

REPUBLIC of SENEGAL

ONE PEOPLE – ONE GOAL - ONE FAITH

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF
ELECTIONS



ELECTORAL

CODE

**Loi n°2021-35 du 23 juillet 2021, JORS n°7442 du 24 juillet 2021, modifiée
par la loi n°2022-15 du 03 mai 2022, JORS n°7522 du 03 mai 2022, p.433 et la
loi n°2023-16 du 18 août 2023, JORS n°7652 du 18 août 2023, p.10-13**

**Décret 2021-1196 du 20 septembre 2021 modifié par le Décret n°2023-1935-1
du 19 septembre 2023, JORS 7661 du 21 septembre 2023**

2023 EDITION

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF
ELECTIONS



ELECTORAL CODE

2023 Edition

ELECTORAL CODE 2023

Partie législative

partie réglementaire

Index alphabétique

LIST OF MAIN ACRONYMS

CEDA: Autonomous Departmental Electoral Commission

ECOWAS; Economic Community of West African States

CENA: Autonomous National Electoral Commission

DECENA: External Delegations of the Autonomous National Electoral Commission

L: Ordinary law

LO: Organic law

R: Regulatory

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Electoral code

List of main acronyms

LEGISLATIVE PART

TITLE ONE

COMMON PROVISIONS TO
THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC, AND ELECTIONS OF DEPUTIES,
HIGH ADVISORS,
DEPARTMENTAL AND MUNICIPAL ADVISORS

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER

MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE
ELECTORAL PROCESS

Section 1

Electoral Administration

Section 2

The Autonomous National Electoral Commission (CENA)

Section 3

Courts of Appeal

Section 4

From Election Observation

CHAPTER ONE

THE ELECTORAL BODY

CHAPTER II

ELECTORAL LISTS

Section I

Registration conditions on the electoral registers

Section 2

Establishment and review of electoral lists

Section 3

Checking registrations on electoral lists

Section 4

Voters Cards

CHAPTER III

ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS,
NON- ELIGIBILITY AND INCOMPATIBILITY

CHAPTER IV

ELECTION PROPAGANDA

Section 1

Station Organization and vote counting

*(Loi n°2021-35 du 23 juillet 2021, JORS n°7442 du 24 juillet 2021, modifiée par la loi n°2022-15 du 03 mai 2022
n°7522 du 03 mai 2022, p.633) et la loi n°2023-16 du 18 août 2023 (JORS n°7652 du 18 août 2023, p.10-13)*

Section 2	Counting and proclamation of results from the polling station
Section 3	Transmission of minutes and proclamation of provisional results.
CHAPTER V	VOTE
CHAPTER VI	CRIMINAL PROVISIONS.
<u>TITLE II</u>	PROVISIONS RELATING TO ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
CHAPTER ONE	SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS
CHAPTER II	ELECTION CAMPAIGN
CHAPTER III	ELECTORAL OPERATIONS
CHAPTER IV	CENSUS OF VOTES AND PROCLAMATION OF RESULTS
CHAPTER V	LITIGATION
TITLE III	PROVISIONS RELATING TO ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
CHAPTER ONE	COMPOSITION, ELECTION METHOD AND TERM OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
CHAPTER II	ELIGIBILITY AND INELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS
CHAPTER III	INCOMPATIBILITIES
CHAPTER IV	DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY

CHAPTER V
m_aETORU20

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

CHAPTER VI

ELECTORAL OPERATIONS, VOTE CENSUS

CHAPTER V

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

CHAPTER VI

ELECTORAL OPERATIONS, CENSUS OF VOTES
AND PROCLAMATION OF RESULTS

CHAPTER VII

LITIGATION

TITLE IV

FROM THE ELECTION OF SENIOR ADVISORS

CHAPTER ONE

COMPOSITION, DESIGNATION METHOD AND
TERM OF OFFICE OF SENIOR ADVISORS

CHAPTER II

ELIGIBILITY AND INELIGIBILITY
CONDITIONS

CHAPTER III

INCOMPATIBILITIES

CHAPTER IV

DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY

CHAPTER V

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

CHAPTER VI

ELECTORAL OPERATIONS – VOTE CENSUS AND
PROCLAMATION OF RESULTS

CHAPTER VII

LITIGATION

CHAPTER VIII

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

TITLE V

PROVISIONS RELATING TO ELECTIONS OF
DEPARTMENTAL ADVISORS

CHAPTER ONE

COMPOSITION, ELECTION METHOD AND TERM
OF OFFICE OF DEPARTMENTAL ADVISORS

CHAPTER II

ELIGIBILITY, INELIGIBILITY AND
INCOMPATIBILITY CONDITIONS

CHAPTER III	DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY
CHAPTER IV	ELECTION CAMPAIGN
CHAPTER V	ELECTORAL OPERATIONS, CENSUS OF VOTES AND PROCLAMATION OF RESULTS
CHAPTER VI	LITIGATION OF DEPARTMENTAL ELECTIONS

TITLE VI

PROVISIONS RELATING TO ELECTIONS OF
TOWN COUNCILS

CHAPTER ONE

COMPOSITION OF TOWN COUNCILS, VOTING
METHOD AND TERM OF OFFICE OF COUNCILS

CHAPTER II

ELIGIBILITY, INELIGIBILITY AND
INCOMPATIBILITY CONDITIONS

CHAPTER III

DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY

CHAPTER IV

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

CHAPTER V

VOTING, CENSUS AND
PROCLAMATION OF RESULTS

CHAPTER VI	SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO DESIGNATION OF TOWN COUNCILS
CHAPTER VII	LITIGATION OF TOWN COUNCILS
<u>TITLE VII</u>	SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE VOTE OF ESTABLISHED OR RESIDENT SENEGALESE OUTSIDE SENEGAL FOR THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND ELECTIONS OF DEPUTIES
CHAPTER ONE	ORGANIZATION CONDITIONS OF ELECTORAL OPERATIONS OUTSIDE SENEGAL
CHAPTER II	THE ELECTORAL BODY
CHAPTER III	ELECTORAL LISTS Registration conditions on electoral lists Establishment and Revision of Electoral Lists Checking of registrations on Electoral Lists Voters Cards
Section 1	
Section 2	
Section 3	
Section 4	ELECTORAL OPERATIONS, CENSUS AND PROCLAMATION OF PROVISIONAL RESULTS
CHAPTER IV	
CHAPTER V	CRIMINAL PROVISIONS
TITLE VIII	FROM THE REFERENDUM
<u>TITLE IX</u>	PARTICULAR PROVISIONS
<u>TITLE X</u>	TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

REGULATORY PART —

(Décret 2021 20 septembre 2021

.....
21 modifié par le Décret n°2023-1935 du 19 septembre 2023, 7661 du 21 septembre 2023)

ORS 765,

TITLE ONE PROVISIONS COMMON TO THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE ELECTIONS OF DEPUTES, SENIOR ADVISORS, DEPARTMENTAL AND TOWN COUNCILS

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER FROM THE MANAGEMENT AND CHECKING OF THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

SECTION 1 The Electoral Administration
SECTION 2 Autonomous National Electoral Commission (CENA)

SECTION 3 Electoral Observation
General Provisions

SECTION 4

CHAPTER ONE THE ELECTORAL BODY

CHAPTER II THE ELECTORAL LISTS

SECTION 1 Establishment and revision of electoral lists—
SECTION 2 Checking of registrations on the electoral lists

SECTION 3 VOTER CARDS

CHAPTER III ELECTORAL PROPAGANDA

CHAPTER IV BALLOTS

CHAPTER V VOTE

CHAPTER VI CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

TITLE II

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE
ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
AND THE ELECTIONS OF DEPUTIES

CHAPTER ONE

DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY

CHAPTER II

ELECTION CAMPAIGN—

CHAPTER III

ELECTORAL PROPAGANDA

TITLE III

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO A
THE ELECTION OF SENIOR ADVISORS

CHAPTER ONE

m_aETORU20

23

CHAPTER II

TITLE IV

DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE
ELECTIONS OF DEPARMENTAL AND TOWN
COUNCILS

TITLE V

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO
PARTICIPATION OF ESTABLISHED OR RESIDENT
SENEGALESE OUTSIDE SENEGAL ON THE
ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
AND ELECTION OF DEPUTIES

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER

GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER ONE

ELECTORAL LISTS

SECTION 1

Establishment and Revision of electoral lists

SECTION 2

Checking of Registrations on electoral lists

SECTION 3

Voter Card

CHAPTER II

BALLOTS

CHAPTER III

ELECTORAL OPERATIONS

LEGISLATIVE PART

TITLE I

COMMON PROVISIONS FOR THE ELECTION OR PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC, ELECTIONS OF DEPUTIES, SENIORS COUNCILORS,
DEPARTMENTAL AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

TITLE II: PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC

TITLE III: PROVISIONS RELATING TO ELECTIONS OF DEPUTIES OF THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TITLE IV: FROM THE ELECTION OF SENIORS COUNCILS

TITLE V: PROVISIONS RELATING TO ELECTIONS OF DEPARTMENTAL
COUNCILORS

TITLE VI: PROVISIONS RELATING TO ELECTIONS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

TITLE VII: SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO VOTING OF SENEGALESE
ESTABLISHED OR RESIDING OUTSIDE SENEGAL ON THE
ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND ON THE
ELECTIONS OF DEPUTIES.

TITLE VIII: FROM THE REFERENDUM

TITLE IX: SPECIAL PROVISIONS

TITLE X: TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

TITLE ONE – COMMON PROVISIONS TO THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, TO THE ELECTIONS OF DEPUTIES, SENIOR COUNCILS, DEPARTMENTAL AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

Preliminary chapter. – From the Management and Checking of the Electoral Process

Section One - The electoral Administration

Article L. one.

The Ministry responsible for Elections is, under the conditions and modalities determined by this code, competent for the preparation and organization of electoral operations and referendums.

Abroad, this competence is exercised, in response to the Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs, under the conditions and modalities determined herein.

The Ministry responsible for Senegalese Abroad participates in information and raising awareness among Senegalese residing abroad.

Article L.2.-

The Ministry responsible for elections manages the electoral lists and the general voter register.

Item Li-

Under the authority of the Minister responsible for elections, services in relation to administrative authorities, ensure the implementation of the prerogatives indicated in Articles 1 and 2 of this present Code.

Abroad, the Ministry responsible for elections implements the powers defined in article 1 paragraph 2 of this code, in relation to the central services of the Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs, Embassies and Consulates.

Section 2. - The Autonomous National Electoral Commission
(CENA)

Article L.4.-

An autonomous National Electoral Commission, abbreviated CENA, is created with its headquarters in Dakar.

There CENA is a permanent structure, endowed with legal personality and financial autonomy.

Article

L.5, -

The CENA controls and supervises all electoral and referendum operations. It ensures, in particular, their good material organization and provides the necessary corrections to any dysfunction observed.

The CENA enforces electoral law in such a way as to ensure the regularity, transparency and sincerity of the ballots by guaranteeing voters, as well as the candidates present, the free exercise of their rights.

Article L6.-

The CENA must be present at all levels of design, organization, decision-making and execution from registration on the electoral lists to the provisional announcement of results.

In the event of non-compliance with the legislative and regulatory provisions relating to Elections or referendums by an administrative authority, the CENA, after formal notice, may take immediately enforceable decisions of injunction, rectification, divestment, substitution of action in the context of electoral and referendum operations, notwithstanding its power to seize the competent courts

Article L.7.-

The CENA includes twelve (12) members appointed by decree. They are chosen from independent personalities exclusively of Senegalese nationality, known for their moral integrity, their intellectual honesty, their neutrality and their impartiality, after consultation of institutions, associations and organizations such as those who constitute Lawyers, Academicians, Defenders of the Rights of Communication Professionals or any other structure.

The CENA is headed by a president, assisted by a Vice-president and a Secretary General appointed by decree.

CENA members appointed for a term of six (06) years renewable in thirds every three (03) years.

In the exercise of their functions, members of the CENA must not request or receive instructions or orders from any public or private authority.

In carrying out its mission, the EC, NA may, if necessary, resort to Independent expert services.

L.8.-

Article

The CENA sets up corresponding structures in the departments and embassies or consulates, the composition and functioning of which are determined by decree on a proposal from the CENA.

Article L9.-

The functions of a member of the Board cannot be terminated before the expiry of his term of office at the CENA only on request or for physical or mental incapacity, duly noted by a doctor designated by the Council of the Order, after assent from the CENA.

The temporary impediment of a member is noted by the CENA. If this impediment continues beyond five (05) consecutive statutory meetings, the functions of the person concerned are terminated under the conditions provided for in the first paragraph.

In the event of permanent incapacity or resignation of a member, provision is made for his replacement by decree and by a person belonging to the institution, the association or the organization from which he comes.

The member appointed to replace a member of the CENA completes the mandate of that member.

Article L.IO.Ne

The members of the CENA can only be:

- members of the Government;
- active magistrates
- members of a Ministerial Cabinet;
- persons exercising an elective mandate;
- the governors, the prefects, sub-prefects as well as their active deputies or retired for less than five (05) years;
- people ineligible according to article LO.160 of the Electoral Code;
- candidates in elections controlled by the CENA;
- relatives up to the second degree of candidates for the presidency of the Republic;
- members of a support group for a party, a list of candidates or a candidate;
- any other person governed by a special status preventing them from exercising other functions.

LII.-

The attributions of the CENA are as follows::

Article

supervise and control the entire process of establishing and managing the electoral register, with the right of access to the documentation relating to analyses, the physical configuration of hardware and computer equipment, programming and entry procedures, updating, processing and restitution of data; each year, the CENA reports on the execution of this attribution;

supervise and control the establishment and revision of electoral lists by the appointment of a controller to any commission or structure responsible registration on the electoral lists, as well as their revision or recasting; this controller keeps a sheet of the inscription sheet or amendment of the registration of each voter, attaches his visa to the registration receipt given to the voter the counterfoil which is used for computer entry;

control and supervise any update of the electoral card

supervise and control the printing, distribution and storage of voter cards; the CENA is informed of the entire process of calling for competition and ordering voter cards; a controller, appointed by it, is present in any commission or structure responsible for manufacturing, distributing and distributing voter cards;

supervise and control the submission of candidacy files for legislative, departmental and municipal elections with a view to attaching its visa on the receipt to certify the submission in the legal forms and deadlines. The lists of candidates are filed in duplicate. A copy is given to the CENA;

ensure that the list of voters per polling station is submitted at least fifteen (15) days before the election date to candidates and lists of candidates, electronically and in paper form; and CENA in the same forms.

supervise and control the ordering and printing of voting packages;

ensure that the publication of the polling stations is made as soon as possible late thirty (30) days before the election, as well as its notification to the candidates and lists of candidates;

validate the appointment of members of the review committees, members distribution commissions, as well as members of polling stations, designated by the Administration;

Supervise and control with political parties, the implementation of election equipment and documents. This implementation must be effective on the eve of the day of voting ;

control and supervise the publication of electoral lists, and make the necessary rectifications;

monitor the permanent nature of the distribution by counting the voter cards not withdrawn during the handover sequences of activities between the administrative authority and the administrative commission, make an inventory of the voter cards and draw up a detailed report;

designate its controllers in all polling stations;

participate in the choice of national and international observers;

co-sign the cards of the plenary potentials with the competent administrative authorities and the agents in the voting places of the candidates or lists of candidates. This formality is accomplished by the branches of the CENA;

supervise the collection and transmission of minutes from offices* to census locations and centralization of results; for this purpose, the representative of the CENA was necessarily part of the convoy;

participate in the work of the departmental and national vote counting commissions;

keep, with the commission, a copy of all electoral documents

contribute to the civic education of citizens regarding the expression of suffrage;

make any proposals relating to the improvement of the Electoral Code.

Article L.i2.-

For the purposes of supervision and control of the management of the electoral register by the CENA, the Administration is required to ensure the process of reviewing all electoral register records.

The organization of file processing must guarantee all control possibilities aimed at reconstituting all recordings to their origins and vice versa. To do this, the Administration is required to ensure the sequential and chronological conservation by location, date and serial number of all electoral documents, in particular of the registration, modification and deletion books on the electoral lists of the registers of distribution of voter cards.

Any registration on the electoral register must bear the date and date of presentation of the voter before the registration or review commission, as well as the references of the commission.

Article L.13.-

The CENA ensures that the electoral law is applied by administrative authorities as well as by political parties, candidates and voters.

In the event of non-compliance with the legislative and regulatory provisions relating to elections or referendums by an administrative authority, the CENA orders it to take appropriate

corrective measures. If the administrative authority does not comply, the CENA has the power to divest and substitute action within the framework of the electoral and referendum operations of the responsible agent, notwithstanding his power of referral to the competent courts.

It also proposes administrative sanctions against the responsible agent and ensures their execution.

Breaches committed by political parties, candidates or voters are brought by the CENA to the judicial authorities who rule within seventy-two (72) hours from the referral.

The public prosecutor or his delegate, seized of a complaint by the CENA during electoral operations, retains the initiative of the proceedings. However, in the implementation of this action, the CENA is joined at all stages of the process.

If necessary, CENA can refer the matter to your competent jurisdiction by direct summons from the accused.

The referral to the jurisdiction is made free of charge.

Article L.14.-

Except in cases of blatant failure, members of the CENA cannot be prosecuted, searched, arrested, detained or tried for opinions expressed or acts committed in the exercise of their functions.

Article L.15.-

The CENA is a secretariat headed by a Secretary General appointed by decree on the proposal of its President and responsible, under the latter's authority, for:

- the administration of the CE NA;
- drawing up minutes of CENA meetings;
- the reception, management and conservation of documentation relating to the elections; - public information.

Article L. 16.-

The CENA establishes its internal regulations.

There CENA exercises its functions either on its own initiative, or upon referral by competing political parties, candidates or voters.

Article L.17.-

The CENA is kept informed of the execution schedule of the various tasks of the electoral process.

The CENA attends meetings between political parties and the Administration. She receives copies of correspondence between the Administration and political parties.

She receives a copy of all the accounts and all minutes of meetings held by the Administration within the framework of the organization of elections.

In carrying out their mission, members of the CENA and its branches have access to all sources of information and public media.

Governors, prefects, sub-prefects and their deputies, agents of the Territorial Administration, mayors, presidents of Departmental Councils, village chiefs, as well as the presidents of polling stations, administrative revision and distribution commissions and in general, any authority or any agent involved in the electoral process, are required to provide them with all the information and communicate to them, without deadline, all the documents they may need in exercising their functions.

Article 18

CENA appoints, on election day, supervisors designated by its President who issues them mission orders guaranteeing the rights attached to their quality and defining the functions which have been entrusted to them. Their mission costs are included in the CENA budget. These supervisors carry out checks, on the spot and on site,

The provisions of Article 1,14 relating to immunities are applicable to CENA supervisors on election day, as well as to CENA controllers during the exercise of their mission.

The supervisors of the CENA are chosen from among active or retired civil servants and public agents, private sector agents or any adult Senegalese enjoying their civil and political rights, without political affiliation and knowing how to speak and write in the official language.

Article L.19.-

The members of the CENA take the oath before the Constitutional Council.

The members of the autonomous departmental electoral commissions lend oath before the courts within their jurisdiction.

Members of CENA Delegations to each Senegalese embassy or consulate in countries where Senegalese nationals participate in the elections, stand before the Head of the Diplomatic Mission,

Article L20.-

The CENA regularly informs public opinion of its activities and decisions by press or by any other means deemed

Meetings can take place between and political parties legally constituted, at the initiative of the first or the request of the last

Article L.21.-

The CENA develops its budget in conjunction with the competent technical services of the State and executes it in accordance with the rules of public accounting.

The credits necessary for the operation and accomplishment of the missions of the CENA and its branches are the subject of an independent entry in the general budget. They are authorized within the framework of the finance law. The corresponding credits are available to the CE.NA from the start of the financial year.

The CENA has a credit authorizer in the role of its President and of a public accountant appointed by the Minister of Finance.

Article 1,,22.-

The CENA makes a general report after each election or referendum and addresses it to the President of the Republic within three (03) months following the election.

The CENA prepares an annual activity report which it sends to the President of the Republic, no later than one month after the end of the previous year.

The CENA publishes the general report and the annual activity report, later within fifteen (15) days following their transmission to the President of the Republic.

Article L.23.-

Compensation and mission expenses are granted to members of the CENA under the conditions set by decree.

Section 3. • Courts of Appeal

Item LO. 24.-

The powers transferred in electoral matters to the Court of Appeal in the present context are exercised by the Dakar Court of Appeal. However, each Court of Appeal has jurisdiction over departmental and municipal elections at the level of Electoral districts of its region. In the event that the Court of Appeal concerned is not established, your Court of Appeal of Dakar has jurisdiction.

Section 4. - The "Election observation

Article L25.-

Any national or international organization or any individual whose request for accreditation is accepted by the government of Senegal can observe the presidential election, the legislative elections, the election of high councilors, the departmental and municipal elections in Senegal as well as in the stranger.

The terms and conditions for carrying out observation missions are specified by decree.

Chapter One, • The Electoral Body

Article L.26.-

Voter Are:

the Senegalese of both sexes, aged eighteen (18) years, enjoying their civil and political rights and not being in any case of incapacity provided for by law;

Article L.29

(loi n°2023-16 du 18 août 2023, JORF n°7652 du 18 août 2023, p.10-13)

The following must not be registered on the electoral list:

1. individuals convicted of crime;
- 2- those sentenced to an unsuspended prison sentence or a suspended prison sentence for a period greater than one year, accompanied or not by a fine, for one of the following offenses: theft, fraud, breach of trust, drug trafficking, embezzlement and embezzlement committed by public officials, corruption and influence peddling, counterfeiting and in general for offenses punishable by a penalty of more than five (05) years of imprisonment; those sentenced to more than three (03) months of imprisonment without suspension or to an imprisonment for a period exceeding Six (6) months, suspended, for an offense other than those listed in second part above, subject to the provisions of Article L 28;
- 4- those who are in a state of **contumacy**;
- 5 • non-rehabilitated bankrupts whose bankruptcy has been declared either by the courts
*delighted, by a judgment rendered abroad and enforceable in Senegal;
- 6' those against whom the ban on the right to vote has been pronounced by a common law criminal court; 7- adults who are incapable.

This ban on registration on the Electoral Lists only concerns those who are convicted of crime, drug trafficking and for offenses involving public funds, with the exception of the cases provided for in article I-28*3 of the Electoral Code.

for other offenses, this ban is five (05) years after the expiration of the sentence imposed.

Article L.30.-

Must not be registered on the electoral list for a period of five (05) years from the date on which the conviction became final, those convicted either for an offense referred to in Article L.29, third indent, to a non-suspended prison sentence equal to or greater than one month and less than or equal to three (3) months or a suspended prison sentence equal to or greater than three (3) months and less than or equal to six (6) months or for any offense an unsuspended fine greater than 200,000FCFA, Subject to the provisions of article C28. However, the courts, by pronouncing the sentences referred to in the preceding paragraph, may relieve those convicted of this temporary right to vote and election.

Without prejudice to the provisions of article L.29 and the first paragraph of this article, must not be registered on the Sectoral list for a period fixed by the judgment, those to whom the courts have prohibited the right to vote and election by application of the Rules which authorize this prohibition.

Article L.31. Do not prevent

registration on electoral lists :

- 1) convictions for recklessness, except in cases of hit and run concomitant;

- 2) convictions handed down for an offense other than those provided for by the Uniform Act of April 17, 1997 relating to the law of commercial companies and economic interest groups and 104 of July 29, 1985 on companies which are classified as crimes but whose repression is not subject to proof of bad faith on the part of their perpetrators and which are only liable to a fine;
- 3) convictions handed down for offenses provided for in articles 92 95 of the Penal Code.

Article L.32.-

No one can be registered on several electoral lists nor be on the same list several times.

Article L33.-

There is an electoral list for each municipality, as well as in each diplomatic or consular representation.

Article L.34. The

electoral lists of the municipalities include:

- 1) those born there;
- 2) those of whom one of the first-degree ascendants resides there;
- 3) all voters who have their real domicile in the municipality or who have resided there for at least six (06) months;
- 4) those who have appeared for at least three (03) years without interruption on the role of the land contribution of built or unbuilt properties, the contribution of patents, of the general income tax and, \$they do not reside in the municipality, will have declared that they wish to exercise their electoral rights there: are also registered, the members of the families of same voters included in the general income tax declaration;
- 5) those who are subject to compulsory residence as civil servants or agents of the State, local authorities and public establishments,

Article L.35.-

Also registered on the electoral list in the municipalities are persons who, not meeting the conditions of age and residence when the list is formed, will fill before definite closing.

Are also registered on the same electoral list, during exceptional revisions, the residents who meet the age requirement no later than polling day.

Article L36.-

Senegalese citizens established abroad and registered at the Consulate of Senegal, can, upon request, be registered on the electoral list of one of the following municipalities:

- 1) municipality of birth;
- 2) Municipality of their last domicile or their last residence provided that this residence was for at least six (06) months;

- 3) municipality where one of their ascendants or their descendants of first degree

This request is received at the diplomatic or consular representation and forwarded on a special print. However, this is a voter registered on the electoral list of the jurisdiction, voter card is withdrawn with a view to its removal from the said list.

Section 2. - Establishment and revision of electoral lists

Article L.37.-

The electoral lists are permanent. They are subject to an annual review by the Administration. Except in cases of force majeure, this review said to be ordinary takes place within the limits set by this Code.

The revision is carried out by the administrative commissions made up of a president and a substitute designated by the prefect or sub-prefect, the mayor or representative and a representative of each political party also constituted or coalition of legal political parties constituted, declared to this effect to the competent authority.

After validation of the list of members appointed by the administration, the CENA is required to appoint a controller to each administrative commission for supervision and control.

The administrative commissions of the municipalities are competent within their jurisdiction to proceed, under the supervision and control of the CENA, to registration operations, modification, change of status and deregistration under the conditions set by decree.

Before each general election, an exceptional revision is decided by a decree which determines the duration of operations and the time limit for litigation. In this case, there will be no ordinary review. However, the exceptional revision can be decided in the same form by early election or referendum.

If the deadlines for organizing an early election or a referendum do not allow the normal course of an exceptional revision, the election or consultation is made on the basis of the revised electoral list in the current year.

Article L.38.-

The administrative commission must include on the electoral list the information requested by the Administration responsible for establishing electoral lists and likely to identify the voter, in particular the first names, surname, date and place of birth, filiation, profession, domicile or residence of all voters. It must indicate whether the voter lives with a motor disability.

To prove their identity, the voter presents their ECOWAS biometric identity card.

For all operations at the level of the administrative commission, if the home address which appears on the ECOWAS biometric identity card is not located in the electoral constituency, the voter is required to prove his or her attachment to the constituency by production of a certificate of residence or by the presentation of all other document capable of proving the link with the specific local authority following the conditions set by articles L34 and L.35 of this code.

The documents to be produced or presented are listed by decree.

The person is domiciled at the place of his main establishment and for his professional activity at the place he exercises it.

For the purposes of this code, residence is understood as the effective and lasting place of residence in the community.

Registration of members of military and paramilitary bodies on the electoral lists is done on the basis of the ECOWAS biometric identity card and the professional card or a certificate in lieu thereof and issued by the competent authority.

When a voter makes several requests for registration on the electoral lists, only the first registration request is maintained.

Article L.39.-

The administrative commission issues to each voter a receipt bearing the registration number on the electoral list, its date of issue and the visa of the CEN.A controller.

Subject to a reasoned decision notified to the person concerned, the administrative commission may refuse to respond to a request. The terms of this refusal determined by decree.

The appeal against the decisions of the administrative commission is brought before the president of the District Court. It is formed upon simple declaration to the registry of the court of first instance.

Within ten (10) days following the said declaration, the President shall rule without costs or any form of procedure and upon simple warning given three (03) days in advance to all interested parties.

Article L 40

Removal consists of removing a regularly registered voter from the electoral list, under the conditions defined by this code.

a voter registered on the electoral list cannot be removed without a reasoned and duly notified decision.

The administrative commission may proceed with deregistration in the following cases:

- the death of the voter;
- Legal capacity of the voter;
- the voter's request. It intervenes at the exclusive request of the voter concerned,

The automatic cancellation procedure mainly takes place during the period of consolidation of the file, after publication of the provisional lists resulting from the revision. It is implemented by the competent administrative authorities and the management service of the general register of voters. It is initiated for the voter:

- whose death is duly proven by a death certificate;
- whose registration contestation is proven;

who has lost his or her registered voter status following a court decision; who renounced his Senegalese nationality.

However, if the finding of competent authority takes place during the revision, the Administrative commission can record the results.

The practical arrangements for carrying out automatic cancellation are determined by

Article L 41, -

Under the conditions set by decree, the voter who has been the subject of automatic removal, for causes other than death, in accordance with the provisions of Article L40 paragraph 4, receives from the competent administrative authority written notification of the reasons for the proceedings brought against his registration, at his last known residence.

He may, within the following five (OS) days, file an appeal before the President of the District Court.

Article L42.-

If the request brought before the President of the District Court involves the solution preliminary ruling on a question of status, it first refers the parties to appeal before the competent judge and sets a period of five (S) days within which the party who raised the preliminary question must justify its efforts.

Article L.43.-

The lists of municipalities are filed with the prefecture or sub-prefecture and the city hall. They are communicated and published under the conditions set by decree.

Any citizen omitted from the electoral list or victim of a purely material error relating to one of its identification elements and holding its receipt may bring an appeal before the president of the Court of Instance within twenty (20) days following the publication of the electoral list, either directly or through the intermediary of the CENA

Any voter registered on the electoral list may request, under the same conditions, [Registration of an omitted voter or the removal of an unduly registered voter. The right belongs to the competent administrative authority.

The president of the District Court, seized in the manner described in paragraph 2 of this article, rules within the deadlines set in paragraph 3 of article L.39 then notifies his decision within two (2) days to the person concerned, to the prefect or sub-prefect.

Article L44.-

The decision of the president of the District Court is made as a last resort. She can be referred for cassation before the Supreme Court, complying with the provisions of the organic law in Court.

Article L25. -

In cases falling within the jurisdiction of the District Court and relating to disputes over registrations on the electoral lists, the time limit for filing an appeal before

the Supreme Court is, under penalty of inadmissibility, ten (10) days from the notification of the contested decision.

Article L. 46.-

The appeal is filed by simple request registered - at the registry of the District Court which rendered the contested decision. [it is notified, within the following two (02) days, by the clerk to the opposing party, by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt or by any means leaving a written trace..

The applicant is exempt from the ministry of attorney-

Article L.47. The opposing party will have a period of eight days from notification to submit its defense to the Registry of the District Court.

after this period, the registrar sends the request free of charge accompanied by all other documents provided by the parties, to the registry of the Supreme Court who transcribes it on its register.

The Supreme Court immediately brings the case to the hearing and decides without costs, the prosecutor generally heard.

In any case, taking into account the deadlines in force in certain jurisdictions, court decisions rendered and transmitted to the competent authority or to the electoral register management service will be immediately taken into account and processed in the prescribed manner, notwithstanding (the closure of the review period and the processing of transactions.

Article L 48.-

The electoral lists modified in accordance with the provisions of articles L-39 to L.47 are kept in the archives of the sub-prefecture, the prefecture or the governance. All voters take notice and copy at their own expense.

Section 3. - Control of registrations on the electoral lists

Article L.49.-

The general file includes two (02) specific files:

the file of voters established on national territory made up of civilians, military and paramilitary personnel;

the special file of the Senegalese living Outside.

A voter can only appear once in the general file.

The Ministry responsible for Elections was responsible for keeping the general voter register, with a view to controlling registrations on the electoral lists. The CENA as well

as legally constituted political parties have the right to review and control the maintenance of the file.

The practical arrangements for exercising this right of inspection and control of the CENA and political parties legally constituted on the file as well as their organizational and operating conditions are determined by decree.

Article L50-

The CENA, governors, prefects and sub-prefects shall, by all legal means, make the necessary corrections to the electoral lists.

In addition, if they notice an infraction of criminal laws, they refer the matter to the public prosecutor's office for the purposes of legal proceedings.

The breaches referred to in Article L 13 paragraphs 2 and 4, fall within the jurisdiction of the Dakar Court of Appeal.

Article L.51.-

The rectifications on the electoral lists provided for by articles L38 last paragraph and L.50 are made without delay, notwithstanding the closure of the revision period by the file management service.

The decisions of the file management server may be contested before the President of the Court of First Instance who rules in accordance with the provisions of articles L.39 paragraph 3 and L44.

Article L52.-

The automatic removals are initiated by the governor, the prefect, the sub-prefect, the heads of diplomatic or consular representation who give notice to the Minister responsible for elections, or that of the general voters register service. These radiations are carried out under the control of the CENA

The list of those struck off is sent to the CENA as well as to the authorities concerned.

Section 4. - Voter cards

Article L 53.-

The voter card is coupled to the ECOWAS biometric identity card. This one makes voter card office.

The electoral data is mentioned on the back. They include the number voter's region, department, district, commune, polling place, polling station and national identification number.

The Administration is responsible for printing and issuing voter cards at state costs.

The Voter Card has a validity period of ten (10) years.

In CBS request for a duplicate due to alteration or loss of the CEOEAO biometric identity card serving as a voter card, before an instruction center or an administrative commission, it is reissued identically with the same validity period and is marked "duplicate".

However, a request to modify electoral data can only be made before an administrative commission and during the period of revision of the electoral lists.

If the voter declares the loss of his voter card to a commission administrative, this one establishes a certificate on the basis of which he can request the deliverance duplicate.

The renewal of the expired detector card is carried out which follows the expiration, during the Ordinary review,

In the event of an exceptional revision preceding a general election, the renewal is made to the administrative commissions created for this purpose.

However, the voter card which expires between a revision of the electoral lists and an election may be used exceptionally.

During renewal, electoral data may be subject to change.

Article L.S4.II is created in each commune by order of the prefect or sub-prefect, commissions responsible for distributing voter cards.

These commissions are composed of a president and a substitute designated by the prefect 00 the sub-prefect, the mayor or his representative and a representative of each legally constituted political party or coalition of parties declared to the competent authority for this purpose.

The administrative authority cannot appoint citizens who, within three ~~dern~~ years, were guilty of violations of the electoral law while they assumed the functions of president of an administrative commission.

The administrative authority will use public agents again for the administrative meetings whenever necessary.

These commissions are established forty-five (45) days before the election and in sufficient numbers so that the distribution of cards can be carried out normally and completely.

They can be itinerant: in this case, the Administration must transport their members and ensure their restauration.

They continue your distribution operations at the seats assigned to them and operate until the day before the vote,

After the vote, the distribution of those not withdrawn is ensured by the authority administrative according to terms established by decree. The electoral committee, referred to in

article L-65, ensures the smooth running of distribution operations. The CENA is required informed,

A decree establishes the roles and procedures of each entity.

Article L.55.-

The Commissions referred to in the preceding article agree to the individual delivery of cards to each voter, against discharge, upon presentation of their “Biometric Identity” card ECOWAS and the receipt of inscription.

In the event of loss of the CEEAO biometric identity card, the voter must present an certificate of loss.

If the receipt is lost, the voter makes a sworn declaration to the commission.

This declaration must include the details of the biometric identity card ECOWAS of the interested party.

Article L.56.-

The operating methods of the commons referred to in article L.54 paragraph 1 are set by decree.

Chapter III - Conditions of eligibility, ineligibility and incompatibility

Article L.57

(loi n°2023-16 du 18 août 2023, JORF n°7652 du 18 août 2023, p.10-12)

Any Senegalese voter can apply and be elected, subject to the Age conditions and cases of incapacity or ineligibility provided for by the BI.

The candidacy is submitted either by a legally constituted political party, by a coalition of legally constituted political parties, or by an entity bringing together independent people.

An independent candidate is one who has never campaigned in a political party or who has ceased all militant activity for at least one (1) year.

Any candidacy for a presidential election and for legislative elections, presented by a legally constituted political party, by a coalition of legally constituted political parties or an entity bringing together independent persons is required to sponsor, The terms of organization of the Sponsor Collection determined by this code.

However, with regard to territorial elections, the candidacies of entities bringing together independent people are supported by a list of voters.

In an election, a voter can only sponsor one (01) candidate or a group of candidates and only once.

In the case of a presence on 21us of a list, sponsorship on the first list controlled, according to the order of deposit, is validated and is invalidated on the others. However, if due to this invalidation, a list does not reach the minimum required number of voters

registered in the file and or the minimum required per region and per municipality, notification is made to the representative concerned. This can proceed with regularization by replacement up to the number of sponsorships invalidated for this reason within forty-eight (48) hours.

If the sponsorship of a voter is found on several lists at the same time, the penalties provided for in Article L of the Electoral Code are applicable to the offending sponsor.

Anyone who has organized or planned acts qualified as fraud or attempted sponsorship fraud will be punished with the same penalties.

The candidate or list of candidates designates a national coordinator, who appoints regional delegates and collectors, as well as their alternates.

In the event of the existence of a single Cist and depending on the type of election, delegates and collectors are appointed at the level of the department or municipality concerned. The sponsorship lists are drawn up by these collectors, they bear on each of them the first names, last name, voter card number and signature of the responsible collector.

The collection of sponsors is prohibited in military, paramilitary cantonments, in military and paramilitary offices as well as in health establishments under penalty of the sanctions provided for in article L91 of the Electoral Code.

The practical arrangements for controlling these lists are by the authority or structure responsible for receiving candidate declaration files. a draw sort determine order of submission of application files.

The control and verifications on the sponsorship lists are carried out after submission, according to the chronological order resulting from the draw and under the conditions set by the structure responsible for receiving the application files. This order **issu du** The drawing of lots is maintained during any electoral process.

Established by order of the Minister responsible for elections, the model of the sponsorship confirmation form, in paper and electronic format, is made available to candidates for candidacy from the date of signature of the order setting the amount of the sponsorship. deposit for each election.

For the purposes of control, the following identification elements are indicated for each of these voters: first name, last name, electoral district of registration, voter card number and signature. They may be supplemented by other identification elements set by order of the Minister responsible for Education.

Article LS8.-

Members of the military, paramilitary and other civil servants and agents of the State governed by a specific statute are not eligible when they are in active service and during the first six (06) months following the cessation of their functions. .

Item L.5%

By way of derogation from the provisions of articles 10 16 of Va bi n07B•02 of January 28, 1978 relating to* meetings and articles 96 and 100 of the Penal Code, k2*s electoral meetings which take place during the Official electoral campaign are held freely throughout the national territory.

Written declaration will be made at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance to the competent authority which takes and informs the declarant of any other previous declaration.

Article L60.-

In each municipality the mayor designates, by decree, the sites exclusively intended to receive posters of laws and other acts of public authority and special locations reserved for professions of faith, circulars and electoral posters.

In each of the locations, a surface is allocated to each candidate Or each [list of candidates.

Any posting relating to the election is prohibited outside of these locations.

Article L.61.-

During the thirty (30) days preceding the official opening of the electoral campaign, any disguised propaganda supported by the national public media and

Any demonstration or public declaration of support for a candidate or for a political party or coalition of political parties, made directly or indirectly by ~~toute~~ person or association or group of people whatever their quality, nature or character. Are considered propaganda or disguised campaigns, visits and tours of an economic, social or otherwise qualified nature, carried out by all authorities of the State on the national territory and which give rise to such protests or insults.

The body responsible for regulating the media is responsible for ensuring that strkte is applied of this ban.

In the event of contravention of this ban, the body responsible for regulating the media must propose appropriate forms of reparation for the benefit of any candidate, any political party or coalition of political parties injured. The latter can directly submit a complaint to the media regulatory body in the event of a violation of this ban.

During the electoral campaign, the following are prohibited:

1) the use for electoral propaganda purposes of any advertising process

commercial via the audiovisual press:

2) the use of public property or means for the purposes of this campaign Under penalty of criminal sanctions provided for by this code. In the event of a breakdown in equality between candidates due to the use of public means, the Court of Appeal is required to deliberate within forty-eight (48) hours following the referral,

This prohibition does not hinder the normal exercise of administrative functions, governments and talks.

Public or private media, audiovisual, written press or using any other supports which deal with the campaign are required to rigorously respect the rules of fairness and balance in the treatment of the activities of candidates or lists of candidates during the electoral campaign.

Article L.62.-

II prohibited from distributing or having distributed to citizens, on polling day, ballot papers and other electoral propaganda documents.
Any violation of this provision will be punished by the penalties provided for in articles L.9S paragraph 2 and L. III of this code,

Chapter V. — Voting

Section I. - Organization of the office and process of the vote

Article L.63.-

A decree fixes the date of Election

The vote lasts only one day and a Sunday.

Article L 64. •

Without prejudice to the powers vested in the Court of Appeal, the vote took place under the supervision and control of the CENA Through its effective presence, the CEN.A ensures the regularity of the composition of polling stations as well as that of voting operations, counting of ballots and counting of votes, and guarantees to voters as well as to the candidates and lists of candidates present, Free exercise of their rights.

Article L65.-

It is established by order of the prefect or sub-prefect, at the level of each administrative district, a electoral committee responsible for monitoring the electoral process, in particular the preparation of the electoral map and the distribution of non-voting cards.

The electoral committee, chaired by the prefect or sub-prefect, is made up of representatives of duly mandated political parties, the CENA, as well as the mayors concerned. meets at least once per semester and whenever necessary upon convocation/cn of its president.

The meetings of the electoral committee are recorded in minutes, a copy of which is given to each entity.

Article L.66.-

In each municipality, the number and location of polling stations are proposed to the Minister responsible for elections by the prefects and sub-prefects, taking into account local

circumstances and the number of voters, and after having obtained the advisory opinion of the electoral committee.

Requests for deletion, modification and creation of polling places must be duly motivated and receive the obligatory visa from the CE, NA before being transmitted to the body in charge of elections accompanied by a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the electoral committee

The electoral committee is kept informed of the Soft reserved for proposals for modification of the electoral map.

There cannot be more than six hundred (600) per polling station in the municipalities. However, if at the end of the distribution of voters registered in the place of Voting, there is a surplus of voters less than or equal to fifty (50), maximum perfective of last office is set at six hundred and fifty (650) registered. Beyond fifty (50) voters not yet assigned, a new polling station, must be compulsory opened.

The list of polling stations throughout the national territory is definitively established and published thirty (30) days before the vote by the Minister responsible for elections under the supervision and control of CENA. It cannot be subject to change.

It is transmitted, through the administrative authorities, to the mayors who ensure the publication of the list of polling stations in the area through posting and their notification to candidates and lists of candidates.

Article L,67.-

Each office is made up of • a president, an assessor, a secretary designated by the prefect or the sub-prefect from among State civil servants of the hierarchy A, B or C or equivalent, in activity or admitted to retirement and residing in the region, or among agents of public authorities, public or Para public establishments, residing in the region with a rank equivalent to that of the State officials named above;

• and a representative registered on an electoral list of the department per list of candidates or as a member.

If the agents falling under the Categories listed in the first paragraph are not sufficient in number to allow the constitution of all the polling stations of a municipality, the prefect or sub-prefect may requisition agents of private companies or non-governmental organizations. , active or retired, resident in the region and of a rank equivalent to that of civil servants and agents of the State named above. Failing this, I complete the offices by designating citizens registered on an electoral list of the region.

These "citizens must know how to read and write in the official language.

Article L68.-

The candidate or list of candidates must designate a plenipotentiary to each competent administrative authority. This has jurisdiction in all the polling stations of the constituency concerned, for the presidential election the letter of designation is notified thirty-three (33) days before the election; regarding legislative, departmental and municipal elections, it is notified fifty (50) days before the election; for the election of High Councilors, this is notified eighteen (18) days before the election.

The correspondence by which the administrative authority requests from the plenipotentiary the list of representatives of the candidate or the group of candidates in the polling stations must be sent:

■ for presidential, legislative, departmental and municipal elections at least thirty (30) days before the election; for the election of High Councilors, at least fifteen (15) days before the vote.

First names, last name, profession, as well as registration numbers on a list electoral or the registration receipt number of the representatives of candidates or lists of candidates, in the polling stations, must be notified to C, ENA and the head of the competent administrative district for the presidential election, legislative, departmental and municipal elections no later than twenty-five (25) days before the vote;

■ *During the election of High Councilors, no later than ten (10) days before the election.

Article L 69.-

Members of offices regularly registered on an electoral list will be authorized to vote in the offices where they sit on presentation of their voter card.

The delegates of the Court of Appeal of Dakar are authorized to vote in only one of the polling stations that they control under the same conditions as for supervisors and the controllers of the CENA and the members of the polling stations.

Journalists on reporting missions on election day as well as drivers required to transport electoral materials and members of polling stations as well as CENA contractors, regularly registered on an electoral list, also vote under the same conditions.

for journalists and drivers, a special mission order, issued by the Ministry responsible for Elections duly endorsed by the head of the press organ or the head of department as well as by the administrative authority and the dismemberment of the CENA of the place of destination, is annexed, after the vote, to the minutes of the electoral operations and mention is made. The mission order must include your voter card references or be accompanied by a photocopy of it.

Governors, prefects, sub-prefects as well as their deputies who were regularly registered on an electoral list outside their constituency can vote on election day in one of the constituency polling stations -

Voters who have a temporary or permanent disability that does not allow them to access their polling station are allowed to vote in the station most accessible to them in the polling station where they are regularly registered. vote with priority.

Military and paramilitary personnel in operations on national territory and those responsible for poll security, regularly registered on an electoral list can vote in the same conditions and according to the same modalities as journalists on a reporting mission. Military and paramilitary personnel vote with priority, if they are in uniform.

The first names, surname, date and place of birth of the members of the polling stations, delegates of your Dakar Court of Appeal, supervisors and controllers of the CENA governors, prefects, sub-prefects as well as their deputies, journalists and drivers, soldiers and paramilitaries in operations on the national territory and those responsible for securing the vote, as well as the number of their voter card, the indication of the place and the polling station where they are regularly registered must be mentioned on the voting list and on the minutes of the office so that they are removed from the electoral list of their constituency for the counting of voters.

for departmental elections, members of polling stations, delegates of the Court of Appeal, supervisors and controllers of CENA, governors, prefects, sub-prefects as well as their deputies, journalists and drivers, can vote in one of the department's polling stations if they are registered on an electoral list of one of the municipalities of the said department.

For municipal selections, the voters mentioned in the previous paragraph can only vote if they are registered on the electoral list of the municipality where they officiate.

Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 7 do not apply to legislative elections only if the interested parties are registered on the electoral list of one of the constituent municipalities of the department where they are on mission.

Article L.70.-

The competent authorities (prefects and sub-prefects) are required to draw up a list of members of the polling stations as well as the representatives of the candidates or lists of candidates, candidates and their alternates.

The list must be validated by the C.E.N.A before being published, by order, and notified by them:

- 1) to the CENA for control;
- 2) to all your plenipotentiaries of candidates Or lists of candidates;
- 3) to holders of the electoral list or members of the polling station normally registered so that mention is made. The number of voters considered to be registered on This is reduced by the number of registered voters;
- 4) to the holders of "electoral register of the electoral district to which the polling station depends Where the members of the polling station sit, The number of voters considered to be registered on the list is increased by the same amount for the counting of those registered.

The publication and notification of the order must take place:

- twenty (20) days at least before polling day for the presidential election, Legislative, departmental and municipal elections;

- ten (10) days at least before polling day, for the election of High Councilors. The list of members of the polling station must be displayed in front of the polling station.

Article L71.-

Each list of candidates or each candidate has the right to control all electoral operations from the opening of the polling stations to the proclamation and display of the results in these stations.

The contract is exercised by the plenipotentiary referred to in Article 168 and by the agents designated for this purpose by each candidate or list of candidates, one agent per voting location. They are equipped with special certificates issued by the Administration according to the mission assigned to each of them.

The plenipotentiary can enter the polling stations of the constituency by fiber. administration in which he has jurisdiction. However, he must have his observations and possible disputes mentioned in the minutes by the representative of his candidate or his list of candidates in the polling place or by his representative in the polling station.

The agents can freely enter the polling stations in which they have jurisdiction and require registration.

The agents have jurisdiction in all the voting offices of the Voting Council where they are designated. must be registered on the electoral list of the Commune in which they are competent.

Their first names, surname, date and place of birth, address and registration number on the electoral list are notified by plenipotentiary at least ten (10) days before the opening of the poll. This notification is made to the prefect or sub-prefect, who issues a receipt for this declaration at least eight (8) days before the election. The receipt serves as a title and guarantees the rights attached to the status of agent,

Each candidate has free access to all polling stations in the electoral district in which he is applying. He may require registration for the trial. verbally of all its observations and objections.

Article

L.72.-

The president is responsible for the polling station, particularly with regard to the parking in the voting room. He can request the excesses of order. couldn't proceed to expulsions except in the event of disturbances and disturbances duly noted by him and the other members of the polling station and after notice of the latter duly mentioned on the minutes of the polling station,

If a representative of a candidate or a list of candidates who is a member of the voting office is expelled, he is immediately replaced by an alternate member representing the same candidate or same list,

Two members of the polling station designated by the administrative authority must be present during all electoral operations. In case of impediment, the president is replaced by the assessor.

Article L.73.-

The polling station cannot concern itself with matters other than the election which is assigned. Any discussion, any deliberation outside of this subject is prohibited.

The decree convening the voters specifies the opening and closing time of the poll. The president must note, at the start of voting operations, the time at which the ballot is open. the door to the minutes.

Article L 74.-

In each polling station, the president arranges for a number of ballot papers for each candidate or each list of candidates at least equal to that of the voters registered in that station.

Article L.75.-

If after an election, a single list or a single candidate presents itself to the voters, blank ballots will be placed in each voting room in a number at least equal to the voters.

Article L.76.-

The ballot is secret. The vote takes place in an envelope. Before the opening of the ballot, the office must note that the number of envelopes corresponds to that of those registered.

If, as a result of a case of force majeure, these cash envelopes are missing, the president of the polling station is required to replace them with others, of a uniform type, stamped with the electoral district stamp. Mention is made of this replacement minutes and two envelopes which were used are annexed thereto,

In each polling station, one or more voting booths will be installed. The voting booths must ensure the secrecy of the vote while making it possible not to conceal the information from the public electoral operations.

Bottles or sprays of indelible ink must be placed in each polling station as well as the stamp of the electoral district of the station.

Article L. 77.-

Entry into the polling station is prohibited to any person carrying a weapon, except in the event of requisition of the public force by the president,

Article L.78.-

When entering the polling station, the voter must present his or her voter card. This formality having been satisfied, the voter takes an envelope and all the ballot papers placed at his disposal.

However, the voter may choose at least five (5) ballots if the number of competing candidates or lists is greater than or equal to five⁽⁵⁾.

He must go to the voting booth, insert the candidate's ballot into the envelope or from the list of candidates of His choice. It was then noted to the president that he was carrying only one envelope. The president notes this without touching the envelope that the voter introduces himself into the ballot box.

Before placing his envelope in the ballot box, a member of the office ensures that he dips one of his fingers in the indelible ink until it soaks the entire first knuckle (in case this is not the case), is not the vaporizer that is used).

It is strictly prohibited any public exhibition outside the polling station, before and during voting day, of envelopes and regulatory ballot papers identical to the models submitted in favor of candidates. This prohibition does not apply to electoral documents serving the formation which must bear the mention Espéc•rnerp. Violators are liable to the penalties provided for in Article

L.115.

Article L. 79.-

The urn has only one opening intended to let it pass the envelop containing the ballot paper. Before the start of the poll, the president of the polling station notes in front of the voters present and the members of the polling station that it is empty. This observation made, the urn must be closed with sealing bracelets.

L.80.-

Any disabled voter who cannot easily access their polling station may benefit, if circumstances permit, from assistance and assistance from members of the defense and security forces or any other person of their choice,

If he suffers from a disability making it difficult to attend his polling station, he can choose any of the polling stations in the polling place to fulfill his right to vote and have priority access to voting in the station. The procedure provided for in article LO is applicable,

Article

A voter who, due to his or her disability, is unable to choose a ballot paper, translate it into the envelope or slip it into the ballot box is, upon request, authorized to be assisted by a voter of their choice or by a member of the polling station.

Article L.81.-

The office temporarily resolves difficulties relating to electoral operations. His decisions are reasoned.

All complaints and decisions are recorded in the minutes. The documents and bulletins relating to it are annexed thereto after having been initialed by the office,

Throughout the duration of the Operations, a copy of the list of voters remains in the hands of the president of the voting office.

The voter's Vote is confirmed by his signature or, if he does not know how to sign, by affixing the fingerprint of one of his fingers previously routed On an ink pad, on the electoral list in margin of his name,

The attendance list held by the president of the polling station is authentic in the same way as that held by the CENA controller. The voter's vote is recorded by his signature or, "he does not know how to sign, by the affixing his finger dipped in indelible ink, on the electoral list in the margin of his name.

Article L.82.-

The president notes the time at which he declares the vote closed and records it in the minutes. After this declaration, no votes can be received.

Section 2. Counting and proclamation of polling station results

Article L.83.-

After the close of the poll, the counting takes place. The ballot box is opened and the number of envelopes is checked. If this number is greater than the number of signatures, this is mentioned in the minutes. The office then designates from among the voters present a group of at least four (04) scrutineers who know how to read and write in the official language.

In this group, one of the tellers extracts the ballot from each envelope and passes it to another teller; he reads it aloud; the names carried the ballots are recorded, by at least two tellers, on the sheets prepared for this purpose.

If an envelope contains several ballots, the vote is void when the ballots contain different names and names. Multiple ballots only count as one when they designate the same list or the same candidate.

Article L-84.-

Blank ballots resulting from the application of the case provided for in article L 75 are counted separately. They are not taken into account in determining the votes cast. However, it is mentioned in the minutes of the operations of the polling station and in the results of the Election.

Are not taken into account in the results of the counting and are considered null:

- the ballots on which voters made themselves known; ballots found in the ballot box without an envelope or in non-regulatory envelopes;
- bulletins or envelopes bearing internal or external signs of recognition;
- non-returnable ballots.

Invalid ballots or envelopes are annexed to the minutes and countersigned by the members of the office. Each must bear the mention of the causes of the annexation.

If the annexation has not been made, this circumstance does not entail the cancellation of the operations as much is established that its aim and consequence was to undermine the voting sincerity.

L.85.-

The president reads out loud the results, which are immediately posted. Mention of these results is made in the minutes which are backed by the signature of the members of the office.

All members of the polling station must sign the minutes where applicable, their observations, complaints and disputes.

Section 3.- Transfer of minutes and proclamation of provisional results

Article 1.,86.-

Each member of the polling station must receive a copy of the report.

The original as well as your attached documents transmitted to the president of the departmental vote census commission provided for in article LO, 142 This transfer is done in a sealed envelope in the presence of the members of the polling station. The CENA is also recipient of a copy of the report, under the same conditions.

a copy of the report is given to the prefect for the department's archives.

Article L.87.-

A plan for collection intended for the departmental commission vote census is established by the administrative authority. It is implemented, under the control of the delegates of the Court of Appeal, by the people provided for in the collection plan,

Article

chosen from among the sworn in persons, the presidents of polling stations, Or officers of the police or gendarmerie or members of the forces

The collection plan is brought to the attention of the representatives of the candidates or group of candidates. The representatives of candidates or lists of candidates monitor throughout the process. In carrying out their mission they can benefit from the support of the administration.

The collection plan is transmitted to the CENA, for approval, at least seventy-two (72) hours before election day. In the event of a modification, the CENA is immediately seized.

Article L 88.-

The presidents of the departmental commissions have their members see the sealed envelopes containing the legal proceedings and the annexed documents before opening them. If an envelope is not sealed, mention must be made in the minutes of the departmental vote counting commission.

In view of the minutes of the department's polling stations, the commission

departmental census carried out gradually Takes a census of the department's votes and publishes the results no later than the Tuesday following the vote at midnight. She can correct and rectify calculation errors if necessary.

The president immediately draws up a **minute** signed by the members of the commission who make their observations if necessary. If the **minutes** could not be drafted within the allotted time, the president transmits the documents accompanied by a report to the president of the national vote counting commission.

The original of the minutes of each departmental commission is transmitted under sealed ph to the president of the National Votes Census Commission provided for in article 10.142 by the delegates of the Court of Appeal In addition, a copy of the process is given • verbal to each member of the departmental commission as well as to the prefect for the department's archives,

Article L.89.-

Upon receipt of the minutes, the president of the national vote counting commission has the members of the commission and the representatives of the candidates or parties see the sealed envelopes containing your minutes and the annexed documents before opening them.

If an envelope is not sealed, mention must be made in the minutes of the national vote census commission.

The national commission carries out the general census. A report is drawn up. The provisional proclamation of the results takes place no later than midnight on the following Friday the vote, the minutes are sent accompanied by the annexed documents to the President of the Constitutional Council.

a copy of the minutes is given to each representative of the candidates.

If the deadline expires without the minutes having been able to be drawn up, the minutes of the departmental commissions and the annexed documents are immediately transmitted to the Constitutional Council accompanied by a report from the president of the national commission.

for the counting of votes, the departmental and national commissions precede is provided for in article LO. 143,

Article L.90.-

The costs of supplying envelopes, ballot papers, minutes and stationery as well as those involved in the installation of voting booths and polling stations are the responsibility of the State.

Chapter VL - Criminal provisions

Section I. - Offenses in electoral matters

Article L.91.-

Any person who registers under a false name or false capacity Or who, in registering has concealed an incapacity prevailing by law, or who requests and obtains registration on two or more lists, will be punished by imprisonment of one month to one year and a fine of 10,000 100,000 FCFA.

Article L.92.-

Any person who is issued will be punished by the penalties set out in article L 91. ou produce a false certificate of registration or cancellation on the [electoral lists—

Anyone who, deprived of the right to vote, following a judicial conviction, either following a bankruptcy not followed by rehabilitation, voted, or by virtue of an entry on the previous lists his forfeiture, either by virtue of a later registration, but carried out without his participation, will be punished by imprisonment of fifteen (15) to twenty (20) days and a fine of s.000 50,000 FCFA.

Article L.93.-

Whoever voted in a polling place, either by virtue of a registration obtained in the first two cases pre'.os by article L.91, is registered by falsely taking the names and qualities of a registered voter, will be punished by imprisonment of six (06) months to two (02)years and a fine of 20,000 to 200,000 FCFA.

Article L 94.-

Any citizen who has benefited from registration will be punished by the penalties provided for in article 1.93. multiple or any other process to vote more than once. The same penalty is applied anyone who has prevented, through voluntary compliance with the law, the registration on an electoral list of a citizen meeting the conditions set by this code.

Article L.95.-

Anyone responsible in an election for receiving, counting or counting the ballots containing the votes of citizens, has subtracted, added or altered ballots or any other than that registered will be punished with imprisonment of Six (06) months and ten (10) years at most.

All other persons guilty of the same facts set out in the first paragraph will be punished by imprisonment of two (02) Six (06) months and the prohibition of the right to vote and to be eligible for two (02) years in the less and five (05) years at most.

Article L.96.-

Any violation of the provisions of article L-62 will be punished by the penalties provided for in article 1091.

Anyone, knowing that they are in a state of incapacity (X) due to violation of the electoral law, who has agreed to take up a function in the electoral process will be punished with the penalties provided for in article LSI.

Article L.97.-

Anyone who enters a polling place with an apparent weapon will be liable a fine of 100,000 to FCFA.

The penalty will be one of three (03) six (€) months and a fine of 100,000 1,000,000 FCFA if the weapon is hidden.

Article L 98.-

Anyone who, with the help of false news, slanderous rumors or other fraudulent maneuvers, has surprised or diverted votes or determined one or more voters abstain from voting, punished with an imprisonment of one month to one year and a fine of 30,000 to 300,000 FCFA.

Article L.99.-

Anyone who, by gatherings, clamors or threatening demonstrations, disturbs the operations of an electoral body or college, affected the electoral exercise law or freedom of voting, will be punished by imprisonment of six (6) months to two (2) years and prohibition of the right to vote and to be eligible for at least five (05) years and ten (10)-years at most.

Article L. 100.-

Any intrusion into a polling station, committed or attempted with violence, with a view to preventing a choice, punishable by imprisonment of one to five (OS) years and a fine of 300,000 to 600,000 FCFA.

Article L.100-

Except in the event of requisition by the police by the president of the polling station, entry into the office is prohibited for any person carrying a weapon under penalty of a fine of 20,000 to 50,000 FCFA.

Article L. 102.-

Any candidate who, in bad faith, makes an inaccurate declaration about his or her eligibility or on his presence on a list, will be punished by imprisonment of one year and a fine of 18,000 to 360,000 FCFA.

L. 103.-

If the culprits carry weapons, or if the vote was violated, the penalty will be imprisonment of five (05) to ten (10) years,

Article L.104.-

The penalty will be imprisonment for five (05) ten (10) years in cases where the offenses provided for in articles L.99 and CIOO were committed following a concerted plan to be executed in one or more electoral constituencies.

Article L.105.-

The members of an electoral body or college who, during a meeting thereof, will be found guilty of contempt or violence, either towards the office or towards one of its

Article

members or who, by assault or threats, have delayed or prevented the electoral operations, will be punished by one month one year and a fine of 30,000 600,000 FCFA.

If the ballot has been violated, the imprisonment will be one year five (OS) years and the fine of 300,000 600,000 FCFA

Article L.106.-

The removal of the ballot box containing the votes cast and not yet counted will be punished by imprisonment for five (OS) years and a fine of 300,000 to 600,000 FCFA.

If this kidnapping was carried out in a meeting with violence, the bolt will be imprisonment of five (OS) to ten (10) years.

Article L.107.

Violation of the vote, either by the members of the office or by the agents of the Authority responsible for the custody of the ballots not yet counted, will be punished by imprisonment of five (05) to ten (10) years.

Article L. 108.-

The conviction, if any is pronounced. may in no case have the effect of canceling the election declared valid by the competent authorities or made definitive by the absence of any regular protest made within the time limits provided for by criminal laws.

Article L.109.-

Any candidate who:

~~who uses or allows his billboard to be used for a purpose other than the presentation and defense of his candidacy and his program, his thanks or his despair;~~ which gives up a third display location.

Article L,110.-

The fine provided for in article L.109 is also applicable to any person who has contravened the provisions of paragraph 3 of article L.60 and article L61.

Article L.111.-

Anyone, by donations or liberalities in cash or in kind, by promises of inheritance, favors, public or private employment or other particular advantages, made with a view to influencing the vote of one or more voters, Obtained or attempted to obtain their votes, either directly or through a third party, will be punished by three months two years of imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 to 200,000 FCFA.

The same penalty is applicable to anyone who has determined or attempted to determine, by the medium, one or more of them abstain.

Those who have approved or requested the same donations will be punished with the same penalties.

Article L. 112.-

Those who, either by means of violence, violence or threats against a voter, or have fled causing fear of losing their job or exposing themselves or their family to harm Or his fortune, have it attempted to persuade her to abstain from Voting or influenced her Voting, will be punished by imprisonment of one month to two (02) years, and by fine of 10,000 to 100,000 FCFA.

Article L.113.-

Whoever, with a view to influencing the vote of an electoral body or college or a fraction of this body or college, has made promises of liberality or generosity in administrative favors, either a municipality or any community of citizens will be punished by imprisonment of three (03) months two (02) years and a fine of 20,000 200,000 FCFA.

Article L. 114.-

In the cases provided for in articles L 110 and if the culprit is a civil servant or agent of the State, the penalty will be doubled.

Article L.115.-

Apart from cases specially provided for by the provisions of laws and decrees in force, anyone, whether in an administrative commission, or in a polling station or in the offices of town halls, prefectures or sub-prefectures or outside these, before, during or after an election, has by willful non-observance of the law or attacks or attempted to undermine its sincerity, prevented or attempted to prevent the voting operations or who changed or attempted to change the result, will be punished with a fine of 20,000 to 100,000 FCFA, and a imprisonment of one month to one year,

If the person concerned is an administrative or judicial official, agent or employee of the government or public administration, the penalty will be doubled.

L-116.-

Will be punished with a fine of 20,000 to 100,000 FCFA and imprisonment for fifteen (15) days to three (03) months, anyone who contravenes the provisions of articles L.E2, 10.129 and LO.186.

Section 2.- Immunity and registration in electoral matters

Article L.117..

From the official opening of the electoral campaign until the proclamation of the results of the vote, no candidate may be pursued, sought, arrested, detained or judged for events held or acts committed during this period and which are directly linked to competition.

Article L.118.-

Public and civil action brought under articles LSI to L.107, L.IIO a L. 112, L 114, if the weapons were visible, will be prescribed after six (06) months from the day of the proclamation of the result of the election,

Article L.119.-

Article

The provisions of articles 106 IIO of the Penal Code are applicable to the extent where they are not contrary to the provisions of this chapter.

TITLE - PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE ELECTION OR PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

First chapter. - Deposit application

Article L.120

(loi n°2023-16 du 18 août 2023, JORS n°7652 du 18 août 2023, p.10-13)

The candidacy for the presidency of the Republic must include: 1- the surname, name, date, place of birth and parentage of the candidate;

2- the mention that the candidate is of Senegalese nationality and that he enjoys rights Civilians and their political rights, in accordance with the provisions of title one of the Electoral Code

3-

the number of the voter card;

4- the mention that candidate has received the nomination of a legally constituted political party or of a coalition of legally constituted political parties Or of an entity bringing together independent people,

5- the photo and color chosen for printing the ballot papers and possibly the symbol and acronym which must appear there; 6- the signature of the candidate..

To be eligible, any application must be accompanied by:

- either from the "Ste of sponsors representing, at a minimum, and, at a maximum, 0.890 from the general voters register; these voters must be domiciled in at least seven regions at least two thousand per region; the is distributed, **without** quota precision, in all administrative districts ordiplomatic or consular jurisdictions.
- either from the list of deputies making up the National Assembly; • either territorial executive heads (presidents of departmental councils and mayors) whose geographical distribution is determined by decree, an order from the Minister responsible for elections fixes the number of voters representing these percentages at one hundred and fifty (150) days at the latest before

The excess of sponsors compared to the set maximum is considered null and void and is not taken into account in sponsorship control. It has no effect on the regularity of the control results.

a voter, whatever their status, can only sponsor one (01) candidate.

Article L. 12'

(loi n°2023-16 du 18 août 2023, JORS n°7652 du 18 août 2023, p.10-13)

The declaration of candidacy must be accompanied by the following documents:

- a certificate of nationality;
- legalized photocopy of an ECOWAS biometric due diligence card falsifying voter card Office,
- a birth certificate dated less than six (06) months ago;
- a bulletin no. 03 from the criminal record dating back less than three (03) months;
- a certificate by which a legally constituted political party, a coalition of legally constituted political parties or an entity bringing together independent persons has nominated the person concerned as a candidate;
- the list of voters or elected officials (deputies, departmental council presidents and mayors) who sponsored the candidate, presented on electronic file and in support paper, conforming to the model provided for in Part L57 of this code;
- a declaration on honor by which the candidate certifies that his candidacy complies with the provisions of articles 4 and 28 of the Constitution, that he has exclusively Senegalese nationality and that he knows how to write, read and speak the official language fluently;
- a declaration on honor by which the candidate certifies being compliant with the tax legislation of Senegal;
- a receipt confirmed by a certificate signed by the Director General of the Deposit box and consignment (CDC) attesting to the deposit of the security provided for in article L 122 of this code.

Any incomplete file upon expiry of the filing deadlines set by Article 29 of the

Constitution, entails the admissibility of the candidacy.

In the event of inadmissibility of an application, deposit is refunded fifteen (15) days after the final publication of the list of candidates.

L 122

(loi n°2023-16 du 18 août 2023, JORF n°7652 du 18 août 2023, p.10-13)

me

Candidates are required to deposit a deposit which must be paid to the Deposit box and the amount of which is fixed at the latest one hundred and fifty (150) days before that of the election. This deposit, set by order of the Minister responsible for elections, cannot exceed the sum of thirty (30) million francs CFA.

A receipt is issued confirmed by a certificate signed by the Director general of the Deposit box and consignment.

Coalitions of political parties and entities constituting independent persons must choose a name different from that of political parties legally constituted, However, a coalition can take the title of one of the parties which compose it. The name and possible title of the independent or joint entity, as well as the list of parties which compose it, must be notified to the Registry of the Constitutional Council by the agent at the latest the day before the submission of the declaration of candidacy. In case where the candidate obtains at least five percent (5%) of votes cast, this deposit is refunded to him within fifteen (15) days following the final proclamation results.

In the event of early elections, the amount of the last deposit is maintained."

Article

(loi n°2023-16 du 18 août 2023, JORF n°7652 du 18 août 2023, p.10-13)

The declaration of candidacy is filed with the Registry of the Constitutional Council, in the deadlines set by article 29 of the Constitution, by the representative of the political party, the coalition of political parties or the independent entity which gave its nomination.

As soon as the declaration of candidacy files are submitted, the Constitutional Council organizes the control and verification of the lists of admissible candidates following the order of submission, in accordance with the provisions of article SI of the Electoral Code. To this end, the Constitutional Council sets up a Sponsorship Control Commission composed of

- members of the Constitutional Council; ■ of the Chief Registrar;
- administrative and technical staff serving at the Constitutional Council;
- representatives of the CENA; ■ of the candidate's representative;
- independent personalities; ■ of the representative of the Administration,

The operating procedures of this commission are set by the Council. constitutional. »

Article L.124.-

A candidate cannot use a color, an acronym or a symbol already chosen by a another candidate.

In the event of a dispute, the Minister responsible for elections assigns priority to each candidate, color, acronym Or their traditional symbol in order of seniority of the party investing; for coalitions of legally constituted political parties and independent candidates, following your filing date. In any event, the effigy of a person

can serve as a symbol.

The choice of emblems comprising a combination of the three colors: green, gold and red is prohibited.

Article L.125.-

To ensure the validity of the applications submitted and the consent of the candidates, the Constitutional Council carries out any verification it deems useful.

Article L.125

(loi n°2023-16 du 18 août 2023, JORF n°7652 du 18 août 2023, p.10-13)

Following the instruction, the Constitutional Council shall, at the latest, forty-three (43) days before the first round of voting, notify the representatives concerned, files declared invalid due to sponsorship of more than one party, if this fact will result in the failure to obtain the minimum required number of voters registered in the file and or the

minimum number of voters required per region and in at least seven (07) regions or 8% of the deputies making up the National Assembly or 209/0 of the territorial executive heads (presidents of departmental councils and mayors),

If applicable, the agent has forty-eight (48) hours to regularize replacing the invalidated

At the latest thirty-five (35) days before the election, the Constitutional Council shall proceed to publication of the list of candidates. This publication is ensured by posting and by any other means that it considers appropriate and necessary. »

Article L.i27.-

The right to complain against the candidates' health is open to candidate-

Complaints must reach the Constitutional Council before the end of forty-eight (48) hours following the day of posting of the list of candidates.

The Constitutional Council examines these appeals and rules without delay.

The Constitutional Council also makes any other publication that it considers appropriate.

Article L.128.-

When it is necessary to prefer a second round of voting, possible withdrawals application brought to the attention of the Constitutional Consent by your candidates twenty-four (24) hours at the latest after the final proclamation of the election results.

The Constitutional Council decides and publishes, under the conditions provided for in article L.126 the list of the two admitted candidates Present themselves in the second round.

Chapter II — Electoral campaign

Article LO.129.-

The campaign for the election of the President of the Republic is open twenty-one (21) days before the voting round.

If it is necessary to proceed to a second round of voting, the campaign opens from the day of posting of the list of candidates to the Registry of the Constitutional Council. It ends the day before the elections at zero o'clock.

Article LO.130.-

The Dakar Court of Appeal ensures equality between candidates. Seizure by Ea CENA or by a candidate, it intervenes, if necessary, with the competent authorities so that all measures likely to ensure this equality without delay are taken.

The Body in charge of media regulation ensures "equality between candidates in the use of airtime; it intervenes, if necessary, with the authorities competent to take all measures likely to ensure this equality notwithstanding the sanctions provided for by the texts governing the regulatory body.

Anybody, any private company in writing, audiovisual or using any other medium, which deals with the campaign is required to ensure compliance with the rules of fairness and balance between candidates in the treatment of electoral campaign activities. Any activity comparable to an electoral campaign is prohibited under the conditions defined by article L.61.

Any electoral propaganda on election day is also prohibited.

Upon receipt of a complaint, the Court of Appeal may, if necessary, issue injunctions to the authorities concerned or to the candidate whose attitude is incriminated. The Court of Appeal monitors the regularity of the electoral campaign. Its judgments in this matter cannot be the subject of any appeal.

Article LO. 131.-

Thereby means of display is governed by the provisions of articles 1.60 and L62 as well as by the regulatory provisions of the Electoral Code.

The display panels* are allocated in the order of the list of candidates decided by Constitutional Council.

Article LO.132.-

The holding of electoral meetings is governed by the provisions of article L59 of this Code.

The public audio service announces the electoral meetings in which the candidates participate.

Article LO.133.-

Each candidate may print and send to voters, before each round of voting, a propaganda arc including a page on the front and back in a format of 21 x27 cm.

This circular is subject to the formation of legal deposit.

Article LO.134 .during the duration of the electoral campaign for the first round as, where applicable, for the second round of voting, the candidates vying for the Presidency of the Republic appearing on the list drawn up and published by the Constitutional Council receive equal treatment in the use of propaganda means in the daily time slot of the public audiovisual service reserved for candidates.

The number, duration and times of broadcasts, as well as the terms of their achievements are set by the body responsible for regulating the media after advice from the CENA, public broadcasting press organs and candidates or their proxy.

The media regulatory body may object to the broadcast of a broadcast electoral campaign in the event of contravention of the rules laid down by the Constitution.

The decision must be reasoned and notified immediately to the candidate concerned. This decision may be the subject of an appeal for excess of power before the Supreme Court which decides in emergency procedure before the end of the campaign.

The Media Regulatory Body may refer the matter to the Court of Appeal prior to the broadcast of a broadcast of the Official campaign, within twenty-four (24) hours from the production of this broadcast, if the remarks made by the candidates or the political parties reveal a serious breach of the obligations resulting from the

Constitution, particularly with regard to respect of the characteristics of the republican, secular and democratic State; institutions of the Republic: their status, their skills; national independence, territorial integrity and national unity; and public freedoms.

The referral to the Court of Appeal suspends the broadcast of the program,

The Court of Appeal shall rule within forty-eight (48) hours from its decision. referral. It may order non-broadcast of all or only part of the broadcast.

The candidate whose comments are incriminated is invited to present his defense,

If the media regulatory body does not refer the matter to the Court of Appeal within twenty-four (24) hours or if the Court of Appeal does not rule within the time limit provided above, the program must be broadcast immediately,

Article LO.135.-

The media regulatory body may, in addition to the broadcast time available to each candidate, organize contradictory audiovisual debates provided that such broadcasts allow each of the candidates to intervene,

Article LO.136.-

The media regulatory body ensures that the principle of equality between candidates is respected in the information programs of the Public Audiovisual Service with regard

to the reproduction and comments of candidates' declarations, writings and activities. and the presentation of their person. Chapter — Electoral operations

Article LO.137.-

Voters are summoned by decree published in the Official Journal at least eighty (80) days before the election date.

In the event of a second round, or a new round of voting after the cancellation of the elections, the publication of the convocation decree takes place no later than eight (8) days before the date of the election.

However, in the event of a vacancy in the Presidency, by resignation, permanent impediment Or immediately, the decree is issued within sixty (60) days before the election.

Article LO.138.-

To ensure the regularity of electoral operations, the Dakar Court of Appeal designates delegates.

These delegates, appointed by order of the First President of the CrAp9el Court of Dakar, chosen from among the members of the Courts of Appeal and tribunals.

On election day, they undergo unannounced checks on documents and on the spot.

They are provided, for this purpose, with a mission order which is issued to them by first president of the Dakar Court of Appeal.

Article LO.139.-

The delegates mentioned in e LO. 138, and the agents mentioned in article L.71, are responsible for ensuring the regularity of the composition of polling stations, voting operations, the counting of votes and respect for the free exercise of the rights of voters and candidates. .

They provide all useful checks and verifications. They have access, at any time, to polling stations and may require the entry of all observations in the minutes before their transmission.

Administrative authorities and polling station presidents required to provide all the information and communicate all the documents necessary for the exercise of this mission, as well as a copy of the minutes of the electoral operations, when the delegate so requests. Requirement.

Administrative authorities required to provide all means and protection necessary for the proper execution of the delegates' mission.

The counting takes place immediately after the close of the poll. Ballots for which article LB4 of the Electoral Code states that they are invalid are not taken into account. The operations take place in accordance with the provisions of the articles and LM of the Code electoral.

At the end of the poll, the delegate of the Court of Appeal draws up a report on all the controls carried out, including the collection and delivery of polling station minutes.

This report is submitted to the First President of the Court of Appeal of Dakar no later than twenty-four (24) hours following the close of the vote with Copy to the President of the Departmental Commission for the Census of Votes.

At the end of the ballot, each delegate of the Court of Appeal draws up a report which he submits to the President of CENA no later than (24) hours following the close of the ballot.

In the event of irregularities being noted, the CENA enjoins the administrative authority to take appropriate corrective measures. If it does not comply, the CENA has the power to divest and substitute action within the framework of electoral operations in the respect of the responsible agent, notwithstanding his power of referral to the competent courts.

Article LO.140.-

The result of the vote is announced and displayed in the voting room. The trial of the operations is established under the conditions set by article L -85 and by the provisions regulations of the Electoral Code. The representatives of the candidate members of the office of vote are required to sign the minutes. The absence of signature must be justified.

a copy of the report must be given to the CENA representative, and to the representative of each candidate.

Article LO.14i.-

The minutes and all documents relating to electoral operations are transmitted to the Constitutional Council in accordance with article u86 of this code.

Chapter IV. - Census of and proclamation of results Article LO. 142.-

At the level of each department, a departmental vote census commission is created. This commission is composed of three magistrates, one of whom serves as president, all designated by the First President of the Court of Appeal of Dakar from among the magistrates of the Courts and Tribunals; from a representative of the CENA, a representative of each candidate or list of candidates and his or her alternate. Their first names, surname, date and place of birth, profession and telephone number must be notified by each candidate or list of candidates to the Minister responsible for elections, to the president of the National Commission for the Census of Votes and to the President of the Constitutional Council fifteen (15) days before the poll,

In view of all the minutes of the department's polling stations and the documents annexed to them, the commission carries out the census of the votes. Only magistrates have a deliberative voice.

At the national level Created a National Votes Census Commission. This commission is chaired by the first president of the Court of Appeal of Dakar and in case of impediment by a magistrate designated by him. It also includes, on the one hand, two magistrates of the seat designated by him and, on the other hand, a representative of the CENA-as well as a representative of each candidate or list of candidates and his alternate.

For the presidential election and the legislative elections, information concerning the representative of the candidate or list of candidates and his substitute, are notified fifteen (15) days before the date of the election. In any case, for both the presidential election and the legislative elections, the national commission shall carry out the census of votes in accordance with the procedure described in paragraph 2 of this article and in article LO. 143 of the Electoral Code.

It adopts decisions by a majority of the votes of the magistrates who alone have a deliberative voice, the president taking part in the vote. The other members attend all its meetings of the national commission with the exception of the final deliberation, have access to all documents and have the right to record their observations in the minutes. The provisional proclamation of the results is carried out by the President of the SOLIS commission, the sole responsibility of the magistrates.

Article LO.143.-

The departmental commissions carry out the census of votes from the minutes of each polling station. They do not have the power to cancel them. However, in the event of a calculation error or incorrect encrypted data, they can correct and correct the minutes. In this case, they are required to give reasons for their decision and to note it in the minutes which, in addition, must also state cases of inconsistency or doubt regarding the sincerity of certain operations noted by the departmental commission. If the committee is unable to formulate its remarks, by consensus, each member states their point of view in the minutes.

The national commission carries out the counting of votes based on the minutes of the departmental vote counting commissions. It can rectify them. For this, it proceeds, if necessary, to the cancellation or correction of the minutes of the polling stations. The national commission proceeds with the provisional proclamation of the results, under the conditions provided for in

article It is up to the Constitutional Council to make the definitive proclamation of the results in accordance with the provisions of article 35 of the Constitution.

In the event of destruction, substitution, loss or theft of the original minutes, the copies held by two thirds (2/3) of the representatives of candidates or lists of candidates will be authentic in the same way as that of the representative of the CENA

The final results of the presidential election are published in the Official Journal, polling station by polling station by the President of the Constitutional Council.

This publication is also made on the internet or by any other means of communication.

Chapter V. - Litigation

Article LO.144.-

Under the deadline conditions set by Article 35 of the Constitution, any candidate or group of candidates in the ballot may contest the regularity of the electoral operations in the form of a request addressed to the President of the Constitutional Council.

Article LO.145.-

The request is filed with the Registry of the Constitutional Council. It is acknowledged by the Chief Registrar,

Under penalty of inadmissibility, the request specifies the facts and means alleged.

Article LO.146.-

The request is communicated by the Chief Registrar of the Constitutional Council to the other interested candidates who have a maximum period of forty-eight (48) hours to file a response. It is given as a summary of the filing of the brief by the Chief Registrar,

Article LO.147.-

The Constitutional Council rules on the request within the time limits provided for in article 35 of your Constitution,

TITLE- PROVISIONS RELATING TO ELECTIONS OF THE DEPUTIES TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

First chapter. — Composition method of election and duration of mandate of

Article LO.148.-

The number of deputies in the National Assembly is set at one hundred and sixty-five (165),

Article L.149.-

Any legally constituted political party, any coalition of legally constituted political parties, may present lists of candidates.

All entities bringing together independent people can present lists of candidates at the national level, subject to compliance with article 4 of the Constitution.

to be able to validly present a list of candidates, political parties legally constituted, coalitions of legally constituted political parties and entities bringing together independent persons must collect the signatures of at least 0%, at the maximum of registered voters in the general file. a part of these must come from seven regions of at least one thousand by region.

a voter can only sponsor one (01) list of candidates,

The control of these Signatures is carried out by the commission for receiving applications, under the control and supervision of your CENA and in the presence of agents of the lists.

In any case, male-female parity applies to all lists. The lists of candidates, both full and alternate, must be alternately composed of people of both sexes. When the number of members is odd, the number applies to the even number immediately below.

In the event that only one deputy is to be elected in the department, the incumbent and the substitute must be of a different gender.

The coalition of political parties and entities bringing together independent persons must choose a name different from that of legally constituted political parties. However, a coalition can take the title of one of the parties that compose it. The name or possibly the title of the coalition or "entity bringing together people independent must be notified to the Minister responsible for elections at the latest the day before the submission of nomination papers and appear at the top of the list of candidates presented in the elections. The signatures collected for sponsorship of the candidacy must be submitted at the time of notification of the name of the coalition or entity.

Article L, 150.-

LAW no-'022-5 of 03 mÀ2022 amending 'Di "02021-35 of July 23 (JORS '707522 of May 3, 2022, p. 433)

Deputies in the National Assembly are elected at the rate of 112 deputies, including Ninety-Seven (97) for the interior of the country and fifteen (15) for the exterior, by majority vote in one round within the jurisdiction of the department and fifty-three (53) deputies by proportional representation on a national list.

For the purposes of majority voting, the outside of the country is subdivided into two entities called "departments".

The departments outside the country are as follows:

- the North Africa department;
- the West Africa department;

- the Central Africa department;
- the Southern Africa department; the Western, Central and Northern Europe department;
- the Southern Europe department; - the Americas-Oceania department; - the Asia-Middle East department.

The list of countries that these departments is fixed by decree,

Only one ballot paper is allowed for the two voting methods.

Article L.151.-

In each department, a maximum of seven (7) deputies and at least one (1) deputy are elected. The number of deputies to be elected in each department is determined by decree taking into account the respective demographic importance of each department.

However, the maximum can only be reached when the national quotient allows you. Departments with a population equal to or greater than 170,000 inhabitants obtain at least two (2) seats,

The number of deputies to be elected in each department from outside the country is determined by decree taking into account "the size of the electorate of each department

In each of these external departments, three (03) deputies at most and one (01) deputy at least are elected. However, in the same department, countries whose electorate is equal to or greater than 40,000 voters obtain at least two (02) seats,

The candidates from the list who obtained the greatest number of valid votes cast are elected. If the department only has one seat to be filled, the candidate having obtained the greatest number of validly cast votes is elected.

In the event of a tie in votes in the department. The group of candidates with the highest average age (full members and alternates) wins the seats.

Article L. 152.-

Each voter's ballot is first taken into account to establish the result of the departmental election. It is then taken into account, if necessary, to establish the result of the national election.

Article L.153.-

For proportional voting On a national list, the national quotient system is applied. To determine this quotient, we divide the total number of valid votes cast by the number of deputies to be elected for this ballot. As many times this quotient is contained in the number of votes obtained by each list, this one

Obtains from elected candidates. The distribution of the remains is done according to the strongest system.

Article L.154.-

In order to provide for any vacancies that may occur:

- each group of candidates had a majority vote within the jurisdiction of the department, includes a certain number of substitutes equal to the number of seats to be filled; in the event of a vacancy, it applies to the unelected candidate of the same sex placed at the top of the list in which the vacancy occurred;
- each list of candidates for the proportional representation ballot with national list includes fifty (50) alternate candidates; In the event of a vacancy in a deputy seat, priority is given to the unelected candidate of the same sex placed at the top of the list in which the vacancy occurred.

It then calls on alternate candidates after exhausting the list of unelected candidates, taking gender into account.

When a list is thus exposed, it is to a by-election in the three

(3) but of the vacancy which made it necessary. However, by-elections are not held in the last twelve (12) months of the legislature.

Article

L.155.-

The mandate of deputies of the National Assembly is five (5) years.

The powers of the National Assembly expire on the day of the installation of the Assembly newly elected national.

Article LO.156.-

General elections take place between sixty (60) days and twenty (20) days preceding the end of the mandate.

Chapter IL - Conditions of eligibility and ineligibility

Article LO.i57.-

Any registered voter can be elected to the National Assembly under the conditions and only under reservations set out in the following articles.

Article LO.158.-

No one can be elected to the National Assembly if he is not over twenty-five (25) years of age on the date of the elections.

Article LO.159.-

Naturalized foreigners are only eligible after the expiration of a period of ten years (10) from the date of the naturalization decree and provided that they do not retain another nationality.

One of the spouses who acquired Senegalese nationality by marriage is only eligible to the expiration of a period of ten years (10) from the date on which this acquisition can no longer be object of opposition.

The law determines the cases in which this incapacity can be reduced depending on the titles and circumstances of which the persons referred to in the two preceding paragraphs could take advantage.

Article LO.160.-

Convicted individuals are ineligible when their conviction prevents a definitive manner of their registration on an electoral register.

Individuals whose conviction temporarily prevents their registration on an electoral list are ineligible for a period double that during which they cannot be registered on the electoral list.

Are, furthermore, ineligible:

1) individuals deprived by judicial decision of their right of eligibility in application of the laws which authorize this deprivation;

2) persons placed under legal protection or provided with a guardian or a

Article LO.161—

State inspectors general appointed to the body and delegated state agents in the functions of Inspector General of State are ineligible. However, this ineligibility ceases in the event of definitive exit from the body.

Also ineligible for the duration of their position and during the first six (06) months following the termination of this position:

- 1) regional governors and their the prefects and their deputies, the ~~SOUS~~-prefects and their deputies;
- 2) the magistrates of the Courts and Tribunals; 3) the General Treasurer.

Article LO.162.-

Any person whose ineligibility is revealed after the proclamation of the results and the expiration of the appeal period, or who during his mandaeat, will find himself in a case of (Ineligibility provided by this code.

Chapter III. — Incompatibilities

Article LO.163.-

The mandate of deputy is incompatible with the status of member of the Government, member of the High Council of Territorial Communities, or member of the Council responsible for Economic, Social and Environmental Affairs.

Article LO.i64.-

The exercise of any elective public function is incompatible with the mandate of deputy.

Consequently, any person referred to in the previous paragraph elected to the National Assembly is replaced in the functions and in the position provided for this purpose by the statute governing them within eight (08) days following their entry into office, or in case of contestation of the election, within eight (08) days following the validation decision.

The exercise of functions entrusted by a foreign state or an international organization and remunerated from their funds also incompatible with the mandate of deputy.

However, members of the teaching staff of higher education are excepted from the provisions of the first two (02) paragraphs of this article.

Article

LO.165.-

Deputies may be entrusted by the executive power with a public mission during their mandate. The exercise of this public mission is compatible with the mandate of parliamentarian.

Article LO.166.-

The functions of president and member of the Board of Directors, as well as the exercise of any salaried profession in Para public sector companies, are incompatible with parliamentary mandate. The same is also true of all functions exercised on a permanent basis in an advisory capacity to these same establishments Or businesses. [the same applies to the situation of majority shareholder in companies under state control..

The incompatibility set out in this article does not apply to designated deputies in this quality as a member of the board of directors, public establishments or of companies placed under the control of the State, by virtue of the texts organizing these companies or establishments.

Article LO.167.-

The functions of business manager, chairman of the board of directors, delegated administrator, general director, deputy director or manager, exercised in:

1) companies, businesses or establishments, benefiting in the form of interest guarantee, subsidies, or In an equivalent form, from advantages provided by the State or by a public authority, except in the case Where these advantages arise from the automatic application of general legislation or general regulations;

2) companies having exclusively a financial purpose and making a public appeal in savings and;

4) companies and enterprises whose activity consists mainly of the execution of work, the provision of supplies or services on behalf of or under the control of the State, of a collectivity or an establishment of which more than half of the share capital is made up of participations in companies or businesses having these same activities

Article LO.168. Any parliamentarian is prohibited from exercising the function of a member during his term of office. of the board of directors or supervisory board or any functions carried out on a permanent basis as an advisor in the companies, establishments or undertakings referred to in the preceding article. [It is also prohibited for any parliamentarian to be a majority shareholder of such a company, establishment or enterprise during their mandate.

It is also prohibited for any other parliamentarian to hold office during their mandate. position of company director, chairman of the board of directors, managing director, general manager, deputy director or manager, member of the board of directors or supervisory board or any functions exercised permanently in this capacity advice in any company, establishment or business. It is also prohibited for any parliamentarian to be, during their mandate, the majority shareholder of such a company, establishment or enterprise.

However, the prohibitions mentioned in the two (02) paragraphs above do not apply when the functions concerned were exercised at the time of the first election of the interested party as a deputy, or when the situation of majority shareholder existed at the time of this first election. In this case, the exercise during the term of office of any new function mentioned in the two (02) preceding paragraphs is subject to prior authorization from the office of the National Assembly.

Article LO.169.-

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding articles, parliamentarians who are members of a departmental or municipal council may be designated by these assemblies or councils to represent them in organizations of regional or local interest provided that these organizations have no objective of doing or to distribute profits and that the persons concerned do not occupy paid positions. In addition, deputies, even if they are not members of an assembly or council designated above, may exercise functions of:

- chairman of the board of directors;
- managing director or member of the board of directors of companies mixed economy, local regional equipment or companies with an exclusively local purpose when these functions are not remunerated.

Article 170.-

Any lawyer registered with the bar is prohibited when he holds a mandate of deputy, to perform directly or indirectly through an association, a collaborator or a secretary, except before the High Court of Justice, a professional act in cases in which criminal proceedings are engaged before the criminal courts for crimes or offenses against public property, in matters of the press or attacks on credit and savings, he is prohibited under the same conditions from pleading or consulting against [State, local authorities or public establishments and companies placed under state control.

Article LO. 171.-

Any Member of Parliament is prohibited from making or allowing his name to appear followed by the indication of his position in any advertisement relating to a financial, industrial or commercial.

Will be punished by imprisonment of one to six (06) months and a fine of 100,000 to 500,000 FCFA for founders, directors or managers of companies or establishments with a purpose commercial, industrial or financial who have included the name of a deputy with mention of its quality in any advertising made in the interest of the company that they manage or that they propose to found, In the event of a repeat offense, the penalties provided for above may be doubled.

LO.172.-

The deputy who, upon his election, finds himself in one of the cases of incompatibility referred to in this chapter, is required to establish within eight (08) days following his entry into office that he has resigned. of these functions incompatible with his mandate, or that he is no longer in the situation of majority shareholder declared incompatible under the articles LO.166 and LO.t68 or, if he holds a public job, he has requested to be placed in the special position provided for by its statute.

Failing this, he is automatically declared to have resigned, unless he resigns from his mandate.

The resignation from Office is noted in all cases by the National Assembly request from the President of the Republic or the office. It does not lead to ineligibility.

Article Chapter IV. - Declaration of candidacy

Article L.173.-

Any legally constituted political party, any coalition of legally constituted political parties or any entities bringing together independent persons having satisfied the conditions required in Article L. 149 wishing to participate in the legislative elections must make a declaration of candidacy, possibly a double declaration of candidacy, the first of which concerns candidates for the ballot and the second concerns candidates for the national ballot.

These declarations must include:

- 1) the name and possibly the title of the political party, the coalition of political parties or the entity bringing together independent people;
- 2) the photo of the candidate occupying first rank on the national and color list, the symbol and possibly the acronym chosen for printing the ballot papers, accompanied by the model of the ballot paper on Hutch and electronic support for information on the shade of colors and their arrangement on the said bulletin;
- 3) the first names, surname, date and place of birth, Sex of each candidate, their profession and domicile, with details of their Service, employment and location are state agents;
- 4) the indication of the department in which they appear;
- 5) a receipt confirmed by a certificate signed by the Director General of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations to attest to the deposit of the deposit.

for major elections, parties and coalitions of parties as well as entities bringing together independent persons are not required to present lists of candidates in all departments. However, the list presented in a department must be complete.

For proportional voting, lists presented must be complete. The same person cannot be a candidate under both the majority vote and the proportional vote. nor Present yourself in several departments.

Article

L.174.-

The models for declarations of candidacy are set by order of the Minister responsible elections.

The declaration of candidacy file includes:

- 1) a deposit slip[†]
- 2) a receipt confirmed by a certificate signed by the Director General of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations attesting to the deposit of the bond;
- 3) an investiture ceremony by which the party, the coalition presents its candidates[‡]
- 4) a declaration of candidacy by which the party, coalition or entity specifies the departments where it is running and the voting method chosen;
- 5) an individual declaration of candidacy, necessarily signed by me candidate, by which he certifies that his candidacy, that he is only a candidate on this list and that he is not in any of the cases of eligibility provided for by the this code.

The individual declaration of application is accompanied by the following documents[‡]: a birth certificate dated less than six (06) months or an equalized photocopy of the ECOWAS biometric identity card; a bulletin n03 from the criminal record dating from less than three months;

The independent candidate also presents a declaration on his honor by which he certifies that he is not active in any political party or that he has ceased any activism for at least twelve (12) months.

If the independent status of a candidate is contested, the matter is referred to the Constitutional Council. The party who raised the question must justify its efforts.

- 5) The voter forms sponsoring the candidatures, established in accordance^{aux} provisions of article L. 149 of this code,

Article L.175.

At the latest one hundred and fifty (ISO) days before the election, an order from the Minister responsible for elections sets the amount of the deposit which must be paid to the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations by the agent of a legally constituted poll party, a coalition of legally constituted political parties, or an entity bringing together independent persons who have submitted a declaration of candidacy. This deposit is within fifteen days (15) following the definitive proclamation of the results to the list of candidates having obtained at least (i) one elected to the National Assembly.

In the event of early elections, the amount of the last deposit is maintained.

Article

L.176.-

At the latest, eighty-eight (88) days before the poll, the Minister responsible for elections establishes by order a reception commission.

This person is in charge, eighty-five (85) days at most and sixty (60) days at least before the poll, the physical receipt of all sponsorship lists and application files:

the control, possible and validation of sponsorship lists; the study for the legal admissibility of the application files submitted; legal modifications to be made to the application files, in conjunction with the agent; the preparation of the order publishing the declared candidacies

The representative of either the legally constituted political party or the coalition of parties legally constituted politicians, or the entity bringing together independent people who supported the candidates, files, at the same time, with the said commission all the sponsorship lists and "all candidate files - eighty-five (85) days at most and eighty-three (83) days at least before the poll.

The practical arrangements for controlling sponsorship lists are set by decree of the Minister responsible for elections in accordance with the provisions of article L.57-13 hereof

At the end of the control of the sponsorship lists and possibly the regularizations relating thereto, the reception commission begins the study for the legal admissibility of the application files seventy-five (75) days before that of the vote.

Article L177.-

The list of Candidates which accompanies the application files is drawn up in duplicate, of which it is intended for CE.NA

The reception committee, having seen the slip and after a summary and contradictory check with the agent on the documents of the declaration of candidacy file as well as the sponsorship lists and the prior security check of their IT support, issues to him immediately a receipt to attest to the material deposit.

This receipt is duly stamped by the CENA supervisor to authenticate the control of the deposit in the legal forms and deadlines. He does not prejudice 6th la recevabil applications submitted

The declarations received at the Ministry responsible for elections and the documents accompanying them are made available to each list of candidates who can verify their content by an agent.

L.178. . The

list which;

1) is incomplete,

Z) does not include the Mandatory indications provided for in ..149 et L.173 ;
the articles

3) is not accompanied by the pegs provided for in article L. 174;

Article

4) does not include the receipt confirmed by a certificate signed by the Director General of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations attesting to the deposit of the required security by article L.175

S) is filed beyond the legal deadline

Article L.179.-

Aside from all control and possible regularization operations On lists sponsorship companies following the material submission, i.e. seventy-six (76) days before that of the vote, the reception clerk proceeds, within the Five (05) days which follow, to the analysis of the files for "the needs of legal admissibility,

The replacement of ineligible candidates, without prejudice to the order of inauguration, and the substitution of expired parts or containing material errors are, where applicable immediately notified to the representative of the list concerned. This has three (03) days, from the date of notification to remedy this, under penalty of rejection of the application concerned.

In the event that, for one of the reasons listed in Article L 178, the Minister responsible for elections considers that a list is not admissible, he notifies, in writing, the reasons for his decision to the agent of said list in the first two (02) days following the start of analysis for legal admissibility.

Article L.180.a legally constituted party, a coalition of legally constituted political parties constituted or an entity bringing together independent persons cannot use a color, an acronym or a symbol already chosen by another political party, a coalition of political parties or an independent entity.

In the event of a dispute, the Minister responsible for elections assigns priority to each political party, its statutory color, its acronym and its traditional symbol in order of seniority. For coalitions of political parties and entities bringing together independent people, the attribution is made according to the date of notification of the chosen name. In any case, the effigy of a person does not serve as a symbol.

The Minister responsible for elections immediately informs the interested parties.

The choice of emblems comprising a combination of the three colors: green, gold and red is prohibited.

Article L. 181.-

Any candidate who, in bad faith, makes an inaccurate declaration about his eligibility or his presence on a list will be punished by imprisonment of one month to one year and a fine of 18,000 to 360,000 FCFA

Article

LO.182.-

After the period of five (05) days provided for in the first paragraph of Article L 179, until the date of issue of the order publishing the declarations received, it appears that a declaration of candidacy has been filed in favor of an ineligible person, the Minister responsible for elections must refer the matter to the Constitutional Council which rules within three (03) days of the saesine on the admissibility of the said application.

If the deadlines mentioned in the first paragraph are not respected, the application must be received.

Article LO.183.-

At the latest sixty (60) days before the election, the Minister responsible for elections stops and publishes the declarations received, possibly modified, taking into account the provisions of articles L.179 and L.182.

a copy of the publication order must be delivered to each listed agent of the candidates

Article LO.184.-

In the event of contestation of an act of the Minister responsible for elections taken in application of articles L 179, and LO.183, the representatives of the lists of candidates may, within twenty-four (24) hours following notification of the decision Or its publication, Appeal to the constitutional council which rules within (03) three days following the registration of the request.

Article LO.18S.-

Between [the date of signature of the Order of the Minister responsible for elections publishing the declarations received and the day before the vote at zero o'clock, in the event of death or ineligibility of candidates, the representative of the party makes, without delay, a complementary declaration of application to the Minister responsible for elections who receives it, if necessary, broadcasts it by radio and ensures its publication by posting in all the polling stations concerned.

This additional declaration can only concern a candidate of the same sex and must be accompanied by the documents provided for in article L 174.

Chapter V. — election campaign

Article LO.186.-

The campaign for the elections of deputies to the National Assembly is OPEN Twenty-one (21) days before the date of the election.

It ends the day before the vote at midnight.

Article Lo.187.-

The provisions of the LO articles. 130 LO, 133 are applicable to legislative elections.

Article LO.188.-

The airtime made available to candidates and broadcast by the public audiovisual service is divided into two (02) fractions, the proportion of which is determined by the body in charge of media regulation:

a fraction of time distributed equally between all legally constituted political parties, coalitions of legally constituted political parties or entities bringing together independent people representing the lists of candidates; a fraction of time distributed proportionally taking into account the parliamentary representation of political parties having presented lists of candidates.

The time and schedules of broadcasts as well as the modalities of their production are fixed by decree after advice from the body in charge of media regulation.

Article LO.189.-

The media regulatory body ensures that the principle of equality between the representatives of the lists is respected in the information programs of the public audiovisual service, with regard to the reproduction and comments of declarations, writings, activities of the candidates and the representation of their person.

chapter VI.— Electoral operations, votes census and proclamation of results

Article LO.190.-

The voters are summoned by decree published at least four to ninety (90) days before the vote,

Article LO.i91.-

The provisions of articles 10.139 to LO. 141 are applicable to the elections of deputies to the National Assembly.

Article LO.192.-

The provisions of articles LO.142 LO.143 are applicable to the elections of deputies to the National Assembly.

Article LO.193.-

The National Vote Census Commission announces the results and declares the candidates provisionally elected.

Article LO.194.-

If no dispute relating to the regularity of the electoral operations has been filed with the Registry of the Constitutional Council by one of the candidates within five (OS) days following your provisional proclamation, the Constitutional Council declares the deputies definitively elected.

The final results of the legislative elections are the subject of publication in the Official Journal, polling station by polling station.

This publication is also made on the Internet or by any other means of communication.

Chapter VII. - Litigation

Article LO.195.-

Any candidate in the ballot has a period of five (05) days from the provisional proclamation of the results by the National Commission for the Census of Votes to challenge the regularity of the electoral operations.

Article LO is applied. 145.

Article LO.196.-

The request is communicated by the Chief Registrar of the Constitutional Council to the representatives of the different lists present who have a maximum period of three (3) clear days to submit their response. Receipt of the brief is given by the Chief Registrar,

However, inadmissible ones or those containing only grievances which, clearly, cannot have any definitive effect or cancellation of the election are rejected, by reasoned decision, without prior contradictory instruction.

Article LO.i97.-

The Constitutional Council rules on the request within five (05) days following its deposit. Its judgment results in definitive proclamation or cancellation of the election.

In the event of cancellation, a new ballot will be held within the following twenty-one (21) days.

Article LO.198.-

The forfeiture provided for by article LO.i62 of this code is noted by the Council constitutional the request of the office of the National Assembly, of a group of deputies, in accordance with the internal regulations of the National Assembly or of the President of the Republic,

In addition, in the event of a final conviction after the election, the forfeiture is noted, in the same manner, at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

TITLE IV. - ELECTION OF SENIOR ADVISORS

First chapter. • Composition, method of appointment and duration of mandate of senior advisors

Article 10.199.-

The number of senior advisors is set at one hundred and fifty (150) as follows: eighty (BO) senior advisors elected in the departments; seventy (70) high advisors appointed by the President of the Republic.

Article LO.200.-

In each department, at most three (03) high councilors and at least one (01) high councilor are elected. The senior advisors to be elected in each department are determined by decree taking into account the respective demographic importance of each department.

Article LO.201.-

Any legally constituted political party, any coalition of legally established parties constituted or any entities bringing together independent persons who have satisfied the conditions required in paragraph 3 of this article, may present lists of candidates. A representative is designated at national level for this purpose.

Gender parity applies to all lists whenever there is more than one seat filled.

*acting on the participation of coalitions of political parties and individuals independent, the name of the coalition or that of the entity bringing together independent persons must be notified to the Minister responsible for elections no later than the day before submission of declaration of candidacy files.

To be able to validly present a list of candidates, political parties legally constituted, coalitions of legally constituted political parties, entities bringing together independent persons must collect the signature of 50.6 of the department's advisors. The signatures deposited at the time of notification of the name of the coalition or the entity, for the political party this formality is carried out at the time of the withdrawal of the candidacy declaration files.

In any event, the political party, coalition of political parties or entity bringing together independent people, can choose a title for its list.

Article LO.202..

The high councilors to be elected in the department are elected by majority vote in one round over a departmental summer.

Seats are allocated in accordance with the provisions of Article L.V51 of the Electoral Code.

Article LO.203.-

Senior advisors are elected in each department by an electoral college compound:

1) departmental advisors; 2) municipal councilors.

In relation with the prefects and sub-prefects, your competent services of the Ministry responsible for Elections draw up, after exhaustively listing the electoral list of the department.

The list must include all members of the electoral college of the department.

No voter can take advantage of several elective mandates to Vote more than one times in the same election.

The ECOWAS biometric identity card is used during voting.

The modalities for establishing the electoral lists of the departments are determined by order of the Minister responsible for elections.

Article

LO. 204.-

The member of the electoral college whose election is contested takes part in the vote.

Article LO.205.-

Each list of candidates, within the jurisdiction of the department, includes as many substitute candidates as there are seats to be filled.

When there is a vacancy, a substitute candidate of the same sex is called upon if the department has more than one seat. When a list is thus exhausted, a partial election is held within three (03) months of the vacancy which made it necessary. However, by-elections have not been held in the last twelve (12) months of the mandate of the High Council of Local Authorities.

Article L.206.-

The term of office of senior advisors is five (05) years. expires on the 30th of the month of its installation during the fifth year. Except in the event of dissolution, elections take place between sixty (60) days and twenty (20) days preceding the expiration of the mandate.

The outgoing senior advisors of local authorities remain in office until the installation of the new assembly.

Chapter II. — Conditions of eligibility and ineligibility

Article LO.207. The councilor aged at least Twenty-Five (25) years old on the day of the Election may be elected to the High Council of Local Authorities.

Any candidate for the High Council of Local Authorities must be registered on the list electoral vote of a commune in the department where he is running.

The other eligibility conditions and ineligibilities are the same as those provided for to LO articles. 159 10.162 of the Code electoral.

Chapter III. - Incompatibilities

Item LO. 208.-

The mandate of high advisor is incompatible with the quality of that of member of the Government and that of member of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council.

Chapter IV. - Application decision/action

Article L.209.-

Any political party, any coalition of legally constituted political parties or any entities bringing together independent people, wishing to participate in the election of high councilors, must make a declaration of candidacy.

This declaration must include:

- 1) the name of the political party, coalition of political parties or entity of independent persons and possibly the title of the list
- 2) the color, symbol and acronym chosen for printing of bulletins voting accompanied by the model of the ballot on paper and electronic Support to provide information on the shade of colors and their arrangement on said ballot;
- 3) the list, in duplicate, for each candidate, incumbent and substitute • first names, surname, date and place of birth, registration number On the electoral list of a Municipality, address, profession with details of the service and place of assignment if he is a State agent:
- 4) indication of the department where the fiste presents.

The lists presented must be complete and indicate "order of presentation of the titular and alternate candidates,

the same candidate cannot appear in more than one department or on more than one list. He cannot be both a candidate and a substitute for another candidate.

Article L.210

Nomination statements must be followed for each candidate, holder and substitute, with the following documents:

an extract of birth certificate dated less than six (06) months or photocopy legalized ECOWAS biometric identity card; a bulletin n03 from the criminal record dating from less than three (03) months; a declaration on paper by which the candidate certifies that he is applying, that he is only a candidate on this list and that he is not in any of the cases of ineligibility provided for by the Electoral Code; a certificate by which the political party, the coalition of political parties or the entity bringing together independent people, nominates the interested party as a candidate.

In all cases, the models for declaration of candidacy are set by order of the Minister responsible for elections.

L.211.-

The candidacy files are submitted, with sending slip, to the Ministry responsible for Elections with a commission established order, at least twenty (20) days and twenty-five (25) days at most before the date of the election, by the agent chosen for this purpose. Double the dispatched list is intended for C,ENA

Mention is made of the exact time of deposit. No substitution or withdrawal of candidacy is permitted.

Article

The receiving committee, upon seeing the slip and after a summary and contradictory check with the agent on the documents in the declaration of candidacy file, immediately issues a receipt to certify the material deposit. This receipt is duly stamped by the supervisor of your CENA to ensure that the deposit is checked in accordance with the legal forms and deadlines. It does not prejudice the admissibility of the applications submitted.

The commission protects the analysis of the files within forty-eight (48) hours which follow the material deposit. Replacement of candidates without prejudice to ~~ordre~~ investiture and the substitution of expired documents or documents containing material errors are, if applicable, immediately notified to the representative of the list concerned. This is of three (03) days; we will remedy this under penalty of rejection of the application concerned.

Article L.212.-

As part of the analysis of candidacy files, articles L.180 and L181 of the Electoral Code are applicable,

Article L.213. The

following list is not admissible:

- 1) is incomplete;
- 2) does not comply with the di*x3Sitions of article LO.201;
- 3) does not include the Mandatory information provided for in article L20-g;
- 4) is not accompanied by the documents provided for in article L.210 and is filed beyond the legal deadline..

In the case where, for one of the reasons listed above, the Minister responsible for elections considers that a list is not admissible, he notifies his reasoned decision to the agent of the said "ste within three days following the recording of the physical submission of application forms,

Article L 214.-

At the latest fifteen (15) days before the Election, the Minister responsible for elections shall finalize and publish the declarations of candidacy deemed admissible, possibly modified, taking into account the provisions of article 1-211..

a copy of the publication order must be delivered to each list agent of

Article

L.215.-

In the event of contestation of an act of the Minister responsible for elections, taken into force of articles L2i2, L.213 and L.214, the representatives of the lists of candidates may, within twenty-four (24) hours following notification of the decision or its publication, appeal to the Constitutional Council which rules within three (03) following days recording the request.

Article L.216.-

In the event of death or ineligibility of candidate noted entered the date of publication of the order establishing the admissible declarations of candidacy and the day before the vote at midnight, the representative of the list makes, without delay, a supplementary declaration of candidacy to the Minister responsible for elections who receives it, broadcasts it by radio and ensures publication by posting at all polling stations concerned, This additional declaration can only concern one candidate of the same and must be accompanied by the documents provided for in article 1-210.

Chapter V. - Electoral campaign

Article LO.2i7.-

The electoral campaign for the election of senior advisors is open seven (07) days before the election date. It ends the day before the poll at midnight.

Article LO.218.-

He has no airtime in state media. Electoral meetings may be held during the campaign in accordance with the provisions of article 6 of law na78-02 of January 28, 1978 relating to meetings.

Item LO. 219.-

Article LSO of the Electoral Code is applicable to the election of high councilors

With regard to media coverage of the electoral campaign, article 10.136 of the Electoral Code is applicable.

Chapter VI. — Electoral Operations—Census of and promotion of results

Article LO.220.-

The ejectors are summoned by decree published at least four (40) days before the date of the vote.

LO.221.-

The election / casting of votes lasts only one day. It takes place on a Sunday.

Article

The decree of convening of the college specifies the opening and closing time.

Article LO.222.-

[One or more polling stations are established per department in the main town of the department, except in special cases regulated by decree.

The list of candidates must designate a plenipotentiary to the prefect of the department ten (10) days before the election. The powers of the plenipotentiary are those described in article L.68 of the Electoral Code.

The first names, surname, profession and registration number on an electoral list of the department, representatives of the candidate lists are notified to the prefect and the CENA no later than eight (03) days before the election date. Each voting office is composed:

- a president, an assessor, a secretary designated by the prefect from among State civil servants in the A, B or C hierarchy or equivalent, active or retired and residing in the department, Or among agents of public authorities, public or parapublic establishments, residing in the department with a rank equivalent to that of the State civil servants named above;

- and a representative registered on an electoral list of a municipality in the department by List of candidates or by candidate, as a member.

The prefect is required to draw up the list of members of the polling stations as well as the representatives of the candidates or lists of candidates and their substitutes.

The list of members of the polling station must be validated by the CENA and published by order no later than seven (07) days before the election. It is notified to interested parties as well as to the plenipotentiaries of the candidate lists and displayed in front of each polling station.

The ballot is monitored and controlled by the CENA. It guarantees voters as well lists in contention, free exercise of their rights.

Article LO.223.-

Regarding the operation of the polling station and the conduct of the vote, ~~les~~ Articles L. 72 and LB5 of the Electoral Code are applicable.

Article LO.224.-

Each member of the polling station receives the minutes of the electoral operations. a copy must be given to the CENA representative as well as to the prefect, for the department's archives.

Article

LO.225.-

The Original of the minutes of the polling station as well as the annexed documents, shall be transmitted in a sealed envelope by sworn agents designated by the prefect to the President of the District Court or his replacement, The latter or his replacement, as the case may be. applicable, is the only one authorized to proclaim the provisional results, taking into account all the votes of the polling place.

After the proclamation of the provisional results, the original of the minutes of each polling station, the annexed documents as well as the declaration form of the provisional results of the department, will be sent under sealed cover to the President of the National Census Commission voted by the through defecations of the Court of Appeal by agents sworn in under the responsibility of the first president of the Court of Appeal of Dakar.

Article LO.226.-

The National Votes Census Commission is set up and organized in accordance with the provisions of article LO. 142 of the Electoral Code.

The Commission carries out the census, analyzes the votes and announces the provisional results no later than the Wednesday following the date of the vote at midnight.

Article LO.227.-

As soon as the results are provisionally announced, the minutes and the set of parts are transmitted to the Constitutional Council.

If no dispute relating to the regularity of the electoral operations has been filed at the registry of the Institutional Council by the representative of a list of candidates or one of the candidates within five (OS) days following (a provisional proclamation, the Council declares the high councilors definitively elected.

The final results of the election of senior advisors are published in the Official Journal, polling station by polling station, by the President of the Constitutional Council.

Chapter VII. - Litigation

Article LO.228r

The provisions of the LO articles. 19S to LO.198 of the Electoral Code are applicable.

The request mentioned in the second paragraph of article LO. 196 is presented by the office of the High Council of Local Authorities or by the President of the Republic.

Chapter VIII. — Criminal provisions

Article L.229.-

The provisions of articles L.91 to L 119 are applicable.

TITLE V. - PROVISIONS REU TWES FOR ELECTONS

DEPARTMENTAL ADVISORS

First chapter. - Composition, method of designation and duration of mandate of Departmental Councilors Article L, 230.-

Departmental councilors are elected by direct universal suffrage for a mandate of five (05) years.

The candidate leading the list in the majority vote is elected President of the Council departmental if its list obtains the greatest number of votes at the end of the vote,

In the event of a tie, the candidate, head of the list with the most seniority, is elected. His list wins the seats.

The number of departmental councilors is fixed as follows:

- AO members in RNCINS departments of 200,000 ;
- = 60 members in departments with 200,000 to 400,000 inhabitants; =80
- members in departments with 400,001 to 600,000 inhabitants; =100 members in
- departments with more than 600,000 inhabitants..

The number of departmental councilors to be elected in each department is fixed by decree taking into account the demographic importance of each department.

Article L.231.

The departmental councilors are elected for 45% by majority list vote in one round and for to the departmental proportional xrutin on complete Elstes.

The departmental majority list must necessarily include for each of the common at least one (01) incumbent candidate and one registered candidate sur la commune electoral fist.

In the event of a tie in votes, the lists of candidates concerned will be decided by the highest average age Ja (full and alternate members).

Article L.232.-

Any legally constituted political party, any coalition of legally constituted political parties or any entity bringing together independent persons may present lists of candidates.

Gender parity applies to all lists. The Candidates, both incumbents and substitutes, must be alternately composed of people of both sexes. When the number of members is odd, parity applies to the immediately lower even number.

Coalitions of political parties and entities bringing together people independent must choose a name and possibly a title, a color and a symbol different from those of legally constituted political parties. However, a coalition of parties can take the name and possibly the title, color or symbol of one of the parties that compose it. The name and possible title of the coalition or the entity must be notified to the prefect at the latest the day before the submission of declarations of candidacy and appear at the top of the list of candidates presented for the elections.

Article L.233.-

For proportional voting, the departmental quotient system is applied. to determine this quotient, we divide the total number of valid votes cast by the number of departmental councilors to be elected for this ballot. As many times this quotient is contained in the number of votes obtained for each list, as many times that this obtains from elected candidates, The distribution of the remains is done according to the system of the largest remainder. In general, the seat is allocated to the oldest of the candidates likely to be

Article L. 234.-

When departmental councilors are elected from a majority list, each member takes a number of substitutes equal to the number of seats to be filled. In the event of a vacancy, the substitute of the same sex placed at the top of the list in which the vacancy has occurred.

When departmental councilors are elected by proportional voting, each list includes a number of substitutes equal to half of the seats filled. However, if the number of councilors to be elected is odd, it is then increased by one unit to accurately determine the list of substitutes. In the event of a vacancy, priority will be given to the unelected candidate of the same sex placed at the head of the list in which the vacancy occurred. Replacement candidates will then be called upon after the list of non-elected candidates has been exhausted.

Article L.235.-

In the event of a global cancellation of electoral operations or if the departmental council has lost a third of its members as a result of the exhaustion of the lists, it is proceeded in the first case of new elections and in the second case of complementary elections within the period of six (6) months from the cancellation or the last vacancy.

without the same deadlines for elections taking place in the event of dissolution of the Departmental Council or resignation of all of its members in office,

However, in the year preceding the full renewal, the complementary elections are only organized if the departmental council has lost half of his members.

Article L.236.-

Except in the event of dissolution, departmental elections take place on the thirty (30) days preceding the expiration of the fifth year after the date of the last general renewal of departmental advisors.

a decree may shorten or extend the mandate of a departmental council in order to make its renewal coincide with the date of the general renewal of the departmental councilors.

However, if circumstances so require, an exception may be made to the provisions of the first paragraph of this article. In all cases, elections take place in the fifth year of the mandate.

Where applicable, the advisors remain in office until the new one is installed. elected council,

Chapter - Conditions of eligibility, ineligibility and incompatibility

Article L.237.-

Any voter in the department presented by a legally constituted political party, by a coalition of legally constituted political parties, or by an entity bringing together independent persons subject to the Articles L.238 to L.241 of this Electoral Code.

Article L-238. The following cannot be departmental advisors:

- 1) the persons referred to in Article 1, 58;
- 2) those who are placed under the protection of justice;
- 3) those who are helped by municipal, departmental or state budgets or

by charity offices;

4) those who have been the subject of a conviction pursuant to article 61 of the Code general of territorial authorities;

5) individuals convicted pursuant to articles IOS, 102, 103, 104, 105 of the Code

6) those who find themselves in a case of ineligibility or incompatibility provided for by the Code

7) contrary provisions provided for by international conventions, naturalized foreigners for a period of ten (10) years from the date of the naturalization decree, unless the naturalized person has been relieved of this incapacity for exceptional reasons returned to Senegal within the meaning of Article 12 of the law n°10 of March 7, 1961 determining Senegalese nationality, amended by Law No. 02013-05 of July 8, 2013;

B) councilors declared to have resigned pursuant to articles 66 and 67 of the General of Territorial Communities, the occasion of departmental elections following the date of their resignation.

Article L.239.-

State inspectors general appointed to the body and delegated state agents in the functions of State Inspector General are ineligible. However, this ineligibility ceases in the event of permanent departure from the body.

The following are also ineligible during the exercise of their functions and for a period of six (06) months after their expiration:

- 1) the members of the Constitutional Council, the magistrates of the Supreme Court, from the Court of Auditors and Courts and Tribunals, except for exceptions provided for by the 'o/;
- 2) governors, prefects and sub-prefects as well as their deputies;
- 3) the General Treasurer, the Receiver General, the payer, the paying treasurers regional, the collectors and receivers of the departments and the municipal collectors;
- 4) The department general secretaries.

The eligibility of persons holding the functions defined in the preceding paragraph extends, under the same conditions, to persons who exercise or have exercised, for a period of at least six (06) months, These same functions without being or having been holders.

Article L.240.-

The following are not eligible in the department where they perform their duties:

- 1) the departmental revenue accountants as well as the heads of the assessment and collection services;
- 2) the heads of regional and departmental departments of the State as well as regional and departmental representatives of public establishments;
- 3) agents of all orders employed in departmental revenue;
- 4) salaried agents of the departmental community, among whom are not included those who, being State agents or exercising an independent profession, only receive compensation from the department for the services they provide in [exercise of this profession.

The same applies to departmental entrepreneurs or concessionaires in the jurisdiction where they carry out their activities when they are bound by an agreement placing them permanently in a position of dependence or interest in relation to the department.

Article L.241.-

The mandate of departmental advisor is incompatible with the functions listed in articles L239 and L240 of this code.

The local councilors appointed by their election to office referred to in the first paragraph of this article will have, from the date of appointment, a period of thirty (30) days to choose between acceptance of re-employment and retention of the mandate. In the absence of a declaration sent within this period to their hierarchical superior and to the prefect, they will be deemed to have opted for the retention of said employment.

Article L.242.-

Any advisor of the department who, for whatever reason, finds himself in one of the cases of eligibility provided for by the may, at any time, declared resigned by the representative without recourse to the Court of Appeal, in accordance with the procedure provided for in the metlere.

Any voter in the department may refer the matter to the State representative or to the Court of Appeal when he or she finds a case of ineligibility or incompatibility.

Article L.243.-

Any legally constituted political party, any coalition of legally constituted political parties or any entity bringing together independent persons wishing to participate in departmental elections must make a declaration of candidacy.

To be able to validly present a list of candidates, the entities bringing together ~~IES~~ Independents must present a form of voters supporting their candidacy and representing two percent (20/0) of the voters registered on the electoral lists of the department, at least one percent (1%) in the constituent municipalities of the department. If the number of municipalities is odd, it is increased by one unit to accurately determine half.

an order from the Minister responsible for elections determines the number of voters representing two percent (208) of the electorate of each department.

Article L.244.-

The lists of candidates are presented both for the majority vote and for the vote proportional.

The lists of candidates submitted must be complete and established in accordance with with the provisions of article L.23Z.

a person cannot be a candidate both in the majority vote and in the proportional vote, nor can he run in several departments.

Article L.245.-

The declarations must include:

1) the name of the political party, the coalition of political parties or the entity bringing together independent persons and possibly the title;

2) The color, the symbol and possibly the acronym chosen for the printing of the ballot papers accompanied by the model of the ballot on paper and electronic media to provide information on the shade of the colors and their arrangement on the Edit ballot;

3) the first names, surname, date and place of birth of each candidate, their profession and domicile, with details of their service, employment and place of employment, ~~SES~~ are state agents;

4) for each candidate the registration number on an electoral list of the department; 5) Indication of the department in which they appear.

Article L. 246.-

The models for declarations of candidacy are set by order of the Minister responsible for elections.

The declaration of candidacy file includes:

1) a deposit slip;

2) a receipt confirmed by a certificate signed by the Director General of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations attesting to the deposit of the bond;

3) an investiture declaration by which the party, coalition or "entity present ~~SES~~ candidates;

- 4) a declaration of candidacy by the party, coalition or entity specifies the department where he is presenting and the voting method chosen;
- 5) a personal declaration of candidacy by which the candidate certifies that he is applying, that he is only a candidate on this list and that he is not in any of the Cases of ineligibility provided for by this code.

The individual declaration of candidacy is accompanied by an extract of the six birth certificate dated less than (06) months or by an equalized photocopy of the card. biometric identity ECOWAS.

Independent applications additionally include:

- 1) a list of voters supporting the candidacies, established in accordance with the provisions of Article L 243;
- 2) a declaration on honor by which the candidate certifies that he is not active in any political party or that he has ceased all militant activity for at least twelve years (12)mois.

In the event of a challenge to the independent status of a candidate, the Court of Appdcompetent authority is seized. The party who raised the question must justify its efforts.

Candidates declared elected are required to produce within fifteen days following leur election, under penalty of forfeiture of their mandate, a bulletin no. 3 of the judicial record dating less than three (03) months.

Article L.247.-

The lists of candidates are required to deposit a caubon which must be paid to the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations by the agent of the political party, of the coalition of political parties or the entity bringing together independent people. The amount of a deposit is set by order of the Minister responsible for elections after advice from the newly formed political parties, coalitions of political parties or entities bringing together independent persons at the latest one hundred and fifty (ISO) days before the election.

A receipt is issued confirmed by a certificate signed by the Director General of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations.

This deposit is refunded within fifteen (IS) days following the announcement of the results to the list of candidates having obtained at least one (1) departmental councilor elected in each department where the list will be presented,

If the list is only presented in one department, the refund of the deposit is only made if it obtains at least three (3) elected departmental councilors. In the event of early elections, the amount of the last Deposit is maintained.

Article L.248.-

Candidature files are submitted, with deposit slip, to the PrefeCture with a commission established by order, at least eighty (80) days and, at most, eighty-five (85) before the date of the election, by the agent either of the legally constituted political party, or of the coalition of legally constituted political parties, or of the entity bringing together independent persons who supported the candidates.

Article L.249.-

The list of candidates which accompanies the application files is drawn up in duplicate, one of which is intended for the CENA

Mention is made of the act of deposit. Neither substitution nor withdrawal of candidacy is permitted.

The receiving commission, upon seeing the slip and after an inspection summary and contradictory with agent On the documents of the declaration of candidacy file, immediately issues him a re-assessment to certify the material deposit.

This receipt is duly stamped by the de to authenticate the control of the deposit in the legal forms and deadlines. does not prejudice admissibility applications submitted.

The declarations received by the Prefecture and the documents supporting them are kept at the disposal of each Elst of candidates who can verify their content through an agent.

Article L.250.

The list is not admissible:

- 1) is incomplete;
- 2) does not contain the mandatory information provided for in articles L 232 and L.243 ;
- 3) is not accompanied by the documents provided for in article L246;
- 4) does not include the receipt confirmed by a certificate signed by the Director General of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations of the deposit of the security provided for by article L246
- 5) is filed beyond the legal deadline.

Article L.251.-

For the purposes of legal admissibility, the commission analyzes the files within forty-eight (48) hours following the deadline for material submission.

The replacement of ineligible candidates, without prejudice to the order of investiture, and the replacement of expired parts or parts containing material errors are, where applicable, immediately notified to the representative of the list concerned. The latter has three (3) days from the date of notification to remedy the situation, under penalty of rejection of the application concerned.

In the event that, for one of the reasons listed in Article L.250, the prefect considers that a list is not admissible, he notifies, in writing, the reasons for his decision to the agent of said list in Ès deux (2) days following the deadline for the physical submission of application files.

Article L.252.a legally constituted political party, a coalition of legally constituted political parties constituted or an entity bringing together

independent people, cannot use a color, an acronym, a symbol already chosen by another party, another coalition of political parties or another independent entity.

In the event of disputes, the prefect refers the matter to the Minister responsible for elections who, by priority, each political party has its statutory color, its acronym and its traditional symbol by order of seniority. For coalitions of political parties and entities independent, the allocation is made according to the notification date of the chosen standard.

The Minister responsible for elections immediately informs the prefect who, in turn, informs the interested parties.

The choice of emblems comprising a combination of the three colors of the flag of the Republic: green, gold and red is prohibited.

Article L.253.-

After the deadline of 48 hours provided for in the first paragraph of article L 251 and this, until the date of issue of the order publishing the declarations received, If it appears that a declaration of candidacy has been filed in favor of an ineligible person, the prefect must consult the Court of Appeal of the jurisdiction which rules within three (03) days of referral on the admissibility of said application.

If the deadlines mentioned in the first paragraph are not respected, the application must be received.

Article L.254.-

At the latest sixty-six (70) days before the election, the prefect shall approve and publish the declarations of candidacy received, modified, if necessary, taking into account the provisions of articles L251 paragraph 2 and 1,,253.

Copy of the publication order must be delivered to each authorized list agent candidates.

Article L.255.-

In the event of contestation of an act of the prefect taken in application of articles 1.250, L251, L 252 and L 254, the representatives of the lists of candidates see, in three (03) days following the notification of decision or its publication, appeal to the Court of Appeal of the jurisdiction which rules within three (03) days following that of registration of the

Article L.256.-

Between the date of signature of the prefect's order publishing the declarations received and the day before the zero hour vote, in the event of death or ineligibility of a candidate, the agent of the list makes without delay, a supplementary declaration of candidacy to the prefect who receives it if necessary, publishes it by means of posters and ensures its distribution in all offices of

This additional declaration can only concern a candidate of the same sex and must be accompanied by the documents provided for in article L 246,

Chapter IV. - Election campaign

Article L.257.-

The campaign for the elections of departmental councilors is open fifteen (15) days before the polling date.

It lasts fourteen (14) days and ends the day before the zero hour poll.

Article L.258.-

The competent Court of Appeal ensures equality between the candidates. Requested by the CENA or by a candidate, it intervenes, if necessary, with the competent authorities so that all measures likely to ensure this equality without delay are taken,

Any activity comparable to a campaign under the conditions defined by article 1-61 is prohibited.

Any electoral propaganda on election day is also prohibited.

Having received a complaint, the competent Court of Appeal may, if necessary, send injunctions to the authorities concerned or to the candidate whose attitude is incriminated. She ensures the regularity of the electoral campaign. Its judgments in this matter cannot silence the Subject of any appeal.

The poster campaign is governed by the provisions of articles L.60 and L62 as well as the regulatory provisions of the Electoral Code.

The holding of electoral meetings is governed by the provisions of article L59 of this code.

Each list of candidates can be printed and sent to voters, before the ballot, a propaganda circular including a page on the front and back with a format of 21 27 Cm. This circular is subject to the legal deposit format.

Chapter V. - Electoral Operations Census and Proclamation of Results

Article L.259.-

Voters are notified by decree published in the Official Journal at least ninety (90) days before the election date.

Article L.260.

A Departmental Commission for the Census of Votes is established. This Commission is chaired by a magistrate designated by the First President of the competent Court of Appeal. It also includes, on the one hand, two magistrates designated by the same judicial authority and on the other hand, a representative of the CENA and a representative of each list of candidates. The representatives of the candidate lists as well as that of the CENA attend all meetings of the Departmental Commission with the exception of the final deliberation. They have charged all dues and have the right to carry their observations in the minutes.

Upon receipt of the envelopes and before opening them, the president of the departmental vote census commission notifies the members of the commission that the envelopes containing the minutes of the polling stations and the attached documents are sealed.

The departmental commission proceeds to count the votes based on the minutes of the polling stations. by way of derogation from article L 86, it proceeds, where applicable, to the rectification, cancellation or adjustments of said minutes. The operation of the general census of votes is recorded in a report.

The census of votes is carried out at the District Court by the Commission Departmental Vote Census. Census operations are recorded in minutes. The departmental commission adopts its decisions after deliberation by the magistrates who alone have a deliberative voice. The result is proclaimed by the President of the Commission who immediately sends all the minutes and the documents which must be attached to them to the Chief Registrar of the District Court who ensures their conservation. The voter registration lists are made available to any voter who requests them within eight (08) days,

The proclamation of the results by the departmental census commission takes place no later than midnight on the Friday following the election.

The formal process and the documents which must be attached are sent directly to the chief registrar of the District Court who ensures their conservation,

Each member of the departmental commission receives an eye copy of the ~~procès~~ verbal, A copy is sent to the prefect and the representative of CENA in the department.

In the event of destruction, substitution, loss or theft of the originals of the minutes, the copies presented by the two thirds (2/3) of the candidates' representatives or the lists of candidates will be authentic in the same way as that from the CENA delegate

The final results of the departmental elections are published in the Journal officiel, polling station by polling station by the First President of the Court of Appeal.

This publication is also made on the internet and by any other means of communication.

Chapter VL - The dispute over departmental elections

Article L.261.-

Any voter or any candidate in a departmental election may request the cancellation of electoral operations. The local Court of Appeal has jurisdiction.

Requests must be filed, in two copies, within eight (08) days following the announcement of the results, at the prefecture or at the registry of the Court of Appeal

it is given official notice by the prefect or the chief registrar. When the request is filed at the prefecture, the prefect immediately transmits it to the chief clerk of the Court of Appeal. Barely "Inadmissible, the request must specify the facts and the means alleged.

SFI considers that the legally prescribed forms and conditions have not been met, the prefect may ~~request~~ request the cancellation of the transactions. To this end, he sends a request, in two (02) copies to the Minister responsible for elections within eight (08) days following your announcement of the results. The Minister responsible for elections transmits the request to the Chief Registrar of the Court of Appeal who acknowledges it.

Article L.262.-

The chief registrar communicates a copy of the request to the Minister? responsible for elections as well as to the councilors whose election is contested. They have a period of eight (08) days from the date of receipt of the request to file a response. This deposit is acknowledged by the Chief Registrar.

Article L.263.-

LaCourt of Appeal rules in first instance within one month from the registration of the request for annulment of electoral operations at the Court Registry of Appeal. In the event of a general renewal of departmental advisors, this period is extended to three (03) months,

If there is a decision ordering proof, the Court of Appeal must rule definitively within one month of this decision.

The time limits set in the paragraph of this article only begin to run, in the case provided for in Article I-264, from the day on which the judgment on the preliminary question becomes final.

Failure by the Court of Appeal to have ruled within the time limits set above, the complaint is considered to have been rejected. The Court of Appeal is dismissed and the interested party may bring his complaint before the Supreme Court within one month from the date of expiry of the said deadlines. Therefore, in the event of rejection, the interested party may appeal

appeal to the Supreme Court within the same time limit from the day of notification of the decision.

Article

L.264..

In the event that a claim made under this code implies the solution preliminary ruling on a question of status, the Court of Appeal refers the parties to appeal before the competent judges, and the party must justify its efforts within fifteen (ts) days. In the absence of this justification, it will be disregarded, and the decision of the Court of Appeal must be taken within one month from the expiration of the fortnight's deadline.

TITLE VI. – PROVISIONS REGARDING MUNICIPAL COUNCILORS

First chapter. Composition of municipal councils, voting method and mandate of advisors

Article L.265.-

Municipal councilors elected by direct universal suffrage for a mandate of five (05) years.

The leading candidate from the majority vote is elected mayor of the municipality if his list obtains the greatest number of votes at the end of the vote.

In the event of a tie, the candidate, the oldest head of the party, is elected. His list wins the seats.

The number of municipal councilors is fixed as follows:

- 36 members in municipalities with less than 3,500 inhabitants;
- ~~40~~ 40 members in municipalities with 3,501 to 10,000 inhabitants;
- 46 members in municipalities with 10,001 to 30,000 inhabitants;
- ~~56~~ 56 members in municipalities with 30,001 inhabitants;
- 60 members in municipalities with 50,001 inhabitants;
- 66 members in municipalities with 60,001 inhabitants;
- 70 members in municipalities with 70,001 inhabitants;
- ~~76~~ 76 members in municipalities with 100,001 to 250,000 inhabitants;
- 80 members in municipalities with 250,001 350,000 inhabitants;
- 86 members in municipalities with 350,001 to 500,000 inhabitants; - 96 members in municipalities of 500,001 to 600,000 inhabitants; - 100 members in municipalities with more than 600,000 inhabitants.

Article

The number of municipal councilors to be in each municipality is fixed by decree taking into account the demographic importance of each municipality.

L.266.-

All *entry lists must respect -women parity. The lists of Candidates, both full and alternate, must be alternately composed of people of both sexes. When the number of members is odd, parity applies to the immediately lower even number.

Municipal councilors are elected for 450.6 at of Summer majority in one round and for by proportional voting, with application of the municipal quotient.

However, if the result of the calculation is a decimal number, the noting seat is allocated to the voting method hg obtained its highest decimal number. In the event of a tie on the decimal point, the seat is allocated by majority vote.

to determine the quotient, we divide the total number of valid votes cast by the number of municipal councilors to be elected by proportional representation. As many kings as this quotient is contained in the number of votes obtained by each list, as many candidates it obtains elected. The distribution of the remains is done according to the system of the largest remainder. In the event of a tie, the seat is awarded to the oldest candidate.likely to be elected.

Article L.267.-

When municipal councilors are elected by majority vote, each list includes a number of substitutes equal to the number of seats to be filled. In the event of a vacancy on the list of candidates for the electoral vote, the deputy of the mayor is called upon. same sex placed at the top of the list in which the vacancy occurred.

When municipal councilors are elected by proportional representation, each list includes a number of substitutes equal to half of the seats filled. However, in the event that the number of elected councilors is odd, it is then increased by one unit to accurately determine the list of suppléants. In the event of a vacancy, priority will be given to the unelected candidate of the same sex placed at the top of the list in which the vacancy arises.happened.

Article L.268.-

If the municipal council has lost, due to vacancies, one third of its members, additional elections are held within six (06) months from the date of the last vacancy.

At the same time, elections were also in the event of dissolution of the municipal council or resignation of all its members in office.

Article

In the year preceding the general renewal of municipal councils, complementary elections are only obligatory in the event that the municipal council has lost half of its members.

L.269.-

Municipal councilors are elected for five (05) years. Except in the event of dissolution, the municipal elections take place within thirty (30) days preceding the expiration of the fifth year after the date of the last general renewal of municipal councilors.

a decree may shorten OLI extend the mandate of the municipal council in order to coincide its renewal with the date of the general renewal of municipal councilors.

However, if circumstances require it, it may be done except for the provisions of the first paragraph of this article. In all cases, elections take place in the fifth year of the mandate.

Where applicable, the councilors remain in office until the installation of the new elected council.

Article L.270.

Voters are,

Senegalese aged eighteen (18) years, regularly registered on the electoral list of the municipality and not being in any of the cases of incapacity provided for by this code.

Chapter II. - Conditions of eligibility, ineligibility and incompatibility

Article L.271.-

All voters of the Municipality are eligible for the municipal council, subject to the provisions of articles L.272 to L.275.

However, the number of councilors who do not reside in the municipality at the time of the election, cannot exceed a quarter of the members of the council.

If it exceeds this proportion, article L276 of this code is applied, in observation of the law established by article 92 of the General Code of Territorial Communities.

The municipal council can designate a maximum of three (03) associated councilors from among Senegalese citizens who are nationals of the municipality and registered on the electoral register. As such, they can sit on the municipal council in an advisory capacity.

Article L.272.

Cannot be municipal councilors:

- 1) individuals deprived of electoral rights;
- 2) those which are paid for by municipal budgets;
- 3) those who have been the subject of a conviction pursuant to article 88 of the Code general of local authorities;
- 4) advisors declared to have resigned in application of articles 157 and 159 of the General Code of territorial authorities on the occasion of the municipal elections following the date of their resignation.

Article L.273.-

State inspectors general appointed to the corps and disbanded state agents in the functions of State Inspector General are ineligible. However, this ineligibility ceases in the event of permanent exit from the body.

The following are also ineligible during the exercise of their functions and for a period of three (03) months after their expiration:

- 1) the members of the Constitutional Council, the magistrates of the Supreme Court, the Court of Auditors and Courts and Tribunals, except for exceptions provided for by law;
- 2) governors, prefects, sub-prefects;
- 3) the General Treasurer, the payers, collectors and municipal receivers.

The ineligibility of persons holding the functions defined in the preceding paragraph extends, under the same conditions, to persons who exercise or have exercised, for a period of at least six (06) months, these same functions without being or to have been holders.

Article L.274.-

Are not eligible in the municipalities where they exercise their functions:

- 1) engineers and drivers responsible for a municipal service as well as agents
- 2) the accountants of municipal funds as well as the heads of tax assessment and recovery services;
- 3) heads of regional and departmental services of public establishments;
- 4) sakarié agents of the municipality, among whom are not included those who, being public civil servants or exercising an independent profession, only receive compensation from the municipality in proportion to the services they render to them in the exercise of this profession.

Article L.275.-

The mandate of municipal councilor is incompatible with the functions listed in articles L.273 and L.274.

Municipal councilors appointed subsequently by election to the functions referred to in the first paragraph of this article will have, from the date of appointment, a period of thirty (30) days to choose between acceptance of their appointment and retention of the mandate. In the absence of a declaration sent within this period to their hierarchical superiors, and in the absence of a declaration of the supervisory authority they shall be deemed to have for the acceptance of the said emphi.

Article L. 276.-

Ascendants and descendants, brothers and sisters can be members of the same municipal council. They are presented by different lists. Their number is limited to two (2) within the same municipal council.

Spouses and allies of the same degree cannot be simultaneously members of the same municipal council.

However, regarding allies the affinity ceases when the person who reproduced the children from his union with the other spouse died; and in the pile of divorce, when there are no longer any living parents after the marriage.

The first two in the order of the table as it is will be considered elected. determined by article 92 of the General Code of Territorial Communities.

Article L.277.-

Any municipal councilor who has any cause is in one of the cases of ineligibility or incompatibility provided for by the bi, perhaps at any time, declared resigned by the representative of (State except appeal to the Court of Appeal' in the ten (10) days of notification,

Any municipal voter can contact the State representative or the Court of Appeal when he finds a case of ineligibility or incompatibility.

Chapter - Declaration of candidacy

Article L. 278.-

Any legally constituted political party, any coalition of legally constituted political parties constituted or any entity bringing together independent people, wishing to participate municipal elections to make a declaration of candidacy.

Coalitions of political parties and entities bringing together people dependents must choose one and possibly a title, a color and a different from those of legally constituted political parties. However, a coalition of parties can take the name and optionally include the title, color or symbol of one of the parties. parties which compose it. The name and possibly the title of the coalition or entity must be notified to the prefect at the latest the day before the submission of declarations of candidacy and appear at the top of your list of candidates presented in the elections.

To be able to validly present a list of candidates, entities bringing together independent persons must present a list of voters supporting their candidacy and representing two percent (29.4) of the voters on the electoral list of the municipality.

An order from the Minister in charge of elections determines the number of voters representing two percent (20.6) of the electorate of each municipality.

Article L.279.-

The lists of candidates are presented both for the majority vote and for the proportional vote.

The lists of candidates presented must be complete and established in accordance with the provisions of article L.266.

a person cannot be a candidate both by majority vote and by proportional vote, nor run in several municipalities.

Article L-280. The

declarations must include:

1) the name of the political party, the coalition of political parties or the entity bringing together independent people and possibly the title;

2) the color, the symbol and possibly the acronym chosen for the printing of the ballot papers accompanied by the model of the ballot on paper and electronic media to provide information on the shade of colors and their arrangement on said ballot;

3) the first names, surname, date and place of birth of each of the candidates, their profession and address, with the details of the Servite, employment and place of assignment, if they are State agents;

4) 'X' for each candidate the registration number on the electoral list of the Municipality;

5) the indication of the municipality in which they appear.

Article L.281.-

The models for declarations of candidacy are fixed by order of the Minister responsible elections.

The declaration of candidacy file includes:

- 1) a deposit slip;
- 2) a receipt confirmed by a certificate signed by the Director General from the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations attesting to the deposit of the deposit;
- 3) a declaration of inauguration by which the party, coalition or entity presents its candidates;
- 4) a declaration of candidacy by which the party, 'a coalition Or the entity specifies the municipality where he is presenting himself;
- 5) an individual declaration of candidacy by which the candidate certifies that he is applying, that he is only a candidate on this list and that he is not in any of the cases of ineligibility provided for by this code.

The individual application form is accompanied by an extract of the birth certificate dated less than six (06) months ago or a photocopy of the ECOWAS biometric identity card.

Independent applications additionally include:

- 1) a list of voters supporting the nominations. established in accordance with the provisions of article 278;
- 2) a declaration on honor by which the candidate certifies that he does not campaign in no political party or that he has ceased all militant activity for at least twelve (12)

In the event of a challenge to the independent status (fun candidate, the Court of Appeal competent authority is entered. The party who raised the question must justify its efforts.

Candidates declared elected are required to produce within fifteen (15) days following their election, under penalty of forfeiture of their mandate, bulletin no. 3 of the Criminal Record dating from less than three (03) months ago.

Article L.282.

The lists of candidates are required to deposit a deposit which must be paid to the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations by the agent of the political party, the coalition of political parties or the entity bringing together independent people. The amount of the deposit is set by order of the Minister responsible for elections after the opinion of legally constituted political parties, co-operations of political parties or entities bringing together independent persons, at the latest one hundred and fifty (ISO) days before the election.

A receipt is issued confirmed by a certificate signed by the Director General of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations.

This deposit is refunded within fifteen (15) days following the proclamation of the results to the list of candidates having obtained at least one (I) municipal councilor elected in each commune where the list is presented,

If the list only appears in one municipality, the reimbursement of your deposit is only made if it obtains at least five (5) municipal councilors elected. In the event of early elections, the amount of the last deposit is maintained.

Article L.283..

Application files are submitted, with deposit slip, to the Prefecture or the Sub-prefecture, to a commission established by order, eighty (80) days at least and eighty-five (85) at most before the voting date, by the representative either of the legally constituted political party, or of the coalition of legally constituted political parties, or of the entity bringing together independent persons who supported your candidates.

Article L.284.-

The list of candidates which accompanies the application files drawn up in duplicate, one of which is intended for the CENA

Mention is made of the exact time of deposit. Neither substitution nor withdrawal of candidacy is permitted.

The receiving commission, on the slip and after a summary check and contradictory with the agent on the documents of the declaration of candidacy file, immediately issues him a receipt to certify the material deposit.

This receipt is duly stamped by the supervisor of CE, NA to authenticate the control of the deposit in its legal forms and deadlines. It does not prejudice the admissibility of the present applications.

Declarations received at the Prefecture or Sub-prefecture and the documents supporting them accompany kept at the disposal of each Cist of candidates who can verify the content by an agent.

Article L. 285. A

list which;
I) is incomplete,

- 2) does not include the mandatory information provided for in articles L.266 and L.278;
- 3) is not accompanied by the documents provided for in article L281;
- 4) does not include the receipt confirmed by a certificate signed by the Director General of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations attesting to the deposit of the security provided for in article L281;
- 5) is filed beyond the equal period.

Article L.286.-

For the purposes of legal admissibility, the commission analyzes the files within forty-eight (48) hours following the deadline for material submission.

The replacement of ineligible candidates, without prejudice to the order of investiture, and the replacement of expired parts or parts containing material errors are, where applicable, immediately notified to the agent of the relevant authority. The latter has three (3) days from the date of notification to remedy the situation, under penalty of rejection of the request. application concerned.

In the event that, for one of the reasons listed in Article 1.285, the prefect or sub- prefect considers that a list is not admissible, he notifies, in writing, the reasons for his decision to the agent of said list within two (2) days following the deadline for submitting material application files.

Article L.287.a legally constituted political party, a coalition of legally constituted political parties constituted or an entity bringing together independent people, cannot use a color, an acronym, a symbol already chosen by another party, another coalition of parties or another independent entity,

In the event of disputes, the prefect or the sub-prefect refers the matter to the Minister responsible for elections who assigns, by priority, each political party its Statutory color, its traditional acronym and symbol in order of seniority. For coalitions of political parties and independent entities, the attribution is made according to the date of notification of the name chosen.

The Minister responsible for elections immediately informs the prefect or sub-prefect who, upon in turn, informs the interested parties.

The choice of emblems comprising a combination of the three colors of the flag of the Republic: green, gold and red.

Article L.288.-

After the period of forty-eight (48) hours provided for in the first paragraph of article 1.286 and until the date of issue of the order publishing the declarations received, SII appears that a declaration of candidacy has been filed in favor of an ineligible person, the prefect or the sub-prefect must refer the matter to the Court of Appeal of the jurisdiction which rules in the three (03) days of the referral on the admissibility of the application,

If the deadlines mentioned in the first paragraph are not respected, the application must be received,

Article L.289.-

At the latest seventy (70) days before the vote, the prefect or sub-prefect stops and publishes the candidacy declarations received, modified, if necessary, taking into account the provisions of articles L 286 paragraph 2 and L.28E.

Copy of the publication order must be delivered to each representative of the list of Candidates.

Article L.290.-

In the event of contestation of an act of the prefect or sub-prefect taken in application of the Articles 1.285, L-286, L-287 and 1-289, the representatives of the lists of candidates may, within three (03) days following notification of the decision or its publication, appeal to the Court of Appeal of the jurisdiction who Statue in three (03) days following that of re-registration of the request.

Article L.291.-

Between the date of signature of the order of the prefect or sub-prefect publishing the declarations received and the day before the vote at zero o'clock, in the event of death or ineligibility of a candidate, the agent makes without delay, a supplementary declaration of candidacy to the prefect or sub-prefect who receives it if he publishes it by means of poster and ensures its dissemination in all the polling stations ,

This additional declaration can only concern a candidate of the same sex and must be accompanied by the documents provided for in the article ~~L.281~~.

Chapter IV. - Election campaign

Article L.292.-

The campaign for the elections of municipal councilors opens fifteen (15) days before the polling date.

It lasts fourteen (14) days and ends the day before the election at midnight,

Article L. 293.-

The competent Court of Appeal ensures equality between the candidates. Seizure by the EC, NA or by a candidate, it intervenes, if necessary, with the competent authorities to ensure that all measures likely to ensure this equality are taken without delay.

Is any activity comparable to an electoral campaign under the conditions defined by article 1.,61.

Any electoral propaganda on Election Day is also prohibited,

Having received a complaint, the competent Court of Appeal may, if necessary, issue injunctions to the authorities concerned or to the candidate whose attitude is incriminated.

She ensures the regularity of the electoral campaign. He cannot be subject to any appeal.

The poster campaign is governed by the provisions of articles L.60 and L62 as well as the regulatory provisions of the Electoral Council.

The holding of electoral meetings is governed by the provisions of article L65 of this code.

Each candidate can have a propaganda circular printed and sent to voters, before the vote, including one page on both sides measuring 21 x 27 One. This circular is subject to the formality of legal deposit.

Chapter V. - Voting census and proclamation of results

Article L. 294.-

Voters are summoned by decree published in the Official Journal at least fourtwenty-twenty (90) days before the polling date.

Article L.295.-

The counting of votes and the announcement of the results are carried out in accordance with the provisions of article L.260 of this code.

The final results of the municipal elections are the subject of publication in the Official Journal, polling station by polling station by the First President of the Court of Appeal.

This publication is also made on the internet and by any other means of communication,

Chapter VI. - Special provisions relating to the election of municipal councilors of towns

Article L.296.-

Title VI of the Electoral Code is applicable subject to the provisions of this chapter.

To be able to validly present a list of candidates, entities bringing together independent persons must present a list of voters supporting their candidacy. and representing two percent (2%) of the voters registered on the City's electoral lists, representing at least one percent (1%) in half of the City's constituent municipalities. If the number of municipalities is odd, it is increased by one unit to accurately determine the half.

Uri order of the Minister responsible for elections determines the number of voters representing two percent (2%) of the electorate of each City.

Article L.297.

The city council is composed as follows:

fifty-five percent (55%) of the councilors are elected by proportional representation on complete.

forty-five percent (45/0) Y) are appointed from the councilors elected by the scruonmajority in the constituent municipalities of the City.

The head of the list in the Proportional Election who obtains the most seats is elected mayor of the city.

All presented to the proportional vote must be established in accordance with the provisions of article L.266 of the Electoral Code, the files of Applications are submitted, with deposit slip, to the Prefecture.

a decree fixes the number of seats allocated to each Commune for the designation of its councilors to the City's municipal council. Each municipality has, at least, two (02) seats including that of the mayor of the municipality who is by right municipal councilor of the city. Additional seats are allocated based on the population of the municipality. These seats are allocated to municipal councilors elected by majority vote in the order of their registration on the list up to the number of seats available to your municipality on the city's municipal council.

The municipal councilor elected by majority vote and at the same time by vote proportional proportion of the city cannot be part of the list of representatives of its municipality on the municipal council of the city. He must expressly choose between one of the two mandates, before the installation of one or the other council,

Article L.298. for the practical arrangements of the organization of proportional representation for the Municipal City Council, a separate ballot paper is used from the Voting ballot paper intended for elections for the municipal council of La commune.

for this city proportional vote, the city quotient system is applied. to determine this quotient, we divide the total number of votes validly cast by number of city councilors to be elected. As many times this quotient is contained in the number of votes obtained by each list, this one obtains as many elected candidates. The distribution of the remains is done according to the system of the strongest remaining. In the event of a tie, the seat is allocated to the oldest candidate likely to be elected,

The candidate occupying the first rank on the proportional list is elected mayor of the City, if its list Obtains the most votes at the end of the vote. In the end, the seat is allocated to the oldest candidate likely to be mayor.

If a vacancy occurs on the proportional list of city municipal councilors, Priority will be given to the unelected candidate of the same sex placed at the head of the list in which the vacancy occurred. Alternate candidates will then be called upon after the list of unelected candidates has been exhausted.

Chapter VII. - Municipal election disputes

Article L.299.

Any voter or candidate in a municipal election may demand the cancellation of the electoral operations. The local Court of Appa has jurisdiction. Requests must be filed, in duplicate, within five (OS) days following the announcement of the results, at the prefecture or at the registry of the Court of Appeal. It is acknowledged by the

or the chief clerk. When the request is submitted to the prefecture, the prefect transmits it immediately to the chief of the Court of Appeal.

Under penalty of inadmissibility, the request must specify the facts and means alleged.

Sal considers that the conditions and legally prescribed forms have not been met, the prefect can also request the cancellation of the electoral operations. For this purpose, he send a request, in duplicate, to the Minister responsible for elections within eight (8) days following the announcement of the results. The Minister responsible for elections transmits the request to the chief registrar of the Court of Appeal who acknowledges it.

Article L.300.-

The chief registrar communicates a copy of the request to the Minister responsible for elections as well as to the councilors whose election is contested. These have a deadline eight (08) days from the date of receipt of the request, to file a memory in response. It is given act 4th This deposit by chief registrar.

Article L.301..

The Court of Appa rules in first instance within one month from register the request for annulment of the electoral operations at the registry of the Court of Appeal. In the event of a general renewal of municipal councilors, this period is extended to three (03) months.

If the decision ordering proof occurs, the Court of Appeal must rule definitively within one month of this decision.

The time limits set in the first paragraph of this article only begin to run, in the case provided for in article L.302, from the moment the preliminary question has become definitive.

Failure by the Court of Appeal to have ruled within the time limits set above, the complaint is considered rejected. The Court of Appeal is dismissed. The interested party can bring your claim before the Supreme Court within one (01) month from the expiry date of the said deadlines.

Likewise, in the event of rejection, the interested party may appeal to the Supreme Court within the same period from the day of notification of the decision.

Article L.302.-

In case 00 a complaint formulated in this code, implies the preliminary solution question of state, the Court of Appeal refers the parties to appeal before the judges. and the party must provide proof of its efforts within fifteen (15) days. In the absence of this justification, it will be ignored, and the decision of the Court of Appeal must be taken within one month from the expiration of the fortnight's period.

Article L.303.-

The municipal councilors proclaimed elected remain in office until they have been definitively ruled on complaints.

Article L.304.-

In the event of definitive cancellation of the election, the electorate is convened within a period which cannot exceed six (06) months.

TITLE VII. - SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE VOTE OF SENEGALESE ESTABLISHED OR RESIDENT OUTSIDE SENEGAL IN THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND ELECTIONS OF DEPUTIES

First chapter. — Conditions for organizing electoral operations outside the

Article L.305.-

Electoral operations are organized with a view to the presidential election, legislative elections and the referendum, in the countries where Senegalese are established or resident and on whose territory the jurisdiction of a diplomatic representation of Senegal is exercised.

For the purposes of majority voting in legislative elections, outside the is divided into entities called “departments».

The departments outside the country are as follows:

- the North Africa department;
- the West Africa department; - the Central Africa department; -the Southern Africa department; -the Western, Central and Northern Europe department;-the Southern Europe department;
- the Americas-Oceania department;-the Asia•Middle East department.

The number of elite deputies in each department outside the country is fixed by decree taking into account the size of the electorate of each department,

Article L.306.-

On the proposal of the Minister responsible for Elections, in conjunction with the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs and under the supervision of the CENA, a decree establishes, at least twenty-five days before the start of operations for the revision of the electoral lists of the countries concerned after advisory opinion of the political parties also constituted. His transmitted within fifteen (15) days to the CENA and legally constituted political parties. After publication of the applications, any 4th candidate list or any candidate may request a copy.

Whenever, the number of Senegalese registered on the electoral list of the diplomatic or consular representation reaches two hundred (200) the date of closing of the electoral lists, the vote is organized there in the presidential election, the legislative elections and the referendum,

In relation to the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry responsible for elections draws up and publishes a list of jurisdictions where elections are held.

Article L.307.-

The provisions of title one to title trais (03) of this code are applicable to the participation of Senegalese established or residing outside Senegal in the presidential election, in the legislative elections and in the referendum, to the extent that they are not contrary to this Title VII, and to Titles VIII and IX below.

Chapter II. • The electorate

Article L.308.

Senegalese voters must meet the conditions set by articles L.26 and L27 and not being in any of the cases of incapacity defined in articles L.29 and L30.

Article L.309.-

Only those Senegalese who are established or resident in a country included in the jurisdiction of a diplomatic or consular representation where electoral operations are organized, and who are registered on the electoral lists of said diplomatic or consular representation.

Members of the military and paramilitary corps on foreign missions and who escape Senegalese jurisdiction do not participate in the elections,

Chapter III. — Electoral lists

Section one. - Registration conditions on the Electoral Lists

Article L.310.-

No one can refuse registration on the electoral lists:

- i) to a Senegalese citizen enjoying his civil and political rights and conditions set by articles 308 and L 309;
- 2) a Senegalese citizen by naturalization, after the acquisition date of Senegalese nationality through marriage, after the date of expiration of the period of incapacity provided for by article 7 of the nationality code;
- 3) to people who, disqualified from voting following a conviction, benefit from rehabilitation or are subject to an amnesty measure.

Article L.311.-

No one may be registered several times on the same list or on several electoral lists.

Article L.312.-

The electoral lists include:

- I) all voters who have their real domicile in the jurisdiction of the diplomatic or consular representation where the country in which the electoral operations are organized is located; 2)

those who are subject to compulsory residence in civil servant quarters or agent of the State or public establishments or national companies

Article L.313.-

Also registered on the electoral list are Senegalese citizens who, not meeting the conditions of age and residence when the list was formed, will be included on the day of the Election.

Section 2. - Establishment and revision of Electoral lists

Article L.314.-

The electoral lists are permanent. They are subject to an exceptional review, decided by decree, before each national election under the direction of the Head of the Diplomatic or Consular Representation and the presence of political parties legally constitutes.

In the event of a referendum consultation, an exceptional revision may be decided in the same form,

Article L.315.-

The electoral list is drawn up, under the supervision of the CENA, by an administrative commission composed of the head of diplomatic representation at the consular office or his representative acting as president and a representative of each political party legally constituted in Senegal.

The Administrative Commission must include at least three (03) members. It may be subdivided into two or more sub-commissions, each comprising, at least, a president designated by the Head of the diplomatic or consular representation and a representative of each established political party. in Senegal or declaration of party coalition,

In the case where the representatives of parties or coalitions of political parties are less than two (02), these commissions and subcommittees are completed at three (03) members by the head of the diplomatic or consular representation, among the Senegalese agents of the representation or default, among the voters registered on the electoral list of the jurisdiction.

Article L.316.-

The administrative commission must include on the electoral list the information likely to identify the voter.

To prove their identity, the voter produces their ECOWAS biometric identity card. In addition, must prove that he is established or resides abroad by presentation of his consular card, a certificate of work, a rental contract or any other document allowing proof of residence,

Article L.317.-

The administrative commission issues each voter a receipt with the registration number on the electoral list and its date of issue.

Article L.318.-

The electoral lists are deposited with diplomatic representatives Or consular. They are communicated and published under the conditions set by decree.

Section 3. - Control of registrations on the electoral lists

Article L.319.-

Under the conditions established by decree, voters who have been automatically removed, or those whose registration is contested, are summoned by the head of the diplomatic or consular representation.

Notification is made of the decision of ex officio registration concerning them or of the proven challenge to their registration.

They may exercise a voluntary appeal before the Head of diplomatic or consular representation.

The central services of the Ministry responsible for elections and that responsible for Foreign Affairs as well as the general file service, are required to transmit, without delay, to the

Head of the diplomatic or consular representation any information related to the voter registration status of the jurisdiction,

The appeal is made by simple written declaration addressed to the Head of the diplomatic or consular representation by the deregistered person or his representative or by the person who contests 'Inscription on the list

In his capacity as judge of the content, head of the diplomatic or consular representation brings together the commission in office during the review to rule, after reading the report drawn up by one of these members, designated by the head of the diplomatic or consular representation, on simple advance warning to all parties interested. The applicant may be assisted by a woman of his choice regardless of nationality. Subject to the provisions of article L.320, the decision is taken by a majority of votes.

The appeal deadlines are provided for in the decree which organizes the review.

Article L.320.-

Subject to a reasoned decision immediately notified to the interested party, the administrative commission may refuse to follow up on a request. The terms of this refusal are determined by decree,

The appeal against the decisions of the administrative commission is brought before the same commission supplemented if necessary by a lawyer belonging to the diplomatic or consular representation if one exists.

The appeal is made by simple written declaration addressed to the Head of the diplomatic or consular representation by the deregistered person or his representative or by the person who contests registration on the electoral list. The Head of the diplomatic or consular representation convenes the commission which decides, after reading the report drawn up by one of these members designated by the Head of the diplomatic or consular representation, upon simple warning given in advance to interested parties. The applicant may be assisted by a person of his choice based on nationality. The decision is made by a majority of voices.

However, if the request brought before involves the preliminary resolution of a question of status, the commission first refers the parties to appeal before the competent Senegalese judge and sets a reasonable deadline in which the party which lifted the request preliminary question will have to justify. In the event of cancellation of the operations of the administrative commission, appeals are automatically canceled.

The appeal and processing deadlines are provided for in the decree organizing the review.

Article L.324.-

The decision of the administrative commission taken pursuant to articles L-319 or L.320 may be appealed before the Supreme Court within ten (10) days. The rest of the procedure processed in accordance with the provisions of articles L.46 and 47.

Article L.322.-

The electoral lists modified in accordance with the provisions of articles 1.315 to L -316, are preserved in the archives of the diplomatic or consular representation. Any voter, any representative of a legally constituted political party, any representative of a list of candidates, any candidate has the right to receive communication or a copy at his own expense,

The diplomatic or consular authority responsible for preserving the said lists is required to comply with all requests to this effect.

However, copy is free for the CENA representative

Article L.323..

Citizens omitted from the electoral list following a purely material error or removed from these lists without observing the formalities prescribed by this code may contact the Head of the diplomatic or consular representation for the purposes of their registration on the electoral list, within the time limits prescribed by the decree establishing the exceptional revision of electoral registers.

These registration requests are accompanied by the former voter registration of the interested party if applicable OLI of the receipt of registration request cited in article L.317 or any other supporting documents of a nature establish the merits of the request.

Anyone registered on the electoral list, any representative of a legally constituted political party, may request, under the same conditions, the registration or removal of an omitted or unduly registered voter, after the publication of the electoral list; the same right belongs to the Head of the diplomatic or consular representation.

The Head of the diplomatic or consular representation brings together members of the administrative commission defined in Article L. 315. The commission shall decide without delay on these requests after consultation of the electoral list and additional documents transmitted by the file management service,

The decisions of the commission may be subject to free appeal under the conditions set out in article L.320.

The notebooks or the completed registration, modification and cancellation forms by each diplomatic or foreign representation are transmitted by the Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs to the Ministry responsible for Elections. They are the subject of a special file. CENA and political parties legally constituted at a right of review and control over the maintenance of this file.

The methods used to exercise this right of review and control are determined by a decree.

Article L.321.-

Article L.32S.-

When it is found that a voter has requested more than one registration request on one or more electoral lists, only the first request on the rest of the jurisdiction is maintained.

Article L.326.-

The administrative commission may refuse to respond to a request, under subject to the application of the provisions of article L-319.

Office removals take place at the initiative of the Head of the diplomatic or consular representation, or of the service of the general voters' file, each time it is noted that a voter has requested more than once of the application for registration on the electoral list of the jurisdiction.

Section 4. - The of voter

Article L. 327.-

The Voter Card is coupled with the ECOWAS biometric identity card. This serves as a voter card.

In case of request for a duplicate due to alteration or loss of the card biometric identity CEOEAO serving as a voter card, before an instruction center or an administrative commission, it is reissued identically as same validity period and bears the mention duplicate*.

However, a request to modify electoral data can only be made before an Administrative Commission and during the period of revision of the electoral lists.

If the voter declares the loss of his voter card to an administrative commission, the latter establishes a certificate on the basis of which he can request the issuance of a duplicate.

It is created, within each diplomatic or consular representation, a commission responsible for the distribution of voter cards and composed of a representative of the head of the diplomatic or consular representation as president as well as a representative of each political party legally established in Senegal or coalition of gone

The commission be subdivided into two (02) or more sub-committees, each comprising at least one president appointed by the head of the diplomatic or consular representation and a representative of each political party legally constituted in Senegal or declared coalition of parties.

If necessary, the dear of the diplomatic or consular representation can provide transportation for the members of these commissions and sub commissions of their areas of residence at the places selected for the distribution of the cards.

Article L.324.-

Article L.329.-

The commission referred to in the previous article, proceeds to the individual delivery of cards to each voter, against discharge, upon presentation of their biometric identity card ECOWAS and the registration receipt.

Undistributed voter cards are collected at the polling stations. They can be withdrawn until the close of the poll.

The CENA ensures compliance with the rules governing the composition and operation of the Card distribution commission.

After the vote, the distribution of cards not removed is ensured by the Head of the diplomatic mission or consul

Chapter IV. - Electoral operations, census and proclamation of results

Article L.330.-

The vote takes place on the same day as that fixed in Senegal taking into account the time delays

schedules.

Article L.331. II and created a voting center in each diplomatic or consular representation,

a voting center may include one or more polling places which may in turn house several polling stations. If the local situation requires it, the head of the diplomatic or consular representation may create note offices outside the premises of the diplomatic or consular representation either in the same city or in different cities. This creation is obligatory for each 600 registered (Senegalese) voters. If necessary, Senegalese living in the country concerned and registered on the electoral list will be called upon to constitute the offices.

In any case, the head of the diplomatic or consular representation, taking into account local circumstances, duly justified, may propose a modification of the electoral commission.

Article L.332.-

The supervisors and controllers of the CENA ensure the smooth running of all electoral operations from the opening of the polling station to the proclamation and display of the results in the office concerned, in accordance with article L.18 of the first title of this code,

Each list of OLI candidates each candidate has the right to exercise the same control by agents designated for this purpose and provided with special cards issued by the head of the diplomatic or consular representation. The first names, surname, date and place of birth of the representatives as well as their address and their registration number on the electoral list of the jurisdiction are notified by the candidate or his representative or the list of candidates who represent them at least ten (10) days before the ballot reopens. This notification is made to the head of the diplomatic or consular representation or his representative who issues a receipt at least eight (8) days before the vote. The receipt serves as a title and guarantees the rights attached to the status of agent,

The agents have jurisdiction in one or more polling stations. They can freely enter your offices and demand that all their reports be recorded in the minutes. observations and disputes.

Article L.333.-

The complete list of polling stations throughout the country organization of operations, must be definitively decided and published by the head of your diplomatic or consular representation, or his representative, no later than thirty (30) days before the start of the Election.

The head of the diplomatic/consular representation or his representative is required to draw up a list of members of the polling station(s) as well as substitutes.

This list must be validated by the CENA before being published by it twenty (20) days and notified ten (10) days, at least, before the start of the vote:

1) to the representative of the NA and all representatives of candidates or list of candidates;

2) goes to the holders of the electoral list where the members of the polling station are normally registered so that mention is made there. The number of editors considered to be registered on this site is increased accordingly the count of

Each polling station is made up of a president, an assessor, a secretary, designated by the head of the diplomatic or consular representation and a representative per host of candidates or candidates as members. They must be regularly registered on the electoral list of the jurisdiction.

Members of polling stations are authorized to vote in the stations where they sit, upon simple presentation of their voter card.

Journalists on mission and drivers responsible for transporting electoral materials on election day are authorized to vote under the same conditions provided that they have had their mission order endorsed in advance by the diplomatic or consular authorities and by The president of DECEN,A,

Article L.334.-

[lest applies the provisions of article L.73, except those relating to the decree of summons of voters. The head of the diplomatic or consular representation, in view of the decree convening the voters, takes a decision to convene the voters which specifies the opening and closing times of the poll taking into account the number of registered voters and the time differences existing between Senegal and the country where it carries out its mission.

Article L.335.-

The provisions of article 1.,76 are applied. However, the terms stamped with the electoral district stamp are replaced by “stamped with the stamp of the electoral district”.diplomatic or consular representation n.

Article L-336.¶ the provisions of article LE are applied

Article L.337.-

A departmental vote census commission is created for each department outside the country. These commissions Dakar, in a location determined by the First President of the Court of Appeal of Dakar.

Elies are composed and operate in accordance with the provisions of articles L.88 and t-0.142 of this code.

Article L.338.-

At the close of the poll and the end of the counting operations, the president reads out loud the results, which are immediately displayed. Mention of these results is made in the minutes which are backed by the signature of the members of the office,

The results are extracted and entered on a form specially designed for this purpose and intended for the immediate transmission of said results to the departmental commission of census of votes.

All members of the polling station must sign the special form collection of results and 4th report with, if applicable. Observations, complaints and disputes.

Article L.339.-

The CENA controller as well as all members of the polling station must receive a copy of the minutes and the special form for collecting the results of the polling station.

The original of the minutes of the electoral operations and that of the special form of collection of the results, accompanied by the documents which must be annexed thereto, are transmitted by the Head of the diplomatic or consular representation to the president of the Departmental Votes Census Commission by diplomatic pouch, as soon as the results have been proclaimed and displayed.

However, after the proclamation and display of the results, the Head of the Diplomatic or consular representation must immediately transmit the special form collecting the results, by telex, telefax, or email, to the president of the Departmental Vote Census Commission.

by way of derogation from the provisions of article L88, the departmental vote census commission publishes the results no later than twelve (12) p.m. on the Wednesday which follows the election.

Chapter V, — Criminal provisions

Article L.340.-

The provisions of articles L91, L.109, 1,,111 1,,114, L118 and L119 are applicable by the competent States courts.

Article L.341.-

Any person responsible for transmitting the documents indicated in article 1.322 or L.329 or for communicating the results as defined in article L339, who has modified or altered these documents or results, will be punished by imprisonment of six (06) months to two (02) years and subject to the ban on the right to vote and to be eligible for five (05) years at least and ten (10) years at most.

Article L.342.-

Anyone who has received the documents indicated in article L339 or the results communicated by telex, telefax or email to the president of the departmental commission counting the votes, will have modified or altered them, will be punished with the penalties provided for by Section 1.341.

TITLE VIII. - OR REFERENDUM

Article L-343.-

The electorate is convened by decree. He decides by a majority of votes cast.

The text submitted to the referendum is annexed to the decree.

Article L.344.-

The arrangements for organizing the referendum are set by decree.

Article L.345. an exceptional revision of the electoral lists may be organized.

Article L.346.-

Organizations that contribute to the expression of votes, willing to participate ~~aux~~ referendum operations are organized to identify with the current OLII” or with ~~current~~ NO notify it to the administrative authority and declare the identity of their plenipotentiaries at the latest the day before the start of the referendum campaign, in accordance with the procedure described in article L.6B of the Electoral Code.

The terms “candidates”, lists of candidates, “political parties, coalitions of political parties” or “entities bringing together independent people” appearing in ~~le~~ Electoral code are replaced by “representatives of the 0111 current” or “representatives of the NO current”.

Article L.347.-

[I am made available to voter, to the exclusion of all others, two ballot papers vote of different colors, a white vote ballot with black scriptures representing the answer

a black ballot paper with white writing representing the answer

~~NO~~.

Article L.348.-

The list of voters per polling station is given to the national representative of each current and to the CENA in electronic form and in paper version within a time limit set by the decree referred to in article L.344.

TITLE IX.

Article L.349.-

The vote takes place in the country where the diplomatic or consular representation is located and possibly in the countries covered by the same diplomatic or consular representation.

When a diplomatic representation and a consular representation coexist in a country, the electorates are organized by the consular representation. THE head of the latter may dispose, for the purposes of this organization, of the assets and staff of the diplomatic representation under the conditions set by the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs,

Article L.3So. for municipal elections and the election of deputies by departmental ballot, only the procedure provided for in article C36 is applicable.

Article L.351.-

The provisions of Title VII and this Title apply duly account complied with the mandatory rules of law of the country in which the elections are organized.

Article L.352.-

The voter can only appear once in the general file, whether established inside the country or resides abroad. If I request, in accordance with the provisions of articles L.36 and L.325, to appear on the list of a given community, he is automatically removed from the original list and his electoral data from his new identity card ECOWAS biometric modified accordingly.

TITLE X. - PROVISIONS TRANSrT01RFS Fr FWA ES

Article L.353.-

By way of derogation from the provisions of article L.53 and for the purposes of the territorial elections of January 23, 2022, holders of voter cards who have not changed their municipality use them on the day of these elections.

For cardholders whose municipalities have changed, the reissue and distribution will be done without new registration.

Article L.354.-

The elections of the High Councilors of the Territorial Communities scheduled for the end of 2021 are postponed to be held after the territorial elections,

The mandate of the High Councils is maintained until the new Top is installed Council resulting from these elections.

a decree will set the date.

Article L.355.-

All previous and contrary provisions are repealed, in particular law 2017-12 of January 18, 2017, amended on the Electoral Code,

This law shall be executed as the law of the State.

REGULATORY PART

TITLE ONE

PROVISIONS COMMON TO THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE DEPUTIES, SENIORS,

TITRE II

ADVISORS, ADVISORS DEPARTMENTAL AND MUNICIPAL— SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE ELECTIONS OF DEPUTIES-

TITLE III

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE ELECTION SENIOR ADVISORS—

TITLE IV

PROVISIONS *ECIA THE CONCERNING THE ELECTIONS OF DEPARTMENTAL ADVISORS AND MUNICIPAL

TITLE V

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PARTICIPATION ESTABLISHED SENEGALESE OR RESIDENT OUTSIDE SENEGAL A THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND ELECTIONS OF THE DEPUTIES

TITLE ONE

PROVISIONS COMMON TO THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND ELECTIONS OF DEPUTIES, HIGH COUNCILORS, DEPARTMENTAL AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILORS

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER

FROM THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OR
ELECTORAL PROCESS

SECTION I

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

Article R first. -

The central services of the Ministry responsible for Elections ensure the implementation of its prerogatives in electoral matters.

Article R.2.-

Under the authority of the Minister responsible for Elections, they prepare and organize national and local elections as well as referendums. As such, as ensures in particular:

1. the establishment, revision of electoral lists and maintenance of electoral files;
2. studies and development of applications relating to the general file of voters,
- 3 the centralization and processing of information relating to the general voters file;
- 4, design, production, installation and preservation of documents and electoral archives:
5. the organization and monitoring of the distribution of voter cards;
6. ordering and monitoring the conditions for printing ballot papers;
7. the implementation and control, in liaison with the administrative authorities, of the principles applicable to electoral propaganda; support for security services with regard to security devices applicable during voting operations;
9. training relating to the electoral process for administrative officials, electoral agents, judicial authorities and elected officials;
10. civic awareness and information campaigns;
11. management of % electoral card;
12. the adaptation of IT tools to electoral needs;
13. analysis of electoral votes;
14. the dissemination of technical information relating to elections, particularly that which concerns the implementation of the electoral process and various statistics;
15. "support to judicial authorities in the exercise of their missions under the Electoral Code,

The prerogatives concerning the administrative districts are implemented in relation with the administrative authorities

Article R.3..

For the purposes of preparing and organizing electoral and referendum operations, the Minister responsible for Elections relies on the security and defense forces, in consultation with their supervisory Ministry.

SECTION 2

THE AUTONOMOUS NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION

Article R. 4.-

Before taking office, the members of the CENA take the following oath before the Constitutional Council: “I swear to accomplish my mission with impartiality, not to let myself be influenced either by present or future personal interest, nor by pressure from any sort. In my assessment, I will only have the law, Justice and equity as guides. I commit to the reserve obligation and have secret deliberations, even after the cessation of my activities”.

Item RS-

In the event of termination or resignation of a member of the CENA under the conditions provided for in Article L.9 of this code, provision is made, by decree, for his replacement by a person belonging to the Institution, at the association or organization from which he came.

Article R.6.-

The members of CENA receive, during their mandate, compensation monthly payments whose amounts are fixed by decree.

The mission expenses paid to them, in case of need, correspond to those which are in force at the state level.

The Secretary General of the CENA receives a monthly allowance, the amount of which is fixed by decree. The rate of its mission expenses is the same as that of members of the CERA

Article R.7.-

Lake. ENA can only validly deliberate in the presence of at least nine (9) of its members.

CENA decisions taken by consensus Or, failing that, by secret ballot by a two-thirds majority of the members present. If this condition is not met, a third vote is taken and the decision is this time taken by simple majority. In the event of a tie, that of the president has the casting vote.

Article R.8.

The controllers and supervisors of the CENA are chosen from among the civil servants and public of the hierarchies A, g or assimilated in activity or retired, or among the private sector agents of equivalent level. Failing this, they are chosen from among your citizens who know how to read and write in the official language.

Article R.9.-

The CENA is supported in its task of supervision and control by divisions at the department level and outside the national territory.

The branches of the CENA Are set up from the start of electoral or referendum operations or for any other missions deemed useful by the CE NA

To monitor the activity of the dismemberments, each member of CENA has under its authority the management of territorial entities according to the conditions and modalities determined by the General Assembly of the EC, NA

The mandate of the branches takes effect as soon as the operations or missions for which Ns were instituted are coming to an end.

Article R.lo.-

At the level of each Department and for all electoral and referendum operations, the CENA is represented by an "Autonomous Departmental Electoral Commission (CEDA). This includes five (05) members appointed by the president of the CENA from among the independent personalities of the department, of Senegalese nationality, known for their moral integrity, their intellectual honesty, their neutrality and their impartiality after approval of the General Assembly

Article R.11.

At each Embassy or Senegal located in a country where the nationals of Senegal have the required number to participate in the elections, you are represented by a delegation comprising:

1. a President appointed by the President of the CENA from among the members of the colony;
2. two other members of the colony by the president after consultation with the nationals;
3. an agent of the Embassy or Consulate acting as Secretary General.

The appointment of members of the External Delegations of the Autonomous National Electoral Commission (CENA) is made by the president of the CENA, after approval of the General Assembly of CENA and investigation into their moral integrity their intellectual honesty, neutrality and impartiality,

The CENA exercises the functions of control and supervision of electoral and referendum operations and elections on behalf of and under the authority of the CENA

Article R.12.-

In the event of a prejudicial impediment to the control and supervision missions of electoral or referendum operations or duly noted resignation, the members of the branches of the CENA are replaced, upon decision of the President of the CENA. CENA. and after deliberation of the "General Assembly of the CENA

Article R. 13.-

The members of the CENA, and of the DECENA receive, during their mandate, monthly allowances, the amounts of which are fixed by decree.

Article R.14.-

Before taking office, members of CEDAs and DECENAs as well as their controllers and supervisors take an oath, in the provided for in article RA:

- I. before the district court of the jurisdiction,'
- 2, cw before the Ct', head of diplomatic or consular mission.

Article R.15.-

The Secretary General of CENA, the Secretaries General of the branches, the staff and experts are subject to an obligation of reserve and discretion.

SECTION 3

ELECTION OBSERVATION

Article R.16.-

The government of Senegal may invite national or international, governmental or non-governmental organizations to observe the presidential election, legislative elections, departmental and municipal elections and referendums,

Every organization of the whole is organized, just as every individual is organized by the electoral process may also request accreditation to observe elections both within the country and abroad,

Article R.17.-

Any electoral observation mission that wishes to be accredited must present the following documents:

- t. a request addressed to the Minister responsible for elections or to the Minister responsible for
Foreign Affairs for the vote of Senegalese Abroad;
- 2 an official act of recognition in original or certified conformity;
3. the complete identity and identity of the observers.

For international observers*, in addition to previous documents and for each observer, it is necessary:

- 1.a photocopy of the passport: identification number etc. including the entry stamp into the national territory;
- 2.a mission order for each observer issued by the structure or organization sending it;
3. a photocopy of the return plane ticket, if applicable;
- 4.the nationals of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) who use land routes must present a photocopy identity document and a mission order endorsed upon entry by the national serviceborder police;
5. insurance for health care or repatriation of the body in the event of the deceased ;
6. the justification of sufficient resources to cover the stay and activities of the observation mission.

The complete file must be submitted or sent to the Ministry responsible for Elections directly or by 'e cana' from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs no later than fifteen (15) days before election day.

Files submitted beyond this deadline

g0DEUECTRN202a :
declare inadmissible,

Article R. 18.-

It is created on the eve of each election, a commission responsible for reception and requests for accreditation of electoral observation missions. It sits four (04) months before and one (Ut) month after the election.

She receives and examines all the documents in the accreditation request.

She prepares the invitation letters and accreditation titles, which are submitted for signature to the Minister responsible for Elections.

It also issues invitation letters, accreditation documents as well as individual badges.

Upon reasoned request, national observers may receive their accreditations three (3) months before the election.

The accreditation of Observers is the responsibility of discretion of the electoral administration.

Article R.19.-

The commission is composed as follows

1. Three (03) representatives of the Ministry responsible for Elections;
- 2_ One (01) representative of the Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs,
3. Three (03) representatives of the Autonomous National Electoral Commission (CENA).

It is chaired by a representative of the Minister responsible for Elections,

Article R.20.-

an order from the Minister responsible for Elections determines the terms of organization and operation of the commission provided for by article R. 18 of this code.

Article R.21.-

Observation missions are entitled in particular to:

1. accreditation titles and identification badges;
2. access to electoral legislation and electoral documents;
3. access to electoral information;
- 4 to access to actors in the electoral process;
- 5, access to centers, places and polling stations; 6 insight into the operations of the electoral process throughout the territory

Concerning the Vote Counting Commissions, observation missions must first require the approval of the president of the National Commission.

Census of votes:

7 to assistance in matters in case of need

Article R-22.-

The Government can Sign with certain missions to observe a protocol All right.
In any case, the observer must, for information only:

1. respect the sovereignty and national legislation of the country;
2. be neutral and impartial;
3. avoid any interference or commit an act likely to harm or harm the electoral process or electoral actors, especially the electoral administration. He may, however, bring to the attention of the members of the electoral administration or electoral agents, certain findings of irregularities which can be corrected quickly while avoiding giving the impression that these are instructions or instructions. contradict the decisions of electoral officials;
4. Refrain from making personal or premature comments in public or private;
- 5, refrain from wearing or displaying applied symbols, colors or banners to a candidate or list of candidates;
6. disclose his identity to the competent authorities upon request;
7. Bring the identification documents prescribed by the Government, i.e. the accreditation title or badge;
8. carry out its duties with discretion, without disrupting or obstructing the electoral process, voting procedures or vote counting;
9. refrain from making injunctions to the electoral administration or making tendentious remarks;
10. refrain from requesting material or financial assistance from the State of Sénégal or its dismemberments.

Article R.23.-

The electoral observation mission must make a declaration of arrival, state the purpose and duration of the mission and communicate its address, once on the territory national.

After the election, it must produce a final report, transmitted to the Ministry responsible for Elections and to the CENA, at the latest within (03) three months following the election.

The electoral observation mission which does not respect these obligations is not authorized to reapply for accreditation.

Article R.24r

In the event of violation of the electoral law, sanctions fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Senegalese institutions.

The Government may, at any time, withdraw accreditation either provisionally or definitively, in the event of failure to comply with the Obligations relating to electoral observation.

If it is a foreign observation mission or a foreign observer, after definitive withdrawal, expulsion is immediate.

SECTION 4

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article R.25.-

In this code, the Powers conferred on Prefects and Sub-Prefects concern:

1. the departments the Prefects,
2. Common areas for prefects and sub-prefects.

Article R.26.-

When the first or last day of the deadlines prescribed in this code is a Sunday or a public or non-working holiday, the deadline expires on the first following working day except for the submission of candidacies for list elections.

All prescribed deadlines are clear deadlines.

FIRST CHAPTER

THE ELECTORATE

Article R.27.-

The military, paramilitary and other civil servants referred to in article L.29 mean:

1. personnel of the National Army; Gendarmerie personnel; personnel from the
3. National Fire Brigade; police force personnel; Prison Service staff from
4. the Customs Administration; water, forestry, hunting and conservation
5. personnel ;
6. g. National Parks staff; paramilitary personnel from the Directorate of
7. Public Health; concerned, recruits and students in training in one of the mentioned corps

CHAPTER 11

ELECTORAL LISTS

SECTION 1

ESTABLISHMENT AND REVISION OF ELECTORAL LISTS

Article R.28.

The electoral lists are permanent. They are updated regularly according to of two orders: a so-called ordinary revision takes place except in cases of force majeure or exceptional revision in perspective, each year from February 1 to July 31 in accordance with the provisions of this code, in particular its articles R.32, R.39, RAO and RAI,

Article R.30.-

In the municipalities, the commissions operate from eight (08) to eighteen (18) hours.

However, their schedules can be adapted to circumstances.

If circumstances require, fixed commissions may be transformed into traveling commissions by order of the competent administrative authority.

Article R.3i.-

Each president of an administrative commission is given a register signed and initialed by the competent administrative authority and on which the following are mentioned. operations carried out by the commission.

This register is kept available to the voters and parties or coalitions of political parties.

Article R. 3X-

From February 1 to July 10 of each year, on the national territory, the administrative commission provided for in article L 37 receives the requests for registration, modification, change of status and deletion presented to it, in notebooks dedicated to each category of operation or on specific forms designed for this purpose.

The change of status concerns the civilian voter becoming military or paramilitary or vice versa.

To prove their attachment to the local authority, if the home address or place of birth which appears on the national identity card is not in the electoral district, the voter must produce a certificate of residence. If there is a failure in the issuance of the residence certificate forty-eight (48) hours after the request, the Administrative Authority shall provide for it on the basis of a report from the territorially competent Police or Gendarmerie service.

In the absence of a residence certificate, the voter must present either a water or electricity telephone bill or a tax receipt.

The invoice or tax receipt must be drawn up and dated at least six (06) months ago. »

The operations described in Article L.36 and which concern the registration of Senegalese nationals from abroad are only carried out pending an exceptional review held at [stranger.

Article R. 33.-

The commission adds, to the electoral list, the persons:

1. that it recognizes having the qualities required by law to be managers in the Municipality;
 2. who will have acquired the age and residence conditions before the final closing of the electoral list;
- , which she acknowledges having been unduly omitted.

The commission removes, from the electoral list, the voters •

Article R.34.-

1. deceased;² whose removal has been ordered by the competent authority or who have lost the qualities required by law,
3. she recognizes having improperly registered, although their registration has not been attacked.

Article R.35.-

The commission makes all necessary modifications to the list due to changes in status, electoral constituency, home address of the voter or errors noted in the first name, last name, filiation, profession or domicile.

Article R.36.-

The registrations, modifications, change of status and deletions provided for in articles R.33, R.3q and R35 are carried out on booklets or forms prepared and made available by the Ministry responsible for Elections. The notebooks as well as the sheets they contain are numbered, the same applies to the forms which, in addition, can carry a bar code,

The notebooks or forms, once completed by the administrative commissions, are endorsed by the Prefect or the Sub-prefect, the president of the said commission and the controller of the CENA, before transmission to the central services, responsible for managing the general file of voters, for exploitation. This transmission is made during and at the end of the review by the administrative authority following a slip which bears the numbers of the fully completed notebooks or forms.

Article R.37.-

Registration of members of military and paramilitary bodies on the lists electoral is carried out on the basis of the same notebooks or forms as those of citizens

The status of private or paramilitary voter is indicated on the page of the notebook or On the form.

The certificate provided for in Article L.40 is issued, for each body, by the competent authority.

At the end of the operations to revise the electoral lists, under the supervision and the control of the CENA, the President of the commission hands over to the Prefect or Sub-Prefect:

1. Fully or partially completed notebooks or forms in each category of operation indicating: of their numbers, the numbers of the first and last sheets included, if it is a notebook.

Article R.30.-

2. Unfilled Carnets or forms in each operation, with indication of their numbers; numbers of first and last sheets included, if it is a notebook.
3. The register of operations signed by all members of the administrative commission and including, where applicable, mention of all the observations of the members of the commission.

Article R.39e

The commission's decisions are taken at the time of the application for registration, modification, change of status or registration, in the presence of the applicant.

When the commission refuses to register a voter, this decision is immediately notified to it. [I am issued with a reasoned rejection notice. The interested party is informed that he has the possibility of the said decision in application of Article LO

When the commission automatically removes a voter for causes other than death, gu when it takes a decision with regard to a registration which has been contested before it, a reason for the cancellation of the Office is issued, intended for the registered voter, on July 10 at the latest.

LaThe list of automatically removed voters is kept at the prefecture or sub-prefecture.

It can be consulted by any voter in the municipality,

Article R.40.-

The President of the Instance Court seized under articles L.43 and L.44, notifies his decision, within two (02) days Or at the latest on July 27, the interested party, Prefects OR Sub-prefects.

RAI article. -

The Prefect or Sub-Prefect transmits the decisions of the president of the District Court to the Administrative Commission. Or July 28 to 31, it modifies or draws up, accordingly, the registration, modification, change of status or radiation.

Article

R.42r

Booklets or forms for registration, modification, change of Status and deletion are transmitted promptly by the Prefects and Sub-Prefects to the central services responsible for the general file,

Article R-43.-

In view of the books or forms for registration, modification, change of status and deletion, the Ministry responsible for Elections will update the general voter file by the central services.

The central services cross-check the lists to ensure that no can appear only once in the general voters' file,

During data processing, the *Central Vices may reject requests.
However, these rejections are justified. a list of these reasons are established.

once the treatment is completed, all movements, accompanied lists of rejections as well as the reasons are filed in the prefectures and sub-prefectures, within two (02) months following the closure of the revision operations.

In addition, copies of these lists are transmitted;

- I. at the departmental council secretariat;
2. to the secretariat of the town hall concerned for cities and municipalities.

Provisional lists transmitted in paper or electronic and/or electronic format by

The prefects and sub-prefects, presidents of the departmental council and the mayors draw up a report of receipt of movements and rejections accompanied by reasons. This document is displayed on the official announcement boards of prefectures, sub-prefectures, departmental hotels and town halls. This formality constitutes publication of the electoral list,

The period of twenty (20) days provided for by article L -45 paragraph 2 begins Running at Count from the day following the day of posting of the report of receipt of the electoral lists,

The lists held by the Authorities indicated in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this article are available to voters who can consult them.

In application of articles L.40 and L.4t, any voter who is the subject of automatic removal has a period of five (S) days from the written notification to enter the president

Article

of the competent court by simple declaration to the registry. The latter has ten (10) days to rule.

The decision is notified within two (2) days to the interested party, the prefect and the deputy.

R.44r

At the end of the revision of the electoral lists the Minister in charge of Elections transmits, to each local authority, through the administrative authorities, the list of all movements undergone by the electoral list of the said community.

In application of paragraphs 3 of articles 1-243 and L.278 of the Electoral Code, to determine the number of voters Supporting the candidacy of an entity bringing together independent persons, the Minister responsible for elections is taken from the closing of the contentious period of the publication of the provisional lists of movements of Larevision. The calculations are carried out on the basis of the electoral file as it stands on this date.

The list of voters supporting the candidacy of an entity bringing together independent persons must include the following sections: first and last name, date and place of birth, voter card number, electoral registration, national identification number and signature. It is filed in paper and electronic format.

The control carried out by the competent administrative authorities concerns the number of pimps required and the status of voters in the electoral district.

At the end of the revision operations, the Minister responsible for Elections finalizes and publishes the final list of voters by any available means of communication. A copy of this list is sent to the CENA

The updated electoral map is the result of an exceptional revision published at least thirty (30) days before the election for which it was established.

SECTION 2

CONTROL OF ENTRY ON THE ELECTORAL LISTS

Article R.45.-

When a voter has died, his name is removed from the electoral list. Any voter in the electoral district has the right to demand their removal. A sheet of radiation control is transmitted to the Minister Responsible for Elections.

If the deceased person is not registered on the electoral list of the place of his death, the Governor, the Prefect or the Sub-prefect transmits the death certificate to the place of registration, where it is known, and a control form to the Minister Responsible for Elections.

In both cases, the radiation control form is also sent to the CENA

Article R46.-

Any voter who, in application of article L.47, receives an electoral list must undertake in advance and in writing not to make commercial use of it.

SECTION 3

VOTERS' CARDS

Article R.47.-

The given

- voter's card is valid for the identity of, legislative, parliamentary and municipal elections.

The role and nature of the electricity cards set out in decree nC2016-15% of September 29, 2016 implementing law n°20160 of March 14, 2016 establishing a bio-neutral ECOWAS identity card.

Article 48

The competent administrative authorities put in place the commissions in charge of the distribution of voters' cards according to article L54. They inform the parties, coalitions of political parties or independent entities of functioning modalities, in order to represent them.

Article R.49.-

The distribution of voters' cards is permanent

The distribution is ensured, during the revision periods of the electoral lists by the administrative commission instituted to this effect, under the supervision of the CENA.

During the revision period and during the 45 days before the potential presidential, legislative and departmental or municipal elections, by administrative commissions, under the supervision of the CENA.

In the event of an anticipated election or the organization of a referendum, an order from the Minister responsible for Elections determines the conditions for setting up the commissions administrative distribution.

The distribution of voter cards continues until the polling point.

From the day after the election until the opening of the next revision of the electoral lists, just like the period which separates two (02) elections, the distribution is ensured by the prefect or sub-prefect. The CENA and the local electoral committee are required to be informed.”

Article R.50-

During the revision periods and during the 45 days preceding the election, the chairman of the ECOWAS card distribution commission makes identity ensures the conservation and custody of said cards, under the supervision and control of the CENA-

Outside of these periods, the agent of the Prefecture or the Sub-prefecture responsible to your distribution reports, precisely, on the progress of the distribution to the authority which appointed him and any incident affecting the process is brought to his attention, without delay. In any event, the CENA and the electoral committee h3cal are always required to be informed of the situation.

Whatever the period considered, the cards distributed are always the responsibility of the president of the commission or of the agent assigned to the distribution,

The prefect or sub-prefect must ensure that the chosen place of custody is secure. In this

Indeed, the presiding officer or the agent is required, at the end of each distribution day, to inform the competent administrative authority of the appropriate measures taken on this subject, it being up to the latter to assess their relevance and reliability. »

At the end of each distribution, the prefect, the Sub-prefect or the president and the members of each commission a report of the operations, approved by the CENA. The C_EN.A, the prefect or the sub-prefect as well as each member of the commission receive a copy of the minutes. ,

This report, the undistributed cards, the voter registration list as well as the register of operations in which mentions of possible disputes appear constitute the transfer of activities file for the purposes of the permanence of distribution.

Article R.52.-

The State makes available to the administrative commissions for the revision of electoral lists and the distribution of voter cards the material means necessary to their good operation.

CHAPTER 111

ELECTION PROPAGANDA

Article R.53.-

Posters with an electoral purpose or character and which include a combination of the colors green, gold and red are prohibited.

Electoral propaganda is prohibited inside and in the immediate vicinity of barracks, services and generally in all places where members of the military and paramilitary bodies gather.

Members of these bodies are also prohibited from participating in any way to any form of electoral propaganda, under penalty of disciplinary sanctions.

Article R. 54.'

The maximum number of places reserved for each candidate list of candidates for "electoral display" is set at:

- I. Five (05) in electoral districts with fewer than two thousand five hundred (2,500) registered voters;
2. Seven (07) in electoral districts with at least two thousand five hundred registered voters with additional location per group of five thousand {5,000} additional voters.

Article R.55.

Requests for locations sent by party representatives or coalitions of political parties to the prefect to the sub-prefect as the case may be. They are recorded and transmitted to the competent mayor. Locations are allocated in the order of registration of applications no later than the opening of the electoral campaign.

Article R.S6.-

Each candidate or list of candidates can have affixed during the campaign electoral, On the locations assigned to it:

1. two posters measuring 56 x 90 cm intended to publicize its program;
2. two posters measuring 28 x 45 intended to announce electoral propaganda meetings.

These posters do not not subject to legal deposit formality.

CHAPTER rv
FROM VOTING BALLOTS

Article R.57.-

It is printed, for each candidate in the presidential election, for each round of ballot, and for all lists of candidates for list elections, a number of ballot papers at least equal to the number of registered voters increased by twenty (20) percent, at most.

However, if certain circumstances require it (loss, destruction, alteration between others), an additional draw can be made after informing the CENA.

Article R.S8.-

Ballots must be printed in the determined color in accordance with the provisions of articles L. 120, LI73, L 245, and R.87.

The ballots have the following formats;

1. for the presidential election 90 mm x 110 mm
2. for legislative elections 210 mm x 297 mm
3. for the election of high advisors ISO mm x 210 mm
4. for departmental elections 210 mm x 297 mm
5. for municipal elections 210 mm x 297 mm

[ts must not as the following indications:

1. for the presidential election, the date and Subject of the election, the name of the party politics of the coalition of political parties or the entity bringing together independent people, first names, last name and profession of the candidate and possibly the symbol and acronym chosen;
2. for the legislative elections, the date and subject of the election, the name of the political party of the coalition of political parties or of the entity bringing together independent people, the first names, last name and profession of all the candidates incumbents and alternates presenting themselves in departments or at the national level and, possibly, the acronym, symbol and title;
3. for the notice of senior advisors, the date and purpose of the election, the name of the political party, of the coalition of political parties or of links bringing together dependent persons, the first names, surname and profession of all full and alternate candidates presenting themselves in departments and, possibly, the acronym, symbol and title chosen;
4. for departmental and municipal elections, the date and subject of the name of the department of the city or commune, the name of the political party of the coalition of political parties or the entity bringing together independent people, the first names, name and profession of the candidates and possibly, the acronym, symbol and title chosen.

However, for presidential and legislative elections, each ballot also bears, on the front, in the format commonly used on identity cards, the effigy of the candidate or the candidate occupying the first rank of his national list. The photograph to be used is provided in the format thus specified by the candidates in three:

(03) copies at the same time as the declaration of candidacy.

The proof, duly established and endorsed by the candidate or the agent of the candidate or the candidates, is signed by the Minister responsible for Elections, after verification of conformity with the list of candidates already published.

a copy of the proof is sent to the CENA The procedure describing the technical organization of printing the ballot papers will be determined by order of the Minister responsible for Elections,

The price of the ballot and electoral documents is determined after consultation with a commission made up of the selected printers, the representative of the Minister of Finance and the representative of the Minister responsible for elections.

CHAPTER V

Article R.59.-

The ballot opens at eight (08) a.m. and closes the same day at eighteen (18)

However, to facilitate voters in exercising their right to vote, the governor, the prefect or the sub-prefect may issue an order to delay the closing time of the poll in the whole or part of the electoral constituency.

This decree is posted immediately upon return of the polling stations concerned.

Article R.60.-

Members of the military and paramilitary bodies vote on the same day and in the same stations as civilian voters.

Voting can be done in civilian clothes or in uniform,

Security agents responsible for monitoring polling places and regularly registered on the electoral lists are authorized to vote in one of the polling stations for which they are responsible. security upon presentation of the identification documents provided for in article L.78 of the electoral code as well as a special mission order issued by the Ministry responsible for Elections duly endorsed by the Head of department as well as by the administrative authority and the dismemberment of the EC. NA of the place of destination.

The mission order is annexed, after the vote, to the minutes of operations and mention is made of it. must include references from the voter registration certificate or be accompanied by a photocopy thereof.

Their first names, name, date and place of birth, as well as their number on the lists. electoral, "indication of the place and the polling station where they are regularly registered must be added to the payroll lists and mentioned in the office minutes so that they are removed from the list of circumscriptions for counting of

Article R.61.-

The first names, surnames, status of members of the polling stations and d. their substitutes The persons covered by article L.70 are notified no later than fifteen (15) days before the date of the election, by the Prefect or Sub-Prefect.

Article R.62.-

The CENA supervisors provided for by article L19 of title one of the electoral code, carry out all useful controls and verifications. They sit in the polling station where

they are designated and may require the recording of all observations in the minutes* before their transmission.

The presidents of the polling stations are required to provide the supervisors of the CENA all the information and to communicate to them all the documents necessary to the exercise of this mission.

Article R.63.-

The plenipotentiary of the candidate or list of candidates to the authorities competent administrative authorities, provided for by article L68, is authorized to exercise control in all the polling stations of the administrative district concerned, after presentation of his plenipotentiary card,

The agent of each candidate or list of candidates provided for by "article L.71 is authorized to exercise control in several polling stations, after presentation of his agent card.

Candidates for the presidential election and their representatives have access to all polling stations in the national territory.

Candidates for legislative elections and their substitutes have access to all polling stations in the electoral district in they present themselves,

Candidates for the election of high councilors and their substitutes have access to all the polling stations in the electoral district in which they are located.

Candidates for departmental elections and their substitutes have access to all the polling stations of the department in which they present themselves.

Candidates for municipal elections and their substitutes have access to all polling stations* in the municipality in which they are running.

«Article R.64.-

All discussions and all deliberations of the pollsters are prohibited inside the polling station.

« RSS article.-

The president of the polling station has sole control over the assembly of voters. No armed force can without authorization to be placed in the voting room or in the immediate vicinity of this one.

The civil and military authorities are required to submit their requisitions.

Article R. 66.-

a requisition ordered by the president of the polling station cannot be intended to prevent candidates or delegates from exercising control of operations electoral.

In the event of unrest or disruption justifying the expulsion of the agent, a substitute agent replaces him.

Under no circumstances will voting operations be interrupted.

The civil or military authority which carried out an expulsion, at the request of the president of the polling station, must, as soon as possible and by any appropriate means, address the Public Prosecutor, the CE.NA, the Governor, to the Prefect or Sub-Prefect, an account of his mission.

Article R.67.-

No Vote may be received after the closing declaration.

However, a voter who has entered the voting room before the poll closes may vote.

Item Ra-

No one can be admitted to vote, is not registered on an electoral list,

Article R.69.-

Before being admitted to vote, the voter must present to the voting president his ECOWAS biometric identity card serving as a voter card.

The president announces out loud the identity of the voter, and verifies that he is indeed the holder of the ballot. The other members of the polling station are associated, on their request, with this verification which must also relate to the r,d'ébile mark proving that the voter has already voted.

Article R70.-

The vote takes place under regulatory envelopes provided by the State. These envelopes are opaque and not gummed.

Subject to the provisions of article L76, all envelopes used in during the same ballot must be of a uniform type and bear the following information:

- 1- Republic of Senegal
- 2• And depending on the case: "Presidential election Legislative elections "Election of senior advisors Departmental elections "City and city election "Municipal elections P.

For each election, the Minister responsible for Elections Executes the format and colorenvelopes,

Article R.71.

After the vote of each voter, the voting list is stamped with the stamp 'AVOTE' and a stamp bearing the date of the Election.

Article R.72.-

Immediately after the end of the counting, the report of the electoral operations is drawn up by the secretary, in the voting room, in the presence of the members of the polling station.

All observations and complaints made by members of the polling station, delegates of the Dakar Court of Appeal, supervisors and controllers of the CENA or the voters are mentioned in the minutes by the secretary of the polling station. candidates, as well as the reasoned

decisions taken by the office on the various incidents which may have occurred during the operations.

The minutes are signed by all members of the office. In the event of a member's refusal to sign, the statement and, possibly, the reasons given in support of this refusal are entered in the report. A copy is given to the members of the polling station and to the controllers of the CENA

If the minutes are not signed by one or more members of the office, this circumstance alone does not in itself entail the nullity of the said minutes; it simply constitutes one of the elements of which the competent body for the counting of votes, must take into account to assess the sincerity of the results appearing in the said process-

In the event of destruction, substitution, loss, theft or doubt as to the authenticity of the report, the copies presented by two thirds of the representatives of the candidates or list of candidates will be authentic in the same way as that of the delegates of your C,ENA

Article R. 73.-

The following posters are posted _____ of each polling station, on the day of

a poster indicating the polling station number; poster of the a
decree comprising the electorate ; a poster indicating the list of
Candidates;

- a poster containing the texts of articles L.27 L.38, LAO, 1-74 to L.88 and L.102 of the present; a poster showing voting techniques;
- a poster with signs for PWDs (the deaf and dumb) and recalling priority access for voters with motor disabilities.

CHAPTER VR CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article R-74.-

Any agent of a public electivity who will have engaged in the exercise of his functions to acts of electoral propaganda will be punished with a fine of 5,000 to 20.000 F CFA,

Article R.75.-

A printer who violates the provisions of article R.53 will be punished with a fine of 5,000 F CFA per poster printed.

TITLE 11
SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE ELECTION
OF
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND ELECTIONS OF
DEPUTIES
FIRST CHAPTER
DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY

Article 76

(Decree

JORS 766, of 1st september 2023)

The declarations of candidacy provided for in articles L.120 and L. 173 are established according to the models set by order of the minister responsible for elections. They must be typed.

Any candidacy for the presidential election is subject to sponsorship by a list of voters from the general file or elected officials (deputies, presidents of departmental councils and mayors) according to a percentage determined by law. For sponsorship by a list of voters, the percentage range is determined in article L120 of the Electoral Code, Concerning the heads of territorial executives, all required regardless of their geographical origin.

Any candidacy for the legislative elections is subject to sponsorship by a list of voters from the general file according to a percentage whose range is determined in article L. 149 of this code,

The identities of the national coordinator and regional delegates, cited in article L.57 of the Electoral Code, are notified to the minister responsible for elections before the start of collection operations. For the presidential election, the minister responsible for elections bring this information to the attention of the Constitutional Council as soon as the period for submitting candidacy files opens.

The number of voters representing these percentages is determined according to the state of the general file at the time of publication of the order setting the amount of the deposit in view of the upcoming election.

an order from the minister responsible for elections sets the number of voters and elected officials representing these percentages one hundred and fifty (150) days at the latest before the election.

The date of this decree marks the starting point for collecting sponsorships.

The control and verifications on the sponsorship lists are carried out from the submission, according to the Order of passage resulting from the draw and under the

conditions set by the structure responsible for receiving candidacy declaration files. This order is maintained throughout the electoral process.

For the legislative elections an order from the minister responsible for elections will determine these conditions.

The regularization authorized to the agent, who does not reach the minimum required due to sponsorships due to the presence of sponsors on more than one, is only possible once and only once.

The sponsorship lists are conditioned by region and in batches of five hundred (500) sheets. Sponsorships collected abroad are presented by department in accordance with article R. 146 of the Electoral Code, under the same conditions.

The information collected from voters on the collection forms must be reserved exclusively for sponsoring an application. Any contrary use or misappropriation of an object tending to harm other candidates or lists of candidates, for whatever reason, will be punished in accordance with the provisions of article 75 of loi n°2008-12 of January 25 relating to the protection of data of personal character.

Sponsorship voluntarily granted to a candidate is irrevocable.

Any sponsor whose personal data appears on a list so fraudulent may require the owners of the list to be deleted. However, the request for deletion can only be exercised before submission of the sponsorship list to the structure responsible for receiving application declaration files.

The information collected relates, exclusively and strictly, only to the data listed in article L57 of the Electoral Code.

Article R.77.

The declaration that candidates must provide under the terms of article L 170 is established according to the model established by order of the Minister Responsible for Elections.

The declaration must be signed by the candidates.

Article R. 78.-

The said Station that the candidate must provide under the terms of articles 16 and L 170, is established according to the models established by order of the Minister Responsible for Elections.

CHAPTER II

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Article R.79.-

At the usual places of official posting and in particular the entrance to governances, prefectures, sub-prefectures, departmental hotels, town halls and premises in which there are commissions for the distribution of ejector cards, the authority competent administrative authority must put up posters during the electoral period following;

1. text of the decree commuting the voters;
2. order establishing the list of commissions for the distribution of voter cards;

3. extract from the order of the Minister in charge of Elections provided for by article L.66 establishing the list of polling stations located in the constituency.

CHAPTER 111

ELECTORAL PROPAGANDA Article R.80.

(Décret n°2023-1935

'661 du 21 septembre 2023'

from 19 2023, JORS

The order of the minister responsible for elections provided for in articles L, 17S, L247 and L282 is taken after the advisory opinion of a commission including:

1. The minister responsible for elections or his representative, president;
2. The representative of the Minister responsible for Finance;
3. The representative of each of the political parties or legally constituted parties;
4. The representative of each independent candidates engage in electoral competition.

For the presidential election, this notice is no longer required.

Along with the amount of the deposit, this decree fixes the number of documents propaganda supported by the State for each candidate or list of candidates at the presidential election and the legislative elections.

Article R.81.-

The amount of the deposit must be paid by bank check to the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations prior to the declarations of candidacy.

Upon receipt of the bank check, the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations issues a receipt to the depositor. The certificate is only issued after the check has actually been cashed by the CAIS* in accordance with the provisions of the banking regulations in force.

When the death of the candidate for the presidency of the Republic leads to the filing new applications, the deposit must also be paid prior to registration of applications.

The deposit is refunded to the candidate who obtains at least five hundred (5%) of votes cast, within fifteen (15) days following the final proclamation of the results upon presentation of the original receipt of deposit and a certificate of show of hands signed by the Minister responsible for elections. The same applies in the event of inadmissibility of the application.

Article R.82.-

The State is responsible for the printing of posters and propaganda circulars of candidates or lists of candidates under the conditions set out in articles LO. 133, LO.185, R.54, 2.56 and 2.80.

TITLE III

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF SENIOR COUNCILS

CHAPTER ONE

Article R.83.-

The department's advisors whose signature must be collected by legally constituted political parties, coalitions of legally constituted political parties and entities bringing together independent persons, to be able to validly present a list of candidates, in accordance with article 10.201 paragraph 4, are set by order of the Minister responsible for Elections.»

CHAPTER 11

DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY

Article R.84.-

The application declarations provided for in article L -210 hereof are established according to the models established by order of the Minister responsible for Elections. These models include:

see the deposit slip

- z the declaration of inauguration of the candidates ✓ the declaration of candidacy v' the individual declaration of candidacy ✓ lepresentation form These lists of candidates

The form collecting the signatures of voters required to support the list of independent entities.»

Article R.85.

The individual declaration of candidacy must be signed by the candidate.

TITRE IV

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING MFS ELECTIONS OF DEPARTMENTAL AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILORS

Article R.86.-

Any legally constituted political party, any legally constituted coalition of parties constituted or any entities bringing together independent people wishing to participating in departmental or municipal elections must submit the list of candidates at least eighty (80) days and eighty-five (85) days at most before that of the ballot,

Each political party, coalition or independent entity can only present one only list of candidates.

The number of ére councilors is distributed between the two modes of voting at the rate of 550/0 for the majority vote and 550/0 for the proportional vote. If the result of calculating these percentages is a decimal number, the undistributed seat is allocated to the voting method having obtained the highest decimal place. In gas of equality on the decimal the seat is allocated by majority vote.

This repository has:

1. departmental elections to the prefecture; 2, for municipal elections:

 - to the prefecture for municipalities which are under the jurisdiction of the prefect;
 - at the sub-prefecture Municipalities that fall under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Prefect.

The list of candidates must include an equal number of men and women. It must also be composed in an alternative way. When the number of candidates on the list is odd, parity applies to the immediately lower number. These provisions are prescribed under penalty of inadmissibility of the lists.

The Prefect or the Deputy Prefect gives a receipt for this deposit duly stamped by the supervisor or controller of the CENA to certify the deposit in the legal forms and deadlines. This receipt does not prejudice the admissibility of applications.

The declarations received at the Prefecture or the Sub-prefecture as well as the documents which accompany them are kept at the disposal of each list of candidates which can verify the content by an agent.

The models for declaration of candidacy cited in articles L.246 and 1-281 are established by order of the Minister Responsible for Elections and handed over to the agents.

Article R.87. •

Nomination statements must include

1. the name of the political party, coalition of political parties or entity bringing together independent people who have given their nomination to the list, and possibly the title;
2. The color, symbol and possibly the acronym chosen for printing the ballot papers accompanied by a model of the ballot on paper and electronic media to provide information on your shade of colors and their arrangement on said bulletin;
3. Indication of the department or municipality in which they are present;
4. the first names, surname, profession, address, date and place of birth, the sex of the candidates as well as the identity of the agent on the list;
5. for each candidate in the departmental elections the registration number on an electoral list of the department;
6. for each candidate for municipal elections the registration number on the list electoral elections of the municipality.

Article R.88.-

The declaration of candidacy file includes:

- 1, a deposit slip;
2. the original of the receipt and the certificate signed by the Director General of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations confirming the deposit of the deposit.

With regard to territorial elections, if the deposit is made beyond a constituency, a copy of the receipt and that of the certificate issued by the Caisse des

Deposits and Consignments are deposited.

3. a declaration of inauguration by which the party, coalition or entity presents its candidates;
4. the list of voters supporting the candidacy of the list in the department in the municipality, is an entity bringing together independent people;
5. a declaration of candidacy by which the party, coalition or entity specifies the department where he presents himself and the mode of chosen;
6. an individual declaration of candidacy by which the candidate certifies that he is applying, that he is only a candidate on this list and that he is not in none of the Cases of ineligibility provided for by this Code.

The individual declaration of candidacy is accompanied by a birth certificate less than six (06) words old or a photocopy of the ECOWAS biometric identity card serving as a voter card.

Independent candidates also include a declaration on their honor by which the independent candidate certifies that they are not active in any political party or that they have ceased any active activity for at least twelve (12) months.

In the event of a challenge to the independence of a candidate, the Court of Appeal competent authority is seized. The party who raised it will have to justify its efforts.

Candidates declared elected are required to produce within fifteen years of their election, under penalty of forfeiture of their mandate, a criminal record no. 3 dating back less than three (03) months.

In case several parties, several coalitions of parties or several entities bringing together independent persons adopt the same title, the same color or the same symbol, the provisions of articles L-252 and L 287 are applicable.

«Article R.89.-

Within forty-eight (48) hours following the deadline for material submission; if it appears that an application is submitted in favor of an ineligible person or whose documents contain material errors or are out of date, the Prefect or the Sub-prefect notifies it, in writing, to the agent who has three (3) days to make the necessary corrections.

Within the same period of forty-eight (4B) hours, if an Este is deemed inadmissible, for one of the reasons mentioned in articles L-250 and L 235, the prefect or the ~~Sous~~-prefect notifies, in writing, the reasons for his decision to the representative of said list. From the date of notification, the agent has three (3) days to appeal to the Court of Appeal of the jurisdiction which rules within three days of the referral,

The provisions of articles L . 255 and, 291 are applicable to departmental and municipal elections.

" Article~~R.90~~.-

At the latest seventy (70) days before the election, the prefect or sub-prefect publishes by order the lists of candidates admitted to participate in the departmental and municipal elections.

Additional declarations are made to the Prefect and the Sub-Prefect in accordance with the provisions of articles L.246 and L.281.

In application of the provisions of articles L 236-3 and L.26g-3, a decree sets the date of the election in the fifth year of the mandate. The deadlines for submitting candidate declaration files are set by decree.

The departmental or municipal councilors remain in office until the installation of the newly elected councils.

«Article R.91.-

The electoral campaign is open from the fifteenth day preceding the date of the poll,

It closes at midnight the day before the elections.

Article R. 92.-

Printing ballot papers and propaganda materials is the responsibility of the State.

The routing in place of the ballots are also at issue. responsibility of the State.

TITLE V

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE PARTICIPATION
OF

SENEGALESE ESTABLISHED OR RESIDENT OUTSIDE SENEGAL
AT THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE
ELECTIONS OF DEPUTIES

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article R.93,-

When the first or last day of the deadlines prescribed in this code is a Sunday or another non-working day, taking into account international practices in particular, the deadline expires on the first following working day.

All prescribed deadlines are clear deadlines.

The departments cited in article ISO paragraph 3 are thus composed:

- ✓ North Africa Department⁷: Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt;
- ✓ Department • West Africa » Z Burkina Faso, Benin, Nigeria, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast; Niger, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali and Togo;
- ✓ Central Africa Department: Cameroon, Chad, Angola, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo:
 - ✓ Southern Africa Department: South Africa, Mozambique and Zambia;
- ✓ Department of Western, Central and Northern Europe: IEA Germany, England, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden ;
 - ✓ Southern Europe Department: IFsOa9ne, Italy, Portugal and Turkey; v “Americas-Oceania” Department. Canada, United States, Brazil and Argentina;
- ✓ “Asia and Middle East” Department Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Kuwait, Japan, the United Arab Emirates and China,

FIRST CHAPTER ELECTORAL LISTS

SECTION 1 ESTABLISHMENT AND REVISION OF ELECTORAL LISTS

Article R.94.-

The exceptional revision of the electoral lists provided for in Article 1-312, first paragraph takes place before each national election. It is established by decree which sets the period and deadlines. The conditions and modalities are determined by the following articles unless the said decree which establishes it provides otherwise. In case of referendum an exceptional revision may be instituted.

Article R.9S.-

The administrative commission provided for in Article L.313 receives requests for registration, modification and cancellation presented to it.

Military and paramilitary personnel stationed in Embassies, Consulates and international organizations register in the same way as civilians.

Members of military and paramilitary bodies on mission abroad and who escape Senegalese jurisdiction are not allowed to register on electoral lists⁶.

Article R.96.-

The commission adds to the electoral list the people:

- 1, that she recognizes having the qualities required by law to be voters of the Jurisdiction of the diplomatic or consular representation;
2. who will have acquired the age and residence conditions no later than polling day;
3. which she recognizes was unduly omitted.

Article R.97.,

The commission removes the voters from the electoral list.

1. deceased;

2. whose removal has been ordered by the competent authority or who have lost the qualities required by law;
3. which she recognizes having unduly, although their encryption has not been attacked.

Article R.98.

The commission makes, to the list, all the necessary modifications due to the change of country of establishment or residence of the voter or to errors noted in his first name, last name, filiation, profession or domicile.

The registrations, modifications and deletions provided for in articles R.96, R.97 and **R.98** are carried out on notebooks or forms prepared and made available by the Ministry responsible for Election.

The notebooks and the sheets they contain are numbered. It is about even for forms that may optionally have a barcode.

The notebooks and forms are endorsed by the Head of the diplomatic or consular representation, the president of the administrative commission and the controller of the CENA, before transmission, for exploitation, to the body in charge of organizing the elections.

Article R.99.-

The entries, modifications and deletions provided for in articles R.96, R.97 and R.9B are made in booklets prepared and made available by the Ministry responsible for Elections.

The notebooks as well as the sheets they contain are numbered.

The notebooks are also endorsed by the Head of Diplomatic or Consular Mission, by the president of the commission and the controller of the CENN

Article R. 100.-

The commission's decisions are taken at the time of the registration application, modification or cancellation, in the presence of the applicant

When the commission refuses to register a voter, this decision is notified to it. A reasoned rejection notice is issued. The interested party is informed that he/she is deprived of the possibility of exercising a voluntary appeal in application of articles 1-317 and L318.

When the commission automatically removes a voter for reasons other than the minutes when it takes a decision with regard to a registration which has been contested before it, a reasoned notice of automatic cancellation is issued, intended for the deregistered voter.

The list of automatically removed voters is kept by the diplomatic or consular representation and can be consulted by any voter. It is communicated to the CENA

Article R. 101.-

The commission provided for in article S, seized under the said article, notifies its decision within two (02) days to the interested party.

Article R.102.-

The Head of the diplomatic or consular representation transmits the decisions of the commission provided for in article L.320 to the administrative commission, from the fixed date by the decree establishing the exceptional revision. This modifies or writes, in consequence/ the registration, modification, cancellation slips Or, possibly, the forms.

Article R.103.-

The registration, modification or cancellation booklets or forms are transmitted without delay by the Head of the OLI consular diplomatic representation to the Ministry in charge. Elections through the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs; per suitcase diplomatic.

Article R.104.-

In view of the notebooks or registration, modification and cancellation forms, the Ministry responsible for Elections proceeds, under the supervision and control of the CENA, to the establishment or revision of electoral lists.

once this establishment or this revision has been carried out, all the electoral lists are deposited in the diplomatic or consular representations concerned, they are communicated to the CENA and to legally constituted political parties which request it. The Head of the Diplomatic or Consular Representation draws up a receipt of the minutes and electoral lists.

This document is displayed on an official announcement board or on any other board provided for this purpose in the offices of the diplomatic or consular representation or any other premises in lieu thereof in application of article L.318 of this Code.

This formality constitutes publication of the electoral list. It causes the litigation period provided for by the decree organizing the revision to run.

Article .los.-

At the end of the establishment or revision of the electoral lists, the Minister responsible for Elections transmits all movements to the Ministry responsible for Affairs foreign countries for sending by diplomatic bag, or by email to the diplomatic or consular missions concerned by the central services of the ministry responsible for elections.

Under the terms of the dispute opened following the publication of the provisional electoral lists, a decree establishing the list of jurisdictions where voting is organized is taken on the proposal of the Minister responsible for Elections, after advice from the Minister responsible for Affairs Foreigners.

SECTION 2

CONTROL OF REGISTRATIONS ON ELECTORAL LFSLT/STFS

Article R.106.-

When a voter dies, his name is removed from your electoral list. Any voter residing in the country of jurisdiction of diplomatic or consular representation has the right to demand removal. A radiation control form is sent to the Minister in charge of Elections by diplomatic pouch and under the cover of the Ministry in charge of Foreign Affairs and notified to the CENA

Article ~~R.107.-~~

Any voter who, in application of article L.320, receives communication of an Estelectoral must undertake in advance and in writing not to make commercial use of it.

SECTION 3

CARD TE o ELECTEVR

Article R. ~~108.-~~

The provisions of article R.47 are applied.

However, the certificate of declaration must be provided for by article L32S established by the president of the commission must include precise information on the identity of the voter as well as the circumstances of the loss. It also includes the identity of the president of the commission who must authenticate it and have it stamped by the controller of the

Article R.109.-

Forty-five (45) days before the election, the head of the diplomatic or consular representation, establishes by decision, a commission for the distribution of contributions and specifies the premises in which it must work. This commission is constituted in application of article ~~L.326.~~

First names, names, profession, address as well as the registration number on the list electoral representatives of parties or coalitions of political parties legally constituted in Senegal must be notified to the head of the diplomatic or consular representation at least fifty-five (55) days before the opening of the ballot. The head of said representation issues a receipt for this damage within the following three (03) days.

When no political party or coalition of political parties notifies the first and last names of its representatives, the head of the diplomatic or consular representation or ~~son~~ representative distributes voter cards under the supervision and control of CENA

Article R.110.

The distribution of voter cards is permanent.

It is carried out by an administrative commission during the revision period electoral lists and during the 45 days before the election date; this, until the closing voting operations.

Outside of the periods mentioned above, distribution is ensured by the Head of the diplomatic or consular representation, under the supervision of the C, ENA The Head of the diplomatic or consular representation or the president of the commission of distribution of voter cards ensures the conservation and safekeeping of said cards throughout the distribution period allocated to it,

The voter cards to be collected must be found in secure locations; equipped with security padlocks must serve as a receptacle. They must be classified and only be opened or closed with the obligatory presence of the CENA. The cards in which these cards are kept must comply with all security conditions.

At the end of each distribution period, the Head of the diplomatic representation Or consular Or the president and members of each commission draw up minutes of operations approved by the CEN,A.

The CENA, the Head of the diplomatic or consular representation as well as each member of the commission receive a copy of the minutes.

This report, the undistributed cards, the list of voters as well as the register of operations in which mentions of possible disputes appear constitute the file for handing over activities for the purposes of maintaining distribution.

CHAPTER 11

BALLOTS

Article R.III. •

The provisions of articles R.S7 and R,S8 are applied in that they concern the presidential or legislative elections.

A sufficient number of ballot papers are made available to the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs by the Minister responsible for Elections. They must be sent at least fifteen (15) days before the vote to the diplomatic or consular representatives concerned, by diplomatic pouch,

CHAPTER 111

OPERA ELECTION

Article R. 112.-

The poll is open at eight (8) hours and closed on the same day at six (6) p.m. when the country in which the electoral operations are organized is in the same time zone as Senegal. Otherwise, the opening and closing hours of the poll are the subject of a decision by the head of the diplomatic or consular representation which must take into account local particularities and customs. This decision is notified to the CENA, to representatives of parties or coalitions of political parties legally constituted in Senegal. It is displayed in the premises of the diplomatic or consular representation on the official announcement board or, failing that, on the board which replaces it at least fifteen (15) days before the election.

However, to facilitate voters. exercising their right to vote, the head of the diplomatic or consular representation may take a decision to advance the opening time or delay the closing time of the poll. This decision is immediately displayed at the entrance to the polling station.

Article RA 13.-

The first names, quality of the CENA supervisors and controllers, the members of the polling stations, representatives and their substitutes of the candidates or lists of the candidates are notified to the Head of the Diplomatic or Consular Representation at least thirty (30) days before the start of the vote.

Article R.114.-

All discussions and all deliberations of voters are prohibited inside from the polling station.

The president of the Vote office alone has your police of the assembly of voters. No armed force may be placed in the voting room or surrounding areas without its authorization.immediate consequences thereof.

Article R.115.-

The President of the polling station may ask the head of the representation diplomatic or consular to call upon police or assimilated forces of the country of its jurisdiction to put an end to a serious disorder compromising the smooth running of electoral operations OLI to a scandal. If the persons concerned are members of the polling station, and if they are guilty of a scandal duly noted by the president of the polling station and the other members, they are immediately replaced by their substitutes. MentitM1 of these incidents must be made obligatorily in the minutes.

Article R.116.-

No one may be admitted to Vote unless they are registered on the jurisdiction's electoral list.

Article R.117.-

The provisions of articles L 72 to LES, R.63, R.66, paragraphs 1 to 3, R.67, R.69, 8.70, R.71, and R.n. are applicable.

Article R.118.-

Any provisions to the contrary are repealed.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Breach of trust (art.L.29)

~~rédition~~(art. L.25, R_16, R.18, R.21, R.22. R.23, R.24)

Public action (art.L118)

~~civil~~ (art.LIIB)

~~Electoral administration~~ (art. 1 to L,,3, R.18, R.22)

Display (art.L.60 L.C6, L.71, L.109, 1_.127, LO.129, LO.131, LO,185, L.216, Lase, L.25B, 1-.291, L.293, L.332, L.339. R.43, R.54,

R.79) public (art.L.18, 1_29, L.54, R'

Arnbassades (art_L3, L.8, 1_18, ~~.19, R.11~~,R.95)

Alteration (art.L.53, 1.327)

Arrondissement (art.L53, R.47)

Weapon(s) (art.L.77, L97. LIM, L.103, L.118)

National Assembly (art.LO.148, L.150. L 155, 1_0.157. LO. 158, 1_0.164. LO.16a, LO.172, L.175, LO.186, LO.191. LO.192, LO.198)

Audiovisual LEI, LO.130, LO.132, LO.134, LO. ~~35, LO.136~~,LO.18ë, LO.189)

-CENA compliant (arLL9)- reception \L.46)- to the Minister in charge of elections (L.52, R,105)

(L306)

legally constituted political parties (L.122, 1—247, L.282)-of "body in charge of media regulation (LO.188)- of the C E.N_A. (LO.134)-press organs. {t-0.134)-public broadcasting (LO.f34)- candidates or their representative (LO.134) - of motivated rejection (R.3g, R.I00)-reason for automatic cancellation (R.39. R.I00)

Slip,deposit (art. 1.174, L_246. L248, LIBI. 1.283, 1.297. R_84)

-sending (L.211)

Sealing bracelets (art. •.79)

Bulletin+ voting (art. L.1l, L.e2, L.74, L.78, L.79, L.80, L.150, L.298, L.347, R.58)

- white (art. L.7S, L84)-void (art. 1—84)

- non réglementaires (art. L.ga) -
multiple (art. L.83)

VS

Electoral campaign (art. L.59, L.61, L.117, L.130, LO.134, L.186, LO.21?,
L.219, LO.258, L.293, R.55, R.56, **R.91**) Independent candidates (art. L.57, L.174,
R.88) Application declaration/deposit (art.L.57; L.120 to L.128, LO.201, LO.20g
to L.216, L.232, L.243 to L.256, L.278 to L.29, R.26, R.5e, R.7G, R.81, R.84, R.86,
R.88) declaration file (art. L.174, L.177, L.211, L.246, L.249, L.281, L.234, R.2B)
Card •électeur printing (L.II. L.53) distribution (L.II. LIZ L.17, L.S4, L.65, L.328,
L.329, L.353, R.2, R.4g, R.4g, R.50, R.51, R.52, R.79, R.109, R.IIO) countdown
(L.11) conservation (L.II, RM, RMO) alteration (art.L.53, L.327) loss (art.L.53,
L.327, RAT, R.103) electoral card (art. L.II, L.65, L.66, L.331, R.2, R.44) ID card
biométrique CEOEAO (art L.3e, L.53, L.55, L.121, L.174, LOa03, L.210, L.327, L.329,
L.352, R.47, R.51, R.69, R.88) criminal record (anL.121, L.174, Lalo,
L.246, L.281, R.8U)
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignation (art.L.121, L.122, L.173, L.17a, L.175, L.17S,
L.246, L.247, L.250, L.2B1, L.282, L.285, R.81, R.88)
Cantonments militaires
Case of force majeure (art.L37, L76)
Deposit (art. L.57, L.121, L.122, L.173, L.174, L.175, L.178, L.246, L.247, L.250,
L.281, L.282, L.285, R.76, R.80, R.81, R.83)
Bail (art. L.121, L.122, L.174, L.246, L.250)
Certificate of residence (art. L.38,
R.32) of nationality (art.L121) of
death (art. L.40) loss (art.L.,55)
registration (art. L.92)
Head of diplomatic or consular representation (art. L.314, L.315, L.319,
L.320, L.323, L.326, L.328, L.331, L.332, L.333, L.334, L.339, R.102,
m103, R.f04,
R.109, R.IIO, R.112, R.113, R.115)
Head of diplomatic mission ou consulaire (art.R.14)
Administrative district (art.L.,68, L71, R.63)
Constituency (art.L57, L.70, url, L.33S Z45, R.63)
Direct quote (art.L.43)
Coalition of political parties (art.LS7, LSI, L.120, L.121, L.123, L.149, L.173,
L.175, L.176, L.180, LO.201, L.209, L.210, L.232, L.237, L.243, L.245, L.247,
L.248, L.252, L.27B, L.280, L.2E2, L.283, L.237, R.5B, R.37,
R.109) électeur (art.L57)

Territorial authorities (artL.34 LO.163 LO.170 LO.205 LOa06 LO.207 LO.22B L.272 L.2761-354) electoral committee (art.L.54 L.65 L.66 R.50)

Administrative Commission (art.L.11 L.37 1-38 1-39 L.53 L.54 1.115 L.315 L.316 L.317 L.320 1-321 L.323 L.326 1—327 R.31 R.32 R.41 R.g5 R.102 R.IIO)

Departmental Commission of Censusmont des Votes (art.L86 1—87 L.B8 LO.139 LO.142 LO.143 L.260 1—337 L.338 L.339 L.342)

Autonomous Departmental Electoral Commission (CEDA) (R.IO)

Autonomous National Electoral Commission (C, ENA) (art, L', L.", R.9, R.lg, R.23,

R.36, R.47, R.50, R.99, R.108)

National Commission for the Census of Votes (art.L.88, L.89, LO.142, 1_0.143, 1_0.193, 1_0.195. LO.225, 1_0.226. **R.21**)

reception commission (art.L146, L176, L.177. L179, L.211, L.249, L.284)

common (art.L.32. L.33. 1.34. L.35. L.36, L.37. L.38. L.43. L.53. L.54. L.57, L.60.

L.66, L.67, L.69. L.71, 1.113. LO.207. L.20g, LO.222, L.231, L.243. L.265, 1.270, 1-271, L.274, L278. L-279. L_2B0, L-281, 1.282, L.283, L-296, 1-297, L.29a. L.353.

R.25, R.30, R.33, R.3g, R.43, R.47. R.57, R.58, R.63, R.B6, R.87)

Commune of attachment (art.L.353)

omptable audient(art.L.21)

convicted (art.L.29, 1_30, LO_160, L.238)

Electoral College L.105, L.113, Loa03, LO.204, LOâ21)

_deoartemental (artL.17, LO.169, L.230, L.235, L.236, L.237, R.43)_municipal (art.L.26B, L.269. L.270, LmL276. L.297, L.298)_constitute, el (artL.19, 1-.89. L.123, L125, L126, L.127, L.128, L.129, LO.13i. Lo.134, LO.141, LO.142, LO .143, LO.144, LO.145, LO.146, LO.147, LO.174,

LO.182, t-0.184, 10.193, LO.194, LO.'96, LO.197, LO.198, L.215, LO.227, L.239, L.273, R.4, **R.88**)-city (art. 1_297, L.298)

Advisors departments (art. L0.203, 1_229, L230, 1—231, L.233, 1—234, L.236, L.238 L241, L.257, L.263)_municipal (art. LO.203, L.264, L.265, L.266, L.267, 1-269, L.272, L275, L.282, L.292, L.295, 1.297. 1- 298, L.301, 1-303) consutats (artL3, L.19, L36, R.II,R.95)

Disputes (artL40, L71, 1.35, L.124. LO.164, 1.174. 1.180, 1_0.184. 1_0.194, L.215, LO.227. L.246, L.252, L.255, L- 281, 1-287. 1—290, L.319. L.332, L.338. RSI,

R88, R.llo)

Counterfeiting(art.

Contr&aur (art.L.11, L.37, L.3g, L69, LB', L.332. 1.339, R.8, R.14, R.36, R.47,
R.7a R.86, R.99, R.108, R.If3)

Disputes over elections (art.L.261, L299)

Litigation over registration on the electoral lists (art.L.45) Contumace
(art.L.29)

Constitution (art.L.67, Las, L.121. L.123, LO.134, LO,143, LO.144. LO.147,
 L.149) Corruptian (art.L29)

Couleur(art.L.120, L.173, 1--180, 1—209, L.232, L.245, L.252, Leno, L287,
 L.347, R.22, R_53, RIO, R_e7, R.88)

Body (art. L304, 1.308, L.30g, 1—343, R.73)

Court of Appeal (art.L.26, L.138) courts
 and tribunals (art. LO.142, LO.16i, L.239)

Supreme Court (art.L.45, L.47, LO.134, L.63, 1.301. L.321)

Court of Auditors (art.L.239, L.273)

Crime (art.L.2g, LO.' 70)

D

**Décès (art. L.40, L.40, L.4t, Lo.137, Lo.185, L216, L.256, L.291,
 R.39) Déchéance** R.17,

R.39) (art 1-92, LO.198, 1_.246, 1—281, R.88)

Dearation application (art L.57, L.120, .121, L.12i, L.f4g, Le'73, L.'74, L.f75, L.'76,
 Lm LO.1d2. LO.'d5. LO .20f. L.209. L.ato, L.2'1, L.212, L214, L.216, 1-232,
 L243, L246, L248. 1.249. t.,25f, L.253, L.254 L.256, L.266 L.278, L.2B1.

Lmm,-284, L.286, L.288,*39, L_2p1, R.76, , RM, A.

_ investiture of candidates (art R.U4) the individual declaration of candidacy
 (art L174, L.246, 1.281, R.B4. R.85, R.88)-on honor (art L.55, 1,,121. L.210,
 L.246. L.281, R.88)-loss (R.108)

Decision (art L.6, L.20, L.39, L.40. L.43. L.44, L.45, L.46, L.47. LSI, LB',
 LO.134. LO. 142, LO.143, 1_0.160, 1_0.164, L.179, 1_0.184, LO.196,
 L213, L.215. L.251, L.255, L.263. 1_264, 1_286, Lago, L.301, 1-302,
 L.319. L.320, 1-321.
 L.323, 1-334, R.7, R.12, R.22, R.39, R.40, RAI, R.72, R.U9, R.100, R.IOI, R.102,
 R.109, R.112)

Decree (art L.7, L.8, L.9. L.15, L.23, L.25, L.26. L.37, L.38, L.3g, L.40, L.41
 , L.43,

1-.49, t-.54, L56, L.63, L.73, L.'15, LO.137, L.150, LISI, LO.15g, LO.1ee,
 LO.200,

LO.220, LO.221, LO.222, L-230, 1—236, 1_.238, L.25g, L.265, L.269, 1—294, 1—297,
 L.305, L.306, L.314, L.3f8, L.319, L320, L.323, L.324, L.334, L.343, L344, L.348,
 L.354, R.5, R.6, R.13, R.47, R.79, R.94, R.I00, R.102, R104.)

Departure (art LB, LM 1, 1.17. L.19, L.24, L.25, L.53, L.57, L.67, L.6g, L.69. L.70,

L.86, 1-87, L.88, 1-89. 1-0.139, LO.142, LO.143, 1-149, L.150, List, L.152. 1-154,
 1-0.169, L.173, L.174, LO.199, LO.200, 1-0.201. LO.202. LO.203, LO.205, LO.207,

1_.209, LO.222, LO.224, LO.225, L230, L.23f, L.233, L.234, L.235, L.236, L.237, 1—238, L.239, L.240, 1-241, 1—242, L.243, L.244, 1-245, 1-246, 1—247, L-257, L.260,

L.261, L.263, L.274. 1.305, L.337, L338, 1_.332, 1.342, 1.350, R.9, R.IO, R.16. R.z5, R.43, R.47, R.57, R_5a, R.63, R.70, R.79, R.\$3, R.E6, R.87, R.88, R.39, R.90, R.93.) Clear deadlines (art Ras, R.93)

External Delegations from the Autonomous National Electoral Commission DECENA (art. R.II)

Delegate of the Court of Appeal (art LO.139)

Deliberation (art 1-.73, LO.142, 1-260, RA, R.12, n64, **14) Délits**(art. L.29, 1-0.170)-abuse of trust (art. L29)-fraud (art. L29)-corruption (art. LIA)-diversion (art. L.29)-false name (art LSI.)-fake registration certificate 1.,92.)-fake quality (art LM)-irruption into a polling station (art LIOO.)-drug trafficking (art L.29)-influence trafficking (art. 1—29)

- voi(art. 1.29)

Requests_registration (art L.38. L.323, L325. L.326, R.39. RIDO)-modification (art L.53, L.327)-change of status (art L.37, R.32, R.3g, R.41, R.42, R.43)-deregistration (art L.12, L.37, 1-92, L.319, L.324, R32, R.39, R.41, R.42, RO, R.45. R.95, R. 102, R.103, R.104, **R.106)**

Applicant (art R.39, R.I00)

Oissuance (art L.9, LO.137, L.172, L.235, 1_.238, L.2, L_268, LQ72, L.277, R.5, R.12)

Stripping (art. L.64, L83, L84, LO.139, 1.338, RnR72)

Deputies (art. LO.14B. LO.150, L.153. L155, 1-0.165, LO.166, LO.16S, LO.186, LO.191, 1-0.192, LO.194, LO.198, L.305, L.350)

Submission of application (art. L.120, 1—123, R.81,

R.88) Prisoners (art. L.14, Lo.143)

Embezzlement (art. 1—29)

Domicile (art 1--34, 1-36, L.38, L.173, L.245, L.280, L312, Ru,**R.98**)

Data ~~lectorales~~ (art L.53, L.327. L352, R.47)

Election documents (art L.11, L.12, L.78, R.21, R.58) Civil
and political rights (art 1-26, 1-28, L.310)

Effegy (art. 1-124, LIBO, R.58)

Equality entered the candidates (art. L.61, L.130, 1—136, Lo, 139, L-258,
L.293)

-suttrages (art L.230, 1-265)

Voter (art L270, L.271, L.277, L.27B, L.281, L.293, L.294, L.296, 1.299, L.30Ê,
L.312, 1_315, 1-316, L.317, 1.319, L.322, 1-323, L.325, L326, L.327.
•328, 1_329, L.331, L.333, 1_334, 1.347, 1—348, 1_353, R.2, R.31.
R.32, R.33, R.34, R.35, R.37, R.39, R43, R.44, R.45, R.46, R.47, R.48,
R.49, R.50, R.51, R.52, R.54, R.57, R.5g, R.60, R.64, R.65, R.67, R.6g,
R.71, R.7g, R.88, R.96, R.97, 08, R.IOO,
R.106, R.107, R.108, R.109, R.IIO, R.112, R.114)

Election(s)-departmental (art LO.24, L.25, L.69, L.236, L.238, L243, L.260, LXI,
R.16, R.57, R.58, R.63, R.86 , R.87, R.8B, R.90)-of deputies (art LO.186,
1_0.191, LO.19Z)-of senior municipal councilors (art 1—354) (art L.69, L.269,
1_272, L278, L295, L299, L.350, R.58, R.63, R.86, R.87)-presidential (artL.25,
L.68, Lao, LO.142, LO.143, L.305, L.306, L.307, R.16, R.47, R.57, R.58, R63)

Eligibility (art L.57, L.102, LO.160, L.fM, LO.207, L27t)

Emblème (art L.124, LIBO, L.252, 1—287)

Prevent (art Lg, LAW 42)- temporary

(art L.9)-definitive (art L.9, L.72,
LO.137)

Entities bringing together independent persons (art L.57, L.120, L.121, L149,
L.173, L.175, L.176, 1-180, LO.201, 1—210, 1-232, L237 , 1.243, L.245, L-
247,

L248, L.252, L.278, L.280, L.282, 1.283, L.287, R.58, RB7)

Santo establishment (artL57)

Indelible ink (art L76, L.78, L.81)

Envelopes (art L.76, L.78, L.83, 1_84, L.90, L.260.

R.70) Purely material error/ae (art L43,

L.323) Fraud (art L.2g)

Foreigners (art L.316.)

État (art L.21, 1-34, L.53, 1-58, 1-61, L.67, L.90, L.114, Lo.134, LO.161, LO.164, Lo.166, LO.167, Lo.1T0, L.173, L.209, 1-0.218, 1-0.222, L.238, L-239, L.240, L.242, L.245, L.273, L.277, L.280, L.312, L.3S5, R.17, R.22, R.52, R.70, R.80, R.82, R.92, R.g3)

Independent experts (art L?)

Birth certificate extract (art L.121, L.174, L.210, L.246, 1—281, R.88)

Bill water (art. R.32) of electricity

\art. R.32) telephone (art.

R.32)

Bankruptcy (art. L.29, L.92)

False name (art L.91)

False registration certificate (art L.S2)

Fake quality (art

L.91 File-electoral (art LAI, L.'2, 1_.47, L121, L-271) - electronic (art L.221) - general (art u, L.40, L.49, L.52, L.121, L.14g, L.319, L.326, Râ, R.36, **R.42**, R.43, R.76) - special (art 1—324)

Civil servants (art. 1—18, L27, L.34, L.SB, L67, LO.222, L.274, RB, R.27)

Forms ("Registration, registration and cancellation) (art. 1-324, R.32, R.36, R.37, R.38, R.38, R.42, R.43, R.44, R.89, R.103, R.104)

Sponsorship fraud (art.L57)

Gastion of the file (art. L.51, L323)

Government (art L.IO, L.25, L.26, LSI, L.67, L,'15, LO.163, LO.208, R.16, R.22, R24)

Governor (art L.IO, L,17, L.50, LS2, L.6g, LO.161, L-239, L.273, R.5g, R.66)

Registry (art L.39, L.47, 1.123, LO.123, 1-0.145, LO.194, L0227, 1.2€1, L.263, L-299, L.301)

Chief Registrar (art. LO.145, LO.146, LO.196, L.260, L.261, L.262, L.299, L.300)

Disability (art. L238, L.E9, Lao)

Senior advisors (art. L.premier L.25, L.68, L.70, LO.199, L0200, LO.202, L0203, L.206, L.209, LO.217, LO.219, LO.227, L.354, R.premier, R.47, R.57, R.58, R.63, R.70, R.83)

High council of Collectivités territorial (art. 1_0.207, **LO.208**)

Broadcast schedule (art. LO.134, 1_0.188)

g0DEUECTRN202a

Inability - electoral/legal (art.L26, L28, L.29. 1.30, 1,,40, L.57, LSI, 1—308, L.310)- physical or mental kart.

L.9) Incapacitated person (art. L.29) Immunity (art. L.18, L.117)

general income tax (art. L.34)

Printers (art. R.58, R.75)

Incompatibility (art. L.57, LO.163, LO.366, LO.172, LO.208, 1—237, L.242, L.271, L277)

ineligibility (art. L.57, LO.157, LO.I\$1, LO:i62, LO.172, L.174. LO.1B5, LO.207, L.210, L.216. L.237 , 1.238, L.239. L.242, L.246. L.256, L.271, L.273, 1.277, L.281.L291, R.88)

Injunctions (art. LE, LO.f30, L258, 1-293, Ru)

Registration on Electoral Eistes (art. L.6, L.II, 1.28, L.31, L30)

Institution (art. L.7, LO.134, R.5, R.24)

Prohibition (art. 1_29, L.61. L78, L.95, L99, Lo.168, .341)

Breaking into a polling station (art. L100)

Inadmissibility (art. 1-,45. 1-121, LO.145. L.261, L.299, RMR86)

Investiture (art. L.120, L.123, 1.174, L.179, L.211, L.246, 1.251, L.281, L.206, R.84,

R.87. R.88)

Isoloirs (art. L.78, L.90)

Juqe (artL,29, 1-30, L.42, L125, L.177,L.211, L.249, L.263. L.264, L.284. L301,

L.302, 1_319, L.320, R.8E)

Judgment (art. L.29, L.30, L.263, L.301)

Jurisdiction (art. 1.6. L.13, L.lg, L.29. L.36. L.47. L.121. LO.13g, LO.170, L.305.

L.306, L.309, 1.342, L.315, L.319, 1-325. L.326, L.332, L.333, L.340, R.95, RAG,

R.105, R.106, N115, R.116)
Senegalese Jurisdiction (art. L_309, R.95)
Justice (art. L'O, 1-.47, LO.160, LO.170, L.238, R")

of voters (art. 1-57, L.243, L.246, L27e, L296, **R.88**) authorization (art. t-.69, L81, R.51, R.71,
R.IIO) Electoral law (art. L.5, L.13, L.54, L96, R.24)
Magistrates (art. L.fo, LO.142, LO.161, L.239, L.260, L.273)
Mayor (art. L.17. L.37. 1.54. L.60, L.ss 1-66, L.177. L.211. L.249, L.265. L.284
L.297, L.298, ROR55)
Incapacitated adult (art. 1.2)
Majority (art. 1-0,142. 1—319, L.320, L343, R.7)
Agent (art LML57, t-.71. L.123, L.126, LO.134. t-0.139. L.14g, L.17S. L.176,
1.177. L.179. LO.183, 1_0.184, 1_0.185, LO.196, 1_0.201. 1.211, 1.213, 1.214,
L.215, 1.216, LO.227. L.247. L.248, L.249, L.251, L.254, 1-255, L.282,
L.283, L.284. 1--286, 1-289, L.290, L.291. 1-319, L.320, L.332, 1,,348. R.5e.
R.63.
R.E6, R.72, R.86, R.87, R.89.)
Mandate (ari 1—7, Lg LIT, L.57, L.71, 1.123, L.126, 1_0.134, LO.139,
L.149,
1--155, L.156, 1-0.156, 1-0162 LO.168, LO.170, LO.172, L.175 LI", L.179,
LO.183 to LO.185, LO.196, LO.201, LO.203, 1-0.205, L.206, LO.208, 1-.2", 1-
.213 to L.216, 1-0.227. L.230, 1—236, L.241, L.246 to L.249. L.251. L.254,
L255. L.256, L265.
1,269. L275. L.281 L.284, L28E. 1-289. L290. 1.291, L297. L.319, L.320, L.332,
1.348, L.354 R.6. R9, R.13. R.58. R.63, R.66. R.72. R.87, R.88, R89)
Marriage (art. L.26, L.2B, LO.159, L.276, L.310)
Public media (att- L.17, C6")
N'fnistre-in charge of elections (art. LS, L.52. L.57. L.66, L.122. L.124, LO.142.
L.149, L.174, 1-175, 1.176. 1 -.179, L.180, LO.182 to LO.185, LOQOI, LO.203,
L.210, L.213. L.215, L244, L.247, L.252, L.261, L. 262, L.27B, L.28f, L.282.
L.287, L.2g6. L.29g, L.306. R. first, R.2, R.3. R17. R.IB. R. Ig.R.20.R.42. **R.44**,
R.45, R.58, R.70, R.76 R.80, R.81, R.83, R.84, R.86. R.103, R.105, R.106.
R.III) foreign affairs and foreign security (art 1—306, 1—349. R.' 7. R.103.
R.105, **R.111**)_finance (art. L.21, R.58, neo.)

Military (art. L.27, L.38, LO, L.57, L.5B. L.69, L.30g, R.27, R.37, R.53, R.60, R.65, R.95)

Voting method (art. L:74, 1.246, R.88)

Nationality (art. 1-7, L.26, L.28, L.40, L120. L. 121.1_0.159. L_238, L.3to. 1.319, L.320, R.Io)

Naturalization (art. La, LO.1S9, L.238, L310)

g0DEUECTRN202a

Obligation of reserve and discretion (art. RA, R.IS) Electoral observation (art R.17. R.18, R.23. Ft24) International observers (art. R. 17).

electoral operations (art. LI, L.5, LCL13, L69, L.71, L.72, L.81, L.105, LO.138, LO.139, LO.141, LO.144, LO.189, LO.194, LO.195, LO.224, LO.227. L.235, L261, L.263. L.299, 1-.301. L.305, L.309, L.3<2, L332, L.339, R.3, Rg, R.II. R.12, R.60. R.66, R.72, R.112, R.115)

Opposition (art. L26, LO.f59)

Order of the First President of the Court of Appeal (art.LO.f8) Organization

- nationale(art. R.16)-
- international (art. LO_164, R.16.)
- governnun\ales (art. L-61, L-67, R.16)-
- non-governmental (art. R.16)

Media organ (art. LC1, LO. 134, LO.13S. LO. 136, LO.189) Official opening of the electoral campaign (art. Ç61. LI 17)

Official announcement panel (art.R.43, R.104, RA 12)

Parrans (art.L.57, L.120, t-.121. t-.123. L.126. L.149, 1.176, L.179) sponsorship (art.L57, L123, L.12E, L. 149, 1.176, L177, L.179) paramilitary (arLL27, L.38, L.49, 1-57, L.58, L.69, 1.309, R.27, R.32, R.37, R. 53, R.co, R.95)

Parent (art.L.97, L.118)

Parity (art.149, 1_0.201, L.232, L.266, R.86)

Parti pditiqua (art. L.37, L.54, L.57, LG", L.120, L121, ut23, L149, L.173, L.174,
1—175, 1-176, 1-.180, 1-0.201, L.209, L.210, 1-.232, L237, L243, L.24S, 1-.246,
L.247, La48, L.252, L.278, L.280, L.281, L.282, L.283, 1.287, L.315,
L.322, L.323,
1.328, R.58, R.86, R.87. R.88, R.109)

Prison sentence (art. L29, L30) pearl of the card
(art.L.53, 1.55, L.327) Photo (art.L.120,
L.173)

Plenipotent'aries (artX.11, L.68, L.70, L.71. LO.222, L.346, RS3)

Préfecture (art. L.43, L.48, L.115, L.248, L.249, L.261, L.2B3 L.284 L.297
L.299 R.39

R.43 R.79 R.86)

Prescription (art. L.116)

President of the polling station (art. 1-76, L.79, LM, R.65, R.66, R.67, R.69,
R.115)

President of the Departmental Council (art. L230)

President of the National Votes Census Commission (art.L.88, L.89,

•ELETORU202a

LO.142, LO.225, R.21)

President of the Republic (art.L.22, L.86. 1.,88. L.B9, LO.129, LO.138, L.139, LO.142, LO.172. LO.198, LO.1g9. LO.228)President of the Court of Instance (art.L39, LAI, L.42, L.43, 1-44, L.51, Lo.225, RAI,

RAO, R.41) press (artL.20, L.61, L.69, LO.130, LO.134, LO.170)

Minutes (art. L.64, L.66, L.69, L.71, L.73, L.76, L.81, L.B2, LBS, L.84, L.85,

L.8G, L.88, L.89. 10.139, LO.140. 1_0.142, LO.143, 1_0.224, 1_0.225, 1—260, L.332, L.a38, L.339, R.43, R.51, R.60, R.66, R. 72, Q104, R.IIO) process (art. 1_11, L.17,L65, 1_87, 1_96, R.2, R.16, R.21, R.22)

Proclamation of results (art. L82 1-85 L.117 LO. 141 LO.162 LO.189 LO. 219 LO.225 LO.226 1-247 1—257 L.260 1-261 L.282 1_293 L.295 L.299 L.329). provisional (art. 1-6 L.40 L.80 L.85 L.89 LO.142 LO.143 LO.t93 LO.1941_0.195 Lo.225 LO.226 LO.227 R.24)-final (art. LO.143, LO. 194, LO.227, LEO, L.295)

Profession of faith**r. L.6**

Electoral propaganda (art. L.61, L.62, LO.130, LO.133, LO.132, L.258, L293, R.2,

R.53, R.56, R.74, R.80, R.82, R.92)

Public Prosecutor (art. L.13, R.66) Advertising (art. L.61, 1-0.171)

Question of state (artL.42, 1.264, L.302, L.320)

Question p.reludiciel'e (art. L.42, 1_263, L.301, 1_320) outtancg (art. L.121 L.122 L.173 L 174 L.178 L.246 L.24T L .250 1-.281 L.282 L285R.81 R_82 R.88)

Tax discharge (art. R.32)

Removal from the list (art. 1-.12, 1--36. 1-37, LAO, LAI, 1-43, 1-92, 1-319,

L.323, L.324, R.32, 04, R.36, Q39, R.41, Q42 R.43 R.45 R.gs R.gr R.gg R.Ioo

R.102 R.103 R.104

Ex officio cancellation (art. 1-40, LAI, L.52, L.319, L.326, R.39)

Census (art. LII, 1,,87. L.88, L.89, LO.139, 1_0.141, LO.142, L0143,LO.183, 1_0193, Lo.195, LO.203, 1-0.219, LO.225, LO.226, 1-258, 1-260, L.293, L.295. L.32g, L.337, L.338, L.339. 1-342, R.21. R.72)

Can. C85, L.127, L.303, 1-338, R.72)

Receipt (art Lali, L.39, L.43, L.55. 1-68, L.71. LO.146, L.177, LO.i96, • L.2-il,

L.249, L.284, L.317. L.323, L.32g, 1.332, R.86, R.109j

Recours (art. 1_39 1_41 L.43 1.45 1.54 1.127 L.138 10.134 Lo.162L,242 L.258

1—277 L.293 1-319 L.320 L.323 R.IOO)

Courtesy appeal (art. 1—319, L323, R.100)

Corrections (art. LII, LSO, L.51)

CODEUCTNL202a

Referendum (art. 1-6, L.13, L.22, L37, L.305, L.306, L.307, L.343, L_344. Rz R.16,

R.94)

Region (art. L.53, L.57, 1_67, 1-120, L.IZI, L.126, 1-149, Lo.161, 1_0.169, L.Z39,

L.240, 1_274. R.47)

Internal regulations (art. L.16, LO.198)

Register (are L.12, L.47, R.31, R.38. R.5i, R.55, R.IIO)

Register listed and initialed (art. 1—31)

Regularity of electoral operations (art. LO.138, LO.144, LO.194, L0.tg5,

LO.227) Rehabilitation (art. L.28, L.92, L.3fo)

Reimbursement of the deposit (art. L.247, L.282)

Consular diplomatic representation (art. L.33, 1—36, 1—52, L.306, 1—309, L.312, 1_314, L.315, L.319, L.320, L.322, L.323, 1_324, L.326, L328, L.331, L332, L.333,

1—334, 1-335, L.339, L.349, R.96, R.IOO, R.102, R.103, R.104, R.106, R.log, R.IIO,

R.112, R.113, R.115)

Request (art. LA6, L.47, LOt44, LO.145, LO.146, LO.147, LO.184, LO.196, 10.197, LO.498, LAIS, LO.228, L.255, L.26-t, L.262, L.263, L.290, L.299, L.300, L.301,

L.322, L.323, R.II, R.21, R.34 8.51)

Requisitjoo of the pubaigue force (art. L.77, L.IOI, R.66)

Residence (art. 1-34, L.35 L.36, L.38, LAI, L.120, 1_0.134, L.312, L.313, L.316,

L.328, R.32. R.33, R.81. R.g6, R.98)

Withdrawal of candidacy (art. L.211, L.249, L.284)

Electoral meetings (art. L.59. LO.13z LO.218, L.293)

Revision ordinary (art. L37, 1.52) exceptional (art. 1_37. 1—53, L'314, L.323, L.345. R,28, R.94, R.IOO, R.102)s

Referral (art L6, L.13, L.16, L.61, LO.134, LO.139, LO.182, L.253, L.2B8, R.89) public service (art. LO.88, L.89, L.260)

Seals (art. L.88, L.89, L.260)

Ballot

ritaire(art. L150, L.154, L.173, LO.202, L.230, L.244, L. 265, L.267, L.279, L.297, L.305) proportional (art. L. .h50, L.153, 1-173, L.231, L.233, L.234, L.244, 1.266, 1-267, L.2T9, L.297, 1_298)

Second turn (art. L128, LO.134) Secret of vote L76)

general secretary (art. L.7, L.15, Z6, R.II, R.15) Oath

(art. LL.1g, L.87, LO.225, R.4, R.14)

Headquarters (art. LA L54, L.69, 1_70, LO.142, L.151, 1_154, LO.201, LO.202, LO.205,

L.230, 1_233, L.234, 1—265, L.266, 1—267, 1-297, L.298, 1_333, L.337, R. 18, R.62,

R.7g)

mELETORU2023

Signature (art. L.57, L81, L.85, L.120, LO.140, L.14g, LO.185, 1_0.201, 1.256, L.291,

L.338, R.18, R.47, R.83, R.34.)

Acronym (art. L.120, L124, 1_173, L.209, L.245, 1-252, L.280, L.287, R.58, R.87)

National sovereignty (art. R.22) sub-prefect (art. L.10, L.17, L.37, L.50, t-52, L.54, 65, L.67, L.69, L.70, 1-71,

LO.161, 1_0.203, L.23g, L.273, L.286, L.288, Lago, t-291, R.25, R.36, R.40,

R.41, R.42, R.43, R.45, R.51, R.55, R.59, R.61, R.66, R.86, R.89, R.90) sub-prefecture (art. Lm, L.48, L.1f5, L.283, 1-284, R.39, Z43, R.79, R.86)

substitution of acbon (art. L.6, L.13, LO.139)

Direct universal suffrage (art. L.230, 1.265.)

Suffrages expressed (art. L.84, L.122, 1-343, R.81)

Superviseur (art. L.18, 1—69, L.177, L.211, L.249, L.2B4, L.332, Re, R.14, R.62, R.72,

RA13.)

Support paper@rt. L.121, 1-173, Laos, L.245, Lago,

R.87)electronics (art. L.1, L.348)

Supp (L57, L.70, L.149, 1—151, L.154, LO.205, L.209, Lo.222, L231, L232, L.234, 1_266, L.267, L.298, L.333, R.58, R.63, RA13.

R.115) suspended sentence art. 1-30) symbol (art. L.120, L.124, L.173,

LIBO, L.209, L.232, L.245, L.252, L.280, L.287,

Ru R.58, R.87, RB3)

Télex(art. L.339, L.342)

Telefax (art.L.339, L.342)

Antenna ternps (art.Lo.130, LO.1B8, LO.218)

National territory (art.L49, L.sg. 1—61, L.66, L.69, R.9, z•f7, R.21, R23, R.69)

Holder (art. L.149. L.151, LO.172. L.20g, 1.210, 1-231. L.232, L.239. L.273, L.3S3.
R.58. R.69)

Drug trafficking (art.L.29)

Influence peddling (art. L.29)

District Court (art. 1—43, 1,,45, 1—46, L-260)

Use of public funds or means (art.L61)ballot
box (art. L.78, 1-79, L.80, 1-83, L.84, 1-106)

vvecance (art. LO.137. L.154, LO.205. L.234, L.235, L267.
L.268, L.298) Viotence 100, t-.105, L.106, L.112)
vote(art. L.29)



ELECTORAL CODE

2023 EDITION