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**EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW**  
**(VENICE COMMISSION)**

**TURKEY**

**LAW ON BASIC PROVISIONS OF ELECTIONS  
AND VOTER REGISTERS (LAW NO.298)**

**LAW ON PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (LAW NO. 2839)**

**LAW ON POLITICAL PARTIES (LAW NO. 2820)**

**PROVISIONS AMENDED BY LAW NO. 7393**

No.	Before Law No. 7393	After Law No. 7393
1	<p><b>Law on Parliamentary Elections (Law No. 2839)</b>  Article 33 - (The first paragraph of 9<sup>th</sup> Article of Law 3377 is amended on 23 May 1987.) Political party which has not obtained at least 10% of the valid votes throughout Turkey or in all of the bye-election constituencies in case it is a bye-election, can not be represented in the Parliament. (Annexed on 13/3/2018 in accordance with the article 20 of Law 7102) In the case of election alliance is formed, the calculation of the ten percent threshold should be based on the sum of the valid votes that the alliance received, and no separate calculation for the threshold should be made for the political parties in the alliance. The election of an independent candidate who stands for elections on a political party candidate list, is possible in case that political party obtains at least 10% of the total votes as well.</p> <p>Provincial Electoral Boards send the results by cable to the Supreme Board of Elections and also inform the Supreme Board of Elections by phone and radio, after drawing up the combination minutes as specified above.</p> <p>(Amended on 13/3/2018 in accordance with the article 20 of Law 7102) The Supreme Board of Elections calculates the total valid votes obtained from all provinces throughout Turkey, and by dividing total valid votes of the political parties and alliances to the total valid votes cast throughout Turkey, SBE calculates the percentage of the votes obtained by the political parties and alliances, before informing the Provincial Electoral Boards and announcing the names of the political parties and the alliances which have passed the ten percent threshold.</p> <p>In case it is decided to cancel the election in a certain constituency or in some constituencies</p>	<p><b>Law on Parliamentary Elections (Law No. 2839)</b>  Article 33 - (The first paragraph of 9<sup>th</sup> Article of Law 3377 is amended on 23 May 1987.) Political party which has not obtained at least <del>10%</del> <b>7% (amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 1 of Law 7393)</b> of the valid votes throughout Turkey or in all of the bye-election constituencies in case it is a bye-election, can not be represented in the Parliament. (Annexed on 13/3/2018 in accordance with the article 20 of Law 7102) In the case of election alliance is formed, the calculation of the <del>ten percent</del> <b>seven percent (amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 1 of Law 7393)</b> threshold should be based on the sum of the valid votes that the alliance received, and no separate calculation for the threshold should be made for the political parties in the alliance. The election of an independent candidate who stands for elections on a political party candidate list, is possible in case that political party obtains at least <del>10%</del> <b>7% (amended on 31/3/2021 in accordance with the article 1 of Law 7393)</b> of the total votes as well.</p> <p>Provincial Electoral Boards send the results by cable to the Supreme Board of Elections and also inform the Supreme Board of Elections by phone and radio, after drawing up the combination minutes as specified above.</p> <p>(Amended on 13/3/2018 in accordance with the article 20 of Law 7102) The Supreme Board of Elections calculates the total valid votes obtained from all provinces throughout Turkey, and by dividing total valid votes of the political parties and alliances to the total valid votes cast throughout Turkey, SBE calculates the percentage of the votes obtained by the political parties and alliances, before informing the Provincial Electoral Boards and announcing the names of the political parties and the alliances which have passed the <del>ten percent</del> <b>seven percent (amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 1 of Law 7393)</b> threshold.</p> <p>In case it is decided to cancel the election in a certain constituency or in some constituencies</p>

	<p>after this announcement, it is not necessary to determine a new percentage for the votes throughout Turkey.</p>	<p>after this announcement, it is not necessary to determine a new percentage for the votes throughout Turkey.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p><b>Law on Parliamentary Elections (Law No. 2839)</b></p> <p>Article 34 - The number of MPs to be obtained in an electoral zone by independent candidates and the political parties that exceed the rate written in article 33 and the alliances that exceed this rate is calculated as follows: (Changed clause: 27/10/1995-4125/16 art.; Cancel: with Cons. Court 18/11/1995 dated and E. 1995/54, K. 1995/59 numbered Decision.)</p> <p>(Changed clause: 23/5/1987-3377/10 art.)(Changed first sentence: 23/11/1995-4138/2 art.) Names of the political parties, alliances, and independent candidates that participated in election are written one under the other and the numbers of valid votes taken by them are also written in alignment with their names. Numbers of votes of political parties and alliances is divided into one firstly, then into two, then into three...and until the number of MPs to be elected from that zone is obtained. Obtained shares and the votes taken by independent candidates are listed from the greatest to the smallest without exception. MPs are allocated to political parties, alliances, and independent candidates having these shares as much as the number of MPs to be elected from the electoral zone, according to the greatness order of the numbers. (Addendum sentence: 17/10/1987- 3404/1 art.; Repealed: 27/10/1995-4125/21 art.)(...)</p> <p>In the event that equal numbers are found for the last deputyship, allocation between these is made by drawing lot.</p>	<p><b>Law on Parliamentary Elections (Law No. 2839)</b></p> <p>Article 34 - The number of MPs to be obtained in an electoral zone by independent candidates and the political parties that exceed the rate written in article 33 and <del>the alliances</del> <b>allying parties (amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 1 of Law 7393)</b> that exceed this rate is calculated as follows: (Changed clause: 27/10/1995-4125/16 art.; Cancel: with Cons. Court 18/11/1995 dated and E. 1995/54, K. 1995/59 numbered Decision.)</p> <p>(Changed clause: 23/5/1987-3377/10 art.)(Changed first sentence: 23/11/1995-4138/2 art.) Names of the political parties, <del>alliances,</del> <b>(amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 2 of Law 7393)</b> and independent candidates that participated in election are written one under the other and the numbers of valid votes taken by them are also written in alignment with their names. Numbers of votes of political parties <del>and alliances—(amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 2 of Law 7393)</del> is divided into one firstly, then into two, then into three...and until the number of MPs to be elected from that zone is obtained. Obtained shares and the votes taken by independent candidates are listed from the greatest to the smallest without exception. MPs are allocated to political parties, <del>alliances,</del> <b>(amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 2 of Law 7393)</b> and independent candidates having these shares as much as the number of MPs to be elected from the electoral zone, according to the greatness order of the numbers. (Addendum sentence: 17/10/1987- 3404/1 art.; Repealed: 27/10/1995-4125/21 art.)(...)</p> <p>In the event that equal numbers are found for the last deputyship, allocation between these is made by drawing lot.</p>

	<p>(Changed clause: 23/11/1995-4138/2 art.) In the event that none of the political parties or alliances that participated in the election exceeded the rate written above, deputyships are shared according to provisions of third and fourth clauses.</p> <p>(Addendum clause: 28/3/1986-3270/33 art.; Repealed: 23/11/1995-4138/2 art.)</p> <p>(Addendum clause: 13/3/2018-7102/21 art.) Total vote of the allying political parties is based while calculation of number of MPs to be obtained by alliance. Total number of MPs to be obtained by alliance is shared among allying political parties according to the procedure in this article by being based on the number of valid votes taken by each.</p>	<p>(Changed clause: 23/11/1995-4138/2 art.) In the event that none of the political parties or alliances that participated in the election exceeded the rate written above, deputyships are shared according to provisions of third and fourth clauses.</p> <p>(Addendum clause: 28/3/1986-3270/33 art.; Repealed: 23/11/1995-4138/2 art.)</p> <p>(Addendum clause: 13/3/2018-7102/21 art.) <b>(amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 2 of Law 7393) In the event that the total of valid votes received by the alliance exceeds the general threshold, the calculation and distribution of members of parliament in electoral zones shall be made pursuant to the provisions of the third paragraph, considering the number of votes received by each party within the alliance in that electoral zone.</b></p>
3	<p><b>Law On Political Parties (Law No. 2820)</b></p> <p>Article 36 - (Annulled by the Decision of the Constitutional Court No. E. 1986/17. K. 1987/11 and dated 22/5/1987) (1) (Rearrangement by Article 4 of Law 3420, dated 31/3/1988) In order for a political party to run in the elections, it must have set up its organization in at least half of the provinces at least six months prior to election day and must have held its grand congress or must have a group in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.</p> <p>To be organized in one province means establishing organizations in at least one third of the sub-provinces of that particular province, including its central sub-province.</p>	<p><b>Law On Political Parties (Law No. 2820)</b></p> <p>Article 36 - (Annulled by the Decision of the Constitutional Court No. E. 1986/17. K. 1987/11 and dated 22/5/1987) (1) (Rearrangement by Article 4 of Law 3420, dated 31/3/1988) In order for a political party to run in the elections, it must have set up its organization in at least half of the provinces at least six months prior to election day and must have held its grand congress <del>or must have a group in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey</del>—<b>(amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 3 of Law 7393).</b></p> <p>To be organized in one province means establishing organizations in at least one third of the sub-provinces of that particular province, including its central sub-province.</p> <p><b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 3 of Law 7393) In the event that the party entitled to run in elections has not held its district, provincial and grand congresses for two consequent times within the time periods stipulated in this Law and set forth in the party's by-law based on the quorum for organisation specified in the first and second paragraphs, it shall lose its right to stand for elections.</b></p>

4	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>ARTICLE 14- (1<sup>st</sup> Article of Law 2234, amended on 17 May 1979) The tasks and the authorities of the Supreme Board of Elections cover the following:</p> <p>1. (1<sup>st</sup> Article of Law 3420, amended on 31 March 1988) Providing the production of all envelopes with watermark of “The Republic of Turkey, Supreme Board of Elections” for the insertion of the ballots, if necessary in different colours and dimensions from those either sold in the market or produced/outsourced or preserved by the State Supply Office. Providing every stage of this task regarding the volume, duration and nature of the production beginning from the pulp paper production until the delivery of the paper to be used, with the continuous supervision and inspection of a member or members appointed by the Chairman of the Board, or of the chairman of the District Electoral Board, or of judges those are either chairmen or members of the Provincial Electoral Board authorized by SBE. Dispatching these envelopes to the Provincial Electoral Boards according to the number of envelopes they require, obtaining a receipt paper in exchange.</p> <p>2. Concerning the exclusive envelopes, providing the production of moulds for the watermark of “The Republic of Turkey, Supreme Board of Elections” and moulds for the envelopes of a certain dimension, and preserving the moulds after producing envelopes and papers in the necessary amount, Having the joint ballots printed with the watermark of “The Republic of Turkey, Supreme Board of Elections” in a way that allows the voter to fold and glue one side of the ballot into an envelope, every 400 or every pack of 400 of which has the same number to be dispatched to each ballot box for all District Electoral Boards on time. (Last paragraph repealed: 15<sup>th</sup> Article of Law 5749 on March 13, 2008)</p> <p>3. Providing the designation and print issues of the forms, documents, lists and all sorts of printed material required for the procedures mentioned in this law, dispatching them to the Provincial and District Electoral Boards according to their needs on time.</p>	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>ARTICLE 14- (1<sup>st</sup> Article of Law 2234, amended on 17 May 1979) The tasks and the authorities of the Supreme Board of Elections cover the following:</p> <p>1. (1<sup>st</sup> Article of Law 3420, amended on 31 March 1988) Providing the production of all envelopes with watermark of “The Republic of Turkey, Supreme Board of Elections” for the insertion of the ballots, if necessary in different colours and dimensions from those either sold in the market or produced/outsourced or preserved by the State Supply Office. Providing every stage of this task regarding the volume, duration and nature of the production beginning from the pulp paper production until the delivery of the paper to be used, with the continuous supervision and inspection of a member or members appointed by the Chairman of the Board, or of the chairman of the District Electoral Board, or of judges those are either chairmen or members of the Provincial Electoral Board authorized by SBE. Dispatching these envelopes to the Provincial Electoral Boards according to the number of envelopes they require, obtaining a receipt paper in exchange.</p> <p>2. Concerning the exclusive envelopes, providing the production of moulds for the watermark of “The Republic of Turkey, Supreme Board of Elections” and moulds for the envelopes of a certain dimension, and preserving the moulds after producing envelopes and papers in the necessary amount, Having the joint ballots printed with the watermark of “The Republic of Turkey, Supreme Board of Elections” in a way that allows the voter to fold and glue one side of the ballot into an envelope, every 400 or every pack of 400 of which has the same number to be dispatched to each ballot box for all District Electoral Boards on time. (Last paragraph repealed: 15<sup>th</sup> Article of Law 5749 on March 13, 2008)</p> <p>3. Providing the designation and print issues of the forms, documents, lists <b>(amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 4 of Law 7393) and templates suitable for ballots for the use of visually impaired voters</b> and all sorts of printed material required for the procedures</p>
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<p>4. (1<sup>st</sup> Article of Law 3420, amended 31 March 1988) Determining and announcing the names of the political parties which have already performed their first congress according to their regulations and constituted their organisations in at least half of the provinces and districts at least six months prior to the elections, within the second week of months left for re-appointing the District Electoral Boards.</p> <p>5. Providing the formation of Provincial and District Electoral Boards, taking the final decisions on any objection concerning the formation, procedures and decisions of Provincial Electoral Boards, as fast as the objection requires and well before the election.</p> <p>6. Taking the final resolutions for the objections concerning the candidature according to this law, as well as to their exclusive laws,</p> <p>7. Immediately investigating and taking the final resolutions for the objections on the decisions of the Provincial Electoral Boards, concerning the procedures of the election day,</p> <p>8. Scrutinizing and taking final decisions concerning the objections against the protocols issued by the Provincial Electoral Boards,</p> <p>9. Examining and taking final decisions on objections which may affect the result of the election before the predetermined deadline after the elections, and may result with the cancellation of the protocol of one or a few of elected members or the election of that district; regardless of the objection's compliance to the time restraints or to the necessary hierarchal path of objection beginning from the sub-committees.</p> <p>10. Immediately responding to inquiries of the Provincial Electoral Boards concerning the implementation of the election procedures and taking measures in order to carry out the elections evenly nationwide, and issuing the necessary circulars on time regarding this</p>	<p>mentioned in this law, dispatching them to the Provincial and District Electoral Boards according to their needs on time.</p> <p>4. (1<sup>st</sup> Article of Law 3420, amended 31 March 1988) Determining and announcing the names of the political parties which have already performed their first congress according to their regulations and constituted their organisations in at least half of the provinces and districts at least six months prior to the elections, <b>(amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 4 of Law 7393) in accordance with the principles set out in subparagraph 11</b>, within the second week of months left for re-appointing the District Electoral Boards.</p> <p>5. Providing the formation of Provincial and District Electoral Boards, taking the final decisions on any objection concerning the formation, procedures and decisions of Provincial Electoral Boards, as fast as the objection requires and well before the election.</p> <p>6. Taking the final resolutions for the objections concerning the candidature according to this law, as well as to their exclusive laws,</p> <p>7. Immediately investigating and taking the final resolutions for the objections on the decisions of the Provincial Electoral Boards, concerning the procedures of the election day,</p> <p>8. Scrutinizing and taking final decisions concerning the objections against the protocols issued by the Provincial Electoral Boards,</p> <p>9. Examining and taking final decisions on objections which may affect the result of the election before the predetermined deadline after the elections, and may result with the cancellation of the protocol of one or a few of elected members or the election of that district; regardless of the objection's compliance to the time restraints or to the necessary hierarchal path of objection beginning from the sub-committees.</p> <p>10. Immediately responding to inquiries of the Provincial Electoral Boards concerning the implementation of the election procedures and taking measures in order to carry out the elections evenly nationwide, and issuing the</p>
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<p>issue.</p> <p>11. (1<sup>st</sup> Article of Law 3420, amended on 31 March 1988) The political parties have to have established their organizational bodies in at least half of the cities and convened for their grand congress prior to the election day, or they should already have a group in the Turkish Grand National Assembly in order to run for the general and bye-elections of parliamentarians, or for the general and bye-elections of mayors, municipal council and provincial general council.</p> <p>Having an organizational body in a certain province means being organized in at least one third of the total districts of that province, including its central district. Regarding these principles, The Supreme Board of Elections is assigned for determining the political parties those are eligible to run for the elections, as well as announcing them within ten days prior to the initiation of the election or within five days after the resolution of re-election in case of a re-election.</p> <p>12. (Annex: 1st Article of Law 2234, on 17 May 1979) Identifying the principles on the establishment, operations and other missions of Voter Registers General Directorate, issuing and monitoring regulations, providing their operational agenda.</p> <p>13. (Annex: 2<sup>nd</sup> Article of Law 5749 on 13 March 2008) Constituting the Foreign Country Resident Voters District Electoral Board and making the arrangements for citizens who are abroad to cast their votes.</p> <p>14. When deemed necessary, by consulting the opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to assign someone among the Ministerial officials working under the title of department</p>	<p>necessary circulars on time regarding this issue.</p> <p>11. (1st Article of Law 3420, amended on 31 March 1988) The political parties have to have established their organizational bodies in at least half of the cities and convened for their grand congress prior to the election day, <b>(amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 4 of Law 7393) or they should already have a group in the Turkish Grand National Assembly</b> in order to run for the general and bye-elections of parliamentarians, or for the general and bye-elections of mayors, municipal council and provincial general council.</p> <p>Having an organizational body in a certain province means being organized in at least one third of the total districts of that province, including its central district. <b>(amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 4 of Law 7393) In the event that the party entitled to run in elections has not held its district, provincial and grand congresses for two consequent times within the time periods stipulated in the Law on Political Parties dated 22/04/1983 and numbered 2820 and set forth in the party's by-law based on the quorum for organisation specified in this subparagraph, it shall lose its right to stand for elections.</b> Regarding these principles, The Supreme Board of Elections is assigned for determining the political parties those are eligible to run for the elections, as well as announcing them within ten days prior to the initiation of the election or within five days after the resolution of re-election in case of a re-election.</p> <p>12. (Annex: 1st Article of Law 2234, on 17 May 1979) Identifying the principles on the establishment, operations and other missions of Voter Registers General Directorate, issuing and monitoring regulations, providing their operational agenda.</p> <p>13. (Annex: 2nd Article of Law 5749 on 13 March 2008) Constituting the Foreign Country Resident Voters District Electoral Board and making the arrangements for citizens who are abroad to cast their votes.</p> <p>14. When deemed necessary, by consulting the opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to assign someone among the</p>
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	<p>head at minimum, in order to perform the duties granted by the Overseas District Election Council with regards to overseas election transactions and procedures</p> <p>throughout the election process. (1<sup>st</sup> Article of Law 6304, amended on 18 May 2012)</p> <p>15. (Annex : 2<sup>nd</sup> Article of Law 7102 on 13/03/2018) Determining the number of voters for the polling station zones according to the type of the election.</p> <p>16. (Annex : 2<sup>nd</sup> Article of Law 7102 on 13/03/2018) To decide on moving the polls to the nearest election constituency, merging the polling station zones, merging the constituencies except for the elections of muhtarlik and arranging the voters list as a mixed form and to decide on announcing all the above mentioned matters if it is deemed necessary in terms of the election security, if the governor or president of the provincial election board submits a request at the very latest one month before the voting day.</p> <p>17. (Annex : 2<sup>nd</sup> Article of Law 7102 on 13/03/2018) Determining the procedures and the principles regarding the establishment of a mobile balloting committee, voting, merging with the count and documentation procedures in order to ensure the participation of the voters who are confined to bed due to their illness or disability except for the elections of muhtarlik.</p> <p>18. Implementing other tasks assigned for SBE by the law</p>	<p>Ministerial officials working under the title of department head at minimum, in order to perform the duties granted by the Overseas District Election Council with regards to overseas election transactions and procedures throughout the election process. (1st Article of Law 6304, amended on 18 May 2012)</p> <p>15. (Annex : 2nd Article of Law 7102 on 13/03/2018) Determining the number of voters for the polling station zones according to the type of the election.</p> <p>16. (Annex : 2nd Article of Law 7102 on 13/03/2018) To decide on moving the polls to the nearest election constituency, merging the polling station zones, merging the constituencies except for the elections of muhtarlik and arranging the voters list as a mixed form and to decide on announcing all the above mentioned matters if it is deemed necessary in terms of the election security, if the governor or president of the provincial election board submits a request at the very latest one month before the voting day.</p> <p>17. (Annex : 2nd Article of Law 7102 on 13/03/2018) Determining the procedures and the principles regarding the establishment of a mobile balloting committee, voting, merging with the count and documentation procedures in order to ensure the participation of the voters who are confined to bed due to their illness or disability except for the elections of muhtarlik.</p> <p>18. Implementing other tasks assigned for SBE by the law</p>
5	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>Article 15 – (Changed: 22/12/2005 - 5435/44 art.) Provincial Election Board meets at the last week of January once in every two years and is composed of two senior members of District Election Board after president and headed by the eldest judge serving in the central district. Provincial Election Board established with these principles, stays in duty for two years. Seniority of judges are determined due to article 15 of 24.2.1983 dated and 2802 numbered Law on Judges and Prosecutors. But while determining this seniority, those who</p>	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>Article 15 – (Changed: 22/12/2005 - 5435/44 art.) <del>Provincial Election Board meets at the last week of January once in every two years and is composed of two senior members of District Election Board after president and headed by the eldest judge serving in the central district.</del> (Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 5 of Law 7393) <b>The provincial election board consists of a chairperson, two permanent members and two substitute members. The chairperson, permanent members and</b></p>



<p>were subject to condemnation or heavier discipline penalties are considered less senior than the others.</p> <p>In case any of the judges in permanent or reserve membership of Provincial Election Board or District Election Board, is incapable of performing his missions and no judge can be determined in the area to perform such duty, a judge who performs within the jurisdiction of such area from high criminal court and whose</p>	<p><b>substitute members of the provincial election board shall be determined by the judicial commission of the first instance court by drawing lots in the last week of January once in every two years from among judges who perform duties in the provincial centre, who have not received reprimand or a more severe disciplinary penalty and who have been reserved for first category and have not lost the qualifications for reservation for first category. The judge whose name shall be drawn first is determined as the chairperson, the next two judges as permanent members and the last two judges as substitute members. In case the number of judges to take part in the lot-drawing is less than five, after drawing lots among these judges, the missing permanent and substitute members shall be determined starting from the most senior judge. In case there are no judges to take part in the lot-drawing, the chairperson, permanent members, and substitute members shall be determined starting from the most senior judge.</b> The provincial election board set up in this way shall serve for a period of two years. The seniority of judges shall be determined pursuant to Article 15 of the Law on Judges and Prosecutors dated 24/02/1983 and numbered 2802. However, in determining this seniority, those who have received reprimand, or a more severe disciplinary penalty shall be deemed to be less senior than others.</p> <p><b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 5 of Law 7393) In the event that the chairpersonship of the provincial election board becomes vacant, the most senior judge among the permanent and substitute members shall preside over the provincial election board. If a membership position becomes vacant within the provincial election board, the vacant membership position shall be filled in accordance with the procedure in the first paragraph.</b></p> <p>In case any of the judges in permanent or reserve membership of Provincial Election Board or District Election Board, is incapable of performing his missions and no judge can be determined in the area to perform such duty, a judge who performs within the jurisdiction of such area from high criminal court and whose</p>
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	<p>leave of office is not considered inconvenient, is assigned to such duty.</p> <p>In cases the deficiencies can not be filled by the judges within the jurisdiction of supreme criminal court of such area, a judge from the neighboring jurisdiction of supreme criminal court is assigned to duty with the aforementioned conditions and principles.</p> <p>Presidency of the election board is executed by a member who has been elected by the board in secret ballot until the authorized judge starts his mission.</p>	<p>leave of office is not considered inconvenient, is assigned to such duty.</p> <p>In cases the deficiencies can not be filled by the judges within the jurisdiction of supreme criminal court of such area, a judge from the neighboring jurisdiction of supreme criminal court is assigned to duty with the aforementioned conditions and principles.</p> <p>Presidency of the election board is executed by a member who has been elected by the board in secret ballot until the authorized judge starts his mission.</p>
6	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>ARTICLE 18- (1st Article of Law 2234, amended 17 May 1979.) (45th Article of Law 5375, amended 29 June 2005) District Electoral Board is formed in the last week of January every two years and it is composed of a chairman, six regular and six substitute members, to serve for a term of two years. The top senior judge in the district is the chairman of the District Electoral Board. The board convenes with its regular members. When a regular member is not present in a meeting, his substitute is called to replace him.</p> <p>The judge who is the second senior judge following the top senior one appointed as the chairman of the Provincial Electoral Board,</p>	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>ARTICLE 18- (1st Article of Law 2234, amended 17 May 1979.) (45th Article of Law 5375, amended 29 June 2005) District Electoral Board is formed in the last week of January every two years and it is composed of a chairman, six regular and six substitute members, to serve for a term of two years. <del>The top senior judge in the district is the chairman of the District Electoral Board.</del> <b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 6 of Law 7393) The judge determined by the judicial commission of the first instance court by drawing lots from among judges who perform duties in districts, who have not received reprimand or a more severe disciplinary penalty and who have been reserved for first category and have not lost the qualifications for reservation for first category shall become the chairperson of the district election board and the judge determined by the judicial commission of the first instance court by drawing lots from among judges who perform duties in central districts and who have the same qualifications shall become the chairperson of the central district election board. (Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 6 of Law 7393) In case there are no judges to take part in the lot-drawing, the most senior judge shall become the chairperson of the board.</b> The board convenes with its regular members. When a regular member is not present in a meeting, his substitute is called to replace him.</p> <p><del>The judge who is the second senior judge following the top senior one appointed as the chairman of the Provincial Electoral Board,</del></p>

	<p>presides the central District Electoral Board in the centre of the province.</p> <p>In counties whose populations are over 25.000, it is possible to establish temporary District Electoral Boards, composed of people trained by the chairman and at least one member in order to distribute and collect election documents, obtain and deliver the combined results from the Polling Station Committees to the related District Electoral Boards. These boards are composed of a chairman and six members. The most senior judges after those who have been appointed in the Provincial and District Electoral Boards previously, preside these boards. The chairman of the board appoints two members from amongst civil servants. Four members together with their substitutes are obtained from political parties according to the provisions stated in the 19th Article. The decisions on how these boards will implement their tasks according to which principles, where and how many of them are going to be established for which period, are taken by the Supreme Board of Elections.</p> <p>The ranks of the judges are determined according to the 15th Article of Law 2802. However, judges those have been condemned or forfeited due to serious indiscipline, are considered less senior in this rank determination.</p>	<p><del>presides the central District Electoral Board in the centre of the province.</del> <b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 6 of Law 7393) In case the chairpersonship of the district and central district election board becomes vacant, the chairperson shall be determined in accordance with the procedure in the first paragraph.</b></p> <p>In counties whose populations are over 25.000, it is possible to establish temporary District Electoral Boards, composed of people trained by the chairman and at least one member in order to distribute and collect election documents, obtain and deliver the combined results from the Polling Station Committees to the related District Electoral Boards. These boards are composed of a chairman and six members. The most senior judges after those who have been appointed in the Provincial and District Electoral Boards previously, preside these boards. The chairman of the board appoints two members from amongst civil servants. Four members together with their substitutes are obtained from political parties according to the provisions stated in the 19th Article. The decisions on how these boards will implement their tasks according to which principles, where and how many of them are going to be established for which period, are taken by the Supreme Board of Elections.</p> <p>The ranks of the judges are determined according to the 15th Article of Law 2802. However, judges those have been condemned or forfeited due to serious indiscipline, are considered less senior in this rank determination.</p>
<p>7</p>	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>ARTICLE 23- (1st Article of Law 2234, amended on 17 May 1979.) The memberships of Polling Station Committees are determined as follows:</p> <p>The chairman of the District Electoral Board asks five parties which have organizational bodies and have run for the elections and gathered most of the votes in the last general deputy elections in that district, to submit the names of one regular and one substitute member for each ballot box within five days.</p>	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>ARTICLE 23- (1st Article of Law 2234, amended on 17 May 1979.) The memberships of Polling Station Committees are determined as follows:</p> <p>The chairman of the District Electoral Board asks five parties which have organizational bodies and have run for the elections and gathered most of the votes in the last general deputy elections in that district, to submit the names of one regular and one substitute member for each ballot box within five days.</p>

<p>In case the number of ballot box board members defined as such is less than five, the remaining membership positions are filled in the same way, from equally qualified other political parties according to the number of votes they have gathered.</p> <p>In case the votes are equal the names are drawn by lot.</p> <p>In case all five regular and five substitute members are not determined although the provisions above have been applied, the names are drawn by lot amongst other parties participated in the election and which have organizational bodies in that district. According to the order of the names drawn, persons defined with the method explained above by the political parties become members of the Polling Station Committee.</p> <p>(Amended on 13/3/2018 in accordance with Article 4 of Law 7102) The president of the district election board will first determine the remaining one principal and one substitute member from the list which includes the ones who have not been chosen as President of the Polling Station Committee and has been determined according to the Article 22 paragraph 1 by drawing lots of civil servants as twice amount of the necessary number of Polling Station Committee members. Those who does not have any obstacles will be determined as the principal and reserve member of the Polling Station Committee within the above mentioned civil servants.</p> <p>The substitute member is called for replacement in case his regular, defined according to the paragraphs above is not present for mission.</p> <p>The names for Polling Station Committee memberships and chairman are drawn before the District Electoral Board, by the chairman of the board.</p> <p>In case it is not possible to fill all the membership positions as such, the chairman of the District Electoral Board appoints some</p>	<p>In case the number of ballot box board members defined as such is less than five, the remaining membership positions are filled in the same way, from equally qualified other political parties according to the number of votes they have gathered.</p> <p>In case the votes are equal the names are drawn by lot.</p> <p>In case all five regular and five substitute members are not determined although the provisions above have been applied, the names are drawn by lot amongst other parties participated in the election and which have organizational bodies in that district. According to the order of the names drawn, persons defined with the method explained above by the political parties become members of the Polling Station Committee.</p> <p><b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 7 of Law 7393) A party entitled to nominate members to the ballot box committee cannot nominate a member of another party as a ballot box committee member without his/her consent.</b></p> <p>(Amended on 13/3/2018 in accordance with Article 4 of Law 7102) The president of the district election board will first determine the remaining one principal and one substitute member from the list which includes the ones who have not been chosen as President of the Polling Station Committee and has been determined according to the Article 22 paragraph 1 by drawing lots of civil servants as twice amount of the necessary number of Polling Station Committee members. Those who does not have any obstacles will be determined as the principal and reserve member of the Polling Station Committee within the above mentioned civil servants.</p> <p>The substitute member is called for replacement in case his regular, defined according to the paragraphs above is not present for mission.</p> <p>The names for Polling Station Committee memberships and chairman are drawn before the District Electoral Board, by the chairman of the board.</p> <p>In case it is not possible to fill all the membership positions as such, the chairman of the District Electoral Board appoints some</p>
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	<p>inhabitants of that district, who are considered eligible for an assignment for the Polling Station Committee.</p>	<p>inhabitants of that district, who are considered eligible for an assignment for the Polling Station Committee.</p>
<p>8</p>	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>ARTICLE 33- (1st Article of Law 2234, amended on 17 May 1979.) (Amended first paragraph: 4th Article of Law 5749, amended on 13 March 2008, amended on 13/3/2018 in accordance with the article 23 of Law 7102) Voter Registers are reorganized each year in accordance with the procedures and principles determined by the Supreme Board of elections on the basis of the residential address information in the address registry system, and updated each election period through continuous gathering of data.</p> <p>The rules, methods and techniques of organizing, continuously updating and general supervision, along with the principles, rules and methods of data processing of Voter Register General Directorate are all determined according to the regulation prepared by the Supreme Board of Elections.</p> <p>The voter register is established and updated according to the data gathered during the recording and supervising procedures; modifications in the information like the name, family name, age, gender, deprivation or reinstatement of the qualifications for voting (restriction or prohibition from the public services); banishment or reinstatement of the citizenship; along with the documents those state the deceased citizens, change of the voter’s residence within or outside of the election district; and other documents gathered according to the rules and methods determined by the Supreme Board of Elections.</p>	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>ARTICLE 33- (1st Article of Law 2234, amended on 17 May 1979.) (Amended first paragraph: 4th Article of Law 5749, amended on 13 March 2008, amended on 13/3/2018 in accordance with the article 23 of Law 7102) Voter Registers are reorganized each year in accordance with the procedures and principles determined by the Supreme Board of elections on the basis of the residential address information in the address registry system, and updated each election period through continuous gathering of data.</p> <p>The rules, methods and techniques of organizing, continuously updating and general supervision, along with the principles, rules and methods of data processing of Voter Register General Directorate are all determined according to the regulation prepared by the Supreme Board of Elections.</p> <p>The voter register is established and updated according to the data gathered during the recording and supervising procedures; modifications in the information like the name, family name, age, gender, deprivation or reinstatement of the qualifications for voting (restriction or prohibition from the public services); banishment or reinstatement of the citizenship; along with the documents those state the deceased citizens, change of the voter’s residence within or outside of the election district; and other documents gathered according to the rules and methods determined by the Supreme Board of Elections.</p> <p><b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 8 of Law 7393) In the local administration elections to be held in accordance with the Law dated 18/01/1984 and numbered 2972 on the Election of Local Administrations, Neighbourhood Headmen and Aldermen’s Councils, the updating procedures shall be carried out on the voter registers created three months before the start date of the election according to the residential address as per the first paragraph.</b></p>

9	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>ARTICLE 36- (1st Article of Law 2234, amended on 17 May 1979.)</p> <p>(Amended first paragraph: 6th Article of Law 5749, on March 13, 2008) The Voter Registry is created each year by updating in accordance with the information in the address registry system. In order to gather the information to reorganize the Voter Registry every four years and to audit it every two years, when necessary the Supreme Board of Elections shall decide on registration on the second Sunday of April throughout Turkey at the same.</p> <p>Nobody except for the authorized people, is allowed to desert his/her position on the registration day, beginning at 05.00 hours until the end of registration is announced via usual public instruments.</p> <p>However, the registration and supervision procedures should be finished in any case until 19.00 hours on the same day.</p> <p>During the organization and registration of the Voter Registry, the Supreme Board of elections shall implement other methods, techniques and rules set forth in the Circulars it shall issue in accordance with the requirements under this Law.</p> <p>The district chairmen of the political parties those are announced by the Supreme Board of Elections according to paragraph four of the 14th article of this law may appoint a</p>	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>ARTICLE 36- (1st Article of Law 2234, amended on 17 May 1979.)</p> <p>(Amended first paragraph: 6th Article of Law 5749, on March 13, 2008) The Voter Registry is created each year by updating in accordance with the information in the address registry system. <b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 9 of Law 7393) Voters cannot be deprived of their right to vote in any way due to the arrangement of the register. Those whose addresses are not visible in the address registration system as their addresses have been closed shall be registered in the voter register within the scope of the last valid address registration information which is available in the address registration system of the Directorate General of Population and Citizenship Affairs.</b> In order to gather the information to reorganize the Voter Registry every four years and to audit it every two years, when necessary the Supreme Board of Elections shall decide on registration on the second Sunday of April throughout Turkey at the same.</p> <p>Nobody except for the authorized people, is allowed to desert his/her position on the registration day, beginning at 05.00 hours until the end of registration is announced via usual public instruments.</p> <p>However, the registration and supervision procedures should be finished in any case until 19.00 hours on the same day.</p> <p>During the organization and registration of the Voter Registry, the Supreme Board of elections shall implement other methods, techniques and rules set forth in the Circulars it shall issue in accordance with the requirements under this Law.</p> <p>The district chairmen of the political parties those are announced by the Supreme Board of Elections according to paragraph four of the 14th article of this law may appoint a</p>

	<p>representative along with the registration officer. The names of the representatives are submitted as a list within the time period previously defined by the District Electoral Board. The representatives of the political parties implement their tasks according to the authorization documents provided by the chairmanship of the District Electoral Boards. The names and places of their assignment cannot be changed afterwards.</p> <p>(Amended: 30/5/1997 - DFL - 572/26 art.) During the writing of electoral roll, if any disability is determined related with voter, this is recorded in the form</p>	<p>representative along with the registration officer. The names of the representatives are submitted as a list within the time period previously defined by the District Electoral Board. The representatives of the political parties implement their tasks according to the authorization documents provided by the chairmanship of the District Electoral Boards. The names and places of their assignment cannot be changed afterwards.</p> <p>(Amended: 30/5/1997 - DFL - 572/26 art.) During the writing of electoral roll, if any disability is determined related with voter, this is recorded in the form</p>
<p>10</p>	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>Article 40- (1<sup>st</sup> Article of Law 2234, amended on 17 May 1979.) (Amended first paragraph: 7<sup>th</sup> Article of Law 5749, amended on 13 March 2008) The Public Display list of the District shall be hung up for display at the Office of the Muhtar during the election period and shall stay on display for two weeks.</p> <p>The Public Display list of the District is displayed on places which is easily accessible by the public in the relevant neighbourhood or village. The dates and places of display along with the lists those separate the election districts, are announced in the local papers and through usual publicizing instruments and methods.</p> <p>Where and when the lists are displayed, along with the information as to how the announcement is made, is determined with a minute by a person assigned by the chairman of the District Electoral Board. The end of display duration is also determined by a separate minute. These protocols are kept in a separate file by the chairman of the District Electoral Board.</p> <p>The chairman of the District Electoral Board immediately notifies the relevant administrative governor as for when and where the lists are exhibited.</p> <p>Administrative governors, the managers and officers of the municipal police are responsible</p>	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>Article 40- (1<sup>st</sup> Article of Law 2234, amended on 17 May 1979.) (Amended first paragraph: 7<sup>th</sup> Article of Law 5749, amended on 13 March 2008) The Public Display list of the District shall be hung up for display at the Office of the Muhtar during the election period and shall stay on display for two weeks.</p> <p>The Public Display list of the District is displayed on places which is easily accessible by the public in the relevant neighbourhood or village. The dates and places of display along with the lists those separate the election districts, are announced in the local papers and through usual publicizing instruments and methods.</p> <p>Where and when the lists are displayed, along with the information as to how the announcement is made, is determined with a minute by a person assigned by the chairman of the District Electoral Board. The end of display duration is also determined by a separate minute. These protocols are kept in a separate file by the chairman of the District Electoral Board.</p> <p>The chairman of the District Electoral Board immediately notifies the relevant administrative governor as for when and where the lists are exhibited.</p> <p>Administrative governors, the managers and officers of the municipal police are responsible</p>

<p>for protecting the Public Display Lists of the Districts during their exhibition.</p> <p>The chairman of the District Electoral Board takes the necessary measures in order to facilitate the search and inspection of voters names, with regard to the number of existing voters in that neighbourhood during the display. He/she appoints the chief aldermen or someone from the alderman council or someone else commissioned for this task to be continuously present during certain hours in the display place and announces the situation in the display location.</p>	<p>for protecting the Public Display Lists of the Districts during their exhibition.</p> <p>The chairman of the District Electoral Board takes the necessary measures in order to facilitate the search and inspection of voters names, with regard to the number of existing voters in that neighbourhood during the display. He/she appoints the chief aldermen or someone from the alderman council or someone else commissioned for this task to be continuously present during certain hours in the display place and announces the situation in the display location.</p> <p><b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 10 of Law 7393) Pursuant to the review and examination to be carried out by the chairperson of the district election board - upon objection or <i>ex officio</i> upon reaching the conclusion that the request for change of address is a suspicious attempt - regarding a voter's request for change of address made from one electoral zone to another within the display period of the registered voters' lists of the headmanship zone, if the request for change of address is not accepted, the voter's registration shall not be frozen and shall continue at the previous registered address.</b></p>
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<p>11</p>	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>Restrictions concerning the Prime Minister and Ministers:</p> <p>ARTICLE 65- (5<sup>th</sup> Article of Law 3330, amended on 19 February 1987.) During the period that falls between the beginning of electioneering until the day after the election, the Prime Minister, Ministers and MPs are not entitled to make electioneering tours throughout Turkey with their official vehicles or with vehicles assigned for public service. In their travels for electioneering purposes, ceremonies cannot be performed for welcoming or protocol meetings of the Prime Minister, Ministers and MPs or for other purposes; giving official banquette is forbidden as well.</p> <p>During the above defined period, the Prime Minister and Ministers are bound by the provisions of this law in their activities and speeches related to elections.</p> <p>Restrictions Concerning the Officers' Tour Participation:</p> <p>ARTICLE 66- (6<sup>th</sup> Article of Law 3330, amended on 19 February 1987.) During the period that falls between the beginning of electioneering until the day after the election, government officers are not entitled to participate in electioneering tours of the Prime Minister, Ministers, MPs and candidates.</p> <p>The Prime Minister's and Ministers' Disobedience to the Prohibitions:</p> <p>ARTICLE 155 - (Amended by Article 302 of Law 5728 on 23 January 2008) Those who do not obey the prohibitions set in the 64<sup>th</sup>, 65<sup>th</sup> and 66<sup>th</sup> articles are sentenced to prison terms for three months to one year.</p>	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p>Restrictions concerning <b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 11 of Law 7393)</b> <del>the Prime Minister and</del> Ministers:</p> <p>ARTICLE 65- (5<sup>th</sup> Article of Law 3330, amended on 19 February 1987.) During the period that falls between the beginning of electioneering until the day after the election, <del>the Prime Minister</del> <b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 11 of Law 7393)</b>, Ministers and MPs are not entitled to make electioneering tours throughout Turkey with their official vehicles or with vehicles assigned for public service. In their travels for electioneering purposes, ceremonies cannot be performed for welcoming or protocol meetings of <b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 11 of Law 7393)</b> <del>the Prime Minister</del>, Ministers and MPs or for other purposes; giving official banquette is forbidden as well.</p> <p>During the above defined period, <b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 11 of Law 7393)</b> <del>the Prime Minister and</del> Ministers are bound by the provisions of this law in their activities and speeches related to elections.</p> <p>Restrictions Concerning the Officers' Tour Participation:</p> <p>ARTICLE 66- (6<sup>th</sup> Article of Law 3330, amended on 19 February 1987.) During the period that falls between the beginning of electioneering until the day after the election, government officers are not entitled to participate in electioneering tours of <b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 11 of Law 7393)</b> <del>the Prime Minister</del>, Ministers, MPs and candidates.</p> <p>The <b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 11 of Law 7393)</b> <del>Prime Minister's and</del> Ministers' Disobedience to the Prohibitions:</p> <p>ARTICLE 155 - (Amended by Article 302 of Law 5728 on 23 January 2008) Those who do not obey the prohibitions set in the 64<sup>th</sup>, 65<sup>th</sup> and 66<sup>th</sup> articles are sentenced to prison terms for three months to one year.</p>
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12	---	<p><b>Law On Basic Provisions Of Elections And Voter Registers (Law No. 298)</b></p> <p><b>(Amended on 31/3/2022 in accordance with the article 12 of Law 7393) PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 24 — The chairpersons and members of the provincial election boards and the chairpersons of the district election boards shall be re-determined within three months as from the entry into force of this article, in accordance with the amendments made to Articles 15 and 18 by the Law laying down this article. The chairpersons and members determined in this way shall complete the term of office of the previous chairperson and members.</b></p>
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