Code of conduct for members and employees of the electoral and security committees and committees

Guidelines and procedures for - the registration stage in the electronic voter lists

Names of candidates to work in the technical support team

Technical Subcommittees Exam Program

The mechanism for receiving - and selecting technicians from the applicants for participation in the registration and electronic registration committees 2013 AD

About the technical committees

Data of applicants to participate in the implementation of the electronic electoral register project

video

...See more

General Elections and Referendum Law

Law No. (13) for the year 2001 AD
On general elections and referendum

Some articles of this law were amended by the issuance of a law amending Law No. (13) regarding - general elections and referendum and its amendments on 12/12/2010

, In the name of the people

: President of the Republic

.After perusal of the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen

After the approval of the House of Representatives

:We issued the following law

The first Door
Nomenclature, definitions and franchise
chapter one
Nomenclature and definitions

.(Article (1): This law is called the (General Elections and Referendum Law

Article (2): For the purposes of this law, the words and expressions contained therein shall have the meanings indicated .next to each of them, unless the context of the text requires another meaning

.A- The Republic: The Republic of Yemen

.b- Citizens: every Yemeni woman

C- The voter: Every citizen enjoys electoral and referendum rights in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution .and this law

D- Electoral domicile: the place where a person usually resides, or where he has his main workplace or family .headquarters, even if he is not residing there

E - General elections: the people's exercise of their right to elect the President of the Republic and to elect his representatives in the House of Representatives, local councils and any other general elections in a free, direct, secret and .equal manner

.F- The Supreme Committee: The Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum

G- The General Secretariat of the Higher Committee: the administrative, financial and technical body of the Higher .Committee

H - Branches of the Higher Committee: the administrative formations established by the Committee in the Secretariat of the Capital and the capitals of the governorates to carry out all the tasks and works assigned to it under the provisions of .this law and its executive regulations

i- Committees for preparing tables: the main committee and sub-committees that are formed to prepare lists of voters' names and data or to review and edit copies of them and all that they must do in accordance with the provisions of this law

J- Supervisory Committees: Committees formed by the Higher Committee at the governorate level to supervise other .electoral committees

K- Elections management committees: the original committee and sub-committees formed by the Supreme Committee to manage the polling and counting process and announce the results in the electoral districts in accordance with the .provisions of this law and the instructions of the Supreme Committee

L- The first sub-committee: the first committee in the representative electoral center and the original committee in the .local constituency

M- Parliamentary district: Every place that constitutes an electoral district from the districts into which the Republic is divided, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the texts of this law and other applicable laws, in which the .citizen exercises his electoral rights

N- Electoral Center: One of the divisions of the constituency in which the voter exercises his electoral rights to choose his .representatives and express his opinion in the referendum

O- The local electoral district: It is the basic electoral unit in which the voters' list includes all the voters who have the .right to exercise their electoral rights

P- The final voter registration schedule: The schedule that includes the names of voters after it has been announced and .is no longer subject to appeal

.P- Polling: The voter casts his vote in any general election or referendum

R- Referendum: polling the opinion of the people to find out the extent of their approval or rejection of any subject put to .a referendum called by the President of the Republic in accordance with the constitution

.S- Relative Majority: The most number of valid votes cast in the elections

.T- The absolute majority: More than half of the votes of those who participated in the elections

.U- Regulations: The executive regulations for this law

C- By-elections: elections that take place in one or more electoral centers or one or more electoral districts in which the .results of the polls have been cancelled, or in which the electoral process has not been conducted or terminated

D- Elections to fill the seat or vacant seats: the elections that are held to fill a vacant seat or seats due to death, resignation, or appointment of a council member to a public position. This does not apply when appointing to membership .in the Council of Ministers

Chapter II
Voting right

Article (3): Every citizen who has reached the age of eighteen full solar years has the right to vote, with the exception of .the naturalized who has not acquired the Yemeni nationality for the period specified by law

Article (4): A- Each voter exercises his electoral rights by himself in the electoral district in which his electoral domicile is located. In the event of multiple citizens, he must designate the domicile in which he wants to exercise his electoral rights. In all cases, a citizen may not register his name in more than one electoral center. Also, he may not exercise the .right to vote except in the center in which his name is registered

B- A voter may change his electoral domicile to one of his legal electoral domiciles. In the event of a change, he must submit an application to register his name in writing to the Electoral Committee in the new electoral domicile, attaching the application to his electoral card. Notify the committee in the previous domicile that his name has been removed from its list before announcing the voters' lists in accordance with the text of Article (13) of this law, and no committee may register any voter with it by virtue of transferring his work unless he has worked in the new domicile for a period of at .least six months from the date of submitting the application

C- All committees send on the day following the end of the registration and registration process to the Supreme Committee the names of those who have registered with it by virtue of the transfer of domicile, and the Supreme Committee must inform all relevant committees of the names of the transferees within the seven days following the end of the registration and registration process, and those committees must cross out the names transferred from the tables .she has

d- Any voter who deliberately entered his name in the voter register in more than one domicile, contrary to what is stipulated in paragraph (b) of this article, shall be punished with the penalty stipulated in article (135) of the penal .provisions

E- No citizen may be compelled to choose a specific electoral domicile or any voter may be compelled to vote for a particular candidate. Any person with civil or military authority who uses his authority or influence to change the voter's will or to force his affiliated workers to work for or against any candidate, party or organization shall be punished. A .politician shall be subject to the penalties stipulated in Article (133) of this law, with removal from his position

Article (5): The Higher Elections Committee shall set the procedures and framework governing the casting of votes in the presidential elections and referendum by the voters who are present on the day of polling in places other than the centers .in which they registered their names. These procedures shall be prepared well in advance of polling day

Article (6): A- In presidential elections and a general referendum, every Yemeni whose name is registered in the voters' list in one of the republic's constituencies and who holds the electoral card may vote in any Yemeni embassy or consulate abroad, and the Supreme Elections Committee shall arrange the procedures that guarantee them the right to vote and .according to the circumstances every country

B - No election may be held in any embassy or consulate unless the quorum of the voters who are present and registered .in the list of voters holding the electoral card is not less than five hundred voters

Article (7): The Higher Committee shall take measures that encourage women to exercise their electoral rights and form women's committees to register and register the names of female voters in the voters' lists and verify their **identity** at the .time of voting, within the framework of the designated electoral centers within the scope of each of the electoral districts

.Article (8): Each voter has one vote, and a voter is prohibited from casting his vote more than once in a single election

Chapter Two
voter lists

Article (9): A- Each electoral district shall have a permanent list of voters prepared by a main committee and sub-committees that form and define the scope of the mission and headquarters of each of them by a decision of the Higher Elections Committee, and it exercises its tasks in accordance with the provisions of this law and the decisions and .instructions implementing it

B- The sub-committees must provide the main committee with the lists that it edits for emptying into the constituency's .permanent voter list, after being signed by the committee's chairman and members

Article (10): The list of voters in each constituency includes the name and data of every citizen in the constituency who, on the first of January of each year, fulfilled the constitutional conditions necessary to enjoy the exercise of electoral rights, and his title, profession, date of birth, and electoral domicile. A voter may not be registered in more than one .constituency. one election

Article (11): The committees for preparing the rolls must verify the age of the citizen whose name is requested to be entered in the voters' list and ensure that he has reached the legal age with a personal **identity** card or any other official document bearing a picture of its owner or with the testimony of a sane and honest person after taking the oath from .them

:(Article (12

A- Voters' lists are edited or reviewed and amended within thirty days once every two years, and the two-year period is calculated from the date on which the voters' lists become final and once at least six months before the date of the decision to invite voters to any general elections or referendum, and if the period between the date of Reviewing the schedules and between the issuance of the invitation decision is less than two years, so the lists are reviewed once, at .least six months before the issuance of the decision to call for any general elections or referendum

:b- The amendment of the voters' lists shall include the following

.Add the names of those who meet the legal conditions for exercising electoral rights

.Adding the names of those who were unjustly neglected in the previous tables -2

.Delete the names of the deceased -3

.Delete those who have lost any of the necessary legal conditions, with an explanation of the reason for the deletion -4

.Deleting those who were wrongfully included, with an explanation of the reason for the deletion -5

Deleting those who moved their electoral domicile from the electoral district and adding those who transferred their -6 domicile to it if the transfer was only to the permanent residence or the family headquarters, even if he was not a .resident there

The government is working on the completion of an electronic civil registry that will be relied upon to issue an electoral -7 registry for any upcoming elections after the parliamentary elections in 2011, provided that the domicile in it is limited to the permanent place of residence or the original family headquarters, even if he is not residing there, and this provision .applies to the registration process New voters before the next election

C- The Basic Committee shall publish a copy of the voters' lists throughout the period allotted for reviewing and editing or .amending the voters' lists at its headquarters and the headquarters of the sub-committees

Article 13: A- Official copies of the voters' lists for each local electoral district, approved by the head of the Basic Committee, shall be announced at its headquarters, in the squares and public places within the constituency, and in the district centers and places determined by the Higher Elections Committee for a period of seven days, starting from the sixth day of the end of the term. Reviewing and editing or amending the voters' lists. Branches of political parties and organizations in the parliamentary districts have the right, during the period specified for announcing the lists, to obtain a true copy of the announced lists, if they so request, and at their expense, and the Main Committee should enable them to .do so

b- Every citizen residing in the local electoral district may request the Basic Committee to include his name in the voters list of his local district if he has been unjustly neglected or the name or names of those who were unjustly included in it have been omitted. Also, every voter has the right to be included in the voters list in the local constituency. To request the inclusion of the names of those who were unjustly neglected, or the deletion of the names of those who were unlawfully included. The requests are submitted to the headquarters of the Main Committee for a period of fifteen days, starting from the day following the announcement of the schedules, and they are recorded according to the date of their receipt in a special book and give a receipt to the person who submitted it. Each voter may view this book The Committee shall publish the requests for listing and deletion in front of its headquarters in a timely manner until the end of the period .specified for its decision

Article (14): A- The basic committees decide on applications for inclusion and deletion starting from the day following the submission of applications, provided that the period for deciding on them does not exceed seven days from the end of the .period for submitting them

B- The main committee must conduct what it deems necessary from investigations and investigations, and hear the statements of the applicant and those in respect of whom the application was submitted, as it does through the trustees and the headman by notifying the person in respect of whom the application was submitted with a copy of it and setting the date required for him to be present to hear his statements. The specified date is set for another date for his attendance and he is informed in the same way. If he does not attend or refuses the written statement of knowledge, the .committee must take its decision in the light of that

C- If the committee was unable to reach the person in respect of whom the request was submitted through the trustees .and the headband, it must, after three days from the date of publishing the request, take its decision in the light of that

d- The applicant for deletion must support his request with any official document confirming its authenticity or by a written testimony with the committee from two voters registered in the voters list in the local constituency according to a form prepared by the Higher Committee for this purpose and at the same time including the acceptance of the two .witnesses for the penalty of forgery in an official document in case it is proven Their testimony is incorrect

E - The decisions of the main committee shall be presented in the places referred to in Article (13) of this law for a period .of seven days, starting from the end of the period for deciding on the applications

f- If the main committee does not publish its decisions related to the deletion, the voter who was deleted without meeting the conditions for deletion has the right to resort to the judiciary and the Higher Committee shall implement the ruling issued in this regard, unless the lists become final with the issuance of the decision to invite voters. In this case, the voter

reserves the right to implement Judgment when conducting any review or amendment of the voters' lists, and this does .not preclude passing judgment on the violating committee with the penalty stipulated in this law

Article (15): A- Every voter in the electoral district has the right to appeal the decisions of the basic committee before the competent court of first instance within nine days starting from the first day of the presentation of the committee's decisions. The challenged basic principle for deciding the appeal, acceptance or refusal, and what each case requires of deleting, adding or keeping the case as it is, starting from the day following the start of the period for submitting appeals, and provided that the period for deciding on it does not exceed twenty days from the end of the period for its submission. The person concerned and the main committee in the department have a true copy of the decisions to dismiss the appeals as soon as they are issued, and the main committee must present them in the places specified in Article (13) of .this law for a period of nine days starting from the day following the end of the period for adjudicating the appeals

B- Every voter in the circuit has the right to appeal before the Court of Appeal against the decisions of the Court of First Instance within ten days from the end of the period for adjudication of appeals to the Courts of First Instance, by means of a petition submitted to a judge delegated by the President of the Court of Appeal in the governorate. Parliament in the governorate, and the decision on these appeals shall be final by the court, starting from the day following the beginning of the period for submitting appeals, and not exceeding twenty days from the end of the period for submitting appeals to the courts of appeal. The court shall provide the person concerned and the supervisory committee in the governorate with a true copy of its decisions Immediately after its issuance, the supervisory committee must provide the main committee concerned with the department with those decisions within a period not exceeding twenty-four hours from the date of .receiving the court's decisions

Article (16): A- The Basic Committee shall correct and amend the voters' lists in accordance with the final decisions and rulings issued on a timely basis. It is not permissible to amend the voters' lists after the issuance of the decision to invite .the voters to vote, and the lists in this case are considered final

B- The final voter registration lists shall be considered a conclusive evidence at the time of the election, and no one may .participate in any general elections or referendum unless his name is registered therein

C- In the case of calling for early elections or a referendum, the last lists that have achieved the final status in accordance .with this law shall be considered the lists that are considered reliable for conducting these elections or referendums

D- The Higher Committee, before issuing the decision to invite voters, announces in the various official media the final statistics of the process of reviewing and editing the voters' lists and amending them at the level of the local electoral .district

Article (17): The list of voters for each constituency is drawn up in five copies, signed by the head of the Basic Committee .and its two members. And the fifth at the headquarters of the General Secretariat branch in the governorate

Article (18): A- Every citizen whose name is registered on the voters' list has the right to vote and to vote in a referendum, and his identity must be proven through the personal card or the electoral card that must bear his .photograph or any other official document bearing his photograph

.B - The regulation determines the provisions related to the electoral card

Chapter Three
The Supreme Committee, its composition and tasks

Article (19): A: The Supreme Elections Committee is composed of nine members appointed by a decision of the President of the Republic from a list containing (15) names nominated by the House of Representatives who meet the conditions .specified in Article (21) of Law No. 13 of 2001 AD

b- Approval of the list of candidates for membership in the Higher Committee shall be by a two-thirds majority of the .members of the Council

Article (20): A- The term of membership in the Higher Committee is six solar years starting from the date of the .appointment decision

B - The procedures for forming the committee begin thirty days before the end of its term, and it is permissible to re- .nominate and appoint the committee or any of its members for a second term only

:Article (21): A candidate for the High Elections Committee must meet the following conditions

.a) That he has reached the age of (35) years)

.b- To be of Yemeni parents

.C- He must have a university degree or its equivalent, and he must be qualified and experienced

.d- To be straight in character and behavior

e- He should not have been subjected to a final judicial ruling in any of the elections crimes or crimes against human .rights and freedoms or in a crime against honor or trust

f- If the member appointed to the committee belongs to any party or political organization, he must freeze his direct and .indirect party activity in a manner that guarantees his impartiality for the duration of his membership in the committee

G- He shall not run in any general elections or participate in the electoral campaigns of parties or candidates for the .duration of his membership in the committee

Article (22): A- A member of the Higher Committee shall have a rank no less than a Minister, and the member deserves .this rank if he did not have it prior to his appointment to the committee as soon as the appointment decision is issued

b- A committee member shall be treated as a working minister with regard to rights and privileges during his term of work .in the committee

C- It is not permissible to dismiss a committee member except by a republican decision, in case he loses one of the conditions mentioned in Article (21) of this law and by virtue of a final court ruling. The list of candidates approved by the .House of Representatives when forming the Higher Committee

.d- The members elect from among themselves a Chairman of the Higher Committee and a Vice-Chairman

Article (23): Before the members of the Supreme Committee assume their duties, they take the following oath before the President of the Republic:

I swear by Almighty God to adhere to the Book of God and the Sunnah of His Messenger, to faithfully preserve the] republican system, to respect the constitution and the law, to fully take care of the people's interests and their freedoms, to preserve the nation's unity, independence, and territorial integrity, and to perform my duty in the Supreme Committee with honesty, honor, sincerity and impartiality without Fear or favoritism, and God is a witness to what I say.[

Article (24): The Supreme Elections Committee is responsible for managing, preparing, supervising and controlling the conduct of general elections and referendum. In addition to its powers specified in this law, it exercises the following competencies:

A- Dividing the Republic into electoral districts and defining them on the basis of the principle of equality between the population, taking into account geographical and social factors, and a republican decree is issued for this.

b- Dividing each district into local electoral districts equal in terms of population, and they may, when necessary, exceed a percentage of (5%) increase or decrease.

C- Appointing the employees of the General Secretariat of the Supreme Committee and its branches in the Capital Secretariat and other governorates by announcing and differentiating between applicants to fill jobs and in accordance with the principle of equal opportunities and without contravening the Civil Service Law. Leadership in the Higher Committee and its branches in accordance with the requirements of their occupation. The Committee submits its recommendations to the Higher Committee for decision in accordance with the laws in force.

D- Forming and appointing the heads and members of the supervisory committees, the primary and subsidiary voter list preparation committees, and the primary and subsidiary election management committees, distributing them in the electoral districts at the specified times for each of them, and defining the scope of the competence of each of them within each electoral district. The committees referred to with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the Supreme Elections Committee, and no one-party committee may be formed.

e - The Higher Committee determines and announces the criteria for selecting the chairmen and members of the committees, and the selection is made in accordance with the conditions mentioned in Article (26) of this law and regulation.

F- Preparing forms, schedules, documents, electoral cards, ballot boxes and ballot papers, stamping them with the stamp of the Higher Committee, organizing all of this, and distributing to the committees at the times specified for each of them.

g- Setting the rules and issuing the necessary directives to ensure the security arrangements that guarantee the safety and freedom of the elections.

H- Calling for elections in the constituency for which the House of Representatives announces the vacancy of the elected member's place in accordance with the provisions of Article (78) of the Constitution, and announcing the dates of the by-elections approved in accordance with the provisions of Article (108) of this law.

I- Develop awareness programs before and during electoral processes with the aim of creating public awareness of the mechanisms of democratic action and the importance of elections as a peaceful means of peaceful transfer of power and to educate voters about the benefits of elections. In order to achieve this, they may seek the assistance of parties, civil society organizations and those interested in democratic affairs in implementing these programmes.

j- Reconsidering the electoral division after each population census, unless the period specified for conducting any general elections is less than a year.

Article (24 bis [1]):

A- Election security during the stages of the electoral process is the responsibility of the High Elections Committee, and for this purpose it may seek the assistance of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers it deems necessary, under the direct management of the electoral committees and to exercise the following tasks:

1- Guarding the headquarters and documents of the electoral commissions.

2- Preventing the entry and presence of armed men within the premises of the electoral commissions.

3- Organizing the entry and exit process to the electoral commission headquarters.

4- Not to allow any person to be inside the headquarters of the electoral committees without the approval of the electoral committee.

5- Guarding the minutes, decisions and schedules published by the electoral commissions in their headquarters, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

B- It is not permissible for any of the security and military elements used by the Higher Committee to maintain the security of the electoral committees to transmit any notifications, information or data on the progress of the electoral process to any party except after the approval of the Election Committee, with the exception of the notifications, information and data that fall within its competence in accordance with the laws in force and any violation Therefore, the perpetrator was subjected to the penalty stipulated in Article (129) of this law.

C - The security and military agencies are not entitled to interfere with the functioning of the electoral committees and the electoral activity of parties and candidates except at a written request from the electoral committees and under their responsibility.

Article (24 bis [2]): A- Supervision of the formation and performance of the security committees shall be undertaken by a committee formed by the Supreme Committee at least three months prior to any election or referendum process, headed by the Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Committee and with the membership of two leading figures from the Ministries of Defense and Interior.

B- All the security elements used by the Higher Committee to maintain the security of the electoral committees must abide by the following controls:

1- Adherence to the instructions of the electoral commissions who are assigned to work with them.

2- Not to interfere in any way in the work of the electoral commissions.

.Wearing the official uniform while performing her duties -3

Not to enter or stay in the headquarters of the committees except by order of the head of the electoral committee and -4 .under his legal responsibility

Overcoming the duties of observers who hold official permits from the Supreme Committee and are under the -5 .responsibility of the Electoral Committee

.Commitment to neutrality and flexibility in dealing with citizens -6

Not to discriminate against any citizen or voter in the treatment because of his social status, job position, or political -7 .affiliation, and any violation of these regulations exposes its owner to the punishment stipulated in Article 128 of this law

Article (25): A - The branches of the General Secretariat, the supervisory, basic and original committees, the subcommittees, the electoral and referendum management committees, the security committees, the governors, the security officials, the directors of the directorates, and anyone who is used by them to carry out any tasks or work related to the elections and the referendum are subject to the supervision and directives of the Higher Committee and they are prohibited from participating in any way. Directly or indirectly working for or against any party or candidate, and the Supreme Committee must ensure their impartiality and take measures to replace those who violate their duties and .impartiality

B - The heads and members of the supervisory, main and subsidiary committees, and the committees for managing elections and referendum are responsible for performing their duties before the Higher Committee, which has the right to .hold them accountable and to replace those who violate their duties from the same party

C- Official media are subject to the supervision and directives of the Supreme Committee regarding general elections and .referendum

D- The competent departments of the Higher Committee shall submit periodic reports on their work to the Higher .Committee

Article (26): Those appointed by the Supreme Elections Committee as chairpersons and members of the schedule preparation committees, the primary, primary and subsidiary election management committees, the supervisory :committees, and the referendum committees shall meet the following conditions

.a) To be Yemeni)

.b- That he be at least 21 years old for a member and 25 years old for the chairman

C- The heads and members of the supervisory committees should have at least a university degree, and the heads and .members of the main, original and subsidiary committees should have at least a high school diploma

d- He must be of straight morals and conduct, and that a final court ruling has not been issued against him in any of the .election crimes or in a crime against honor, unless he has been rehabilitated

In all cases, it is not permissible to appoint in the primary and subsidiary election management committees in the .electoral district a person who is between him and one of the candidates in it, up to the fourth degree

Article (27): The Supreme Elections Committee forms supervisory committees at the governorate level, whose headquarters are in the governorate's capital, to supervise the work of the committees for preparing the tables or the .committees for managing elections and referendums

Article (27 bis): A- Without prejudice to the provisions related to the electoral committee minutes that they draft during the registration and registration process, receiving and deciding on candidacy applications, voting and sorting, the :supervisory, main, original and subsidiary committees shall take the following measures

.Appointing one of its members as its rapporteur to write the minutes of its meetings and sign them by the committee -1

.Not to hold its meetings or exercise its duties without the presence of the majority of its members -2

If any of its chairmen is absent and he does not appoint a successor, the oldest member shall take his place until a -3 .replacement is appointed

.Vote on its decisions by majority -4

B- The electoral committees must sign the minutes and decisions they are charged with drafting in accordance with the provisions of this law, and those who abstain from signing shall be punished with the penalty stipulated in Article 128 of this law. That his reservation be based on a legal basis. This reservation does not entail postponing the announcement of .the polling result in the constituency in accordance with the law

Article (28): The Higher Committee, when distributing polling stations in the electoral districts, shall take into consideration enabling the largest possible number of voters to participate in the elections and referendum, taking into consideration the rugged and large areas in order to facilitate the conduct of the electoral process without difficulty, suffering or natural handicap. The Supreme Court shall take the necessary measures to facilitate the voting process for .the disabled and prepare the polling stations so that they can cast their votes easily

Article (29): The Supreme Committee must follow up on the work of elections and referendum and may send whomever it deems appropriate to ensure the proper application of the procedures for the registration and polling process, in addition to ensuring the validity and legal integrity of the committees' headquarters. The Supreme Committee must also form .committees it deems necessary to assist them To perform the tasks and functions assigned to it

Article (30): The Higher Committee shall provide the material that must be placed on the thumb of the voter when he casts his vote, provided that this article is not removable before the lapse of at least (24) hours. This is to prevent the .voting process from being repeated more than once during the day specified for the polling

Article (31): A- The state shall bear the costs of elections and referendum, and the government shall put at the disposal of the Higher Committee all possibilities, machines and means that would enable it to carry out its work in the fullest .manner

f- If the member appointed to the committee belongs to any party or political organization, he must freeze his direct and .indirect party activity in a manner that guarantees his impartiality for the duration of his membership in the committee

G- He shall not run in any general elections or participate in the electoral campaigns of parties or candidates for the duration of his membership in the committee.

Article (22): A- A member of the Higher Committee shall have a rank no less than a Minister, and the member deserves this rank if he did not have it prior to his appointment to the committee as soon as the appointment decision is issued.

b- A committee member shall be treated as a working minister with regard to rights and privileges during his term of work in the committee.

C- It is not permissible to dismiss a committee member except by a republican decision, in case he loses one of the conditions mentioned in Article (21) of this law and by virtue of a final court ruling. The list of candidates approved by the House of Representatives when forming the Higher Committee.

d- The members elect from among themselves a Chairman of the Higher Committee and a Vice-Chairman.

Article (23): Before the members of the Supreme Committee assume their duties, they take the following oath before the President of the Republic:

[I swear by Almighty God to adhere to the Book of God and the Sunnah of His Messenger, to faithfully preserve the republican system, to respect the constitution and the law, to fully take care of the people's interests and their freedoms, to preserve the nation's unity, independence, and territorial integrity, and to perform my duty in the Supreme Committee with honesty, honor, sincerity and impartiality without Fear or favoritism, and God is a witness to what I say].

Article (24): The Supreme Elections Committee is responsible for managing, preparing, supervising and controlling the conduct of general elections and referendum. In addition to its powers specified in this law, it exercises the following competencies:

A- Dividing the Republic into electoral districts and defining them on the basis of the principle of equality between the population, taking into account geographical and social factors, and a republican decree is issued for this.

b- Dividing each district into local electoral districts equal in terms of population, and they may, when necessary, exceed a percentage of (5%) increase or decrease.

C- Appointing the employees of the General Secretariat of the Supreme Committee and its branches in the Capital Secretariat and other governorates by announcing and differentiating between applicants to fill jobs and in accordance with the principle of equal opportunities and without contravening the Civil Service Law. Leadership in the Higher Committee and its branches in accordance with the requirements of their occupation. The Committee submits its recommendations to the Higher Committee for decision in accordance with the laws in force.

D- Forming and appointing the heads and members of the supervisory committees, the primary and subsidiary voter list preparation committees, and the primary and subsidiary election management committees, distributing them in the electoral districts at the specified times for each of them, and defining the scope of the competence of each of them within each electoral district. The committees referred to with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the Supreme Elections Committee, and no one-party committee may be formed.

e - The Higher Committee determines and announces the criteria for selecting the chairmen and members of the committees, and the selection is made in accordance with the conditions mentioned in Article (26) of this law and regulation.

F- Preparing forms, schedules, documents, electoral cards, ballot boxes and ballot papers, stamping them with the stamp of the Higher Committee, organizing all of this, and distributing to the committees at the times specified for each of them.

g- Setting the rules and issuing the necessary directives to ensure the security arrangements that guarantee the safety and freedom of the elections.

H- Calling for elections in the constituency for which the House of Representatives announces the vacancy of the elected member's place in accordance with the provisions of Article (78) of the Constitution, and announcing the dates of the by-elections approved in accordance with the provisions of Article (108) of this law.

I- Develop awareness programs before and during electoral processes with the aim of creating public awareness of the mechanisms of democratic action and the importance of elections as a peaceful means of peaceful transfer of power and to educate voters about the benefits of elections. In order to achieve this, they may seek the assistance of parties, civil society organizations and those interested in democratic affairs in implementing these programmes.

j- Reconsidering the electoral division after each population census, unless the period specified for conducting any general elections is less than a year.

[1] Article (24 bis):

A- Election security during the stages of the electoral process is the responsibility of the High Elections Committee, and for this purpose it may seek the assistance of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers it deems necessary, under the direct management of the electoral committees and to exercise the following tasks:

1- Guarding the headquarters and documents of the electoral commissions.

2- Preventing the entry and presence of armed men within the premises of the electoral commissions.

3- Organizing the entry and exit process to the electoral commission headquarters.

4- Not to allow any person to be inside the headquarters of the electoral committees without the approval of the electoral committee.

5- Guarding the minutes, decisions and schedules published by the electoral commissions in their headquarters, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

B- It is not permissible for any of the security and military elements used by the Higher Committee to maintain the security of the electoral committees to transmit any notifications, information or data on the progress of the electoral process to any party except after the approval of the Election Committee, with the exception of the notifications, information and data that fall within its competence in accordance with the laws in force and any violation Therefore, the perpetrator was subjected to the penalty stipulated in Article (129) of this law.

C - The security and military agencies are not entitled to interfere with the functioning of the electoral committees and the electoral activity of parties and candidates except at a written request from the electoral committees and under their responsibility.

Article (24 bis [2]): A- Supervision of the formation and performance of the security committees shall be undertaken by a committee formed by the Supreme Committee at least three months prior to any election or referendum process, headed by the Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Committee and with the membership of two leading figures from the Ministries of Defense and Interior.

B- All the security elements used by the Higher Committee to maintain the security of the electoral committees must abide by the following controls:

1- Adherence to the instructions of the electoral commissions who are assigned to work with them.

2- Not to interfere in any way in the work of the electoral commissions.

3- Wearing the official uniform while performing her duties.

4- Not to enter or stay in the headquarters of the committees except by order of the head of the electoral committee and under his legal responsibility.

5- Overcoming the duties of observers who hold official permits from the Supreme Committee and are under the responsibility of the Electoral Committee.

6- Commitment to neutrality and flexibility in dealing with citizens.

7- Not to discriminate against any citizen or voter in the treatment because of his social status, job position, or political affiliation, and any violation of these regulations exposes its owner to the punishment stipulated in Article 128 of this law.

Article (25): A - The branches of the General Secretariat, the supervisory, basic and original committees, the subcommittees, the electoral and referendum management committees, the security committees, the governors, the security officials, the directors of the directorates, and anyone who is used by them to carry out any tasks or work related to the elections and the referendum are subject to the supervision and directives of the Higher Committee and they are prohibited from participating in any way. Directly or indirectly working for or against any party or candidate, and the Supreme Committee must ensure their impartiality and take measures to replace those who violate their duties and impartiality.

B - The heads and members of the supervisory, main and subsidiary committees, and the committees for managing elections and referendum are responsible for performing their duties before the Higher Committee, which has the right to hold them accountable and to replace those who violate their duties from the same party.

C- Official media are subject to the supervision and directives of the Supreme Committee regarding general elections and referendum.

D- The competent departments of the Higher Committee shall submit periodic reports on their work to the Higher Committee.

Article (26): Those appointed by the Supreme Elections Committee as chairpersons and members of the schedule preparation committees, the primary, primary and subsidiary election management committees, the supervisory committees, and the referendum committees shall meet the following conditions:

a) To be Yemeni.

b- That he be at least 21 years old for a member and 25 years old for the chairman.

C- The heads and members of the supervisory committees should have at least a university degree, and the heads and members of the main, original and subsidiary committees should have at least a high school diploma.

d- He must be of straight morals and conduct, and that a final court ruling has not been issued against him in any of the election crimes or in a crime against honor, unless he has been rehabilitated.

In all cases, it is not permissible to appoint in the primary and subsidiary election management committees in the electoral district a person who is between him and one of the candidates in it, up to the fourth degree.

Article (27): The Supreme Elections Committee forms supervisory committees at the governorate level, whose headquarters are in the governorate's capital, to supervise the work of the committees for preparing the tables or the committees for managing elections and referendums.

Article (27 bis): A- Without prejudice to the provisions related to the electoral committee minutes that they draft during the registration and registration process, receiving and deciding on candidacy applications, voting and sorting, the supervisory, main, original and subsidiary committees shall take the following measures:

1- Appointing one of its members as its rapporteur to write the minutes of its meetings and sign them by the committee.

2- Not to hold its meetings or exercise its duties without the presence of the majority of its members.

3- If any of its chairmen is absent and he does not appoint a successor, the oldest member shall take his place until a replacement is appointed.

4- Vote on its decisions by majority.

B- The electoral committees must sign the minutes and decisions they are charged with drafting in accordance with the provisions of this law, and those who abstain from signing shall be punished with the penalty stipulated in Article 128 of this law. That his reservation be based on a legal basis. This reservation does not entail postponing the announcement of the polling result in the constituency in accordance with the law.

Article (28): The Higher Committee, when distributing polling stations in the electoral districts, shall take into consideration enabling the largest possible number of voters to participate in the elections and referendum, taking into consideration the rugged and large areas in order to facilitate the conduct of the electoral process without difficulty, suffering or natural handicap. The Supreme Court shall take the necessary measures to facilitate the voting process for the disabled and prepare the polling stations so that they can cast their votes easily.

Article (29): The Supreme Committee must follow up on the work of elections and referendum and may send whomever it deems appropriate to ensure the proper application of the procedures for the registration and polling process, in addition to ensuring the validity and legal integrity of the committees' headquarters. The Supreme Committee must also form committees it deems necessary to assist them To perform the tasks and functions assigned to it.

Article (30): The Higher Committee shall provide the material that must be placed on the thumb of the voter when he casts his vote, provided that this article is not removable before the lapse of at least (24) hours. This is to prevent the voting process from being repeated more than once during the day specified for the polling.

Article (31): A- The state shall bear the costs of elections and referendum, and the government shall put at the disposal of the Higher Committee all possibilities, machines and means that would enable it to carry out its work in the fullest manner.

Article (31 bis): a- The Higher Committee performs its duties and responsibilities with transparency, and for this purpose it takes the necessary measures to achieve this, including:

1- Establishing its own website to communicate with the public through which it publishes data and information related to the electoral process as soon as it is approved or available.

2- Publication of its decisions in the media and on its website.

3- The Supreme Committee, by a decision, invites the official, party and private media to attend its meetings.

4- Holding regular consultative meetings with the parties related to the elections.

B - The responsibility of the members of the Supreme Elections Committee is collective and individual, and each of them has the same rights and duties. It is not permissible in any case to be alone in taking decisions. The principle is to take consensus decisions. If this is not possible, the decisions of the Supreme Committee are issued by an absolute majority of its members. And the work between its members, the competencies and powers of each of them, the mechanism for making its decisions and holding its meetings, in a manner that does not violate the provisions of this law. This article applies to the supervisory, original and basic committees and the election management committees in terms of responsibility and decision-making.

C- Any member of the Higher Committee has the right to obtain complete information on all aspects of the work of the Higher Committee, and this applies to the lower electoral commissions.

B - The Supreme Committee shall have its own annual budget, which it prepares and submits to the Council of Ministers, and it is approved by the House of Representatives, and it is included in the state's general budget as a single number in the name of the Supreme Committee.

C- The committee submits to the government the draft budget in accordance with the principles and rules accepted in the preparation of budgets for bodies with financial and administrative independence.

Article 32: A- The Higher Committee is financially and administratively independent and enjoys a legal personality. It exercises all the tasks, competencies and powers stipulated in this law with complete independence and complete impartiality, and its decisions are public, and it is not permissible in any case for any party to interfere in the affairs and work of the Higher Committee or its powers or limit its powers.

B - The Supreme Committee shall have an administrative, financial and technical apparatus in its general office and the capitals of the governorates of the Republic, and it shall have a special cadre for which a republican decree is issued, and it may set its organizational structure and the necessary regulations.

C- The Higher Committee exercises all the powers and authorities granted to the Ministries of Civil Service and Finance in the legislation in force, in all matters related to the administrative and financial affairs of the employees of the administrative and technical staff of the Higher Committee.

Article (33): The Supreme Committee shall have a general secretariat whose formations, tasks and competencies are defined in an internal regulation prepared by the committee and issued by a republican decision.

Chapter Four
Organization and controls of electoral advertising

Article (37): A- It is not permissible for the propaganda materials and electoral programs of any of the candidates, parties, and political organizations to include anything that affects the Islamic faith of the people, or the adoption of any form of the defunct government (the royal sultans), or calling for any activity that opposes the goals of the revolution. Yemen, the republican system, unity and democracy, or leads to a breach of security and public order, or to conspiracy or violence or incitement against them.

B - With the exception of what is stipulated in Paragraph (A) of this Article, the Higher Committee has no right to interfere with the content and form of electoral programs and materials for candidates, parties and political organizations, and the aggrieved party has recourse to the judiciary.

C- The Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum sets the rules that regulate electoral campaigns in a manner that does not contradict or contradict the provisions of this law.

Article (38): The Supreme Committee educates citizens about the importance of elections and calls for participation in them, and organizes the announcement of the lists of candidates in each electoral district after closing the door for candidacy therein, without allocating any of them with any advertising advantage. Government media is prohibited from broadcasting or publishing any topic related to the elections. Referendums are made only with the approval and supervision of the Supreme Committee, and government media agencies must put their capabilities at the disposal of the Supreme Committee. All candidates are prohibited from carrying out any electoral propaganda that involves deceiving or deceiving voters, and it is prohibited to use the method of defamation or defamation of others in electoral campaigns.

Article 39: A- Subject to Paragraph (B) of this Article, it is prohibited to use official media during the electoral campaign period for or against any candidate, party or political organization.

B - The Supreme Committee regulates the use of official visual, audio and print media equally for all candidates to present their electoral programs, in a manner that ensures equal opportunities in using these means and guarantees the right of political parties and organizations to present their electoral programs in the official visual, audio and print media on an equal basis.

C- The official media have the right to produce political media programs during the electoral campaign period that allow for competitive debates between the candidates.

D- The Supreme Committee shall monitor the neutrality of the official media and stop any abuses in this regard.

Article (40): A- It is prohibited to use public money for the benefit of a party or political organization or any candidate for any general elections, and what is allocated to candidates for presidential elections must be spent equally among all candidates under the oversight of the House of Representatives. Public money or from the budget of ministries, institutions, companies or public bodies. It is also prohibited to use public institutions, utilities, mosques, and places of worship for electoral campaigning with or against any party or candidate during the electoral campaign. For his work, he is referred to administrative or judicial accountability according to a clear and transparent mechanism determined by the Supreme Committee, provided that local donations to presidential candidates are subject to the Supreme Committee, and it is never permissible to receive any external donations or support.

B- It is not permissible to use the public office for the special interest of a particular political party or organization. The directors of the directorates, governorate governors, and military and security leaders must deviate from the public office from electoral competition between political parties, organizations or candidates. They are also prohibited from using the public office to carry out any propaganda work for or against any party or party. A candidate during the electoral campaign period. This does not prevent them from exercising their electoral rights in accordance with the law. It is also prohibited for any public official or employee to announce a donation or promise of any public money project during the election campaign.

Article (41): The regulation determines the places for placing electoral advertisements and the time specified for them.

Article 42: The Election Management Committee shall allocate the places mentioned in the previous article according to the order of depositing the nominations. The local authority and its assistants shall cooperate fully in implementing what the Election Management Committee directs or requests regarding the appointment or allocation of the required places in accordance with the provisions of the previous article, and in case of non-compliance. Or negligence in implementation, the violator will be liable to legal accountability, and the head of the committee must undertake the implementation himself or through an authorized person.

Article (43): No candidate may place in the places indicated in Article (41) until the end of the day preceding the voting day:

A - More than two electoral ads.

B- More than two announcements for electoral meetings. These announcements must include only the date and place of the meeting, as well as the names of the speakers registered to speak and the names of the candidates.

Article (44): No candidate may use or allow the use of his billboard for a purpose other than presenting his candidacy and displaying his electoral program, and no candidate may give up the place designated for his advertisement to others.

Article (45): It is not permissible for any candidate to distribute work programs, leaflets, cards or other documents on the polling day himself or through others.

In general, it is not permissible for any of those working with the state or local authority to distribute cards, pamphlets or work programs to candidates on the day of voting, and it is not permissible to place any advertisements or distribute work programs, leaflets or cards in the name of a candidate who has withdrawn from the nomination.

Article (46): Subject to the provisions of Article (47), mosques and faculties, as well as colleges, schools, institutes, government departments, camps and public facilities for electoral campaigning, may not be used in any way.

Article (47): Candidates may, during the electoral campaign period, hold electoral meetings through which their electoral programs are presented to the voters, and the Supreme Committee may set the rules regulating the holding of these electoral meetings, taking into account that mosques and mosques may not be used for these purposes. Educational institutions and equally for all candidates for the purposes of these electoral meetings.

Article (48): Loudspeakers may not be used for the purposes of electoral propaganda, except in the case of electoral meetings organized in accordance with the law. It is also not permissible to use different products for the purposes of electoral campaigning. In general, it is not permissible to use any means of electoral propaganda for the benefit of any candidate except what is permitted according to This law and in accordance with the instructions of the Supreme Committee.

Article (49): It is not permissible to attack the permitted means of electoral propaganda by any act, whether by striking out, tearing up, or otherwise, and every such act is considered an electoral crime.

Article (50): What is broadcast and published by the official media about the President of the Republic carrying out his usual daily duties and works, if the President of the Republic is among the candidates for the presidential elections, shall not be considered as electoral propaganda. .

Article (51): Subject to the provisions of Article (73) of this law, the Supreme Committee shall regulate the use of official media in electoral propaganda for presidential candidates in a manner that ensures equality and equal opportunities in time and space for all candidates without any discrimination between them.

Article (52): It is prohibited for any party, group, organization, individuals or any party to exercise any form of pressure, intimidation, treason, atonement, threaten temptations, or promise material or moral gains.

Chapter Five
Provisions and Procedures for Candidacy for Elections and Referendum Procedures

chapter one
Parliament elections

Article (53): The Council of Representatives consists of three hundred members and one member who are elected by general, free, direct and equal secret ballot. The Republic is divided into three hundred constituencies and electoral districts equal in terms of population based on the result of the general population census with an excess of (5%) Or decrease and elect one member for each constituency.

Article (54): a- The President of the Republic shall call the voters to elect a new House of Representatives, at least sixty days before the end of the House's term.

B - The procedures for general elections are implemented on the dates specified for them in this law.

C - No party may coerce any voter to force him to nominate or withdraw from candidacy. Doing so is an electoral crime whose perpetrator deserves the penalty prescribed in Article (133) of this law.

Article (55): Election is carried out by general, free, direct and equal secret ballot.

Article (56): Every voter has the right to nominate himself in the constituency in which his electoral domicile is located. A candidate for membership in the House of Representatives requires the following conditions:

a) To be Yemeni.

b- He must be at least twenty-five years old.

c- To be able to read and write.

d- That he be of straight moral character and conduct that leads to religious obligations, and that a final court ruling has not been issued against him in a case involving moral turpitude and dishonesty, unless he has been rehabilitated.

Article (57): A- The candidacy application is submitted in writing on the form prepared for this to the original committee during the official working hours of the committee in the ten days following the opening of the nomination door, provided that the nomination application form is written by the candidate himself before the committee to ensure that a proficiency condition is met. Reading and writing, and this is documented in a report signed by the committee.

B- The nomination application form shall include the following information:

1- The name of the candidate in full.

2- Place and date of birth.

3- Educational level.

4- Political affiliation (if any).

5- Profession or position (if employed).

6- The constituency and the electoral center in which the candidate is registered in the voters' lists and his address.

7- The symbol of the candidate, party or political organization.

8- The date of leaving the job or resigning if he was among those covered by paragraphs (e-f) of Article (60) of this law.

C-Candidacy applications are recorded in a special book, and receipts are given to the applicant after verifying the accuracy of the data and all the conditions necessary for the candidate.

D- Each party or political organization may choose one symbol in coordination with the Supreme Committee for all its candidates in all constituencies. No party or political organization may choose a symbol similar or similar to a symbol previously selected for another party or organization.

E - The Higher Committee sets a number of electoral symbols for independent candidates, so that the candidate chooses one of the approved symbols, and priority is given in choosing the symbol according to the submission of candidacy applications that meet the legal requirements.

Article (57 bis): A- If the original committee refused to accept the nomination application, its refusal must be in writing and justified, and a copy of it should be delivered to the applicant.

B- Every voter registered in the representative constituency and candidates have the right to appeal the decisions of the original committees related to the rejection or acceptance of the candidacy application for any candidate by means of a petition submitted to the original committee itself in accordance with the following rules and procedures:

A - The appeal must be written and reasoned about the reasons for rejecting or accepting the candidacy application.

2- The appeal must be submitted within a period not exceeding two days from the end of the nomination period.

3- The committee notifies the respondent of his petition and gives him an adequate opportunity to respond.

4- The committee decides on the appeal within a period not exceeding three days from the end of the period specified for submitting the appeals and issues a reasoned decision on the appeal.

5- The committee publishes copies of its decisions at its headquarters and delivers the appellant and the challenged with a copy of it on the day following its issuance.

C- The appellant and the respondent have the right to appeal the decision of the original committee before the competent court of first instance within a period not exceeding three days from the date of publishing those decisions, and the court must decide on those appeals within a period not exceeding three days from the period specified for their submission, provided that the judgment includes the extent of eligibility The candidate is in the nomination or not, and the court must provide the original and supervisory committee with a true copy of the judgment within a period not exceeding (24) hours from the date of its pronouncement, and the judgment of the court of first instance shall be final.

D- The original committee must amend the list of candidates in accordance with the final decisions and rulings issued, and publish it in the same places where the initial list was published, complete all documents from the candidates, and inform <the Higher Committee of that to announce the final list of accepted candidates. <\p

e- The Supreme Committee shall publish through the public media the final lists of candidates in all the districts of the Republic, including the name of the candidate, the nomination description and the electoral symbol.

F - The provisions relating to appeals to candidates for parliamentary elections shall have a corresponding effect on .candidates for membership of local councils

Article (58): A- To accept the nomination in the name of any party or political organization, it is necessary that the nomination be approved by the head of the concerned party or political organization, the Secretary-General, or whoever .officially represents either of them

B - In order to accept an independent nomination for membership in the House of Representatives, it is required that he be recommended by a group of voters of no less than three hundred voters who represent most of the electoral district .centers

.To be registered in the voters list for the electoral district -1

.That a single voter should not recommend more than one candidate -2

C- Each candidate must pay the fees for his electoral campaign posters, an amount of (five thousand) riyals to be paid in favor of the local council in the main cities, and a receipt is delivered to him. The candidacy application may not be accepted without the receipt of the payment voucher for this fee, and the local council must remove the posters after the .elections

D - In the event that the party or political organization withdraws the nomination of one of its members, the member has the right to continue as an independent candidate if he so desires, and in this case he is excluded from the nomination .application procedures stipulated in this law

E - In the event that a candidate in the name of any political party or organization requests to withdraw from the nomination or change the capacity of the nomination, the party reserves the right to nominate an alternative or choose .one of the independent candidates who have previously been nominated if the nomination window is still open

.Article (59): No voter has the right to nominate himself in more than one electoral district

Article (60): a- Subject to what is stated in paragraphs (e and f) of this article, every employee who nominates himself for membership in the House of Representatives shall be considered suspended from exercising his public office from the date of opening the door for candidacy, and he shall return to it if he does not win the elections and all of it shall be paid to him. His entitlements. If he wins, his entitlements from his employer shall continue during the term of his membership .in the Council, and after its expiry, he shall have the right to return to work at least parallel to his previous work

B - Every local council member nominated for the Council of Representatives is considered to have resigned from the .membership of the local council and shall not return to it except by a new election

C - It is not permissible to combine membership of the House of Representatives with the exercise of public office or .membership of local councils

D - It is permissible to combine membership in the Council of Representatives and membership in the Council of Ministers .only

E- The Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers and their deputies, deputy ministers, heads of public departments and institutions may not nominate themselves for membership in the House of Representatives unless they have left work for .at least three months from the date of opening the door for nomination

F- Governors and their agents, judges, directorates of directorates, directors of offices of ministries, governorates, departments, institutions, security directors, military commanders, executive officials in local councils, or any public employee within the scope of the administrative unit may not nominate themselves for membership in the House of Representatives in the districts in which they work, unless it has passed since they left work in The scope of the electoral .district is for a period of at least three months from the date of opening the door for candidacy

g- The period mentioned in paragraphs (e and f) of this article shall be reduced to one month for the elections that are .held to elect a successor to a member of the House of Representatives to vacate his place or to call for early elections

Article (61): A- Every candidate has the right to withdraw from candidacy, provided that he submits his withdrawal request in writing on the form prepared for this to the original committee to which he nominated himself within five days from the end of the period for receiving candidacy requests, provided that the date of polling day does not exceed twenty .days

B- Withdrawal shall be marked in front of the withdrawing candidate's name and symbol in the list of candidates and announced in the official media, and announced in the electoral district, as well as the polling day at the headquarters of .the original committee and the district centers

C- In the event the candidate dies or withdraws after closing the candidacy door and before the polling date and the election of another single candidate in the constituency as a result, the Higher Committee announces the reopening of the .candidacy door in the constituency in accordance with the procedures stipulated in this law

Article (62): If no more than one candidate has applied in the constituency, the Higher Committee shall be immediately informed of this to re-announce the opening of the nomination door in the constituency within the five days following the expiry of the original date for candidacy after ensuring the integrity of the procedures taken for that, and in the event that no candidate or Other candidates The election process shall be conducted according to the procedures stipulated in this .law

Chapter II
Presidential elections

Article (63): a- The President of the Republic shall be elected by the people in competitive, free and direct elections, and procedures for the elections of the new President of the Republic begin ninety days before the end of the term of the .President of the Republic

B - The Presidency of the Council of Representatives announces the opening of the nomination for the post of President .of the Republic ninety days before the end of the constitutional term of the President

C - The Presidency of the House of Representatives receives applications for candidacy for the position of President of the .Republic for a period of seven days, starting from the first day of the period referred to in paragraph (a) of this article

D- Applications for candidacy for the position of the President of the Republic are submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives during the nomination opening period referred to in the previous paragraph, and the candidacy applicant submits his application in writing during official working hours. Proof of this shall be submitted, and each .candidate for candidacy shall be given a receipt for the documents he deposited in his file

E - The nominations are examined to ensure that the constitutional conditions apply to the candidates in a joint meeting .of the Presidency of the Council of Representatives and the Shura Council

F- The Presidency of the Council of Representatives and the Shura Council will complete the examination of nomination applications and decide on them within the three days following the end of the period for receiving applications for nomination, and announce the names of the candidates whose applications have been accepted on the day following the .end of the period of examination of applications

Article (64): A- Every voter has the right to object before the Presidency of the Council of Representatives and the Shura Council against any person who submitted his candidacy in violation of the conditions set forth in Article 107 of the Constitution. Also, every person who applied for his candidacy and did not accept a grievance has the right to file a grievance before the Presidency of my House Representatives and Shura Council, within the three days following the .announcement of the names of the candidates

B- The Presidency of the Council of Representatives and the Shura Council decide and announce their decisions regarding .the objections and grievances submitted to them on the day following the end of the period for their submission

C- Each candidate for candidacy has the right to appeal before the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court against the decisions of the Presidency of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council related to the objections and grievances referred to in the previous paragraph, and to decide on them within the five days following the announcement .of the decisions of the Presidency bodies

Article (65): A- The candidate for candidacy for the position of President of the Republic has the right to withdraw his candidacy by a written request submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives before the names of the .applicants are presented to the joint meeting of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council for acclamation

B- The Presidency of the Council of Representatives and the Shura Council shall present to the joint meeting of the two chambers a report on the results of examining candidacy applications, including the names of the candidacy applicants who meet the constitutional conditions for recommendation by the two chambers, within three days of the end of the .period for adjudication of appeals

C- The joint meeting of the two councils is obligated to recommend at least three persons for the position of President of .the Republic, in preparation for presenting the candidates to the people in competitive elections

.D- It is not permissible to hold presidential elections with less than two candidates

Article (66): A candidate for the position of the President of the Republic is considered to be a candidate who obtains the recommendation of (5%) of the total number of members present in the two councils, and the recommendation shall be .by direct secret ballot. Before the Presidency of the two Houses

Article (67): The Presidency of the House of Representatives shall provide the Supreme Committee with the names of candidates for the post of President of the Republic with a copy of their candidacy documents within a maximum period of .(48) hours from the date of the endorsement decision

Article (68): The President of the Republic issues a decision calling the voters to elect a President of the Republic, after .the Council of Representatives and the Shura Council complete the procedures stipulated in the previous articles

Article (69): The Supreme Committee shall prepare and prepare for holding the competitive elections for the position of .the President of the Republic in accordance with the provisions and procedures stipulated in this law

Article (70): The person who obtains the absolute majority of those who cast their votes in the presidential elections shall be considered president of the republic. If none of the candidates obtains this majority, the election shall be re-elected with the same previous procedures for the candidates who obtained the largest number of votes of the voters who cast .their votes, within forty days from the date of the election. The date of the announcement of the polling result

Article (71): As an exception to the provisions of Article (40) of this law, each candidate for the position of President of the Republic is granted a sum of money to be paid to him from the state's public treasury based on a proposal from the Presidency of the House of Representatives and the approval of the Council, provided that the amounts are equal for all .candidates, in support of meeting the costs of The election campaign for each of them

Article (72): Each candidate for the presidential elections must hold at least one speech festival in the capital of each .governorate of the republic, including the capital secretariat

Article (73): In the last week of the legal period specified for electoral campaigns, presidential candidates may conduct .debates broadcast through the official media

Article (74): Each presidential candidate has the right to hold seminars and press conferences to present his electoral .program

Article (75): Each candidate for the presidency of the Republic may receive donations from Yemeni natural and legal persons, provided that it is by opening an account in a bank, and submitting a statement of the donations account on a .timely basis to the Supreme Committee, and it is never permissible to receive any amounts from any foreign entity

.Article (76): The provisions of Article (60) of this law do not apply to presidential election candidates

Article (77): The Supreme Committee grants the winning candidate for the post of President of the Republic a certificate .of his victory in the presidential elections

Chapter III
local council elections

Article (78): Subject to the provisions of the local authority law, members of local councils are elected by secret, free, direct and equal ballot in accordance with the provisions and procedures established in this law and the laws in force.

Article (79): The President of the Republic calls the voters to the local council elections at least sixty days before the polling day.

Article (80): Every voter has the right to nominate himself for membership in the local councils in the local electoral district in which his electoral domicile is located, and no one may nominate himself in more than one local electoral district at the same time. All of these circuits are cancelled.

Article (81): The nomination application shall be submitted on the form prepared for this to the original committee appointed by the Higher Committee for this purpose, within the ten days following the opening of the nomination window during official working hours.

Article (82): The application for candidacy for local elections must include all the data mentioned in paragraph (b) of Article (57) of this law, with the exception of item (8) thereof.

Article (83): Each candidate for membership in the local councils in the governorates must pay the fees for removing the electoral campaign posters, an amount of (five thousand) riyals to be paid to the Fund for Cleaning and Improvement of Cities, and five thousand riyals for the candidate for membership of the local councils in the districts, for the account of the local council that is located Within the scope of the candidate's electoral domicile, a receipt of the amount is given to him from the local council, provided that a copy of the said receipt is attached to the candidacy application, and the local council must remove those posters.

Article (84): The Supreme Committee determines the committee that receives and decides on candidacy requests. In all cases, the names of the accepted candidates are submitted to the Higher Committee to organize their announcement.

the fourth chapter
Referendum provisions and procedures

Article (85): The referendum process is conducted based on the decision of the President of the Republic to call for a referendum in accordance with the periods and dates specified in the constitution.

Article (86): As soon as the Supreme Committee is notified about the general referendum, it prepares and prepares for the referendum in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article (87): If the House of Representatives approves the amendment of one or more articles of the constitution that require a referendum on them, it informs the Higher Committee to conduct a public referendum on them.

Article (88): Electoral constituencies and voters' lists are considered constituencies and tables for a general referendum.

Article (89): The provisions relating to the rights and duties of voters related to elections shall apply to the voters in any general referendum.

Article (90): With due regard to what is stated in this chapter, the provisions and procedures related to elections stipulated in this law shall be applied regarding the general referendum.

Article (91): The Supreme Committee shall take measures to ensure public awareness of the public referendum through the official audio-visual and print media.

Article (92): With the exception of Paragraph (First) of Article (132) and Paragraph (Third) of Article (133) mentioned in this law, referendum crimes are considered election crimes and the same penalties shall apply to them.

Article (93): The subject of a general referendum is not effective unless it obtains the approval of an absolute majority of the votes of the voters for those who have given their opinions.

Chapter Six
Organization and controls of electoral management

Article (94): A- The administration of the elections in each constituency is entrusted with an original committee and sub-committees.

B- Each candidate submits the name of his representative to the electoral commission, at least forty-eight hours before the polling date. record.

C- If the committee chairman is absent and does not appoint a successor, the eldest member shall take his place until a replacement is appointed.

Article (95): The committee chooses from among its members a secret clerk who will write the election minutes, provided that they are signed by the head of the committee and its members, and the candidates or their delegates, and stamped with the committee's numbered stamp assigned to it by the higher committee.

Article (96): Maintaining order in the election committee and securing its headquarters is entrusted to the head of the committee and he has the right to request policemen when necessary. Military and security men and executive officials are prohibited from entering the election hall except at the request of the head of the committee, except for those who enter to exercise their electoral right, and the committee has the right To expel any person who violates the established order of the voting process.

Article (97): Candidates always have the right to enter the election hall and they have the right to choose one of those registered in the list to represent them during the polling and counting processes, and this is in writing. In general, it is not permissible for any of them to carry weapons inside the hall or in the arena, and the seat of the elections is forbidden.

Article (98): A - The voting process shall be conducted throughout the Republic on one day.

b - Voting takes place in secret. Public voting is prohibited outside the curtain or booth designated for voting, and whoever violates this or incites against it is punished with the penalty stipulated in Article (133) of this law.

C - The Higher Elections Committee shall set the controls that guarantee the integrity of the ballot papers, the accuracy of their transmission and access to the voters, and ensuring that no ballot paper is leaked.

Article (99): Every voter must submit to the head of the Election Management Committee when giving his opinion the electoral card, and the head of the committee or one of its members must make sure that his name is on the voters' list and verify his identity, and this is indicated in front of his name.

Article (100): a- The ballot paper must clearly contain the symbols of the candidates for the presidential, parliamentary and local elections and are arranged according to the priority of nomination requests.

B- The head of the committee hands over to each voter the ballot paper stamped by the committee's seal so that he can prove his opinion on it behind the curtain designated for that inside the election hall secretly. Then he places it in the ballot box in front of the committee chairman, its members, candidates or their delegates, without any of them having the right to see its content. A blind voter may Or, who is physically incapable of marking it, may seek the assistance of a trusted voter to prove his opinion on the ballot paper.

C- After each voter has given his opinion, the committee must indicate in front of his name in the voters' list that indicates that, and special ink must be placed on the voter's thumb, provided that he fingerprints in front of his name in the voters' lists and the card is marked by the head of the committee.

Article 101: The polling process begins at eight o'clock in the morning on the day of polling, after the ballot box or boxes are opened and the results of the sorting of the local district's boxes have been reported from the reports of sorting each box delivered to it by the sorting committees in a compilation record that includes the number of ballot papers delivered to the committees. The number of those used, the number of damaged and remaining, the number of those who cast their votes, the number of valid and invalid votes, the number of votes obtained by each candidate at the level of each box, and the signature on the minutes of the committee and the candidates or their representatives.

C- Hanging a copy of the compilation report at its headquarters and placing the minutes of sorting the secured funds of the Higher Committee and a copy of the compilation record of the sorting result in the local district in a special envelope and waxing it with red wax and signing it by the committee and the candidates or their delegates to hand it later to the original committee to send it to the committee supreme.

d- Announcing the total result of sorting in the local constituency and handing each candidate or his delegate a true copy of the synthesis report prepared by the first sub-committee and stamped with its seal.

e- Gathering the polling and counting documents delivered by the polling and counting committees and placing them in one or more boxes that are closed and waxed with red wax and signed by the committee and the candidates or their delegates and delivered directly to the original committee to keep until the end of the appeals period.

Article (106): After the compilation of the sorting results is completed in all the departments of the department, the original committee shall do the following:

1- Editing a final report that includes the results of the counting throughout the electoral district, signed by the head and members of the original committee and the candidates or their representatives, from five copies, one of which is to be sent to the Higher Committee, one to the Supervisory Committee, a copy to the governorate branch, a copy that remains at the headquarters of the original committee, and a copy for the winning candidate. Each candidate in the electoral district has the right to obtain a certified copy of the aforementioned report from any of those authorities. The report must include the names of the candidates in the district, the number of valid and invalid votes, the number of votes each of them obtained at the level of each box, and the number of ballot papers that were not used. The name of the winner and the number of votes he obtained.

2- Announcing by the head of the original committee to the committee members and the candidates or their delegates the results of the sorting process, the name of the winning candidate and the number of votes he obtained, and posting a copy of the cumulative record at its headquarters.

3- Handing over to the Supreme Committee the boxes made in the event of appeals in the electoral district about the results of the polling and counting, in order to keep them until the end of the appeals period.

4- The Higher Committee, upon receipt of the reports and documents mentioned in paragraphs (1 and 3), must give an official receipt indicating the name of the recipient and the time and date on which the receipt was made.

Article (106 bis): If one of the candidates, their delegates, or those appointed for them abstain from signing any of the minutes of the polling and counting processes, their reservations shall be proven in the same record. about the candidate.

Article 107: A - The candidate who obtains the relative majority of the valid votes given in the elections shall be considered the winner in the elections. If two or more candidates obtain equal votes, the original committee shall draw lots among them, and whoever is determined by the lottery shall be considered the winner. The lottery process is conducted in writing The names of equal votes are on pieces of paper that are equal and not distinct from each other. Each name is written on a paper in front of everyone, and each paper is placed in an envelope. Then a person from outside the committee who did not witness the writing process is brought in. He chooses one of the envelopes, and the result of the procedure is recorded in a separate report.

B- Announcing the result from the original committee is considered a final announcement for the candidate for membership in the House of Representatives, or candidates for membership in the local councils of the governorates and candidates for membership in the local council of the district. The final result in the presidential elections or referendum is not announced except by the Supreme Committee.

C- The Higher Committee receives and announces the results of the elections, and the announcement process is carried out from the reality of the final minutes submitted by the original committee, provided that the announced results include the number of voters who have voted, the number of valid and invalid votes, the votes obtained by each candidate, and the ballot papers delivered, used, damaged and remaining at the level of each box. The final announcement of the results shall be made no later than (10) days after the end of the polling process.

D - The Supreme Committee shall deliver a certificate of victory to the candidate who won membership in the House of Representatives, and this does not prevent him from appealing before the House.

E - The supervisory, original or subsidiary committees or any other body are prohibited from granting the winning .candidate a certificate of victory

Article (108): By-elections are held in one or more electoral centers or one or more electoral districts in which the results of the polls have been canceled or the electoral process has not been conducted or ended within three months from the date of the cancellation of the polling result or from the date set for the electoral process in which it was not possible. .made or terminated

Article (109): If the seat of a member of the Council of Representatives becomes vacant before the end of the Council's term of at least one year, a successor shall be elected for the remainder of the Council's term within sixty days from the .date of announcing the Council's decision to vacate his place

Article (110): The polling minutes and counting results shall be delivered by the polling and counting management committee to the competent original committee that collects the results and announces the names of the winners of the membership of the local council in the directorate and representatives of the directorate in the provincial council and .submits their names to the higher committee to announce the final results of the winners at the republic level

Chapter Seven
appeals

chapter one
Appeals against the results of the polling and counting of the parliamentary elections

Article (111): Everyone with an interest has the right to appeal the results of the polling and counting process, with an :appeal petition filed with the Supreme Court in accordance with the following conditions

.a- The appeal must be submitted within (72) hours from the announcement of the screening results in the department

.b- The appeal must be reasoned and specific about the voting and counting procedures

C- The appeal must be accompanied by an amount of (fifty thousand) riyals deposited in the treasury of the court as a cash guarantee to be submitted to the state treasury in the event that the appeal is not valid and returned to the .appellant if the judgment is valid

Article (112): The Supreme Court shall form an auxiliary body consisting of the heads of the courts of appeal or their representatives, whose task is to investigate and express an opinion on the validity of the appeals submitted about the .voting and counting procedures. The Supreme Court shall issue its decisions in this light

Within a period not exceeding ten days from the date of submitting the opinion, provided that the chapter does not exceed the period preceding the convening of the elected council, and the court's decision is communicated to the head .of the higher committee, and the court's decision issued in this regard is considered final

Article (113): The Supreme Court announces the winning candidate who has filed an appeal against him about the polling and counting procedures in his constituency with a copy of the appeal petition to submit whatever observations or written .defense he might have, within four days from the date of the valid notification of the appeal

Article (114): Submission of the appeal does not prevent the Supreme Committee from announcing the names of the winning candidates against whom appeals were submitted about the voting and counting procedures in their districts, nor does this prevent them from being granted a certificate of winning membership in the House of Representatives and their .attendance at the Council's meetings

Chapter II
Challenge the validity of membership in the House of Representatives

Article (115): Every voter or candidate may submit an appeal to the House of Representatives stating the legal reasons for the invalidity of the prosecution of the contestant regarding the validity of his membership, along with depositing a financial guarantee of (fifty thousand riyals) for the benefit of the state's public treasury if the appeal is not decided in his .favour. to him if the appeal was decided in his favour

Article (116): a- The Presidency of the Council of Representatives shall send the appeals with the documents attached thereto within fifteen days from the date of their submission to the Council, to the Supreme Court to investigate and express an opinion on the validity of the appeals submitted to it and to provide the Council with the outcome of the court's findings within ninety days from the date of its submission. The date of referral of the appeals to it, attached with .all papers and documents

B - The result of the investigation shall be presented to the House of Representatives within sixty days from the date of receiving it from the court. Membership is not considered invalid except by a decision issued by the House of .Representatives by a two-thirds majority of its members

Chapter III

Appealing the procedures for voting and counting for the election of the President of the Republic

Article (117): Everyone with an interest has the right to appeal the results of the polling and counting process, by means :of an ordinary appeal petition filed by the appellant with the Supreme Court in accordance with the following conditions

A - The appeal must be submitted within (72) hours of the Supreme Committee's announcement of the final results of the .presidential elections

.b- The appeal must be reasoned and specific about the voting and counting procedures

C- To enclose with the appeal an amount of one hundred thousand riyals that shall be deposited in the court's treasury as a cash guarantee to be given to the state treasury in case the appeal is not valid and returned to the appellant if the .judgment is in his favour

Article (118): The provisions of Articles (113/112) of this law shall be applied in the matter of deciding the validity of .appeals submitted in accordance with the provisions of the previous article

Article (119): Submission of the appeal does not prevent the winner of the post of President of the Republic from being granted a certificate of victory, nor does this prevent him from taking the constitutional oath before the House of .Representatives and starting to carry out his duties

the fourth chapter
Appeals in local elections

Article (120): Everyone with an interest within the local district has the right to appeal the results of the polling and counting process by means of an ordinary appeal petition filed with the appeals court in the governorate according to the :following conditions

.A- The appeal must be submitted within (48) hours from the announcement of the screening results in the department

.b- The appeal must be reasoned and specific about the voting and counting procedures

C- The appeal shall be accompanied by an amount of ten thousand riyals deposited with the court's treasury as a cash guarantee to be credited to the account of the local council in the directorate in the event that the appeal is not valid and .returned to the appellant if the judgment is in his favour

Article (121): A - The appeals court in the governorate shall form an auxiliary body consisting of the heads of the courts of first instance in the capital of the governorate and the directorates from which the appeals were received, or their representatives. The court shall maintain its rulings in this light within a period not exceeding ten days from the date of submitting the opinion, provided that the court announces the winning candidate who has submitted an appeal against him about the voting and counting procedures in his constituency with a copy of the appeal petition to respond to it, .within four days from the date of notifying him of the appeal, and the court's decision is considered Permanently

B - The Supreme Elections Committee, in coordination with the Supreme Judicial Council and the Supreme Court, shall announce in the public media the names of the members of the judicial bodies concerned with receiving electoral appeals .and their location and hours

Article (122): A- Submitting the appeal does not prevent the announcement of the names of the winning candidates in the .local elections against whom appeals were submitted about the voting and counting procedures in their districts

B - In the event that the court issued a decision on the validity of the appeal, which results in the invalidity of the voting and counting process, the Higher Committee shall take the necessary measures to re-elect the elections, within a period .not exceeding sixty days from the date of the ruling

Chapter V
Appeals against referendum procedures and results

Article (123): The courts of first instance are competent to consider appeals related to the procedures and results of the .referendum in the districts, and their decisions are subject to appeal before the courts of appeal whose decisions are final

Article (124): The Supreme Court is competent to decide on appeals related to the general result of the referendum, and .its decisions are final

Chapter Eight
Penal provisions

Article (125): A- Any interested party may submit an administrative complaint against any violating procedure issued by any of the election committees at its various levels, or against any violator of the provisions of this law among the voters, parties, organizations, and civil or official institutions, to the electoral commission that took the procedure The violator or the violation falling within its territorial jurisdiction, provided that the complaint is accompanied by documents confirming the occurrence of the violation. The committee to which the complaint was submitted must issue an official receipt on a copy of the complaint, and decide on it within (24) hours from the date of its receipt and deliver the complainant a written response with what it reached Submission of complaints does not preclude the right to file criminal cases against anyone who commits an election crime in accordance with the provisions of this article, nor does this preclude the right of .the Supreme Committee to refer violators to court

B - Complaints may be submitted during any stage of the electoral process, taking into account that no complaint .regarding the results and procedures of polling and counting in any general election or referendum will be accepted

C- The Supreme Committee, the Public Prosecution and the courts shall publish, during each electoral process, general information about the complaints submitted to it and the measures taken in respect of them. At the conclusion of any general elections or referendum, the Supreme Committee collects the complaints and appeals submitted during them and .publishes them in a special book

D - The judiciary alone is competent to pass judgments on penalties for violating this law, and the Public Prosecution shall conduct investigation and interrogation procedures in accordance with what is stipulated in the Code of Criminal .Procedure

E- Each voter, the basic, original and supervisory committees, and the Supreme Elections Committee has the right to file a criminal case before the Public Prosecution and the competent courts against anyone who commits one of the election crimes stipulated in this law, fails or neglects to do what is required of him by the election law, or has done it in violation of the law with The right of the aggrieved voter or the affected party to be compensated for the moral and material .damage incurred by him, and the cases are considered urgently

Article (126): Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated in another law, a member of the Higher Committee shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding four years, with a dismissal from the membership of the Committee, and the withdrawal of all the privileges he obtained because of it when committing any of the following :violations

First: Issuing directives contrary to the provisions of the law, its executive regulations, and decisions of the Supreme .Committee

.Second: Violation of the provisions of paragraph (f) of Article (21) of this law

Third: Refraining from implementing the election law, obstructing its implementation, violating one of its provisions, .violating the executive regulations or decisions of the Supreme Committee

Fifth: Bias for or against any party or candidate, directly or indirectly, in stances and statements, with the exception of statements related to clarifying any violations committed during the electoral process after the approval of the Supreme .Elections Committee

Article (127): Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated in another law, any employee of the General Secretariat of the Higher Committee or its branches shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or a fine of no less than four hundred thousand riyals with dismissal from his position when committing any of the -: violations next

First: - The inclusion of data or information in violation of the provisions of the law and its executive regulations and the decisions of the Supreme Committee will result in decisions by the Supreme Committee that are inconsistent with the .provisions of the law

.Second: Implementing directives that conflict with the provisions of the law or the decisions of the Supreme Committee

.Third: Giving information or data or disclosing the secrets of the Supreme Committee to unauthorized parties or persons

Fourth: To make any modification to the division of parliamentary or local electoral centers or districts, or to any data .contrary to what was approved by the Supreme Committee

.Sixth: Disclosing any information or data affecting the election process

Article 128: Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated in another law, any of the heads and members of the committees formed by the Supreme Committee shall be punished at all stages of the electoral process with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine of no less than one hundred and fifty thousand riyals when committing one -: of the violations next

First: Manipulating the voter registration lists and their data, deleting or enlisting the name of a person without the right, .or dropping the names of voters when voting

.Second: - Manipulating the election result, delaying its announcement, or not signing it

.Third: - Hiding or bypassing ballot cards when counting the number of voters

Fourth: Implementing any directives in violation of the law, its executive regulations, or decisions of the Supreme .Committee

Fifth: Rejecting a legal request for any candidate or stakeholder in violation of the law and the decisions of the Supreme .Committee

.Sixth: Non-compliance with and violating timetables in any of the electoral stages

.Seventh: Deliberate failure to deliver results, documents and pledges to the General Secretariat or its branches on time

Eighth: Opening the envelopes of the ballot papers before the date specified for them or giving any information about .them to any party, political organization, party or candidate

.Ninth: Disclosing any secrets, information or data, or taking out any document that may harm others

Article (129): Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated in another law, any employee of the executive authority or security committees, in case of committing any of the electoral violations and crimes, shall be punished by .imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and removal from his position

Article (130): Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated in another law, any party or political organization whose members have obstructed the conduct of the electoral process, which led to its postponement or cancellation, shall :be punished with the following penalties

.Bear the costs of re-election in the center or district in which the elections were postponed or canceled -1

.Deprivation of participation in the re-election -2

Announcing the ruling issued against the violating party through the official visual, audio and print media and the -3 .party's mouthpiece

Article (131): The implementation of any of the penalties does not preclude the aggrieved party from resorting to the .judiciary to claim compensation for the damage incurred by him

:Article (132): Without prejudice to any more severe penalty in the Penal Code, anyone who

.First: - Violates the provisions of Chapter Four of this law

Second: He gave his opinion in the election knowing that his name was included in the roll without right or deliberately .expressing an opinion in the name of someone else

.Third: He disclosed the secret of a voter who gave him his opinion without his consent

.Fourth: He cast his vote in a single election more than once

.Fifth: He entered the election hall without the right and did not leave at the order of the committee

.Sixth: - Participate in demonstrations on the day specified for voting

.Seventh: Participate in a gathering intended to stir up riot and chaos on the day of the poll

.Eighth: To embezzle, conceal, execute or corrupt any election-related paper

Ninth: He changed the will of the illiterate voter and the like and wrote a name or indicated a symbol other than what the .voter intended or obstructed any voter to prevent him from exercising his right to vote

Tenth: The committee chairpersons or one of their members willfully, neglected, or neglected to carry out his duties .stipulated in this law after being notified in writing by the authority responsible for him or one of the voters

Article (133): Without prejudice to any more severe penalty, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not .exceeding one year

First: Whoever threatens or uses force to prevent a voter from using his right to force him to vote in a certain way or to .abstain from voting

Second: Whoever gives, offers, or pledges to give an elector a benefit for himself or for others in order to force him to .vote in a certain way or to abstain from voting

Third: Whoever publishes or broadcasts among the voters incorrect news about the behavior or morals of one of the .candidates with the intention of influencing the opinions of the voters and the election result

Fourth: Whoever enters the headquarters designated for elections carrying a firearm in violation of the provisions of .Article (97) of this law

Fifth: Whoever assaulted the election committee or one of its members by insulting, slandering or threatening during or .because of his work

Sixth: Anyone who cuts polls for committees or ballot boxes for the purpose of seizing them, bargaining or obstructing the .results of the counting

.Seventh: Whoever uses his authority or influence to change the voter's will while being isolated from his job

p

.Eighth: Anyone who violates the text of Article (143) of the general provisions of this law

Article (134): Without prejudice to any more severe penalty, a penalty of imprisonment for a period of no less than one :year and six months, or a fine of no less than two hundred thousand riyals, shall be imposed on

.First: He conceals, executes, or corrupts the voters' list or otherwise in any way

.Second: Violating the freedom of the election or its order by using force or threat

Article (135): Whosoever deliberately registers his name in the voters' lists in more than one electoral domicile, contrary to what was stipulated in paragraph (b) of Article (4), shall be punished by imprisonment for three months, with his name being deleted from all the lists, and deprivation of the exercise of registration, registration and nomination for a .parliamentary or local session. of this law

Article (136): Attempting the aforementioned election crimes shall be punished with a penalty not exceeding half the .penalty prescribed for the full penalty

Article (137): If a crime is committed in the polling hall or an attempt is made to commit it, the head of the election committee shall write a report of the incident and order the arrest of the suspect and handing him over to the policemen .and from there to the Public Prosecution to take legal measures

Chapter IX
general provisions

Article (138): Every voter may submit a petition to the judiciary against the Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum in the event of any action taken by it that violates the constitution and the law, and the various degrees of .litigation decide within thirty days, so that the period for hearing the case before each stage does not exceed ten days

Article (139): In matters not provided for in this law, all requests, petitions, and appeals submitted in accordance with this .law shall be exempted from all taxes and public and judicial fees

Article (140): With the exception of what is stated in this law, the provisions of the local authority law shall be applied in the matter of elections for local councils, and the Supreme Committee may take the measures it deems appropriate with .the nature and privacy of local elections

Article (141): With regard to matters not provided for in the two chapters on presidential and local elections, the general .provisions and procedures related to elections contained in this law shall apply

Article (142): A- The right to be informed of the progress of the electoral and referendum processes that take place inside and outside the Republic in their various stages is guaranteed in accordance with the law and is exercised by virtue of a :permit granted by the Supreme Committee of political parties and the following bodies and organizations

Local people's bodies active in the field of democracy and elections that are authorized to practice their activities in the -1 .Republic in accordance with the laws in force

Arab and international bodies and organizations that are active and specialized in the field of democracy and elections -2 .and are accredited in their countries

Everyone invited by the Supreme Committee from brotherly and friendly countries to participate in reviewing the -3 .conduct of the elections or referendum

.Representatives of the various local, Arab and international media -4

B - In order to obtain a permit to see the conduct of the electoral or referendum processes, a request for this must be submitted to the entity determined by the Supreme Committee, written on the form prepared for this purpose, before conducting the electoral process or referendum, which will be carried out for a period of no less than sixty days from the .date specified for its start, and to be attached Upon request, the documents specified by the Higher Committee

C- The Higher Committee shall form a committee to study the applications submitted for obtaining permission to view and .monitor the conduct of the electoral and referendum processes, headed by the head of the concerned sector

D- The aforementioned committee studies the submitted applications and the documents attached to them to ensure their validity and the availability of the required conditions, and submit a report on the results of its work to the Higher

Committee for decision at least forty days before the start of the process whose progress is required to be reviewed. The .necessary permits are issued before the start of the process that will be conducted At least ten days

E- Representatives of local, Arab and international popular parties and bodies who are authorized to monitor have the :right to review the conduct of the electoral processes or the referendum.. To this end, they may do the following

Meeting with the voters or the referendum to know their views on the progress of the electoral process or the -1 .referendum

Inquiries by the electoral committees supervising and executing the process, as well as the candidates or their -2 .delegates' inquiries regarding the conduct of the electoral process or referendum procedures

.Obtaining information and statistics from electoral commissions -

Attending the general press conferences organized by the High Elections Committee during the course of the electoral -4 .process, as well as reviewing the information and data provided by the media center for the electoral process

Entering the electoral committee headquarters and the polling and counting halls indicated in the permits granted to -5 .them

F - Representatives of parties, bodies and organizations authorized to monitor during the review process shall not violate the laws in force in the Republic, interfere with the tasks of the electoral commissions, or impede them from carrying out .their work

G- Representatives of local and international parties, bodies, and popular organizations who are authorized to monitor must exercise their duties impartially, with honesty and objectivity when publishing their reports on the results of the electoral process that they were authorized to view, and to provide the Higher Committee with a copy of it in order to .benefit from their observations and opinions as evidenced in those reports

H- Any derogation from the rights of authorized observers mentioned in this law shall be considered an electoral crime, .and the perpetrator shall be punished with the penalty stipulated in Article 128 of this law

Article (143): The state's capabilities, resources, devices, mechanisms and equipment may not be harnessed directly or indirectly for the benefit of any party, political organization or candidate, and whoever does so shall be punished with the .penalty stipulated in Article (133) of this law

Article 144: Immediately after the issuance of this law, the Higher Committee shall begin to correct the voters' lists through a technical team that the Higher Committee shall form for this purpose. The High Committee shall refer the names of the violators to the judiciary for urgent legal action, provided that the High Committee publishes the names .referred to the judiciary through the official newspapers and on the sites of the main committees

Article (145): The Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum prepares the executive regulations for this law, and a decision is issued by the President of the Republic based on the proposal of the Supreme Committee in a manner that .does not conflict with the provisions of this law

Article (146): The Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum issues the necessary regulations and decisions in a .manner that does not contradict the provisions of this law

Article (147): Law No. (27) for the year 1996 AD regarding general elections, Law No. (27) for the year 99 AD, and Law No. (42) for the year 99 AD, which are amended, shall be repealed, as well as any text or provision that contradicts the .provisions of this law

.Article (148): This law shall be effective from the date of its issuance and shall be published in the Official Gazette

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Downloadable
Local Control Manual
Awareness guide for early presidential elections
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