

**International Foundation for Electoral Systems**

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P.D.-ARBF 924  
ISN 82435

**IFES On-Site Technical Election Assistance Project**  
**Georgia**  
**August 10 - October 24, 1992**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
BACKGROUND	4
SCOPE OF WORK	7
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT	7
A. Organization, Preparation and Training	8
B. Voter Registration	10
C. Election Commodities - design & distribution	11
D. Voter Education	14
E. Election Officials' Training Manual	15
F. Election Day	16
OUTPUTS	24
RECOMMENDATIONS	24
CONCLUSION	26
APPENDICES	
Appendix 1	Weekly reports from the Project Manager
Appendix 2	Election calendar
Appendix 3	Sample ballots
Appendix 4	Guidelines for Poll workers
Appendix 5	Sample protocol
Appendix 6	Election results
Appendix 7	Letter from the Central Electoral Commission

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 1992, U.S.A.I.D awarded a grant to the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) to carry out a technical election assistance project for Georgia. With parliamentary elections scheduled for October 11, 1992, IFES sent a pre-election assessment team to Tbilisi from July 28 - August 3 to carry out an analysis of the state of preparations for the forthcoming elections. Copies of the team's report are available from IFES.

One member of the pre-election team, Clive Kimber, a Chief Electoral Officer from the United Kingdom, remained in Georgia after the departure of the other members of the team to work with the Central Electoral Commission on all aspects of election administration. This report covers the work that Clive Kimber carried out with the Central Election Commission for the October 11, 1992 elections.

Following recommendations made by the IFES pre-election assessment team, Mr. Kimber concentrated on specific aspects of the electoral process. These included the voter registration process, training of election officials, distribution of election commodities, the ballot counting process and voter education.

At the end of the project, the IFES Georgia project manager made a series of recommendations concerning the improvement of election administrative procedures for the future. These recommendations included the establishment of a permanently staffed Central Election Commission. Such a Commission should occupy itself between elections primarily with the establishment and maintenance of a permanent voter registry, the design of an election officials' manual and of a voter education program.

Other recommendations concerned the training of all election

officials before every election and the provision of more voting booths, or the reduction of the number of voters at each polling station, to speed up the voting process. The counting of the ballots under the complicated Georgian election system took up to ten days and IFES recommends a review of the election system prior to the next elections, or, if the system is retained, the design of counting sheets to assist officials with the process.

On October 11, 1992, Georgians went to the polls and participated in large and peaceful numbers in an election in which the main interest of election officials, political parties and voters was to give Eduard Shevardnadze, former Soviet foreign minister, an irrefutable democratic mandate. By giving him this mandate, the Georgian people firmly expect him to act as the national saviour, restoring peace and prosperity to the country overnight.

The main task of the newly elected Parliament, where 24 political parties with little in their party programs to distinguish one from another are represented, will be to adopt a constitution under which the next elections in Georgia are scheduled to take place in three years time.

IFES was impressed by the efficiency and enthusiasm of the Georgian election officials, operating under circumstances which the majority of their western colleagues could not begin to imagine. IFES expects that the next elections will take place under more auspicious national circumstances, with greater voter awareness and political party activity.

This election has given Georgia a legitimately elected government once more, after a period of eight months of administration by an appointed State Council. International election observers, including three IFES representatives saw no evidence of, or indeed interest in, the perpetration of fraud in these elections which were mainly perceived as a referendum on Shevardnadze.

However, it is clear that as competition between different political parties increases, unless the technical procedures are tightened up for future elections, the possibility of fraud exists. The IFES recommendations at the end of this report are therefore submitted with the aim of ensuring greater awareness of election procedures by both election officials and voters alike.

## **BACKGROUND**

In January 1992, President Zviad Gamsakhurdia, elected with 87% of the vote in May 1991, was ousted by military force. From then until the October 11, 1992 parliamentary elections, Georgia was administered by an appointed State Council consisting of representatives of most of the political parties as well as prominent individuals in the cultural life of the country.

The State Council was headed by a four man Presidium, consisting of Eduard Shevardnadze, former Soviet Foreign Minister; Tengiz Sigua, former Prime Minister under Gamsakhurdia; Dzhaba Ioselani, Leader of the Mkhedrioni (horsemen) and Tengiz Kitovani, leader of the National Guard.

Reportedly, the day after the ouster of Gamsakhurdia, Tengiz Sigua requested political parties to start work on drafting a new electoral law, with a view to holding elections as early as May 1992. However, the lack of effective political control in many regions and the consequent unrest, in particular initially in South Ossetia, led to the elections being delayed until October 1992.

The basis for the administration of the elections were the Georgian election regulations. The initial election regulations adopted on May 21, 1992 by the State Council, were replaced by new regulations on August 4, 1992 and amended on August 31 to allow the national election of a chairman of the Parliament. These regulations

foresaw the election of 235 deputies to a single chamber Parliament.

Three separate ballots provided for the election by proportional representation of 150 deputies from party lists in ten districts, for 84 deputies to be elected by majority vote and for one deputy, the Chairman of the Parliament, to be elected by national majority vote. In an additional complication, the law provided for up to three parties to be marked in order of preference by the voter on the party list ballot.

As the IFES team noted in its pre-election assessment report, the system was designed to address the short term political concerns of the members of the State Council. The first concern was that a large number of parties should be represented in the new Parliament to avoid the situation that arose in 1990 when the majority of parties failed to win seats in Parliament. This led to the domination of the Parliament by Gamsakhurdia's Round Table - Free Georgia bloc, to his subsequent popular election as President and, many thought, to the increasingly dictatorial path he pursued which led to his ouster in January 1992.

The second concern was to ensure that the Parliament contained representatives from all over the country and was not dominated by Tbilisi 'intellectuals'. The State Council was anxious to encourage a high voter turnout by ensuring that 84 deputies would be elected from around the country and thus represent local concerns.

The final concern, addressed in the August 31 amendment to the election regulations, was that Shevardnadze's decision to stand on the Peace Bloc list would distort the election results in favor of that bloc. The State Council therefore voted to create the special position of a nationally elected chairman of the Parliament. When registration closed, Shevardnadze was the only candidate for this

position.

Clive Kimber worked on a daily basis with the Central Electoral Commission (CEC) officials during his two and half months stay in Georgia. A number of difficulties faced the CEC in the preparation of this election. These included the fundamental changes in the election regulations, originally adopted in May 1992, to allow specific political concerns to be addressed. In the last week of July, with registration of parties already underway as foreseen by the May election regulations, the CEC was forced to suspend all election preparations for one week while the State Council adopted a new set of election regulations. At the end of August the amendment of the regulations to allow the national election of a chairman of the Parliament, resulted in the CEC having to print three, instead of two different ballots.

These technical difficulties were compounded by the escalating violence in the autonomous region of Abkhazia in the north west of the country and the threats by supporters of former President Zviad Gamsakhurdia to disrupt the elections by violence.

The CEC was therefore faced with formidable challenges in carrying out its work. The escalation of violence meant that travel around the country was hazardous and the training of election officials consequently suffered. The security problems of travel were compounded by the economic problems, most notably the absence of fuel. As election day neared, the CEC had to make special voting arrangements for the refugees fleeing the violence in Abkhazia.

Despite these immense difficulties, the elections took place in a peaceful and enthusiastic atmosphere on October 11, 1992. Three additional IFES representatives joined Clive Kimber to observe these elections - Darrell Slider, Professor of Soviet Studies, US; Michael Meadowcroft, election expert and former MP, UK and Susan Atwood, IFES Senior Program Officer.

## SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work for the IFES On-Site Technical Assistance project manager was defined as follows:

- A. On-site technical assistance and/or training for the committee for election planning;
- B. Preparation of a comprehensive needs analysis that will focus on organization, training, need for voter registration development, and distribution of resources;
- C. Review of logistical plans such as transportation of election materials and personnel, voter registration, design of ballot to accommodate literacy problems and language diversity, operation of voting tables, selection of election officials, role of political party observers, role of international observers, vote counting, and security on election day;
- D. Assistance in the development of a voter education component disseminated through an independent media to instruct and motivate the electorate on the process of registration and voting; and
- E. Assistance in the development of an election training manual for poll workers on poll station administrative procedures.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

From August 4, 1992, when the IFES pre-election assessment team left Tbilisi, until October 24 when project manager, Clive Kimber returned to the UK, he worked with the Central Electoral Commission on a daily basis on all aspects of election administration. (Annex 1 contains weekly reports from the project manager).

A. Organization, Preparation and Training

Three levels of election commission were appointed to administer the elections :

- the Central Electoral Commission consists of a Chairman, deputy chairman, secretary and at least 20 members. The Chairman and 4 members are appointed by the State Council. In addition, registered political parties have the right to nominate one representative each to the Commission.
- District Electoral Commissions consist of a chairman, deputy chairman, secretary and no less than 4 members, appointed by the Central Electoral Commission. Parties again have the right to nominate representatives.
- Precinct Electoral Commissions consist of a chairman, deputy chairman, a secretary and at least 2 members, appointed by the District Electoral Commission. Parties also have the right to nominate representatives.

The powers and responsibilities of the commissions are laid down in detail in the electoral regulations, Articles 22-26. The IFES pre-election assessment team made special mention of the impressive detail contained in the electoral regulations concerning all aspects of election administration. These details included specifications concerning campaign financing and media access, aspects which are often dealt with under separate laws in the Central and East Europe region, or indeed, in some cases not addressed at all.

The Georgian electoral regulations were drafted primarily by members of "Democratic Choice for Georgia" (DASi). These individuals had an impressive knowledge of comparative election

systems. In addition, they demonstrated a clear understanding that free and fair elections do not just depend on the voting process, but also on the possibilities of all competing parties to have access, specified by electoral law, to media and financing during the campaign.

The organization of, and preparation for, the elections in Georgia were carried out against a background of local violence throughout the whole of the Republic, but more particularly in the autonomous regions of Abkhazia, where war eventually broke out shortly before the elections; in South Ossetia; and in the western region of the country, Mingrelia, where the ousted President, Zviad Gamsakhurdia still retained many supporters.

Despite these inauspicious conditions, elections took place on October 11 in all but 10 precincts, with the result that some 9% of the population was unable to vote in the precinct where they resided. However, the CEC made special provisions for many refugees to vote in other areas, notably in the Hotel Iveria in Tbilisi or in neighboring precincts.

The prevailing unrest and the fear of many of the local people about travelling too far out from Tbilisi itself prevented the IFES project manager from travelling extensively throughout Georgia, as originally planned, in order to meet with the District Electoral Commissions. An additional problem was the shortage of fuel which meant that supplies needed to be conserved in order to be able to get around the city center where the government and Central Electoral Commission (CEC) offices were situated. It was also inadvisable to be out of Tbilisi after dark and even within the city sporadic gunfire could be heard most evenings.

However, the project manager was able to visit the District Electoral Commission in Telavi, to the east of Tbilisi, where the situation was found to be very much under control with the

Commission extremely well organized. The District Commission in this case held regular meetings itself and conducted regular meetings with the Precinct Electoral Commissions in the district. Similar situations existed in Tbilisi. Whenever possible, those persons who had been members of similar commissions at previous elections had again been appointed to serve on the Commissions on this occasion, and this helped greatly with the organization. It was therefore assumed that the need for training such persons in the organization and preparation of these elections was virtually non-existent. This premise however, given the complicated new election system, requiring three ballots, proved from observations on election day to be misplaced (see recommendation 6 on page 24).

In early September the project manager reported little enthusiasm prior to the elections on the part of the members of the District Electoral Commissions, for an IFES sponsored training seminar. This was borne out by the limited participation of members of the commissions and political parties at a seminar organized by the representatives of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) at the end of September. The CEC did, however, hold regular meetings with the Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen, and Secretaries of the District Electoral Commissions in the Tbilisi area and the project manager was given opportunities to address these gatherings.

#### B. Voter Registration

While all the election processes were completed as required by the election law, the time spent on many tasks could have been reduced if more of the staff employed by the CEC had had previous experience in this work. The IFES Pre-Election Assessment report recommended that the new government should consider the establishment of a permanently staffed Central Electoral Commission. This need was reaffirmed by the observations of the project manager and is, perhaps, the strongest of our

recommendations. This would enable the election officials to be trained to a high standard so that organizational problems could be reduced in number, and those that did arise could be solved more easily and more speedily.

Voter registration, which was the responsibility of the Precinct Electoral Commission, left much to be desired. The voter registers were prepared from details supplied by the local authorities with whom local residents were required to register for, among other things, housing ownership and tenancies. The chairmen of the Precinct Electoral Commissions with whom we discussed this problem suggested that they were not absolutely satisfied that the lists which had been prepared in their precincts were complete and accurate. This was evidenced by the IFES interpreter who could not find her family's names registered for either of the two addresses where they could have been expected to be registered.

There also appeared to be very little interest on the part of the voters in the registration process as we were told that few people had checked the lists since they had been made available for inspection on October 1. At the time of our visit to the precincts we were informed that the Precinct Electoral Commissions would now start to check the lists again and make any necessary amendments in order to correct them where appropriate and then issue the voter cards in time for the election. The inaccuracy of the voter rolls became obvious on polling day with the supplementary voter rolls in some precincts becoming quite lengthy. These supplementary lists resulted in the turnout in some precincts being reported as over 100% which made interesting reading for those analyzing the results.

IFES recommends that the Precinct Electoral Commissions, should begin this process earlier and should rely less on the records maintained by local authorities. While these could form the basis of the rolls, consideration should be given to carrying out a

canvass of all properties to ensure that all who are eligible to vote are included in the voter rolls. This process should begin at least six weeks before the election to give all voters an opportunity to see that their names have been included. Much more publicity should also be given about the process to encourage voters to check the voters' lists early and not leave this until the last minute when problems could arise. The political parties should also play a greater voter education in this respect as well as the CEC. The size of the supplementary voter lists which had to be prepared on the day of the election itself would be reduced, thus shortening the amount of time voters spent in the polling places.

C. Election Commodities - design and distribution

a) Ballot design

The CEC originally intended to print the ballots on paper of three different colors, but could not obtain the necessary supplies within Georgia. IFES was asked if it could help in this matter and eventually funding was approved. However, despite every effort to get the necessary quantity of paper to Tbilisi, this could not be arranged in time for all the printing to be completed and for the ballots to be distributed in time for the election. Fortunately the CEC was able to implement a contingency plan to print all the ballots on white paper with different colored inks (see Annex 3 for sample ballots) - blue for the chairman of the Parliament, red for the party lists and black for the majority seats.

b) Language diversity

The vast majority of the population speaks either Georgian, Russian, or Abkhaz. The ballots and other relevant documents and notices were printed in these three languages and distributed accordingly. We heard of no area where there were problems in this particular respect.

c) Review of logistics (see Annex 2 for election timetable)

As a whole, the distribution of the necessary resources was carried out with insignificant problems apart from that of the allocation of fuel for the parties and candidates. This, however, was not due to any transportation problems but was mostly attributable to the extreme shortage of fuel throughout the entire country.

This affected not only road transport but also air travel and one could not be certain that any particular domestic flight out of and returning to Tbilisi would take off. On occasion, members of certain delegations coming to Tbilisi in advance of the election had to cut short or prolong their stay because the flights in and out of Tbilisi were delayed by two or three days. Fuel deliveries were often held up due to railway bridges having been attacked and damaged in the western parts of the country. To be certain that international observers were able to come to Georgia for the election, the government arranged for a special flight to and from Frankfurt.

Regarding other commodities, those Precinct Electoral Commissions which were visited during the few days before the election reported that they had received all the necessary supplies to enable them to hold the election and they did not foresee any real problems.

d) Election commodities

IFES was, however, able to supply the CEC with certain vital computer parts that could not be obtained locally and which were instrumental in enabling the Commission to use their computers to their full potential. Consequently, the results of the counting of the ballots were available sooner than they would otherwise have been - the counting still took over ten days (see p.17 for details of counting process). In all, nine computers were used to count

votes, mainly for the party lists, and to calculate the number of mandates to be allocated to each party. The German government, the only country other than the US with an Ambassador in Tbilisi, was requested to assist by supplying photocopying and fax equipment. However, despite approval of the funding for this equipment, time ran out and it could not be delivered in time for the election.

#### D. Voter Education

Voter education by the CEC was conducted through state newspapers and television. Whenever necessary, the newspapers published voter information statements issued by the CEC, as required by the electoral regulations. The proceedings of the meetings of the CEC were frequently reported, sometimes live, on television. Special articles were also prepared for publication in the newspapers from time to time. These included an explanation of the voting system for the election of deputies from the party lists by the proportional system and an explanation of the way in which all the ballots should be marked. These articles were followed up by a short television advertisement which again explained and showed voters how the ballots should be marked.

Unfortunately, technical problems with printing prevented the production of public notices explaining the voting procedures and these, therefore, were not on display in the polling places. If there could be any criticism at all about voter education, this should be levelled at the political parties who, with a few exceptions, did not mobilize to call on voters to explain their views, to seek the voters support or to explain the voting procedures. This was a result of Georgian political parties being in the very early stages of party development and is almost certain to evolve before future elections.

All the political parties had equal time on television to publicize their election platforms in the three weeks leading up to the

elections. This time was used more imaginatively by some parties than others. For example, a few of the larger parties and blocs reached an agreement whereby they shared TV time and did hold public debates between themselves on various issues. The majority of the parties, however, confined themselves to direct appeals to the voters, on the basis of personalities rather than programs.

E. Election Officials' Training Manual

One important task which any future Electoral Commission should seriously consider, based on the experience of this election, would be for a manual or manuals to be prepared well in advance for issue to members of election commissions at all levels. These manuals should detail the powers, duties and responsibilities of the commissions at different levels, common practices and methods, and a full copy of the election law, so that all persons connected with the election process throughout the country would execute their duties in the same way. These manuals should also be issued to the various political parties so that they are aware of which commission is responsible for the various aspects of the election preparations.

For this election, once the election regulations had been finally approved, the IFES Project Manager prepared an instruction book for election officials (see Annex 4). This book included, among other things, instructions on the preparation and setting out of the polling places, the opening of the poll, who was eligible to vote, the issuing of the ballots, the closing of the poll, and the counting of the votes. It also included guidance on which ballots should be considered valid or null and void, and contained relevant sections of the election law. Copies were supplied for all the District and Precinct Electoral Commissions a few days before polling day.

It was hoped that this instruction book would ensure common

practice and procedure throughout the whole of the country, and so reduce the risk of any procedures in any precinct being called into question. It was interesting to hear from the election observers that this instruction book was being used extensively during vote counting and to see well-used copies in the polling stations visited by international observers.

The issuance of this instruction book was a great improvement on former practice when election commission chairmen received no guidelines and were obliged to try to work only with the obscure legal language of the electoral law itself. However, a major criticism at this election was that there appeared to be a lack of copies of the election law itself available to the political parties and the District Electoral Commissions. Most people, including the members of the CEC, were working with copies of the law which had been printed in the local newspapers.

IFES therefore recommends that it should become standard practice for the CEC to issue a manual containing guidelines cross referenced to articles in the law contained in the same manual. This manual should be widely distributed well in advance of election day, thus greatly facilitating the administration on the elections.

F. Election Day

i) Election Day Procedures

Election day dawned with bright sunshine which lasted throughout the day in complete contrast to the previous day which had been cold, wet, and windy. Most of the polling places visited appeared to be well organized with members of the Precinct Electoral Commission manning the tables at which the ballots were issued after the voters had signed the voter's roll to acknowledge receipt of their ballots. This signature also provided added security against persons voting more than once. At the busy times of the

day, principally during the morning, lines formed at the polling places and voters had to wait up to half an hour in order to cast their votes. This was due in part to the lack of polling booths.

At the polling places, minor violations of the regulations were noted, the majority of which were judged by observers to be taking place quite innocently with no intention of fraud. These included people helping each other to vote, more than one person at a time in the polling booth, voters marking ballots outside the booths in full view of other voters, and police presence inside the polling place. Nevertheless, we did not witness any incident that could have been classified as intimidation or voter interference.

At the hospital we visited, we found a polling place set up on the ground floor to serve the resident staff and those patients who were able to walk. This was operating in the same way as other polling places. For those patients who were confined to bed or who were unable to get to the ground floor to vote, members of the hospital staff were distributing the ballots to patients in their rooms and the marked ballots were then placed in the small portable ballot box provided for this purpose. Where necessary, the hospital staff were assisting those patients who required help. Here too, as at all the polling stations, we found that those patients who were able felt they had to do their duty and cast their votes.

Another interesting aspect of the voting procedure were the arrangements made for those elderly and sick people confined to their homes who were unable to go in person to the polling place. Providing the necessary request was made to the Precinct Electoral Commission before noon on polling day, at least two members of the Commission took the necessary ballots to those people to enable them to mark their ballots at home. These ballots were then placed in a small portable ballot box. This box was opened at the same time as the main ballot box when counting of the votes commenced.

Apart from one precinct we visited, all the voters told us that it was their duty to vote and perhaps their last opportunity to democratically elect a new and legitimate government which they hoped would lead them out of their present difficult times. This was emphasized strongly at one polling place visited where we found quite a long line of voters. When being questioned as to how long they had been waiting, one group of ladies said they had been in the line for 1 1/2 hours and would continue to wait until they could vote, they were so determined not to pass up this opportunity. This determination led to an almost carnival atmosphere at most polling places.

However, at one polling place visited, this happy atmosphere was noticeable by its absence. While there was no concrete or physical evidence of intimidation of voters, one could sense an extremely tense atmosphere especially when talking to the Precinct Electoral Commission. The IFES observers were not encouraged to talk to voters or party observers; indeed, one party observer who sought to bring a problem to our attention was moved away by election officials. This polling station was in the district where Dzhaba Ioselani, leader of the Mkhedrioni, was standing as an independent candidate. The concern often expressed to the IFES pre-election assessment team about 'local mafia' controlling certain areas appeared to be true in this case.

Observers all over the country noted that many voters were confused about the balloting with three different ballots to mark in three different ways, particularly the ballot for the party lists on which voters could number up to three parties in order of preference.

ii) Security

Security in general in the last two weeks preceding the election

had been stepped up considerably in view of the threats which had been made to disrupt the elections. All police leave had been cancelled from October 1 and all strategic buildings, including the offices of the Electoral Commissions, were provided with a 24 hour guard.

The CEC announced a few days before the election that voting would not take place in 10 precincts as a result of security concerns. This affected approximately 9% of the population. However the CEC made special arrangements for refugees to be added to lists in existing or special polling stations, such as the one in the Hotel Iveria in Tbilisi. Voters remaining in areas where no polling was taking place were encouraged to go to neighboring precincts to add their name to supplementary lists.

Security at all precincts varied from just one police officer present outside the polling place to others where police had been invited into the polling place by the Chairman of the Precinct Electoral Commissions. The reason for this, we learned, was to give the voters more sense of security. At the counting of the votes, police were again present both inside and outside the polling places and they were available to escort all the ballots and other documents to the offices of the District Electoral Commissions. At the end of the day, however, we heard no reports of polling disruption.

### iii) Counting of the Ballots

The counting of the votes took place immediately after the closing of the polls in all the precincts. No problems were experienced with the counting of the votes for the Chairman of the Parliament or the local candidates but it was obvious from reports that the methods of counting the party choices varied from precinct to precinct. In some places, election officials improvised counting sheets in order to avoid counting the party list ballots three

times.

The counting of the votes is another area where further consideration should be given to determining a standard procedure for future elections. Much time could have been saved had the CEC for example decided to accept the proposal of the IFES Project Manager that official counting sheets be provided to facilitate the complicated counting procedures for the party list ballots. As it was, some election officials improvised counting sheets on back of used paper in order to avoid counting the party list ballots three times as indicated in Article 52.8) of the electoral regulations.

At the completion of the counts in the precincts, the Precinct Electoral Commission chairmen were required to fill in forms noting full details of the electorate and the number of votes or choices on each of the three ballots. Copies of these three reports were made available to the representatives of all the candidates and parties as well as to the District and Central Electoral Commissions. The reports for the District and Central Electoral Commissions had to be delivered to the District Electoral Commission as quickly as possible after completion. The District Electoral Commissions were then required to pass to the CEC all the necessary reports relating to the ballots for the Chairman of the Parliament and the party lists for counting at the central level. The District Election Commissions were themselves responsible for totalling up the votes for the local candidates and for declaring these results.

At the CEC, arrangements had been made to use nine computers to count the votes for both the Chairman of the Parliament and the party lists to determine the number of mandates to be allocated to each party or bloc. This process was, however, unfortunately delayed because of the lack of details from some areas. Because of the nature of the country, both the District and Central

Electoral Commissions were still awaiting the details from ten of the more mountainous regions four days after the election. The longer the delay and the longer it took for the CEC to declare the final results, the more likelihood there was that the results would be questioned.

The CEC received a considerable number of complaints of violations of the regulations. These included instances of more than one set of ballots being issued to voters, discrepancies in the reports received from some Precinct Electoral Commissions, and inconsistencies in counting practices. After their deliberations, however, the ballot process was declared null and void in only five precincts, 3 in the Chugureti district of Tbilisi (District 2), and 2 in the Lagodekhi region of District 3. In each case, repeat elections for the local candidates only will be held in these precincts.

At the CEC itself, while members were aware of what was required to be done, they appeared at times to be somewhat disorganized. There also appeared to be a lack of control over reports received from the Precinct and District Electoral Commissions which could also potentially give rise to the questioning of the election results. The CEC was obviously under extreme pressure from a number of quarters to report the results as quickly as possible and the apparent lack of organization was due in part to this pressure and in part to the lack of experience in this field. This is, therefore, another area which should be looked at both by the new government and the CEC for future elections.

#### iv) Voter turnout

A great concern prior to the election had been that voter turnout would be low, thus giving Gamsakhurdia supporters the opportunity to challenge the legitimacy of the election. Prior claims had indicated that some Gamsakhurdia supporters expected a turnout as

low as 12%, reflecting the 87% support received by Gamsakhurdia in the 1991 Presidential elections. However voter turnout was over 80%, in the view of observers giving the new government a legitimate democratic mandate.

v) Election observers

In light of the political and military tensions surrounding this election, the IFES pre-election assessment team had stressed the importance of a sizeable presence by international observers as a source of reassurance to the Georgian voters. Their presence was of particular importance in the absence of domestic observers or of trained party observers.

For the October 11 elections, international observers were present from many countries, mainly from North America and Western Europe. They deployed to all parts of the country in order to see for themselves what was happening at the polls not only in the towns and cities, but also in the rural and mountainous areas. In our talks with representatives of the government and the political parties, they all welcomed the presence of these delegations, which they hoped would guarantee free and fair elections. It was pointed out, however, that only the Georgian people themselves, with the cooperation of the political parties, could ultimately provide these guarantees.

The three IFES observers were integrated into the delegation of observers from the National Democratic Institute (NDI). Members of the NDI delegation visited polling stations in all areas of the country where voting was taking place. There was also a large contingent of press and TV reporters who visited many parts of the country to record and report upon what they witnessed. Many of the arrangements for the coordination of the observers and the press were left until the last minute. These should have been in place much earlier in the process, especially as it was known that

the observers would be coming to witness these elections. It was only in the last ten days that the government established a special committee, comprising representatives of the various appropriate government ministries, to attend to these details.

vi) Results

The results of the election for the party lists showed that 24 out of the 36 parties/blocs would be represented in the new Parliament. At the final count, the Peace Bloc obtained 29 mandates, 11th October Bloc obtained 18, Unity Bloc 14, National Democratic Party 13, Green Party 11, Democratic Party 10, with the remaining 55 mandates being distributed among 18 smaller parties. It appeared that the leaders of the Peace Bloc were disappointed in not having obtained more mandates than they did but the other parties appeared satisfied with the results which were accepted peacefully.

The effect of each voter casting his/her vote for up to three parties resulted in very few seats being allocated according to the district lists. The votes were spread so thinly between so many different parties that, in many cases no party in a district received the electoral quota needed to obtain a seat. In fact, only 71 seats were allocated according to the regional lists, with the remaining 79 being allocated from the national compensatory lists (see Annex 6 for results).

Comment should be made about the vote for the Chairman of the Parliament. Even after only preliminary results were available, it was obvious that Eduard Shevardnadze had received massive support, over 95%, from the Georgian people giving him a significant democratic mandate to lead the country for the next three years. The big question remains, however, as to whether or not he can bring about significant improvements in the economy of the country to satisfy the people and maintain this support.

## OUTPUTS

The outputs of the IFES on-site technical assistance project were:

- Design and publication of a handbook containing guidelines for election officials.
- Provision of day to day advice to the Central Election Commission by experienced UK election official, resulting in a technically successful election.
- Provision of computer hardware to speed up the counting of ballots at the central level; and
- Publication of a comprehensive report, including detailed recommendations for future elections.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

IFES would like to make the following recommendations which should improve the electoral process and enhance the meaningful participation of voters. IFES urges the new government and the existing Central Electoral Commission, to consider these recommendations with a view to their implementation as soon as possible. While it is understood that the implementation of these recommendations will require additional financial resources, IFES believes that these recommendations will considerably enhance the organization and administration of future elections in Georgia.

1. The creation of a permanently staffed Central Electoral Commission to advise the government on electoral practices and procedures. The existence of such a body would improve the administration of future elections in such areas as voter registration and ensure that the lessons learned from one election are not lost before another one takes place.

2. The preparation of instruction manuals, setting out full details of the powers, duties and responsibilities of each of the Central, District and Precinct Electoral Commissions. These manuals should include a copy of the election law. Copies of these manuals should also be made available to all political parties.
3. The revision of the election system so that voters are not faced with three different ballots to complete in three different ways. Although the choice of an election system is political not technical, IFES believes that the political needs of this particular election will not be replicated in future elections in Georgia.
4. The establishment of an effective and standardized counting procedure for the counting of votes accorded under the party list system to avoid the long delays in the process witnessed at these elections.
5. The improvement of the voter registration system. Voter registration should be undertaken well before each election, allowing authorities the time to conduct house to house registration rather than relying on existing, out of date records. The political parties should also be encouraged to participate in this process.
6. The training of election officials at all levels should be systematically undertaken before every election. Such training will ensure that standard practices are implemented throughout the country and so lessen potential problems for election officials on election day in the future.
7. The provision of more polling booths at all precincts in order to reduce the time spent by voters lining up outside

and in the polling station itself. Lack of polling booths led in many cases to voters marking their ballot in public. Alternatively, the maximum number of voters at each polling station should be reduced.

8. The provision of a more comprehensive voter education program, both by the CEC and by political parties.
9. The arrangements for international observers (provided for under Article 31 of the Electoral Law), to attend future elections should be undertaken earlier. This time, without the urging of the IFES pre-election assessment team in August, it is unlikely that any invitations would have been issued until the last minute. However, even after the expedition of invitations, arrangements for observers, including travel, accommodation and accreditation were left until the last minute. No provision was made for domestic observers in this election and no group mobilized to carry out this task. However, in the future provision should be made for domestic observers and for their accreditation.
10. The timely submission of requests for technical assistance. Both IFES and the German government were ready to respond to requests for election commodities for the CEC. However, given the difficulties of transport, these requests were received too late for delivery to be effected before the election.

#### CONCLUSION

The Georgian election system used in the October 1992 elections was specifically designed to ensure that a large number of parties were represented in Parliament, that the voter turnout was encouraged by the provision of 84 seats to ensure representation of the all the districts and that Eduard Shevardnadze could win a national mandate without being attached to a party list and

therefore distorting the party results. All these aims were achieved. However, it is the opinion of IFES that, as the unique combination of political circumstances surrounding this election are unlikely to be replicated in the future, the election system should be reviewed before new elections take place.

In fact this debate has already begun. The Academy of Sciences of Georgia organized a seminar on "Democracy and Elections", on October 13, 1992, only two days after the election. Two of the IFES representatives, Darrell Slider and Micheal Meadowcroft, were invited to address this seminar on the topics of "Pre-term elections and Democratization in the former Soviet Union" and "The Political Implications of Election Systems". The organization of such a seminar so soon after the elections is a very hopeful indication of the interest in Georgia to continue to seek to learn more about the inexact science of elections and democracy.

Despite the recommendations set out in this report which are intended only to be of assistance for future elections, the Central Electoral Commission is to be congratulated on the way in which the election was organized under extremely difficult circumstances. The war raging in Abkhazia caused large numbers of Georgian refugees to flee to other parts of the country, including a large number to Tbilisi, and the CEC had to make last minute arrangements to allow them to vote. The difficult economic situation resulted in shortages of resources, especially fuel, making distribution of election commodities a logistical nightmare. Last but not least, the two major changes in the election law, at the beginning and end of August, meant that the CEC could not go ahead with preparations as originally foreseen by the election timetable.

Congratulations should also go to the Georgian people for the peaceful and enthusiastic way in which they participated in the election. Those who witnessed the election are of the opinion that it will confer democratic legitimacy on the new government. The

transparency of the entire election process was assisted by the extensive and detailed negotiations in the State Council concerning the adoption of election regulations. The result was the creation of conditions which encouraged the voters to exercise their right to vote and this was reflected in the 80% voter turnout.

Although an election has taken place, many questions remain unanswered in Georgia. Among the questions that demand urgent answers, is the type of political system that Georgia intends to adopt - parliamentary or presidential. Therefore, one of the most important tasks facing the new Parliament is the adoption of a new constitution under which such important constitutional questions can be settled prior to the next election.

It can only be hoped that the results of this election will provide Georgia with a new government which will have the support of the people over the next three years during which time a start can be made on stabilizing the country, improving the economy and the living standards of the people.

During his three month stay in Georgia, the IFES Project Manager had the pleasure to work closely with a variety of election officials, government officials, members of the State Council and representatives of the local media. To these persons, IFES wishes to express its grateful thanks and appreciation for their cooperation. Our warmest thanks and appreciation go to Dr. Merab Alexidze, Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission and the Deputy Chairman, Giorgi Zasashvili, and all other members of the CEC for their willingness to provide the necessary information at all times to enable our project manager to carry out his tasks and to give the Commission the most appropriate advice and help. (Annex 7 - letter of appreciation from CEC to IFES).

Last, but by no means least, our deepest and most sincere thanks and appreciation must go to the skill, help and friendship of the

IFES interpreter, Marina Maisuradze, who made the task of the project manager much easier and his stay in Georgia that much more enjoyable.

Annex I

REPORTS FROM PROJECT MANAGER

I REPORT FOR THE PERIOD OF AUGUST 4-30, 1992

A few days before the assessment team's departure from Tbilisi, Eduard Shevardnadze announced that Georgia had become a member of the United Nations. This was greeted with joy by a majority of the people, including the Georgian community in Abkhazia. On August 4th, the State Council announced the lifting of the state of emergency, the curfew and an amnesty for political prisoners, support for human rights and a call for all citizens to participate in the October elections.

Despite the continuing sporadic unrest in both Ossetia and Abkhazia it was hoped that the situation would stabilize to enable the elections to proceed as planned. The situation in the west of the country appeared to settle down after a visit by Eduard Shevardnadze but soon deteriorated again with the kidnapping of the Minister of the Interior, and others, while holding talks with local officials in Zugdidi. The Minister, and the majority of those taken, were released within a few days but concern was increasing about the situation in Abkhazia which seemed to be growing more serious each day.

During a talk on August 14 with Sergei Tarashenko, Eduard Shevardnadze's Chief Advisor, he indicated that he feared an escalation of the troubles in the build-up to the elections in an attempt to disrupt and even prevent the elections. He was extremely concerned about the whole situation especially as road and rail transport was being disrupted in the west of the country. So much so that it had been necessary to deploy troops to guard the roads and railways, which were vital to the economy and prosperity of Georgia, and which are now being bombed.

It was at about this time that politicians were suggesting that the elections might be postponed for two weeks (i.e. October 25). The majority of the politicians, academics and others were stating that for the sake and future of the country it was vital that the elections were held as planned. Georgia needed a

legitimate government which could make a start on introducing the measures necessary to stabilize and unite the country, improve the economy and increase the supply of food and other essentials to raise living standards. The situation was being kept under review and any decision to delay the elections would be taken if it was considered necessary.

Unfortunately, the situation in Abkhazia worsened on the 18th -19th of August and additional police and the Georgian Army were sent into Abkhazia. This was resisted by local forces but within a day or so the situation had calmed with the police and militia in control of strategic buildings. Nevertheless, there are still pockets of resistance and some fighting continues.

At about this time also, the Deputy Prime Minister, who had been kidnapped 40 days earlier, was released in Abkhazia.

The situation grew, however, even more tense as the Confederation of Caucasian Peoples lent its support to the Abkhazian people in their fight for independence from Georgia. It has been reported that many hundreds of armed units from the Confederation have entered Georgia. This has encouraged many more young Georgian men to volunteer to fight for the country and plans have been prepared to mobilize all able persons to defend the country, and particularly Tbilisi, if the situation worsens still further. There has also been some slight increase in the tension in Ossetia but there has been no fighting on the same scale as in the west of the country.

During this time, the arrangements for the election have continued with 47 parties finally being registered by the end of the extended deadline. Four Blocs have been created which originally consisted of 17 Parties, but two of the Parties have withdrawn from one of the Blocs. These Blocs are registered as the "Peace bloc" which has 7 Parties, "Party of National Unity of Georgia and Political Union of Mountain People" with just the two parties, "11 October" with four parties, and "Unity" now with only two parties. It is not anticipated that every party and bloc will be able to put forward candidates for all of the 150 seats to be

contested in the 10 multi-mandate districts, but the total number of candidates for these seats is likely to exceed 3000. At the present time, it is not possible to say how many candidates will be nominated for the 84 single mandate seats in the local regions. However, the majority of these candidates are likely to be standing as independents.

There has also been much speculation as to Eduard Shevardnadze's plans in this connection. Originally it was understood that he would contest one of the regional seats but after much discussion he has now aligned himself with the "Peace" bloc, comprised mainly of former communists, and will stand as one of the candidates on the list of candidates from this bloc. This decision has caused consternation amongst party leaders, some of whom fear that Shevardnadze's immense personal popularity will enhance the results of the Peace bloc disproportionately.

It is fairly obvious from talking to the people that they all want to see the country stabilized and living standards improved and that the majority of them feel that the holding of the elections is essential and the first step towards a democratic Georgia. In a statement on August 27, Eduard Shevardnadze said that the whole future of Georgia now depended upon a satisfactory and peaceful solution to the problems in Abkhazia.

It has now been announced that the elections in the autonomous region of Abkhazia have been postponed for two weeks (i.e. October 25).

## II REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6, 1992

On August 31 the State Council considered and approved an amendment to the election law to provide for the election of the chairman of the Parliament to serve for the same period as the other elected Deputies, i.e. 3 years. This election will also take place on October 11 and the person elected will be elected in a single mandate district of the whole country by majority vote, providing the successful candidate can obtain not less than one-third of the total votes cast. This amendment was approved in

order to overcome potential problems if Eduard Shevardnadze were to align himself with any party or bloc which was contesting the election. It was felt that such an alignment could give that party or bloc an advantage because of Shevardnadze's popularity. This amendment was approved by a large majority in the State Council.

The situation in Abkhazia remained tense despite a cease-fire which had been negotiated to take effect on and from September 3. On that day, Shevardnadze met Boris Yeltsin and Ahdzinba, the Abkhazian leader, in Moscow for talks aimed at solving the problems in Abkhazia. An agreement was signed after the talks to the effect that all fighting would cease on and from September 5, but Georgian troops would remain in the region to protect strategic points such as roads, railways, and bridges. No serious trouble has been reported since, although occasional minor clashes occur from time to time.

On September 4, an initiative group of voters, mainly from the University, formally nominated Eduard Shevardnadze as a candidate for the position of Chairman of the Parliament. At the Central Electoral Commission on September 5, the drawing of lots took place to determine the order of the parties and blocs on the ballot. All except two of the parties attended this session. The order was determined by the representatives of parties drawing the number for the position of that party on the ballot after the names of the parties had been drawn at random.

### III REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13, 1992

At the close of nominations for candidates for the position of Chairman of the Parliament, only one nomination had been received, that being the nomination of Eduard Shevardnadze. During that week he received public support from many quarters. However, there will be an election with only his name on the ballot in order to fulfill the requirement that the candidate must receive at least one third of the votes cast. By the end of the week, 41,142 signatures had been collected in support of Shevardnadze's nomination.

Over the weekend of September 5-6, another of those who had been kidnapped in Abkhazia in August was released, leaving only the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs still being held. He too was released before the end of the week. However, supporters of the former President, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, later kidnapped a number of candidates and others who were attending an election meeting in Zugdidi (Mingrelia).

In Abkhazia, talks between senior members of the Georgian State Council, including Prime Minister Sigua, the Supreme Soviet of Abkhazia, and Russian representatives, took place to follow up on the talks which had taken place the previous week between Eduard Shevardnadze and Boris Yeltsin. A cease-fire had been agreed to come into force on September 9. The situation in the region was, however, still tense and fighting was still reported in some areas, mainly around Gagra.

Another railway bridge, this time at Senaki (also in Mingrelia) was damaged and now there is no rail link to the port of Poti, as well as to the cities of Abkhazia. This, despite efforts to increase security on vital transport links.

After appealing successfully to the Georgian Supreme Court against its earlier closure, the opposition newspaper "Iveria Specter" is again being published.

Towards the end of the week, a number of political parties had begun to publish details, in the newspapers, of their election platforms and the names of some of their candidates in some of the Districts. Television broadcasts by the parties also commenced at the beginning of the week and will continue until the end of the election.

With one month left to go until the election, the arrangements for the election are proceeding satisfactorily and the Central Electoral Commission is completing all the processes on time. There is anxiety about the availability of the colored paper required for the printing of the three ballots but alternative arrangements (i.e. the use of different colored ink) are in hand if the paper cannot be obtained in time. There is also concern

about the situation in the west of the country but the Central Electoral Commission is proceeding so that as much of the country as possible will be able to vote on October 11.

#### IV and V REPORT FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 27, 1992

At the start of the week it became obvious that, while approval had been obtained, from U.S. A.I.D., for the supply of the colored paper required for the printing of the ballots, it was not possible to obtain sufficient quantity of paper in Europe to enable the printing and the distribution of ballots to the District Electoral Commissions prior to the elections. Elections Canada indicated that it could obtain the paper but there was insufficient time for it to be transported to Georgia. The Central Electoral Commission was naturally disappointed but implemented alternative arrangements for the ballots to be printed on white paper but with different colored inks for the various ballots.

On Monday, September 14, a meeting was held at the State Council when representatives of the local authorities, police and secret service were present. They were given an update on the arrangements for the elections by the Central Electoral Commission and were reminded of their responsibilities towards the elections. Various Ministers also addressed the meeting on questions of security, transport, supplies and communications.

In the newspapers, much more was now appearing about the elections and each day the election platform of at least one party was published, as also were details of the locations of the precincts within the Tbilisi area. Details of the candidates on the party lists began to be published on September 18 and will continue until all the names have been published. During the middle of the week, fuel for cars and vehicles became very scarce and the Central Electoral Commission very kindly provided us with coupons so that we could obtain fuel in order to get around the city.

On Thursday, September 17, the State Council issued a statement setting out the penalties for anyone found guilty of

interfering in any way with voters on election day. These penalties ranged from up to 8 years in prison to a fine of up to R10,000 (approximately \$36).

The Central Electoral Commission issued a statement indicating that candidates at this election could spend up to R100,000 (approximately \$360) on their campaign.

The translation of my English draft of the Instruction Book for members of the District and Precinct Electoral Commissions was completed and handed to the Central Electoral Commission on September 19 for checking, amendment as necessary, and final printing.

On the morning of Saturday, September 19, I gave a television interview to the local independent television company about my role in Georgia and how I saw the present situation in connection with the elections.

The second delegation from NDI arrived on Saturday, September 19, and on September 20, I attended, with those delegates, a meeting with Jzaba Ioseliani, Vice Chairman of the State Council and a member of the Presidium.

At the start of the second week, together with the NDI delegates, we had a meeting with Gia Anchavadze, who apparently looks after Abkhazian affairs in the State Council. He gave us a complete history of the background to the problems which now exist in Abkhazia where, while there are still some clashes in and around Gagra, there is a tense calm.

On Wednesday, September 23, the NDI delegation split into two teams to visit different parts of the country. I accompanied the team to Telavi, in the east, where we met with the local Governor, the Chairman of the District Electoral Commission and with representatives of the various political parties in that region. The District Electoral Commission appeared to be well supported by all the parties and well organized, having regular meetings with the officers of the Precinct Electoral Commissions. We found a similar attitude towards the election as that in Tbilisi in that almost everyone feels that the elections must be held, as planned,

and that these will be the start of better times. I do not feel that the public at large really understands that there are going to be a few more years of hardship ahead of them and that the situation could get worse before things start to get better. I only hope that they have the patience to wait for the better times.

On Friday, September 25, the NDI delegation organized a seminar for representatives of the political parties to discuss the election law and how best the parties should organize themselves both before and on election day. I was invited to take part in this seminar. The response from the parties, however, was disappointing with few representatives attending despite details of the seminar being advertised in newspapers, on television, by word of mouth at all the meetings which the NDI delegation had with the leaders of some of the parties, and by direct contact with the majority of the parties by the Students' Press Club.

As the week went by, more and more items appeared in the newspapers, and the national state newspaper continued to publish the names and details of all the candidates on the various party lists. The political parties are now nearing the end of the second cycle of half-hour television broadcasts in which they are explaining their election platforms, with one or more half-hour and one ten-minute broadcast remaining before election day for each party.

The Central Electoral Commission is continuing to keep abreast of the organization of the election and has been putting the final touches to all the various documents which need to be provided to the District and Precinct Electoral Commissions. They were greatly appreciative of the fact that IFES would, after all, be able to provide the much needed computer parts to enable them, hopefully, to speed up the counting of the votes for the party lists and so announce the results of the election earlier than they might otherwise have done.

#### VI REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1992

Our efforts this week have been concentrated upon trying to

finalize the arrangements for the transportation of the international observers to Georgia and their deployment for the elections. This proved extremely difficult for the Central Electoral Commission to handle and eventually it was necessary to seek support and assistance from the Foreign Ministry. It was also discovered at this time that the government was setting up a special Commission to deal with matters relating to the observers.

Events were, however, moving all too slowly and it became necessary to emphasize that because of the uncertainty of travel between the Moscow and Tbilisi, it might well be that the various delegations which had indicated their wish to come to Georgia would in fact decide against coming. The only alternative would be for the government to provide and guarantee transport from a European city for these observers. This was finally agreed on Thursday, October 1, at the first meeting of the new Commission. It is hoped that this flight will now be available from Frankfurt on Wednesday, October 7, returning to Frankfurt on Tuesday, October 13. Other issues concerning the observers still remain to be solved but it is understood that all transport and security will be provided.

The Central Electoral Commission's arrangements for the election are nearing completion with the content and layout of all documents and ballots having been agreed. The State Council has also approved the final contents for the Instruction Book for poll workers that I helped to draft, and the printing of this is underway. This Book will be available to the District and Precinct Electoral Commissions very shortly.

All the newspapers are now publishing more details about the party platforms and the candidates themselves, and more and more election posters are appearing all over Tbilisi. Most active in this respect are the National Democratic Party and the Green Party. Some parties and blocs have agreed to share television time by arranging public debates and the first of these took place on Thursday, October 1, between the National Democratic Party and the 11 October bloc.

The situation in Abkhazia continues to cause concern. The

fighting there had calmed down for a while but renewed fighting has broken out in the northern part of the region around Gagra. Whether or not this will escalate and threaten the elections is hard to say at the present time. Eduard Shevardnadze has visited the region to assess the situation for himself. Almost everyone one talks to now says that it is absolutely essential for these elections to be held. I just cannot imagine what will happen in Georgia if they are not held as so many people are pinning their future on the elections.

#### VII REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11, 1992

With most of the election arrangements now in hand, the only thing left to attend to was to finalize the arrangements for the international observers, particularly those from NDI with whom IFES was working closely. This involved repeated visits to the Foreign Ministry in order to arrange flights and credentials. The NDI and other delegates arrived on Wednesday, October 7 and the following two days were taken up with briefing meetings for these delegates.

On Thursday, October 8, Susan Atwood and I presented the Central Electoral Commission with the computer hardware that they had requested. They were extremely grateful to receive this equipment which would allow them to upgrade the memory capacity of their computers, thereby speeding up the ballot counting process.

On Saturday, October 10, those delegates from NDI/IFES who had not been deployed to other partes of Georgia were granted meetings with Eduard Shevardnadze and former Prime Minister, Tengiz Sigua, both of whom appeared sincere and dedicated to doing all they could to lead Georgia out of its troubled times.

During the week, the fighting in Abkhazia intensified and eventually the government forces had to withdraw almost to Sukhumi under threat from superior forces, including Russians. These forces now control the part of Abkhazia north of the capital Sukhumi. Reports were also received of atrocities in and around Gagra where whole families of Georgians were being killed. The helicopter carrying Eduard Shevardnadze was also attacked in flight

during his visit to the region.

Election day dawned bright and sunny and wherever we went to visit the polling places, particularly during the morning, the voters were present in great numbers, all very keen and enthusiastic to do their duty and cast their vote. From what we heard from the voters, Eduard Shevardnadze was going to receive a massive vote of support, but there appeared to be some confusion among the voters about how and whom to vote for on the party lists in the multi mandate ballot.

In the main, the polling places, which opened at 7.00am and closed at 8.00pm, were well organized and many of the parties had observers present. In the larger polling places there was a shortage of polling booths and voters had to wait some considerable time to vote in secrecy. There were instances of violations of the election regulations but the vast majority of these were unintentional. These included police officers being in the polling places, more than one voter in the booth at the same time, voters helping one another to complete the ballots, voters marking their ballots outside the booths and officials helping the voters. None of these violations could be said to have been serious enough to call the election into doubt. The reason for much of it was the overwhelming desire and enthusiasm on the part of the voter to do his and her duty with regard to electing a popular Chairman of the Parliament and a legitimate Parliament. I visited the CEC with Susan Atwood and confirmed that only minor technical problems had arisen during the day. Susan Atwood and I then gave a television interview to the independent station Ibervision, restricting our comments to general commendation of the technical preparation of the election.

Again, in most polling places, the counting of the votes for the party lists caused some confusion and various methods were used. It would have made the proces much easier and quicker had the Central Electoral Commission adopted the suggestion which I put forward to use counting sheets. These were improvised and used in some polling places. At the end of a very long and tiring day,

all the observers indicated that they had seen no evidence of interference with, or intimidation of, the voters in polling places. It would be a few days before any results were available but the turnout of voters was expected to be over 80%.

#### VIII REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1992

The early part of the week was taken up with debriefing meetings with the NDI/IFES observer delegation. Reports from all parts of the country suggested that whilst minor violations of the election regulations had been witnessed in many polling stations visited, the vast majority of these were taking place quite innocently and could in no way be considered serious enough to call the election into question. In most instances it was over-enthusiasm and a lack of experience in electoral practices which led to these violations. These included voters helping one another fill out the ballots, more than one voter at a time in the polling booths, voters marking their ballots quite openly in full view of all and police officers being inside the polling places. At the final press conference, the delegation indicated that they considered the elections had been conducted in a technically conscientious manner and that the election would confer democratic legitimacy on the new government.

On Wednesday, October 14, I gave a live television interview on state television indicating the views and findings of the observer delegation and a similar interview on Friday, October 16.

The remainder of the week was taken up travelling to and from the CEC trying to obtain the election results. For two days the CEC was shut away, deliberating on the complaints and challenges which had been made about the conduct of the election and the resulting figures which had emerged from some precincts. At the end of the week, details and results were still not available but it was hoped to be able to obtain these during the next few days.

**NOTE:** By the time Clive Kimber left Georgia on October 24, he had indeed obtained copies of the results - see Annex 6.

APPENDIX\_2

ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIAN REPUBLIC

TIMETABLE

A. ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS AND DISTRICTS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Names of Members of Regional Electoral Commissions to Central Electoral Commission                                | Not later than<br><u>10th August</u>  |
| 2. Nomination of Party representatives to Regional Electoral Commissions (submitted to Central Electoral Commission) | Not later than<br><u>13th August</u>  |
| 3. Appointment of Deputy Chairman and two members of Regional Electoral Commissions                                  | Not later than<br><u>15th August</u>  |
| 4. Election of Chairman and Secretary of Regional Electoral Commissions  | Not later than<br><u>17th August</u>  |
| 5. Nomination of Party representatives on Central Electoral Commission   | Not later than<br><u>19th August</u>  |
| 6. Creation of Electoral Districts by Regional Electoral Commissions   | Not later than<br><u>27th August</u>  |
| 7. Details of Electoral Districts and addresses of District Electoral Commissions to be published                    | Within <u>5 days</u> of<br>creation of Districts  |
| 8. Nomination of Party representatives on District Electoral Commissions   | Within <u>6 days</u> of<br>publication of<br>lists of Districts   |
| 9. Appointment of District Electoral Commissions by Regional Electoral Commissions                                   | Within <u>9 days</u> of<br>publication of<br>lists of Districts   |
| 10. Appointment of Deputy Chairman and two members of District Electoral Commissions                                 | Within <u>10 days</u> of<br>publication of<br>lists of Districts  |
| 11. Election of Chairman and Secretary of District Electoral Commissions   | Within <u>2 days</u> of<br>creation of Commission<br>but not within<br><u>7 days</u> of publication<br>of list of Districts |
| 12. Publication of details of Candidates in every District   | Not later than<br><u>1st October</u>  |
| 13. Publication of details of Candidates in hospitals and other medical facilities                                   | Not later than<br><u>8th October</u>  |

442

B. REGISTRATION OF PARTIES AND ELECTORAL BLOCS

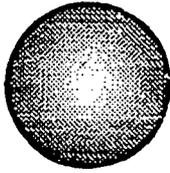
14. Registration of Parties with Central Electoral Commission Not later than 8th August
15. Registration of Electoral Blocs with Central Electoral Commission Not later than 18th August

C. REGISTRATION OF CANDIDATES

16. List of Party Candidates to be submitted to Central Electoral Commission Not later than 24th August
17. Compensation list of candidates to be submitted to Central Electoral Commission Not later than 7th September
18. Names of local candidates to be submitted to Regional Electoral Commissions Between 17th & 24th August
19. Regional Electoral Commissions to submit to Central Electoral Commission for registration details of the candidates in their Regions Not later than 29th August
20. Lists of supporters of local candidates to be submitted to Regional Electoral Commissions Not later than 31st August
21. Registration of Party Lists and local candidates by Central and Regional Electoral Commissions Not later than 5th September

D. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

22. Parties and Electoral Blocs to submit their programmes for publication by Central Electoral Commission Not later than 10th September
23. Details of candidates and their programmes to be submitted to Regional Electoral Commissions Not later than 10th September
24. Regional Electoral Commissions to publish and distribute candidate's programmes within Regions Not later than 26th September
25. Details of candidate's campaigns to be submitted to local newspapers Not later than 30th September



საქართველოს რესპუბლიკის  
პარლამენტის თავმჯდომარის არჩევნები

11 ოქტომბერი, 1992

1. შევარდნაძე ელვარდ აგროსის ძე — 1928, ისტორიკოსი, საქართველოს რესპუბლიკის სახელმწიფო საბჭოს თავმჯდომარე, უპარტიო



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11 ოქტომბერი, 1992

3/19 თიანეთის ოლქი

- 1 დორაული გალაზი ივანის ძე - 1953, ინჟინერ-გეოლოგი, დროებით უმუშევარი, უპარტიო
- 2 მგელიაშვილი თეიმურაზ (ვახუშტი) ივანის ძე - 1948, ექიმი-ქირურგი, ქირურგიის ინსტიტუტის უფროსი მეცნიერ თანამშრომელი, უპარტიო
- 3 მუჭინაძე თამაზ გალაზი ძე - 1954, ინჟინერ-ეკონომისტი, საქ. რესპ. სახელმწიფო საგადასახადო ინსპექციის უფროსის პირველი მოადგილე, უპარტიო
- 4 ცინელაშვილი გიორგი აპვლეს ძე - 1965, ექიმი-ენდოკრინოლოგი, თიანეთის რაი-პოლიკლინიკა, ქართველ ტრადიციონალისტთა კავშირი
- 5 ნიკაშვილი შოთა ალექსანდრეს ძე - 1953, ინჟინერ-მექანიკოსი, დაბა სიონის სე-ციალიზებული მეფეზობის კოლმეურნეობის გამგეობის თავმჯდომარე, უპარტიო
- 6 უგუზაშვილი გიორგი იოსების ძე - 1939, ინჟინერი, საქ. რესპ. კონტროლის პალატის ინსპექტორი, უპარტიო
- 7 ალგუთაშვილი ცოტნე ირაპლის ძე - 1950, ჟურნალისტი-ეკონომისტი, საქ. სახელმწიფო საბჭოს სახელმწიფო მრჩეველი, უპარტიო

შემოხაზეთ მხოლოდ თქვენთვის სასურველი დეპუტატობის  
კანდიდატის რიგითი ნომერი, დანარჩენი კი გადახაზეთ

საქართველოს რესპუბლიკის  
კარლამენტის არჩევნები

II ოპიონი

№ 2 მრავალმანდატიანი ოლქი

ასარჩევია 15 დეპუტატი

- დემოკრატიული პარტია
- „პარტია 91“
- ეროვნულ-დემოკრატიული პარტია
- ქართველ ტრადიციონალისტთა კავშირი
- საქართველოს მთიელთა კავშირი
- ბლოკი „ერთობა“ – ლიბერალურ-დემოკრატიული ეროვნული პარტია, სრულიად საქართველოს მშვიდობისა

და თავისუფლების (ავღანელთა) პარტია

- საქართველოს ქრისტიან-ლიბერალური პარტია
- მამულის აღორძინების საზოგადოება
- ხალხთა მემორუმისა და სამართლიანობის პარტია
- საქართველოს ეროვნული თანხმობისა და აღორძინების კავშირი
- ილია ჭავჭავაძის საზოგადოება
- საქართველოს ღვთისმშობელთა კავშირი
- ბლოკი „საქართველოს ეროვნული პრეზიდენტის პარტია და მთიელთა პოლიტიკური

კავშირი“ – საქართველოს მთიელთა პოლიტიკური კავშირი, საქართველოს ეროვნული

ერთიანობისა და სოციალური თანასწორუფლებიანობის პარტია

- საქართველოს სოციალური სამართლიანობის კავშირი
- სამართლიანობის აღდგენის კავშირი „ხმა ერისა“
- საქართველოს ეროვნული პრეზიდენტის პარტია

45

- საქართველოს რადიკალურ-მონარქისტული კავშირი
- ეროვნული კონგრესის საქართველოს წმიდა ილია მართალის საზოგადოება
- საქართველოს სახალხო პარტია (სსა)
- საქართველოს უიზიურად მხროვნელთა (მუშურ-ბლუზური) პარტია „ცხოვრების იმედი“
- საქართველოს ეროვნული დემოკრატიული პარტია
- საქართველოს ეროვნული ურონტი-რადიკალური კავშირი
- სრულიად საქართველოს მიმართულებით კავშირი
- საქართველოს კონსტიტუციურ-დემოკრატიული პარტია
- ბლოკი „მშვიდობა“ – საქართველოს ეკონომიკური და სოციალური პროგრესის ლიგა, საქართველოს

რესპუბლიკის აგრარული კავშირი, საქართველოს დემოკრატიული კავშირი, აჭარის ალორძინეთის სრულიად საქართველოს კავშირი, საქართველოს სამართლიანობის პარტია, საქართველოს მონარქისტული (კონსერვატიული) პარტია, სრულიად საქართველოს პოლიტიკური ორგანიზაცია „ლეში“

- საქართველოს ეროვნულ-რადიკალური პარტია
- საქართველოს დემოგრაფიული საზოგადოების ეროვნული პარტია
- სრულიად საქართველოს მებაბ კოსტავას საზოგადოება
- ბლოკი „11 თებერვალი“ – საქართველოს რესპუბლიკური პარტია, პოლიტიკური ორგანიზაცია

„დემოკრატიული არსევანი საქართველოსთვის“ („დას“-ი), საქართველოს ტრისტინულ-დემოკრატიული კავშირი, საქართველოს სახალხო ფრონტი

- სრულიად საქართველოს ხელიმ ხიმშიაშვილის საზოგადოება
- საქართველოს სოციალ-დემოკრატიული პარტია
- საქართველოს მფვანეთა პარტია

# INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR POLL WORKERS

## APPENDIX 4

### INSTRUCTION

#### 1. Maintaining Secrecy of Voting

All members of the precinct electoral commission & persons permitted to be in the polling station are responsible for ensuring the secrecy of the voting at all times. Control over the expression of voter's will & open voting is not permitted. (Article 5)

#### 2. Attendance at Polling Places.

Voting is carried out in specially assigned buildings which are not to be used by only one party (electoral block). (Article 50)

The polling station is open from 07.00 to 20.00. Members of the commission should be at the polling station at 06.30 in order to prepare the building for the voting.

The building must be set out so that the voters after filling their ballots put them in ballot boxes & leave the building. Ballot boxes are set in such a manner that the voters in approaching them must pass cabins or rooms for secret balloting (Article 50).

Lists of candidates of the parties (blocks), biographical data of the local candidates & candidates of the Chairman of the Parliament must be put up in the polling place. In each room & cabin there should be pens, which from time to time should be checked & replaced if necessary. If a party (electoral block), candidate of deputy shown in the election ballots does not participate in the elections any more, the corresponding announcement must be put up in conspicuous place in the electoral precinct as well as in the voting cabins (rooms). (Article 50)

#### 3. Persons Authorized To Be in the Polling Place.

The persons, authorized to be in the polling places in the day of the elections, are: the members of the precinct electoral commission, accredited representatives of the parties independently participating in the elections & electoral blocks in the appropriate electoral district, authorized persons of the candidate of deputy, one representative per public unity, representatives of press, TV & radio, observers from other countries & international organizations; on the day of the elections in the polls from the moment of sealing of ballot boxes until the final summarizing of the results of the elections -- one observer appointed by each candidate of deputy & party (electoral block). (Article 31)

#### 4. Keeping Order in the Polling Places.

On the day of the elections the Chairman of the precinct electoral commission is responsible for keeping order in the polling place & its surroundings. Carrying out of decisions taken by him (her) for purposes of keeping order is obligatory for everybody (Article 50)

#### 5. Opening of the Polling Place.

The polling place must be opened & the voting must commence exactly at 7.00 a.m. & not before this time. On the election day prior to the start of voting the chairman of the precinct electoral commission announces the number of received ballots, in the presence of the commission members & persons having the right

of attendance inspect & seals ballot boxes, after which a control sheet signed by the commission members & the first voter coming for balloting is dropped in the box; on the sheet the time it was dropped must be mentioned. (Article 50)

#### 6. Basic & Additional Lists of Voters.

All citizens of the Republic of Georgia who by the moment of making the list reside on the territory of the current electoral precinct and have the voting right are included in the list of voters.

In the list of voters of each precinct name, family name & patronymic, date of birth & address of those who by the day or at the day of the elections reached the age of 18, must be mentioned. (Article 31)

All the persons whose name & family name are indicated in the list of voters, have the right to vote. Lists of voters for general acquaintance are put up in the electoral precinct 10 days prior to the elections, and in the electoral precincts formed in hospitals and other permanent medical institutions - 3 days prior to the elections.

Precinct electoral commissions issue voter cards to the voters which must include the first name and family name of the voter, serial number in the list of voters, number and address of the electoral precinct.

The citizen has the right to appeal inaccuracies in the list of voters. The statement (appellation) about inaccuracies in the list is considered by the precinct electoral commission which must no later than 2-day term and on the day of the elections and previous day - immediately consider the statement, make necessary corrections in the list or give substantiated written decision to the applicant. The decision can be appealed no later than 5 days prior to the elections at the region (city) court which must consider the appeal in 3- day term. The decision of the region (city) court is final. (Article 34)

On the day of the elections also the additional list of voters must be prepared, in which name, family name & patronymic, date of birth & address of those persons who because of any reason weren't included in the basic list of voters, but on the day of the elections on the basis of showing passport, identification documents or voters' evidence (the voters must verify that this person is really living on the territory of the electoral precinct) prove that they live on the territory of the current electoral precinct.

#### 7. Issue of Ballots to Voters.

The ballots must only be issued to those voters whose names are shown in the basic or additional list of voters. This must happen after the voter produces passport or any other identification document & the voter's card, which had been issued to him (her), also the voting right certificate -- for those persons who must be included in the additional list. The voter will be issued ballots of all the three types (the voter cannot be issued more than one ballot of each type).

#### 8. Voting.

After receiving the ballots the voter must go to one of the electoral cabins & mark them in secret. The voter must do it personally. No one has the right to go to the cabin with him

(her). If the voter cannot mark his (her) ballots independently, he (she) has the right to invite to the cabin another person, except a member of the precinct electoral commission, the authorized person, accredited representative of the party (electoral block), or observer.

While filling out the ballot where names of parties (electoral blocks) are put the voter writes numbers in empty boxes before the name of the party (electoral block), in following order: number "1" - before his (her) first choice; number "2" - before his (her) second choice; number "3" - before the third choice. The voter is not obliged to vote for three parties (blocks). The voter has the right to stop at any number. The other boxes left must be crossed by the voter.

While filling out the ballots where local candidates & candidates of the Chairman of the Parliament are put, the voter marks an ordinal number of the candidate, whom he (she) votes for, & crosses out the family names of the other candidates.

If the election ballot is spoiled by the voter, he (she) can return the spoiled ballot to the chairman or secretary of the precinct electoral commission & receive the new one. In this case the corners of the spoiled ballot is cut in the presence of the voter & it is to be kept separately in the special envelope for spoiled ballots. (Article 51)

Each voter votes only personally. Noona has the right to vote on behalf of another person.

In cases, when individual voters can not come to the voting buildings because of the state of health or other reasons, the precinct electoral commission upon their request, which must be confirmed to the precinct electoral commission before 12 noon on the election day & (must be) registered in the precinct electoral commission, must organize the balloting at the place of residence of the voters, about which the appropriate note is made in the list of voters. In this case, at least two commission member participate in organizing of the voting; persons having the right to attend in the electoral precinct also can participate in it. For voting in this manner one portable ballot box is used. Voting is carried out by the same procedure in cases when the voter is in a place of incarceration without a court sentence.

The members of the commission & persons having the right to attend the electoral precinct, have the right to require any voter to show that he (she) has only one ballot of each type. (Article 51)

The polling place must not be closed & the voting must not be stopped if there is no special permission from the Central Electoral Commission.

#### 9. Close of the Poll.

During the elections of the Chairman & deputies to the Parliament of the Republic of Georgia voting is carried out on the election day from 7 to 20 o'clock. The voting must stop exactly at 20.00 p.m. Voters, being inside the building by this time, can vote. After this the poll must be closed.

In electoral Precincts established in hospitals & other permanent medical institutions, at vessels being at sea on the election day & in hardly accessible regions precinct electoral commission may announce the voting complete at any time, if all voters included in the lists have voted. (Article 49)

10. Counting of Votes at Electoral Precinct.

The following sequence must be observed in counting the votes;

1) after the end of the voting the electoral commission counts & packs up the unused ballots. Name & number of the electoral precincts, the number & type of unused ballots must be written in the pack. It must be signed by the chairman or deputy & secretary of the commission & sealed by the commission seal. After the end of the voting the electoral commission counts & packs up the spoiled election ballots & register in the above-mentioned way;

2) on the basis of the main & additional lists of voters the precinct electoral commission sets the total number of voters in the electoral precinct & the number of the election participants, that is, the voters who received a ballot;

3) the chairman of the precinct electoral commission in the presence of the commission members inspects the integrity of the seal on the ballot boxes, opens them & verifies the presence of the control sheet in ballot boxes. If there is no control sheet in the box, the minutes must be accompanied by the explanatory note of the commission about it;

4) the commission separately counts the number of ballots of different colours of established form. Ballots of the unidentified form are counted separately. Ballots considered null & void & those of the unidentified form colour by colour are put in separate envelopes & sealed in such a manner that it would be impossible to put in or out a ballot from the envelope without damaging the seal. The name & number of the electoral precinct, the number of ballots put in them & their type must be written on the envelopes;

5) the election ballot must be considered valid if the voter voted for at least one party (electoral block) according the procedure set by the current regulations, otherwise the ballot will be considered null & void;

6) The electoral ballot must be considered null & void if it is impossible to determine which local candidate the voter voted for, in all the other cases the ballot is considered valid;

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7) the commission classifies & separately counts number of votes given to each candidate. After this ballots must be put in the same way as mentioned in the item 4; name & number of the electoral precinct, family name of the candidate or deputy (candidate of the Chairman of the Parliament) , number of ballots put in them must be written on the envelopes.

8) the commission classifies & counts first the number of "3"-s written to each party (electoral block), then the number of "2"-s & at the end - the number of "1"-s. After this ballots in which "1"-s are written to the current party must be put in separate envelopes (as it is mentioned in item 4). Name & number of the electoral district, name of party (electoral block), number of ballots put in them must be written on the envelopes;

9) the precinct electoral commission on its session considers the results of counting the votes, puts three minutes, in one of which number of votes received by each local candidate must be mentioned, in the second -- number of votes received by each candidate of the Chairman of the Parliament & in the third - numbers of "1"-s, "2"-s & "3"-s received by each party (electoral block). The number of copies of the record must exceed the number

of the candidates, parties (electoral blocks) submitted in the ballots by two. Each copy of the record must be signed by the chairman, his (her) deputy, secretary & members of the commission & sealed by the commission seal.

10) one copy of the record & all the election ballots are immediately sent to the district electoral commission according to the procedure established by it, one copy is kept in the precinct electoral commission itself, & one copy must be given to the accredited representatives of each candidate of deputy & parties (electoral blocks).

In the case of doubt in validity of electoral ballot the question is solved by casting of votes in the precinct electoral commission, it puts the results of the casting of votes on record & packs such ballots separately in the above mentioned way. (Article 53)

#### 11. Summing up the Results of the Elections by the District Electoral Commission.

The district electoral commission on the basis of the record received from the precinct electoral commissions sets for the single-mandate electoral district: the number of spoiled & unused ballots, the number of participants in the elections, the number of ballots considered valid & null & void & of unidentified form, number of votes given to each candidate & the election results.

From the local candidates of deputies that one will be considered elected, who receives votes more than the others. In the case of receiving the equal number of votes the candidate permanently residing in the appropriate electoral district will be considered elected, & if this condition is similar, too, - the elder candidate.

The district electoral commission considers the cases of flagrant violation of the current regulations in the electoral district & immediately confirms its opinion about considering the elections null & void to the Central Electoral Commission. The complaint of violation of the current regulations can be submitted to the district electoral commission no later than the next day after the elections. The latter must consider if the very next day & submit its considerations no later than the next day to the Central Electoral Commission.

The district electoral commission in its session sets the results of the elections & verifies the records.

The number of copies of the records must exceed the number of candidates of deputies shown in the ballots, by two. Each copy of the record is signed by the Chairman, his (her) deputy, secretary & members of the commission & it must be sealed by the seal of the commission.

The first copy of the record no later than the 7<sup>th</sup> day after holding of the elections is sent to the Central Electoral Commission according to the procedure set by it, & one copy is kept in the electoral commission itself, & accredited representatives of the candidates of deputies are given one copy each.

Those minutes of precinct electoral commission, in which the results of the elections by party lists & elections of the Chairman of the Parliament are summarized, must be immediately sent to the Central Electoral Commission according the procedure set by it. (Article 53)

Party (block) ballots will be considered valid:

1. if numbers "1","2","3" are written against the parties & blocks in the ballot (one number only against one party);
2. if numbers "1","2" are written against the parties & blocks in the ballot (one number only against one party);
3. if number "1" is written against any party or block in the ballot ;
4. if numbers "1" & "3" are written in the ballot, number "2" is missing -- only the first choice - number "1" - is considered;
5. if number "2" is written against more than one party or block, only the first choice - number "1" - is considered;
6. if number "3" is written against more than one party or block, only the first two choices - numbers "1"& "2" - are considered;
7. if numbers "1","2","3" & other numbers are written against the parties & blocks in the ballot, numbers "1","2","3" are considered;
8. if the voter circled only one name of the party (electoral block) & left the box against it empty.

Ballots are considered null & void:

1. if number "1" is not written against any party;
2. if number "1" is written against more than one party;
3. if there is any other extra number against the party, which has number "1";
4. ballot is filled out in any other way than was mentioned above.

Ballots for the local candidates to be considered valid:

- a) if the ordinal number of one candidate is marked & the family names of the others are crossed;
- b) if the ordinal number of one candidate is marked & but family names of the others aren't crossed;
- c) if the family name of one candidate is marked & the family names of the others are crossed;
- d) if the family name of one candidate is marked & the family names of the others aren't crossed;
- e) if there is any mark against the family name of one candidate the family names of the others are crossed;
- f) if there is any mark against the family name of one candidate the family names of the others aren't crossed;

Ballots filled out in any other way than was mentioned above & empty (not filled) ballots are to be considered null & void.

Ballots for the candidate of the Chairman of the Parliament are to be considered valid:

- a) if the ordinal number of the candidate is marked;
- b) if the family name of the candidate is marked;
- c) if the candidate's ordinal number is crossed, the voice is considered a negative vote;
- d) if the candidate's family name is crossed, the voice is considered a negative vote.

Ballots filled out in any other way than was mentioned above & empty (not filled) ballots are to be considered null & void.

Articles from the Election Regulations Which May Be of Use for  
Precinct & District Electoral Commissions.

Article 7. Holding of the Elections by Electoral Commissions.  
Holding of the elections to the Parliament are provided by  
electoral commissions which, as a rule, are formed of the  
representatives of the political unities of citizens of the  
Republic of Georgia ( hereinafter in the text "Parties"), public  
unities, bodies of power & administration & voter groups.

Article 17. The System of Electoral Commissions  
For holding elections to the Parliament, electoral  
commissions are formed:

- a) The Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Georgia;
- b) District Electoral Commissions;
- c) Precinct Electoral Commissions.

Article 18. Membership of Electoral Commission.  
To the membership of electoral commission citizen of the  
Republic of Georgia having the voting right can be submitted.

Member of the representative state body of the Republic of  
Georgia, leaders of state power & executive bodies & their  
deputies, candidate of deputy to the representative state body,  
authorized person of the party or electoral block taking part in  
the elections, accredited representative of the candidate of  
deputy can not be appointed to membership of electoral commission.

The powers of the chairman, his (her) deputy, secretary &  
member of the electoral commission terminate:

- a) in the basis stipulated by the part 2 of the current  
article;
- b) in the case of resignation (application of retirement is  
submitted to the superior electoral commission, & for the member  
of the Central Electoral Commission to this commission itself &  
is satisfied no later than 3 days after acceptance);
- c) in the case of recall or lifting of powers;
- d) in the case of prohibition or liquidation of the party, by  
which the member of the commission was appointed;
- e) in the case of unification of those parties, by which he  
(she) was appointed, if a new party was established as a result.  
In such case, party established as a result of unification after  
registration in the Central Electoral Commission has the right to  
appoint one person per each electoral commission within 30 days  
after registration.

Article 19. Organization of the Work of the Electoral  
Commissions

The work of the electoral commissions are stipulated by  
current regulations & regulation of the commissions carried by the  
Central Electoral Commission by a majority of two-thirds of  
participating members.

Deputy chairman & secretary of the Central Electoral  
Commission & chairmen & secretaries of the district electoral  
commissions are elected at the session of the appropriate  
commission.

A meeting of the electoral commission is considered to be a  
quorum if at least two-thirds of the commission's membership  
participates in it. Decision is carried by the majority of  
participating votes. With a tie in the votes, the vote of the

chairman is considered decisive. Members of the commission who do not agree with the decision of the commission, have the right to express their special opinion which in a written form is appended to the minutes & is forwarded to the superior electoral commission for consideration.

An electoral commission is represented by its chairman. In the case where a commission does not have a chairman or he (she) is unable to perform his (her) functions, His (her) duties are carried out by his (her) deputy.

For the purpose of organizational, Legal & technical provision of the elections, work groups attached to the Central Electoral Commission can be formed. Members of the work groups are appointed & their work is paid by the Central Electoral Commission.

Article 20. Powers & Duties of the Member of the Electoral Commission.

Chairman, deputy chairman & secretary of the Central Electoral Commission within the whole term of their powers have wages assigned by the Parliament & before its election - by the Government of the Republic of Georgia from the state budget. At the same time, above mentioned persons keep their occupations previous to the appointment (election) to the above mentioned positions.

All the members of the electoral commissions within the whole term of preparation & holding of the elections are given the right to have the holidays without pay.

At the same time, all the members of the Central Electoral Commission, 4 members of district electoral commission, & 2 members of precinct electoral commission - within the whole period of preparation & holding of the elections, the other persons from the precinct electoral commissions during the last 10 days of the elections preparation period may have their wages assigned in the amount fixed by the Central Electoral Commission from funds set for holding elections. Number of paid persons for the Central & district electoral commissions is set by the Central Electoral Commission, & for precinct electoral commission - by district electoral commission. Wages of the persons including membership of the Central & district electoral commissions are assigned by the Central Electoral Commission, & for persons including membership of precinct electoral commissions - by the district electoral commission; At the same time the superior commission must take into consideration proposals of that commission, members of which are assigned wages. Work done in the commission in time off will be paid in the amount fixed by the Central Electoral Commission from funds allocated for holding elections.

Members of the Central Electoral Commission during the other time of their powers may have their wages assigned upon submission of the Central Electoral Commission & by the decision of the Parliament from the state budget. Staff schedule of the Central Electoral Commission is ratified upon submission of the Commission by the Parliament, & before its elections - by the Government of the Republic of Georgia.

Chairman & bookkeeper of the commission, & also director of the financial department in the Central Electoral Commission in the name of the commission operate with funds allocated to electoral commissions & are responsible for their usage for proper purposes.

Members of the electoral commissions during the elections have no right to take part in agitation for or against parties, taking part in the elections, electoral blocks & candidates of deputies.

#### Article 23. District Electoral Commission

The District Electoral Commission is formed of chairman, deputy chairman, secretary & no less than 4 members of the commission.

Not earlier than Tuesday & no later than Saturday of the 9 th week after setting of the elections the Central Electoral Commission appoints deputy chairman & two members of the district electoral commission taking into consideration submissions of the appropriate regional, city & city regional state & executive bodies, of public unities, parties, groups of voters. The above mentioned organizations must submit their proposals to the Central Electoral Commission no later than Monday of the 9 th week prior to the elections. The Central Electoral Commission immediately publishes in the republic & regional (city) newspapers membership of the commissions, their location & telephone numbers.

Parties registered by the Central Electoral Commission can appoint one member each to the district electoral commission. Parties must inform the Central Electoral Commission about their decision no later than Thursday of the 9 th week before the elections. Person appointed by the party will be considered a member of the electoral commission from the moment of his (her) appearing at the appropriate commission.

If by this time there are less than 7 members in the membership of the commission, the Central Electoral Commission in 6 day term appoints additional members for filling it up to 7 & immediately informs the appropriate district electoral commission.

In 4 day term after formation of the commission but no earlier than Monday of the 8 th week before the elections, it elects the chairman & secretary of the district electoral commission from its membership & immediately informs the Central Electoral Commission.

Terms of powers of the district electoral commission last till setting the elections of the Supreme Executive State body of the Republic of Georgia.

District electoral commission immediately publishes its membership, address & telephone numbers of the commission in appropriate local newspapers.

#### Article 24. Powers of the District Electoral Commission

The district electoral commission:

1) within the bounds of its competence controls carrying out of the current regulations & ensures their uniform usage on the territory of the electoral district;

2) forms electoral precincts & publishes their lists;

3) appoints deputy chairman & two numbers, & in the case of necessity, additional members of the precinct electoral commissions, publishes the membership & addresses of the precinct electoral commissions;

4) directs the activities of the precinct electoral commissions. hears their information;

5) appoints the bookkeeper of the district electoral commission; allocates money among precinct electoral commissions; controls providing of the precinct electoral commissions with buildings, transport, communications & considers other questions

of material-technical supply of the elections in the electoral district;

6) registers local candidates of deputies, issues them the appropriate certificates, allocates money funds;

7) registers the authorized person of the party independently participating in the elections (electoral block) in the current electoral district, issues them the appropriate certificates;

8) takes measures for ensuring equal conditions for candidates of deputies, parties & electoral blocks in participating in the election campaign, provides publication of the information materials & their dissemination with lists of the registered candidates of deputies, their biographical notes & main principles of election programs;

9) supervises carrying out of the requirements of the current regulations by the local mass media;

10) hears information from the local executive & administrative authorities, leaders of the state enterprises, institutions & organizations on questions connected with the preparation & holding of the elections;

11) provides aid in organizing of meetings of candidates of deputies & voters with each other;

12) ensures provision of the precinct electoral commission with electoral bulletins;

13) determines & publishes in the local press number of voters, number of persons participating & balloting in the elections, final result of the elections in the electoral district;

14) in the case of necessity sets up new balloting in the precinct, where balloting was considered null & void;

15) sets up balloting in the electoral district to replace the withdrawn deputy;

16) examines statements & complaints relating to the decisions & actions of the precinct electoral commissions & carries resolutions on them;

17) carries out other powers according to the current regulations.

#### Article 25. Precinct Electoral Commissions

The precinct electoral commission is formed of chairman, deputy chairman, secretary &, as a rule, at least two members of the commission no earlier than the 7th & no later than the 10th day after publishing the list of the electoral precincts. Minimum number of membership of the commission is set by the appropriate district electoral commission & is published in local press together with publishing information about the electoral precincts.

Deputy chairman & two members of the precinct electoral commission are appointed by the district electoral commission taking into consideration proposals of the executive & administrative local bodies operating on its territory, public unities, parties & groups of voters.

Parties registered by the Central Electoral Commission can appoint one member each to the precinct electoral commission.

If by the 7th day after publishing the list of electoral precincts, membership of the precinct electoral commission is less than it had been set, the district electoral commission appoints additional members of the commission for filling it up within the 3-day term.

Statements of submission & appointment of persons to the precinct electoral commission must be submitted to the district electoral commission no later than the 6th day after publishing the list of electoral precincts.

In two-day term after formation of the commission it elects the chairman & secretary of the precinct electoral commission from its membership & immediately informs the districts electoral commission.

Terms of powers of the precinct electoral commission terminate immediately upon the end of the elections.

District electoral commission immediately publishes membership, address & telephone numbers of the precinct electoral commissions in local newspapers.

#### Article 26. Powers of the Precinct Electoral Commission

The precinct electoral commission:

- 1) makes lists of voters by precincts;
- 2) acquaints voters with the list & solves questions of making appropriate changes in them;
- 3) issues voter cards &, upon demand, voting rights certificates to the voters;
- 4) informs the population about location & working hours of the elections & location of polls;
- 5) provides preparation of buildings for voting, ballot boxes & cabins, information stands;
- 6) organizes the balloting in the electoral precinct on the election day;
- 7) determines number of voters, number of persons participating & balloting in the elections at the electoral precinct & number of votes given to each candidate of deputy & each party list;
- 8) examines statements & complaints on questions of preparation of the elections & organization of balloting & carries appropriate resolutions;
- 9) carries out other powers according to the current regulations.

#### Article 28. Procedure for Changing the Membership of Electoral Commissions

A member of an electoral commission is released from performing his (her) duties by the commission on the basis defined by items a)-e) of the article 18 of the current regulations.

The right to recall a member of a commission is given to those who had appointed him (her) the commission.

The right of depriving a commission member of his (her) powers belongs to the superior electoral commission (for a member of the Central Electoral Commission - to this commission itself) in the case of his (her) gross violation of the regulations to the elections to the Parliament or systematic violations of the commission rules. The question of deprivation of powers is decided at the session of the commission by secret voting with a majority of votes from its entire membership. In such case this person can not be appointed to the membership of the electoral commission till the next elections to the Parliament.

In the cases stipulated by the current article upon releasing of a commission member from performing his (her) duties or his (her) death, new member is appointed to the commission at any

time, by the body or organization, which had appointed the withdrawn person, also by the superior electoral commission, if the membership of the commission is less than it had been set. In such case, if no more than 9 weeks are left before the day of the elections the person must be appointed to the district electoral commission in 10-day term; if no more than 3 weeks are left, a new person must be appointed to the precinct electoral commission in the same terms.

Article 29. Assistance to Electoral Commissions in Carrying Out Their Powers.

Carrying out of the decisions of the electoral commissions is obligatory for the officials of all state bodies, enterprises & institutions & mass media being on state financing.

Decisions & actions of electoral commissions can be appealed at the superior electoral commission, & in the cases stipulated by the current regulations - in the court.

Article 31. Publicity in Preparing & Holding of the Elections.

Electoral commissions prepare & hold the elections to the Parliament openly & publicly. Electoral commissions inform citizens about their work, formation of electoral districts & precincts, membership of the electoral commissions, their location & working time, lists of voters, lists of parties & electoral blocks participating in the elections, lists of candidates of deputies submitted by them & local candidates, their electoral programs, give information about candidates of deputies & about the results of the elections.

The right to attend sessions of the electoral commission & polls (polling places) is given to authorized persons of the parties independently participating in the elections & electoral blocks in the appropriate electoral district, accredited representatives of the candidates of deputies & one person per each public unity, representatives of press, television & radio, observers from other states & international organizations, & on the day of the elections in the polls from the moment of sealing of ballot boxes until the final summarizing of the results of the elections - one observer per candidates of deputies & parties (electoral blocks).

Powers of the representative of public unity must be verified by the submission signed by the leader of this unity, & for the observer - by the submission of the candidate of deputy (authorized person of the party, electoral block). The submission must be presented to the appropriate electoral commission no later than 2 days prior to the session. The electoral commission must make its decision in 24 hour term. In the case of refusal, the electoral commission gives substantiated written reply, which can be appealed in the superior electoral commission.

Mass media covers the course of preparation & holding of the elections to the Parliament. They have unimpeded attendance at all meetings & sessions related to the elections guaranteed. Electoral commissions, parties & electoral blocks participating in the elections, state & public bodies, enterprises, institutions give them information connected with preparation & holding of the elections.

The Central Electoral Commissions is given the opportunity to broadcast & televise everyday the current information using Radio

& TV of Georgia, & for district electoral commissions using local networks. Information is transmitted by the chairman, deputy chairman of the appropriate electoral commission or person chosen by the commission for this purpose.

Electoral commissions systematically publish their decisions in the republic newspapers.

Article 34. Acquainting the Citizens with the List of Voters, Issuing the Voter Cards and the Right to Appeal Errors in the List of Voters.

Lists of voters for general acquaintance are made public in the electoral precinct 10 days prior to the elections, and in the electoral precincts formed in hospitals and other permanent medical institutions - 3 days prior to the elections.

Precinct electoral commissions issue voter cards to the voters which must include the first name and family name of the voter, serial number in the list of voters, number and address of the electoral precinct.

The citizen has the right to appeal inaccuracies in the list of voters. The statement (appellation) about inaccuracies in the list is considered by the precinct electoral commission which must no later than 2-day term and on the day of the elections and previous day - immediately consider the statement, make necessary corrections in the list or give substantiated written decision to the applicant. The decision can be appealed no later than 5 days prior to the elections at the region (city) court which must consider the appeal in 3-day term. The decision of the region (city) court is final.

#### Article 47. Election Agitation

Candidates of deputies, candidates of the Chairman of the Parliament participate with equal rights in the election campaign from the moment of their registration as candidates of deputies, candidates of the Chairman of the Parliament.

Citizens of the Republic of Georgia, parties, public unities of the citizens, labour & educational foundations collectives, authorized persons of parties, & initiative groups of voters, accredited representatives are guaranteed the opportunity to conduct agitation in favour of or against a party, electoral block, candidate of deputy, candidate of the Chairman of the Parliament.

Electoral commission together with the appropriate executive & administrative local bodies, public unities of citizens must contribute to holding of election meetings, announce the time & place of their holding in time.

From the time of registration at the appropriate electoral commission parties, electoral blocks, candidates of deputies, candidates of the Chairman of the Parliament have the right to prepare election slogans, statements, inscriptions, leaflets, photo materials. etc. (hereinafter "posters").

District electoral commissions together with the appropriate state institutions no later than 15 days prior to the elections provide publication & distribution of information materials with the party lists submitted in the appropriate multimandate district, lists of local candidates of deputies, candidates of the Chairman of the Parliament, these candidates' biographical data & election programs according the procedure set by the Central Electoral Commission, for what the text of the volume set by the

Central Electoral Commission must be submitted to district electoral commission. In the case of exceeding the time limit only official data, submitted for nominating the candidate, will be published. Each family, residing in the electoral district must be provided with the information materials, & these materials must be distributed by the post-offices.

Local executive & administrative bodies can prohibit hanging election posters on individual public buildings for reasons of protection of architectural & cultural monuments & reasons of traffic safety. The removal, tearing, painting over or damaging of election posters is prohibited & will be punished properly, if these posters have not been put up in prohibited places.

The posters must not contain war propaganda, appeal for the violent change or overthrow of the current state & social system, for violating the territorial integrity of Georgia, for national hate & hostility, must not foment the religious discord, must not contain information defaming the honor & dignity of the individual.

Any agitation on the election day, except the agitation materials previously put up on the walls (of the building) of the poll, is prohibited.

Article 58. Procedure of Keeping Documentation & Material Values of District Electoral Commissions.

After the end of the elections district electoral commissions must take an inventory of documentation & material values which they hold. After this the existing documents & inventory is kept in the places set by the local administrative bodies.

Local administrative bodies & district electoral commission are in charge of keeping of the inventory necessary for holding of the elections.

№ 1 და № 2 მრავალმანდალიანი ოლქი

CHOICES

MANDATES

TOTAL POINTS ↓ POINTS TO COMPENSATORY LIST

	1	2	3	TOTAL POINTS	↓	POINTS TO COMPENSATORY LIST	
1 Democratic Party	22478	6608	5115	142444	0	142444	
2 Charter 91	17661	21437	16364	185344	1	42344	
3 National - Democratic Party	27641	15852	12739	211239	1	68239	
4 Union of Georgian Traditionalists	19710	8264	5556	134454	0	134454	
5 Association of Mountainous People of Georgia	2018	1873	1688	19085	0	19085	
6 Block "Unity"	44730	36371	22403	377569	2	91569	
7 Christian - Liberal Party of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8 Society of the Motherland's Revival	1832	1979	1743	18583	0	18583	
9 Party of Peoples' Friendship & Justice	4288	4818	2723	41340	0	41340	
10 Georgian Union of National Agreement & Renaisa	5077	6139	5708	55218	0	55218	
11 Ilia Chavchavadze Society	8469	13399	12017	106576	0	106576	
12 Union of God's Children of Georgia	3488	5188	5573	44150	0	44150	
13 Block "Party of Nat. Integrity of Georgia & Pol. Un	1613	2610	2186	20267	0	20267	
14 Union of Social Justice of Georgia	2368	3012	2790	26456	0	26456	
15 Union of Restoration of Justice	2065	2639	2171	22584	0	22584	
16 Party of the State National Integrity of Georgia	946	1333	1491	11711	0	11711	
17 Socialist Party of the Workers of Georgia	4473	3170	2918	37711	0	37711	
18 Polit Assoc. of Citiz. of the Rep. of Geor." Movement	911	1097	1155	10156	0	10156	
19 Radical Monarchists' Union of Georgia	1171	1262	1277	12195	0	12195	
20 Georgian Society of St. Ilia	937	1345	1489	11698	0	11698	
21 National Party of Georgia	1220	1196	1697	13082	0	13082	
22 Association of Sworn Georgians	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23 Phys. Workers (Workers'-Peasants') Georgian Par	919	1298	1637	11763	0	11763	
24 National - Legal Party of Georgia	1483	1095	1516	13732	0	13732	
25 Georgian Party of National Independence	4689	4436	4168	45089	0	45089	
26 National Front -- Radical Union of Georgia	950	1174	1466	11204	0	11204	
27 All - Georgian Farmers' Union	1393	1742	2049	16289	0	16289	
28 Constitutional - Democratic Party of Georgia	3430	3325	3022	33169	0	33169	
29 Block "Peace"	65103	36750	25932	487629	3	58629	
30 National - Radical Party of Georgia	1449	1393	1536	14496	0	14496	
31 National Party of Demographic Society of Georgia	922	1149	1277	10611	0	10611	
32 All - Georgian Society of Merab Kostava	7793	7985	7656	78232	0	78232	
33 Block "11th of October"	56165	39589	32112	463816	3	34816	
34 All - Georgian Society of Selim Khtimshlashvili	1556	909	1288	13083	0	13083	
35 Social - Democratic Party of Georgia	2019	2280	2436	21807	0	21807	
36 Georgian Party of Greens	21012	30785	4141	280237	1	137237	
				3003019		1430019	
				ELECTORAL QUOTA	143000	11	10

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ELECTORAL QUOTA

	1	2	3			
	15,965	5,110	3,721	102597	0	102597
	15,823	16,810	12,946	155437	1	5056
	21,455	13,879	10,524	169960	1	19579
	18,143	7,401	4,777	122472	0	122472
	1,564	1,710	1,417	15784	0	15784
	27,862	22,389	15,310	237097	1	86716
	1,710	1,818	1,236	16476	0	16476
	941	1,687	1,241	12248	0	12248
	2,734	3,327	2,383	28417	0	28417
	2,536	3,545	3,016	29347	0	29347
	9,724	11,648	10,139	103842	0	103842
	3,720	6,049	5,517	47781	0	47781
	1,680	2,444	1,913	19558	0	19558
	2,004	2,196	2,247	21102	0	21102
	2,017	2,158	1,757	20073	0	20073
	1,629	1,443	1,447	15368	0	15368
	3,397	2,271	2,125	28048	0	28048
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	610	861	854	7341	0	7341
	517	943	1,218	7850	0	7850
	575	996	1,254	8371	0	8371
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,053	1,453	1,509	12642	0	12642
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3,087	3,360	3,014	31543	0	31543
	750	1,218	1,206	9816	0	9816
	999	1,717	1,602	13350	0	13350
	2,923	2,684	2,231	27129	0	27129
	41,071	26,738	18,753	323075	2	22313
	1,256	1,178	1,312	12438	0	12438
	1,194	1,091	1,333	11909	0	11909
	6,158	6,366	6,027	61942	0	61942
	42,597	30,171	24,673	352844	2	52082
	368	452	629	4454	0	4454
	1,765	1,985	2,202	19184	0	19184
	15,661	22,507	30,201	206228	1	55847
				2255723		1052675
				150381	8	7

RESULTS OF FIRST STAGE OF COUNT

PARTY/BLOC LISTS

№ 3 და № 4 მრავალმანდატიანი ოლქი

	1	2	3			
1 Democratic Party	13135	4288	2901	84341	0	84341
2 Charter 91	10131	10121	5813	92644	0	92644
3 National - Democratic Party	31744	13292	11172	220940	1	80111
4 Union of Georgian Traditionalists	6969	3317	2168	49132	0	49132
5 Association of Mountainous People of Georgia	1769	1500	1329	16003	0	16003
6 Block "Unity"	13364	12880	9442	124344	0	124344
7 Christian - Liberal Party of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Society of the Motherland's Revival	1495	1511	1101	14210	0	14210
9 Party of Peoples' Friendship & Justice	1694	1673	1113	15715	0	15715
10 Georgian Union of National Agreement & Renaissa	3840	3191	2112	32997	0	32997
11 Ilia Chavchavadze Society	8739	10418	7326	89601	0	89601
12 Union of God's Children of Georgia	2186	2781	2677	24627	0	24627
13 Block "Party of Nat. Integrity of Georgia & Pol. Un	2250	2006	1586	20440	0	20440
14 Union of Social Justice of Georgia	2318	2088	1662	21178	0	21178
15 Union of Restoration of Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Party of the State National Integrity of Georgia	570	794	632	6496	0	6496
17 Socialist Party of the Workers of Georgia	2594	1790	1561	21462	0	21462
18 Polit Assoc. of Citiz. of the Rep. of Geor. "Movement	582	727	729	6549	0	6549
19 Radical Monarchists' Union of Georgia	858	666	925	8138	0	8138
20 Georgian Society of St. Ilia	1419	910	805	11435	0	11435
21 National Party of Georgia	407	562	830	5381	0	5381
22 Association of Sworn Georgians	1326	1260	1068	12546	0	12546
23 Phys. Workers (Workers'-Peasants') Georgian Par	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 National - Legal Party of Georgia	912	1011	1229	10051	0	10051
25 Georgian Party of National Independence	4292	3002	2399	35264	0	35264
26 National Front -- Radical Union of Georgia	752	773	855	7789	0	7789
27 All - Georgian Farmers' Union	2362	2621	2148	23969	0	23969
28 Constitutional - Democratic Party of Georgia	2648	1872	1719	22294	0	22294
29 Block "Peace"	59869	24202	13459	398869	2	117211
30 National - Radical Party of Georgia	1146	931	847	10217	0	10217
31 National Party of Demographic Society of Georgia	925	830	760	8635	0	8635
32 All - Georgian Society of Merab Kostava	9983	5547	3614	73784	0	73784
33 Block "11th of October"	22534	20699	15724	206215	1	65386
34 All - Georgian Society of Selim Khimshiashvili	634	452	581	5688	0	5688
35 Social - Democratic Party of Georgia	3342	3664	5491	38684	0	38684
36 Georgian Party of Greens	9620	11846	13756	111150	0	111150
				1830788		1267472
				140829	4	9

10/19/92 1:39 PM

	1	2	3			
	16201	5855	4375	107320	0	107320
	8078	8024	7281	79024	0	79024
	21812	22384	19041	214294	1	57998
	12458	4812	3388	83502	0	83502
	10355	7069	4338	81658	0	81658
	29595	21747	12068	237352	1	81056
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4949	4326	3065	43853	0	43853
	3339	4299	2901	35394	0	35394
	8309	4923	3444	63202	0	63202
	4576	6997	5554	54979	0	54979
	1448	2427	2213	18947	0	18947
	2294	3777	2359	27519	0	27519
	5251	5744	4333	52153	0	52153
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4820	2925	1674	36223	0	36223
	11608	4883	3782	80253	0	80253
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2397	8906	2300	43303	0	43303
	560	924	1040	7652	0	7652
	664	1033	1158	8735	0	8735
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	685	1002	1104	8639	0	8639
	21165	11891	8988	159474	1	3178
	1174	1451	1207	12637	0	12637
	4020	3716	3709	38666	0	38666
	1564	1624	1541	15774	0	15774
	49375	26450	26384	378993	2	66401
	1681	1152	1237	14335	0	14335
	676	984	1149	8630	0	8630
	7298	5284	4887	62116	0	62116
	17441	16000	15114	165433	1	9137
	3359	2308	2976	29671	0	29671
	1278	2136	2673	18144	0	18144
	13788	15291	20881	156575	1	279
				2344450		1250378
				156296	7	8

№ 5 და № 6 მრავალმანდატიანი ოლქი

	1	2	3			
1 Democratic Party	32487	15086	15839	239371	1	92696
2 Charter 91	12118	13593	9736	120841	0	120841
3 National - Democratic Party	30265	16358	11772	223943	1	77268
4 Union of Georgian Traditionalists	16887	7248	5334	116847	0	116847
5 Association of Mountainous People of Georgia	1914	2326	1995	20538	0	20538
6 Block "Unity"	27883	36189	16315	280612	1	133937
7 Christian - Liberal Party of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Society of the Motherland's Revival	2517	3030	2325	26325	0	26325
9 Party of Peoples' Friendship & Justice	2438	4416	2702	30842	0	30842
10 Georgian Union of National Agreement & Renaisa	21162	23711	12005	200953	1	54278
11 Iliia Chavchavadze Society	8287	12833	9697	99328	0	99328
12 Union of God's Children of Georgia	3869	5541	5307	46582	0	46582
13 Block "Party of Nat. Integrity of Georgia & Pol. Un	2680	4834	3063	34028	0	34028
14 Union of Social Justice of Georgia	2540	3734	3542	30986	0	30986
15 Union of Restoration of Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Party of the State National Integrity of Georgia	827	1376	1381	11025	0	11025
17 Socialist Party of the Workers of Georgia	7358	5116	3690	59518	0	59518
18 Polit Assoc. of Citiz. of the Rep. of Geor. "Movement	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Radical Monarchists' Union of Georgia	1736	2149	1635	18397	0	18397
20 Georgian Society of St. Iliia	1031	1433	1312	12078	0	12078
21 National Party of Georgia	610	1466	1945	11338	0	11338
22 Association of Sworn Georgians	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Phys. Workers (Workers'-Peasants') Georgian Par	2128	2770	2721	24392	0	24392
24 National - Legal Party of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Georgian Party of National Independence	6751	4420	3545	54105	0	54105
26 National Front -- Radical Union of Georgia	3378	2531	2107	28697	0	28697
27 All - Georgian Farmers' Union	3006	3228	2804	30322	0	30322
28 Constitutional - Democratic Party of Georgia	3141	2892	2578	29537	0	29537
29 Block "Peace"	102259	43399	28425	698342	4	111642
30 National - Radical Party of Georgia	1361	1445	1645	14430	0	14430
31 National Party of Demographic Society of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 All - Georgian Society of Merab Kostava	12621	9336	6786	104685	0	104685
33 Block "11th of October"	34614	28219	23846	305419	2	12069
34 All - Georgian Society of Selim Khimshiashvili	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Social - Democratic Party of Georgia	2964	3287	3493	31667	0	31667
36 Georgian Party of Greens	13660	19322	24390	175046	1	28371
				3080194		1466769
				146675	11	10

10/19/92 1:39 PM

	1	2	3			
	35552	12046	8407	230712	1	77998
	22831	22143	15178	210940	1	58226
	49755	23775	16881	353862	2	48434
	36645	12670	8185	237605	1	84891
	2015	2520	2349	22333	0	22333
	23636	23591	17561	224075	1	71361
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2902	3712	2594	50834	0	30834
	2952	4438	3049	34172	0	34172
	5380	5139	4080	50477	0	50477
	11331	18135	13967	138994	0	138994
	3923	6280	5977	50409	0	50409
	2405	4023	3136	30366	0	30366
	4525	4695	3927	44564	0	44564
	1849	3216	2962	24817	0	24817
	1513	1813	1679	16362	0	16362
	15693	7168	5307	110583	0	110583
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1652	1750	1692	16894	0	16894
	982	1821	1959	14291	0	14291
	974	1555	2157	13849	0	13849
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3761	4587	4140	40846	0	40846
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11609	13589	13560	125932	0	125932
	1287	2007	1898	16252	0	16252
	4934	5719	5039	51905	0	51905
	3402	3749	3323	34903	0	34903
	82813	46542	28891	611473	4	617
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3569	3008	3064	32997	0	32997
	9100	9156	8154	89276	0	89276
	54931	42062	31853	464547	3	6405
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9338	6231	5418	76219	0	76219
	23837	26755	32608	264666	1	111952
				3665155		1527159
					14	10

60

№ 7 და № 8 მრავალმანდატიანი ოლქი

	1	2	3			
1 Democratic Party	5,551	1,729	1,424	35790	0	35790
2 Charter '91	2,420	2,997	2,160	25411	0	25411
3 National - Democratic Party	10,185	4,900	3,422	72469	0	72469
4 Union of Georgian Traditionalists	4,359	1,748	988	29015	0	29015
5 Association of Mountainous People of Georgia	348	432	328	3692	0	3692
6 Block "Unity"	11,256	6,903	4,375	85739	0	85739
7 Christian - Liberal Party of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Society of the Motherland's Revival	870	777	569	7819	0	7819
9 Party of Peoples' Friendship & Justice	353	681	427	4662	0	4662
10 Georgian Union of National Agreement & Renaissance	1,316	983	663	10855	0	10855
11 Ilia Chavchavadze Society	5,789	5,510	3,745	52965	0	52965
12 Union of God's Children of Georgia	833	1,430	1,421	11297	0	11297
13 Block "Party of Nat. Integrity of Georgia & Pol. Union"	642	1,078	669	7782	0	7782
14 Union of Social Justice of Georgia	485	600	652	5529	0	5529
15 Union of Restoration of Justice	227	492	505	3621	0	3621
16 Party of the State National Integrity of Georgia	762	705	499	6923	0	6923
17 Socialist Party of the Workers of Georgia	1,894	1,109	890	14577	0	14577
18 Polit. Assoc. of Citiz. of the Rep. of Geor. "Movement"	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Radical Monarchists' Union of Georgia	1,773	1,078	734	13567	0	13567
20 Georgian Society of St. Ilia	184	352	427	2830	0	2830
21 National Party of Georgia	163	290	350	2385	0	2385
22 Association of Sworn Georgians	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Phys. Workers (Workers'-Peasants') Georgian Party	533	714	671	6149	0	6149
24 National - Legal Party of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Georgian Party of National Independence	1,572	1,208	1,024	13532	0	13532
26 National Front -- Radical Union of Georgia	154	244	312	2126	0	2126
27 All - Georgian Farmers' Union	555	765	781	6632	0	6632
28 Constitutional - Democratic Party of Georgia	1,274	1,064	966	11494	0	11494
29 Block "Peace"	17,314	10,967	7,135	133741	0	133741
30 National - Radical Party of Georgia	241	323	405	2984	0	2984
31 National Party of Demographic Society of Georgia	353	303	322	3318	0	3318
32 All - Georgian Society of Merab Kostava	4,866	2,911	2,130	37323	0	37323
33 Block "11th of October"	8,348	8,185	6,781	79857	0	79857
34 All - Georgian Society of Selim Khimshiashvili	372	318	255	3324	0	3324
35 Social - Democratic Party of Georgia	806	774	794	7940	0	7940
36 Georgian Party of Greens	6,367	6,180	7,097	64569	0	64569
				769917		769917
				153983	0	5

10/19/92 1:39 PM

	1	2	3				
				35,209	35,209	0	35209
				59,983	59,983	1	7925
				48,059	48,059	0	48059
				47,704	47,704	0	47704
				4,022	4,022	0	4022
				34,923	34,923	0	34923
				0	0	0	0
				4,135	4,135	0	4135
				20,830	20,830	0	20830
				15,589	15,589	0	15589
				20,344	20,344	0	20344
				0	0	0	0
				6,342	6,342	0	6342
				9,258	9,258	0	9258
				0	0	0	0
				3,386	3,386	0	3386
				19,799	19,799	0	19799
				0	0	0	0
				15,627	15,627	0	15627
				2,464	2,464	0	2464
				2,844	2,844	0	2844
				0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0
				15,391	15,391	0	15391
				4,171	4,171	0	4171
				11,636	11,636	0	11636
				6,489	6,489	0	6489
				102,258	102,258	1	50200
				2,676	2,676	0	2676
				10,155	10,155	0	10155
				21,589	21,589	0	21589
				55,871	55,871	1	3813
				0	0	0	0
				8,325	8,325	0	8325
				35,627	35,627	0	35627
					624706		468532
					52058	3	9

64

№ 9 და № 10 პრეკალმანდატიანი ოლქი

	1	2	3			
1 Democratic Party	9987	3355	2277	64554	1	9342
2 Charter 91	14761	7882	4274	105999	1	50787
3 National - Democratic Party	8721	4038	3062	61843	1	6631
4 Union of Georgian Traditionalists	2607	1955	1697	22294	0	22294
5 Association of Mountainous People of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Block "Unity"	6103	5691	4098	55784	1	572
7 Christian - Liberal Party of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Society of the Motherland's Revival	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Party of Peoples' Friendship & Justice	1992	2375	1347	19779	0	19779
10 Georgian Union of National Agreement & Renaissan	621	1319	1106	9274	0	9274
11 Ilia Chavchavadze Society	9166	7698	4486	77896	1	22684
12 Union of God's Children of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Block "Party of Nat. Integrity of Georgia & Pol. Unio	427	1083	704	6792	0	6792
14 Union of Social Justice of Georgia	448	1140	1263	8186	0	8186
15 Union of Restoration of Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Party of the State National Integrity of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Socialist Party of the Workers of Georgia	1125	1290	1490	12475	0	12475
18 Polit Assoc. of Citiz. of the Rep. of Geor. "Movement "	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Radical Monarchists' Union of Georgia	365	608	649	4947	0	4947
20 Georgian Society of St. Ilia	203	528	518	3635	0	3635
21 National Party of Georgia	246	602	768	4572	0	4572
22 Association of Sworn Georgians	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Phys. Workers (Workers'-Peasants') Georgian Party	493	984	632	6681	0	6681
24 National - Legal Party of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Georgian Party of National Independence	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 National Front -- Radical Union of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 All - Georgian Farmers' Union	532	880	1295	7890	0	7890
28 Constitutional - Democratic Party of Georgia	647	980	1028	8231	0	8231
29 Block "Peace"	15184	8466	8823	118964	2	8540
30 National - Radical Party of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 National Party of Demographic Society of Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 All - Georgian Society of Merab Kostava	3957	3774	3462	38031	0	38031
33 Block "11th of October"	6793	7278	5747	67293	1	12081
34 All - Georgian Society of Selim Khimshiashvili	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Social - Democratic Party of Georgia	722	1098	940	8784	0	8784
36 Georgian Party of Greens	4649	5661	9424	59076	1	3864
				772980		276072
				55212	9	5

10/19/92 2:07 PM

	1	2	3			
	6783	2649	2660	47182	0	47182
	1138	2095	1522	15019	0	15019
	5471	3822	3077	44975	0	44975
	3964	2125	1299	28793	0	28793
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4447	5179	3929	45630	0	45630
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1776	1542	1330	16166	0	16166
	1047	1212	983	10837	0	10837
	1636	2749	2642	21711	0	21711
	502	1013	1190	7929	0	7929
	1666	1700	1471	16372	0	16372
	1398	1549	1392	14421	0	14421
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3954	2757	1779	31599	0	31599
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2609	1498	951	19441	0	19441
	525	536	397	5027	0	5027
	3513	2521	1857	28842	0	28842
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	633	951	747	7512	0	7512
	10392	4399	2227	69611	0	69611
	1301	1322	816	12103	0	12103
	560	937	952	7515	0	7515
	1071	1494	1029	11895	0	11895
	75474	16839	6470	440827	3	78955
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	528	889	839	6985	0	6985
	1242	1900	1560	15030	0	15030
	28064	16590	8963	208016	1	87392
	1320	1853	2084	16327	0	16327
	1110	1290	1528	12476	0	12476
	2598	5917	6630	44001	0	44001
				1206242		723746
				120624	4	6

RESULTS FOR LOCAL CANDIDATES

		TOTAL VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	%	TOTAL VALID VOTES	VOTES FOR WINNING CANDIDATE	%	NAME
1	1	41,430	31,905	77.01	31,758	9,397	29.59	ვალერი კვარაცხელია
1	2	84,281	67,281	79.83	66,530	11,415	17.16	თენგიზ ბუაჩიძე
1	3	101,754	81,961	80.55	79,692	23,659	29.69	იზა ორჯონიძე
1	4	34,728	26,893	77.44	26,893	11,551	42.95	ვახტანგ მუსელიანი
1	5	131,280	110,600	84.25	110,495	22,535	20.39	მიხეილ გვერდუთელი
1	6	88,271	69,878	79.16	69,730	37,095	53.20	ტახირ არველაძე
2	7				<i>TO BE RERUN</i>			
2	8	69,550	56,529	81.28	55,369	15,767	28.48	ნიკო ლევიშვილი
2	9	116,653	95,465	81.84	94,290	28,331	30.05	ჯაბა იოსელიანი
2	10	120,826	86,924	71.94	85,331	15,559	18.23	მიხეილ მჭედლიძე
3	11	38,210	36,180	94.69	36,180	28,734	79.42	გელა გვერდუთელი
3	12	58,309	52,354	89.79	52,252	11,096	21.24	ნიაზ ჯეირანაშვილი
3	13	36,887	28,115	76.22	28,042	12,454	44.41	ავთანდილ დოღმაშაშვილი
3	14	24,835	19,401	78.12	18,288	3,842	21.01	ალექსი კობახიძე
3	15				<i>TO BE RERUN</i>			
3	16	30,226	24,749	81.88	24,749	6,591	26.63	მიხეილ მანუელაშვილი
3	17	52,540	44,530	84.75	44,530	11,304	25.39	სოსო მეგუთინიშვილი
3	18	28,107	17,298	61.54	17,141	2,688	15.68	გიორგი (ცუზარი) ახმეტელი
3	19	11,688	8,824	75.50	8,701	3,604	41.42	თეიმურაზ მგელიაშვილი
4	20	90,999	65,268	71.72	62,141	55,933	90.01	ქიული შარტავა
4	21	68,936	61,596	89.35	57,522	14,932	25.96	ივრი ჭელიძე
4	22	62,900	61,242	97.36	59,085	42,858	72.54	თენგიზ სიგუა
4	23	44,197	42,280	95.66	42,262	27,445	64.94	თენგიზ კიტოვანი
4	24	21,300	19,009	89.24	19,006	13,720	72.19	ტარიელ ციხელაშვილი
4	25	22,500	20,386	90.60	20,386	19,962	97.92	დამირი ჩიტლოვი
4	26	22,221	19,212	86.46	19,084	5,856	30.69	მეგლუდ წიკლაური
5	27	43,819	37,087	84.64	36,265	29,242	80.63	ჯუმბერ პატიაშვილი
5	28	27,293	22,262	81.57	22,262	13,959	62.70	შალვა ნათელაშვილი
5	29	3,975	3,600	90.57	3,600	2,959	82.19	ვაჟა გელაძე
5	30	38,551	33,278	86.77	33,065	12,928	39.10	ვაჟა ოთარაშვილი
5	31	7,868	7,487	95.16	6,701	2,825	42.16	ვალდია ბალაშვილი
5	32	109,504	99,257	90.64	99,257	22,951	23.12	გივი აბალაყი
5	33	35,062	31,978	91.20	31,910	10,675	33.45	ვასილ ბუზალაძე
5	34				<i>POSTPONED</i>			
5	35	47,258	39,137	82.82	38,919	10,646	27.35	გივი ხვედელიძე
5	36	25,454	23,778	93.42	23,778	18,693	78.61	ჯუმბერ კურტანიძე
5	37	34,421	30,810	89.51	30,810	20,181	65.50	ივანე ბალიაშვილი
5	38	15,209	13,245	87.09	13,081	4,120	31.50	ავთო გელაძე
5	39	9,159	8,020	87.56	8,020	4,561	56.87	გიორგი წითლანაძე
5	40	42,304	29,113	68.82	29,073	15,500	53.31	ფერდინანდ ალექსანიანი
5	41	22,748	17,911	78.74	17,827	4,670	26.20	ქორა სნხიანი
6	42				<i>POSTPONED</i>			

66

6 43	ონის	9,763	8,532	87.39	8,524	1,944	22.81	გივი ლობჯანიძე
6 44	ამბროლაურის	16,078	13,670	85.02	13,670	3,080	22.53	სოსო მახალაიანი
6 45	ცაგერის	13,094	12,335	94.20	12,335	5,086	41.23	მურთაზ ჩაკვატაძე
6 46	ლენტეხის	6,484	4,792	73.90	4,657	2,076	44.58	თენგიზ გაზდელიანი
6 47	მესტიის	9,602	8,052	83.86	8,052	4,770	59.24	ლია ცინდელიანი
6 48	ხარაგაულის	21,313	17,691	83.01	16,538	10,071	60.90	ნოდარ კუფხვაძე
6 49	თერჯოლის	32,948	25,663	77.89	25,626	6,348	24.77	ამირან ქაშაკაშვილი
6 50	საჩხერის	33,270	26,281	78.99	26,176	8,076	30.85	ზაზა ენუქიძე
6 51	ზეგტაფონის	55,854	43,679	78.20	43,679	20,026	45.85	ჯემალ გორგოძე
6 52	ბაღდათის	23,595	19,430	82.35	19,304	10,109	52.37	გურამ გუწაძე
6 53	ვანის	27,347	20,887	76.38	20,887	6,231	29.83	ბეჟან ხურციძე
6 54	სამტრედიის	47,849	43,856	91.65	43,639	17,874	40.96	ნოდარ კობრეიძე
6 55	ზონის	24,873	19,480	78.32	19,480	7,260	37.27	მიხეილ ჩხენკელი
6 56	კიათურის	49,453	37,895	76.63	37,877	7,110	18.77	გიორგი კიკნაძე
6 57	ტყიბულის	26,275	25,069	95.41	25,069	6,884	27.46	ლევან ვარდოსანიძე
6 58	წყალტუბოს	50,088	44,021	87.89	41,630	11,531	27.70	ინგუშა აბესაძე
6 59	ქუთაისის	145,205	116,402	80.16	115,961	94,458	81.46	თემურ შაშიაშვილი
7 60	ოზურგეთის	67,254	56,776	84.42	56,728	23,616	41.63	კოტე ბერიძე
7 61	ლანჩხუთის	31,273	27,983	89.48	27,849	11,265	40.45	ანზორ კილაძე
7 62	ჩოხატაურის	20,247	18,844	93.07	18,790	9,434	50.21	ანზორ თეარაძე
8 63	აბაშის	21,878	14,069	64.31	13,983	9,060	64.79	თენგიზ კალანდაძე
8 64	სენაკის	32,587	22,280	68.37	22,280	8,166	36.65	ოთარ კობია
8 65	მარტვილის	20,198	15,079	74.66	15,055	4,557	30.27	შალვა კვეციანი
8 66	ხობის	22,212	11,695	52.65	11,679	9,300	79.63	ნუგზარ ნადარაია
8 67	ზუგდიდის							
8 68	წყალნჯივრის							POSTPONED
8 69	ჩხორწყურის							
9 70	ფოთის	28,462	19,340	67.95	19,161	12,832	66.97	რომან მელია
9 71	სოხუმის	57,073	36,761	64.41	36,257	32,091	88.51	თამაზ ნადარეიშვილი
9 72	გაგრის							
9 73	გალის							POSTPONED
9 74	გუდაუთის							
9 75	გურჯაანის	32,541	22,181	68.16	21,723	10,037	46.20	ანზორ წიწნაძე
9 76	ოჩამჩირის	24,512	18,913	77.16	18,711	19,286	103.07	არნოლდ ფენდერაძე
9 77	სოხუმის რაიონის	19,646	15,391	78.34	15,391	14,121	91.75	ჯემალ საჯაია
9 78	ტყვარჩელის							POSTPONED
10 79	ბათუმის	81,313	59,602	73.30	59,402	24,507	41.26	ბადრი ნაკაშიძე
10 80	ქედის	12,183	10,322	84.72	10,305	4,562	44.27	მერაბ ქაჯაია
10 81	ქობულეთის	57,430	46,825	81.53	46,825	14,805	31.62	დავით ციციძე
10 82	შუახევის	12,103	11,195	92.50	11,195	5,904	52.74	ნოდარ ქარცივაძე
10 83	ხელვაჩაურის	49,342	38,447	77.92	38,338	18,792	49.02	თამაზ ცინცაძე
10 84	ხულოს	19,926	15,467	77.62	15,459	4,930	31.89	ვაჟა იაკობაძე
	სულ	3,068,324	2,493,748	81.27	2,466,260	1,070,437	43.40	

67

LOCAL CANDIDATES ELECTED

<u>DISTRICT/REGION</u>	<u>NAME OF CANDIDATE</u>
1/1	VALERI KVARATSKHELIA
1/2	TENGIZ BUACHIDZE
1/3	IZA ORJONIKIDZE
1/4	VAKHTANG MUSELIANI
1/5	MICHAEL GVERDTSITELI
1/6	TAKHIR ARVELADZE
2/7	TO BE RERUN
2/8	NIKO LEKISHVILI
2/9	JABO IOSELIANI
2/10	MICHAEL MCHEDLIDZE
3/11	GELP JODERDRISHVILI
3/12	NIAR JEIRANASHVILI
3/13	AVTANDIL DOLMARASHVILI
3/14	ALEXI KOBALDZE
3/15	TO BE RERUN
3/16	MICHAEL MANDRULASHVILI
3/17	SOSO MEGUTNISHVILI
3/18	GEORGE (CAESAR) AKHMETELI
3/19	TEIMURAR MGELIASHVILI
4/20	JIULI SHARTAVA
4/21	IVERI CHELIDZE
4/22	TENGIZ SIGUA
4/23	TENGIZ KITVANI
4/24	TARZEL TSIKHELASHVILI
4/25	DIMITRI CHITLOV
4/26	MEVLUD TSIKLAURI
5/27	JUMBER PATIASHVILI
5/28	SHALVA NATELASHVILI
5/29	VAZHA GELADZE
5/30	VAZHA OTARASHVILI
5/31	VALODIA BALASHVILI
5/32	GIVI ABALAKI
5/33	VASIL BUZALADZE
5/34	POSTPONED
5/35	GIVI KHVEDILIDZE
5/36	JUMBER KURTANIDZE
5/37	IVANE BALIASHVILI

5/38  
5/39  
5/40  
5/41

AVTO GELADZE  
GEORGE TSITLANADZE  
FERDINAND ALEXANIAN  
~~SEB~~ JORO SNKHCHIAN

6/42  
6/43  
6/44  
6/45  
6/46  
6/47  
6/48  
6/49  
6/50  
6/51  
6/52  
6/53  
6/54  
6/55  
6/56  
6/57  
6/58  
6/59

POSTPONED  
GINI LOBZHANIDZE  
SOSO MAKHALDIANI  
MURTAZ CHAKVETADZE  
TENGIZ GAZDELIANI  
LIA TSINDELIANI  
NODAR VEPKHVADZE  
AMIRAN KASHAKASHVILI  
ZAZA ENUKIDZE  
JEMAL GORGODZE  
GURAM GETSADZE  
BEZHAN KHURTSIDZE  
NODAR ~~KHURTSIDZE~~ KOKHREIDZE  
MICHAEL CHKHENTELI  
GEORGE KIKNADZE  
LEVAN VARDOSANIDZE  
INGUSHA ABESADZE  
TEMUR SHASHIASHVILI

7/60  
7/61  
7/62

KOTE BERIDZE  
ANZOR KILADZE  
ANZOR TAVARTKILADZE

8/63  
8/64  
8/65  
8/66  
8/67  
8/68  
8/69

TENGIZ KALANDADZE  
OTAR KOKHIA  
SHALVA KEKELIA  
NUGZAR NABARAI

}  
POSTPONED

9/70  
9/71  
9/72  
9/73  
9/74  
9/75  
9/76  
9/77

ROMAN MELIA  
TAMAR NADAREISHVILI

}  
POSTPONED

ANZOR TSOTSONAVA  
ARNOLD PENDERAVA  
JEMAL SAJAJA

9/78

POSTPONED

10/79  
10/80  
10/81  
10/82  
10/83  
10/84

BADRI NAKASHIDZE  
MERAB KAJAIA  
DAVID TSIVADZE  
NODAR KARTSIVADZE  
TAMAR TSINTSADZE  
VAZHA IAKOBIDZE

APPENDIX 5  
ELECTION OF PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIAN REPUBLIC

საქართველოს რესპუბლიკის პარლამენტის არჩევნები

LOCAL CANDS.  
(DISTRICTS)  
კანდიდატები  
საოლქო

No. OF DISTRICT ELECT. Comm.  
საარჩევნო ოლქის № \_\_\_\_\_

DISTRICT ELECTORAL COMMISSION  
საოლქო საარჩევნო კომისია

OF RESULTS OF LOCAL ELECTION IN DISTRICT  
საარჩევნო ოლქში ადგილობრივი არჩევნების შედეგების

DATE OF ELECTION  
199\_\_ წლის „\_\_“ \_\_\_\_\_  
(არჩევნების თარიღი)

ქმედი PROTOCOL

DISTRICT ELECTORAL COMMISSION CONFIRMS AFTER SUMMING THE RESULTS  
ოლქში არჩევნების შედეგების შეჯამებისას საოლქო საარჩევნო კომისიამ დაადგინა:

No. OF BALLOTS RECEIVED  
1. მიღებული ბიულეტენების რაოდენობა - - - - -

No. OF UNUSED BALLOTS  
2. გამოუყენებელი ბიულეტენების რაოდენობა - - - - -

No. OF SPOILT BALLOTS  
3. გაფუჭებული ბიულეტენების რაოდენობა - - - - -

No. OF VOTERS ACCORDING TO MAIN & SUPPLEMENTAR ROLLS  
4. ამომრჩეველთა საერთო რაოდენობა ამომრჩეველთა ძირითად და დამატებით სიებში

No. OF VOTERS PARTICIPATING (BALLOTS GIVEN TO VOTERS)  
5. არჩევნებში მონაწილეთა რაოდენობა (გაცემული ბიულეტენების რაოდენობა)

No. OF VOTERS CASTING BALLOTS  
6. ხმის მიცემის მონაწილეთა რაოდენობა - - - - -

(საარჩევნო ყუთში არსებული დადგინილი ნიმუშის ბიულეტენების რაოდენობა)  
No. OF BALLOTS OF IDENTIFIED FORM

7. ბათილად ცნობილი ბიულეტენების რაოდენობა  
No. OF BALLOTS DETERMINED TO BE VOID

8. დაუდგენელი ნიმუშის ბიულეტენების რაოდენობა  
No. OF BALLOTS OF UNIDENTIFIED FORM


CHAIRMAN

კომისიის თავმჯდომარე \_\_\_\_\_

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

თავმჯდომარის მოადგილე \_\_\_\_\_

SECRETARY

მდივანი \_\_\_\_\_

MEMBERS

კომისიის წევრები:

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

DATE OF FILLING OUT.

შევსების თარიღი 199\_\_ წლის „\_\_“ \_\_\_\_\_

განმარტების ცდის რისკის ქვეშაა დატოვებული ნაწილობრივად შევსებული ფორმა. ნაწილობრივად შევსებული ფორმა დატოვებული ნაწილობრივად შევსებული ფორმა დატოვებული ნაწილობრივად შევსებული ფორმა.

NOTICE: MAKE — (2 OF PARTIES ON LIST) COPIES.

№	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>LOCAL CANDIDATES</i>          დეპუტატობის ადგილობრივი კანდიდატები          ვვარი, სახელი, მამის სახელი  <i>SURNAME, NAME &amp; PATRONOMIC</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>QUANTITY OF VOTES</i>          მიღებული ხმების რაოდენობა  <i>RECEIVED</i></p>
1.		
2.		
3.		
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№ ... საარჩევნო ოლქში არჩეულად ჩაითვება

(სწორედ ამ რეზულტატს უნდა გამოვიყენოთ)

47

## APPENDIX 6

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE ELECTION FOR THE CHAIRMAN  
OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

REGION	NAME	% VOTER TURNOUT	% FOR SHEVARDNADZE
1.	Tbilisi 1	83.77	94.03
2.	Tbilisi 2	83.55	94.51
3.	Kakheti	82.87	96.55
4.	South Georgia (Bolnisi/Marneuli)	84.07	97.87
5.	Kartli	84.23	98.46
6.	Imereti	83.72	95.03
7.	Guria	88.68	97.39
8.	Mingrelia	60.04	89.42
9.	Abkhazia	67.41	95.91
10.	Adjara	75.86	97.02
TOTAL		81.57	95.78

13

APPENDIX 7

Dear Mrs. Atwood,

The Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Georgia wishes to thank IFES & you personally for your help in conducting of the Parliamentary elections in Georgia. We highly appreciate your participation in pre-election missions as well as in observation & monitoring of the elections.

Special thanks to the Board of Directors of IFES for sending Mr. Clive Kimber as an observer of the Parliamentary Elections in Georgia . His assistance , based on his own experience , was of great value for us . The Central Electoral Commission highly appreciates his willingness to help us in the holding of the elections and deep interest of the processes taking place in Georgia. Mr. Kimber's knowledge in such fields as pollworkers' training , design of the ballots , design of the information posters for voters , registration of the voters resulted in the Handbook for District & Precinct Electoral Commissions , which was then translated into Georgian & distributed among the members of the above mentioned commissions. There were also such aspects & details which weren't included in the Handbook as they couldn't be used by the election officials upon our Regulations , but their discussion with Mr. Kimber was very useful for the Central Electoral Commission ( overseas voting , voting by mail , etc.) .

The Central Electoral Commission also wishes to thank you very much for the technical help -- sending us the requested computer equipment like VGA ( Advanced Graphics Board ) & memory , which is of great use for us.

The Central Electoral Commission looks forward to working in contact with you .

Yours sincerely,  
Vice Chairman  
of the Central Electoral Commission  
Giorgi Zesashvili

