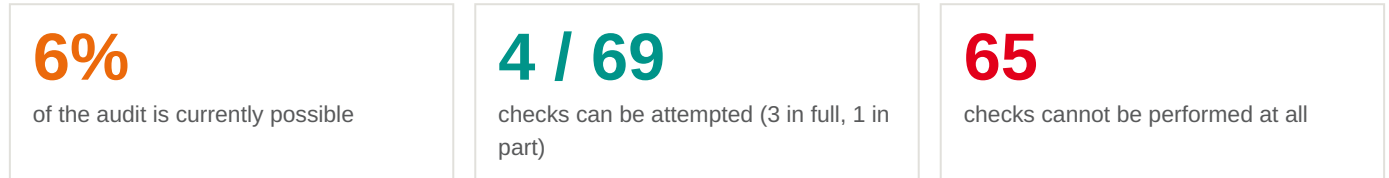


The voter-register audit cannot proceed without the data the law guarantees

An independent Commission was set up to audit Serbia's Unified Voter Register (UVR). Its adopted methodology defines 69 checks across 21 procedures. Under the access granted so far, almost none can be carried out.



Share of the methodology's checks that can be performed with the access provided.

What can be done now

- Legal review of the rules governing the register, at all three levels
- First, preliminary review of citizen complaints — one person at a time
- Looking up individual records, one at a time, in the register and civil records

What cannot — where the audit's substance lies

- Any analysis of the register as a whole (no aggregate access)
- The history of changes — basis, date, official, decision number
- Cross-referencing against source and check registers
- The IT system logs and security configuration
- A statistically representative field verification

The access is a legal entitlement, not a request. Article 22j of the Law on the Unified Voter Register provides the Commission broad access to the register and related state registries. That access has not been delivered: the work plan's 31 May 2026 deadline to secure it passed unmet, while the first audit report falls due to the National Assembly on 28 October 2026. By the methodology's own rule, single record-by-record look-ups cannot meet the standard for a finding where cross-checking is possible — so the work can be framed, but not completed.

WHAT IS NEEDED

- Grant the Commission the **aggregate access** to the Unified Voter Register that the law provides.
- Provide the **record of changes** (basis, date, official, decision) and the **ICT system logs**.
- Enable **cross-referencing** across the source and check registries named in Article 22j.
- Do so in time for a substantive audit to be completed and reported by October 2026.