

IFES Yemen

Presidential Decree No. (109) 1995 pertaining to the Executive By-Law for the Parties and Political Organizations Law No. (66) for 1991

The President of the Republic,
After having perused the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen, and the Parties and Political Organizations Law No. (66) 1991, and
in accordance with the recommendations made by the Chairman of the Committee for the Affairs of the Parties and Political Organizations; and
having been approved by the Council of Ministers;
We hereby decided:

Section One: Name and Definitions

Article (1): This by-law is called “The Executive By-Law for the Parties and Political Organizations Law No. (66) for 1991”.

Article (2): The following words and expressions shall have the meanings given hereunder, unless the context or circumstances dictates another meaning:

REPUBLIC: The Republic of Yemen.

CONSTITUTION: The Constitution of the Republic of Yemen.

PARTY LAW: The Parties and Political Organizations Law No. (66) for 1991

LAW: Any applicable Law.

BY-LAW: The provisions of this By-Law.

COMMITTEE: The Committee for the Affairs of Parties and Political Organizations established according to Article (13) of the Party Law.

PARTY or POLITICAL ORGANIZATION: Any group of Yemenis, organized according to common principles and objectives based on constitutional legitimacy, which undertakes political and democratic activities with the aim of achieving peaceful transfer of power or sharing thereof.

Section Two: Foundations, Objectives and General Principles

Article (3): Subject to the provisions of Article (3) of the Party Law, this By-Law aims to describe, explain and organize the rules and procedures concerning the right to form a political party and to enforce the law to accomplish its goals and objectives.

Article (4):

- (a) All Yemenis are entitled to form parties and political organizations in the Republic in accordance with the Constitution and provisions of the Party Law. The establishment and the formation therein shall be according to the terms, conditions and procedures stipulated in the Party Law and this By- Law.
- (b) All Yemenis are entitled to voluntary affiliation with any party or political organization, in accordance with constitutional legitimacy and the provisions of the Party Law and this By-Law.

Article (5): No Yemeni is entitled to be a member of more than one party or political organization.

Article (6): A party or political organization shall carry out its activities by peaceful and democratic means in order to achieve a clearly defined and declared program relating to the political, economic, social and cultural affairs of the Republic, through participation in the political and democratic process, to ensure the peaceful transfer of power or sharing thereof through free and fair general elections.

Article (7): Parties and political organizations contribute towards the achievement of political, social, economic, and cultural progress and strengthening of national unity through democratic practices in accordance with the principles established by the constitution, considering that parties and political organizations are national, popular, and democratic political organizations which organize citizens and represent them politically.

Article (8):

- (a) According to the provisions of the Party Law and the applicable laws, affiliation with any party or political organization, and partaking or participating in political activities is prohibited for the following people:
1. All members of the judiciary.
 2. All officers and soldiers of the military or security forces governed by the rules of employment for the military services and security forces.
 3. All members of the diplomatic or consular services while serving abroad.
 4. The Head and members of the Supreme Commission for Elections during their membership of the Commission.
 5. The four members appointed to the Committee for the Affairs of Parties and Political Organizations mentioned in Article (13) of the Party Law.
 6. All naturalized Yemenis, who have had their nationality for less than (15) years.
 7. Any person against whom a court decision was issued depriving him of political participation.
 8. Any person who is less than (18) years old.
- (b) Any violation of the ban mentioned in clause (a) of this Article shall be considered an illegal act and the Public Prosecutor shall be responsible for filing a criminal case against the person who committed the violation. This shall not prevent the Committee from applying the procedures mentioned in Article (34) of the Party Law against the political party or organization responsible for the breach or violation.

Section Three: The Main Conditions for Establishing and Forming Parties and Political Organizations and for the Continuation of their Activities:

Article (9): For the establishment or the continuation of the activities of any party or political organization, the following are the requirements:

First: That its principles, objectives, programs, and means do not contradict:

- (a) Islamic precepts and values;
- (b) The sovereignty, independence, and unity of the country and the people.
- (c) The Republican system, and the objectives and principles of the September and October Revolutions, and the Republic's Constitution.
- (d) The national unity of Yemeni society.
- (e) The basic freedoms and rights, and the international declarations on human rights.
- (f) The Yemeni society's affiliation to the Arab and Muslim nations.

Second: When applying for the establishment of a party or political organization, the programs and policies on which it depends to achieve its objectives in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, must not replicate those of other parties and political organizations.

Third: The party or political organization must be established on a national basis and not a regional, tribal, sectarian, class, or professional basis, or on any other form of discrimination among citizens based on sex, racial origin, or color.

Fourth: The party or political organization may not be based on concepts contrary to Islamic law, and should not charge other parties, political organizations, society or individuals as infidels or atheists, or claim to be the only representative of the true Islam, or patriotism, or nationalism, or the Revolution.

Fifth: Parties and political organizations are prohibited from the following:

- (a) The establishment of a military or paramilitary force or helping to establish them;
- (b) The use of violence in any form, or threats or instigations thereof;
- (c) Including in their literature, publications or programs anything that instigates violence or the establishment of military or paramilitary structures, openly or in secret.

- (d) A party or political organization may not be affiliated with any other party or political organization or a foreign country. Yemeni parties and political organizations may however, establish bilateral ties on an equal footing with any non-Yemeni party or political organization, in a manner that is not contrary to Yemen's supreme national interests, the Constitution or the applicable laws.

Sixth: The party or political organization must declare openly its principles, objectives, means, political structure and form, and leadership.

Seventh: The by-laws and the political program of the party or political organization must be approved by the members when the application for establishment is submitted, and must include the principles regulating all its political, organizational, financial and administrative affairs, which may not contradict the provisions of the Party Law and this By-Law. In particular, they must include:

- (a) The full name of the party or political organization, which may not be similar to or replicate that of any other existing party or political organization in the Republic.
- (b) The addresses of the headquarters of the party or political organization, and the branch offices, if any. All offices and branches must be located within the Republic of Yemen, and they may not be located in mosques, industrial and public service areas, military, educational or judicial sites, or in any other public property. The headquarters of the party or political organization must be in the capital city of Sana'a.
- (c) The principles and objectives of the party or political organization and the means and programs it will employ to achieve these objectives.
- (d) The membership conditions for the party or political organization, and the procedures for application, admission, withdrawal and expulsion. Conditions thereof must not be tailored with the intent of discriminating on the basis of sex, color, racial origin, language, profession, or social status.
- (e) The procedures for establishing and forming alliances with any party or political organization, for selecting its leaders, for carrying out its activities, and for the relationship among the members; also the procedures for specifying the political and financial duties and responsibilities of these alliances and leaders. All procedures must allow for the exercise of democratic rights within the party or the political organization and within its alliances.
- (f) The financial structure of the party or political organization specifying its various resources, the banks with which the party or political organization deals, and the procedures governing withdrawal of funds; and information regarding book-keeping systems, auditing standards and the procedures for the annual budget preparation and approval.
- (g) The laws and procedures governing the party's or political organization's voluntary merger or dissolution, and how its assets are to be disposed of.

Article (10): The following conditions must apply to anyone who participates in founding a party or political organization:

- (a) Must be born of a Yemeni father.
- (b) Must be at least (24) years old.
- (c) Must have full political rights, and no court decision has been issued against him depriving him of these rights or convicting him of a crime relating to honor or good conduct unless he is exonerated.
- (d) Should not be from the individuals prohibited from political affiliation mentioned in Article (8) clause (a) of this By-Law.

Article (11): The following conditions must apply to anyone who becomes a member of a party or political organization:

1. Must be a Yemeni national. If he is a naturalized Yemeni, then must have obtained his nationality for a complete (15) years.
2. Must be at least (18) years old.
3. Must have full political rights. Such rights can only be revoked by a court order.
4. Must not be one of the individuals prohibited from political affiliation mentioned in clause (a) of Article (8) of this By-Law.

Section Four: The Committee for the Affairs of the Parties and Political Organizations

Article (12): Subject to the provisions of Article (13) of the Party Law this Committee shall be solely responsible for all matters relating to screening and ensuring that applications for establishing parties or political organizations comply with the requirements of the Party Law and this By-Law.

Article (13):

- (a) The Committee's headquarters shall be in the Capital City of Sana'a.
- (b) The Committee holds its meeting periodically once every month and may hold exceptional meetings upon a request from its Chairman or by one-third of its members.
- (c) The meetings of the Committee are considered legal with the presence of the majority of its members.
- (d) The voting and decision making within the Committee are made by the absolute majority; if the votes are equal the side that the Chairman is in favor of wins.

Article (14): If the Chairman of the Committee is absent for any reason or his post is vacant for the reasons mentioned in Article (15) then he will be replaced by the member succeeding him in the organizational structure of the Committee and then by the one who succeed him after that.

Article (15): Membership of the Committee ends by death or disability or resignation. A successor shall be appointed in the same manner in accordance with Article (13) of the Party Law.

Article (16): The Committee shall have an independent budget to cover the necessary expenditure for its activities.

Article (17): The Committee shall have its own stamp and official publications in its name.

Article (18): The Committee shall have a secretariat comprised of a number of staff with good technical, legal, administrative and accounting skills, headed by a secretary with the rank of minister named "Secretary of the Committee for the Affairs of Parties and Political Organizations". His appointment shall be made by a presidential decree and he shall carry out his responsibilities under the direct supervision of the Chairman of the Committee.

Article (19): The Secretary shall have the right to supervise and direct all the employees and staff working in the secretariat.

Article (20): The secretariat shall perform all assigned duties and in particular the following:

- 1- Preparing the preliminary work plan for the meetings of the Committee.
- 2- Arrange the Committee's periodic meetings and the exceptional ones.
- 3- Prepare, type, copy and distribute minutes of meetings of the Committee.
- 4- Document and archive the activities and correspondence of the Committee.
- 5- Prepare correspondence between the Committee and the parties or the political organizations, or any other relevant bodies.
- 6- Prepare samples, forms and publications required for the work of the Committee.
- 7- Keep records and proceedings approved by the Committee during registering the requests for establishing parties and political organizations and any other records.
- 8- Prepare annual budgets for both the Committee and its secretariat, and acting in charge of the accounts of the Committee; including signing expenditure requests and all other financial responsibilities according to the Law and the applicable By-Laws.
- 9- Organize the process of exchanging expertise and visits with developed democratic countries that have multi-party systems, as well as international organizations and institutions concerned with the democratic process.
- 10- Participate in conferences, seminars, courses and meetings assigned by the Committee both inside and outside the country.
- 11- Establish a special library containing essential references, a code of ethics for parties and political organizations, periodic publications issued by organizations and associations concerned with political and multi-partisan affairs and human rights.
- 12- The secretariat has the right to ask for external assistance from professionals and technical experts.
- 13- Any other tasks assigned by the Committee or its Chairman.

14- Present periodic reports on its activities to the Committee or its Chairman.

Article (21): The Chairman of the Committee is the representative authorized to act on behalf of the Committee, and he may delegate such authority to a member of the Committee or its secretariat.

Section Five: Rules and Procedures for the Establishment and Acquiring Legal Status

Chapter 1: Rules and Regulations for the Establishment

Article (22): Parties and political organizations shall acquire their legal status in accordance with the procedures and regulations specified in the Party Law and this By-Law.

Article (23): To acquire legal status, the founding members of any party or political organization shall submit an application for the establishment of the party or political organization to the Chairman of the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the Party Law and this By-Law.

Article (24): Any party or political organization has the right to submit an application for the establishment of a party or political organization to the Chairman of the Committee if the following legal conditions are met:

1. The number of members of any party or political organization on establishment shall not be less than (2,500) members, provided that they represent most of the Governorates in the Republic including the Capital City of Sana'a.
2. The party or political organization shall have by-laws and a political program approved by its members on submission of the application for establishment.

Article (25): For the Committee to accept an application for the establishment of any party or political organization, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

1. The application shall be in writing and addressed to the Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman shall notify the applicant in writing upon receipt of the application. The date of receipt of the application by the Chairman is the official date to be taken into consideration when counting the timeframes necessary for the establishment procedures stipulated in the Law.
2. The Application shall be signed by no less than (75%) of the founding members, and their signatures shall be authenticated by the Head of any Court of First Instance in the Republic.
3. Any Application shall include the following information:
 - (a) The name of the party or political organization.
 - (b) The addresses of its offices in the Republic.
 - (c) The names, surnames, addresses, professions and the dates of birth of the founders who signed on the application along with a copy of their personal ID or family cards.
 - (d) The name of the representative of party or political organization during the establishment. proceedings.

Article (26):

- (a) The application must include a complete set of documents, specifically the following:
 1. A copy of the by-laws and the political program approved by the members of the party or political organization on submission of the application for the establishment.
 2. A copy of the minutes of meeting at which the by-laws and the political program were approved by the members.
 3. A list that includes the names, surnames, professions, dates of birth and signatures of the members who approved the by-laws and the political program.
 4. A statement by the party or political organization of its resources and revenue and the banks in which they have been deposited.
 5. A statement listing the party's or political organization's properties whether moveable or fixed.
- (b) After receiving and examining the applications, the Committee has the right to take all the necessary procedures to verify the accuracy of the information and facts stated in the application and its supporting documents in accordance with the law.

Chapter 2: Deciding on and Publicizing the Application for the Establishment

Article (27):

If an application for the establishment of a party or political organization meets the conditions and requirements stipulated in the Party Law and this By-Law, the Committee shall issue a certificate acknowledging the submission of the application. The issuance of this certificate shall have no legal impact on the right of the Committee to reject the application within the specified legal period by a justified and documented decision; and the party or political organization shall not acquire legal status therefrom. However, if the application fails to meet the stipulated requirements or is not accompanied by the necessary supporting documents, the Committee shall have the right to refuse the issuance of the certificate or to announce it publicly. The Committee shall issue a decision rejecting the application within (45) days from the date on which the application was submitted, and its decision shall be considered a rejection of the formation of the party or political organization.

Article (28):

- (a) If the Committee issues a certificate acknowledging submission of the application, it must (at the expense of the applicant) publish that certificate in any daily newspaper issued in the Republic within one month from the date of the submission of the application.
- (b) The announcement shall include the name of the party or the political organization, the addresses of its offices, and the names, surnames, addresses, professions, and dates of birth of the founding members. Any person with legal standing has the right to object to the content of the announcement to the Committee within (15) days from date of publication of the announcement.

Article (29): Taking into consideration the time specified in clause (f) of Article (14) of the Party Law, the Chairman of the Committee shall, by registered correspondence and within a maximum of one week of the Committee's objection decision, inform the founding members of the party or political organization of the Committee's decision and the justifications thereof. The Chairman shall also allow the founding members of the party or political organization a (30)-day period from the date of their receipt of the Committee's objection decision, during which they can complete any requirements or respond to the objections of the Committee. In case the differences are not resolved, the case may be referred to the proper court by the Committee or through a lawsuit filed by the founding members of the party or political organization. Such a case is to be treated as urgent by the courts, and all parties are entitled to appeal the court decision according to the law.

Chapter Three: The Party or Political Organization Obtaining Legal Status

Article (30): Unless the Committee has objected to its establishment, a party or political organization enjoys legal status and is entitled to perform its political activities, from the day following the elapse of (45) days from the date of submitting the application, or from the date on which a court verdict is issued to nullify the Committee's objection. Documents pertaining to the establishment of the party or political organization are to be published in the Official Gazette. The party or political organization shall pay the expense of such publication.

Article (31): Prior to the date specified for obtaining legal status, the founders of a party or political organization may not carry out any political activities or take any action in the name of the party or political organization except in relation to the establishment procedures. The Committee shall take all necessary measures within its authority as stipulated by the provisions of the Party Law, this By-Law and the applicable laws to prevent any violation of the terms of this Article.

Article (32): The President or the Secretary General of a party or political organization is the representative of the party or political organization in all matters related to its affairs before the judiciary or any other entity or in case of conflict with others. The President or the Secretary General of the party or political organization has the right to delegate one or more of party's or political organization's leadership to represent him in accordance with the provisions of the party's or political organization's by-laws.

Section Six: Resources and Financial Provisions

Article (33): The resources of the party or political organization include:

1. Subscriptions and contributions from its members.
2. The subsidies allocated by the government in its annual budget.
3. Returns on the party's or political organization's investments from publishing newspapers, or utilization of printers and publishing houses provided that they aim at serving the objectives of the party or political organization.
4. Gifts and donations provided they are contributed by Yemeni individuals or entities.

Article (34): The party or political organization shall not invest its resources in any commercial activities except as provided for in clause (3) of Article (33) of this By-Law. The party or political organization may not accept from non-Yemeni individuals or entities any gifts, benefits, or donations. The party or political organization must record the name of each donor and the amount donated in a financial legal records. The Committee shall be informed if a single contribution exceeds (YR 100,000), or if the total annual donations from a donor exceed (YR 200,000). The donations given to parties and political organizations may not be deducted for income tax purposes.

Article (35): The Committee for the Affairs of Parties and Political Organizations shall present to the Council of Ministers annually the total amount of support or subsidy which the government will allocate for the parties and political organizations in accordance with the provisions of the Party Law and this By-Law. This amount, once approved, is then included in the government budget.

Article (36): The total amount of government subsidy mentioned in the above Article is divided among the parties and political organizations as follows:

- (a) (25%) in equal amounts to all parties and political organizations which are represented in the House of Representatives.
- (b) (75%) to the rest of the parties and political organizations (including the parties mentioned in clause (a) of this Article) according to the numbers of votes their candidates obtained in the election for the House of Representatives. A party or political organization is not entitled to a share of this amount if the total number of votes its candidates obtained was less than (5%) of the total votes.

Article (37): The Supreme Commission for Elections shall provide the Committee with the details of the election results and the votes that were obtained by the candidates of each party or political organization.

Article (38): Without contradicting the provisions of Articles (33), (34), (35), and (36) of this By-Law, the total amount of subsidy from the government to a party or political organization shall not exceed the total amount of annual subscriptions and dues paid by its members. Any excess in the determined amount shall be returned to the government treasury.

Article (39): The state subsidy to a party or political organization is suspended if:

- (a) A court order is issued suspending the activities of the party or political organization according to Article (34) of the Party Law.
- (b) The party or political organization fails to present, to the Committee, a copy of its annual report and final accounts regarding the party's or political organization's revenues and expenditures.
- (c) The party or political organization accepts donations, gifts or benefits contrary to the provisions of Article (34) of this By-Law, and following a court order.
- (d) The party or political organization fails to adhere to the provisions of Article (34), and following a court order.
- (e) The party or political organization voluntarily decides to cease its activities.
- (f) The suspension of the financial support shall end upon the termination of the cause of suspension.

Article (40): A party or political organization loses its entitlement to a state subsidy if:

- (a) The party or political organization ceases to exist by its own decision.

- (b) The party or political organization is dissolved by a court order according to Article (34) of the Party Law.

Article (41):

- (a) The funds of the party or political organization may not be dispensed except towards its objectives and according to the procedures stipulated in its by-laws. The party or political organization is required to deposit its funds in local banks and to keep books in accordance with proper accounting principles showing the revenues and expenditures. The party or political organization must submit its annual report including the final accounts to the Committee.
- (b) The party or political organization shall present its annual report on its final accounts to the Committee by the end of October of each year

Article (42): The Committee for the Affairs of Parties and Political Organizations, after reviewing the annual report of the final accounts, has the right to inspect and audit the books, documents, revenues and expenditures of a party or political organization to verify the legitimacy of the revenues and the spending methods. The Committee may do so through a non-partisan technical group arranged by the Committee to submit a report, with a copy to the head of the party or political organization. The Committee and the technical group must maintain the secrecy of the report, except in cases where a violation is discovered that must be brought before the judiciary according to the Law and this By-Law.

Article (43): The party or political organization must register all its assets with the Committee and inform the Committee of any increase or decrease in its assets.

Article (44): For the purposes of applying the provisions of the Penal Law, the funds of the party or political organization are considered public property. The employees of the party or political organization and those who are in charge of its affairs are considered public officials for the application of the abovementioned law.

Section Seven: Rights and Duties

Article (45): The offices, properties and the non-investment funds owned by parties and political organizations are exempted from all taxes and fees.

Article (46):

- 1- The offices of parties and political organizations and their documents, correspondence, and means of communications may not be subject to surveillance, interception, search, or forceful seizure.
- 2- Except in cases of criminal activity, no search of a party's or political organization's offices can be carried out unless in the presence of the Head of the authorized Public Prosecutor's Office and a representative of the party or political organization. If the latter refuses to attend, a report to that effect must be prepared and the investigation may proceed in the presence of two witnesses. If this Article has been violated, the search is invalid as well as any civil or criminal responsibility resulting therefrom.
- 3- The Public Prosecutor's Office has to inform the Committee of the process that was carried out at the office of the party or political organization within 48 hours thereof stating the reasons for the search and its outcome.

Article (47):

- 1- In accordance with the provisions of Articles (30) and (31) of the Party Law, each party or political organization has the right to issue one or more newspapers, magazines or pamphlets to make public its objectives and express its views without having to obtain the permit stipulated in the Press and Publications Law.
- 2- Each party or political organization has the right to use any permissible means of expression to communicate its views providing it does not contradict the Constitution, the Party Law, this By-Law and the applicable laws.

Article (48): Audio, visual or printed official media shall permit parties or political organizations registered in accordance with the provisions of the Party Law and its By-Law, to express their views through its resources and in a manner that guarantee equal access to all.

Article (49): During the campaign period for parliamentary or local general elections, publicizing the views of a single party or political organization through the official media is prohibited. Also, special coverage of the activities of such party or political organization in exclusion of others is prohibited.

Article (50): Various official media outlets are obliged to remain objective and neutral when covering the preparation and execution of parliamentary and local general elections

Article (51): Various official media outlets shall grant equal access to all parties and political organizations to broadcast their parliamentary and local electoral programs.

Article (52): Various official media outlets shall cover equally the news and activities of parties and political organizations registered in accordance with the Party Law and its By-Law, as follows:

- (a) Coverage of the news, activities and the opening and final sessions of periodic meetings for the leadership conventions of the different parties and political organizations.
- (b) Coverage of the opening and final sessions of the general conferences of the parties and political organizations

Article (53): Any media release through the official media outlets of any party or political organization must be in compliance with the principles of the constitution and the provisions of the applicable Laws, specifically the following:

- (a) Must promote national solidarity and protect the unity of the internal frontier.
- (b) Must assist in building national awareness based on objective facts and information.
- (c) Must cover national and social issues of concern to the citizens and the Republic, and must not address issues and phenomena from a regional perspective.
- (d) Must support the principle of democratic dialogue, and resist expressions encouraging political extremism.

Article (54): When granting the parties and political organizations access to express their view, heads of the official media outlets shall comply with the following:

- (a) Must not broadcast or publish any article that contradicts in any manner the rules and regulations stipulated in this By-Law, and these rules and regulations shall be treated as regulating the political freedom of expression.
- (b) Must ensure that a political media release addressed to the public is in conformity with its technical and other requirements before publishing the release.
- (c) Must ensure that the media release of the party does not contradict the policies of the national media for the Republic.
- (d) Must ensure that the access to visual, audio and printed official media is not utilized by the party or political organization for the purpose of criticizing, insulting or defaming another party or political organization.

Article (55): The Chairman of the Committee shall be informed by certified letter accompanied by an acknowledgement receipt, within (10) days from the date of the decision of the following:

1. A decision made by a party or political organization changing its president.
2. A decision made by a party or political organization dissolving the party or political organization.
3. A decision made by a party or political organization merging it with another party or political organization.
4. Any changes to its by-laws.

Article (56): Any party or political organization when carrying out its activities shall comply with the following:

1. Not to contradict Islamic precepts or Sharia'a.
2. Not to endorse any of the former regimes of the Imam or the Sultans. Any actions contrary to the objectives of the Revolution, the Republic, Unity or Democracy are forbidden.
3. Not to disrupt the general order and security, or to be involved in plots or violence or to motivate others to do so.
4. Not to use any public service positions or public funds for direct or indirect political gain. Such violations shall be punished by the applicable laws.
5. Not to recruit members for the party or political organization contrary to clause (4) of Article (10) of the Party Law.

6. Not to use mosques, or educational or governmental facilities to carry out their activities or to campaign for or against or criticize any party or political organization.
7. It is permissible to use public places for political activities on condition of a prior coordination with the proper authorities.

Section Eight: Legal Penalties

Article (57): A party or political organization is considered dissolved in any of the following cases:

1. The party or political organization voluntarily dissolves itself.
2. A final court order is issued dissolving it.
3. Two or more parties or political organizations are merged into a new body. The new body shall follow the same procedures stipulated for the establishment of a party or political organization.
4. The party or political organization joins an existing party or political organization.
5. In both cases illustrated under clauses (3) and (4) of this Article, the new body or the substitute inherits all the rights, duties and obligations of the dissolved party or political organization, and all its assets.

Article (58): Except where the party or political organization dissolves or merges voluntarily, it is not possible to dissolve a party or a political organization or stop its activities or any of its decisions, except following a court order based on a justified request by the Chairman of the Committee and after the approval of the Committee, requesting the dissolution of the party or political organization and the liquidation of its funds and specifying the recipients of its assets, for one of the following reasons:

1. If any of the requirements for the establishment as specified in Article (8) of the Party Law and Article (9) of this By-Law is no longer applicable.
2. If the party or political organization commits any of the forbidden activities stipulated in Article (33). The Chairman of the Committee, after the approval of the Committee, may submit an urgent request to the relevant court to stop the activities or decisions of the party or political organization for any of the reasons stipulated in this Article, until a final court decision is taken regarding the dissolution of the party or political organization. A copy of such a request and the basis on which it was made must be forwarded to the president of the party or political organization within (48) hours of the date on which it was submitted to the court. The court must decide within (15) days whether to stop the activities of the party or political organization and must make the final decision within (90) days following the date on which the Committee notified the president of the party or political organization with a copy of the request.

Article (59): The Committee may issue a warning to any party or political organization in case of violations of the rules of the Party Law or this By-Law. If the act committed is considered a criminal act under the Penal Code, then the case must be transferred to the Public Prosecutor to take the appropriate measures.

Article (60):

- (a) The party or political organization receiving a Note of Misconduct from the Committee shall adhere to the warning in future behavior.
- (b) If the party or political organization does not adhere to the above mentioned Note, the Committee has the right to give a warning to this party or organization.
- (c) If the party or political organization does not adhere to the warning given by the Committee, the Committee has the right to take all appropriate legal procedures including transfer to the judicial system.

Section Nine: Final Provisions

Article (61): All parties and political organizations shall comply with the registration and establishment procedures stipulated in the Party Law and this By-Law.

Article (62): The Committee shall keep an official register, documenting all information and data concerning registered parties and political organizations.

Article (63): The Committee shall provide the Supreme Commission for Elections at least (3) months prior to conducting parliamentary and local council elections with the lists of registered parties and organizations as recorded on the official register mentioned in the above Article.

Article (64): The Chairman of the Committee shall issue instructions and guidelines necessary for implementing this By-Law.

Article (65): This By-Law shall come into effect from the date it is issued, and shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Issued at the Presidential Office of the Republic – Sana'a

Date: August 21, 1995

Signed by:

Lt-General Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic

Abdul-Aziz Abdul-Ghani, Head of the Council of Ministers

Abdullah Ahmed Ghaneem, Minister of Legal Affairs, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and Chairman of the Committee for the Affairs of Parties and Political Organizations.
