

Date Printed: 01/05/2009

JTS Box Number: IFES_17
Tab Number: 2
Document Title: GUIDE TO THE ELECTIONS DECEMBER 1993
Document Date: 1993
Document Country: SER
Document Language: ENG
IFES ID: EL00307



* 1 2 E B B 5 3 7 - 9 4 0 D - 4 D 9 7 - A 0 B 6 - 2 4 8 9 8 7 5 D D A 2 3 *

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

low/SER/1493/002/eng

GUIDE
TO THE
ELECTIONS

GUIDE TO THE ELECTIONS

December 1993

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

GUIDE TO THE ELECTIONS

F Clifton White Resource Center
International Foundation for Election Systems

December 1993

Esteemed Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before you is a collection of all relevant document concerning the early elections in the Republic of Serbia. It includes the decrees dissolving the National Parliament of Serbia and scheduling early Parliament elections, the laws regarding the election of Parliament Members and electoral districts for Parliament elections, instructions for the implementation of the law on the election of Parliament Members, data concerning the number of voters in various electoral district, as well as the regulations on the media behavior during the electoral campaign defined by the majority of parties taking part in the elections.

The publisher's intention was to alleviate the work of foreign correspondents and observers that will follow the parliamentary elections in Serbia. We also believe that the study of all these documents will allow an objective evaluation of the sense and the character of the early elections.

We are aware of the fact that the international community is watching closely and evaluating the course of the elections campaign in Serbia. This brochure should enable all sides to base their evaluation of the electoral regulations on facts and documents and not on apriori positions having no grounds. We also believe that the analyses and evaluations must not be burdened with preconceived stands, and that all considerations should be critical but objective - unbiased ideologically.

The Republic of Serbia is determined to be fully open for critical and competent international opinion concerning the forthcoming elections. We therefore expect that numerous international media will objectively cover all the phases of the elections, and that this collection of official documents will truly enable them to carry out their assignment competently.

Ministry of Information of the
Republic of Serbia

INTERNATIONAL
INFORMATION

CONTENTS

PRESIDENTIAL DECISION TO DISOLVE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	5
DECISION TO SCHEDULE ELECTIONS FOR THE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	7
LAW ON ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES	9
LAW ON ELECTORAL DISTRICTS FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	53
INSTRUCTIONS ON CARRYING OUT THE LAW ON ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES AND THE LAW ON ELECTING THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC	57
DATA ON THE NUMBER OF VOTERS IN THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	69
RULES OF CONDUCT FOR THE MASS MEDIA IN THE EARLY ELECTIONS	71
GUIDE THROUGH THE POLITICAL PARTIES OF SERBIA	77

Based on Article 89 paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, I hereby enact this

DECISION

The National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia elected on December 20th 1992 is dissolved.

no. 15/93
Belgrade, October 20, 1993

The President
of the Republic of Serbia
Slobodan Milošević

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, no. 83 - October 20, 1993)

Based on Article 89 of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia and Article 28 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia no. 22/93), I hereby enact this

DECISION
TO SCHEDULE ELECTIONS FOR THE
REPRESENTATIVES TO THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

1. I hereby schedule elections for representatives to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia to be held on December 19, 1993.

2. The period for election activities shall begin on October 21, 1993.

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

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

RS no. 86
Belgrade, October 20, 1993

National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia

President of the Assembly
Dr. Zoran Arandjelović

LAW ON ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES

I BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

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

Article 3

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

Article 4

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

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

Article 5

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

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

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

Article 6

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

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

Article 9

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

Article 10

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

II SUFFRAGE

Article 11

Suffrage as used in this Law includes the right of citizens to the following, in the manner and according to procedures determined by this Law: to elect and to be elected; to nominate candidates and to be nominated as candidates; to decide on candidates nominated and on electoral lists; to publicly put questions to the candidates nominated; to be informed on time, truthfully, completely and objectively about the programs and activities of the submitters of electoral lists and the candidates on those lists, as well as to make use of other rights foreseen by this Law.

Article 12

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

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

Article 13

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

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

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

III ELECTORAL ROLLS

Article 14

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

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

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

Article 15

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

A voter can be enlisted into only one electoral roll.

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

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

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

Article 16

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

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

Article 17

The electoral roll shall be kept in volumes.

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

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

Article 18

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

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

When electoral rolls are kept in the manner described in paragraph 1 of this Article, a list of names can be kept in addition

to the electoral roll, which shall list the voters according to their place of domicile.

Article 19

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

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

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

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

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

Article 20

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

Article 21

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 22

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

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

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

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

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

Article 23

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

Article 25

After conclusion of the electoral roll, enlistments, removals, modifications, amendments and corrections of the electoral roll

are published on the basis of decisions of the competent municipal court in extrajudicial procedure.

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

Article 26

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

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

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

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

Article 27

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

IV CALLING FOR ELECTIONS

Article 28

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

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

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

Article 29

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

Article 30

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

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

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

Article 31

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

V AUTHORITIES CARRYING OUT THE ELECTIONS

1. Status of the authorities

Article 32

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

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

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

Article 33

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

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

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

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

Article 34

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

Article 35

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

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

Article 36

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

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

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

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

2. Electoral commissions

Article 37

Electoral commissions are:

- 1) the Republic Electoral Commission;

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

Article 38

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 39

The Republic Electoral Commission shall:

- 1) oversee the legality of the elections;

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

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

Article 40

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

Article 41

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

The electoral commission shall have a secretary, appointed by the Republic Electoral Commission, who shall partici-

pate in the work of the electoral commission without the right to participate in decisionmaking.

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

The electoral commission shall, within 48 hours of the proclamation of an electoral list, determine which submitters of electoral lists fulfill the conditions for delegating their representatives to the expanded makeup of the electoral commission.

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

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

Article 42

The electoral commission shall:

- 1) oversee the legality of the elections in the electoral district;
- 2) organize the technical preparations for the elections;
- 3) determine and advertise the polling places;
- 4) form polling boards and appoint the presidents and members of the polling boards;
- 5) determine the number of ballots for each polling place, stamp them, and together with an authorized extract from the electoral roll, hand them over in notarized procedure to the polling boards;
- 6) determine whether electoral lists have been compiled and filed in accordance with this Law;
- 7) make rulings on the proclamation of electoral lists;
- 8) determine the results of voting in each electoral district, as well as the number of votes for each electoral list;

- 9) determine the number of mandates belonging to each electoral list;
- 10) submit a report on the outcome of the election to the Republic Electoral Commission;
- 11) submit data to the authorities responsible for gathering and processing statistical data;
- 12) perform other duties foreseen by this Law.

3. Polling boards

Article 43

The permanent makeup of a polling board consists of: the president and at least two members, while the expanded makeup includes one representative of each submitter of an electoral list who has put forward candidates for at least three quarters of the total number of representatives to be chosen in the electoral district, and at most two joint representatives of other submitters of electoral lists in that electoral district.

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

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

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

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

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

Article 44

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

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

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

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

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

Article 45

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

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

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

VI ELECTORAL LIST

1. Candidacy

Article 46

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

Article 47

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

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

Article 48

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

Article 49

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

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

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

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

Article 50

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

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

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

2. Name, confirmation and proclamation of electoral lists

Article 51

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

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

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

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

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

Article 52

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

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

Article 53

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

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

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

Article 54

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

The required documentation shall accompany the electoral list, comprising:

- 1) certificate of suffrage for every candidate on the electoral list, stating the candidate's name and surname, date of birth, profession and personal number;
- 2) a written statement by the candidates in which they accept candidacy;
- 3) certificate of residence for the candidates;
- 4) written statement of agreement by the carrier of the list.

Article 55

The electoral commission shall proclaim an electoral list of a political party (party electoral list), of two or more political parties (coalition electoral list), or of a group of citizens (electoral list of a group of citizens) upon receipt of the electoral list and the required accompanying documentation.

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

Article 56

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

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

If the electoral commission finds that the electoral list contains deficiencies foreseen by this Law, or that the deficiencies of the electoral list have not been removed, it shall, within

the next 48 hours, take a decision refusing the proclamation of the electoral list.

3. General electoral list

Article 57

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

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

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

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

Article 58

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

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

Article 59

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

Organizations described in paragraph 1 of this Article are not allowed, under any circumstances whatsoever, to enable the presentation of candidates and the exposition and explanation

of programs of submitters of electoral lists in the commercial, entertainment or any other program.

Article 60

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

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

Article 61

Representatives of radio and television broadcasting organizations whose founder is the Republic of Serbia, representatives of the Government and representatives of the political parties which intend to take part in the elections shall by accord determine the number and duration of the broadcasts for equal presentation.

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

Article 62

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

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

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

VIII CARRYING OUT OF THE ELECTIONS

1. Polling places

Article 63

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

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

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

Article 64

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

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

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

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

Article 65

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

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

Article 66

Every voter must vote personally.

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

Voting is secret.

Voting shall be performed on stamped ballots.

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

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

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

Article 67

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

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

Article 68

If there is a disturbance of order at the polling place, the polling board may interrupt voting until order is restored. The reasons for interruption of voting, and its duration, shall be entered in the minutes of the polling board.

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

Article 69

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

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

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

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

If the rules from paragraphs 1 through 4 of this Article have been infringed, a complaint can be filed with the electoral com-

mission, which shall then decide whether voting at that polling place shall be repeated.

2. Election materials

Article 70

The ballot shall contain:

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

Article 71

Ballots shall be prepared and stamped by the electoral commission.

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

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

All ballots shall be printed at one location.

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

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

Article 72

The electoral commission is bound to prepare the electoral materials for every polling board on time, specially an adequate number of ballots, the electoral lists, the extracts from the elec-

toral roll, the certificates of suffrage, special and official envelopes for voting, as well as the form for the minutes of the polling board.

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

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

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

Article 73

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

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

Article 74

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

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

Article 75

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

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

Article 76

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

3. Voting**Article 77**

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

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

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

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

Article 78

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

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

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

Article 79

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

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

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

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

Article 80

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

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

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

Article 81

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

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

Article 82

A voter who is not able to vote by himself at the polling place (a blind, disabled or illiterate person) has the right to bring with him a person who shall mark the ballot, that is, perform the voting procedure, according to his instructions.

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

Article 83

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 84

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

On the basis of data supplied by the authorities keeping electoral rolls on the voters described in paragraph 1 of this Article, the electoral commission is bound to make and authorize separate extracts from the electoral roll for these voters, and, together with the necessary number of stamped ballots, general electoral lists and special and official envelopes, to deliver them to the military units and military institutions in which these voters are.

After the voter described in paragraph 1 of this Article has voted, he shall enclose his ballot in a special envelope, which shall be sealed in his presence by applying stamp on sealing wax. Then the closed envelope containing the ballot shall be placed in an official envelope, which the authorities responsible

for carrying out the elections in military units and military institutions shall seal in front of him.

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

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

Article 85

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

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

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

Article 86

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

Article 87

Voters who, as members of the crew of river boats of the merchant navy, find themselves outside of territorial waters on the day of voting, voters working in diplomatic or consular offices of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad and members of their families who live abroad, shall vote on the ship or in the diplomatic or consular office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 88

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

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

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

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

Article 89

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

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

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

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

IX DETERMINING AND PUBLISHING OF THE ELECTION RESULTS

1. Determining of election results

Article 90

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 91

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

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

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

Article 92

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

Article 93

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

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

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

Article 94

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

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

Article 95

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

Article 96

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

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

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

mandates corresponding to the number of largest quotients it has.

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

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

Article 97

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

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

Article 98

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

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

2. Publishing of the results of the election

Article 99

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

- 1) number of voters entered into the electoral roll;
- 2) number of voters who voted at the polling places;

- 3) number of voters who voted outside the polling places;
- 4) total number of voters who voted;
- 5) number of ballots received;
- 6) number of unused ballots;
- 7) number of used ballots;
- 8) number of null and void ballots;
- 9) number of valid ballots;
- 10) number of votes gathered by individual electoral lists;
- 11) number of mandates won by individual electoral lists.

Article 100

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

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

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

Article 101

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

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

Article 102

1. Termination of mandate

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

- 1) if he leaves the political party on whose list he was elected representative;
- 2) if he resigns;
- 3) if the National Assembly is dissolved in accordance with the Constitution;
- 4) if he has been convicted, by finally binding court decision, to an unconditional prison sentence of not less than six months;
- 5) if he has been stripped, by finally binding court decision, of his business capacity;
- 6) if he takes over a function or position which are, according to the terms of this Law, incompatible with the function of representative;
- 7) if he loses his citizenship;
- 8) if he is no longer domiciled on the territory of the Republic of Serbia;
- 9) if the representative dies.

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

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

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

Article 103

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

Article 104

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

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

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

Article 105

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

Repeated elections are called by the electoral commission.

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

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

Article 106

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

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

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

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

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

XI PROTECION OF SUFFRAGE

Article 107

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

Article 108

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

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

Article 109

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

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

Article 110

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

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

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

Article 111

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

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

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

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

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

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

XII EXPENSES OF CARRYING OUT OF ELECTIONS

Article 112

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

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

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

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

XIII PUNITIVE PROVISIONS

Article 113

A member of the Republic Electoral Commission, or a member of the electoral commission of the electoral district, or

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

Article 114

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

- 1) illegally omitting a person from the electoral roll or removing a person from said roll with the intention of preventing him from voting in the election for representatives;
- 2) using force, serious threat, bribe or other manner of compulsion in order to force another person not to vote in the election for representatives, or to vote for a particular electoral list, or not to vote for a particular electoral list.

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

Article 115

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

- 1) taking a voter to account after the elections because of voting, or asking a voter to state how he has voted or why he has not voted;
- 2) voting instead of a voter and using his name in the elections for representatives, or voting in the same elections two or more times;
- 3) destroying, damaging, sequestering or hiding during the elections for representatives a marked ballot or any of the electoral documents or any object intended for the elections or for voting.

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

Article 116

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

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

Article 117

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

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

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

Article 118

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

Article 119

If organizations described in Articles 61 and 62 of this Law do not carry out their obligations set down in this Law, or enable the presentation of candidates contrary to Article 59, paragraph

2 of this Law, they shall be fined for this violation from 300,000 to 500,000 dinars.

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

Article 120

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

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

Article 121

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

XIV TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 122

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

Article 123

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

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

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

Article 124

The supervisory board shall:

- 1) follow preelection activities and point out possible irregularities in the acts of political parties, candidates and other participants in the electoral procedure;
- 2) control the activities of the mass media on carrying out the terms of this Law regarding the ensuring of equal conditions for the presentation of submitters of electoral lists and candidates from the electoral lists;
- 3) suggest measures for respecting the equality of candidates in the presentation of their programs;
- 4) address the public to safeguard the moral integrity of a candidate's character;
- 5) warn of acts of political parties, administrative bodies, candidates and the mass media which hinder the electoral campaign and jeopardize the equal rights of all candidates.

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

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

Article 125

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

The Republic Electoral Commission shall adopt the acts foreseen by this Law, and shall name the members of the

electoral commissions of the electoral districts at the latest five days from the day of appointment of its members.

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

Article 126

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

Article 127

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

Article 128

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

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

- 1) one third, as advance payment upon registration of electoral lists, going to political parties which nominate at least 75%, and groups of citizens who nominate at least 50% of the total number of representatives being chosen in that electoral district, proportional to the number of candidates nominated;
- 2) the balance of the sum shall go to submitters of lists which have been confirmed; in proportion to the total number of candidates registered.

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

Article 129

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

Article 130

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

Article 131

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

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

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

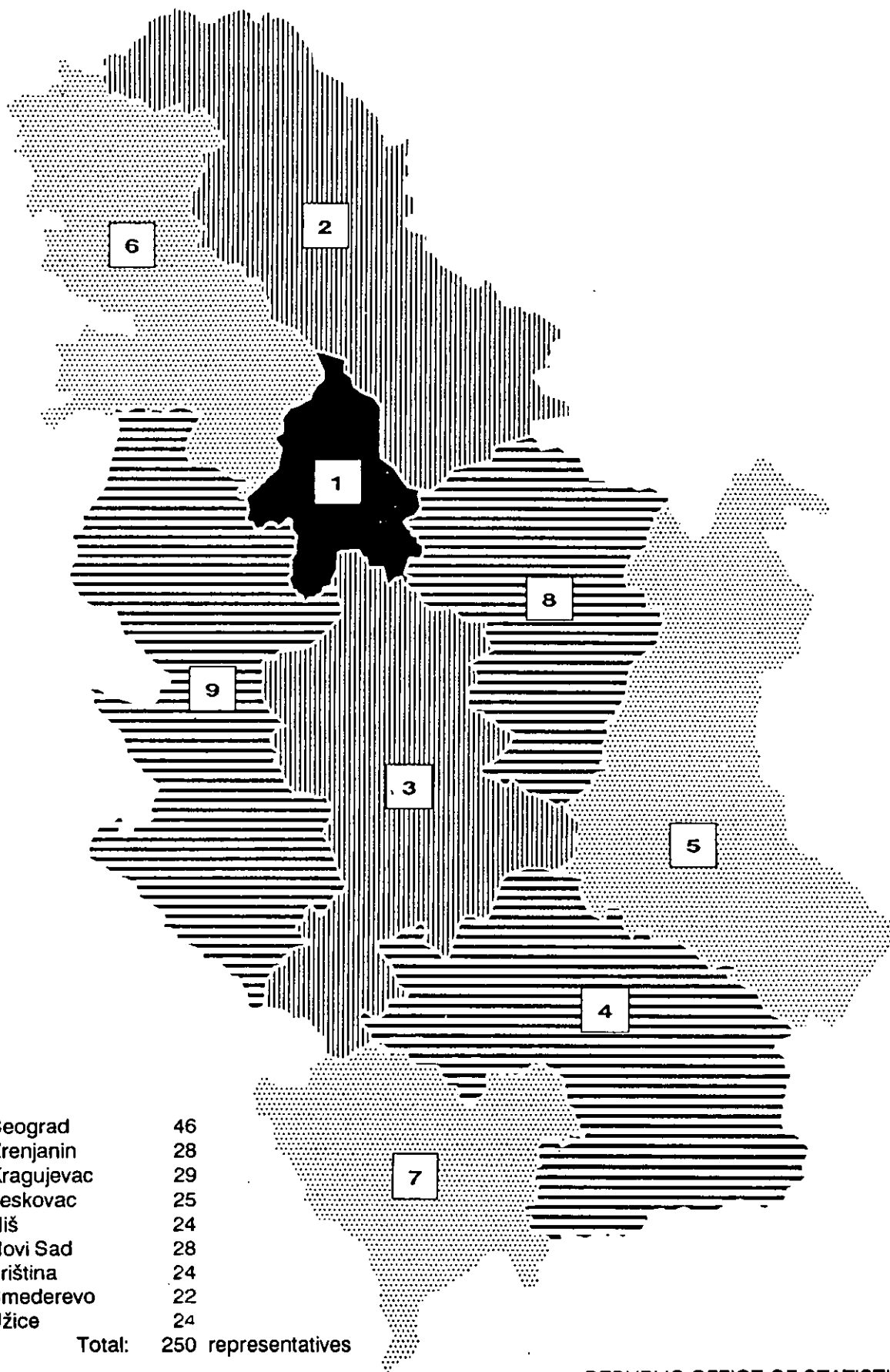
Ord.no.of el.dist.	Name and seat el. dist.	Territory or area forwhich is being created rep. dist.	No.of rep.
1	2	3	4
1. Beograd		Barajevo; Voždovac; Vračar; Grocka; Zvezdara; Zemun; Lazarevac; Mladenovac; Novi Beograd; Obrenovac; Palilula; Rakovica; Savski Venac; Sopot; Stari grad; Čukarica;	46
2. Zrenjanin		Ada; Alibunar; Bela Crkva; Bečej; Vršac; Žabalj; Žitište; Zrenjanin; Kanjiža; Kikinda; Kovačica; Kovin; Nova Crnja; Novi Bečej; Novi Kneževac; Opovo; Pančevo; Plandište; Senta; Sečanj; Srbobran; Temerin; Titel; Čoka;	24
3. Kragujevac		Arandjelovac; Aleksandrovac; Batočina; Brus; Vrnjačka Banja; Gornji Milanovac; Knić; Kragujevac; Kraljevo; Kruševac; Lapovo; Lučani; Novi Pazar; Rača; Raška; Rekovac; Topola; Trstenik; Tutin; Čačak;	29

4. Leskovac	Blace; Bojnik; Bosilegrad; Bujanovac; Vladičin Han; Vlasotince; Vitina; Vranje; Vučitrn; Gnjilane; Žitoradja; Zvečan; Zubin Potok; Kosovska Kamenica; Kosovska Mitrovica; Kuršumlija; Lebane; Leposavić; Leskovac; Medvedja; Podujevo; Preševo; Prokuplje; Surdulica; Trgovište; Crna Trava;	25
5. Niš	Aleksinac; Babušnica; Bela Palanka; Boljevac; Bor; Gadžin Han; Dimitrovgrad; Doljevac; Zaječar; Kladovo; Knjaževac; Majdanpek; Merošina; Negotin; Niš; Piroć; Svrlijig; Sokobanja;	24
6. Novi Sad	Apatin; Bač; Bačka Palanka; Bačka Topola; Bački Petrovac; Beočin; Vrbas; Indjija; Irig; Kula; Mali Idoš; Novi Sad; Odžaci; Pećinci; Ruma; Sremska Mitrovica; Sremski Karlovc; Sombor; Stara Pazova; Subotica; Šid;	32
7. Priština	Glogovac; Gora; Dečani; Djakovica; Istok; Kačanik; Klina; Kosovo polje; Lipljan; Novo Brdo; Obilić; Orahovac; Peć; Prizren; Priština; Srbica; Suva Reka; Uroševac; Štimlje; Štrpce;	24
8. Smederevo	Varvarin, Velika Plana; Veliko Gradište; Golubac; Despotovac; Žabari; Žagubica; Kučevo; Malo Crniće; Paraćin; Petrovac; Požarevac; Ražanj; Svetozarevo; Svilajnac; Smederevo; Smederevska Palanka; Čičevac; Čuprija;	22
9. Užice	Arilje; Bajina Bašta; Bogatić; Vladimirci; Valjevo; Ivanjica; Kosjerić; Koceljeva; Krupanj; Lajkovac; Loznica; Ljig; Ljubovija; Mali Zvornik; Mionica; Nova Varoš; Osečina; Požega; Priboj; Prijepolje; Sjenica; Ub; Užice; Čajetina; Šabac.	24

Article 3

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

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
MAP OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 19. 12.1993.



1. Beograd	46
2. Zrenjanin	28
3. Kragujevac	29
4. Leskovac	25
5. Niš	24
6. Novi Sad	28
7. Priština	24
8. Smederevo	22
9. Užice	24
Total:	250 representatives

On the basis of Article 39 of the Law on Electing Representatives (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, no. 79/92) and Article 1 of the Law on Electing the President of the Republic (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, nos. 1/90 and 79/92) the Republic Electoral Commission, at its session of November 7th, 1992, has adopted these

INSTRUCTIONS^{*)} ON CARRYING OUT THE LAW ON ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES AND THE LAW ON ELECTING THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

I BASIC PROVISIONS

These instructions further define the execution of particular activities from the Law on Electing Representatives and the Law on Electing the President of the Republic, the forms and other material for carrying out electoral activities, the arrangement of polling places and behaviour at polling places, voting procedures for the disabled and for people prevented from coming to their polling places, keeping of statistical data on carrying out the elections, distribution of electoral materials and other matters relating to the elections.

II CONTENTS, FORM, AND MANNER OF CERTIFICATION OF EXTRACTS FROM THE ELECTORAL ROLLS

1. The body authorized for keeping the electoral roll shall make a certified extract from the electoral rolls for each polling place.

2. The extracts from the electoral roll shall contain: ordinal number, surname and name, sex, year of birth, domicile (street and house number, village, hamlet, habitation) and remarks.

3. The extracts from the electoral roll shall be certified so that the last page of each volume of the electoral roll shall contain data on the conclusion of the electoral roll, especially the number of pages of the roll, the number of inscribed voters, the date of

*) Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, nos. 81/92 and 87/93.

its conclusion, as well as the stamp, signature and seal of the authorized body.

4. For pollings taking place simultaneously in the same premises and conducted by one polling board, as many extracts from the electoral roll shall be issued as there are pollings.

5. The extracts from the electoral rolls shall be delivered to the electoral commission within 24 hours of the adopting the decision on concluding the electoral roll.

III ARRANGEMENT OF POLLING PLACES AND BEHAVIOUR AT POLLING PLACES

1. The polling place shall have its name and sign prominently displayed. The coat of arms and flag of the state may be displayed at the polling place, as well as the decisions on determining polling places and naming polling boards, lists of candidates and rules of conduct at the polling place. At the polling place and within a distance of 50 metres of the polling place the symbols of parties and other political organizations or other propaganda material may not be displayed.

2. Polling places shall be determined in such a manner that 2500 voters may vote at each one.

3. Before the opening of the polling place, the polling board shall confirm the validity of the election materials, and, just before the start of polling, insert the control sheet into the ballot box. Authorized representatives of the submitters of candidate proposals have the right to attend the opening of the polling places and the checking of the election materials.

4. Voting for representatives and for the President of the Republic shall be carried out simultaneously and on the same premises, and shall be conducted by one polling board. The identity of the person voting shall be determined by their personal identity cards, or other documents on the basis of which the identity of the person voting may be established.

5. Persons who at that time have no rights and duties at the polling place may not stay at the polling place. At the polling place, the voter is bound to follow the instructions of the polling board and to leave the polling place immediately after voting. Weapons or other dangerous objects which may threaten the security of people and property may not be carried to the polling place, and alcoholic beverages may not be brought to the polling place or partaken of there.

6. The electoral list shall be displayed at the polling place in such a format which shall make possible the easy and legible display of all lists of candidates proclaimed by the electoral commission, with the names of the candidates. The electoral list, in an adequate format, shall also be displayed at the place where voting is carried out.

7. The polling board is bound to secure an adequate place for foreign observers following the elections, so that they may monitor the course of voting and have insight into the work of the polling board.

8. Representatives of the submitters of candidate proposals shall be allowed to follow the course of voting and to the determination of results of voting and to have full insight into the work of the polling board.

Representatives of the submitters of candidate proposals may not hinder the voters or the work of the polling board. They are bound to follow the decisions of the polling board on keeping order and voting at the polling place.

Representatives of the submitters of candidate proposals may submit their objections orally only to the president of the polling board. If the polling board does not endorse their complaint, they may object in writing to the electoral commission of the electoral district. The objections of the representatives of submitters of candidate proposals and the decisions of the polling boards on them shall be entered into the minutes of the polling boards.

IV MANNER OF VOTING OF VOTERS OUTSIDE THE POLLING PLACE

1. A voter who is not able to vote at the polling place (disabled or prevented person) shall notify the polling board of this.

In such a case, the polling board shall deliver to this person, through its representatives, a certified ballot, a joint electoral list, a separate envelope for the marked ballot and the certificate of electoral suffrage, all in an official envelope.

After the voter votes in this manner, he shall enclose the ballot in a special envelope which shall be sealed with seal and sealing wax by members of the polling board in his presence, and then placed, together with the certificate of electoral suffrage, in an official envelope. The members of the polling board shall

then, in the presence of the voter, seal the official envelope in the manner described above.

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

2. Voters who are at this time doing their military service or are on military exercises, or are on duty in units or institutions of the Army of Yugoslavia, shall vote in those units or institutions.

On the basis of data supplied by the body keeping the electoral roll of voters described in Paragraph 1 of this Article, the electoral commission is bound to make and certify special extracts from the electoral roll for these voters, and, together with the required number of certified ballots, joint electoral lists, necessary certificates of electoral suffrage and special and official envelopes, to deliver them to the military units and military institutions where these voters are, at the latest 72 hours before the day of holding the elections.

After the voters described in Paragraph 1 of this Article have voted, they shall enclose the ballot in a special envelope, which shall be sealed in his presence with seal on sealing wax. Then the sealed envelope with the ballot together with the certificate of electoral suffrage shall be placed into an official envelope which shall be sealed in the voter's presence by the body responsible for conducting the elections in the military unit or military institution.

The body responsible for conducting the elections in the military unit or military institution shall deliver the sealed official envelopes to the electoral commission. Voters who on the day of holding the elections are on schooling in military schools outside the place in which they have been entered into the electoral roll may vote by letter.

The military schools shall address to the polling board of the polling place at which the inmates of these schools have been entered into the extracts from the electoral roll a request for the polling board to deliver to them a notification of polling, ballot, joint electoral list, special envelope for the ballot, certificate of electoral suffrage and official envelope.

After the voter - inmate of the military school has voted, he shall enclose the ballot in a special envelope. The closed enve-

lope with the ballot and the certificate of electoral suffrage shall be placed in the official envelope, which the military schools shall send by mail to the polling board of the polling place at which these voters have been entered into the extracts from the electoral roll.

3. Voters who on the day of holding the elections are working or attending school in the country, but outside the place in which they have been entered into the extracts from the electoral roll, may vote by letter.

Voters described in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall address to the polling board of the polling place at which they have been entered into the extracts from the electoral roll a request that said polling board should deliver to them notification of voting, ballot, joint electoral list, a special envelope for the ballot, certificate of electoral suffrage and an official envelope.

After the voter described in Paragraph 1 of this Article has voted, he shall enclose the ballot in a special envelope. He shall then place the closed envelope with the ballot together with the certificate of electoral suffrage in the official envelope, which he shall send by mail to the polling board described in Paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. Voters who are crew members of seagoing and river merchant ships sailing under the flag of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and are on the day of holding the elections outside the territorial waters of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and voters who are employed in diplomatic or consular offices of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad as well as members of their families who live abroad, shall vote on board the ship or in the diplomatic or consular office.

Conditions for voting for persons described in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided for by the competent federal ministry.

Based on data provided by the body keeping the electoral roll for voters described in Paragraph 1 of this Article, the electoral commission is bound to make and certify special extracts from the electoral roll for these voters, and, together with the required number of certified ballots, joint electoral lists, necessary certificates of electoral suffrage and special and official envelopes, deliver them to the ship or office.

For the purpose of conducting polling on board ship or in the diplomatic or consular office, the senior member of the ship

or office shall form a polling board from among the members of the voting body on board ship or in the office.

After the voter described in Paragraph 1 of this Article has voted, he shall enclose the ballot in a special envelope. He shall then place the closed envelope with the ballot together with the certificate of electoral suffrage into the official envelope, which shall be sealed in his presence.

The body responsible for conducting voting on board ship or in the diplomatic or consular office shall without delay deliver to the electoral commission the sealed official envelopes.

5. Persons who are in custody or are serving a prison sentence may vote by letter.

Based on the data provided by the body which keeps the electoral roll for voters described in Paragraph 1 of this Article, the electoral commission is bound to make and certify special extracts from the electoral roll for these voters and, together with the required number of certified ballots, joint electoral lists, necessary certificates of electoral suffrage and special and official envelopes, to deliver them to the institution for serving prison sentences in which these voters are.

After the voter described in Paragraph 1 of this Article has voted, he shall enclose the ballot in a special envelope. Then he shall place the closed envelope with the ballot together with the certificate of electoral suffrage in the official envelope, which shall be sealed in his presence by a member of the polling board.

V PUBLICATION OF THE JOINT ELECTORAL LIST

The electoral commission of the electoral district shall publish the joint electoral list in all mass media whose founders are the republic, a province, a city or a municipality.

The joint electoral list shall be published by the electoral commission so that the citizens in the electoral districts should be as well acquainted as possible with all the proclaimed electoral lists and the names of the candidates.

VI MONITORING OF THE ELECTIONS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The work of bodies charged with conducting the elections may be attended by authorized representatives of international organizations and foreign states.

1. Interested representatives of foreign states and competent international organizations and nongovernmental institutions who wish to follow the elections in the Republic of Serbia should submit a request to attend the elections to the Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The request should contain: the name of the state, or organization or institution from which the representative is coming, the number of representatives and composition of their delegation, their aim and the duration of their stay.

2. The Republic Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the day after receiving the request for attendance at the elections by foreign observers, shall deliver said request to the Republic Electoral Commission which is responsible for issuing official authorizations to representatives of foreign observers, on the basis of which they may attend the elections.

Persons described in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the electoral commission with an identity card containing the name and surname of the person, the name of the country from which he comes, or of the organization or institution he belongs to, which the persons shall be bound to wear in visible manner.

3. The polling board shall ensure conditions for unhindered following of the elections for the representatives of foreign observers.

The representatives of foreign observers are bound to follow the instruction on keeping order at the polling places.

4. The Republic Electoral Commission, on the proposal of bodies charged with conducting the elections, may revoke the authorization and identity card issued to a representative of a foreign observer if he does not comply with the instructions on keeping order at the polling place.

5. The polling board shall note in its minutes the presence of representatives of foreign observers at the polling place.

VII STANDARDS FOR ELECTORAL MATERIALS AND TECHNICAL CONDITIONS FOR CARRYING OUT ELECTORAL ACTIVITIES

The standards for electoral materials and technical conditions for carrying out electoral activities are as follows:

- a) Premises for voting

The premises for voting must be large enough to ensure the unhindered work of the polling board, the placing of screens or cabins for unhindered marking of ballots and secrecy of voting, place for persons following the voting and place for determining the results of voting.

The premises for voting should, as a rule, be in the seat of the polling place.

b) The ballot box

The ballot box should be of usual dimensions, made from hard material (wood, plastic or other adequate material) and should ensure the safety and secrecy of the ballots.

A copy of the ballot being used shall be placed on the ballot box.

The ballot box shall be sealed with seal on sealing wax in the presence of voters, after the control sheet has been inserted.

c) The ballot

The ballot shall be legibly printed, and shall contain all the data from the confirmed list of candidates and shall be certified with the stamp of the electoral commission of the electoral district.

All ballots must be of the same colour and format. The number of ballots shall be determined by the electoral commission. The reserve number of ballots shall be determined by the Republic Electoral Commission.

In parts of the territory of the Republic of Serbia inhabited by members of national minorities, the forms necessary for exercising electoral suffrage shall be printed in the Serbian language, in Cyrillic script, and, underneath, in the languages of the national minorities which are in official use in the municipality which is part of the electoral district.

The forms shall be filled out in the Serbian language, in Cyrillic, and, besides the Serbian language, they may also be filled out in the languages of the national minorities.

The ballots shall be printed in one centre, under the control of the Republic Electoral Commission.

d) The seal

The seal of the electoral commission, which shall be made according to the Law, shall contain the name of the Republic of Serbia, of the electoral commission and electoral district, and the coat of arms of the Republic of Serbia.

The manufacture of the seals is the responsibility of the Republic Electoral Commission.

The text on the seal shall be written out in the Serbian language, in Cyrillic script.

In parts of the territory of the Republic of Serbia which are inhabited by members of national minorities, the text of the seal shall also be written out in the languages of the national minorities which are in official use in the municipality which is part of the electoral district.

VIII FORMS FOR CARRYING OUT ELECTORAL ACTIVITIES

Particular activities in the electoral procedure shall be carried out using forms which make up an integral part of these Instructions.

IX STATISTICAL MONITORING OF THE ELECTIONS

Statistical monitoring of the elections is conducted in order to gather data on the elections for representatives and elections for President of the Republic on prescribed forms which make up an integral part of these Instructions.

Statistical analysis of this data shall be carried out by the Republic Office of Statistics, based on the prescribed forms, delivered by the Republic Electoral Commission.

X TURNING OVER OF DOCUMENTS TO THE REPUBLIC ELECTORAL COMMISSION

The following electoral documents shall be turned over to the Republic Electoral Commission: 1. The decision of the electoral commission of the electoral district on the proclamation of the electoral list, 2. The joint list determined by the electoral commission of the electoral district, 3. The minutes of the work of the electoral commission of the electoral district, within 72 hours of the closing of polling places, 4. The minutes of the result of voting in the municipality for President of the Republic of Serbia.

XI FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BODIES CHARGED WITH CONDUCTING THE ELECTIONS

1. Funds for conducting the elections for President of the Republic of Serbia and for representatives in the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia shall be secured from the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

The Republic Electoral Commission shall distribute said funds to the electoral commissions and shall control their use.

The electoral commissions are bound to prepare an estimate of the expenses for distributing the funds, with specifications, and to deliver it immediately to the Republic Electoral Commission.

The electoral commissions are bound to open giro accounts with the banks which execute the budgets of the municipalities on whose territory the seats of the electoral commission are located, so that allocation and use of funds for conducting the elections may be possible.

2. Funds allocated for conducting the elections may be used for the following purposes: - work of the electoral commissions and polling boards,

- printing of prescribed forms for carrying out activities in the electoral procedure,

- remuneration for the work of persons engaged in the electoral commission for expert tasks and other work in connexion with the carrying out of elections,

- office material,

- statistical monitoring of elections, - transport and postal-telegraph-telephone expenses,

- payments, and

- other needs in connexion with conducting the elections.

3. The persons authorized to dispose of the funds of the electoral commissions are the presidents and secretaries of the electoral commissions and their deputies.

Funds for conducting the elections shall be disposed only on the basis of written orders of the authorized persons and a written permission for disbursement.

4. The calculation and payment of per diems, travel expenses and lost wages in connexion with holding meetings shall be determined according to the decision of the municipal assemblies of the municipality where the seat of the electoral district is.

The remuneration of persons engaged in the electoral commission for carrying out expert tasks and other work shall be determined contractually, or by decision of the president of the electoral commission, on the basis of insight into the extent and quality of the work executed. The calculation of expenses for acquiring office materials and other election materials shall be done according to market prices.

5. Funds expended shall be documented by financial papers.

Funds not expended shall remain in the gyro account of the electoral commission and may be used during the electoral mandate only for purposes determined by these Instructions.

6. The electoral commissions are bound to submit a report to the Republic Electoral Commission after the holding of elections, with a survey of funds expended for the conducting of elections, itemized by purpose.

XII KEEPING OF ELECTORAL MATERIALS

Electoral materials shall be kept in the electoral commission of the electoral district, as follows:

- electoral documents - permanently,
- ballots and other materials - four years,
- financial documents - according to regulations governing the keeping of financial documents.

XIII FINAL REMARKS

With the day of entering into force of these Instructions the validity of the Instructions on the Carrying Out of the Law on Electing Representatives and Law on Electing the President of the Republic (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, no. 13/90) shall cease.

These Instructions shall enter into force on the day following their publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

RS number 311

In Belgrade, 7 November 1992

Republic Electoral Commission
President
Časlav Ignjatović
(signed)

DATA^{*)}
ON THE NUMBER OF VOTERS IN THE
ELECTORAL DISTRICTS FOR THE
ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC
OF SERBIA

Ordinal number of electoral district	Name of electoral district	Number of voters in 1993
1.	Belgrade	1,260,288
2.	Zrenjanin	783,618
3.	Kragujevac	807,262
4.	Leskovac	725,580
5.	Niš	666,623
6.	Novi Sad	785,910
7.	Priština	661,896
8.	Smederevo	608,388
9.	Užice	692,555

Republic Office of Statistics

^{*)} Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, no. 85 (25 October 1993).

**SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON ELECTIONS FOR THE REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA, 1993**

December 19, 1993

Ordinal no. of electoral district	Name and seat of electoral district	Estimated no. of voters	No. of representatives to be elected	No. of communities	No. of towns	Estimated no. of polling places
Republic of Serbia Total:		6.992.120	250	185*	4*	9.957
1.	Beograd	1.260.288	46	16		1.031
2.	Zrenjanin	783.618	28	25		969
3.	Kragujevac	807.262	29	19	1	1.421
4.	Leskovac	725.508	25	26		1.509
5.	Niš	666.623	24	17	1	1.196
6.	Novi Sad	785.910	28	19	1	886
7.	Priština	661.896	24	19	1	709
8.	Smederevo	608.388	22	19		886
9.	Užice	692.555	24	25		1.350

* By the law on Modifications and Amendments of the Law on Territorial Organization of the Republic of Serbia and Local Self-government ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 79/92) the following were incorporated as towns: KRAGUJEVAC, NIŠ, NOVI SAD and PRIŠTINA.

RULES OF CONDUCT FOR THE MASS MEDIA IN THE EARLY ELECTIONS

The representatives of the political parties which intend to take part in the elections, of the Government of the Republic of Serbia and of the Radio-Television of Serbia, adopted the following:

RULES OF CONDUCT FOR THE MASS MEDIA IN THE EARLY ELECTIONS

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

a) that the public should be given accurate and complete information in the form of both facts and commentaries relevant to the formation of opinion in the course of the election campaign and at the elections themselves, without giving preference to any particular political party;

b) that political parties and candidates must be guaranteed equal time and space in the mass media within the same time slots or newspaper columns in accordance with the Agreement on the number and duration of broadcasts for the equal presentation of political parties in the elections for the representatives of the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

l) that commentaries in the mass media on political happenings may not be made in a manner which could influence the electoral campaign;

m) that journalists' and editors' commentaries, interviews and other special reports and broadcasts that could influence the voters' choice shall not be printed or broadcast;

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

o) that the mass media shall under no circumstances be permitted to engage in the promotion of candidates or to pro-

mote or comment on party and election platforms in an entertainment or similar programme;

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

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

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

s) that unscheduled changes in the programming of parallel radio and TV channels that might put the candidates in an unequal position are not permitted;

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

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

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

Article 3

The mass media are obliged, in conformity with the law, to make available to all participants in the electoral procedure their constitutional right of rebuttal and correction of the facts at the same time and in the same place in the earliest issue or broadcast.

Article 4

The mass media are obliged to cease election publicity no less than 48 hours prior to election day, up until the polls are closed.

Participants in the electoral procedure during this time period may not make any kind of public statements in any capacity whatsoever.

Article 5

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

Article 6

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

Article 7

The mass media whose founders are the federal state Republic, province, city or commune are obliged to adopt bylaws in conformity with the present Rules in order to ensure equal conditions for the presentation of all submitters of electoral lists and the candidates listed on them.

Article 8

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

Article 9

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

Article 10

The control over the implementation of the Rules of Conduct and general supervision of the actions of political parties, candidates and media during the election activities, will be carried out by the Supervising Committee encompassing experts and prominent public figures.

The Supervising Committee consists of 10 members nominated by the Government of the Republic of Serbia. Half of the Committee members are to be proposed by consent by political parties.

Article 11

The Supervising Committee

a) monitors the election activities and points out the irregularities it might observe in the actions of political parties, candidates, media and other participants to the election procedure, and especially such behavior of the election campaign participants that:

- express political intolerance
- call for violence
- divulge national, religious or racial hatred, and
- advocate sexual discrimination;

b) proposes adequate measures to ensure the equality of the candidates in presenting the political program, and promotes initiatives intended to correct shortcomings and establish the responsibility for their occurrence;

c) controls the actions of the media in view of the articles of the Law on Electing Representatives concerning the equal presentation conditions for submitters of electoral lists and candidates on electoral lists;

d) addresses the public in order to protect the moral integrity of a candidate in case it might be tarnished;

e) warns against the actions of political parties, administrative bodies, candidates and media which disturb the election campaign and jeopardize the equality of rights of all candidates.

Article 12

The Supervising Committee works publicly and all media are obliged to make public its communiques.

GUIDE THROUGH THE POLITICAL PARTIES OF SERBIA

- 1. Socialist Party of Serbia**
(Socijalistička partija Srbije)
Registered July 27, 1990
Address: Lenjinov Bulevar 6, Belgrade
General Secretary: Milomir Minić
Press Office: Tel. (011) 627-084
- 2. Serbian Renewal Movement**
(Srpski pokret obnove)
Registered July 30, 1990
Address: Terazije 3/X, Belgrade
Tel: (011) 342-918,
President: Vuk Drašković
- 3. Serbian National Renewal**
(Srpska narodna obnova)
Registered July 30, 1990
Address: Lenjinova 15, Nova Pazova
Tel.: (011) 333-661
President: Mirko Jović
General Secretary: Slobodan Kalezić
General Ždanova 24/I
Tel./Fax: (011) 338-627
- 4. Serbian St. Sava Party**
(Srpska Svetosavska stranka)
Registered July 27, 1990
Address: Ustanička 208, Belgrade
President: Žarko Gavrilović
Tel.: (011) 488-12-12
- 5. National Radical Party**
(Narodna radikalna stranka)
Registered July 27, 1990
Address: Kneza Miloša 58, Belgrade
President: Janko Dučić

6. **Democratic Party**
(Demokratska stranka)
Registered July 27, 1990
Address: Terazije 3/IV
Tel.: (011) 338-078, 345-184
Fax: (011) 623-686
President: Dr Dragoljub Mićunović
7. **Democratic Union of Hungarians of Vojvodina**
(Demokratska zajednica vojvodjanskih Madjara)
Registered July 30, 1990
Address: Trg oslobođenja 11, Ada
Tel.: (012) 611-300 and h. 369-255
President: Agošton Andraš
8. **Businessmen and Private Enterprise Party**
(Stranka privrednika i privatne inicijative)
Registered July 27, 1990
Address: Ilirska 9, Belgrade
President: Nikola Radošević
Tel.: (011) 762-162
9. **New Communist Movement of Yugoslavia**
(Novi komunistički pokret Jugoslavije)
Registered July 31, 1990
Address: Nemanjina 34, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 642-455/12, 15
President: Branislav Kitanović
Tel.: (011) 467-867
10. **New Democracy, Movement for Serbia**
(Nova demokratija, Pokret za Srbiju)
Registered August 7, 1990
Address: Ho Ši Minova 27, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 135-804
President: Dušan Mihajlović
11. **Workers Party of Serbia**
(Radnička partija Srbije)
Registered August 8, 1990
Address: Pop Lukina 17, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 624-794
President: Milosav Jovanović
12. **Democratic Action Party**
(Stranka demokratske akcije)
Registered August 17, 1990

- Address: Emina Redžepagića 54, Novi Pazar
President: Sulejman Ugljanin
Tel.: (020) 25-626, 25-667
- 13. Movement for the Protection of Human Rights Party**
(Pokret za zaštitu ljudskih prava - Stranka ljudskih prava)
Registered August 20, 1990
Address: P.O. Box 72, Post Office 38 11060, Belgrade
President: Tomislav Krsmanović
Tel.: (011) 784-718, (9-10 p.m.)
- 14. Alliance of All Serbs in the World**
(Savez svih Srba sveta)
Registered August 3, 1990
Address: Banjičkih žrtava 1A, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 650-615, 682-447
President: Slobodan Mitić
- 15. Democratic Alliance of Croats In Vojvodina**
(Demokratski savez Hrvata u Vojvodini)
Registered August 23, 1990
Address: Trg Lazara Nešića 1/X, 24000 Subotica
Tel./Fax: (024) 51-348
President: Bela Tonković
- 16. Democratic Party of Albanians**
(Demokratska partija Albanaca)
Registered August 23, 1990
Address: Selami Halači b.b., Preševo
President: Ali Ahmeti
- 17. Party for Democratic Action**
(Partija za demokratsko delovanje)
Registered August 24, 1990
Address: 15. novembra 74, Preševo
President: Riza Haljimi
- 18. Republican Party**
(Republikanska stranka)
Registered August 27, 1990
Address: Čede Plečevića 32, Arandjelovac
Tel.: (034) 713-757
President: Dragan Djurović
- 19. Old Radical Party**
(Stara radikalna stranka)
Registered August 29, 1990

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

20. National Party

(Narodna stranka)

Registered August 2, 1990

Address: Blagoja Marjanovića 23, Belgrade

Miše Dimitrijevića 4b/109, Novi Sad

Tel.: (011) 183-363

President: Petar Momirović

21. Green Party

(Zelena stranka)

Registered August 29, 1990

Address: Mutapova 12, Belgrade

Tel.: (011) 444-70-30

President: Dragan Jovanović

22. Liberal Party

(Liberalna stranka)

Registered August 15, 1990

Address: P.O. Box. 148, Valjevo

Tel.: (014) 22-657

President: Predrag Vuletić

23. Democratic Party - Davidović-Grol

(Demokratska stranka - Davidović-Grol)

Registered September 5, 1990

Address: Prizrenska 7, Belgrade

President: Vladimir Marjanović

General Secretary: Vladimir Spasojević

Tel.: (011) 643-420

24. Roms of Serbia and Yugoslavia, Democratic Political Party of the Community of Roms of Yugoslavia

("Roma" Srbije i Jugoslavije, Demokratska politička partija Zajednice Roma Jugoslavije)

Registered August 13, 1990

Address: Djure Djakovića 27/60, Kragujevac

President: Miroslav Jovanović

Tel.: (034) 60-296

25. National Peasant Party

(Narodna seljačka partija)

Registered September 4, 1990

Address: Nušićeva 17, Belgrade

- Tel.: (011) 3227-791
President: Dragan Veselinov
- 26. Serblan Democratic Party of Serbia**
(Srpska demokratska stranka Srbije)
Registered September 10, 1990
Address: Pariska 13/III, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 3220-659
Acting President: Radomir Smiljanić
- 27. Federal Party of Yugoslavs**
(Savezna stranka Jugoslovena)
Registered September 20, 1990
Address: Jevrejska 16, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 626-208
Fax: (011) 628-357
General Secretary: Berislav Kosijer
- 28. Social-Democratic Party of Roms of Serbia**
(Socijal-demokratska partija Roma Srbije)
Registered September 27, 1990
Address: Gospodara Vučića 49, Belgrade
Tel.: (019) 43-315, 41-614 (Djura Simić)
President: Muharem Alijević
- 29. Party of National Concord**
(Stranka narodne sloge)
Registered October 2, 1990
Address: Terazije 38, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 637-230, 687-703 (Kilibarda)
President: Dr Blažo Perović
- 30. Yugoslav Democratic Initiative Association**
(Udruženje za jugoslovensku demokratsku inicijativu)
Registered October 2, 1990
Address: Aberdareva 1, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 332-982 (Primož Bebler)
President: Nebojša Popov
- 31. League of Social Democrats of Vojvodina-Yugoslavia**
(Liga socijaldemokrata Vojvodine - Jugoslavije)
Registered October 5, 1990
Address: Bele njive 43, Novi Sad
Tel.: (021) 29-139
President: Nenad Čanak

- 32. Democratic Reform Party of Muslims**
(Demokratska reformska stranka Muslimana)
Registered October 8, 1990
Address: Koritnik 3, Prizren
President: Azar Zulji
Tel.: (029) 22-322, 31-281 (home)
- 33. Grand Rock'n' Roll Party**
(Velika Rock'n' roll partija)
Registered October 8, 1990
Address: Makedonska 26, Belgrade
Tel.: (011)-3227-758
President: Savo Nešković
- 34. Serbian Royalist Bloc**
(Srpski rojalistički blok)
Registered October 12, 1990
Address: Radojke Lakić 11, Belgrade
President: Mihailo Mladenović
Tel.: (011) 412-950
- 35. Yugoslav Democratic Party**
(Jugoslovenska demokratska stranka)
Registered October 17, 1990
Address: Borska 68a, Belgrade
President: ADV Jovan Čepić
- 36. Reform Democratic Party of Vojvodina**
(Reformska demokratska stranka Vojvodine)
Registered October 18, 1990
Address: Ilije Ognjanović 7/I, Novi Sad
President: Dr. Dragoslav Petrović
- 37. Citizens' Alliance**
(Građanski savez)
Registered October 29, 1990
Address: Vlajkovićevo 1-3, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 630-409
President: Dr. Vesna Pešić
- 38. Democratic Women's Movement**
(Demokratski pokret žena)
Registered October 19, 1990
Address: Veljka Vlahovića 6, Kragujevac
Tel.: (034) 66-112 (Vera Djurović)
President: Vera Jevtić

-
- 39. Women's Party**
(Ženska stranka)
Registered October 30, 1990
Address: Svetozara Markovića 4, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 334-706 (Natalija Vušković)
President: not yet elected
- 40. "Za.P.I.S."- Party of Private Entrepreneurs**
(Stranka samostalnih privrednika, "Za.P.I.S.")
Registered October 19, 1990
Address: Lole Ribara 1, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 347-087
President: Miodrag Gojković
- 41. Peasant's Party of Serbia**
(Seljačka stranka Srbije)
Registered October 26, 1990
Address: Maršala Tita 81, Višnjica (Belgrade)
Tel.: (011) 789-235 (Milorad Ćirić)
President: Milomir Babić
- 42. Party of Independent Democrats of Serbia - SSDS**
(Stranka samostalnih demokrata Srbije - SSDS)
Registered October 29, 1990
Address: Voždova 5/III, Niš
Tel.: (018) 54-580
President: Života Avramović
- 43. All-Serbian National Movement - SNP**
(Svesrpski narodni pokret - SNP)
Registered November 2, 1990
Address: Daničićeva 3/I, Novi Sad
President: Dr. Sava Grujić
- 44. Social-Democratic Party of Yugoslavia**
(Socijal-demokratska partija Jugoslavije)
Registered October 8, 1990
Address: Svetozara Markovića 43, Belgrade
President: Velimir Cvetić
- 45. Pančevo League - Moderate Progress Party**
(Liga za Pančevo - Stranka umerenog napretka)
Registered November 2, 1990
Address: JNA 8a, Pančevo
President: Živoslav Miloradović

-
46. **All-National Democratic Front of Vojvodina - SDFB**
(Svenacionalni demokratski front Vojvodine - SDFB)
Registered November 2, 1990
Address: Bulevar Bratstva i Jedinstva 16/IV, Novi Sad
President: Živan Berisavljević
 47. **Peasant-Worker Party of Serbia**
(Seljačko-radnička stranka Srbije)
Registered November 6, 1990
Address: Simina 22, Belgrade
President: Todor Todorović
 48. **Democratic Alliance of Turks**
(Demokratski savez Turaka)
Registered November 16, 1990
Address: Bore Vukmirovića 12A, Prizren
Tel.: (029) 26-138
President: Sadik Tanyol
 49. **Serbian Youth-New Serbia Movement (Pride)**
(Srpska omladina - Pokret nove Srbije (Ponos))
Registered November 16, 1990
Address: Dušana Dugalića 22, Kragujevac
Tel.: (034) 210-564
President: Miroslav Aleksić
 50. **Užice Movement**
(Užički pokret)
Registered November 23, 1990
Address: Trg Partizana 12, Titovo Užice
President: Aleksandar Milosavljević
 51. **Communist Party of Yugoslavia**
(Komunistička partija Jugoslavije)
Registered November 27, 1990
Address: P.O. Box. 826, Belgrade
General Secretary: Mileta Perović
 52. **Belgrade Citizens' Party**
(Beo-Gradjanska stranka)
Registered December 4, 1990
Address: Kosovska 51, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 342-301, ext. 225, 332-681
President: Zoran Vukomanović
 53. **Popular Independent Party of Vlachs**
(Narodna samostalna stranka Vlaha)

Registered December 5, 1990
Address: Maršala Tita 34, Kladovo
Tel.: (019) 88-463
President: Čedomir Pasatović

54. Democratic Alliance of Bulgars in Yugoslavia

(Demokratski savez Bugara u Jugoslaviji)
Registered: December 13, 1990
Address: Borisava Nikolića Serjože 20, Niš
Tel.: (018) 563-049
President: Prokopi Popov

55. Democratic Union of Croats in Kosovo

(Demokratska zajednica Hrvata na Kosovu)
Registered December 18, 1990
Address: Dubrovačka 40, Janjevo
President: Roko Tomkić

56. Serbian Radical Party

(Srpska radikalna stranka)
Registered February 25, 1991
Address: Francuska 31, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 625-231
President: Dr. Vojislav Šešelj

57. League of Communists - Movement for Yugoslavia

(Savez komunista - Pokret za Jugoslaviju)
Registered February 27, 1991
Address: Bulevar Lenjina 6/XVI, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 145-678, 659-526
President: Dr. Dragomir Drašković

58. Serbian Liberal Party

(Srpska liberalna stranka)
Registered May 12, 1991
Address: Akademski trg 11, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 634-256
President of the Founding Committee:
Prof. Dr. Nikola Milošević

59. Movement for the Protection of Citizens' Property Rights

(Pokret za zaštitu imovinskih prava građana)
Registered May 12, 1991
Address: Beogradska 59/I, Belgrade
President: Milorad Kojadinović

- 60. Party of Bunjevci and Šokci**
(Bunjevačka i Šokačka stranka)
Registered May 10, 1991
Address: Cara Jovana Nenada bb/l, Subotica
President: Miroslav Vojnić Hajduk
- 61. Nikola Pašić National Radical Party**
(Narodna radikalna stranka Nikole Pašića)
Registered May 27, 1991
Address: Pavla Papa 4, Belgrade
President: Miroljub Pavlović
- 62. Social-Democratic Alliance of Serbia/Yugoslavia**
(Socijaldemokratski savez Srbije/Jugoslavije)
Registered May 30, 1991
Address: Maršala Tita 48, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 3220-068
Interim president: Gordan Jovanović
- 63. Socialist National Party of Yugoslavia**
(Socijalistička narodna stranka Jugoslavije)
Registered May 30, 1991
Address: 7. jula 87, Belgrade
President: prof. Dr. Milan Miladinović
- 64. Farmers' Party**
(Zemljoradnička stranka)
Registered June 7, 1991
Address: Trg Vojvode Mišića 66, Valjevo
Tel.: (014) 222-4278
President of the Constituent Assembly: Momir Lučić
- 65. Christian-Democratic Party**
(Demohrišćanska stranka)
Registered June 20, 1991
Address: Kosovska 49, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 3221-108
President: Nikola Filipović
- 66. Social-Democratic Party of Serbia**
(Socijaldemokratska stranka Srbije)
Registered June 26, 1991
Address: Jaše Ignjatovića 14
Tel.: (011) 475-741
President: Dr. Jakov Stojanović

-
- 67. National Unity League**
(Liga za nacionalno jedinstvo)
Registered August 1, 1991
Address: Dositejeva 46, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 186-688
President: Dragoljub Kojčić
- 68. Progressive Party**
(Napredna stranka)
Registered November 1, 1991
Address: Jug Bogdanova 16/III
President: Dr. Branislav Pavlović
- 69. Serbian National Party - SNS**
(Srpska narodna Stranka - SNS)
Registered November 8, 1991
Address: Naselje Sunčani breg,
Zona jug, objekat 5, no. 27, Priština
Tel.: (038) 44-178
President: Živko Cuckić
- 70. Movement of Vlachs and Romanians of Yugoslavia**
(Pokret Vlaha i Rumuna Jugoslavije)
Registered December 12, 1991
Address: Požarevačka 8, Zaječar
President: Dimitrije Kračunović
- 71. Muslim Bosnian Organization**
(Muslimanska Bošnjačka Organizacija)
Registered February 10, 1992
Address: Trg Maršala Tita 2, Novi Pazar
President: Kasim Zoranić
- 72. Serbian National Union**
(Srpska nacionalna unija)
Registered March 4, 1992
Address: Ilindenska 8/26, Kragujevac
Tel.: (034) 44-691
President: Momir Jovanović
- 73. National Front of Yugoslavia for Serbia**
(Narodni front Jugoslavije za Srbiju)
Registered April 3, 1992
Address: Bulevar Lenjina 6, Belgrade
General Secretary: Zoran Čičak

- 74. Labour Party**
(Partija Rada)
Registered April 8, 1992
Address: Ruzveltova 27, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 152-420
President: Vladimir Dapčević
- 75. Yugoslav Economic Radical Party**
(Jugoslovenska ekonomsko-radikalna stranka)
Registered April 16, 1992
Address: Saveza boraca 62, Beli Potok
President: Miroslav Cvetković
- 76. Republican Club**
(Republikanski klub)
Registered April 20, 1992
Address: Aberdareva 1, Belgrade
President of the Executive Committee: Ratimir Tanić
- 77. Citizens' Movement for Subotica - Doves of Subotica**
(Gradjanski pokret za Suboticu - golubovi Subotica)
Registered May 14, 1992
Address: Trg Cara Jovana Nenada 15, Subotica
Tel.: (024) 53-424
President: Lazar Brčić-Kostić
- 78. Morava League**
(Moravska liga)
Registered May 15, 1992
Address: M. Gorkog 13, Jagodina
President: Danilo Jovanović
- 79. Natural Law Party**
(Partija prirodnog zakona)
Registered May 13, 1992
Address: Živojina Lukića-Vajara 49, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 176-1882, 698-788, 693-789
Fax: (011) 694-329
President: Branko Čičić
- 80. Economic Movement of Serbia**
(Ekonomski pokret Srbije)
Registered June 18, 1992
Address: Dimitrija Dimitrijevića 64a, Niš
Tel.: (018) 53-841, 326-969, 54-162
Acting President: Dragan Zarić

-
- 81. Radical Party**
(Radikalna stranka)
Registered July 14, 1992
Address: Jug Bogdanova 8, Belgrade
Tel: (011) 189-172
President: Ilija Gligorijević
- 82. Democratic National Party**
(Demokratska narodna stranka)
Registered July 17, 1992
Address: Dimitrija Tucovića 100, Pančevo
President: Djordje Zojkić
- 83. All-Serbian Alliance**
(Svesrpski savez)
Registered July 20, 1992
Address: Čingrija 32, Belgrade
Chairman of the Steering Committee: Miroslav Kostić
- 84. Zora - Citizens' Association for a Better Grocka**
(Udruženje gradjana za bolju Grocku "Zora")
Registered July 21, 1992
Address: Bulevar oslobođenja 26d, Grocka
Spokesman: Miroslav Todorović
- 85. Democratic Party of Serbia**
(Demokratska stranka Srbije)
Registered July 24, 1992
Address: Smiljanićeva 33, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 459-179, 459-822, 459-633
Fax: (011) 444-6240
President: Dr. Vojislav Koštunica
Executive Secretary: Dobrica Jovičić
- 86. Social-Democratic Party**
(Socijaldemokratska partija)
Registered August 25, 1992
Address: Risanska 12-a, Belgrade
Chairman of the Steering Committee: Čedomir Mirković
- 87. Democratic Movement of Serbia - DEPOS**
(Demokratski pokret Srbije)
Registered August 31, 1992
Address: Maršala Birjuzova13, Belgrade,
Tel.: 685-490
Secretary: Milenko Radić
Spokesman: Prof. Vladeta Janković

- 88. Association of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins and Other Citizens for a Unified Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia**
(Udruženje Albanaca, Srba, Crnogoraca i ostalih gradjana za jedinstvenu Republiku Srbiju i Jugoslaviju)
Address: Meto Barjaktari 16, Kosovska Mitrovica
Tel.: (028) 22-702, ext. 71, 22-790
Coordinator: Dr. Basri Plana
- 89. Association of Natives of Serbia**
(Udruženje starosedelaca Srbije)
Registered October 6, 1992
Address: Strugarska 5, Belgrade
Legal Representative: Dragan Jočić
- 90. League of Serbian Families (SPAS)**
(Savez porodica Srbije - SPAS)
Registered October 9, 1992
Address: Filipa Filipovića 40, Mladenovac
Tel.: (011) 8221-891
Interim President: Milenko Pupović
- 91. Democratic Union of Center**
(Demokratska unija centra)
Registered October 20, 1992
Address: Nehruova 116/32, Belgrade
President: Tomislav Zekić
- 92. Belgrade Party (BEST)**
(Beogradska stranka - BEST)
Registered November 9, 1992
Address: P. Srećkovića 3, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 753-152
President: Zoran Živanović
- 93. Serbian Fatherland League**
(Srpski otadžbinski savez)
Registered November 9, 1992
Address: Paunova 77, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 665-187
President: Siniša Aksentijević
- 94. Citizens' Party**
(Gradjanska stranka)
Registered November 11, 1992
Address: Šajkaška 34, Novi Sad

- Tel.: (021) 339-822
President of the Temp. Board: Ilija Radun
- 95. Citizens' League of Serbia**
(Građanski savez Srbije)
Registered November 12, 1992
Address: 7. jula 46, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 630-409
Authorized Representative: Ratimir Tanić
- 96. Household Party**
(Domaćinska partija)
Registered November 23, 1992
Address: Mutapova 50, Belgrade
President of the Managing Board: Dragan Milanović
- 97. Democratic Party of Roms of Yugoslavia**
(Demokratska stranka Roma Jugoslavije)
Registered November 19, 1992
Address: Dušana Trivunca 47, Aleksinac
Tel.: (018) 874-202
President of the Managing Board: Dragomir Gvozdić
- 98. National Farmers' Democratic Party (NZDS)**
(Narodna zemljoradnička demokratska stranka - NZDS)
Registered December 8, 1992
Address: Lole Ribara 11/2, Mladenovac
Tel.: (011) 8221-590
Acting President: Božidar Djokić
- 99. Citizens' Party of Serbia**
(Građanska stranka Srbije)
Registered December 24, 1992
Address: Cara Lazara bb. lamela C, III sprat, soba 10,
Uroševac
Fax/Tel.: (0290) 20-610
- 100. Serbian Royalist Movement**
(Srpski rojalistički pokret)
Registered January 13, 1993
Address: Aleksinačkih rudara 35/3, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 698-934
- 101. Radical Party of Unification**
(Radikalna stranka ujedinjenja)
Registered February 16, 1993

Address: Lole Ribara 11, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 515-183

- 102. Social-Democratic Movement of Serbia**
(Socijaldemokratski pokret Srbije)
Registered May 28, 1993
Address: Oblačića Rada 24/4, Niš
President: Dr. Ljubiša Mitrović
- 103. Pluralistic Socialism Party**
(Stranka višepartijskog socijalizma)
Registered June 7, 1993
Address: S. Sindjelića 23/20, Kruševac
- 104. Serbian Party of Rights**
(Srpska partija prava)
Registered June 9, 1993
Address: Sanje Živanović 24/2/5, Belgrade
- 105. Serbian Unity Party**
(Stranka srpskog jedinstva)
Registered October 26, 1993
Address: Ljutice Bogdana 3, Belgrade
Tel.: (011) 4441-600; 4440-667
President of the Steering Committee: Željko Ražnjatović
- 106. Vojvodina Party**
(Vojvodjanska stranka)
Registered October 5, 1993
Address: Kralja Petra I Karadjordjevića 4/I, Zrenjanin
Tel.: (023) 68-622
Legal Representative: Popov Vasilije
- 107. Party of Foreign Currency Savers**
(Stranka deviznih štediša)
Registered November 2, 1993
Address: Akademski trg 4, Belgrade
Legal Representative: Mihailo Dragić
- 108. League of Workers of Serbia**
(Savez radnika Srbije)
Registered November 8, 1993
Address: Bulevar Lenjina 6/XVI
President: Igor Ristić
- 109. Yugoslav Workers' Class "Josip Broz Tito"**
(Jugoslovenska radnička klasa "Josip Broz Tito")
Registered November 9, 1993

Address: Šabana Koče b.b., Novi Pazar
President of Interim Executive Committee: Sinan Hudović

110. Movement: "Vojvoda Vuk 1903-1993"

(Pokret Vojvoda Vuk)

Registered November 15, 1993

Address: 27 marta 14, Kragujevac

President of Steering Committee: Njegoš Ilić

111. Communist Party of Yugoslavia in Serbia

(Komunistička partija Jugoslavije u Srbiji)

Registered November 11, 1993

Address: Akademski trg 11, Belgrade

President: Boško Jarčević

The following political organizations have been struck from the register:

1. Democratic Party of Freedom

(Demokratska stranka slobode)

Registered August 27, 1991

Address: General Ždanova 16/IV, Belgrade

President: Dušan Bošković

Tel.: (011) 331-518

2. Party of Social Justice

(Stranka socijalne pravde)

Registered March 30, 1992

Address: Solunska 23/34, Belgrade

President: Živan Haravan

3. Democratic Forum

(Demokratski forum)

Registered September 22, 1992

Address: Vojvode Milenka 26, Belgrade

President: Leon Kojen

GUIDE TO THE ELECTIONS

Publisher: Ministry of Information of the Republic of Serbia

For the publisher: Milivoje Pavlović

Editor: Nebojša Jerković

Translated by:

Margot Milosavljević,

Alice Copple-Tošić,

Srdjan Vujica,

Goran Kričković

Printed by: EXPRESS BIRO, Jovana Cvijića 44, Novi Sad

Belgrade, December 1993

