months since the withdrawal of a deputy. The election shall be scheduled by the respective Council of People's Deputies at least one month before it is to be held, and shall be organized in compliance with the present Law. In this case, the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee is not formed. Its functions are fulfilled by the district electoral committee. The district electoral committee shall be held 25, and ward committees — 15 days before the election. Registration of candidates shall finish 15 days before the election.

In the event of a deputy's withdrawal less than 6 months before expiration of his term of office in the respective provincial, district or city (town) Council of People's Deputies, the election of a new deputy instead of the withdrawn one need not be held.

#### VIII. REGISTRATION OF DEPUTIES AND PUBLICATION OF ELECTION RETURNS

##### Article 45. Registration of deputies

On the basis of the minutes of district electoral committees, the respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee shall register the deputies elected and inform them thereof.

Persons listed in part 2 of Article 23 of the present Law who have been elected deputies to the respective provincial, district or city (town) Council of People's Deputies, shall notify in writing the respective provincial or district committee of their resignation from the posts incompatible with the status of a deputy.

Candidates from those political parties that have polled less than 5 per cent of the votes of all residents in the respective province, district or city (town) who took part in the poll, may not be registered as deputies of the respective provincial, district or city (town) Council of People's Deputies.

## Article 46. Publication of election returns

The respective provincial, district or city (town) electoral committee shall publish in the press the results of election to the provincial, district or city (town) Council of People's Deputies within 10 days. The list should be alphabetically arranged and contain the deputies' surnames, names, patronymics, dates of birth, party membership, posts (occupations), places of work and residence, as well as the names and numbers of relevant constituencies.

## IX. FINAL PROVISIONS

### Article 47. Identity card and badge of a deputy

Upon publication of the list of deputies of the respective Council; the district electoral committee shall supply the deputy elected in this constituency with a card confirming the fact of his election.

Upon confirmation of a deputy's powers by the respective Council of People's Deputies, the card confirming the fact of election is replaced with an identity card of a deputy of a provincial, district or city (town) Council of People's Deputies. A deputy is also supplied with a badge of a prescribed form.

### Article 48. Financing the election

The expenditures connected with preparation for and holding of election to provincial, district and city (town) Councils of People's Deputies shall be financed from the state funds of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is forbidden to finance candidates or render any financial assistance to them from any other sources.

Political parties, public associations, enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan may contribute means to the election fund on a voluntary basis. These means are received by provincial, district and city (town) electoral committees for their subsequent use in the course of the election campaign.

**Article 49. Responsibility for violating the Law on the Election of Deputies to Provincial, District, City (Town) Councils of People's Deputies**

Persons preventing voters, by violence, fraud, intimidation or in any other way, from exercising their right to elect, be elected and conduct canvassing, as well as members of electoral committees, other officials, representatives of political parties and bodies of self-government who forged election documents, deliberately falsified election returns, violated the secrecy of ballot or any other provision of the present Law, shall bear responsibility in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Persons who published or otherwise spread any false information about a candidate shall also be made answerable for it.

**President  
of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
I. KARIMOV**

*City of Tashkent  
May 5, 1994*

**RESOLUTION  
BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**ON PUTTING INTO FORCE THE LAW  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
ON THE ELECTION OF DEPUTIES  
TO PROVINCIAL, DISTRICT, CITY (TOWN)  
COUNCILS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES.**

The Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan has decreed as follows:

1. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan On the Election of Deputies to Provincial, District, City (Town) Councils of People's Deputies shall become effective as of the day of its publication.

2. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of October 20, 1989, On the Election of Deputies to Local Councils of People's Deputies of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall become null and void as of the day of scheduling the election to provincial, district, city and town Councils of People's Deputies of the new convocation.

Acting Chairman  
of the Supreme Council  
of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
E. KHALILOV

*City of Tashkent  
May 3, 1994*

# LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

## ON GUARANTEES OF CITIZENS' VOTING RIGHTS

Article 1. Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to participate in governing society and the state both directly and through their representatives. This right is exercised through their participation in referendums, as well as election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and representative bodies of authority.

Article 2. The voting rights of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, secured by the Constitution, the present Law and other legislative acts, are protected by the state.

Article 3. All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of origin, social and property status, race, nationality, sex, education, language, religion and occupation, have equal voting rights.

Article 4. All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to elect and be elected.

Citizens who have achieved the age of 18 are eligible for vote. Each voter has one vote.

Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have achieved the age of 35 are eligible for election to the post of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Citizens who have reached the age of 25 by election day are eligible for election to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 21 by election day are eligible for election to local representative bodies of authority.

Article 5. Any direct or indirect restriction of citizens' voting right is impermissible, with the exception of cases specified by election laws.

Article 6. All voters, regardless of the place of their stay, are guaranteed the right to take direct part in referendums, as well election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and representative bodies of authority.

Article 7. All voters enjoy freedom of will and secrecy of ballot. By arranging the poll in specially equipped premises, ward electoral committees give citizens a possibility of a free and secret vote.

Any control over the will of voters is impermissible.

Article 8. All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who have reached the age of 18 by election day and reside either permanently or temporarily on the territory of the respective constituency, have the right to be included in electoral registers.

Each voter may be included only into one electoral register.

Article 9. Voters shall be given a possibility to familiarize themselves in advance with electoral registers at the polling station.

Article 10. A voter has the right to inform the ward committee of an error in electoral registers. Within 24 hours, the ward committee must verify his statement, and either correct the error or issue a reference to the applicant on a justified decline of his statement.

Article 11. A voter who has not been included into electoral registers for some reason, shall be included into a register by the ward committee on the basis of a document identifying his personality.

Article 12. A voter has the right to canvass in favour or against the decisions submitted for a referendum, as well as candidates standing for the presidency and for election to representative bodies of authority.

Voters have the right to engage in public activity through meetings, conferences and demonstration held in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 13. Bodies of state authority are obliged to provide voters with equipped premises as well as the necessary reference materials and information for holding election meetings. Voters shall be informed in advance about the time and place of meetings and conferences.

Article 14. Election campaigns shall be given broad publicity. A voter has the right, in the course of the election campaign, to seek, obtain and disseminate information related to the delimitation of constituencies and wards, composition of electoral committees, location and time of work of these committees, results of registration of candidates, the poll and the election.

Resolutions of respective electoral committees on delimitation of constituencies and wards, composition of electoral committees, as well as the results of registration of candidates, the poll and the election, shall be published in the press.

Article 15. Voters have the right to familiarize themselves with programmes of the future activities of political parties and independent candidates taking part in the election.

Article 16. Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who have the voting right and are not members of a political party, candidates standing for election or their proxies, may be members of electoral committees.

Article 17. On election day, a voter is entitled to a new ballot paper instead of the spoiled one. The new ballot paper is issued by the respective ward electoral committee.

Article 18. Voters who have no possibility to remain in the place of their residence on election day may vote in advance.

Upon a voter's request, the respective ward committee shall issue him a voting list of the specified form containing the relevant data on the candidates for election. A voter may leave the filled-in voting list in a sealed envelope with any member of the ward committee.

Article 19. Voters who have no possibility to arrive at the polling station due to bad health or for some other reason have the right to request the ward committee to arrange the poll in their place of residence.

Article 20. A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan is guaranteed legal protection of his voting rights and a possibility to appeal in a court of law against illegal acts of electoral committees, state bodies, officials or public associations.

Article 21. Any attempt, by violence, fraud, intimidation or in any other way, to prevent citizens from

exercising their right to elect and be elected, participating in a referendum or canvassing, as well as the forging of documents, deliberately wrong count of votes or any other violation of the laws on the referendum, election of the President, and election of representative bodies of authority, entail amenability in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

President  
of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
**I. KARIMOV**

*City of Tashkent*  
*May 3, 1994*



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О ВЫБОРАХ**

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