

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

ASSOCIATION OF WORLD ELECTION BODIES

Table of Contents

Message from the Chairperson	04
Message from the Vice-Chairperson	06
Message from the Secretary General	08
A-WEB Meetings	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5th General Assembly meeting<ul style="list-style-type: none">- A-WEB Leaves Footprints in the African Sand (contributed by the IEC South Africa)- Media Coverage on the 5th General Assembly• 10th Executive Board meeting	
Activities of the A-WEB Secretariat	24
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cooperation with Other Stakeholders in Election Management• International Seminars and Conferences• Election Visitor Program• Election Management Capacity Building Program• Promotional Activities	
Activities of India A-WEB Center	53
New Leadership in Member EMBs	60
Activities of Partners and Members	67
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Foundation for Electoral Systems• Fijian Elections Office• Central Election Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan• National Election Commission of the Republic of Korea• Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic• Malawi Electoral Commission• Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation	
Financial Report	84
Appendices	85
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A-WEB Overview	
Charter of A-WEB	103

Central Election Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Republican Referendum as the Most Important Method of Managing State Affairs by Citizens



Contributed by Dr. Marat Kogamov

Doctor of Law, Professor,
Honorary Lawyer of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Member of the Expert Council
under the CEC of Kazakhstan

On 5 June 2022, a nationwide referendum was held in Kazakhstan regarding the amendments and additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The referendum was initiated by the Head of State.

The referendum was held in accordance with the existing Electoral Law, the stipulations of the Constitutional Law “On the Republican Referendum” of 2 November 1995, and a certain practical basis for conducting the referendum. This marked the first application of the Referendum Law in Kazakhstan since the amendment of the 1995 Electoral Law.



During the referendum, a stable-functioning, multi-level institutional framework for holding elections was employed.

In addition, during the referendum process, great importance was attached to the full implementation of the active suffrage of citizens, including observation and media access to coverage of the referendum stages and results.

Reflecting on the referendum, and as recommended by international organizations, there is a need to adopt a new Constitutional Law on Republican Referendums or update the stipulations of the existing Law to improve the performance of future referendums.

The regular holding of referendums is essential as a form of direct participation of the citizens in state affairs. Likewise, conducting referendums on important issues at the local level is also critical.

Additional measures for improving the quality and effectiveness of the Republican Referendum include conducting research on political and legal problems and increasing voter education on this issue.

Results of the Early Presidential Election in the Republic of Kazakhstan



Contributed by
Dr. Yermek ABDRASULOV
Member of the Expert Council
under the CEC of Kazakhstan

On 22 November 2022, the Central Election Commission (CEC) of the Republic of Kazakhstan announced the results of the early election of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan held on 20 November 2022.



Inauguration of the President



The CEC reported that 11,953,465 citizens were included in the voter lists for the single nationwide constituency, 8,300,046 people received ballots and the voter turnout reached 69.44%.

The ballot included the names of the six presidential candidates as well as the option to vote "Against all." During the voting, the candidates received the following number of votes:

President-Elect Kassym-Jomart Tokayev received 6,456,392 votes, or 81.31%;

The remaining five candidates received 1,018,651 votes; and

the option "Against all" was marked by 460,484 people (5.8%).

A total of 10,101 polling stations were open for the elections. At the representative offices of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 53 foreign states, 68 polling stations were operated.

On voting day, more than 11,000 proxies of presidential candidates, 641 observers from 10 international organizations and 35 foreign states, 15,500 observers from political parties, and more than 30,000 observers from public associations monitored the election procedures.

According to the preliminary opinions of international observation missions, the Central Election Commission of Kazakhstan effectively organized and carried out preparations for the election on time.

At the polling stations, 1,225 representatives of the Kazakh media and more than 260 journalists representing 41 foreign media outlets from 23 countries covered the course of the election.

According to the new constitutional stipulations, the President is elected for one term of seven years.



Presidential candidates