



## Shams Network

**Observing the 2018 Iraqi Parliament elections**

**The final report**

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## Smoothing

*Iraq witnessed the process of electing the House of Representatives in its fourth session, after the Independent High Electoral Commission completed its preparations, after providing the legal framework for the process, updating the voters 'register biometrically , registering political entities and then registering alliances and candidates, and starting the election campaign, right up to the day of media silence, And special voting day, voting by Iraqis abroad, and general voting day.*

*The process took place in a relatively calm atmosphere, and with unprecedented low turnout , and the Iraqis hoped that the process would end as it began as a free and fair process that truly reflects the will of the voters, but what is happening in the process is in the stage of electronic counting and counting and then issuing the preliminary results, and accusing parties to other parties By fraud, and penetration of the electronic system of counting and sorting devices and the conveyor, a blurry situation was drawn on the process, which is still going on until the preparation of this report.*

*The report aims to shed light on the overall electoral process, highlighting conclusions, indicating recommendations ,and lessons learned, in order to evaluate the process, work to avoid its shortcomings in the future, and seek to accept its results from the parties involved in the process, after removing confusion and ambiguity about it.*

*The role of observers here is not bias towards one side or party, but rather to ensure that the electoral process reflects the true will of the voter, so the information contained in the report is not considered an accusation, but rather a reflection of the truth that the observers monitored, and the relevant authorities must decide on it according to the law.*

*The Shams Network ,as it emphasizes respect for the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, especially the role of the Supreme Commission for Elections Independent ,it submits its report this service to the public interest, and an affirmation of the principle of partnership in the electoral process.*

## Executive summary

The electoral process for the election of the House of Representatives 2018 got off to a good start, through the announcement of the Independent High Electoral Commission, on measures such as biometric registration of voters, and the adoption of verification and rapid counting devices at polling stations, which was what the voter and the observer wished to reduce instances of distortion of the voter's will, through Multiple forms of fraud (inaccurate voter register, stuffing, vote buying, threats, lack of secrecy, group voting, proxy voting, etc.).

The legal framework for the electoral process was completed, with the amendment of the election law, and the issuance and publication of regulations, procedures and instructions related to the process.

However, the amendment of the law twice, relatively shortly before the elections, confused the work of the commission, which needed a longer period to better prepare the process.

The adoption of the (Saint -Lego ( system, amended in the law, was a blow to small entities and independent candidates, as adopting a ratio of (1.7 (in the system deprived many of them from winning, and gave it to candidates with fewer votes in large entities.

It began t election campaign in a relatively calm atmosphere, with the continuation of the case of lack of justice and providing equal opportunities, non - activation system for campaign financing, and violations of the campaign system, which is repeated in each electoral process.

The verification and counting devices were examined in more than one operation, and the commission claimed that they were 100% successful, and the system could not be penetrated except with great difficulty.

The special vote and then the general vote took place with the new technology, which witnessed very many cases of delays and delays, for reasons that the Commission has not yet clarified .With an unprecedented low participation rate.

The commission has kept the timings, and released the preliminary results on time. Upon the emergence of the initial results, a storm of criticism and accusations began to the commission ,its workers, and the devices that it uses, by affected parties, that the system used in counting and sorting does not reflect the true will of the voter, and that there is a manipulation of numbers.

In addition, no official report was issued on the percentage of the final participation in the elections after calculating the special, conditional and external vote.

The issue is still hot between the current parliament, which seeks to issue an amendment to the law imposing manual counting of ballot boxes, and between the Commission that refuses to do so and is awaiting a decision from the Federal Court to do so, and between the winning parties that reject any new measures, and the losing parties that actively seek to convince others of the necessity of manual counting of funds.

Regarding the Kurdistan Region, the political division that began a long time ago was entrenched in these elections, as most of the parties participating in the elections accused the main parties of working to rig the process, and reaped most of the seats by penetrating the electronic system of counting and sorting devices. Evidence and documents through her complaints and appeals to the judiciary, while the two parties rejected these accusations, and confirmed that they had obtained their electoral entitlement, and the impossibility of tampering with the electronic system.

The new electronic system (in addition to its known advantages) created a new kind of challenge for observers, as the previous methods of breaches and forgery were known and could be monitored and proven in reports. However, knowing the breach of the electronic system became very difficult for monitoring networks for two reasons, the first because the system is closed and encrypted and cannot be accessed by the average person, and the second is because the commission does not give the operation keys to anyone, and keeps them for itself, including that it did not provide the observers with a copy of the results of the detailed, complete, comprehensive stations until the report was prepared.

It is also feared that the exchange of accusations between the parties of fraud and breaching the system will continue, which will lead to a state of frustration among citizens in general and voters in particular, and may lead to greater reluctance to participate in the upcoming elections, as well as the difficulty of convincing a section of the electorate of the entitlement of the winning representatives. .

The accusations of violating the electronic system led the Kurdistan Region Electoral Commission to abandon the idea of adopting it, and decided to adopt the method of counting and hand counting in the election of the Kurdistan Parliament next September, and this was one of the negative results that the current situation has led to.

PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE FACING THE WORK OF THE INDEPENDENT HIGH ELECTORAL COMMISSION NOW IS TO RESTORE THE CONFIDENCE OF THE VOTERS, CANDIDATES AND POLITICAL ENTITIES, AFTER THE SHOCK THAT HIT THE ISSUE OF THE DEVICES USED IN THE ELECTIONS, SUCH AS VERIFICATION, RAPID

COUNTING AND DISPATCH. THEREFORE, WE RECOMMEND THE COMMISSION ,THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL, AND THE RELEVANT AUTHORITIES ,TO TAKE QUICK AND LEGAL MEASURES TO BYPASS THESE THE PROBLEM BEFORE IT TURNS INTO A CRISIS.

## Pre-election phase

### The general environment for the elections

To assess the electoral environment, the approved international standards (Appendix-1) were used.

The election of the Iraqi Council of Representatives took place in the year of maturity .Parliament is elected in free elections on the basis of equality and secrecy of balloting, and the elections are supervised by an independent body, the Independent High Electoral Commission, within a legal framework based on the Iraqi constitution and the regulations of the Commission .The government is chosen by Parliament and is accountable to it. Parliament has the right to dissolve and form governments and hold the president and members of the government accountable.

The constitution and the laws clearly define the legal capacity of citizens to vote in elections, including the completion of eighteen years of age and the conditions that must be met to exercise civil and political rights.

Every voter has the right to exercise his right on an equal basis with others, and his vote has a weight equal to that of others.

A neutral party handles the registration of voters, the Independent High Electoral Commission ,but it relies on completely inaccurate data, which causes many problems in the dropping of some names, the repetition of other names, and the failure to delete the names of the deceased and those without legal capacity.

Iraq enjoys the freedom of the individual legally to run for and belong to a political organization and campaign, and the constitution and laws guarantee this right, but the exercise of this right is marred by measures, some of which are security measures, and some of them are pressures and threats by the power parties or some state apparatus, some of which reach the practice of electoral violence

The political entities' campaign in these elections was characterized by relatively greater freedom in expressing political opinions and presenting social,

economic and cultural programs. However, personal and not intellectual (dropping the interview) is still inherent in the campaigns of political entities in most cases instead of promoting their programs, in evidence of the immaturity of most Campaigns of political entities to date.

The audiovisual and print media, most of which are owned by political entities, witnessed various forms of suppressing the ideas of others, tarnishing their reputations and stealing their opinions.

The Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) ensured before polling day the provision of information to all, entities, candidates and citizens, through its bulletins, posters and its website .It also provided the necessary information for the work of the observers, in most cases .However, after polling day, the matter differed in not publishing the detailed results of the polling stations

In contrast to specific and documented cases, freedom of movement was provided for candidates and political entities to organize election campaigns, even if this freedom sometimes violated the law and infringed on the freedom of others.

It was noticed that the application of law and regulations was sometimes disrupted in the interest of some electoral campaigns. The authorities responsible for disrupting traffic in public streets, exploiting state institutions and funds in campaigns, exploiting children, and violating traffic laws, municipalities, and the environment had neglected.

Major political entities are distinguished by their possession of huge media institutions, including satellite channels, newspapers, radio stations, websites and other social networking sites, while small entities and most independent candidates lack these capabilities, and the law's lack of specification of the size of spending on electoral campaigns is one of the most important shortcomings of the electoral process, according to international standards, taking into account Considering the role of the Iraqi media network.

The current elections have had the advantage of providing security, widespread civil peace, and the relative development of the security services 'handling, in a manner that has led to a reduction in illegal arrests.

However, the interference of the ruling parties' work with the work of the state's security services sometimes affects their decisions.

Cases of electoral violence were recorded against some candidates, and attacks on the entities' headquarters and campaigns were recorded against unknown persons, and no systematic practice by the security services against the entities and candidates was officially monitored.



Within the Iraqi constitution, legal protection for the individual is to ensure that he obtains his political and electoral rights.

In general, the judiciary enjoys independence in its work to ensure this protection. However, it cannot be denied that there are still cases of attacks on this protection by some security agencies, and influential people in the government or parties.

The Iraqi Council of Ministers has decided that the date of the elections on 15 May, 2018 but it was submitted deadline to 12 May, the percentage of probability of coincidence 15 May for the first days of the month of Ramadan, and after disagreements in the Iraqi Council of Representatives on the postponement of the elections, the Federal Supreme Court decided not to fly g Change the date of the elections and to take place on the scheduled date on May, 12 and the Iraqi parliament voted on the election law, and the President of the Republic of Iraq issued a presidential decree setting May 12 as the date for the elections.

The elections came after the referendum on the independence of the Kurdistan Region on 2017/25/9 which was accompanied and followed by many reactions. The most prominent issues that emerged after the referendum are:

- The official Iraqi position (Parliament + government): the rejection of the referendum and its results and the combination of that rejection with taking political, economic and military measures, some of which turned to sanctions against the region, such as a no-fly measure.
- The political division in the region that continued before and after the referendum.
- Restoration of control by federal forces over most of the disputed areas on October 16, 2017.

Play province t the political forces of the Kurdistan impressive role in the political process since the formation of the first H Iraqi pile in 2005, and managed t get the Iraqi presidency with several ministers in successive Iraqi governments, because of the unity of the Kurdish and control of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan and the Patriotic Union Kurdistan on the Kurdish decision and the formation of the Patriotic Kurdistan Alliance with some other small parties in the Kurdish political arena, but after the repercussions of the referendum that took place on September 25 last year and the events of October, 2017, 16 a major crack occurred in the relations between Kurdish political parties, which reflected

negatively on The ability of political parties to form a unified coalition to run in the Iraqi parliamentary elections.

Despite continuing calls by the Kurdistan Democratic Party and the Islamic Union of Kurdistan to form a coalition of a unified Kurdish participation in the parliamentary elections to maintain the Kurdish special weight in the disputed areas , but they failed to convince the political parties to form a Kurdish alliance, and some fear that the elk response had lost the title (eggs of steelyard , (which has acquired and its Kurdistan region after 2003 at the level of the political equation in Iraq because of the dispersion of the existing Kurdish political parties. Despite the announcement of the birth of many alliances between the Sunni and Shiite parties, the Kurdish parties were dominated by the dispersion that prevented the achievement of a consensus among the Kurdish parties on an alliance that unites the Kurdish voice, and it is clear that this dispersion is considered one of the repercussions of the referendum that caused a rift and A gap between the Kurdish parties and parties.

Despite the constant calls of the Kurdistan Democrat for the necessity of forming a Kurdish alliance in the disputed regions to preserve the Kurdish voice, these calls have not received a response from the Kurdish political parties.

The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan is the second party in the region that shares power, wealth and influence in the region with the Kurdistan Democratic Party since the signing of the strategic agreement between the two parties in 2007 , despite the party's success in maintaining power in the region in light of the problems and crises it was exposed to in the region. The recent period, most notably: the death of the party's founder, Jalal Talabani, on October 3 of last year, who was the party's secretary-general ,and the departure of the Kurdish politician Dr. Barham Salih from the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and his establishment of a new alliance called "The Alliance for Democracy and Justice ".And the events of October :2017 , 16 After the repercussions of the referendum, the federal forces' attack on Kirkuk and the disputed areas, the withdrawal of the Peshmerga forces , in addition to the internal conflicts within the National Union .

T came the movement of change in the third after ranking Democratic Kurdistan and the Patriotic Union ,there are many challenges facing the movement since the death of the founder became a rift clear between the leadership and the younger generation within the movement , in addition to the fact that the movement arose in the case of a political stalemate that had ravaged the region and The movement contributed to the establishment of the first political opposition movement, while today there are competitors of the movement such as (the Alliance for Democracy

and Justice), which succeeded in attracting many leaders from the Change Movement, and the (New Generation) businessman ) Shaswar Abdul Wahid.(The Islamic Union is considered the largest Islamic party in the Kurdistan region, and the party was a supporter of the Kurdistan Democratic's policies regarding the referendum and the demand that elections not be held in Kirkuk in light of the conditions that the province is going through, and despite the changes that the region and Iraq are going through, the Islamic Union remains conservative to its audience With slight differences .

The establishment of the Alliance for Democracy and Justice of BC , but the political Dr. Barham Salih in late 2017. He served as the presidency of the former Government of the Territory and the Second Deputy Secretary-General of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, it has been characterized by this alliance from other the existence of secular leaders and Islamic , and its success in attracting Many personalities within the Kurdish parties, and succeeded in forming an alliance with change and the Islamic Group in the disputed areas.

What distinguishes the Kurdish political arena in this period is the dispersion between the parties and the absence of Kurdish alliances to enter the elections , and there are many reasons behind this matter and the divergence between the political parties, including the political problems that plagued the region after the parliament was suspended in 2015 and The exit of some parties from the government and the entry of the region into a political crisis and a loss of confidence between the political parties.

In a clear indication of the level of disagreement between the Kurdish parties, a tripartite alliance emerged in Kirkuk and the disputed areas under the title "The National Alliance", which was announced by the "Change Movement", the "Islamic Group" and the "Alliance for Democracy and Justice".

The general atmosphere of the electoral environment before and during the election campaign in the Kurdistan Region was as follows:

1. The atmosphere before the polling day was relatively quiet ,and because of the current situation politically and economically in Iraq in general and in the province of Kurdistan , particularly of the citizens were not interested.
2. Some of the citizens see that he went or did not go to vote did not change anything in reality because the same entities and people return to the shed of the same authorities .

3. The continuing dissatisfaction of the parties participating in the electoral process with the continuous tearing up of the pictures of their candidates without oversight of this act or their submission to the judiciary.
4. Trying to influence the voters by using social media to influence them regarding the new electronic means in the voting process.
5. -not knowing more voters yet on how to vote in the electoral process .With doubts about the new mechanisms that the Commission will use in the voting process.
6. Slow distribution mechanism of electoral cards by the Commission on the voters.
7. Some parties have been involved in the process now to threats by other parties (to claim) without directing these allegations to the Commission and the competent authorities in the form of complaints
8. Distortion and miscarriage political on social media by parties and candidates in the electoral process to make the voter loses hope for those who have run these elections.
9. The introduction of semi-open electoral lists (voting with preference) opened horizons of competition between the candidates of the same list to obtain the largest possible number of votes, as there is no value in the sequence of names in the list, but rather that the choice will be for the *voters*.

The Independent High Electoral Commission worked to ensure the participation of displaced persons in the elections ,by:

- *Take some measures to ensure IDPs are included in the voter register.*
- *Taking some measures to facilitate the IDPs' access to the identification documents that allow them to participate in the polls.*

*But in return:*

- *No adequate number of IDP polling stations were identified and equipped.*
- *IDPs were not informed of where they would vote and their voting procedures.*
- *There are political or logistical obstacles intercepted Machar KE displaced in the process of election.*
- *The presence of survivors of the organization Daesh and preparing a large lack of belongings supporting all or some of the effects of concern they have about how to participate in the electoral process.*
- *UNHCR was falling short on the mechanism and instructions of the elections for the displaced for the displaced newly displaced , such as*

October 16 to Kirkuk and Tuz Khormatu and displaced battles the connector and Hawija and they dwelt in Erbil and Dohuk and the Soleimani of.

The commission announced a set of procedures for the displaced and their voting mechanism in the parliamentary elections, and that there are four different cases of displaced persons in the governorates that have witnessed displacement, namely the governorates (Kirkuk, Nineveh, Salah al-Din and Anbar)

The first case includes the displaced in the Kurdistan Region, where their vote will be to their four governorates and each according to the province from which they were displaced through the use of their electronic electoral cards, whether biometric or short-term without a picture, in special polling centers for the displaced that will be opened in the three governorates of the region

Regarding the second case, the IDPs who are in the displacement camps, if these camps are inside or outside the governorates of displacement, their voting process will be done by conditional voting, and this type of vote requires the voter to bring one of the official documents that prove his identity, which is (Civil Status Identity - Certificate of Iraqi Nationality And a valid passport) in addition to the ration card indicating his province, residence card, or voter card

As for the third case, which concerns the internal displacement in the governorates of displacement (the population movement), they are the displaced who are in the governorates of displacement and as a result of the military operations, they will not be able to return to their areas of origin. They will vote using their biometric or short term electoral cards in polling stations that open near their original areas. Category only vote in population movement polling stations within the governorate

As for the fourth case, they are the displaced who have updated their data and obtained a biometric) long-term (voter card that bears the photo. They will vote at their polling stations in the governorates in which they are located, and their votes will go to the governorates of the displaced from them. Their number is currently about 290,000 voters.

The Office of the Independent High Elections , confirmed that more than 180 thousand displaced people living in camps had their right to vote in elections. Distributors on the 28 camps in the Kurdistan region and during the last two years have been recorded the names of the displaced and update for the purpose of ensuring their right to participate in the elections , and that there are 61 center of the to facilitate the voting process and the 542 stations of their own.

## Legal framework for elections

The Iraqi constitution includes many articles that are consistent with international standards in rights and freedoms, so it can be considered an ideal and an advanced step in the region.

)To view the articles of the constitution and compare it with international standards / Appendix-2(

The legislative framework regulating the electoral process in Iraq can be determined by getting acquainted with the legal rules that govern the process of electing members of parliament in accordance with the permanent Iraqi constitution. Parliamentary elections took place in Iraq and were accompanied by many crises “before and after” their conduct and among these crises . Legislation governing parliamentary life contained in the constitution and the set of legal texts include in Chapter Three / Section One / Article (49) what was adopted for parliamentary elections in Iraq as follows::

- 1- The Iraqi Council of Representatives consists of members who are distributed at the rate of one parliamentary seat for every 100,000 inhabitants representing the entire people in accordance with Article 49 of the permanent constitution.
- 2- Members of the House of Representatives are elected by direct, secret, general vote , and representation of all sects and components of the Iraqi people is taken into consideration
- 3- The conditions for the candidate, the voter, and everything related to elections are regulated by law.

Through the aforementioned constitution, the following becomes clear:

- 1- Article (14) laid down the general principle, which considered that all Iraqis are equal before the law, regardless of "religion, sect and nationalism".“.
- 2- Article (20) of the Constitution stipulates the right to equality between men and women, and Article (38) stipulates the right to freedom of expression by all means..
- 3- Article (39) stipulates the freedom to form associations and political parties, to join and withdraw from them, to be an important factor in building democratic life in Iraq.

The Constitution defines the Iraqi characteristics of the voting process and of "confidentiality, equality, freedom and personal voting", and guarantees for this procedure is subject to the electoral process of the law of the amended election, which was adopted under which amendments and observations on the content of this law is the most important amendment is to define multi-circuit system and the voting system Albaaomitri for the integrity and transparency of the elections In order to ensure better representation of the electorate.

In order to ensure the integrity and transparency of the elections, the mechanism of their conduct, the determination of the number of seats, the controls for candidacy, and the approved electoral system, We refer to some of the legal aspects of elections namely:

- 1- In accordance with paragraph (a) of Article 49 of the Constitution, each " a hundred thousand of Iraq's deputy parliamentary representatives in the House of Representatives " , and according to this principle has set the election law of the House of Representatives members of the Iraqi in the 2018 elections for 329 parliamentary seats, to consider that The population of Iraq when this law was passed is 34.500.00 million.
- 2- The governorates of Iraq are divided into electoral districts, and each governorate has its independence with its own official administrative borders (as one electoral district)
- 3- Every Iraqi citizen of both sexes (male and female) has the right to vote in the elections, who has reached the political age of 18 years or older, and on the basis of no discrimination between voters.
- 4- Every Iraqi citizen has the right to have a functioning and impartial system of voter registration
- 5- A citizen who has gained capacity is not deprived of the right to vote, and he is not deprived of registering as a voter except in accordance with objective and verifiable criteria determined by law, and such measures are required to be consistent with the state's obligations in accordance with international law..
- 6- Every voter has the right to reach the polling station and to exercise his right to vote.

In Chapter Two of Chapter One of the Constitution (Civil and Political Rights) Article (14) laid down the general principle and the rule that stipulated: that all Iraqis are

equal before the law regardless of religion, sect and nationality. candidates actual 6986 candidates), of whom the number of male candidates who were 4972 candidates, while the number of female candidates in 2014 was a candidate , " and that" covered by the procedures Almsa E and his justice 337 candidates had reached, while the total number who have been replaced by 220 candidates in the parliamentary elections to fill (329) parliamentary seats, and they represent different parties, movements ,trends ,sects, and religions. The number of entities and parties approved by the Independent High Commission and actually participating in the parliamentary elections reached 88 parties and electoral alliances distributed over the number of Iraqi governorates, and as a result, the Electoral Commission was tasked with setting neutral conditions When conducting elections, their integrity (supervision, control, sorting and announcement of results) is guaranteed in an integrated and transparent manner, and according to the election law, according to which the role of the commissioner is made .The independent agency is a body overseeing the organization of elections, setting their date, distributing polling stations, the mechanism of work of voters' stations and the number of their employees ,depending on the geographical distribution, each according to his area of residence.

*The House of Representatives had issued the First Amendment Law to the Iraqi Parliament Elections Law No 45 .of 2013 , as it was mentioned in the amendment*

- 1- *The elections for the House of Representatives for the fourth session will take place on 2018/5/12*
- 2- *The executive bodies should do the following:*
  - *Providing a safe environment for holding elections*
  - *Return of the displaced to their areas*
  - *Voting is electronic in all regions*
  - *The parties running in the elections do not have armed wings*
  - *It holds the ministries of defense and internal process to secure electoral security*
- 3- *A candidate for membership in the House of Representatives must add the following*
  - *That he has not been convicted of a dishonorable felony or misdemeanor by a final sentence of imprisonment and imprisonment*
  - *To be Hasya bachelor 's or equivalent certificate*

- *That he is not a member of the armed forces, security services, or heads of independent bodies upon his candidacy*
  - *That he is not a worker in the Independent High Electoral Commission, including a member of the Board of Commissioners and those holding senior positions therein, with the exception of those who completed his service therein no less than (2) two years before the date of nomination.*
- 4- *Insert for a component Alco response Faili one seat in Wasit province*
  - 5- *Seats are allocated to the competing lists according to the modified Saint -Lecco system*
  - 6- *Sorting and counting process conducted using the electronic device acceleration results are provided with agents of political parties , an electronic copy of the results and ballot papers forms at each station of the stations borrowing*
  - 7- *The Commission shall lay down procedures to facilitate the special voting process, provided that it includes the following*
    - *Distinguish the voter card for the security forces with a sign or symbol and write personal information in a color different from the general ballot card*
    - *Distribute the names of the security forces at the station level for each regiment and ensure that they are not repeated in other polling stations*
    - *The fingerprint crossover process for private and public voting takes place*
    - *Withdrawing the card after voting on polling day, provided that the voter is provided with a receipt and the cards are returned through their units at a later time*

*According to the Law of the Second Amendment to the Iraqi Parliament Elections Law No. 45 of 2013*

- 1- *The Commission shall take the necessary measures to open sufficient electoral centers to facilitate the electoral process*
- 2- *The candidate must have a bachelor's degree or its equivalent .And the electoral lists may allocate a percentage not exceeding 20% of the number of candidates for the segments of society who hold a preparatory certificate or equivalent*

- 3- *The House of Representatives consists of (329) three hundred and twenty-nine seats, 320 three hundred twenty seats are distributed to the governorates according to their administrative boundaries and in accordance with the schedule attached to the law, and (9) nine seats are distributed as a quota share.*
- 4- *The sorting and counting process is carried out using the electronic results acceleration device, and political party agents are provided with an electronic copy of the results forms and ballot papers at each polling station.*
- 5- *OHCHR develop alternative plans Hwa J of the electoral process and the vote*
- 6- *Distinguish the voter card from the security forces with a sign or symbol*
- 7- *Provincial elections are held on a date separate from the elections for the Council of Representatives, provided that a subsequent determination of them is made, provided that it is not less than 6 months*

Through these legal procedures for the electoral process, the following appears:

- 1- The number of parliamentary seats for the whole of Iraq.
- 2- Voter register update system.
- 3- Election Observer System.
- 4- The system of agents of political entities.
- 5- Certification.
- 6- Complaints
- 7- Polling and counting.
- 8- Vote abroad.

The issue is still hot between the current parliament, which seeks to issue an amendment to the law imposing manual counting of ballot boxes, and between the Commission that refuses to do so and is awaiting a decision from the Federal Court to do so, and between the winning parties that reject any new measures, and the losing parties that actively seek To convince others of the necessity of manual counting of funds.

The continuing exchange of accusations between the parties of fraud and breaching the system has led to a state of frustration among citizens in general and voters in particular, and may lead to greater reluctance to participate in the

upcoming elections, as well as the difficulty of convincing a section of the electorate of the eligibility of the winning representatives in the elections.

Regarding the Kurdistan Region, the political division that began a long time ago was entrenched in these elections, as most of the parties participating in the elections accused the two main parties (Democratic and Union) of working to rig the process, and reaped most of the seats by penetrating the electronic system of counting and sorting devices. Evidence and documents through her complaints and appeals to the judiciary, while the two parties rejected these accusations, and confirmed that they had obtained their electoral entitlement, and the impossibility of tampering with the electronic system.

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## Electoral administration

I worked a OHCHR Supreme Independent For the elections are on Planning For operations Electoral And their implementation. according to this is Categories:

1. Legal Framework for elections.
2. Determine the timetable for the process (the electoral calendar), including determining the election day.
3. Allocating a budget for the electoral process in all its stages.
4. Preparing and training electoral centers staff and providing the materials needed for the electoral process.
5. Starting the electoral process (updating the voter register, registering political entities and their candidates and coalitions, approving agents of political entities, observers and representatives of the media, the election campaign ... etc.).

In the electoral process that took place (Parliament election 2018), we find:

1. The Commission's keenness to adhere to the operational schedule, preceded by preparation and preparation for an appropriate period of time, with the provision of the legal framework and budget for the elections, despite the unstable security and political situation, and the interference of other parties' work with the work of the Commission (judiciary - integrity - accountability and justice)
2. Identify UNHCR schedules polling and closure of the centers exactly the election, according to the electronic devices that are used in the stations ,and was supposed to record this progress in the work of UNHCR, and the limits of jurisprudence and the pressures of others ,and a greater commitment to international standards in terms of the electoral calendar .However, the reality was not that ideal, as the opening of many stations was delayed due to technical or human problems.

In the general evaluation of electoral administration performance, we find:

1. The legal framework:

The Law of the Independent High Commission for Elections defines the functions, formations and powers of the Commission, and the Election Law was issued by the House of Representatives to define the general

framework for the election and the system to be followed, and a Board of Commissioners issued regulations related to each electoral process, and despite the development of these laws and regulations, they still need more professionalism in the wording and content in order to ensure that it is applied and that some of them are not difficult to implement.

2. Formation of the Commission:

The Council of Commissioners is the highest authority in the Independent High Commission for Elections, its members were chosen by a committee in the House of Representatives, but despite the theoretical development of a criterion of competence and experience in selection, the issue did not deviate from the political quota system under the pretext of representing the components. A clear disagreement emerged between the members of the Board of Commissioners themselves when the results were announced.

3. Planning and preparation:

The experts of the United Nations and many international organizations provided expertise and advice to the Independent High Electoral Commission since its inception, and the Commission gained good experience in the higher management of the electoral process, but the last period witnessed the exclusion of some experts and experience from the staff of the Commission under various arguments, and new procedures were also observed. In every electoral process without adequate study and analysis, and cancel it in a subsequent process.

4. Independence and professionalism:

The Independent High Electoral Commission, by virtue of its key tasks in the democratic process, is exposed to pressure and interference from the executive authority, political entities and other parties, but in general the commission was able in the past to face a great deal of pressure, and managed the electoral process with the least amount of attempts to distort the will of the voter. But the task this time did not live up to the ranks of the previous elections, and many criticisms were leveled that amounted to accusations of the independence and professionalism of the commission.

5. Achievement of goals:

The Independent High Electoral Commission is a professional, independent and impartial body according to the law , enjoys legal personality and is subject to the oversight of the House of Representatives and has the authority to lay down the foundations and rules adopted in federal and regional elections and referendums to ensure their fair and impartial implementation, and to supervise all types of federal and regional elections and referendums and in governorates that are not organized in a region .The commission succeeded in achieving the objective of its establishment, with reference to previous observations about its independence and its meaning.

6. Recruitment and Training (Human Resources):

The Independent High Electoral Commission has the most flexible and changing functional structure in Iraq, as the staff shrinks in the period between electoral processes to the smallest number, and swells to hundreds of thousands on polling day, and the process of managing and training such a structure is a difficult task, and the development of the commission's performance in this was noticed. Scope compared to previous operations, with observations on the level of training, and sometimes on the staff selection process.

7. Electoral cost:

All countries seek to reduce the electoral cost to the maximum extent, by adopting modern technologies and rejecting excessive circuits, but it seems that this principle is far from the vision of the Independent High Electoral Commission , and we note that the electoral cost is high from one process to another at high rates ,with the technology used not being compatible with the high cost..

8. Relationship with partners:

Since its establishment, the Commission has sought to build close relationships with the electoral process partners , and political entities, observers and the media have become active contributors to the success of the elections ,but the matter has not reached the optimal relationship that guarantees the safety and smoothness of the process.

9. Electoral Media and Education:

The Commission since its inception strives to contribute to the spread of the election among citizens, providing information materials and publications on the indicative electoral process, but in these elections were deficient in the delivery of electoral culture of voters , especially in dealing with the devices.

10. Gaining the citizen's trust:

The commission lost the confidence of a segment of citizens to manage such a sensitive process ,especially after the results were released, and the commission needs to regain this confidence by demonstrating the integrity and transparency of its procedures and not allowing the way to deflect the will of the voter. .

11. Transparency:

The Commission publishes the regulations, procedures, and decisions of the Board of Commissioners on its website and the media, in good implementation of the principle of transparency, but the matter requires more transparency in announcing the detailed numbers of the results of the stations and the votes that the lists and candidates obtain at the level of all public, private and conditional stations and abroad.

12. Election integrity and secrecy:

The Independent High Electoral Commission has taken various measures for the purpose of ensuring the integrity of the electoral process and the secrecy of the vote, and these elections witnessed the lowest percentage of violations in this area.

13. Accountability and justice:

The Accountability and Justice Law came as a necessity within the framework of transitional justice in Iraq after the change that took place in 2003, and despite the amendment of the law, it is still used as a peg to exclude some candidates, sometimes malicious claims, and sometimes urgent decisions, and it appears too late that the decision is incorrect Sometimes, the commission does not bear direct responsibility for this file, but the law obliges it to present the names of the candidates to the Accountability and Justice Commission in a short time insufficient for accurate investigation and appeal.

14. Complaints and appeals:

The Independent High Electoral Commission, according to its law, follows an unsuccessful system of complaints and appeals. The Board of Commissioners becomes the opponent and adjudicates at the same time when complaints are received from the electoral process partners. Complaints are returned in bulk and in one batch sometimes, and the role of the judicial body in the commission is limited to ruling in some appeals to Decisions of the Board of Commissioners, with the absence of a technical committee of experts and specialists to settle the dispute between the Board of Commissioners and the Complainants.

15. Monitoring campaigns of political entities and fines:

The regulations of the Independent High Electoral Commission require political entities to provide specific instructions in electoral campaigns, but these systems are still deficient in the field of electronic media, and how to impose and calculate fines, as one case and repetition are considered as one violation and the same fine, and we are also waiting for how to implement (regulation system) Spending On the campaign Electoral process), which was issued by the Commission with impractical mechanisms.

## The electoral system

*The Iraqi Council of Representatives is elected through the open list format for proportional representation of party lists, using the provinces as electoral districts and using the modified Saint-Lego system, and there are nine seats reserved for minority groups nationwide.*

*The House of Representatives Election Law divided Iraq into (18) electoral districts, and the House of Representatives seats were divided into those districts according to the percentage of the population, instead of Iraq being a single electoral district. We find that the parties and small entities participating in the elections are the biggest losers from this division because most of them were unable to contest the elections in the eighteen districts, and if they did so, they could not get a seat because their votes were divided into 18 distribution of seats, instead of gathering their votes. In all of Iraq, the process of distributing seats takes place once, and it does not have the opportunity to obtain compensatory seats because the number of seats is small and large parties and blocs compete with it.*

*The elections in the form of an open-list representation relative to the lists of party, using provincial circles election, the voice of the voter and n lists of party open, meaning that he is entitled to the voters to vote for the party list as well as the candidate in the circle of the province named in the party list, too.*

*In the 2018 Parliament election process, we find that:*

- 1- The number of lists of parties and coalitions participating in the elections reached (87) parties and alliances in all of Iraq.*
- 2- The number of alliances reached (23).*
- 3- The number of parties reached (45) parties.*
- 4- The number of individual candidates is (19).*
- 5- The number of approved candidates in Iraq reached (6990) candidates who competed for (329) seats, with a ratio of (21 to 1).*
- 6- The number of male candidates is (4979), with a rate of 71%.*
- 7- The number of female candidates (2011) was 29%.*
- 8- The number of parties and alliances in Erbil reached (27) parties and entities.*
- 9- The number of parties and alliances in Sulaymaniyah reached (26) parties and entities.*
- 10- The number of parties and alliances in Dohuk reached (23) parties and entities.*

- 11- *The number of candidates in Erbil reached (175) candidates (123 males or 70% and 52 females by 30%) who competed for 16 seats (15 years + 1 minority quota) with a ratio of (11 to 1).*
- 12- *The number of candidates in Sulaymaniyah reached (207), of whom (144 males, 70%, and 63 females, 30%) competed for 18 seats, at a rate (11.5 to 1).*
- 13- *The number of candidates in Duhok reached (117) candidates, of whom (85 males by 73% and 32 females by 27%) competed for 12 seats (11 years + 1 minority quota) with a ratio of 9.75 ) to 1.(*

## Voter registration

In the voter registration process, we make some conclusions:

1. Citizens' lack of desire and confidence in elections for many reasons, the most important of which is related to the government's performance in terms of providing services.
2. Weak UNHCR flags weakened the registration process.
3. The numbers that were recorded for citizens 'attendance to the voter register reflect voter reluctance.
4. Must develop a mechanism specific required voter need to review the registration centers such as what is found in many countries the advanced ,ie that the registration centers have a greater value when they fall to the right of the voter to vote not to registration in the register of voters , which has been working in the registration but Not completed.

## Voter education

Although there was some progress in advertising technology ,the scale of the voter education campaign was not up to the requirements of the process .And it indicates to the modesty of the general level of the electoral consciousness.

*The High Commission carried out awareness-raising in a limited way to the participation of citizens in exercising their right to vote, as well as civil society and political entities through meetings , election events and participation in activities.*

*Detected cases of awareness by the Commission for voters in general and displaced persons , in particular through short scenes in social sites or channels of media and export data on how to vote in the centers And ml E ballot paper on how to stamp on paper instead. And signs of instructions on Iraqi citizens abroad elections in the outside and instructions for the elections and to take the special commission set of procedures for the displaced and the mechanism of their votes in the elections .*

However , the awareness process came too late for the commission by focusing more on some issues (obtaining the electronic long-term election card biometric ( and neglecting to explain how the voting process and what has changed compared to previous elections.. -The displaced also suffered from the same problem regarding the education process and the mechanism that would be followed for them. -There are a large number of displaced persons, through a personal interview with them, that they have been told that they must go to their areas of origin to cast their votes) especially those who registered biometrics ( and this is what made them not participate in the elections because they feared returning to their areas and their financial inability to travel as well.

The High Commission and the organizations of the community of civil work in a limited way to sensitize and educate the people and to facilitate the voting process through the training of voters and inform them on how to vote , but voter education efforts by the Commission and political entities were insufficient

Voter awareness about the conduct of the electoral process and the voting mechanism are among the most prominent problems that were detected during the visits we made to the parties participating in the elections ... There is a clear gap between the voter and the Independent Electoral Commission .. The majority is the media campaigns of the candidates ,especially the satellite channels.

Voter education was not done through the media, posters or courses except to a limited extent . However ,there are a number of non-governmental organizations that worked to properly educate and educate citizens .But there is a flaw on the voting method in the sense how to explain to the voter properly, and also did not focus more appropriately on the minorities around pasts the p campaign electoral by languages such as Chaldean and Assyrian.

## Election campaigns

The electoral campaigning and electoral silence phase is one of the difficult stages for the Independent High Electoral Commission, which manages the process, given

the large number of responsibilities represented in the controls and restrictions in addition to the procedures for violations, complaints, appeals and electoral violence.

The relative development in the legal framework for electoral campaigns is noted, so that there is a legal system in relation to election crimes, controls and restrictions on electoral advertising, and election integrity.

*The right to contest elections should be extended on the basis of equality to all candidates. Candidates should also have the right to freely express their electoral platforms and to assemble freely throughout the campaign period. The campaigns of political parties, entities, and candidates are a vital part of the electoral process and ensure that the views of the political contestants reach the general public. However, it is important to remember that campaigns must be conducted with respect for the rights of others and in a manner free from intimidation and violent rhetoric..*

After the Independent Election Commission determined the day of the start of the electoral campaign and set the controls for electoral campaigns (what entities and parties may do and what is not permissible), the campaign began strongly by the parties and entities and used many means such as posters, banners and small cards, and multiple means were used for this purpose. However, the matter was not without some violations, for example the use of government property, as well as the suspension of advertisements in places that were included in the prohibited places for electoral campaigning.

In the first week of the campaign, there were attacks on electoral advertisements by supporters of the rival parties. The commission spoke about these violations openly, and set the fine for violating the procedures at five million dinars.

In an analysis of the election campaign environment at its inception, we find that the process of starting electoral campaigns takes different directions and methods. There are those who start their election campaign strongly from the beginning and continue with the same force until the end, and there are those who start hard and end it quietly and there are those who start quietly and end it strongly.

Candidates did not receive fair and equal opportunities from the official media, state resources were used for the benefit of certain parties from the candidates, the election campaigns of the candidates are attacked, and there is a clear bias by the media towards specific candidates, and the security services provide the necessary protection for the campaigns and activities of the candidates. Restriction on candidates' campaigns and on their freedom of

movement and communication with citizens. Candidates are not obligated to publish their stories in the places designated for this.

*In the second week, continued to campaign election of was sometimes the exploitation of state facilities, but violations of the rights of other voters from various entities for the benefit of a particular entity, as well as putting up pictures of the voter was observed many on the signals of traffic which is considered a flagrant violation, in general, the campaign was as follows:*

1. Each party political entity and candidates have campaigns of all kinds and with all its means and does not mind any c e of and from any facial of.
2. Entities and the candidate and n a large percentage of cling to the procedures and recorded cases of the threat or the abuse>
3. No T .found media in its or a government of and there are a number of private and partisan means are propaganda in the form of paid advertisements price.
4. For justice among the candidates in a changing parties from party to another and changing from candidate to Â another candidate by personal and proximity to decision - making and personal relationship in some cases
5. There are violations of posting posters of candidates in unallocated places, traffic regulations in the streets, and the use of constituency cars for a personal and party purpose.
6. Not Hnamk any control over funding for electoral campaigns system.
7. Voter dissatisfaction with these election campaigns and how they are spent, and their doubts about wasting public money in electoral campaigns.
8. The presence of media campaigns for some candidates near the registration centers and the UNHCR buildings without being held accountable.

In the third week, state facilities were used for the electoral campaign in part, such as cars, state departments, schools, and hospitals, placing posters on state traffic signs, as well as transgressions about pasting a candidate's picture over another picture of the candidate or tearing the candidate's picture, as well as some candidates having a lunch or sports courses Or a tourist trip and promises to distribute lands and distribute mobile cards and gifts in order to bring votes. Worked media effectively and also biased in many ways where you cover all the candidates accompanying the party, the owner of the Lucile of the media of and some of the media criticism of other parties.

In the fourth week:

- 1- The parties and the candidate and n using posters and media, as well as satellite channels of encouraging people in order, but there are parties political of providing money and credit cards mobilization for their election and buying votes in this way.
- 2- There are opportunities for candidates through political their parties of and most of the parties have a way media of a special of doing a play bit Rooij candidates a . And there is also a conflict between the parties through the media means of which reflect the Alkrahi of between each other.
- 3- The financing of candidates through political their parties of where the payment is made in installments to finance the electoral campaign of.

In Sulaymaniyah, political parties had freedom in political gatherings and the activity of candidates for electoral campaigns. Freedom for elections is present, but there are many times of party hate speech .No restrictions were noticed, and the candidates' views are expressed through the visual and print media of his party , as there are no government media .It has not been noticed that the state's resources are being used to a large extent for the benefit of a particular party, because the parties have great potential , and they spend huge sums of money on electoral advertising .Saw t the political arena a major conflict between the various parties end up defamation

*In Arby's parties had him a the right to use the means of the existing of the campaign of no electoral such media by channels exist and the majority of the parties have their channel the private and launch their campaigns through her ,or through advertisements and banners are present in the streets. In this way, the candidates do not receive fair opportunities from the media, and there is clear bias by some channels for the candidates .And electoral campaigns are restricted in specific places .And detected cases of Alaatda E candidates by the people , such as the cases of T .Z occurred candidates in Shaqlawa or in the Arbil*

Electoral campaigning continued by the candidates and parties participating in the elections .Some of the irregularities continued as they were despite the Dohuk Municipality's removal of many of them, especially those related to road closures and the impact on the citizen's walk on the pedestrian sidewalks.

There is no law on financial regulation for political propaganda, and political entities are financed campaigns primarily with somewhat less than the subsidies and the donations from supporters and opponents of individuals, subsidies and donations from groups and bodies and institutions or companies ..... and others.

There was no authority to monitor this funding to ensure the achievement of the principles of political transparency, equality and equal opportunities between supporters and opponents, although this oversight does not - most often - achieve the full goal, but it is considered a fundamental guarantee to control spending on political campaigns.

Political propaganda has become expensive, necessitated by advertising procedures, leaflets, posters and other traditional and modern means of propaganda. Hence the importance of the financial aspect in the political campaign and that the disparity in the financial position of the entities supporting and rejecting would lead to a breach of equal opportunities between them in advertising

We conclude that there has been a development with regard to electoral campaign programs and how to manage them. Rather, there has become a kind of professionalism among some parties that have established party organizations for elections that take on the responsibility of managing and studying the electoral campaign and how to collect votes and influence the voters, especially the independent group of segments of society, Despite the financial, logistical, administrative and personal differences between the parties participating in the elections.

## Media environment

Modern media contribute to the process of forming public opinion and influencing it, and this influence on opinion appears in the people's vote in elections , and among the most important of these means are radio and television. The broadcast word and image are among the most dangerous and fastest means of influencing the masses .The regional government does not own a public television channel, but most of the media in the region belong to the parties or are financed by them.

The media had a major and effective role in the course of electoral coverage, given that the parties involved in the election campaign possess visual, audio and read

media, and the emergence of satellite channels may give the opportunity for many candidates to conduct propaganda through these channels.

The standards in force in developed countries are to affirm the decision of equality between political entities by ensuring the allocation of equal time for both parties to express their views on the general program of the media.

It was necessary to determine the transmission period allocated to political entities by specifying hours to be used in propaganda by both parties, and there was a need for a body to monitor the extent to which equality was achieved (although it was difficult to implement it in light of the media's subordination to the ruling parties, who account for it in their interest) between political groups. The multiple use of radio in advertising.

Shams Network issued an independent report on the media environment for the elections.

### Participation of women, civil society and minorities

The Independent High Electoral Commission worked to ensure the participation of women in the elections, despite the customs and traditions, especially in rural areas, but it did not record many cases of electoral violence against women.

In theory, there is no political, social and cultural impediment to nominating women to parliament or political and administrative positions. Women in the region work extensively and effectively in the Iraqi elections as candidates and there are no apparent restrictions around them.

Parties and channels give women candidates an equal opportunity

Women their place of good of the aspects of administrative, political and almost (50%) of employees in circles Government and women in the same proportion of cadres in the Office of the women, but the proportion of women leaders of women holding senior positions remains limited in the parties and in the country.

Except that he is there An almost complete absence of attention to the displaced women in the camps located within the administrative borders of the governorates of the region.

The filters continued to be abused with videos and comments on social media in various ways.



Civil society organizations continued their preparations to monitor the elections through their various election-related programs, namely:

1. Monitor process stages.
2. Voter education.
3. Encouraging participation.
4. Advocacy and pressure.

The coordination of civil society organizations' work among themselves on the one hand, and with the Elections Commission on the other hand, has witnessed a qualitative development.

It continued monitoring organizations working to mobilize a team of international and local observers, train them, and provide them with systems and procedures package issued by the Commission, and see the signing of the rules of conduct of observers, with the provision of badges tariff along Alpag granted by the Commission.

Some civil society institutions have obtained funding for their programs, and other organizations are moving to monitor and control part of the electoral process, as part of their mission to strengthen the democratic process.

The Iraqi constitution and election laws guarantee the right of minorities to equal enjoyment of all political rights, but:

- *Minorities do not hold important positions in the electoral commission bodies*
- *The percentage of minority candidates is low.*
- *There are political, cultural, or social obstacles to the representation of minorities in the political process*

Equality, absence of discrimination and the right to participate in public affairs are the two fundamental rights most directly related to the need to assess minority participation.

For the participation of minorities, the Gan Wen Council of Representatives of Iraq allocated a quota for minorities by 9 Mq a count of 329 in the provinces that live in guardian of minorities

## Polling Day events

### Polling day

*Special Voting(2018/10/5)*

***The special polling took place on May 10 ,and 20 election centers were monitored by our observers in the governorates of the Iraq as follows:***

- 8centers in Baghdad***
- 8centers in Basra***
- 4centers in Erbil***

***"The detailed report is in Appendix ".(4)***

***Monitored by:***

- 1- SMS***
- 2- Using the regular monitoring form.***
- 3Using an application Magpi + In smartphones.***

- The opening of the polling process***  
***Electoral centers were opened in (15 ) out of (20) on time (75%(***  
***The opening in (5) centers was delayed by (%25) between 60 - 13) minutes)***  
***due to problems in the verification system or because of the lack of readiness***  
***of the center or its workers.***

***At eight in the morning all the observation posts were open.***

- Polling process***
  - 1- The percentage of voters in the centers that were monitored until nine o'clock in the morning (9.96%), and some centers witnessed tension, overcrowding, and sometimes stopped, with some devices malfunctioning.***
  - 2- The percentage of voters in the centers that were monitored until twelve in the afternoon ,(31%) and tension and crowding and stopping at times continued in some centers, with some devices malfunctioning.***
  - 3- The percentage of voters in the centers that were monitored until three o'clock in the afternoon was (56.6%), and tension, crowding and stopping at some point continued, with some devices malfunctioning .Names were added to one of the stations.***
- The polling process concludes***
  - 1- All observation posts closed at the specified time (6:00 pm)***
  - 2The percentage of voters in the centers that were monitored at the closing in the evening was (76.4%) and the number of voters present***

***who were not allowed to vote reached (107) people, and there were problems with the equipment at a rate of .(%15)***

***The polling day was marked by the following negative aspects:***

- 1. Chaos, crowding and crowding in most centers.***
- 2. Checking devices stopped more than once.***
- 3. The election campaign continues inside and near the centers.***
- 4. Adding names to the voter register manually in some centers.***
- 5. Breaking closure of some boxes for problems related to the rapid counting device.***

### *Voting*

***Conducted public polls on May 12, was published on our monitors 500 polling stations voting in the provinces of Kurdistan region as follows:***

- 200stations in Baghdad***
- 200stations in Basra***
- 100stations in Erbil***

***"The detailed report is in Appendix ".( 5 )***

***Instant report to observers via SMS sms In Appendix(6)***

***Violations recorded in Appendix No(7) .***

The most prominent notes on the general polling day:

- 1- Low participation rate, compared to the previous elections in 2005.
- 2- Voter confidence in the use of modern technology in the process of rapid counting and sorting has been shaken, for reasons related to the delay in announcing results on the one hand, and what is being claimed by political entities that the data issued by the devices are inaccurate, to the point of being accused of manipulating the results.
- 3- The verification devices and the rapid counting and sorting devices were disrupted more than once and in multiple places. Approximately 25% of the stations monitored by our observers, and repair of the devices was delayed for hours sometimes.
- 4- Continuing campaigns of political entities on social media, sometimes near or inside centers.
- 5- The widespread use of political money, and sometimes pressure by influential parties, to obtain the votes of the electorate by any means.

- 6- Difficulty in reaching polling stations for people with special needs.
- 7- Weak electoral awareness, and poor knowledge of new voting technology, whether by station cadres or voters.
- 8- The level of knowledge and experience of workers in electoral centers and stations varied, indicating a defect in the recruitment and training process.

### The opening of the polling process

1. Observers were allowed to enter the polling stations before the opening with a rate of 98.5%.
2. The polling station was prepared before the opening date 7:00 am ,at a rate of 97.8%?
3. The polling station was easier to reach for voters with disabilities or those who were unable ,at 95.8%
4. Polling staff were 100% present during the opening, as follows:

women	Men	Station employee
%16	%84	Station manager
%34	%66	Profiler official
%52	%48	The source of the ballot papers
%42	%58	Fund Monitor

5. The presence of agents of political entities in all polling stations between (1-6) agents depending on the station.
6. The presence of electoral materials in the stations was 100%.
7. The number of stations that received ballot papers reached 100%, and most stations received (550) ballot papers.
8. The security force was present outside the polling station by 80%?
9. It began the voting process in % 55 of the stations at six in the morning, and in 39% of the stations between the hours (7 (8 - and in 4% of the stations between the hours (8 (9 - and in 2% of the stations after nine o'clock in the morning.
10. The reasons for the delay were 84% for equipment failure, 6% for security reasons, and 10% for other reasons related to workers in the stations and the extent of preparation.

## Polling process

1. *How to vote for each voter was explained by the source of the ballot paper ,in a neutral manner in 96% of the stations?*
2. Election ink was used for every voter who cast his vote.
3. There was an attempt to influence the electorate by some of those present at the station by? % 8
4. Who n the Wa influence voters were 39% of the station staff, and 22% of agents and entities, and 19% of the observers, and 20% of other people.
5. Not me was monitored to allow people who are not registered to vote.
6. No voters were spotted voting more than once.
7. The percentage of stations that witnessed at least one case of not allowing voting for any legal reason was 42%.
8. The secrecy of the vote was fully observed by 90% of the stations?
9. In 91% of the stations ,at least one of the voters asked for help to vote.
10. %82were the ones who helped the station, 17% were relatives of the voter, and 1% were other people.
11. Voting was stopped at stations in 22% of cases.
12. The downtime ranged between 58% less than half an hour, 20% between (31-60 minutes), 13% between (61-120 minutes), and 9% more than two hours.
13. Was the work of the verification device and the scanner acceptable throughout the voting process by 80%?

- **The polling process concludes**

- 1The polling process ended in 97% of the stations on time at six in the morning?
- 2There were voters at the end of the voting process in 17% of the stations?
- 3Was the sorting and counting device acceptable during the counting process in 92% of the stations?
- 4Complaints were submitted during the voting process in 13% of the stations?

- **Preparation and release of results**

- 1 In 6% of the stations, one of the agents of the political parties or entities objected to the results.
- 2 Agents of political parties, entities and observers were handed a copy of the results, and they were hung outside the station and at the polling station in 92% of the stations.
- 3 The results were sent successfully by the station manager at the specified time in 95% of the stations?

### Complaints and appeals

The Election Commission extended the period of receiving electoral appeals to Thursday, May 31.

Representatives stated that the violations that occurred in the elections are many and cannot be resolved positively, and it is likely that the results will not be changed in favor of the objectors and skeptics.

She indicated that Kurdistan and the Kirkuk governorate witnessed the highest rate of appeals due to accusations by the Kurdish parties of rigging the elections, and the commission has so far remained silent on them.

The SDS filed a hundred complaints to the deputy representative of the Secretary - General of the United Nations, Jan Kubis to intervene in the correct UNHCR election procedures during the electoral process.

In a statement, the Board of Commissioners announced the cancellation of a number of electoral stations, whether in the internal or external elections, with a total of 1,021 stations in the 2018 parliamentary elections.

Where technical and legal committees were formed from the UNHCR employees in this regard and worked for several days, and 102 stations were canceled in ten governorates, including some stations of public and private voting with conditional voting for the displaced and the population movement in a different way, which received red complaints by party agents on polling day. Governorates and agencies (Erbil 7) (Anbar 51) (Baghdad / Al-Karkh 17) (Salah Al-Din 11) (Nineveh 16).

While not only UNHCR complaints only parties but sent to committees a technical specialist for the purpose of audit stations believed to have been manipulated ,where canceled those technical committees (852) Station out of (2000) it was audited by those committees in the national office in Baghdad and distributed as follows (Erbil 73) (Anbar 50) (Sulaymaniyah 96) (Baghdad / Rusafa 3) (Baghdad / Karkh 3) (Dohuk 224) (Diyala 2) (Salah al-Din 36) (Nineveh 179) (Kirkuk 186).

Thus, the number of stations that have been canceled is (954) by the technical committees in the commission.

As for the canceled stations in the foreign elections, they totaled (67) stations distributed over the following countries: (Germany 10) (Jordan 22) (America 31) (Sweden 2) (Britain 1) (Turkey 1).

Thus, the total final number of canceled stations equals (1021) stations inside and outside Iraq in the 2018 elections .Investigation committees were formed to hold accountable the negligent.

The Independent High Electoral Commission confirmed that the cancellation of 1,021 electoral stations will not affect the number of parliamentary seats obtained by the political blocs participating in the election race. And that" the process of canceling the results of the electoral stations that was announced took place before the date of announcing the results of the entities participating in the election race," noting that "the cancellation will not affect the parliamentary seats obtained by the political blocs".

He added T " .The results announced in 18 of this month is the last after excluding the stations that revolve around suspicions Eltz ware inside and outside the country " , indicated its that "there are no new results or changes in the parliamentary seats of the blocks".

Confirmed UNHCR safety procedures in counting and sorting electronic devices and is open to all parties, lists and electoral work on the study of a serious of all matters relating to objections own to parties and candidates and continuing to receive appeals and will not hesitate to deal with any x Roqat and take legal action of the right of negligent

The Kurdistan Democratic Party has warned of what it called "overwhelming chaos" if the parliamentary elections that were held on the 12th of May are canceled . And that" attempts at serious with disastrous consequences for the security and stability of Iraq, is currently under way for the abolition of the heroes of the results of the elections 18 0 2 by some politicians, parliaments



and losers in the elections ". He added " : We must stop them and prevent them from pushing the country into the abyss and chaos".

The Federal Supreme Court rejected a lawsuit requesting that it not endorse the results of the elections for membership in the House of Representatives on the grounds that there were violations that accompanied the electoral process.

Court spokesperson Iyas Al-Samuk said, "The Federal Supreme Court held its session on (2018/27/5) and considered a lawsuit focused on electoral violations that accompanied the election process for the House of Representatives that took place on 15/12/2018, where the plaintiff requested to bind the defendant to the head The Federal Supreme Court / In addition to his job, not to ratify the results of those elections in accordance with the text of Article (93 / Seventh) of the Constitution.

He continued, "The court affirmed that the judiciary is not litigating nor is it an opponent in facts whose issuance is attributed to others, individuals or entities, as the issue concerns the Independent High Electoral Commission, which has the authority to accept complaints and objections to the alleged violations that occur during the electoral process, and that its decisions They are subject to appeal before a judicial authority, which is the judicial body in the Federal Court of Cassation" .

Electoral Commission responded to the charges against them the possibility of piracy devices used in the voting process and procedures followed by 12 this May .It is noteworthy that the Iraqi government has formed a committee to investigate allegations of fraud, against the background of a report that indicated the possibility of penetration of the devices used in the elections, without confirming that there had been a breach or not .A statement by the Commission stated, "Due to the issuance of governmental directives during the special session of the Council of Ministers and the movement of some members of the Council Representatives Regarding the results of the recent elections to the House of Representatives, and in the interest of the Independent High Electoral Commission to show the facts to the official authorities and parties of the local and international community and public opinion, we show the following:

First / The equipment ,software , and electronic equipment equipment that was used has been stipulated in the House of Representatives Elections Law No. (45) of 2013

as amended, and the commission must complete the work with it and conduct the elections in it and it has been fully successful, and if I want to display any files for the investigation, we confirm that the Commission Ready to present all the priorities and documents related to these contracts, noting that all these contracts have been audited by the Office of Financial Supervision and there are no notes on them.

Second, it was ensured that the data was transmitted in a secure and encrypted manner ,along with submitting technical reports that showed that the transport media and servers are completely secure and impenetrable.

Third / The Commission was not satisfied with these procedures ,but rather worked on preparing new data servers (servers) that are not connected to any internal or external network, and polling data is transferred through an external memory stick ) USB flash) connected to the acceleration device for announcing results after the end of the polling process, which It contains all polling data, images of ballot papers, and other reports that were also encrypted, as these data were transferred and uploaded to separate servers, and then the matching process was carried out between the data received through the transport medium after polling ended with the data received via the memory stick and the match was 100% We did not show any difference between the results at all, and that the process was conducted in all governorates with the exception of Kirkuk, which could not receive the memory stick due to the control of the masses of some parties over the warehouses and polling centers of the commission.

Fourth: Paper reports were printed at the polling stations and provided to the party agents at all stations on polling day, in addition to uploading all copies of the ballot papers cast in the ballot boxes to the electoral offices in all governorates. These data were delivered to the authorized parties and alliances participating in the elections on A hard disk format. Electronic files of the poll results were also handed over to the parties to check the ballot data available to them with the data printed on the ballot results reports that were distributed after the end of the vote.

Fifthly / that the number of foreign elections and conditional voting stations for the displaced camps represents only 2% of the number of polling stations, and we had some violations, which forced us to cancel a large number of these stations after verification by the technical committees formed in the national office, or because of the red complaints received. It must prevent attempts to tamper with the results, with the presentation that the data of displacement camps came to us from the Ministry of Immigration and is officially documented with us, as well as from the governorates, and that these camps are either affiliated with the Ministry of

Immigration or international organizations, as well as regarding the preparation of Iraqis abroad, which were received from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Immigration and the Displaced, based on those Statistics: Polling centers and stations were opened in accordance with the provisions of the Parliament Election Law.

Sixth / All the above steps were taken with the knowledge of the Council of Ministers, the United Nations and the electoral process partners, and there was nothing to hide from the Commission.

Seventh / Considering the declaration of one of the programmers of the )Cyber Security ( team of the National Security Adviser on the possibility of penetrating the commission's servers and manipulating the results of the polls, we assure the electoral process partners, the parties of the Iraqi and international community and the Iraqi government that this statement is untrue and inaccurate, as the commission's servers have been separated from External networks before the results are announced and there is no ability for any party to reach them, with the offer that the security plan prepared by the Supreme Security Committee for Elections before the election date included a request from the security and intelligence agencies to follow up on the protection of data transmission and not to intercept it from hackers , and the cyber security team did not make any offer or Any proposal to protect the transporting medium, and the Ministry of Defense / Intelligence Directorate had sent a high-level delegation to review the commission's work in this regard.

Eighth / Out of the high care and transparency adopted by the commission since its establishment, we affirm our readiness to receive any government, judicial or legislative body that is legally and constitutionally mandated, so we can provide them with the data and information necessary to increase the reassurance of the electoral process that was held recently, as well as that the commission is ready to form joint technical committees To discuss and decide on the issue of the conveying media and the possibility of manipulating the results with any internal or external party, and in conclusion, the Independent High Electoral Commission reserves its legal right to sue any party or persons who accuse the commission of lack of independence and expose its impartiality and professionalism to doubts or accuse it of fraud, because the commission is a contributor to establishing democracy And the national security of the country.

Ninth / All those who have objections to the election results must follow the legal and constitutional contexts by submitting appeals to the judicial body for elections,



which will continue until the end of the official working hours on Thursday, 5/31/2018.

The Iraqi parliament voted in its extraordinary session, in the presence of 168 deputies, on Monday evening, on a parliamentary decision on the election results. The vote included a parliamentary decision to cancel the results of the outside elections and conditional voting in the camps for the displaced in the governorates of Anbar, Salah al-Din, Nineveh and Diyala, to prove evidence of fraud, except for the quota for minorities in the aforementioned governorates.

Parliament also decided to oblige the Electoral Commission to conduct the manual counting and counting of less than 10% of the ballot boxes in the electoral centers, and in the event that the percentage of opinions varies by 25%, the counting and manual counting shall be repeated for all governorates.

Also, a decision was passed to compel the Electoral Commission to provide political entities immediately with the electronic copy and photocopy of the ballot papers and the election results that were sent by satellite and the main electronic server to the Commission, at the level of the candidate in each station, and the re-counting and manual sorting of the stations that had replaced the cache instead of That in Kirkuk governorate.

## Recommendations

PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING FACING THE WORK OF THE INDEPENDENT HIGH ELECTORAL COMMISSION NOW IS TO RESTORE THE CONFIDENCE OF THE VOTERS, CANDIDATES AND POLITICAL ENTITIES, AFTER THE SHOCK THAT HIT THE ISSUE OF THE DEVICES THAT WERE USED IN THE ELECTIONS, SUCH AS VERIFICATION, RAPID COUNTING, AND DISPATCH. THEREFORE, WE RECOMMEND THE COMMISSION TO TAKE THE FOLLOWING QUICK MEASURES:

- 1- CONDUCTING THE MANUAL COUNTING OF RANDOM SAMPLES FROM THE BALLOT BOXES AND MATCHING THEM WITH THE DIGITAL DATA FOR EACH BOX, ESPECIALLY IN THE AREAS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES AND POLITICAL ENTITIES' COMPLAINTS CAME FROM.
- 2- ANNOUNCING THE FULL, DETAILED RESULTS OF THE RESULTS SENT VIA THE CARRIER, INCLUDING THE NUMBERS OF CENTERS AND STATIONS, THE

PARTICIPATION RATE, THE VALID, INVALID AND EXCLUDED VOTES, THE VOTES OF EACH POLITICAL ENTITY AND CANDIDATE.

- 3- PUBLISH A DETAILED REPORT ON SPECIAL VOTING AND CONDITIONAL VOTING ABROAD, IN PRISONS, AND DISPLACED PEOPLE ON THE UNHCR WEBSITE SO THAT IT IS ACCESSIBLE TO ALL.
- 4- FORMING A TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE TO STUDY COMPLAINTS RELATED TO THE ELECTRONIC SYSTEM PENETRATION OF THE VOTING PROCESS, IN COORDINATION WITH THE SUPPLYING COMPANY, AND INDEPENDENT EXPERTS IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.
- 5- ISSUING A FRANK AND CLEAR STATEMENT FROM THE COMMISSION THAT ELIMINATES ANY DOUBTS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF HACKING THE ELECTRONIC SYSTEM.

**Regarding the overall process, we offer these recommendations:**

1. The Independent High Electoral Commission, by virtue of its key tasks in the democratic process, is exposed to pressures and interference by political entities and influential parties, but in general the Commission has been able to face a great deal of pressure, and has managed the electoral process so far with the least amount of attempts to distort the will of the voter. We recommend an international position in support of the work of the Commission, especially by the United Nations, to prevent the parties from interfering illegally, to prevent the course of distorting the democratic process.
2. Although there was some progress, the volume of the voter education campaign was not up to the requirements of the process .It indicates the modesty of the general level of electoral awareness. We recommend that the IHEC, state institutions and civil society organizations utilize the remaining period by intensifying voter education campaigns, whether in voting mechanisms, or in building the democratic personality of the voter to know their rights and choose the best.
3. After the commission determined the controls for electoral campaigns , the campaign began strongly by the parties and entities, but the matter was not without some violations such as the use of government property as well as the suspension of advertisements in places that were included within the prohibited places for electoral campaigning .Recorded attacks on the propaganda campaign by supporters of competing parties, have spoken Commission explicitly about these violations, we

- recommend measures deterrent to maintain the integrity of the campaign, and to ensure justice for all entities and candidates Jeep law..
4. There are political and logistical obstacles hindering the participation of displaced persons and minorities in the political process, and the commission has resorted to conditional voting to solve the problem of the participation of displaced persons, which detracts from the soundness of voting procedures that depend on limiting human influence in identifying, counting and counting. We recommend ensuring the will of the displaced voter and preventing influences. For his vote and decision, and to guarantee the rights of minorities according to the constitution.
  5. The Commission adopted modern technology in the elections to the House of Representatives, and it is feared that the large political entities that may be affected by this technology have taken actions that lead to disrupting the devices, or bypassing the principle of secrecy of voting in their areas of influence, we recommend that the Commission take deterrent measures against any manipulation, as well as intensify Monitoring of election centers and stations by local and international observers.
  6. We recommend ensuring the effective political participation of women in the democratic process, preventing abuse of female candidates, and ensuring the right of female voters to cast their votes freely without pressure and violence from the family, clan, party, or influential bodies.

## Appendices

### Accessory(1)

#### International standards adopted to assess the electoral environment

To assess the electoral environment in Iraq, international standards have been adopted that stipulate:

##### 1- Free and fair elections :

The authority of the government in any country derives from the will of the people expressed in free and fair elections held at regular intervals on the basis of the principle of equality and secrecy of the ballot.

##### 2- Right to vote:

Every adult citizen has the right to vote in elections, on a non-discriminatory basis, and has the right to reach a neutral party to register his name in the registry of voters.

3- The right to run for office, belong to a political organization, and to campaign: Everyone has the right to participate in the government of his country, and the principle of equal opportunities is guaranteed to become a candidate for elections and participate in government, and everyone has the right to join, or to participate with others, in establishing a party or political organization for the purpose of competing in the elections and conducting an electoral campaign.

4- The right to express political opinions without interference: Everyone, individually and in association with others, has the right to express political opinions without interference.

5- The right to receive information: Everyone has the right to receive information on an equal basis with others.

6- The right to move freely in order to organize an election campaign. Everyone has the right to move freely within the country in order to organize an election campaign on an equal basis with others, including candidates of the Power Party.

7- The right to equal access to the media: Every candidate in the elections has the right to equal access to the media and mass communication means in order to present his political point of view.

8- The candidate's right to ensure his security: The candidate has the right to ensure his security and protect the lives and property of those close to him.

9- Right to legal protection: Everyone has the right to obtain legal protection, to guarantee his political and electoral rights.

Presentation of the paragraphs mentioned in the constitution within the international standard mentioned thereunder:

International standard	Text	Subject
Secret ballot. Universal and equal suffrage.	The law is sovereign, and the people are the source of powers and their legitimacy. They exercise them through direct, general secret ballot and through their constitutional institutions.	5
Will of the people.	The transfer of power shall take place peacefully , through the democratic means stipulated in this constitution.	6
Will of the people. Non-discrimination.	Citizens, men and women, have the right to participate in public affairs , and to enjoy political rights, including the right to vote, be elected and nominate..	20
Secure freedom	First: A - Human freedom and dignity are inviolable. Second: The state guarantees the protection of the individual from intellectual, political and religious coercion.	37
Freedom of speech Freedom of peaceful assembly	The state guarantees, in a way that does not violate public order and morals: First :- Freedom to express opinion by all means. Second :- Freedom of the press, printing, advertising, media and publishing. Third: Freedom of assembly and peaceful demonstration, and it shall be regulated by law.	38
Freedom of association / parties	First: The freedom to form and join associations and political parties is guaranteed ,and this shall be regulated by law. Second: It is not permissible to force anyone to join any party, society, or political entity, or force him to continue his membership in it..	39
Secure freedom	Everyone has freedom of thought, conscience and belief.	42

Freedom of association / parties	First , the state is keen to strengthen the role of civil society institutions, and support, development and independence in accordance with peaceful means to achieve its legitimate objectives, and is regulated by law .	45
Freedom of association / parties	First: The freedom to establish or join associations and political parties is guaranteed, and this shall be regulated by law. Second: It is not permissible to force anyone to join any party, society, or political entity, or force him to continue his membership in it..	46
Direct and secret voting. Non-discrimination.	First: The House of Representatives consists of a number of members at the rate of one seat for every 100,000 people of Iraq who represent the entire Iraqi people .They are elected by direct, secret, general ballot, and the representation of all components of the people is taken into consideration ..	49
Periodic polling	First: The duration of the election cycle of the House of Representatives is four calendar years , beginning with its first session and ending with the end of the fourth year. Second: The election of a new Council of Representatives takes place forty-five days before the end of the previous election cycle.	56
The independence of the judiciary	The judiciary is independent, and courts of different types and levels assume it, and issue rulings in accordance with the law.	87
The independence of the judiciary	Judges are independent, and there is no authority over them in their rulings other than the law , and no authority may interfere in the judiciary or in the affairs of justice..	88
The independence of the judiciary	Court shall Alathadaha'ea what comes: Seventh: Ratifying the final results of the general elections for membership in Parliament.	93

Independence of the electoral authority	The High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Independent High Electoral Commission, and the Integrity Commission are independent bodies that are subject to oversight by the House of Representatives, and their work is regulated by law.	102
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Constitution and positive discrimination

Affirmative action	Text	Subject
<p><b>A procedure carried out by many countries because the armed forces follow the General Command and implement its orders, and the executive authority may exploit this for its purposes</b></p>	<p>First C may not be the Iraqi armed forces and their personnel, including military personnel working in the Ministry of Defense or any subordinate departments or organizations have, the nomination in elections for political centers ,and can not be for them to campaign for candidates and not to participate in other acts that prevent the Ministry of Systems Defense and this impermissibility includes the activities of those aforementioned individuals that they carry out in their personal or professional capacity without including their right to vote in the elections.</p>	<p><b>9</b></p>
<p><b>Positive discrimination to ensure the representation of all components of the people.</b></p>	<p>First , the House of Representatives consists of a number of members by one seat per hundred thousand inhabitants of the population of Iraq ,representing the entire Iraqi people ,are elected direct secret ,<u>and taking into account the representation of all groups of people</u> .</p>	<p><b>49</b></p>
<p><b>Positive discrimination (women's quota)</b></p>	<p><b>Fourth: The election law aims to achieve a percentage of representation for women of no less than a quarter of the number of members of Parliament.</b></p>	<p><b>49</b></p>

Law of the Independent High Electoral Commission

International standard	Text	Subject
<p><b>Independence of the electoral authority</b></p>	<p>The Independent High Electoral Commission is a professional, independent and impartial governmental body with a legal personality and subject to oversight by the House of Representatives and owns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 Laying down the principles and rules adopted in the federal and local regional elections and referendums throughout Iraq to ensure their fair and impartial implementation.</li> <li>.2 Supervising all types of federal and regional elections and referendums, and in governorates that are not organized in a region.</li> <li>.3 To announce, organize and implement all kinds of federal and local elections and referendums in the irregular governorates in a region referred to in the constitution throughout Iraq.</li> <li>.4 The Provincial Electoral Commission in coordination and cooperation with the National Office shall carry out the tasks of administration and the regional and local electoral systems for the region under the supervision of the Independent High Electoral Commission.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2</b></p>
<p><b>Non-discrimination</b></p>	<p>Second: The Council of Commissioners: The Council of Commissioners is composed of nine members, at least two of them are legal persons, chosen by the House of Representatives by majority after being nominated by a committee from the House of Representatives, provided that they are of specialization, experience and known for their competence, integrity and independence, taking into account the representation of women.</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>

<p><b>The independence of the judiciary</b></p> <p><b>Independence of the electoral authority</b></p>	<p>The Commission exercises the following powers:</p> <p>First: Establishing and updating the registry of voters in cooperation and coordination with the offices of the regions and governorates.</p> <p>Second: Organizing the registry of political entities and approving them for the purpose of running for elections.</p> <p>Third: Organizing the register of the lists of candidates for the elections and approving them.</p> <p>Fourth: Accrediting election observers, political entities agents, and the media.</p> <p>Fifth: Deciding on all electoral complaints and appeals, and its decisions are subject to appeal before a competent judicial body.</p> <p>Sixth: Approving the counting and sorting procedures.</p> <p>Seventh: Announcing the final results of the elections and the referendum after being approved by the competent judicial authorities, with the exception of the results of the House of Representatives elections that are approved by the Federal Supreme Court.</p> <p>Eighth: Establishing regulations and instructions that preserve the integrity of the electoral process.</p> <p>Ninth: Approving the electoral administration structure and appointments to senior positions.</p> <p>Tenth: Drawing up the financial policy of the Commission.</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>
<p><b>The independence of the judiciary</b></p> <p><b>Independence of the electoral authority</b></p>	<p><b>First: The Council has exclusive authority with regard to the civil implementation of its procedures and regulations. The Council must refer any criminal case to the competent authorities if it finds evidence of misconduct in the integrity of the electoral process.</b></p> <p><b>Second: Unless the law of the High Commission provides to the contrary, the Council has exclusive authority to resolve disputes arising</b></p>	<p><b>8</b></p>



	<p><b>from the preparation and implementation of national, regional or governorate elections, and it may delegate the authority to the electoral administration to resolve disputes at the time they arise.</b></p> <p><b>Third: The Court of Cassation shall form a body called the Judicial Authority for Elections, consisting of three part-time judges, to consider the appeals referred to it by the Board of Commissioners or submitted by those affected by the Council’s decisions directly to the Judicial Commission.</b></p> <p><b>Fourth: It is not permissible to appeal the final decisions of the Council except before the judicial body for elections.</b></p>	
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Appendix(3)

Appendix(4)

Special polling day 2018/10/5

20	Number of monitoring stations	First report - 7:30 in the morning		
	8952	The number of registered voters at the monitoring stations		
	<b>%75</b>	15	The number of stations where polling was opened	
	<b>25 %</b>	5	The number of stations where polling did not open	
19	<b>No</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Are there problems in the work of the polling devices?
Malfunction of the verification device in Shaqlawa				Important issues that you would like to inform about

The positions that opened late are  
 Shaqlawa Center opened in 25 minutes  
 Soran Center opened at eight o'clock  
 Ahmadi Khani Center in Erbil opened after 15 minutes  
 Barzani Center opened 13 minutes later  
 Chamchamal Center opened after 35 minutes

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19	Number of monitoring stations	Second report - nine thirty in the morning		
8502		The number of registered voters at monitoring stations		
	%9.96	847	The number of voters until nine o'clock in the morning	
18	No	1	Yes	Are there problems in the work of the polling devices?
Security tension in Kalar and Chamchamal		Important issues that you would like to inform about		

Tension and violence in the school Bischothn-clar -alno. -tm broke the doors 127.55 thousand and brought Defense Forces Civil and polling is turned off

In Chamchamal there to see congestion and turned off the ballot in a school Dike No. 127 951

Election propaganda at the polling station 123,350 Shalin School - Dohuk

Our Observer at the Aala School in Dohuk, Center No. 223250, prevented the fourth station from obtaining information

20	Number of monitoring stations	Third report - one o'clock in the afternoon		
8952		The number of registered voters at monitoring stations		
	%31	2832	The number of voters until half past twelve	
19	No	1	Yes	Are there problems in the work of the polling devices?
Slowness of the process causes delays and problems		Important issues that you would like to inform about		

Problems in the verification device Barzani school center 120 651

Tension and congestion in Shaqlawa Center122950

Confusion in the voting process due to crowding at Soran Center 122950

Security problems, quarrels, and fights in Chamchamal Center127951

20	Number of monitoring stations	Fourth report - four o'clock in the afternoon		
8952		The number of registered voters at monitoring stations		
	%56.6	5064	The number of voters until half past three	
19	No	1	Yes	Are there problems in the work of the polling devices?
		Important issues that you would like to inform about		

- At Station 01 Center 220050 In Erbil , Xinzan , the locks of the box were opened and broken and the voting cards were taken out on the basis that the satellite was not



linked and no sound was read because the date was wrong. Now they enter the papers manually after correcting the date

- Chaos and adding names to the voter register at station 1 127050 Center School Shrkhotn
- Chaos and disorder in the station 2 226 550 Center School Charu
- The process stops at 3 Station Center School 127 550 Bischothn because of the crowd

20	Number of monitoring stations		Fifth report - 6:30 pm	
	8952		The number of registered voters at monitoring stations	
	%100	20	The number of stations closed at six in the evening	
	%0	0	The number of stations that did not close at six in the evening	
	%76.4	6843	The number of voters when voting ends	
	107		The number of voters present who were not allowed to vote	
17	No	3	Yes	Are there problems in the work of the polling devices?
				Important issues that you would like to inform about

The counting box stopped taking papers at 5:10 p.m. at Station 121751 in Station 1  
 Check your stop at 5:15 pm in the center at 122 950 Soren blotted P emergence Arbil

Appendix(5)

رموز الخروقات Violation codes

<b>0- Observer denied access to polling station</b>
<b>1- Observer not permitted to use reporting form.</b>
<b>2- Campaigning inside the polling station</b>
<b>3- Campaigning outside the polling station</b>
<b>4- Violence inside and outside the polling station</b>
<b>5- Polling station missing sensitive election materials</b>
<b>6- Group voting or voting on behalf of others on unreasonable grounds</b>
<b>7- denied access to the polling station</b>
<b>8- Stealing or damaging of polling station materials</b>
<b>9- Voting or counting suspended for 20 minutes</b>

Polling station number	The name of the polling station	Governorate	The type of breach									
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
154203	Al Forsan Primary School for Girls	Anbar				3			6	7		
154301	Baghdad School	Anbar					4					
154802	Palestine Primary School	Anbar		1			4					
154802	Palestine Primary School	Anbar					4					
154806	Al Talaea Elementary School	Anbar	0	1								
155004	Al Wathba Primary School	Anbar	0				4					
155004	Al Wathba Primary School	Anbar					4					
155006	El Gomhoria Primary School	Anbar	0			3				7		
155401	Saqlawia High School for Boys	Anbar			2				6			9
155402	Al Irfan Girls School	Anbar				3						9
155406	Haifa Primary School	Anbar	0	1		3		5	6			
156202	Kubaisa Primary School	Anbar				3						
156503	Al-Rutba High School for Girls	Anbar							6			
156605	Al-Qaim Girls High School	Anbar			2							
156702	Rawa High School for Boys	Anbar							6			
254304	Maysaloon Primary School	Anbar							6			
255402	Al-Sharif Al-Radi School	Anbar				3	4		6	7		

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256001	Abdullah bin Al-Mubarak High School	Anbar			3				
256001	Abdullah bin Al-Mubarak High School	Anbar			3				
256003	Secondary effects for boys	Anbar			3				
256005	Al Asifa Primary Boys School	Anbar			3				
256401	Dar Al Salam Primary School1	Anbar		2					
256401	Dar Al Salam Primary School1	Anbar		2	3				
256402	Dar Al Salam Primary School2	Anbar			3				
354406	Al Murooj Primary School	Anbar			3				
354802	Boys Prep School	Anbar			3	4			
354804	School Muna Primary School	Anbar			3				
354806	Al-Farouk Intermediate School for Boys	Anbar				4			
356601	El Mahdi Primary School	Anbar				4			
356604	Al-Makarem Primary School	Anbar				4			
356604	Al-Makarem Primary School	Anbar				4			
359402	Al-Furqan School	Babylon					6		
100202	School of Cordoba Elementary	Baghdad / Al-Karkh					6		
100801	Al Qastal School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh					6		
101 104	Iraq Al-Sumoud School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh					6		
101 104	Iraq Al-Sumoud School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh					6		
101 106	Jordan Primary School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh		2					
101307	Al-Manar School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh					6		
101311	Ibn Al Arqam School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh					6		9
101702	Zubair Elementary School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh					6		
101807	Al-Ibdaa Primary School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh			4		6		
102 206	Republic High School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh					6		
102306	Ali Al-Hadi School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh					6		
102309	Beirut Primary School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh					6		

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102506	Al Kunooz Primary School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh						6		
102508	Virgin Mary High School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh				4				
102612	Palestine School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh		2				6		
103010	Mother of the Believers School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh		2	3			6		
103207	Al Zabaa Primary School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh						6		
103506	Raya Kindergarten	Baghdad / Al-Karkh						6		
104710	Al-Bayan High School for Girls	Baghdad / Al-Karkh						6		
105001	Nebo Take Nasr School(1 )	Baghdad / Al-Karkh				4				
201508	Muhammed bin Muslimah School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh						6		
203001	Balqis Primary School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh						6		
203004	That Al Nitaqain School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh	1		3			6		
203006	Sabaa El-Boor School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh	1							
204409	Al-Abed School for Girls	Baghdad / Al-Karkh			3					
204505	Fatima Bint Asad School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh						6		
204903	Najd Primary School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh				4				
205003	Manama School(1 )	Baghdad / Al-Karkh			3					
212705	El -Khournng High School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh	0							
212705	El -Khournng High School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh	0							
303008	Sayed Al-Shuhada School1 /	Baghdad / Al-Karkh				4				
312408	Balqis Primary School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh		2						
312710	Al-Ethar Elementary Boys School	Baghdad / Al-Karkh	0					6		
105202	Sana'a School	Baghdad / Rusafa		2						

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105303	Al Muthanna Primary School	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
105405	Naseer Primary School	Baghdad / Rusafa			4				
105803	School of the Bully	Baghdad / Rusafa					6	7	
106702	Al Shorouk Kindergarten	Baghdad / Rusafa		2					
106702	Al Shorouk Kindergarten	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
107005	Saad School	Baghdad / Rusafa			4				
107302	Hind School	Baghdad / Rusafa	1						
107503	Umm Al-Qura Preparatory School for Girls	Baghdad / Rusafa			3				
107503	Umm Al-Qura Preparatory School for Girls	Baghdad / Rusafa			3		6		
108702	Abu Bakr Al Siddiq Primary School	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
109402	Prostration High School for girls	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
110001	Al-Batool High School	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
110 202	Al-Farouk High School	Baghdad / Rusafa			3				
110702	Khalidiya School	Baghdad / Rusafa		2	3		6		
111005	Beat school	Baghdad / Rusafa			3				
111706	Paper school	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
205501	School of the Bully	Baghdad / Rusafa		2					
206704	Al Masoudi Intermediate School	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
207 108	Sumer High School	Baghdad / Rusafa			4		6		
208303	Hebron School	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
208304	Hebron School	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
209405	Al Abrar Primary School	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
210705	Al Fadila Preparatory School for Girls	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
210904	School of the Akramin girl	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
212 107	Abdul Mohsen Al-Kazemi School	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
308201	Al-Maqdisi Primary School	Baghdad / Rusafa	1						
309004	Al-Razi Medium	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
309007	School Laroui inextricable	Baghdad / Rusafa					6		
193710	Al-Fadila High School for Girls	Basra					6		
194903	Al-Ghazali Primary Boys School	Basra			4				
292705	Bayaa Al Ghadeer Primary Boys School	Basra		2					
293405	Diyala School	Basra			3				
123401	Halkord Elementary School	Dohuk					6		
123404	Nowruz Elementary	Dohuk							9
123601	March 11 Elementary for boys	Dohuk					6		
123703	Elementary Kanye	Dohuk			3				
123902	Zakho Junior High School for Boys	Dohuk			3				

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124203	Elementary Bakhtiari	Dohuk			2							
124601	Seri Mixed High School	Dohuk				3						
223704	Elementary my sign	Dohuk			2	3			6			
224 102	Baladisha primary school	Dohuk		1					6			
324301	Dartu Mixed High School	Dohuk							6			
423501	Mixed Junior High School	Dohuk							6			
423501	Mixed Junior High School	Dohuk			2							
149 107	Gains School	Diyala		1	2							
149301	Pride School	Diyala		1					5			
250302	Al Shaheed Shamil School(1 )	Diyala			2	4						
250303	Al Shaheed Shamil School(2 )	Diyala			2							
120002	February 1 Elementary School	Erbil						4	6			
120007	Kermend Elementary School	Erbil							6			
120008	Arbil middle school	Erbil							6			
120104	School 11 in September primary	Erbil							6			
120114	School Kizav Elementary	Erbil										9
120502	Ke Shebin Primary School	Erbil			2							
120701	Nebez School	Erbil				3			6			9
121602	Alvand School	Erbil			2							
121603	School Qa Elementary Naa	Erbil				3						
122 104	Delovan Elementary School	Erbil							6			
122 114	Surry Blend municipality	Erbil		0					6			
220307	Ke I prep2	Erbil			2				6			
220403	Medium condiment for girls	Erbil					4					
220708	Hello School	Erbil				3						
221701	Kosrat Elementary School	Erbil							6			
222620	School. daoh Elementary	Erbil							6			
168303	Bareer Bin Khudair School	Karbala				3						
168305	The Intifada School	Karbala				3						
168601	Indian Primary School	Karbala				3						
168902	School Ibn Hayan Primary	Karbala			2							
169001	Al Osra Educational School	Karbala					4		6			
269002	Al Ghadeer School	Karbala							6			
269003	Martyr School	Karbala							6			
269 102	Gains School	Karbala							6			
269 106	Al Karrar School	Karbala							6			
368 103	Stability Prep	Karbala			2							
368904	The Popular Will School	Karbala										
468304	Fatah School	Karbala				3						
468806	Forgiveness Primary School II	Karbala							6			

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138206	Zana Boys School	Kirkuk				3	4				
139303	Yadkar School	Kirkuk							6		
139401	Knowledge School for Girls	Kirkuk							6		
139702	Al-Rafidain Intermediate School for Girls	Kirkuk							6		
139704	Medium Barlaq for boys	Kirkuk			2						
164305	El Rabab Primary School	Najaf							6		
164311	Badr Al-Kubra School	Najaf					4		6		
164507	Al-Aseel High School for Girls	Najaf			2						
164607	Al-Kazemi School	Najaf									9
165005	Algeria junior high school for girls	Najaf								7	
165 103	Okaz medium	Najaf							6		
165 107	Al Mearag Primary School	Najaf				3					
165504	Secondary al-Fida	Najaf							6		
165507	Ramla High School	Najaf				3					
264901	Al-Hadi Intermediate School for Basic Education	Najaf	0			3					
265004	Al Wathba Primary School	Najaf							6		
131304	School Baoizh Primary School for Boys	Nineveh	0								
131601	Rashidieh High School for Girls	Nineveh					4				
134101	Naeem bin Masoud School	Nineveh								7	
134 105	Mosul Junior High School	Nineveh		1							
134 106	Jerusalem School	Nineveh		1							
134803	Maysaloon Boys School	Nineveh		1							
135306	Nebuchadnezzar School	Nineveh									
230403	Sheikhan Elementary Mixed School	Nineveh						4			
231004	Al-Zawia Secondary School for Boys	Nineveh						4			
233802	Arabian Knight School	Nineveh		1							
234 103	Bahrain Intermediate School for Boys	Nineveh								7	
235201	Al-Risala Secondary School for Girls	Nineveh		1							
331301	Talkif High School for Girls	Nineveh							6		
331302	Talkif Preparatory School for Boys	Nineveh								7	
334801	Vanguard School	Nineveh								7	
335301	Nahrawan School	Nineveh		1							
176002	Al Sorour Primary School	Qadisiyah				3					
144504	Al Sadiq Primary School	Salahuddin						4			
144601	Biggie Boys High School	Salahuddin	0					4			

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144605	Al Hamza School for Girls	Salahuddin					4					
245203	Al Eith Primary School	Salahuddin										9
344606	Al-Batoul School for Boys	Salahuddin										9
126307	School Hhzar Mukrayani Elementary	Sulaymaniyah				3						
126508	Sven Preparatory School for Girls	Sulaymaniyah			2							
126706	Khalidiya Primary School	Sulaymaniyah			2							
126708	Sarsanak intermediate school for girls	Sulaymaniyah			2							
126901	Ahmed Hardy Primary School	Sulaymaniyah				3						
127008	School Srzinar Elementary	Sulaymaniyah			2							
127101	School Nawcardan Elementary	Sulaymaniyah				3		6				
127201	School Qhrhkol Elementary	Sulaymaniyah			2	3						
128401	Sara Primary School	Sulaymaniyah			2							
128501	Iram School	Sulaymaniyah										
128509	School Mhlbhnd Elementary	Sulaymaniyah			2	3	4					
128509	School Mhlbhnd Elementary	Sulaymaniyah					4					
129 103	Soran Primary School	Sulaymaniyah			2							
129606	Cocoza School	Sulaymaniyah						6				
129607	Qadir Awa School	Sulaymaniyah				3		6				
226204	Banar Intermediate School for Girls	Sulaymaniyah			2							
226207	School Khoshnaw Elementary	Sulaymaniyah		1	2			6				
226402	School Honhr Elementary	Sulaymaniyah						6				
226603	Bikhoud intermediate school for girls	Sulaymaniyah			2			6				
226604	Sheikh Mahmoud Primary School	Sulaymaniyah					4					
226604	Sheikh Mahmoud Primary School	Sulaymaniyah			2	3						
226704	School 11 Iazar Elementary	Sulaymaniyah			2							
226806	Soran Primary School	Sulaymaniyah			2							9
227001	School Ronaka Elementary	Sulaymaniyah			2							
227802	School Berhmerd Elementary	Sulaymaniyah					4					
228001	Senkao Medium for boys	Sulaymaniyah										9
228201	School McEwan Elementary	Sulaymaniyah			2							
326608	Sulaymaniyah Veterinary Directorate	Sulaymaniyah			2	3						
328 103	School Iawesshr Elementary	Sulaymaniyah						6				
328402	Khalkan medium	Sulaymaniyah			2							
328703	School Kiohrhh Elementary	Sulaymaniyah						6				
428 103	Medium Metin	Sulaymaniyah	0									
186804	Zainab Primary School	Dhi Qar	0									
187 108	The Intifada School	Dhi Qar						6				
189508	Prep go back	Dhi Qar						6				

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<b>178406</b>	Abu Dhar Al-Ghafari School	Wasit							6			
<b>179303</b>	Al Azizia Preparatory School for Girls	Wasit			3				6			
<b>179310</b>	Al Azizia Professional Junior High School for Boys	Wasit										9
<b>179401</b>	Tariq Bin Ziyad Primary School	Wasit							6			
<b>179901</b>	Al Muwafaqia High School for Boys	Wasit							6			
<b>280302</b>	Jassan High School for girls	Wasit						5				