



International Foundation  
for Electoral Systems

# **Election FAQs: Uzbekistan**

## *Parliamentary and Local Elections*

### *October 27, 2024*

Europe and Eurasia

International Foundation for Electoral Systems

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## Election Snapshot

- Election Day: October 27, 2024, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
- Registered voters: 19,826,858
- Polling stations: 10,717.
- Out-of-country voting: 57 polling stations at embassies and consulates in 40 countries.
- Seats:
  - 150 seats in the Legislative Chamber of Parliament (*Oliy Majlis*, or lower house).
  - 10 to 60 seats on local councils (*Kengashes*) depending on the population in the jurisdiction.
- Candidates:
  - 874 for the parliamentary election (500 on party lists and 374 single mandate/majoritarian candidates).
  - 28,440 for local elections.
- Domestic and international observers: 325
- Electoral system: Mixed (majoritarian-proportional) system.

## When is Election Day?

Uzbekistan's parliamentary and local elections will take place on Sunday, October 27, 2024. Voting will take place from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. local time at 10,717 polling stations across Uzbekistan<sup>1</sup> and at 57 voting locations in 40 countries internationally.<sup>2</sup>

Voters who will not be at their places of residence on Election Day may vote early. Early voting opens 10 days before Election Day (October 16) and closes three days before Election Day (October 23).<sup>3</sup> Voters must apply to vote early and indicate why they will not be able to vote on Election Day.

## Why are these elections important?

The *Oliy Majlis* (Parliament) of Uzbekistan consists of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate. Each is headed by a chair who cannot serve more than two consecutive terms. The role of the *Oliy Majlis* as a coequal branch of government has been a focus of political reforms initiated by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in 2016. As the legislative branch of Uzbekistan's government, the *Oliy Majlis* adopts laws, determines the principles for domestic and foreign policy, proposes amendments to the Constitution, approves the state budget, schedules elections, appoints or confirms certain officials, ratifies and denounces international treaties, exercises certain controls, and serves an official check-and-balance function over the executive branch. For the first time in the upcoming elections, deputies will be elected to the Legislative Chamber under a mixed (majoritarian-proportional) electoral system. That system was introduced on May 1, 2023, following a constitutional referendum and amendments to the Election Code; it was adopted on

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<sup>1</sup> [https://saylov.uz/ru/election\\_commissions/polling\\_stations](https://saylov.uz/ru/election_commissions/polling_stations).

<sup>2</sup> [https://saylov.uz/ru/cec\\_decision/1372-o-vnesenii-izmeneniya-i-dopolneniya-v-postanovlenie-centralnoj-izbiratelnoj-komissii-respubliki-uzbekistan-ot-26-avgusta-2024-goda-1371](https://saylov.uz/ru/cec_decision/1372-o-vnesenii-izmeneniya-i-dopolneniya-v-postanovlenie-centralnoj-izbiratelnoj-komissii-respubliki-uzbekistan-ot-26-avgusta-2024-goda-1371).

<sup>3</sup> [https://saylov.uz/en/press\\_service\\_in/the-date-and-time-of-early-voting-have-been-set](https://saylov.uz/en/press_service_in/the-date-and-time-of-early-voting-have-been-set)

December 18, 2023. Half of the 150 seats will be selected through majoritarian elections, and the remaining 75 seats will be allocated proportionally.

Uzbekistan has witnessed significant political and economic development since 2016, when Shavkat Mirziyoyev was elected president. During his term, he embarked on a reform agenda, implementing changes intended to invigorate citizen-government interaction, revitalize civil society, and boost women's participation in government. One of President Mirziyoyev's stated priorities was strengthening the role of Parliament in the system of state power and administration by revising the Constitution to eliminate overlapping functions, granting Parliament the power to self-dissolve through a majority vote, and strengthening parliamentary oversight of state-related activities.

However, significant barriers remain in developing a truly pluralistic, competitive political environment in Uzbekistan. Despite progress in encouraging gender equality, discrimination and violence against women and the LGBTQI+ community remain critical issues, as does endemic corruption in the country's economic and political life and a lack of genuine opposition.

The new mixed electoral system and increase in the gender quota from 30 to 40 percent present opportunities to expand the representation of various groups in the Legislative Chamber. Following the adoption of the new Constitution on May 1, 2023 and amendments to the electoral legal framework on December 18, 2023, elected members will be expected to take on an increasingly significant role under the Constitution and as part of the Uzbekistan-2030 strategy. Consequently, this year's elections will be an important indicator of Uzbekistan's political trajectory over the next several years related to political pluralism and public engagement in decision-making.

Furthermore, for the first time in the country's election history, electronic voting systems will be piloted. On October 12, the Central Election Commission of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution to test an electronic voting process on Election Day at select polling stations located in Tashkent.<sup>4</sup> Thirty-seven e-voting devices will be installed in 10 PECs of Tashkent to offer voters greater convenience. At polling stations where electronic voting will be tested, voters have the right to independently choose traditional (paper) or electronic voting.

The Tashkent DEC, in coordination with members of the polling stations where e-voting has been organized, are responsible for informing voters about the possibility of electronic voting at their polling stations. For voters who choose e-voting, the precinct election commission (PEC) member will write "EV" (*electronic voting*) in the appropriate place on the voter list (opposite the voter's surname) to indicate that the voter voted electronically.

The monitor of the voting device will show the relevant ballots for parliamentary (single-mandate and party lists), city and regional elections on a touch screen. Voters will make their choice by putting the "select" mark on the empty square on the right side of the candidate's surname or the name of the political party they are voting for.

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<sup>4</sup> [https://saylov.uz/en/press\\_service\\_in/the-e-voting-procedure-is-put-to-the-test](https://saylov.uz/en/press_service_in/the-e-voting-procedure-is-put-to-the-test)

After filling out the electronic ballots, the initial form of the voters' voting results is automatically displayed on the device monitor. The voters can study the results of their vote and, if they are not satisfied, they can vote again by pressing the "back" button, or, press the "print" button if they approve. By pressing the "print" button, a paper receipt of the filled-in ballots will be printed from the printer of the device. If voting results on the printed paper receipt are acceptable to the voter, the voting is completed after the voter presses a "voting confirmation" button. The paper receipt is then automatically dropped into the box of the device and voting is concluded.

If the voter is not satisfied with the voting results on the paper receipt, by pressing the "cancel votes" button, the note "cancelled" (damaged) is recorded on the paper receipt, and it is automatically dropped into the box of the device. These paper receipts are deemed to have been tampered with and will be considered invalid. In such cases, the voter may vote once again.

After each voter has finished voting, the device will be automatically locked in "standby mode" until activated by the relevant PEC member. The PEC members remotely observe whether voters completed electronic voting. If the voters leave without completing electronic voting through the device, they are warned/informed by the PEC members that e-voting has not been completed and that the paper receipt has not been received in the box. If the voters do not complete e-voting even after being notified, these voters will be recorded as having not voted electronically in the voter list. In such cases, the PEC member explains to the voters that they can vote by casting ballots in paper form.

## Who are citizens voting for on Election Day?

A total of 29,314 candidates will participate in the upcoming elections: 874 for seats in Parliament and 28,440 for mandates in Tashkent city and regional councils, including electoral districts within Karakalpakstan. Of the 150 parliamentary seats, 75 will be elected from party lists (ranging from 75 to 100 nominees) and the other 75 as candidates of single-member constituencies. A total of 374 candidates are running in single-member constituencies (189 men and 185 women), and a total of 500 candidates are included on party lists from Uzbekistan's five registered political parties (294 men and 206 women).<sup>5</sup> Of the 28,440 candidates running for Tashkent, city council and Karakalpakstan elections, 12,073 are women.<sup>6</sup>

The Central Election Commission (CEC) announced that 11 candidates with disabilities are contesting for election to the Legislative Chamber, and 605 for seats in local elections.<sup>7</sup>

The CEC created the *E-Saylov* platform,<sup>8</sup> through which political contestants, observers, political party representatives and the media can obtain up-to-date information regarding the upcoming elections, including information about candidates.

The CEC approved templates for four ballots for the election of deputies to the Legislative Chamber of the *Oliy Majlis* of the Republic of Uzbekistan and regional, district, and city *Kengashes*

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<sup>5</sup> <https://e-saylov.uz/all-candidates>.

<sup>6</sup> <https://e-saylov.uz/all-candidates>

<sup>7</sup> [https://saylov.uz/en/press\\_service\\_in/candidates-for-deputies-registered-election-campaign-begins-on-september-22](https://saylov.uz/en/press_service_in/candidates-for-deputies-registered-election-campaign-begins-on-september-22).

<sup>8</sup> <https://e-saylov.uz/>.

(councils) of people's deputies. The ballots will be printed in distinctive colors to make it easier for voters to distinguish the separate elections and to facilitate voting and tabulation of ballots.<sup>9</sup>

The ballot paper for the election of deputies of the Legislative Chamber in a single election district will present the names and symbols of the political parties taking part in the elections in the order in which they were admitted for participation:

- The Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businesspeople – Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan;
- The *Milliy Tiklanish* (National Revival) Democratic Party of Uzbekistan;
- The Ecological Party of Uzbekistan;
- The People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan; and
- The *Adolat* (Justice) Social Democratic Party.

## What is the electoral system?

Uzbekistan is a presidential republic; the president is elected by popular vote for a seven-year term. Most executive and decision-making functions are vested in the president, who shares legislative power with the bicameral Parliament, the *Oliy Majlis*. The Parliament comprises two chambers, the 65-member Senate and the Legislative Chamber, with 150 members. All members serve five-year terms.<sup>10</sup>

The upcoming elections will be held under a new, mixed electoral system that follows the adoption of a Constitution that was substantially revised in 2023 and includes amendments to the electoral legislation. In January 2024, further changes to several legislative acts aligned the activities of the two parliamentary chambers with the new Constitution. Those changes introduced self-dissolution provisions for both chambers; modified the appointment process for the prime minister and the cabinet members; and granted legislative initiative to citizens, the upper chamber of Parliament, the ombudsperson, and the Central Election Commission (CEC), among others.

During the upcoming elections 75 seats will be filled through first-past-the-post voting in single-mandate constituencies, and the other 75 will be elected proportionally through closed party lists. In addition, recent legislative amendments include updated formation rules for the CEC, introducing a new level of territorial election commissions; revising the registration requirements for party lists; and raising the gender quota from 30 percent to 40 percent. The number of senators was decreased from 100 to 65, and further changes were made concerning local elections.<sup>11</sup>

If voter turnout is below 33 percent, elections will be declared invalid and must be repeated (repeat elections are not subject to a turnout requirement). Legislative Chamber elections in single electoral districts are also considered invalid if none of the political parties participating in such elections receive at least 7 percent of total votes.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> [https://saylov.uz/en/press\\_service\\_in/saylov-byulletenlarining-shakli-tasdiqlandi](https://saylov.uz/en/press_service_in/saylov-byulletenlarining-shakli-tasdiqlandi).

<sup>10</sup> The Constitution of Uzbekistan, <https://constitution.uz/en/clause/index>.

<sup>11</sup> [Election Code of Uzbekistan](https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4458857), <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4458857>.

<sup>12</sup> [Election Code of Uzbekistan](https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4458857), Article 96.

## What is the legal framework for conducting the elections?

Parliamentary elections in Uzbekistan are regulated by the country's Constitution and Election Code (last amended in 2023), the Law on Financing of Political Parties, and the decrees of the Central Election Commission and the President.

Uzbekistan's Election Code has been amended several times in recent years to incorporate recommendations from international organizations such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, including provisions regulating the misuse of state resources for political campaigns and clarifying the election dispute resolution process. However, several key recommendations remain unaddressed. These include the lack of a provision for independent, domestic election monitors and independent candidates, concerns regarding the right to free speech and assembly, and onerous restrictions on registering new political parties.

## Who is eligible to run as a candidate?

To run for a seat in the Legislative Chamber of the *Oliy Majlis* of Uzbekistan, a candidate must be a citizen who is at least 25 years of age and has resided permanently in Uzbekistan for at least five years prior to Election Day. Following the recent electoral amendments, political parties can nominate candidates in a nationwide constituency through a closed list, in addition to single-mandate constituencies. There are no provisions for independent candidates or electoral coalitions to run within single-mandate constituencies.

Candidates running for seats in the Legislative Chamber and local *Kengashes* (councils) must be nominated by one of the five legally registered political parties, all of which are represented in the Parliament. A political party may nominate candidates no later than four months before the announcement of the start of the election campaign and must collect at least 40,000 signatures of voters to support their participation in the elections.<sup>13</sup>

Among those ineligible to run are citizens with unexpunged or unremoved criminal records for committing certain serious crimes, citizens who have not permanently resided in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the last five years before Election Day, members of the clergy, and active military personnel.

Citizens who have reached 21 years of age by Election Day and have resided permanently in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan for at least five years have the right to be elected as deputies of local *Kengashes*. To nominate candidates for local *Kengashes*, a political party must submit required documents to the relevant territorial, district, city election commission at least 70 days before the elections.<sup>14</sup>

Political parties nominate candidates as deputies of local *Kengashes* beginning 65 days before and ending 45 days before the elections. Political parties have the right to nominate one candidate as a deputy of a local *Kengash* in each electoral district located in the relevant territory. Individuals may be nominated as candidates for deputies only in one electoral district. The procedure for selecting candidates for deputies is determined by political parties.

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<sup>13</sup> [Election Code of Uzbekistan](#), Article 68.

<sup>14</sup> [Election Code of Uzbekistan](#), Article 90.

## **Are there reserved seats for women? What is the gender balance within the candidate list?**

The recent modifications to the Constitution and the Election Code include a quota introduced to the national legal framework. The quota specifies that 40 percent of candidates running on party lists for the Legislative Chamber of the *Oliy Majlis* must be women. It also requires the inclusion of at least two women out of every five candidates on the closed party list. Furthermore, 40 percent of candidates running for majoritarian elections must be women.

For the 2024 elections, women constitute 44.74 percent of candidates running for the parliamentary elections and 42.45 percent of those running for local council seats.<sup>15</sup> The 40 percent quota applicable for parliamentary and local elections is an increase from 30 percent under the previous legislation.

## **What are the campaign expenditure and donation limits?**

Election-related expenses for political parties' campaigns are entirely state-funded, and funding from other sources is prohibited. Ahead of each election, the Central Election Commission (CEC) works with the Ministry of Finance to develop a cost estimate for the elections. Funds are then allocated to each party depending on the number of registered candidates from the national budget for election expenses.

Required reporting consists of an interim report, including online campaigning expenses, submitted to the CEC before Election Day and a final report submitted after election results are announced. Any funds remaining after the campaign's conclusion must be returned to the national budget.

## **What is the election management body? What are its powers?**

Elections in Uzbekistan are administered by the Central Election Commission (CEC). The CEC is formed by the chambers of the *Oliy Majlis* of the Republic of Uzbekistan and consists of nine permanent, full-time members, one of whom must be a representative of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Previously, the Election Code allowed the appointment of up to 21 CEC members, including some serving voluntarily. The CEC appoints a chairperson from among its members for a five-year term. The chair can hold this position for no more than two consecutive terms.<sup>16</sup> Currently, two women are permanent members of the CEC.<sup>17</sup>

The Election Code charges the CEC with, among other responsibilities, managing and supporting lower-level commissions, forming election constituencies and overseas polling stations, issuing mandates to international observers, developing and distributing election budgets, and considering appeals from voters and other election stakeholders. Following the adoption of amendments to the Constitution in 2023, the CEC has the authority to administer local elections in addition to presidential and parliamentary elections.

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<sup>15</sup> Official 2024 elections Telegram channel, [https://t.me/Saylov\\_2024/291](https://t.me/Saylov_2024/291).

<sup>16</sup> [Election Code of Uzbekistan](#), Article 12.

<sup>17</sup> [https://saylov.uz/en/composition\\_cec\\_members](https://saylov.uz/en/composition_cec_members).

The recent amendments modified the structure of the election administration by replacing the 14 district election commissions (DECs) with new territorial election commissions (TECs). With this change, the DECs are now responsible only for local elections. TECs will oversee presidential and parliamentary elections and referendums within their territories, form lower-level electoral commissions, and tabulate voting results. Precinct election commissions (PECs) of five to 19 members organize and conduct voting and counting. TECs appoint PEC members no later than 40 days before Election Day based on proposals from local councils that receive nominations from *Mahallas*, semi-formal neighborhood councils regulated by the government; public associations; and other organizations. No single organization may nominate more than half of the members for a specific PEC. Political parties are not entitled to nominate commission members.<sup>18</sup>

## Who can vote in these elections?

All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan over the age of 18 have the right to vote under the Constitution, as amended in 2023. Amendments approved by referendum in April 2023 removed restrictions on the right to vote for prisoners and citizens whom a court declared incapacitated or disabled.<sup>19</sup>

According to the most recent amendments and additions to the Election Code, citizens whom a court has declared legally incompetent, as well as individuals imprisoned under sentences for certain serious crimes, may be disenfranchised only in accordance with the law and based on a court decision. In any other cases, direct or indirect restrictions on citizens' voting rights are not allowed.

Voter registration in Uzbekistan is passive; citizens who are 18 or will turn 18 on or before Election Day are automatically added to the voter list for their territory of residence. Separate lists are created for military units, diplomatic missions, permanent medical facilities, and detention facilities. Voters can check their personal information, find out which voter list they are on, and determine their designated polling station by checking the Central Election Commission's website.

For the 2024 parliamentary and local elections, approximately 19,826,858 people are registered to vote (9,136,191 men and 10,690,667 women).<sup>20</sup>

## What provisions are in place that support the equal rights of persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups?

Uzbekistan's Election Code requires precinct election commissions to implement measures to ensure that polling stations are accessible for voters with disabilities. Stations must be spacious and well-lit to enable voters with visual impairments to vote easily, and stations must have separate entrances and exits, each with ramps. Stations must also be equipped with special voting booths accessible to voters with disabilities, including those who use wheelchairs. A voter who cannot fill out his or her ballot independently may invite another person into the booth to assist, so long as that person is not an election commissioner, observer, or media

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<sup>18</sup> [Election Code of Uzbekistan](#), Article 20.

<sup>19</sup> [Constitution of Uzbekistan](#), Article 128 .

<sup>20</sup> <https://e-saylov.uz/>

representative.<sup>21</sup> For the upcoming elections, more than 830,000 voters with disabilities will have the opportunity to vote.<sup>22</sup>

## **Is out-of-country voting allowed?**

Yes. Fifty-seven overseas polling stations have been designated at diplomatic missions and embassies in 40 countries. Out-of-country votes will be included in the vote counts for the Tashkent city election district.

## **Who can observe during Election Day? How can they get accreditation?**

International organizations, domestic political parties, and media representatives are entitled to observe the elections, as are representatives of *Mahallas* – semi-formal neighborhood councils regulated by the government. There are no provisions in the Election Code for observation of Election Day proceedings by domestic non-governmental organizations or citizen observers.

Organizations interested in observing must apply to the Central Election Commission (CEC) at least 10 days before the elections. Within five days of the receipt of an application, the CEC will decide whether to issue the organization and its members a mandate for observation.<sup>23</sup> Qualifying observers may be present at meetings of the CEC, district election commissions, and precinct election commissions; may observe preparations for voting at polling stations, as well as voting and vote counting processes on Election Day; and are entitled to receive certified copies of election results protocols.

As of October 19, 325 international observers from 25 countries and international organizations have been accredited, including 236 short-term observers from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, 13 observers from other international organizations and 76 observers representing foreign states. In addition, 97 media representatives of 82 media outlets from 37 foreign countries have been accredited to observe the elections.<sup>24</sup>

## **Where are vote counting and tabulation held?**

Members of precinct election commissions (PECs) count votes by hand at each polling station. Election observers may be present throughout counting and tabulation. Votes in the mobile ballot box are first reconciled with the list of at-home voters and then combined with ballots from in-person voting at polling stations.

After the ballots have been counted, each PEC drafts a protocol enumerating the results, the number of voters on the voter list, the total number of votes received, and the number of early votes. During parliamentary elections, all members of the PEC sign the protocol, which is then submitted to the appropriate territorial election commission, which in turn sends it to the Central

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<sup>21</sup> [Election Code of Uzbekistan](#), Article 50.

<sup>22</sup> [https://saylov.uz/en/press\\_service\\_in/the-date-and-time-of-early-voting-have-been-set](https://saylov.uz/en/press_service_in/the-date-and-time-of-early-voting-have-been-set)

<sup>23</sup> [Election Code of Uzbekistan](#), Article 33.

<sup>24</sup> [https://saylov.uz/oz/press\\_service\\_in/ommaviy-axborot-vositalari-vakillarini-akkreditatsiyadan-o-tkazish-bo-yicha-murojaatlarni-taqdim-etish-muddati-o-z-nihoyasiga-yetdi](https://saylov.uz/oz/press_service_in/ommaviy-axborot-vositalari-vakillarini-akkreditatsiyadan-o-tkazish-bo-yicha-murojaatlarni-taqdim-etish-muddati-o-z-nihoyasiga-yetdi)

Election Commission.<sup>25</sup> For elections of deputies to regional and Tashkent city *Kengashes* (councils) and to district and city *Kengashes*, the protocols are submitted to the relevant district election commission or sub-region and city election commissions.<sup>26</sup> Each signed protocol must be publicly displayed at the relevant polling station and made available for public inspection for at least 48 hours after signing. All registered observers are entitled to request certified copies of the protocol following the tabulation.<sup>27</sup>

At the PECs piloting the election voting machines, after announcing the end of voting in the polling station at 20:00, the voting function is blocked on the devices by pressing the "end voting" button and entering a special code into the device monitor by the chairman of the PEC.

A paper report is automatically printed in duplicate from the device's printer which includes all types of election-related information on the results of electronic voting through the device. This automatically printed report is signed by the PEC chairman, confirmed with the seal of the Commission, and a copy (for everyone's familiarity) is immediately posted in the polling room. If inaccuracies or suspicious information are found in the summary report, the paper receipts (or copies) of the electronically completed ballots are manually tabulated. When the PEC fills out the protocol on the results of the vote count, information from the paper receipts reflecting the results of electronic voting will be added.

## **When will official results be announced?**

Upon receiving protocols from all territorial election commissions, the Central Election Commission (CEC) must adopt a resolution and announce the confirmed results within 10 days from Election Day – in this case, before November 6, 2024. The announcement must be published through the CEC website and other government and media channels.<sup>28</sup>

## **How will election disputes be adjudicated?**

Each provincial election commission records and tracks any election-related complaints it receives in a special register, and it must update both the register and the submitting parties regarding its decisions. Political parties, candidates, observers, and voters may file complaints with the appropriate election commission within five days after a decision is made. The Central Election Commission (CEC) maintains a hotline and online resources for submitting election-related complaints throughout the election period and after Election Day. In accordance with amendments to the Election Code, appeals to the CEC are adjudicated solely through the courts within five days after a commission makes a decision. The Election Code requires the court with which an appeal is filed to consider the appeal within three days, or immediately, if it was filed less than six days before Election Day. Anyone submitting a complaint or an appeal has the right to make his or her case before the adjudicating commission or court directly.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> [Election Code of Uzbekistan](#), Article 96.

<sup>26</sup> [Election Code of Uzbekistan](#), Article 58.

<sup>27</sup> [Election Code of Uzbekistan](#), Article 58.

<sup>28</sup> [Election Code of Uzbekistan](#), Article 96.

<sup>29</sup> [Election Code of Uzbekistan](#), Article 102.

## Resources

- [Constitution of Uzbekistan](#)
- [Central Election Commission](#)
- [E-Saylov](#) information platform
- [Election Code of Uzbekistan](#)
- [The Law on Financing of Political Parties - https://lex.uz/en/docs/168377](https://lex.uz/en/docs/168377)
- [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights Needs Assessment Mission Report](#)
- [Uzbekistan's Political Reforms and Elections – 2024 \(Development Strategy Center\)](#)
- [Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy \(Development Strategy Center\)](#)

## About IFES in Uzbekistan

The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) recently implemented programming in Uzbekistan from 2021 through 2024 to support the Central Election Commission and civil society stakeholders. Through its assistance activities, IFES has helped strengthen the capacity of election officials to administer open and inclusive elections and foster the accessibility of the civic process for all citizens of Uzbekistan. Through its work with civil society organizations, IFES engaged young people, women, and persons with disabilities in civic advocacy and helped them assert their rights as equal citizens to build a culture of inclusive decision-making and informed civic participation.

## Disclosure

These FAQs reflect decisions made by the Central Election Commission as of October 21, 2024, to the best of our knowledge. This document does not represent any International Foundation for Electoral Systems policy or technical recommendations.