



**ELECTION OBSERVATION DELEGATION TO
THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS
IN TAJIKISTAN**

(6 November 2013)

**Report by
Elizabeth Jeggle, Chair of the Delegation**

Annexes:

- A - List of Participants**
- B - Programme**
- C - EP Delegation press statement**
- D - Joint press statement**
- E - Preliminary Findings and Conclusions**

Introduction

On 23 September 2013, the Conference of Presidents of the European Parliament approved the list of priority countries for election observation for the second half of 2013, with Tajikistan among those countries. On 10 October 2013, the Conference of Presidents authorised the sending of an Election Observation Delegation in order to observe the presidential elections in the Republic of Tajikistan, scheduled for 6 November 2013.

The European Parliament Election Observation Delegation was composed of Mr Joachim ZELLER (EPP, Germany), Mr Carlo CASINI (EPP, Italy), Ms Teresa RIERA MADURELL(S&D, Spain) Mr Francesco SPERONI (EFD, Italy) and Ms Elizabeth Jeggler (EPP, Germany), who was elected Chair of the Delegation at its constitutive meeting on 4 November 2013.

The Delegation conducted its activities in Tajikistan between 4 and 7 of November 2013. As is usual in the OSCE area, the EP Delegation was integrated in the International Election Observation Mission (IEOM) organised by ODIHR, together with the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly. The EP Delegation followed the OSCE/ODIHR's methodology in the evaluation procedure. It assessed the elections for compliance with Tajikistan's legislation as well as with OSCE commitments for democratic elections to which Tajikistan has subscribed. The delegation conducted its election observation mission in accordance with the Declaration of Principles of International Election Observation and Code of Conduct adopted at the United Nations in 2005 and endorsed by the European Parliament in 2007.

Members of the EP Delegation signed the Code of Conduct for Members of the European Parliament Election Observation Delegations, in accordance with the decision of the Conference of Presidents of 10 December 2009.

Programme

Prior to Election Day, and as part of the joint briefings, the Delegation met in Dushanbe with election authorities, political parties, local media, and diplomatic missions and familiarized itself with the current local political climate and institutions of Tajikistan. A meeting with the major NGOs active in the country was also scheduled, but did not take place, reportedly because all civil society representatives were held in road traffic and could not attend.

Meetings with political parties' representatives from parties taking part in the elections included the Communist Party, the Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the Agrarian Party, the Party of Economic Reform, and the Social Democratic Party. We also had a discussion with the Islamic Revival Party, which was boycotting the elections, as well as with an opposition candidate nominated jointly by the Islamists and the Social Democrats, Ms Oynihol Bobonazarova, who had not succeeded to gather the required number of signatures (5% of the electorate, equal to 210 000 voters) to be registered as candidate.

In the framework of the International Election Observation Mission, we cooperated closely with the OSCE/PA Delegation, headed by Ms Margareta Cederfelt (MP from Sweden) and the OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission, headed by Ambassador Paraschiva Badesu, as well as with Ms Gordana Comic (MP from Serbia), appointed as special coordinator for this IEOM by the OSCE Chairman-in-office.

In addition, the EP Delegation availed itself of substantial assistance from the EU Delegation in Tajikistan, headed by Mr Eduard Auer, concerning logistics and setting up of a number of bilateral

meetings for the EP Members, including meetings with Shukurjon Zuhurov, Chairman of the Assembly of Representatives (lower chamber), Mahmadsaid Ubaydulloyev, Chairman of the National Assembly (upper chamber), and Hamrokhon Zarifi, Foreign Minister of Tajikistan

On Election Day, the Delegation split in three groups, and observed election operations in various polling stations, starting from the opening procedures, voting and closing procedures and counting of the votes. The polling stations observed were in Dushanbe city; in the wider Dushanbe region (Vakhdat region), including rural areas in nearby mountains, and finally, in the city of Kurgan Tube in the southern part of the country and in areas further south from there stretching to the Afghan border.

On 7 November 2013, a joint Press Conference was held by the Heads of the EP, the OSCE PA and the OSCE/ODIHR delegations. A joint press statement, as well as detailed Statement of Preliminary Findings and Conclusions were released and are attached to this report (Annexes C and D).

Election Procedures

The elections were peaceful and conducted without apparent tensions. Authorities had made efforts to ensure a festive atmosphere, and it seemed they had been largely successful. Election Day was scheduled on a national holiday, Constitution day. Elections officials were very welcoming and quite open to international observers. However, what impressed Delegation members most was the apparent lack of any genuine political debate or real alternatives figures or programmes for the voters to choose from. The elections did not give the impression of a selection among personalities with differing political visions aspiring to lead the country, but rather of a referendum on the rule of the incumbent and an extension of his mandate. There was no electoral campaign to speak of before the vote and the few official campaign events were very formalistic and went largely unnoticed. The public seemed to perceive the elections as a formality, without real competition, and there was widespread expectation that the incumbent President will be re-elected with an overwhelming majority of the votes. People seem to put the greatest value on stability and probably want guarantees that there will be no return to the turmoil of the civil war of 1992-1997.

After the previous elections for President in 2006 and the elections for parliament in 2005 and in 2010, the OSCE/ODIHR formulated many recommendations for improvement of the electoral legislation of Tajikistan. These recommendations have been largely ignored by the authorities of Tajikistan. The country has not reformed its electoral legislation and the current elections were held under a largely unchanged legal framework, which was previously assessed as not ensuring competitive, free and fair vote. The statement on behalf of the EP Delegation at the press conference on the day after the elections stressed among other things that the EP shares the view that the electoral legislation of Tajikistan needs to be improved and attaches importance to the follow-up and implementation of the OSCE/ODIHR recommendations in this respect. This issue could be raised in the political dialogue of the EP with the parliament of Tajikistan in view of insisting on progress for before the 2015 parliamentary vote.

On the day of election our Delegation witnessed certain obvious irregularities, most notably promotion of the incumbent president in voting stations, voters that do not identify themselves with official ID documents, family voting, proxy voting, instances of the secrecy of the vote not being ensured and suspiciously high turnout reaching in some places 100% long before the end of the voting day.

The voting irregularities were confirmed by the other international observers, and they are listed highlighted in the Preliminary Findings and Conclusions released by the IEOM (Annex D).

PoliticalContext

Our Delegation enjoyed good cooperation with the other elements of the International Election Observation Mission and our suggestions to improve the text of the joint documents (press release and Preliminary Findings) were taken on board. There were no diverging views on these elections among different representatives of the international community and we clearly supported the Preliminary findings. At the same time the Press conference on the day after the elections allowed us to stress in particular some political points that we considered important:

- That we had worked in the framework of an international EOM, together with other international observers as a team, and share the joint assessment of the IEOM;
- That we are particularly concerned with the absence of a genuine political debate and alternative visions for the voters to choose from;
- The need to overcome the shortcomings in the election process and in particular to implement the recommendations of OSCE/ODIHR which no doubt will be reiterated in the final report also from this IEOM;
- The importance of voter education and better training of election officials and polling stations staff;
- That we observed the elections that have been peaceful and calm, as positive signs of a society valuing reconciliation and stability and a recognition that stability is a key issue of the country, which should however go with further development of democratic institutions;
- Finally, I stressed that the European Parliament is a determined supporter of democracy and reforms in Tajikistan and stands ready to further reinforce cooperation with the country help it reform and improve democracy.

Other participants in the press conference focused on the shortcomings of the election process and supported our call for a stronger political debate, involving in particular a stronger participation of young people and women. The representative of the OSCE PA focused her statement on the need to improve gender equality and the participation of women in politics and public life in general. At the press conference, there were relatively few media, with mainly the official Tajik TV channel and some Russian and international media (Reuters, BBC Farsi service) present.

ElectionResults

These elections were not expected to produce surprises and the election results correspond to the preliminary expectations for an overwhelming victory of the incumbent President Emomali Rahmon. On 7 November the Central Commission on Elections and Referenda announced preliminary results. Voter turnout was declared to be 86,6%, with 3.640.056 votes cast out of a total of 4.201.156 registered voters. Valid votes were announced to be 3.603.107 and invalid votes 36.949. A little over 83% of the voters have cast their ballot for the incumbent President, with the five other candidates receiving between 5% and 1% support each.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN TAJIKISTAN

ELECTION OBSERVATION DELEGATION

05 -07 November

List of Participants

Members

Mrs Elisabeth JEGGLE, Germany, EPP, (*Chairwoman*)
Mr Joachim ZELLER, Germany, EPP
Mr Carlo CASINI, Italy, EPP
Ms Teresa RIERA MADURELL, Spain, S&D
Mr Francesco SPERONI, Italy, EFD

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Ms Nikolina VASSILEVA, Administrator
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Ms Alyson WOOD, Assistant

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Mr Zacharias GIAKOUMIS, EPP

Interpreters

Ms Camille MERCIER-SANDERS
Ms Lila GUHA

Abbreviations :

EPP	European People's Party/European Democrats	ECR	European Conservatives and Reformists
S&D	Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats	GUE/NGL	European United Left/Nordic Green Left
ALDE	Alliance of Liberal and Democrats for Europe	EFD	Europe of Freedom and Democracy
Verts/ALE	Greens/European Free Alliance	NI	Non-attached

Statement by Ms. Elisabeth Jeggle,

**Chair of the European Parliament election observation delegation for the
Presidential elections in Tajikistan**

(6 November 2013)

Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends,

I am Elisabeth Jeggle, Member of the European Parliament from Germany, and it is my pleasure to address you today.

The European Parliament, the only directly-elected body of the European Union, represents 500 million European citizens and is committed to strengthening democracy all over the world.

I had the honour, in these last few days, to lead a Delegation composed of four other Members of the European Parliament, and designated by our Institution to observe the presidential elections taking place in Tajikistan. These are not the first elections in Tajikistan that we are observing; the European Parliament was here also for the parliamentary elections in February 2010, when I had the opportunity to head the EP delegation again.

In executing our mandate, and prior to Election Day, we met in Dushanbe with election authorities, political parties, media, and diplomatic missions. We familiarised ourselves with your legal institutions and with the political climate in your country.

On Election Day we observed voting in various polling stations, starting from the opening to the closure of activities and counting of the votes.

I would like to make some specific remarks:

- As a Delegation, we were integrated in the framework of an International Election Observation Mission. I thank my colleagues from the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE and of course the ODIHR, for the excellent cooperation during the Mission.
- The European Parliament supports and endorses the preliminary findings and conclusions of the Mission. The election process showed various shortcomings, which are clearly detailed in its report.

- The EP Delegation was particularly concerned with the absence of genuine political debate and alternative visions for the voters to choose from. For the future, a stronger political debate, involving stronger participation of young people and women, would constitute a positive development for Tajikistan.
- We also consider that the electoral legislation of Tajikistan can be further improved in different areas. We note that in the previous presidential elections in 2006 and the vote for parliament in 2010, the OSCE ODIHR made a number of recommendations. Many of them will be certainly reiterated in this final ODIHR report concerning the 2013 presidential vote. Let me stress that the European Parliament attaches great importance on the follow up and implementation of these recommendations.
- In addition, more effort needs to be invested in voter education and in polling staff training so that polling procedures are applied evenly throughout the country. The understanding and knowledge on the entire electoral process, as well as its significance, should be substantially improved in future elections.
- This being said, our Delegation observed calm and peaceful elections and lack of apparent tensions on Election Day. These are positive signs of a society valuing reconciliation and stability, and we congratulate all voters who participated in the process.
- We recognise that stability is a key issue for the country, and that it should be maintained while further developing democratic Institutions.

Finally, let me assure you of the commitment of the European Parliament and the EU to continue strengthening our relations with Tajikistan. Tajikistan is an important partner of the EU in this region. What is more, we have always been a determined supporter of the promotion of democracy and reforms in this country. The European Parliament therefore stands ready to reinforce its cooperation with Tajikistan to further develop its democratic practices for the benefit of the people of Tajikistan.



Tajikistan presidential election peaceful, but lacking in pluralism and genuine choice, international observers say

DUSHANBE, 7 November 2013 – The 6 November presidential election in Tajikistan took place peacefully, but restrictive candidate-registration requirements resulted in a lack of pluralism and genuine choice, the international observers concluded in a preliminary statement released today. Extensive state media coverage of the official activities of the incumbent provided him with a significant advantage. In a positive step, the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda (CCER) took measures to enhance the transparency and efficiency of election administration. Significant shortcomings were noted on election day.

Six candidates, including the incumbent, were registered for the election. Restrictive requirements, including the unreasonably large number of signatures potential candidates must gather to qualify, present significant obstacles and are at odds with OSCE commitments and other standards for democratic elections, the statement says.

“It’s hard to stand up and exercise your freedom of choice, but it’s indispensable to being truly free. While quiet and peaceful, this was an election without a real choice,” said Gordana Comic, the Special Co-ordinator who led the short-term OSCE observer mission. “Being in power requires abiding by OSCE commitments, not taking advantage of incumbency, as we saw. Greater genuine political pluralism will be critical for Tajikistan to meet its democratic commitments.”

The campaign lacked the political debate necessary for a competitive campaign environment, the observers conclude. The authorities did not provide safeguards against the misuse of state resources and the distinction between the state and political parties was often blurred.

State broadcast media allocated an equal share of airtime to candidates in their news and free-airtime programmes, as required by law. However, extensive positive coverage of the incumbent president’s official activities provided him with a significant advantage.

“In addition to the need for a genuine political debate, there is also a need to increase the voters’ understanding and knowledge of the process as a whole, as well as its significance, for future elections,” said Elisabeth Jeggle, Head of the EP delegation. “The European Parliament, within the framework of the EU-Tajikistan Partnership Cooperation Agreement, stands ready to reinforce its co-operation with Tajikistan to further develop its democratic practices for the benefit of its people.”

The election was essentially conducted using the same legal framework as the preceding presidential election, in 2006, and shortcomings including unduly strict candidacy requirements and vague provisions on essential aspects such as voter registration remain, despite recommendations for improvements to the relevant election laws by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), the statement says.

The lack of a centralized voter register prevented any nationwide crosschecks to eliminate double entries, the observers conclude. Although precinct election commissions made concerted efforts to verify the accuracy of voter lists, the process was inconsistent, due to the absence of clear instructions.

“The lack of any women candidates registered, and the almost complete lack of women in political life and leadership, calls into question how much the political class genuinely represents Tajikistan,” said Margareta Cederfelt, Head of the OSCE PA delegation. “This is indicative of a serious restriction on the choice voters were given.”

One woman was nominated, but fell short of the required number of supporting signatures due to administrative obstacles, and stated that some voters feared government reprisals if they signed. Women were significantly underrepresented at all levels of the election administration, the statement says.

“Our observation here over the past six weeks has identified serious shortcomings in candidate and voter registration, the consistent application of election laws, and equal representation for political parties in lower-level election commissions, among others,” said Paraschiva Bădescu, Head of the OSCE/ODIHR long-term election observation mission. “The majority of past ODIHR recommendations remain unimplemented, but the final report by our mission and the recommendations it will contain represent a fresh opportunity to improve the electoral process in Tajikistan, and ODIHR is ready, as always, to assist in this.”

Election day took place peacefully, but observers noted shortcomings in a significant number of the polling stations visited, with violations including widespread proxy voting, family voting and group voting, as well as indications of ballot box stuffing. Basic procedures were not followed during the count and, contrary to CCER instructions, the results protocols were often not posted publicly outside polling stations.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION

Republic of Tajikistan — Presidential Election, 6 November 2013

STATEMENT OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Dushanbe, 7 November 2013 – This Statement of Preliminary Findings and Conclusions is the result of a common endeavour involving the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (OSCE PA) and the European Parliament (EP).

Gordana Čomić (Serbia) was appointed as Special Co-ordinator by the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office to lead the short-term OSCE observer mission. Margareta Cederfelt (Sweden) headed the OSCE PA delegation and Elisabeth Jeggle (Germany) headed the EP delegation. Paraschiva Bădescu (Romania) is the Head of the OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission (EOM), deployed from 2 October.

The assessment was made to determine whether the election complied with OSCE commitments and international standards for democratic elections, as well as with Tajikistan's international obligations and domestic legislation. This statement of preliminary findings and conclusions is delivered prior to the completion of the election process. The final assessment of the election will depend, in part, on the conduct of the remaining stages of the election process, including the count, the tabulation and announcement of results, and the handling of possible post-election day complaints and appeals. The OSCE/ODIHR will issue a comprehensive final report, including recommendations for potential improvements, some eight weeks after the completion of the election process. The OSCE PA will present its report to its Standing Committee at its Winter Meeting in Vienna in February 2014. The EP will present its report in the next meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the European Parliament.

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

The 6 November presidential election in Tajikistan took place peacefully, but restrictive candidate registration requirements resulted in a lack of genuine choice and meaningful pluralism. The campaign was formalistic and limited voters opportunity to make an informed decision. Extensive positive state-media coverage of the official activities of the incumbent President provided him with a significant advantage. In a positive step, the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda (CCER) took measures to enhance the transparency and efficiency of the administration of elections. Significant shortcomings were noted on election day, including widespread proxy voting, group voting, and indications of ballot box stuffing.

The presidential election was essentially conducted according to the same legal framework as the 2006 presidential election, despite previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendations aimed at improving the legislation. Existing shortcomings include unduly restrictive candidacy requirements and vague provisions on essential aspects of the election process regarding voter registration, campaigning and election day procedures. Noted restrictions on freedom of speech are not conducive to democratic elections. The legal framework needs to be significantly improved to provide a sound basis for the conduct of democratic elections.

The CCER held regular open sessions, contributing to the transparency of the election process. The CCER members actively discussed issues in a collegial manner and worked within legal deadlines. In a positive step, the CCER adopted some instructions well in advance of the election. However, important procedures were left insufficiently regulated leading, at times, to an inconsistent application of the law. While all registered political parties are represented on the CCER, there are no provisions for balanced representation in the lower-level election commissions, which could

impact transparency. In a welcome step, the CCER obliged all Precinct Election Commissions (PECs) to publicly display copies of results protocols.

The lack of a centralized voter register prevented any nationwide crosschecks for potential multiple entries in the voter lists and the process thus lacked safeguards to ensure the integrity of voter registration. PECs undertook concerted efforts to verify the accuracy of the voter lists through door-to-door campaigns. However, the process of verification was inconsistent due to the absence of clear instructions. The CCER announced that some 4,034,000 voters had been registered by the deadline for voter list compilation.

Six candidates were registered for the election, including the incumbent President. The law does not permit self-nominated independent candidates, which is not in line with OSCE commitments. One nominee, who fell short of the required number of supporting signatures, faced administrative obstacles in the collection of signatures and stated that some voters would not sign in support of her candidature due to fear of government reprisals. The requirement of local authorities to certify the support signature forms effectively removed the right of labour migrants to sign in support of a potential candidate. Restrictive candidacy requirements, as well as the unreasonably high number of supporting signatures required, present significant obstacles that are at odds with OSCE commitments and other international standards for democratic elections.

The campaign was largely indiscernible and appeared to generate limited interest despite efforts by the government to promote public awareness. The incumbent President undertook highly publicized visits throughout the country. The authorities did not provide safeguards against the misuse of administrative resources and the distinction between the state and political parties was often blurred, which is contrary to Paragraph 5.4 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document. Youth were noticeably absent from the campaign, with the exception of the last days when they were mobilized. Most candidates did not express views opposing the incumbent President. Overall, the campaign was formalistic and devoid of the political debate that is essential to a competitive campaign environment in which voters are provided with a genuine choice.

The state broadcast media allocated an equitable share of free airtime and campaign news coverage to candidates as required by law. However, extensive and positive coverage by the state broadcast media of the incumbent President's official activities provided him with a significant advantage, which is at odds with Paragraph 7.6 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document. Bias in favour of the incumbent President in the state media and limited accessibility of information from non-state and internet-based media raised concerns.

The election dispute resolution system remained largely untested due to the limited number of formal complaints filed to election commissions and courts. Remedies for violations of electoral rights are generally available in the law, although several OSCE/ODIHR EOM interlocutors expressed a lack of confidence in the effectiveness of the system. Of the few submitted complaints, all were dismissed by the courts on procedural grounds.

There were no women candidates for president, although there was one woman nominee. Women were significantly underrepresented at all levels of the election administration, including at the PECs observed on election day.

National minority issues and inter-ethnic relations were not touched upon during the electoral campaign. Unlike voter information materials, ballots were printed in minority languages.

While the authorities readily accommodated international observers and candidate representatives, they did not fully meet their commitment under paragraph 8 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document to provide for citizen observer groups and other civil society representatives.

Election day took place peacefully. IEOM observers assessed election day negatively in a significant number of observations. IEOM observers noted a number of violations, including widespread proxy voting, group voting, and indications of ballot box stuffing. Basic reconciliation procedures were not followed during the count. Contrary to CCER instructions, the PECs often did not post the results protocols for public familiarization.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Background

The 6 November presidential election is the fourth since 1994. Constitutional amendments passed in 2003 extended the president's term from five to seven years and allowed the incumbent to stand for two additional consecutive terms. The last presidential election of 6 November 2006 was won by the incumbent President Emomali Rahmon of the People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan (PDPT) with 79.3 per cent of the vote.

Following the last parliamentary elections in February 2010, the PDPT, led by President Rahmon, obtained 54 of the 63 seats in the lower chamber of parliament. Other parties represented in the chamber are the Agrarian Party of Tajikistan (APT), the Communist Party of Tajikistan (CPT), the Islamic Revival Party of Tajikistan (IRPT) and the Party of Economic Reform of Tajikistan (PERT), each with two seats. One seat is held by an independent member of parliament. In total, there are eight registered political parties, three of which are not represented in the parliament: the Democratic Party of Tajikistan (DPT), the Social-Democratic Party of Tajikistan (SDPT) and the Socialist Party of Tajikistan (SPT). In the course of 2013, President Rahmon announced several times that the election would be held "democratically, freely and fairly".

Election System and Legal Framework

The president is directly elected by popular vote for a seven-year term by an absolute majority of votes cast. If no candidate wins an absolute majority, a second round is held between the two candidates with the highest number of votes. The Constitution establishes that more than half of the registered voters must vote for the election to be valid. This requirement could lead to possible cycles of failed elections in case of low turnout.

The legal framework regulating presidential elections consists of the Constitution, the Constitutional Law on Elections of the President (Presidential Election Law, PEL), and relevant provisions of other legislation.¹ The Constitution guarantees the right to elect and to be elected, as well as freedoms of association, assembly and expression. However, undue restrictions on candidate eligibility exist in the law (*see Candidate Registration*). In addition, existing restrictions on freedom of speech² and the practice of undermining freedom of association³ are not conducive to the conduct of democratic elections.

¹ Including the Law on Political Parties, the Law on Assemblies, Rallies, Activities and Demonstrations, the Law on Periodical Print and Other Mass Media, the Code of Administrative Offences, the Procedural Code for Administrative Offenses, the Civil Procedure Code, and the Criminal Code.

² ³ Articles 137 and 330 of the Criminal Code provide criminal sanctions for publicly insulting the president and state officials.

In 2012 and 2013, the IRPT proposed amendments to lower the percentage of signatures required to support candidacy from five to two per cent and to provide equal representation of political parties in all election commissions. These proposals were rejected at committee level and did not receive a formal reading in parliament.

While the PEL contains some important principles for democratic elections,⁴ it does not comprehensively regulate the electoral process. The timeframes for nomination and registration of candidates are unreasonably short. The law does not provide safeguards against the use of administrative resources in elections, does not ensure impartiality, inclusiveness, and independence of election commissions, and does not provide for non-partisan citizen observation. The majority of previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendations remain unaddressed in the law. This presidential election was essentially conducted according to the same legal framework as the 2006 presidential election.⁵

Prior to this election, the Central Commission on Elections and Referenda (CCER) adopted instructions to supplement the legal framework.⁶ However, while the guidance provided by the CCER addressed relevant issues, it did not always provide sufficiently detailed regulations on important aspects of the election administration. This underscores the need for continued electoral reform in an inclusive manner.

Election Administration

The presidential election was administered by a three-tiered system of election commissions consisting of the CCER, 68 District Election Commissions (DECs) and 3,158 Precinct Election Commissions (PECs). Additionally, 61 polling stations were established for out-of-country voting in 27 countries.

The CCER is a permanent body and its members were appointed in 2009 for five-year terms. The lower chamber of the parliament appoints 15 members, including the chairperson and the deputy chairperson, based on proposals of the president. While there are no legal provisions for political party representation in election commissions, all registered political parties are represented in the current CCER. This contributes to the inclusiveness and transparency of the election process. Three women serve on the CCER; one of whom is the secretary of the commission.

The CCER held regular sessions open to observers, the media and representatives of candidates. Members actively discussed issues in a collegial manner and took decisions by open voting. The CCER met all legal deadlines and, in a positive step, passed regulations that clarified certain aspects of the electoral process well in advance of the election. However, it did not establish procedures for important parts of the election process such as on the compilation of voter lists, early and mobile

³ The initiative to form a new political party, the New Tajikistan Party, has been hindered by the detention of its founder, the former Minister for Industry, Zayd Saidov. The UN Human Rights Committee expressed its concern at reports of politically motivated harassment of opposition political leaders. See, concluding observations on the second periodic report at: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2fC%2fTJK%2fCO%2f2&Lang=en .

⁴ Such as, for example, the prohibition of restrictions of electoral rights as well as equality of campaign opportunities for all candidates.

⁵ In addition to previous OSCE/ODIHR election observation reports, see the 2006 OSCE/ODIHR Assessment of the Law on Election of the President, available at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/tajikistan/20043>.

⁶ The CCER instructions provided guidance on the work of lower-level commissions; on the handling of complaints; on the participation of observers; on the role of candidates and their proxies; and on media coverage of the election campaign.

voting, the printing and distribution of ballots and the counting of votes. Lack of such procedures, at times, led to inconsistent practices in lower-level commissions. On 25 September the CCER adopted a decision requiring PECs to publicly display copies of results protocols, partially addressing a prior OSCE/ODIHR recommendation.⁷

In line with the law, the CCER appointed all 68 DEC members upon proposals of the local executive authorities. The OSCE/ODIHR EOM observed that DEC members came from diverse professional backgrounds often with previous experience in election administration. Many of them are affiliated with a political party, primarily with the ruling PDPT.⁸ While 21 per cent of the DEC members are women only 5 per cent of these serve as chairpersons, deputy chairpersons, or secretaries.

Within the legal deadline, DEC members appointed 3,158 PECs with 7 to 19 members depending on the number of voters registered within the precinct.⁹ PECs are logistically supported by the local administration. The nomination procedures for PEC members are not specified in the PEL or in CCER instructions, but most PECs were composed of teachers from the school where the polling station was located.

From 22 October to 5 November, PECs conducted early voting for voters who were away on election day. The voters had to provide reasons for early voting in a separate field on the special ballots used for early voting, which could undermine the secrecy of the vote. The early voting ballots did not contain the names of candidates, requiring voters to write-in the name of the candidate of their choice.¹⁰ PECs also distributed invitations to voters, prepared polling station premises for voting and administered election day procedures.

The CCER and DEC members undertook a nationwide training programme for PEC members. One week before election day, the CCER launched a voter information programme via nationwide television channels focusing on voters' rights and election day procedures.

Voter Registration

All citizens over 18 years of age have the right to vote, except those who have been declared incapacitated by a court decision or are imprisoned. The blanket denial of voting rights to those imprisoned is at odds with OSCE commitments and other international standards for democratic elections.¹¹ There is no central voter register and each PEC compiles a list of voters based on the data provided by local authorities. Citizens are included in the voter lists according to their place of permanent or temporary residence.

The lack of a centralized voter register prevented any nationwide crosschecks for potential multiple entries in the voter lists. The integrity of the voter lists might have also been affected by some

⁷ The OSCE/ODIHR previously recommended that "All observers should be entitled to obtain an official copy of polling station results protocols."

⁸ Members of 29 DEC members informed the OSCE/ODIHR EOM of the following party affiliations (267 members): 43 per cent affiliated with PDPT, 8.6 per cent with CPT, some 6 per cent with smaller parties and 5.6 per cent are non-partisan. The remaining members interviewed declined to provide any information.

⁹ An electoral precinct can have from 20 up to 3,000 registered voters.

¹⁰ See, for example, section 3.2.1 of the 2002 Council of Europe's Venice Commission Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters, which states that "freedom of voters to express their wishes" requires voters to "be supplied with ballots bearing names of candidates".

¹¹ Paragraph 7.3 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document states that the participating States will "guarantee universal and equal suffrage to adult citizens, while paragraph 24 provides that restrictions on rights and freedoms must be "strictly proportionate to the aim of the law." See also paragraph 14 of the 1996 General Comment No. 25 to Article 25 of the ICCPR, which requires that grounds for the deprivation of voting rights should be "objective" and "reasonable".

contradictory provisions in the CCER guidelines for PECs.¹² The CCER informed the OSCE/ODIHR EOM that it has been unable to address a prior OSCE/ODIHR recommendation to create a centralized voter register due to a lack of financial resources. The CCER announced that some 4,034,000 voters had been registered as of 18 October, and 4,201,156 voters included in voter lists as of the end of voting, although no breakdown of the data at DEC or PEC level was provided.

PECs undertook concerted efforts to verify the accuracy of voter lists by conducting door-to-door checks, although the process of verification varied due to the absence of clear instructions.¹³ The OSCE/ODIHR EOM observed that, at times, PECs also excluded labour migrants, first time voters, and homebound voters from the main voter lists and compiled separate unofficial lists for those categories of voters.¹⁴

Voter lists were made available at PECs for public scrutiny 15 days prior to election day. From this point until the end of election day, voters omitted from the main voter lists were added to supplementary voter lists on the basis of a passport or another identity document.¹⁵ Voters whose place of residence changed within 15 days prior to election day could request a Voting Right Certificate from the previous PEC and vote in their new place of residence.

Candidate Registration

Citizens who are above 35 years of age, have the right to vote, speak the state language and have resided in Tajikistan for the last 10 years may be nominated for president. Individuals with an “uncleared” criminal record and clergymen are not allowed to stand for election. The residency requirement can be considered excessive while the language proficiency requirement is unclear and potentially discriminatory. Such requirements impose unreasonable restrictions on the right to be elected and are contrary to OSCE commitments and international standards.¹⁶ In addition, presidential nominees are required to collect supporting signatures of at least five per cent of eligible voters to register as a candidate. This voter support signature requirement is unreasonably high.¹⁷

According to the law, registered political parties, the Federation of Independent Trade Unions, the Union of Youth of Tajikistan and regional councils may nominate candidates. Seven parties

¹² Article 47 of the CCER guidelines for PECs states that voters can be added to supplementary voter lists upon presentation of certificates of employment, driving licenses or certificates of military service. None of these identity documents contain the voters’ place of residence. However, Article 72 of the guidelines requires that voters are added to supplementary voter lists upon presenting a document confirming their place of residence.

¹³ The OSCE/ODIHR EOM observed that most PECs in DEC 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 53 and 55 requested identity documents for inclusion in the voter lists, but some PECs in DEC 18, 48, 56 and 62 relied on information provided orally by family members.

¹⁴ In DEC 23, 35, 36, 51, 56, 58, 60, and 67.

¹⁵ See, for example, section 1.2.iv, paragraph 7 of the 2002 Venice Commission Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters, which recommends that “there should be an administrative procedure - subject to judicial control - or a judicial procedure, enabling electors not on the register to have their names included;[...] In any event polling stations should not be permitted to register voters on election day itself”

¹⁶ See paragraphs 7.3 and 24 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document (noted above) and paragraph 15 of the 1996 General Comment No. 25 to Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) by the UN Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) states that “persons who are otherwise eligible to stand for election should not be excluded by unreasonable or discriminatory requirements”.

¹⁷ Paragraph 17 of the 1996 General Comment No. 25 to Article 25 of the ICCPR states that “if a candidate is required to have a minimum number of supporters for nomination this requirement should be reasonable and not act as a barrier to candidacy”. Section 1.3(ii) of the 2002 Venice Commission Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters recommends that “The law should not require collection of the signatures of more than 1% of voters in the constituency concerned”.

nominated candidates: the APT, CPT, DPT, IRPT, PDPT¹⁸, PERT and SPT. The law does not permit self-nominated independent candidates, which is not in line with OSCE commitments.¹⁹

On 31 August, the CCER announced that the number of registered voters was 4,024,914 and set the five per cent threshold of supporting signatures at 210,000.²⁰ Voters could sign in support of only one nominee,²¹ and the nominating bodies had to use signature collection forms certified by the mayors of districts or cities.²² The same officials then certified the protocols summarizing the results of the signature collection, although the purpose of this certification remained unclear.²³ This procedure excluded the possibility to collect voter support signatures abroad.²⁴ These procedural hurdles made the collection of signatures even more onerous.

On 2 October three parties – CPT, DPT, and SPT – requested the CCER to extend the deadline for the collection of the signatures set for 7 October. They referred to the lack of time available for collecting the required signatures. The CCER granted their request and the deadline was extended until 10 October, 18:00.

On 10 October, following the registration of six candidates, the CCER announced that signatures could be submitted until the following morning. On 11 October, the IRPT nominee, Ms. Oynihol Bobonazarova, announced that she had collected only 201,326 signatures and would not stand in the election. The IRPT informed the OSCE/ODIHR EOM and reported to the media that they experienced delays in the process due to the unwillingness or unavailability of local officials to certify their signature collection forms²⁵ and that some voters were reluctant to sign in support of their candidate due to fear of reprisals. The OSCE/ODIHR EOM received numerous credible allegations on the matter.

Over 1.3 million signatures were reportedly submitted to the CCER. Several OSCE/ODIHR EOM interlocutors questioned the organizational capacity of some candidates to collect the required number of signatures.²⁶ The CCER reviewed the submitted signatures in less than one week. The CCER did not provide clear rules and criteria for the verification of support signatures, which to a certain extent undermined the transparency and fairness of the candidate registration process.

¹⁸ The incumbent President was nominated by the PDPT as well as by the Federation of Independent Trade Unions and the Union of Youth of Tajikistan.

¹⁹ Paragraph 7.5 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document requires participating States to “respect the right of citizens to seek political or public office, individually or as representatives of political parties or organizations, without discrimination”.

²⁰ Although five per cent of the total number of voters given by the CCER would be 201,246, no candidate contested or complained about the 210,000 signature threshold.

²¹ Paragraph 77 of the OSCE/ODIHR and Venice Commission Guidelines on Political Party Regulations recommends that “in order to enhance pluralism and freedom of association, legislation should not limit a citizen to signing a supporting list for only one party”, available at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/77812>.

²² According to the CCER Decision No. 39, the forms certified in one district could not be used in another.

²³ The PEL and CCER Decision No. 39 do not confer any authority on local officials to verify collected signatures.

²⁴ According to Article 2.c of the 2002 CIS Convention on the Standards of Democratic Elections, Electoral Rights and Freedoms: “Every citizen living or staying in the period of conducting of the national elections beyond the boundaries of their state has the voting rights equal to those pertaining to other citizens of their state. Diplomatic representations and consulate facilities of the state, and their officials support citizens in execution of their voting rights and freedoms”. See also section Complaints and Appeals.

²⁵ The OSCE/ODIHR EOM received several reports by IRPT representatives stating that they faced administrative obstacles. On 25 September, the CCER addressed this issue and sent an official letter to the heads of districts and cities with the request to facilitate the process of collection of signatures.

²⁶ Some PDPT officials informed the OSCE/ODIHR EOM that their party helped smaller parties in their effort to collect the required number of signatures.

Campaign

The campaign lacked competitiveness and genuine pluralism. The campaign was largely indiscernible, although it intensified in the last three days. Overall, the campaign appeared to generate limited interest despite efforts by the government to promote public awareness through billboards and media informing voters about the election and inviting them to cast their vote.

According to the PEL, the CCER and DEC's are required to ensure equal campaign conditions for all candidates and assist the candidates in organizing campaign events. The CCER approved a countrywide schedule of candidates' meetings with voters. The incumbent President did not participate in CCER-approved meetings, but was represented by his proxies. The OSCE/ODIHR EOM observed nine CCER-approved meetings of candidates or their proxies with voters, all of which were moderated by an election official. Candidates or their proxies introduced themselves and presented their programmes. While well-attended, the events were formalistic, and there was very little debate between the candidates.²⁷ The OSCE/ODIHR EOM noted a few campaign meetings outside of the pre-defined format held by the CPT, DPT, PDPT and PERT. Youth were generally absent from the campaign, with the exception of some efforts by the PDPT in the last days.

The CCER produced 5,500 standardized posters for each of the six candidates. The CCER's efforts to ensure equal campaign conditions for all candidates are commendable. However the predefined and standardized format of key campaign tools such as meetings with voters and campaign materials did not contribute to a vibrant and competitive campaign.

The campaign lacked substantive debate. Proxies of the incumbent President emphasized achievements in preserving peace and stability and promised further efforts to improve the well-being of the people. Other candidates raised issues related to agriculture, health care, education and migration. Most candidates did not express views opposing the incumbent President or the government. The pluralism of the campaign would have been enhanced by the participation of candidates who presented views opposing the government.²⁸

There was a substantial difference between the visibility of the incumbent President and the other five candidates. The incumbent President carried out highly publicized visits throughout the country, where he attended various ceremonies, met with local political, cultural and economic representatives, inaugurated educational, sport, industrial and housing facilities, and distributed gifts. Billboards and posters portraying the incumbent President were widely displayed throughout the country while no street advertising of other candidates was observed.²⁹

Paragraph 5.4 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document provides for "a clear separation between State and political parties". The authorities did not provide safeguards against misuse of administrative resources, and the distinction between the state and political parties was often blurred.³⁰

²⁷ Events in rural areas gathered up to 150 participants while in cities they drew an audience of up to 700 with significant numbers of state employees, such as teachers.

²⁸ Several interlocutors stated to the OSCE/ODIHR EOM that had Ms. Bobonazarova been registered, the campaign would have been more dynamic, the public and the media more engaged and key issues such as constitutional reform would have been brought to the foreground.

²⁹ The OSCE/ODIHR EOM observed the removal of such posters on the day before the election.

³⁰ For example, in several provinces the OSCE/ODIHR EOM observed the local administration campaigning on behalf of the incumbent. In addition some students and teachers informed OSCE/ODIHR observers that they were obliged to attend PDPT campaign events.

Campaign Finance

The PEL guarantees equality of public funding for the electoral campaign to all candidates, but does not address issues relevant for transparent and accountable campaign finance, such as timely reporting on campaign funds and expenditures or oversight of political party and campaign finance. However, prior to the election, the CCER introduced regulations requiring candidates to provide a financial report on the public funds received from the CCER.

Each candidate was entitled to receive TJS 25,000 of public funds from the CCER.³¹ Nominating bodies were additionally entitled to spend up to TJS 200,000 each for their candidate's campaign. It remains unclear whether multiple bodies, which nominated the same candidate, were each entitled to spend this amount.³² All but one political party met with by the OSCE/ODIHR EOM stated that they would spend their own funds for their candidate's campaign.

Media

The broadcast media, which have nationwide coverage and are the dominant source of information in the country, lack independence from the government and echo the government's position without providing analysis or criticism. While the internet and print media offer some variety of views, most voters cannot regularly access such information due to the relatively high cost or limited availability outside of urban centres. Despite an improved legal framework that contributes to media freedom, numerous media interlocutors affirmed to the OSCE/ODIHR EOM that self-censorship is a common journalistic practice due to fear of administrative sanctions and lawsuits.

According to the OSCE/ODIHR EOM media monitoring results,³³ the state-owned media *TV Shabakai 1*, *TV Safina*, and *TV Jahonnamo* allocated an equitable share of airtime to candidates in their news coverage of the CCER-scheduled joint meetings of candidates with voters. In addition, state media broadcast a pre-recorded discussion programme between the five candidates and a proxy of the incumbent President two days prior to election day. All state media also gave all six candidates (or their proxies) an equal share of free airtime and print space for the presentation of their campaign platforms.³⁴

However, the incumbent President's activities, in particular his visits to the regions were portrayed by state-owned broadcast media in an extensive, positive and often festive manner, thus providing him with more media coverage than all the other candidates combined. News programmes on *TV Shabakai 1* from the start of the campaign period dedicated 90 per cent of their time (over 15 hours) to the incumbent President, predominantly in his capacity as president; the remaining 10 per cent was equitably distributed among the five other candidates (some 20 minutes per candidate). The

³¹ EUR 1 is approximately TJS (Tajik Somoni) 6.5.

³² It is also unclear how this provision applies to state-funded nominating bodies. Representatives of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions which co-nominated the incumbent President explained that they would not spend any funds for the electoral campaign.

³³ The OSCE/ODIHR EOM commenced quantitative and qualitative media monitoring of three nationwide television channels, three radio stations and ten newspapers on 8 October. The media which were monitored include television channels: *TV Shabakai 1*, *TV Safina*, and *TV Jahonnamo*; radio stations: *Radio Tojikiston*, *Radio Khovar*, and *Radio Imruz*; newspapers: *Jumhuriyat*, *Sadoi Mardum*, *Narodnaya Gazeta*, *Ozodagon*, *Millat*, *Asia Plus*, *Tojikiston*, *Imruz News*, *Farazh* and *Nigoh*. In addition, selected news casts of radio *Ozodi* and radio *Sadoi Khudzand* were also monitored during the three weeks preceding election day.

³⁴ According to a CCER regulation, up to 30 minutes of free airtime on one of the state broadcast media was to be provided to each candidate. In addition, proxies of each candidate were entitled to 20 minutes. Departing from the CCER regulation, three nation-wide state media provided the candidates with airtime - some 90 minutes per candidate combined. As well, each candidate was offered 10 pages of space in state-owned newspapers of his choice for publication of his electoral platform.

campaign was covered in a similar manner by other state broadcast media. Although there is a legal obligation to air official messages of the president and other state institutions, the extent of this coverage and the lack of a critical editorial approach demonstrated a clear bias in favour of the incumbent President. This challenged the level playing field of the candidates and gave the incumbent President a significant advantage, at odds with OSCE commitments.³⁵

Coverage of candidates and their campaign in state newspapers was similar to that of state broadcasters. While some private print media presented a more critical portrayal of the incumbent President and the opposition, overall campaign coverage by private print media was limited and reflected the formalistic nature of the campaign.

The above factors combined brought into question the overall diversity of views accessible to the voters to make an informed choice in contradiction with OSCE commitments.³⁶

National Minorities

The main ethnic group in the country are Tajiks, accounting for 84.2 per cent of the population. Other groups include Uzbeks (12.2 per cent), Kyrgyz (0.8 per cent), and Russians (0.5 per cent). Smaller ethnic groups make up the remaining 2.3 per cent of the population.³⁷

There are two members of the CCER coming from national minorities. For areas with significant minority populations, ballots were printed in minority languages.³⁸ However, the CCER produced all voter information material in Tajik.³⁹ While the lack of voter information materials in Uzbek and Kyrgyz did not cause serious discontent in these ethnic communities, the practice does not correspond to international standards and OSCE commitments.⁴⁰ National minority issues and inter-ethnic relations were not touched upon during the electoral campaign. No specific cases of discrimination on ethnic grounds related to the election process were observed or reported.

Complaints and Appeals

Electoral disputes largely fall under the dual jurisdiction of election commissions and courts. The OSCE/ODIHR in its assessment of the PEL previously noted the potential for inconsistent decisions when jurisdictions of election commissions and courts overlap. Election commissions may hear complaints about voter registration as well as decisions, actions and inactions of lower-level election commissions. Courts may hear complaints about violations of electoral rights and appeals on decisions of election commissions. Only candidates may contest election results.⁴¹ The lack of a possibility for other stakeholders to appeal the election results is at odds with good electoral

³⁵ Paragraph 7.6 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document requires participating States to “...provide ... political parties ... with the necessary legal guarantees to enable them to compete with each other on a basis of equal treatment before the law and by the authorities”.

³⁶ Paragraph 7.8 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document requires participating States to “provide that no legal or administrative obstacle stands in the way of unimpeded access to the media on a non-discriminatory basis for all political groupings and individuals wishing to participate in the electoral process”.

³⁷ These figures are based on the state population census of 2010, available at http://www.stat.tj/en/img/526b8592e834fcaaccec26a22965ea2b_1355502192.pdf.

³⁸ The CEC informed that it produced 500,000 ballots in Uzbek, 20,000 in Kyrgyz and 5,000 in Russian languages.

³⁹ Instructions on the participation of observers and media were also published in Russian and English.

⁴⁰ Paragraph 32.5 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document states that “persons belonging to national minorities have the right [...] to disseminate, have access to and exchange information in their mother tongue”. Paragraph 12 of General Comment No. 25 to Article 25 of the ICCPR states that “information and materials about voting should be available in minority languages”.

⁴¹ Candidates may contest election results in particular constituencies or nationwide at the CCER, which may declare results invalid.

practice.⁴² The PEL does not provide the possibility to recount votes. In addition to the PEL, the CCER issued an instruction for election commissions on handling complaints.

The election dispute resolution system remained largely untested due to the limited number of formal complaints. According to the CCER, it received and addressed via telephone over 20 complaints from the IRPT regarding obstacles they faced during the signature collection process. The IRPT submitted written petitions to DEC's and the CCER and received written replies.⁴³ The CCER registered complaints separately from other communications, but the criteria for this distinction were unclear, and decisions on election-related issues were made without public hearings.

Judicial remedies for violations of electoral rights are generally provided by law,⁴⁴ although several OSCE/ODIHR EOM interlocutors expressed lack of confidence in the effectiveness of the system. The IRPT filed two applications with the Constitutional Court. The first one challenged the conduct of state officials who allegedly obstructed party activities, and was dismissed due to lack of jurisdiction.⁴⁵ The second application challenged the PEL provision requiring signature collection forms to be certified by local officials, arguing that this unconstitutionally restricts the right of Tajikistani citizens abroad to sign in support of a prospective candidate. This application was dismissed on procedural grounds without a hearing on the merits.⁴⁶ The IRPT complaint to a district court of Dushanbe against the State Committee on Radio and Television Broadcasting and state-owned television channels was also dismissed on procedural grounds.⁴⁷

Citizen and International Observers

The PEL does not provide for citizen observer groups and other civil society representatives, but allows for observation of the election process by bodies that have nominated candidates as well as representatives of the media.⁴⁸ The CCER announced that DEC's accredited 5,770 citizen observers.

International observers are provided for in law and accredited by the CCER. It accredited 502 observers from international organizations and diplomatic representations in Tajikistan.

⁴² See, for example, section 3.3.f of the 2002 Venice Commission Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters which recommends that all candidates and voters registered in the constituency concerned must be entitled to appeal. A reasonable quorum may be imposed for appeals by voters on the results of elections.

⁴³ Petitions submitted to DEC 26 (Khudzand), DEC 27 (Isfara) and to the CCER, which requested inclusion of IRPT members in electoral commissions, were turned down. One petition to the CCER requested clarification on the procedure for the collection of voter support signatures abroad. The CCER replied that there is no legal basis for voter signature collection abroad.

⁴⁴ Complaints about violations of electoral rights under Article 260 of the Civil Procedure Code can be filed only within a period of 40 days preceding election day, leaving this remedy unavailable during the first ten days of the signature collection period and on election day itself.

⁴⁵ The Constitutional Court ruling of 4 October justifiably explained that the Court did not have the authority to review actions of officials as this was within the competence of regular courts.

⁴⁶ The Court ruled on 17 October that there was clearly "no inconsistency" between the Constitution and the relevant provision of the PEL.

⁴⁷ IRPT filed a lawsuit on 19 September asking defendants to discontinue a negative broadcasting campaign against the IRPT and apologize. The court declined jurisdiction on 18 October, stating that the claim falls under the jurisdiction of the Dushanbe Commercial Court.

⁴⁸ Paragraph 8 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document states that participating States "consider that the presence of observers, both foreign and domestic, can enhance the electoral process for States in which elections are taking place".

Election Day

Election day took place peacefully. At 10.00 on 7 November, the CCER announced preliminary voter turnout of 86.6 per cent.

Opening procedures were assessed negatively in 10 per cent of polling stations visited. Procedural shortcomings were frequently noted, including ballots not securely stored prior to the opening (20 per cent of observed polling stations), ballot boxes not sealed properly (20 per cent) and not all election materials being present (20 per cent).

IEOM observers assessed the voting process negatively in 14 per cent of observations, which is significant. Proxy voting was observed in 20 per cent of polling stations observed, while indications of ballot box stuffing were noted in 9 per cent of observations. Ballot boxes were not sealed properly in 24 per cent of polling stations observed and a series of seemingly identical signatures on the voter list were observed in 39 per cent of observations.

IEOM observers noted a number of procedural violations, the most widespread concerned a lack of safeguards against multiple voting. In 34 per cent of polling stations visited, voters were allowed to vote without producing an identification document. Cases of multiple voting were observed in 8 per cent of polling stations visited. Group voting was observed in 15 per cent of polling stations, often negatively affecting women. IEOM observers reported isolated cases of attempts to influence voters' choice. There were 58 reports of unauthorized people interfering in or directing the work of PECs.

In 6 per cent of observed polling stations, not all phases of the process were visible to IEOM observers, thereby reducing the transparency of the process. Candidate representatives were present in 64 per cent of polling stations observed. Some 333 polling stations observed (42 per cent of observed polling stations) were not readily accessible for people with disabilities.

The count was observed negatively, with 34 per cent of the observed polling stations assessed as bad or very bad, indicating serious problems. Indications of ballot box stuffing were noted in 16 counts observed. In seven polling stations observed, police or local authorities interfered in the count. The vote count often lacked transparency. IEOM observers reported that in 13 polling stations observed, they did not have a clear view of counting procedures. In half of the polling stations observed (23 cases), the PEC did not post the results protocol for public familiarization as required by the CCER.

In most observations, counting procedures were not followed. Ballots were not determined in a reasonable and consistent manner in seven counts observed. In 15 counts observed, PECs had difficulties completing the results protocol, while in 17 cases the protocol was not completed in ink as required. A significant proportion of PECs did not perform basic reconciliation procedures, including not counting the number of signatures on the voter lists in 25 of the observed counts, and not correctly counting the ballots cast against a candidate in 20 cases. IEOM observers noted that in 49 per cent of polling stations observed, PEC members were not familiar with counting procedures.

In many cases, safeguards against possible manipulations were circumvented, such as ballot boxes not being shown to be securely sealed before they were opened in 10 cases. In 27 cases unused ballots were not counted and cancelled before opening the ballot boxes. Pre-signed protocols were observed in 44 observed cases.

~~Statement of Preliminary Findings and Conclusions~~

IEOM observers observed the tabulation process in 48 of the 68 DEC. In 9 DEC the process was assessed negatively. Procedural shortcomings noted included PECs filling in protocols at the DEC premises (observed in 21 cases) and PECs correcting protocols at the DEC premises (26 cases). IEOM observers were restricted in their observations in six cases.

*The English version of this report is the only official document.
Unofficial translations are available in Tajik and Russian.*

MISSION INFORMATION & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dushanbe, 7 November 2013 – The OSCE/ODIHR EOM opened in Dushanbe on 2 October. It includes 13 experts in the capital and 16 long-term observers deployed throughout Tajikistan.

On election day, 221 observers from 37 countries were deployed, including 178 long-term and short-term observers deployed by the OSCE/ODIHR, as well as 34 parliamentarians and staff from the OSCE PA and 9 from the EP. Opening was observed in 82 polling stations and voting was observed in 687 polling stations across the country. Counting was observed in 61 polling stations. The tabulation process was observed in 48 DEC.

The observers wish to thank the authorities of the Republic of Tajikistan for the invitation to observe the election, the Central Commission on Elections and Referenda for its co-operation and for providing accreditation documents, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other authorities for their assistance and co-operation. The observers also wish to express appreciation to the embassies and international organizations accredited in Tajikistan for their co-operation and support.

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