



Voters' Registration Records between Transparency and Fraud

A Follow-up of Kurdistan Regions' Voters' Registration Records for the
Parliamentary Elections and the Region's Presidential Elections

The Ninth Report



**National Endowment
for Democracy**



PAY INSTITUTE
For Education & Development

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Region's Presidential Elections**

Nineth Report

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* Control project on the Parliament of the Kurdistan region: a project has begun
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Introduction

One of the key principles of any free and fair election around the globe is the existence of a clean, pure electoral register, in Kurdistan region four terms of parliamentary elections, three terms of Iraqi representative elections, two terms of provincial council elections and several mayoral elections have been held. But, up until now, there is no clean electoral register at hand to give confidence to the voters and make them encouraged to vote in a clean and fair election since they believe that there is widespread voter fraud in the elections and their votes are simply rigged and wasted.

If there was not a clean electoral register at the beginning, but the Kurdish authority should have taken that decisive issue very seriously in their 25-year of governance. In the past, Iraqi Electoral Commission took charge of the election but from 2014 onward new laws have been issued and Kurdistan Electoral Commission has been established but nothing has been changed in that regard.

The presence of a large repeated and dead names in the electoral register paves away for voting twice in special voting prior to the general voting and making voting cards for the Kurds of other parts of Kurdistan as well as doing other massive rigging in the election and the silence of the concerned parties means that the political parties are part of this massive rigging in the election. Even if political parties were not part of this rigging but their silence shows their content goes into that context.

When referendum was made using that electoral register on 25 of September, 2017 accompanied by other problems, now Kurdistan parliamentary and presidency elections postponed. The electoral register should be cleaned in advance and the Independent Electoral and Ratification Commission approved this move on 27 of November, 2017. We hope that they take serious steps to clean the electoral register to have a fair election and bring back confidence to voters that their vote counts.

As part of our civil duty in Pay Institute, we have taken legal and academic steps in that regard by preparing this report and we believe that the electoral register should be cleaned, therefore, the political parties should take this matter seriously and the formal institutions like the parliament and the Electoral Commission should do their part to guarantee a fair election and the obstacles should be removed in this respect, otherwise the democratic process will not progress, if our formal institutions not institutionalized then the voters will have no confidence in the process and we will not get away from these crises that plagued us for years.

**Pay Institute for Education and Development
November, 2017**

The Importance of Electoral Register

One of the pillars of a free and fair election is having a clean electoral register without it we can not talk about a free, fair and democratic election. For this, the citizens can register their names according to the current standard, international procedures so that they can partake in the elections as per the Human Rights Declaration, International Agreement for Civil and Political Rights and the international declaration specific to the standards of a free and fair election far from any discrimination. At the same time, the right to challenge the results should be preserved for all if they were prevented to register to vote under any pretext in the election.

The electoral register is a document shows the registration of voters in an alphabetic order including their full name, date of birth and their living address.

In another form, the electoral register is the list of people's names recorded as per the instructions and legal procedures of the elections law to regulate the electoral register which differs from one country to another. There is also a general consensus on the preparation of the electoral register for this we have some international standards which every country complies with.

Election experts believe that information like "Full name, DOB, voter code, mother's name, place of birth, full address and polling station" should exist in the electoral register with the biological recording data of voters like finger print, photo and iris scanning.

Preparing and reviewing the electoral register should be done according to one of the following parameters:

Voluntary system: those who have the terms to exercise their political rights make a petition to register their names in the electoral register. In election law, two kinds of voluntary electoral register. The first one constant electoral register which is done once and when registered, it can not be amended except for the change in the living address or lost the right to vote which is applied in most countries and the second one is the periodic registration in which the voters should register themselves periodically.

Compulsory system: in this system the concerned administrative party doing the legal procedures by preparing and registering those are eligible to exercise their political rights without bothering the citizens.

Periodic Registration System: according to this system, the concerned party tries to prepare new electoral register in one or two years or more and this was done before but most countries do not execute this.

Constant Register System: according to this system, the registration is done once, and the registration do not along throughout the voter lifespan unless there will be a change in the living address or losing their eligibility to vote. This system is not applied in most countries.

Obligatory Registration System: according to this system, the voting process is restricted to those whom their record is registered in the electoral system. Those whom their names do not exist in the electoral register will be excluded even if all the conditions are met.



Non-Obligatory Registration System: according to this system, everyone is enfranchised if they are qualified to do so without registering themselves to participate in the voting system.

Globally the electoral registration is prepared into two systems:

First: this registration is tied to the will of voters; this means that according to this system the will of voters to register themselves plays a role via a petition to the concerned party that arrange electoral registration and those who do not register themselves to have the right to vote and they will not have the right to challenge the results since their names are not registered in electoral registration which is related to constitution and electoral law in the country.

Second: the electoral roll is directly prepared without the desire of the voters; according to which the election establishment authorize a party organize the electoral register. That party should abide by registering all the people entitled to vote without any exception who reached 18 years of age as the suffrage of the country decides.

In some countries, they do not organize electoral register instead they adopt citizenship documents to vote in the polling station.

What data and documents will be resorted to in case of registering the electoral roll?

In most countries, the census is executed according to international standards, in developed countries they have official data to bank on while in other countries they bank on the civil records of the country in which National Institute for census organizes electoral register including Norway, Sweden, Brazil, Bulgaria, Romania, the Netherlands, and Spain.

While organizing the electoral register, it must be audited and verified for the sake of creating equal opportunity and confidence for all and to progress the democratic process whether the register organized in a temporary or permanent manner. The process should be organized in a legal manner. The temporary electoral register is only organized at the time of an election. The permanent one, on the other hand, is that kind of register used for all elections and renewed via the official data of the country. The renewal is done annually by adding and removing voter's data according to the existing rules and regulations. In some countries, they resort to those establishments possessing official data like citizenship department.

The first election in Kurdistan region was made in 1992 in which the citizenship and ID were parameters to entitle to vote on condition 18 years or older even without electoral register which had an impact on the process of the election.

Since the fall of former regime no official census was made and the duty of organizing an electoral register put on the shoulder of Independent High Election Commission in Iraq as per the rule and regulation of number (4) of 2004 of electoral register mentioned that the Commission in accordance with the transitional governing council law and the law of Independent High Commission for election and the political party groups order number (92, 96 and 97) 31 of May and 15th of June, 2006 issued by the transitional coalition authority. The law number (2) of 2004 states that the electoral register depends on the food rations of all families in the country and any amendment made necessary to it. The amended electoral law number (16) of 2005 of Iraqi Parliament didn't form a commission to organize an electoral register but set all the

conditions that Iraqi lawmakers put so as to be a voter and register their names in the electoral register.

After ratifying the constitution, the federal Independent High Election Commission was established in accordance with law number (11) on 24 of June, 2008 renewed the 7th system of electoral register in accordance with food rations data. Afterwards the commission issued the electoral register of number (12) for the 2009 Iraqi Parliamentary election as the authority that the commission had as comes in the article (4) section (8) of the electoral law which was established at the time of the coalition transitional council in accordance with order number (92) on 30th of May, 2004. The procedures of this resolution served as a precedent for the electoral register which had an overall impact on the totality of the process since there were a lot of repeated and non-existed names in the electoral register and removing their names deemed unsuccessful.

According to the constitution, executing census is the jurisdiction of the federal government, this made the commission to adopt food rations data and made no reference to the formal documents from the government institutions to register the voters. It is worth noting that renewing the electoral register is costly; each voter costs (10-12) dollars which serves as a heavy burden on the country's budget. The following diagram depicts that the renewal of electoral register in Iraq is not arranged in a good way.

No.	Process Name	No. of days
1	The process of employment	21
2	Employee training	12
3	Opening polling stations	30
4	Renewing the electoral register and the amendments	31
5	Challenge the results	7
6	Appeal	12
7	Data Analysis	17
8	Converting the data to PDF	15
9	Printing electoral register	30
10	Distributing electoral register	6
Total		181

In previous elections in Iraq and KRG, the electoral register is the source of dispute among political parties since this case has not been arranged and settled in a way that bringing back confidence among them.

Another question surfaces, how to organize the electoral register? Which party is authorized to perform this act? What are the shortcomings of the electoral register? To what extent the election commission utilize the official documents? Is the election commission capable of doing this? How is the enfranchisement process arranged in the electoral law of the independent high election commission for Kurdistan parliament, district and sub-district council and regional presidency? What should be done in the future? To address these questions, the legal analysis will be done accordingly.

Electoral Register in KR Elections

Since Kurdistan region is part of Iraq, the electoral register is related to the population census. For this reason, the KRG should resort to the previous censuses and data executed by the Iraqi government.

In the first term of parliamentary election on 19th of May, 1992 resulted in the formation of so-called Kurdistan front, according to Kurdistan election law no. (1) of 1992 “all citizens in Kurdistan region are entitled to vote on condition that he/she must be a citizen of Iraqi Kurdistan and reached 18 years of age”.

Since there was no electoral register at that time, all citizens had the right to vote. To prevent rigging, all of them should have brought an ID with them to punch hole in it with electoral ink or electoral stain in the polling station so as not to vote twice.

Here is the available data for the first election term:

No.	Province	Right to vote	Total votes	Percentage
1	Hawler	450,000	349,164	77,6%
2	Sulaimani	340,000	335,827	98,8%
3	Duhok	178,000	198,352	111,4%
4	Kirkuk	144,000	88.610	61,5%
Total		1,112,000	971,953	86,4%

The second term of Kurdistan parliamentary election held on 30th of January, 2005 coincided with Iraqi parliamentary election and provincial council elections. That was the first election after the fall of Baath regime, in that election the population of Kurdistan voted to elect three different councils which are Kurdistan parliament (in Duhok, Hawler and Sulaimani provinces) Iraqi Parliament and governorate or provincial councils.

In that election, electing representatives were done in accordance with the ratio of population. Out of 2, 290, 739 two million two hundred ninety thousand and seven hundred thirty-nine eligible to vote, 1,753,919 one million seven hundred fifty-three thousand and nine hundred nineteen participated in the process which is tantamount to 75,6% of the total population in the region. The number of seats in the parliament increased from 105 to 111 seats.

The third term of parliamentary election on 25th of July, 2009, was somehow different because an opposition party began to appear and won many seats. In that election, 2,401,795 two million four hundred one thousand and seven hundred ninety-five people were eligible to vote but 1, 876,196 one million eight hundred seventy-six thousand and one hundred ninety-six people voted which is equal to 78.1% total of voters in the region.

In the fourth term on 21st of September, 2013, 2,803,382 two million eight hundred and three thousand and three hundred eighty-two people were eligible to vote but 1, 968,775 one million nine hundred sixty-eight thousand and seven hundred seventy-five people voted which is equal to 70,.2 % of the total eligible to vote.

In the recent referendum on 25th of September, 2017 in Kurdistan region, the rate of voting was as follows:

No.	Province	Eligible to vote	Total voted	Percentage
1	Hawler	1147123	726540	63.33%
2	Sulaimani	1343521	648251	48.25%
3	Duhok	756697	994427	131.41%
Total		3247341	2369218	72.95%



Electoral Register in the law no. (1) of 1992 Kurdistan Region Election

The law no. (1) of 1992 of Kurdistan region parliamentary election was the first law of Kurdistan parliament from previous elections till now which was amended several times and it that law electoral register mentioned.

In article (6) of the law it was stated “an independent body will be formed in a law for supervising and managing elections in Iraqi Kurdistan region and it will prepare an electoral register and identify the polling stations in the region. Instructions related to each election will be issued to assign the directors and members of the commission of each polling station.” According to the law, the commission is going to organize the electoral register and publish instructions to facilitate the electoral law.

In the article (15) of the same law comes “the list of voters of KR will be arranged in accordance with polling stations alphabetically by writing their name, profession, address, place and date of birth. But, it was not suggested whether the commission uses what kind of record of population census for organizing the electoral register and in that law it was stated that if this was not possible, another way will be taken organize the electoral register. In the same law of article (16) states “the highest board in the commission distribute the electoral registers on the polling states in the region (15) days prior to the election day so as to tell the voters and stamped by the commission and the announcement day should be written as well on the electoral register.” If we notice the content of this article, we will encounter a question of how should we distribute the electoral register on the polling stations (15) days in advance to verify their names and polling stations while this short period will be difficult for the commission to transfer the names or remove them in that period. Therefore, the commission should review this period by consulting the experts in this aspect so as to solve the related problems come up as a result of these procedures.

In the article (18) of the same law states “for every one who has the qualifications to vote not listed or wrongly removed in the electoral register can register his/her name in 10 days from the announcement of the electoral register. The plea is processed via the central communication section of the commission then presented to the highest board of the commission and then the request will be settled in three days’ time.”

The content of this article emphasizes a contradiction between article (16) and article (18) because the electoral register should at least be settled a month prior to the voting day so as to be printed out and preliminary and final electoral register should be mentioned.

In the article (19) of the same law it states “every Iraqi Kurd masculine or feminine can be a voter or a candidate if having all the qualifications stated in the law.” This means the concerned party is committed to register voters without their will and in the article (20) comes “the voter should be an Iraqi Kurd and reached 18 years of age.”

In turn, fraud comes at the electoral register the article (57) states “if anyone does the following, they will be imprisoned not more than 6 months and fined between 100,000 one hundred thousand Iraqi Dinars to 500,000 five hundred thousand Iraqi Dinars:

Recording a name on purpose in the electoral register.

Recording or removing the name of a person in the electoral register without having legal qualifications.

If this law had come into effect, many people even the commission in Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan would have been punished since many dead and repeated names found in the electoral roll.

In the article (59) comes “the people of Iraqi Kurdistan living abroad are entitled to participate in Iraqi Kurdistan parliamentary elections.” This law gives the right to those living abroad if they have qualifications to do so. But how could they participate? How can we organize their electoral register? Which party takes the charge to organize their electoral register? Which kind of document should be adopted for this purpose? How many polling stations will be opened and where? These answer for these questions were not addressed in the law and its articles. Till now Kurdish diaspora (Kurdish citizens living abroad) could not participate in any of the four terms of the Kurdistan parliamentary elections.

In article (60) of the electoral law comes “voting of the internal security forces, region guard aka “zeravani”, Peshmerga, army, hospital employees, prisoners and guards were done special polling stations which the independent high commission arrange it with the related ministries on condition that the voting should be done 48 hours prior to the general election.”

The voting of armed forces prior to the general election is a good thing since they want preserve the security of the region at the time of election. Not separating the electoral register of armed forces is not a good idea, for this reason the list of personnel salary of the ministry of interior and ministry of Peshmerga should be given to the commission so as to separate it from the general electoral register.

Finally, suggestions and recommendation concerning the law number (1) of 1992, of article (29) comes “after making sure of the legality of the voter’s status, aka having Iraqi passport, the ballot will be handed to him/her and will be guided to vote in the specified polling station.” Looking into the content of this article, the condition of having the Iraqi citizenship to vote can be seen. In the context of that law, we can sense a danger of political party’s tendency to manipulate the electoral register at the same time we can see a contradiction to the law despite of having their name in the register, the voter must have an Iraqi ID with him to vote. In principle, the Iraqi citizenship document should have been the sole condition to register the citizens in the electoral register.

Electoral Register in the Provincial Council laws of Iraqi Kurdistan Region Law no. (3) of 2009

The fourth article of law number (3) of 2009, states “the provincial councils are directly elected and consisted of (25) members for 200,000 two hundred thousand voters from 500,000 five hundred thousand voters another member will be added to the total members according to verified census on condition the women quota should be 30% of the members.” In accordance with the content of the laws, identifying the number of provincial councils should be according to the newest verified census. The verified census is not clear and it is not clear which party organizes and authenticates it. If the newest census becomes the parameter to allocate the number of seats in the council, it should have also explained the concept of verified census so that the commission could reiterate its commitment to organize and renew the electoral register.

Electoral Register in the law no. (4) of 2009 regarding provincial, district and sub-district council elections of Iraqi Kurdistan Region

In the eighth and ninth series in the first article of this law, the register of voters means "a register that includes the names and numbers of voters and is prepared by the Commission and published so that it can be reviewed and submitted."

In view of the content of this paragraph, no reference has been made to the official information on which the commission relies in the preparation, organization and updating of electoral registers. In the ninth series, the electoral register is a register of voter names and information that can not be appealed and published after the end of the term To file complaints about these records. "

Article 3 of the same law referred to the conditions of the voter:

First: To be Iraqi nationality

Second: Fully qualified

Third: To be 18 years old

Fourth: Registered in the electoral of voters in the province in which elections are held in accordance with the provisions of this law and the instructions issued by the Commission.

According to the provisions of this law, the voter's right to vote is linked to the existence of his name in the register of voters in the province, but has not been discussed how to prepare the register of voters and the official sources that depend on it and that although it has established nationality requirement in participation, but basically must be an Iraqi citizen , And the role of the provincial government in the preparation of the register of voters is absent and unclear

Article 4 of the law states that "a penalty of not less than six months and a fine of not less than 100 thousand dinars and not more than 500 thousand dinars shall be imposed if the following offenses are committed:

First: Any person who puts a bad name or character in the register of voters or enters a name in violation of the provisions of the law

Second: Any person who registers his or her name unlawfully in spite of his knowledge or not to register or delete a name. "



Electoral Register of Minorities

In order to solve the problems nationalities in the Kurdistan Region and to have representatives, the parliament decides to establish a quota system of their own according to article 36 repealed in Law No. 1 of 1992 law of the elections of the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region amended it was decided "to grant Turkmen five seats and Chaldeo Assyrian Syriac five seats and granting Armenians One seat ".

In accordance with article 32 of the Law No. 4 of 2009 on the elections of provincial councils, districts and districts in the Kurdistan Region, it was decided to grant two seats to the Chaldeo Assyrian Syriac and three seats for Turkmen in the province of Arbil and one seat for the Chaldeo Assyrian Syriac in Sulaymaniyah province and two seats for the Syriac Chaldeo Assyrian and one seat for the Armenians. Dohuk Governorate Council.

And here we wonder what is the purpose of allocating seats in the quota ??

Undoubtedly, the answer to this question is clear. The purpose of allocating the seats of the quota is that constituents can vote for their constituents and seek the arrival of the real representatives of these minorities to the parliament or provincial councils, but because the issue remains open the questioning of the purpose of the existence of these seats among the problems enabled the voters of these components to vote for the other nationalities. This led to deviate from the main objective of the adoption of the quota system and led to the emergence of a state of preaching about it as the large blocs have been able to a large extent to benefit and create problems and Tate Voices of the quota.

And that in order to achieve the quota seats for its real purpose, the register of constituents must be isolated from the public register so that they can freely choose their own representatives and that they can only choose their representatives and representatives of the component representing this component in real terms. Although Article 32 of the Provincial Elections Law And the districts and districts indicated that the voters of each component must vote for the representatives of this component, but under Article 1 of Law No. 16 of 2013, which was an amendment to Law No. 4 of 2009 on the elections of the Council of the provinces, districts and sub-districts have disabled this paragraph in the second session of the elections provincial councils, districts and sub-districts.

Because of the doubts of political parties about the electoral register and the existence of a large number of duplicate and fake names in the register, the Parliament in the third session of the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region to send a memorandum to the Presidency of Parliament and signed by 39 members of parliament and demanded the purification of voter records and in July 2017 decided to form a committee under Decision No. 1 of 2017 on 7/7-2013 was the membership of representatives of the various blocks in order to investigate this subject and after the continuation of the work of the Committee for two months on this subject and investigate it. They wrote a report with the concerned parties, which was the Electoral Commission and the Ministries of Interior, Commerce and Health. The report was directed to the Parliament. It was pointed out that the electoral register includes hundreds of thousands of deceased and

fake names. This record should be purified under the law. A meeting on this report and after reading its recommendations must be presented to the vote and ask the question whether this record needs purification or not ??

Because of political situation at the time and conflicts between the political parties did not preside over parliament's duties and did not listen to the recommendations contained in the report which pointed to the existence of hundreds of thousands of dead and fake names and people who are outside the region and that led to codification of this type of fraud and then in the elections of the Iraqi Council of Representatives in April 2014 was based on this record without any political parties to the voter register.

Despite the rigging of the elections that took place in the last two elections, which were not unknown to all, and the political parties and civil society organizations that monitored the elections, the voter register were also part of the fraud.



Electoral register in the Independent High Electoral Commission

The establishment of the Independent High Electoral Commission for the referendum in the Kurdistan Region, despite the observations on how to establish it was a bold step was in place that the territory owns such institutions and not return in all matters to the central government.

In accordance with Law No. 4 of 2014, the Independent Electoral Commission for Elections and Referendum was established on 3/12/2014, the members of the Commission were elected to Parliament and took the oath of office and began to exercise their activities.

However, it is noted that despite the existence of a number of competent personalities in them, but the budget has not been allocated to them and the lack of any coordination between the Commission and the ministries concerned and that the appointment of directors-general managers and staff was delayed and at the time voted on the Board of Commissioners on (3 / 12/2014) in the parliament, but the general managers started their work on (15/3/2017). As for the employees, decisions were made to start their work in May 2017. Therefore, they were not able to prepare a electoral register free of shortfalls on time, and they were not allowed to perform their duties and after the time elapsed they called them to speed up and perform the task not as required to hold elections and that the Commission was not Is ready to do so and that has adversely affected the holding of elections.

When we look at Law No. 4 of 2014 regarding the electoral register we notice gaps and flaws in the tasks of the Commission with regard to the preparation of an electoral register in the Kurdistan Region where the subject of preparing the electoral register was not discussed in detail and it was not indicated that the Commission in the preparation of the voter register depends on any official sources and statistics

This is because the Commission must adopt the statistics documented in the preparation, organization and updating of the voters register so that they can not be challenged by political entities, observers and organizations concerned with the elections. These statistics should either be the general census of the population or the information of the registration services. In the same law, the Commission was chosen to take new ways or means to prepare the voter register. The Independent High Electoral Commission and the Electoral Commission were mandated to update and prepare the electoral register. Issuing special regulations and procedures for organizing, preparing, updating and how to challenge the voter register but it is not known what information and statistics will be relied upon by the Commission in that

To shed light on this subject, we will analyze the articles and paragraphs of the electoral register in the law:

First: In the first sequence of the second article of the law indicated that "under this law will be created a body on behalf of the Independent Electoral Commission for elections and the referendum to become the only party responsible for the elections in the Kurdistan Region." And that according to the context that the Commission is the only responsible for the organization, preparation and updating of electoral registers Article 4 of the same law states that "the Commission includes the following matters." In the fifth series of Article 4,

"the administration of the voter registration process is organized and updated with the aim of ensuring their rights to elections " The content of this text indicates that the commission has the sole authority to organize, prepare and update the electoral register

Second: In the first sequence of Article 6, it pointed out that "the Council has the following powers and in the first paragraph of the first sequence in Article 6 indicated that the appointment, updating and purification of the register of voters by following the modern methods available and the parties concerned must all cooperate and coordinate with the Council in order to achieve this."

Third: In the fourth sequence in Article 16 of the law, it is noted that "the issuance of a special system to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this law" and here show us the fact that Law No. 4 of 2014 led to the creation of large tasks on the Independent Electoral Commission and the referendum and the preparation. The registration of voters without any statistics and official information is difficult and that this problem can not be solved easily in the future on the subject of updating voter registers for the public referendum and elections Parliament and the Presidency of the region, the Commission issued two systems:

1- The system of preparing and updating the voter register and appeals for the referendum process on the independence of Kurdistan No. 1 of 2017 on 15/8/2017, which was approved by the Council of the Commission, but this system was not implemented as required and did not meet the legal conditions that were required to be available. Voter registry update was updated and abuses were carried out

for example

- The date of updating the electoral register for the period between 20-27 / 8/2017 and that this period is very short and does not fit any criteria

- The number of voter registration centers in the governorates was few and did not fit with the polling stations and the number of voters

- There was no updating of electoral registers in the governorates of Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Nineveh and Diyala due to the lack of opening commission centers in these areas during the updating period. There were no updated facilities in these areas and the employees were not appointed in these areas to do so.

- and that during the process of updating the records did not delete the names of the deceased by the Commission

- and that during the process of updating records duplicate names are not deleted by the Commission

- and that during the process of updating the records did not delete the fake names by the Commission

1- System for updating and preparing electoral registers and appeals for the elections of the Parliament of the Presidency of the Kurdistan Region and the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region No. 1 of 2017 on 30-8-2017 and approved by the Commission

The commission also said that the system did not take any action to implement it in a timely manner. The date for updating the voter rolls was not fixed, although the Commission announced that it was ready to conduct the elections

And that this is contrary to the law and contradicts with the system they have issued and the members of the Council of the Commission to ratify it



After convening, the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region in a meeting on (24/10/2017) extend the legal period of Parliament for two sessions and thus the elections were postponed until 2018.

And that the time is still available to the Commission to update the records of voters and purified in the event of a will and support for them and not hindered their work

And that the issuance of the Commission No. 1 on (27/11/2017) is a source of optimism and pleasure about purifying the register of voters in Kurdistan Region and that this system is a step towards achieving this, a bold step in place provided that the good measures around and be fully implemented

Problems and defects in the electoral register in the provinces

The electoral register in the Kurdistan Region is full of problems and shortages and is not qualified to be relied upon to hold free and fair elections and that we will detail the points of imbalance in the electoral register:

1 - So far there is no accurate statistics on the population of the region and the number of those who are entitled to participate in the elections to be registered in the register of voters and there are different figures concerning this. For example, there is a difference between the number of voters in the voter lists in 2017 of Iraq with the register of voters in the Kurdistan Regional Commission where the register of voters in the province of Kurdistan more (275,423) compared to the special record in the Independent High Commission for the Iraqi elections issued in August 2017 and so far we do not know why there is this big difference, and that the subject needs to be investigated and if this issue is not resolved, we believe that it will have implications in the elections because if the rate of access to the seat is 20 thousand votes that means there are about 13 fake seats in the elections.

Provinces	Iraqi biometric figures	KR electoral commission figures	Difference
Sulaimani	1,241,954	1,343,521	101,567
Arbil	1,041,837	1,147,123	105,286
Duhok	688,127	756,697	68,570
Total	2,871,918	3,247,341	275,423

2 - The electoral register in the region depends on the forms of ration card that this card was introduced in 1996 and that all the deceased from that time were not deleted only in rare cases, and the number of those estimated hundreds of thousands, for example, the number of those aged between 100 (1,164), i.e. they were born in the years between (1853-1918) to (11799) people and (3499) of them in Arbil and (2129) in Dohuk and (6171) in Sulaymaniyah.

And that according to the statistics of the Ministry of Health in the years between (2001-2017), (217644) people died in the Kurdistan Region during this period, as well as the deceased between the period (1996-2001)

Number of death by provinces 2001 - 2017

Year	Arbil	Duhok	Sulaimani	Total
2001	2265	1198	5231	8694
2002	2240	1297	5987	9524
2003	2500	2500	6730	11730
2004	3069	2987	6023	12079
2005	2820	2541	6432	11793
2006	3082	3510	6480	13072
2007	3365	3211	7057	13633
2008	3275	4957	6898	15130
2009	3495	5972	7084	16551
2010	4333	5359	7040	16732
2011	4997	6706	8275	19978
2012	8077	7037	8671	23785
2013	3283	1260	1341	5884
2014	4105	1678	2900	8683
2015	3450	4463	925	8838
2016	5725	6135	4674	16534
2017	2861	1785	1670	6316
Total	62,942	62,596	93,409	218,956

3 - The people in the disputed areas were living in the region, but after the application of the provisions of Article 140 of the Iraqi constitution, a number of them returned to the provinces of Kirkuk and Nineveh, Salahuddin and Diyala and the judiciary of Makhmour, but despite their return, but they did not delete their names from the records of the provinces of Kurdistan and that the number of these estimated hundreds of thousands of people. For example, there is a list of (63020) and that their names are registered in the records of voters in the province of Nineveh, but at the same time their names also exist in the register of voters in the provinces of Arbil and Duhok and that their names are identical in terms of the triple name and the year of birth also, and that there are (31547) a name found in the register of voters in the province of Kirkuk, voters of Arbil and Sulaymaniyah provinces as well as a duplicate between one provinces to the other like that of in the provinces of Salah al-Din and Diyala.

There are duplicate names in the register of voters in the provinces of Kirkuk and Nineveh are about 94.567 people.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	الإسم في اربيل ودهوك	رمز المحافظ التولد	4	رقم العائلة		الإسم في نينوى	رمز المحافظ التولد	12	رقم العائلة	
2	نهاد محمد صالح	1994	4	4306376		نهاد محمد صالح	1994	12	64668	
3	محمد خالد علي	1993	5	302747		محمد خالد علي	1993	12	64678	
4	محمد علي محمد	1953	5	501030		محمد علي محمد	1953	12	64601	
5	محمد علي محمد	1953	5	1406342		محمد علي محمد	1953	12	64601	
6	محمد علي محمد	1953	4	4206764		محمد علي محمد	1953	12	64601	
7	محمد علي محمد	1953	4	3505569		محمد علي محمد	1953	12	64601	
8	شهاب احمد حسن	1979	4	3806871		شهاب احمد حسن	1979	12	65905	
9	سعدون فاضل احمد	1990	5	1205589		سعدون فاضل احمد	1990	12	66202	
10	محمد احمد محمد	1986	5	9500021		محمد احمد محمد	1986	12	66243	
11	محمد احمد محمد	1986	5	2002734		محمد احمد محمد	1986	12	66243	
12	محمد احمد محمد	1986	5	2501751		محمد احمد محمد	1986	12	66243	
13	محمد احمد محمد	1986	4	3703012		محمد احمد محمد	1986	12	66243	
14	محمد احمد محمد	1986	4	3200902		محمد احمد محمد	1986	12	66243	
15	نهلة محمد محمود	1985	5	201187		نهلة محمد محمود	1985	12	65326	
16	ابراهيم محمد ابراهيم	1982	4	3708397		ابراهيم محمد ابراهيم	1982	12	65330	
17	ابراهيم محمد ابراهيم	1982	4	3506399		ابراهيم محمد ابراهيم	1982	12	65330	
18	زينب علي احمد	1986	4	3805625		زينب علي احمد	1986	12	64631	
19	احمد سليمان احمد	1985	5	1004751		احمد سليمان احمد	1985	12	33317	
20	محمد احمد محمد	1977	4	371625		محمد احمد محمد	1977	12	605163	
21	محمد احمد محمد	1977	4	3900229		محمد احمد محمد	1977	12	605163	
22	محمد احمد محمد	1977	4	0		محمد احمد محمد	1977	12	605163	
23	محبية ايوب حسن	1984	5	1302592		محبية ايوب حسن	1984	12	71031	
24	زيرقان انور يوسف	1991	4	3502385		زيرقان انور يوسف	1991	12	77960	
25	احمد جاسم محمد	1995	5	1406826		احمد جاسم محمد	1995	12	112509	

4- There are duplicate names and although the Commission indicates that this is not a repetition but similarities in names, but in fact that the matching names, year, date of birth, the province code and the voter code, the estimated number of those is around 300 thousand people.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1294	محمد احمد م	1995	4	179971		محمد احمد محمد	1995	12	224652	
1295	محمد احمد م	1995	5	3902171		محمد احمد محمد	1995	12	224652	
1296	محمد احمد م	1995	5	709016		محمد احمد محمد	1995	12	224652	
1297	محمد احمد م	1995	5	907669		محمد احمد محمد	1995	12	224652	
1298	محمد احمد م	1995	4	3400983		محمد احمد محمد	1995	12	224652	
1299	محمد احمد م	1995	5	1705059		محمد احمد محمد	1995	12	224652	
1300	محمد احمد م	1995	5	3000328		محمد احمد محمد	1995	12	224652	
1301	احمد محمد م	1994	5	501531		احمد محمد احمد	1994	12	236369	
1302	احمد محمد م	1994	5	721168		احمد محمد احمد	1994	12	236369	
1303	احمد محمد م	1994	5	1310266		احمد محمد احمد	1994	12	236369	
1304	احمد محمد م	1994	5	1308051		احمد محمد احمد	1994	12	236369	
1305	احمد محمد م	1994	5	2605486		احمد محمد احمد	1994	12	236369	
1306	احمد محمد م	1994	5	2607949		احمد محمد احمد	1994	12	236369	
1307	جاسم محمد م	1989	4	4105134		جاسم محمد احمد	1989	12	236369	
1308	جاسم محمد م	1989	4	3603214		جاسم محمد احمد	1989	12	236369	
1309	جاسم محمد م	1989	4	3601972		جاسم محمد احمد	1989	12	236369	
1310	محمد احمد م	1966	5	101411		محمد احمد محمد	1966	12	222394	
1311	محمد احمد م	1966	4	3702625		محمد احمد محمد	1966	12	222394	
1312	محمد احمد م	1966	4	4406536		محمد احمد محمد	1966	12	222394	
1313	محمد احمد م	1966	4	3502153		محمد احمد محمد	1966	12	222394	

5 - The number of duplicate names correspond to all things except voter code, that is, the voter has two electoral cards.

6 - The presence of a number of Kurds in the other parts of Turkey, Syria and Iran and that was issued ration cards and they live in the Kurdistan Region, they have legal residence and obtained Iraqi citizenship, but there are a number of them issued ID cards illegally and civil status was added to the sub-census. Their names were added to the electoral register at a time when they do not have the right to vote.

7 - The voters in the special vote, i.e. the security services, the police and the Peshmerga have been registered twice their names are in the register of public and private voters also and the number of those estimated at hundreds of thousands of people, and lists indicate that (184000) people are in the private register according to the statistics of the region and (179000). According to the statistics of the federal government that most of these names are repeated in the register of private and public voters.

8 - In the second part of Regulation No. 1 of 2017 (the system for the preparation and renewal of electoral registers and the presentation of appeals for the elections of the presidency of the provinces and the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, the third paragraph indicates that the voter must have completed 18 years of age on the election day, that is, 25/9/1999 to participate in the referendum and those born until 1/11/1999 can participate in the elections of the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region and the presidency of the region, which was to be held. But what happened, it was allowed to all those born in 1999 and (1/1/1999) was set for all of them, although this was not true, since so many people could not have been born on this day, and that the aim was to involve all those born in 1999 participate in the referendum and all those who were born in 1999 in the elections of the Kurdistan Regional Parliament and the presidency of the region, although they were under the age of 18 years and were unable to participate in the elections and register their names in the register of voters.

9. In this register, all those born in 2000 were registered, although they were under 18 years of age.

U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N	M	L	K	J	I	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	
ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره	ز. زنجیره
1	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره	زنجیره
6	3469	41669530	رسول	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز	بایز
23	102395	42223457	احمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد
25	102354	41618838	امین	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان	فرحان
52	2300436	42623173	اراس	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود	محمود
98	2300612	42624816	رامنة	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه	بیرکه
106	107039	41597012	زریان	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر
107	2300518	42624094	زایخا	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان	رمضان
154	2300634	42624498	نوال	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد
163	2300626	42624098	احمد	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز	عزیز
207	3524	42666505	ایمان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان	شحان
224	3522	42666330	تمل	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف	شریف
253	1900737	41629049	افین	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر	جعفر
288	16970	41632475	یوسف	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم	قاسم
342	1005016	41542652	ایره	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق	عبدالرزاق
366	2300708	42624987	ربین	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح	صلاح
394	105019	41605272	میدیا	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد	محمد
395	108146	41593241	ندی	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر	جوهر
422	102364	42139097	اسماء	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر	قادر
424	102364	42138752	خونل	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار	جبار
425	2202110	42666056	محمد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد	دلشاد
440	2300607	42666793	محمد	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی	هینی

Violations of the Electoral Commission in the electoral register

Under the law of the Independent High Electoral Commission for the referendum in the Kurdistan region was supposed to work to purify the voters' records, but it is noted that it did not do so in the referendum on 25/9/2017 and did not also take any steps for the elections of the Kurdistan Regional Parliament and the presidency of the region. On 1/11/2017 did not take any action in this direction:

1 - The Independent Electoral Commission for the elections and the referendum in Kurdistan Region should have demanded the Ministry of Health to provide them with the names of the deceased and to delete their names from the register of voters, but did not do so. The Ministry of Health was addressed in July 2017 but the time was too late and the Ministry of Health did not respond to their demands.

2. It was supposed to request the Ministry of Justice and the Judicial Council to send the names of those who died officially who are registered in the courts with a view to removing them from the register of voters, but they did not do so.

3 - The Commission was supposed to audit the records of voters with the aim of deleting duplicate names but did not do so

4 - The Commission was supposed to prepare the register of private voters quickly and delete the registrants from the general register of voters, but did not do so

5 - The Commission was supposed to put the time to conduct the process of updating the electoral register which should not be less than two months, but was identified one week and it was in Sulaymaniyah province five days, so according to the Commission's statement that out of the total (3.247.341) only (110,000) visited voter registration update centers throughout the province to update their names.

6 –The Commission was supposed to ask the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to provide the latest list of information about the ration card to purify the voters' records, but did not do so

7 - The Independent High Commission for Elections and Referendum in the Kurdistan Region to coordinate with the Independent High Commission for the Iraqi elections and to require the provision of the latest records of the voters of the region in a formal manner is better than the records in force and do not bear any official status

8 - The Commission did not make the necessary preparations because of the lack of time or any other reason, and had to agree to declare the time for the referendum and the elections and was supposed to declare the reasons for its unwillingness to do so and obstacles in front of them to do.

Parliament's stance on the electoral register

Article 3 of Law No. 4 of 2014 indicated that the Commission is an independent, professional and impartial body with moral capacity and subject to parliamentary oversight and accountability.

The Parliament can in the event of any violation or default and the existence of shortcomings monitor the work and accountability of the Commission and that the Commission is only responsible before the Parliament, but noted that the Commission was unable to perform its functions or was deficient or committed irregularities or was obstructed indirectly, but Parliament did not hold them accountable and did not investigate in the matter.

At the end of the previous session, the parliament formed a commission of inquiry on the electoral register. Despite the committee's performance, but on the pretext of lack of time and proximity to the elections, no action was taken on this issue. But at the current session taking any action to purify the voters' records in Parliament. The commission was not required to purge the voters' records and did not hold them accountable for not exercising its duties. The Parliament did not exercise its role only, but did not listen to the demands of MPs who submitted the memoranda and evidence required to the Presidency of the parliament and that these notes are not available and attention.

In article 13 of the same law it was noted that "the Council of the Commission must submit quarterly reports on the work done by and to submit to Parliament" but the Commission did not submit any report to Parliament and the Parliament did not hold the Commission accountable for not doing so , And therefore we can say that the first responsible for these violations is the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region because it is the only institution that can hold the accountability of the Commission and oblige the government and all institutions concerned to secure all the required requirements of the Commission and provide facilities for them, and the Parliament did not exercise this role while practicing its activities normally, or has been disabled and did not perform its role and did not exercise its functions in this area.

And that the parliament can exercise this role, and that the Presidency can form an investigative body to investigate and exert pressure and prevent the illegal situation, which is done with regard to voter records at a time when the Presidency of Parliament can form a committee being the powers of the Presidency and two members of the Presidency, The president and the secretary, although they agreed on this, but they did not do so and did not form a committee on this subject, and that the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region during a special session to host the government and the Independent High Commission for Elections and Referendum in the Kurdistan Region in order to establish the



required procedures for the elections and preparations required to be in the same mistakes that occurred In the past and made preparations in an unplanned due to lack of time, and for that 40 members of parliament submitted a request to the Presidency of Parliament, asking to host the government and the Independent High Electoral Commission for the referendum in the Kurdistan Region Develop the necessary plans to hold elections, but so far have not been responding to members of parliament by the presidency of the parliament.

(1)-Article(3) of Law No. (4) for the year 2014 concerning the Independent High Commission for Elections and Referendum.

(2) According to the information of an MP (Gasha Dara Hafid) tried to present memorandum on(15/6/2015) and included 120 pages on the basis of evidence submitted to the Speaker of Parliament to investigate this issue and work to purify the register of voters, but did not work on that matter in spite of the fact that the memorandum was referred to the Committee Affairs of Parliament and the Independent High Electoral Commission and the referendum by the Deputy Speaker of the Parliament on 1/7/2015, but without any result, the mentioned that the memorandum was re-sent on 19/7/2017 to the Presidency of the Parliament but without any result. It also sent a letter to both the Election Commission and the Ministries of Interior, Health, Trade and Peshmerga without responding. In 2017, for the third time she sent a letter to the Commission and the Presidency of the Government and the ministries concerned through the Parliament without a response, On 29/8/2017 a delegation of parliament included (Abu Bakr Hildni and Tasha Dara grandson and Beeston Faiq, Souran Omar and Ali Hama Saleh and Dr. Saleh Fathi and Dr. Shatri Saleh and Dr. Shwan Qaladzey and Dr. Sherko Hama Amin visited UNHCR and sent A memorandum on 6/9/2017 to the Presidency of the Parliament on their visit to the Commission without their efforts to achieve any significant success.

(3)Article (13) of Law No. (4) for the year 2014 concerning the High Electoral Commission for Elections and Referendum.

The stance of political parties on the electoral register

The political parties in Kurdistan Region are not bothered and did not take any action on the subject of shortcomings and illegal activities in the voters' records, as none of these parties and now, although they know the facts and have evidence that prove the existence of false names in the voters register, but they did not take any and they are ready to participate in the elections based on these records as happened in the last elections and the reason for this is due to the following things:

1 - Perhaps some of the powerful parties in the region in their interest to survive on the number of fake, deceased and duplicate names deceased in the voters' records and used in the election times.

2. Purifying voter records needs time and they have not done so in normal times. They will not do so at the present time on the grounds that the date of elections is not postponed so that they will not be held responsible for delaying the elections.

In addition to these points, there are no other realistic reasons that the political parties to take any supportive positions to do so. Accepting the elections based on these records is a codification of the rigging and manipulation and that it rests with all the political parties that accept this and install this record full of shortcomings. The political, legal and official organs are built on it.

If this is not the case, why in the third session in 2013 when a parliamentary committee was formed on this subject and the committee's decision and recommendations were sent to the presidency of the parliament and the presidency was run by the Democratic Party and the National Union and these two allied parties were not ready to hold a meeting on this subject. The report is presented on the vote and why other blocs, such as the Islamic Union, the Islamic Group and the Change Movement, have remained silent and have not taken any position on this issue.

And why did not the political parties in the fourth session of the parliament to take any action to purify the register of voters, as it did not take neither the Presidency of Parliament nor any of the blocks any step in this direction.

And why the parties did not participate in the eighth government and that all the major parties were involved in the government and could do this task, but the ministers of these parties did not raise any note on this subject. All parties (the Democratic Party, the Patriotic Union, the Movement for Change, the Islamic Group and the Islamic Union) have representatives in the Independent Electoral Commission for Elections and Referendum in the Kurdistan Region. These parties could call their representatives in the commission as a kind of pressure on the commission to purify the electoral register. The current five main parties are responsible in accordance with their weight and prestige and that all these parties bear responsibility.

Results

After discussing the laws related to the elections and voter registries and based on past experience in the elections, we briefly present the results of this report:

First: legal results

1. The IHEC's law does not accurately mention the voters' record. It does not indicate that the Commission relies on any statistics or documents. Many shortcomings can be discerned in this because the Commission must adopt accurate and official statistics in the preparation, organization and updating of voters' records. Whether it is public statistics or information of the personal status departments in the Kurdistan Region.

2. In the same law, the Board of Commissioners were given the choice of new ways and means to prepare the voters' records. The Commission was assigned to determine how to prepare and update records, and about this, the Commission should issue a special system and procedures for organizing, preparing, updating and submitting appeals in the voters' Information and statistics are based in the commission.

3. In Article 15 of Act No. 1 of 1992, it indicated that the voter register must indicate the name, address, function, place and date of birth of the person. The record must be arranged in alphabetical order, but it was not mentioned that the Commission based on which statistics and information for the organization of the electoral register. If this method is not applied, an appropriate method should be chosen instead. This paragraph is not appropriate for organizing voter records because the region's mission is not clear and it does not have a register of its citizens that requires the electoral commission to rely on it.

4. In view of article 16 of the law, the following question arises as to how voter lists are distributed to the electoral centers 15 days before the elections to ascertain the names and place of their election and to make amendments to them either by transfer or addition or deletion because during this period the Commission can not do so. It is not possible to carry out this task within 15 days before the elections and contradicts the procedures of the Commission.

5. In Article 18 of the Kurdistan Regional Parliament Elections Law, citizens are granted the right to submit an application to the Commission by adding their name or adding any name in the voters register in the absence of these names in the electoral register within ten days from the date of publication of the electoral register. And the Supreme Commission shall consider and resolve all applications within 3 days from the day of submission. The text of this paragraph proves that there is a contradiction with article 16 of the law since the electoral register in its traditional form must be prepared one month before the election date. Required and ready to print. It is possible to refer to the preliminary or final records in it.

6 - Article 59 pointed out that the people of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and those living outside the region are entitled to participate in the elections that this law allowed citizens living outside the region to participate in the elections provided that the conditions required in them. But without explaining how to participate ?? How is their electoral register determined and which party will organize it? What are the statistics

and figures to be based on ?? What documents to depend on ?? And the number of countries and cities where polling stations will be opened ??? These questions have no specific answers in this text. Therefore, during the elections of the last four sessions, citizens from outside the region were not able to participate in these elections.

7. In article 60 of the Kurdistan Region Parliament Act, the voting process of the security services, the police, the Peshmerga, the army, the employees in hospitals and prisons is carried out in those centers which are determined by the Elections Commission in cooperation with the concerned parties provided they should be held 48 hours before the general elections.

Allowing the security services, the police and the Peshmerga to vote before the elections is good enough to be able to exercise their work on election day well and to be able to maintain the security situation and ensure the conditions and the proper conduct of the elections but to separate the records of the voters of these forces on time. To the records and salary of their staff to provide the Commission with sufficient information to prepare a record for the security services and Peshmerga separate from the register of voters in general.

8 - Of the first paragraph of Article 29, which states that after ascertaining that the voter holds Iraqi nationality is handed over the electoral card and is marked with his name and is given instructions to the place of voting. It is noted that this paragraph indicates that the possession of Iraqi nationality on the day of voting is a condition in order to obtain the electoral card, in this text, we hear the fears of the political parties about the authenticity of the voters' records. At the same time, there is a contradiction with it in spite of the presence of the voter's name in the electoral register, he must hold Iraqi nationality to be recorded in the register of voters.

9 - In the fourth article of the law of the provinces of Kurdistan Region - Iraq No. 3 for the year 2009 was referring to the provincial councils link between the number of members of the provincial councils with the latest statistics documented and official without knowing what the documented statistics and who will prepare these statistics and who will ratify it and in case of determining the number seats according to the latest statistics. As a measure, the provincial elections law should also have relied on the latest documented statistics to prove that the commission is committed to the laws in organizing and updating voter registers.

10. In the eighth and ninth series of the first article of Law No. (4) for the year 2009 regarding the law of provincial, district and sub-district elections in Kurdistan region of Iraq, the preliminary records of the voters, which include the names of voters, must be prepared by the Commission and publish it. It is reviewed and challenged and it did not mention the statistics and information on which the Commission is based on in preparing, organizing and updating the electoral register.

11 - About the conditions of the voter Article 3 of the law No. 4 on the elections of the provincial councils, districts and sub-districts in the Kurdistan Region indicated that the participation of the voter is conditional on the existence of his name in the voters' records in the province but in the preparation of the voters' records but did not refer to the subject of information and official statistics adopted in that it stipulated that s/he should hold citizenship in time

which is basically that the condition of participation is linked to having Iraqi nationality but in the preparation of voter records, the role of the institutions of the region is unclear.

12- In order to achieve the quota seats and the basic objectives for which it was established, the record of the voters of the other constituents must be isolated from the voters register so that the members of these minorities can elect their representatives freely and that the real representatives reach these minorities to parliament. Although the fifth point of Article 32 of the law Provincial councils, districts and sub-districts. It was pointed out that nationalities must vote for their constituents, but under Article 1 of Law No. 16 in 2013 for the second session of the provincial, district and sub-district elections has suspended the work of this paragraph and in Law No. 1 of 1992, It is worth noting that this topic has been used by the large blocs and led to the creation of differences and differences of views around them.

Second: The electoral register for the referendum and the elections

1 - This record does not have any official basis and is not recognized by the Independent High Electoral Commission for Iraq and was not based on any official information any official institutions.

2 - The register of voters in the Kurdistan Region is full of shortcomings and can not be used as a basis in any free and fair elections.

3 - There are no official figures and accurate number of the population of the region and the number of those who are entitled to vote in the elections. On this matter there are different figures and numbers.

4. The electoral register is based on the ration card numbers. These figures were approved in 1996. Since then, the names of the deceased have not been written off and the number of those killed in these records may reach hundreds of thousands.

5 - The citizens of the Kurdistan regions outside the region, who were living in the region and returned to their areas in Kirkuk and Nineveh, Salah al-Din and Diyala and the areas of Makhmour under Article 140 of the Constitution, their names are still in the records of the voters of the region despite the registration of their names in these areas also and the number of them also guess Hundreds of thousands.

6 - When checking records there are many cases of duplicate names several times and more than once, although the commission believes that there are similarities in names and not repetitions, but in fact there is a match in these names in terms of the full names, year, place of birth, the code of the province and the voting code. The number of recurrences in duplicate names are more than 100,000 cases.

7. Sometimes there are duplicate names but only the difference in the voting code and they got two election cards.

8 - There is a large number of Kurds from other parts of Turkey, Syria and Iran have been added to the voters' records, and ration cards and identity card and civil status were issued to them and added to the voters' records and in fact they are not eligible to participate in the elections.

9 - In the special vote (the vote of the security forces, the Peshmerga and the police), who numbers hundreds of thousands and were named in the public and private voters also and elected twice.

Third: The Commission

1 - According to the law of the Independent High Electoral Commission for the referendum in the region was supposed to work to prepare a register of voters free from deficiencies and problems, but until the preparation of this report this has not been fulfilled.

2 - Lack of coordination and follow-up between the Commission, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice and the Judicial Council to delete the names of the deceased.

3. There is a large number of repetitions in the records, but the commission did not check or delete them.

4 - The Commission is deficient in the subject of preparing and isolating the private voters' records and deleting these names from the public register or has been prevented by the relevant ministries and has not been provided with the required lists.

5 - Narrow period for updating electoral registers, which was supposed to be less than two months, but one week is allocated to it and that in the province of Sulaymaniyah was less than that which was five days, therefore, based on the statements of the Commission that of the total (3,247,341) voters (110,000)) to go polling stations to update their records and that if elections are held on 1/11/2017, the electoral registers have not been updated.

6 - Lack of coordination between the Commission and the ministries of trade to take advantage of the latest lists of information ration card to purify the voter records.

7 - Lack of coordination between the Commission elections in the Kurdistan Region and the Iraqi Electoral Commission with a view to obtaining a register of voters of the region formally.

Fourth: The shortcomings in the parties concerned

1 - The Parliament of the Kurdistan Region did not exercise its task in the best way to prepare a voter register free of defects as the only institution capable of monitoring the work of the Commission and follow up its work.

2 - The government was not cooperating and did not exercise its duty in the preparation and purification of the register of voters shortcomings especially the ministries of Commerce, Justice, Interior, Peshmerga, Finance and the judicial Council.

3. None of the political parties during the four years (2013-2017) have taken any step towards the preparation of a free electoral register.

4 - Not to allocate an adequate budget for the Commission to carry out its duties and although this body was described as independent but waiting for allocations from the ministry of Finance.

Recommendations:

After presenting the results in this report, we present a summary of the proposals for the benefit of the concerned parties in the Kurdistan Region especially the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region, the Kurdistan Regional Government, political entities and the Council of Commissioners in the Electoral Commission so that in the future they can prepare an electoral register better and more scientific.

First: Proposals for the distant future

1 - The Parliament of the Kurdistan Region with the concerned parties to conduct a census in the Kurdistan region in order to obtain official statistics certified to be adopted by the Commission as a basis in the register of voters and determine the seats of the councils.

2 - Develop a joint strategic project with the commission and the parties concerned through the issuance of a resolution by the Parliament which obliges the citizens of the region to review the information card update centers and that the card to be a basis includes the person's image and image and the full information and that any citizen does not have this card can not conduct any government transaction in region.

3 - In the case of the application of the second point, the laws of the Electoral Commission and the laws of the elections of the parliament and provincial councils, districts and sub-districts and the law of the provinces and the Presidency of the region, and the official information and the source of information card, which was approved by the parliament should become a basis for the register of voters and in accordance with this information, and the articles and paragraphs relating to voter registration have been consolidated and reviewed.

4. The Commission shall, on its part, update the information and, accordingly, grant voting cards to citizens. In this manner, there shall be no increase in expenses, reduction of the time required and issuing of voting cards according to the latest electronic standards, and shall be linked via the network.

5. In the electoral laws (Parliament, regional Presidency, Provincial, district and sub-district Councils), the Commission and the concerned parties are required to prepare and isolate the Peshmerga forces, security forces and police records according to the same procedures as the general register.

6 - Issuing election cards for the Kurdish community outside the region in accordance with the mechanism so that he can obtain the required information about the Kurdish community abroad and be implemented in consultation with persons with competence and could be added to the election law in the light of this information and benefit from the experience of other countries to ensure the participation of the Kurdish community abroad in the elections.

7 - It is possible to rely on the national card, which is issued by the Iraqi government, provided that the process is successful and trusted by everyone.

8 - The Electoral Commission in the region in cooperation with its partners to submit a draft to the Parliament of Kurdistan to prepare a new electoral register in accordance with advanced standards and advanced technology to be approved the project and the

regional government is obliged to provide the budget required to implement the project and provide manpower and logistical support for the success of the project.

9 - Confirmation of the general census and issuance of the national card for citizens and oblige the Commission to prepare an electoral register and election cards based on official information.

10- Increasing Article of Law No. 1 of 1992 amending the Elections of the Kurdistan Region Parliament and Law No. 4 of 2009 amending the Elections of provincial, district and sub-district Committees in the Kurdistan Region. The records to ensure the elimination of doubts and the purpose for which the allocation of seats for quotas.

11 - Organization of the mechanism and how the relationship between the Commission and the Statistics Authority and directorates of statistics in the provinces.

12 - Organization of relations between the Commission and the Ministry of Health on the mechanism and how to delete the names of the deceased from the voters' records, through a special form jointly prepared by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice.

13 - Reference to the details of the procedures for the preparation of electoral registers in the election laws with a view to obliging the commission to do so and reassure the political blocs of the procedures of the Commission.

14 - The Commission should work continuously on the preparation of an electoral register and not temporary records, which work only in the election time.

Second: Proposals for the near and current term

1 - Not to hold any elections at the present time, depending on the current electoral register as it harms the democratic process in the region and elections which lead to increased doubts about them.

2 - The formation of a commission of inquiry in the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region as soon as possible to investigate the issue of preparing an electoral register free of shortcomings and must include all parties that have representatives in the Commission.

3 - Forming a technical committee in the Commission to follow up and purify the register of voters with a view to removing illegal names.

4 - To oblige the Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice to send the names of all deceased registered to the Electoral Commission to be used.

5 - To oblige the Ministry of Health to send the names of all deceased registered with the Department of Forensic Medicine to the Electoral Commission to be used.

6 - Obliging the ministries of the Peshmerga and the Interior to send a list of the names of all members and those who participate in the special vote to the Electoral Commission to be used.

7 - Compelling the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to organize the lists of the free ration card and send it to the Commission and benefit from the information of the Iraqi Ministry of Commerce in order to prepare an electoral register free of deficiencies.

8 - Claiming the Iraqi Ministry of Displacement and Migration to send lists of the names of the displaced in the Kurdistan Region to the Commission and the Commission

to use them to ensure that the names of the displaced in the register of voters in the region.

9. The election departments and offices of the political parties should follow this matter seriously and provide support and assistance to the commission in order to purify the electoral register.

10 - The Commission to make a comparison between the register of voters of the region and the biometric record and delete the excess names and that the voters of the region which is more than (275.423) votes.

11 - Comparison of the records of the voters of the region with the records of voters of the provinces of Kirkuk, Nineveh and Salahuddin and delete duplicate names.

12 - The implementation of the Commission No. 1 of 2017 for the appointment and purification of the voters register in the region as approved.

ANNEX No. (1)

Decree No. (1) in 2013 issued by Parliament to form a commission of inquiry on the register of voters

قرار رقم (١) لسنة ٢٠١٣
قرار رئاسة برلمان

استناداً لحكم الفقرة (ب) من المادة ٤٨ من النظام الداخلي لبرلمان كوردستان رقم (١) لسنة ١٩٩٢ المعدل وبناءً على الطلب المقدم من عدد من أعضاء البرلمان للتحقيق فيما اثير مؤخراً بحدوث زيادات غير قانونية في اعداد الناخبين في الاقليم عليه قررت هيئة رئاسة البرلمان بتاريخ (٢٠١٣/٧/٧) تشكيل لجنة تحقيقية للغرض المذكور على الوجه الآتي، على أن تنجز مهمتها خلال مدة خمسة عشر يوماً من تاريخ صدور هذا القرار.

١- سالم توما كاكر	رئيساً.
٢- آمنة زكري سعيد	عضواً.
٣- كمشه دارا جلال	عضواً.
٤- عمر صديق محمد	عضواً.
٥- يشار نجم الدين نورالدين	عضواً.
٦- سهوهر عبدالرحمن عمر	عضواً.
٧- احمد ابراهيم ورتي	عضواً.
٨- صباح محمد نجيب	عضواً.
٩- ناهنگ عارف رؤوف	عضواً.

د. أرسلان بايز اسماعيل
رئيس برلمان كوردستان - العراق

د. حسن محمد سورة
نائب رئيس برلمان كوردستان - العراق

Supplement No. 2

The final report of the investigative committee on the extraordinary increase in the number of voters In the Kurdistan region

On the basis of Resolution No. 1 issued by the Presidency of the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region on 7/7/2013, which provided for the formation of an investigative committee on the abnormal increase in the number of voters in the Kurdistan region at the request of 39 members of the Parliament of the Kurdistan region on the register of voters Committee held its meeting at 11 am on Monday, 8th of July 2013, with a view to establishing the working mechanism of the Committee and taking the following decisions:

- 1- Selection of d. Ahmed Warti as Rapporteur of the Committee.
2. Visiting and meeting with the concerned parties.
- 3 - Obtaining the approval of the Parliament to grant the authorities to the Committee to send letters and memorandums (this has been obtained) (Record No. 1).

- (This power has been obtained) (Minutes 1).

* The report of the Committee includes the following parts:

1. Visiting and meetings of the Committee.
2. Documents and official addresses of the parties concerned.
3. Results.
4. Recommendations.

Part One: Meeting and Visits

Meeting and visiting of the Supreme Electoral Commission in the region:

Mr. Ali Qader, Director General of the Commission and Mr. Mazen Abdul Qader Khader and Bahiz Talat Ali at 2 pm on Monday 8/7/2013 (Minutes 2)

Visiting of the Regional Elections Commission

The Commission visited the Supreme Commission for the elections in the region at 11 am on Tuesday 9/7/2013 and was interviewed by Mr. Ali Qader, the Director General of the Commission, and that the reference to the profile of the work and activities of the Commission, and we have visited a number of sections to see how the work is going on and the Commission met with the aforementioned and a number of officials in the Commission, and Mr. Ali Qader that what he has mentioned today is the clarification and not the official response issued by the Commission, and after that responded to a number of questions from the members of the Committee. (Minutes no. 3).

Terminology

1 - Commission: the Independent High Electoral Commission and the problem under Law No. 11 of 2007 which is responsible only before the Iraqi Council of Representatives. It includes the following sections:

- A. Board of Commissioners
- B. Electoral administration

2 - The first electoral register, which includes the names of voters, which is used for the purposes of updating and is used in the elections

3. Final electoral register: the register, which is established after the update, appeals, complaints, analysis of information and preparation of information in the form of PDF, after which no changes are made and are relied upon in the elections.

Q - What do you think about the difference about the different figures and statistics issued by some officials and employees of the Commission ??

Ali Qader: Only figures and statistics issued by the Council of the Commission are official and are the focus of confidence and no reliance on any figures issued by the officials of the offices or working in anywhere

Q- What is the number of people who visited centers during the process of updating electoral registers and what was their goal:

Ali Qader:

55,670 people visited commission offices

85,462 people visited the centers to transfer their names from one center to another

8600 people to rectify information

440 people to delete the names of deceased

On the special vote, he said that they received the names of (176,341) people in the ministries of interior, Peshmerga, labor, social affairs and security services, and that any person whose names have not been registered in the register of voters are not registered in the private register of voters.

Meeting with the Ministry of Health: The Committee held a meeting at 2 pm on Wednesday 10/7/2013 with Dr. Rekawt, Minister of Health in the Kurdistan Regional Government and in the presence of the Director of Statistics Department Mrs. Ibtihal Gorgis. The Committee asked questions about the names of newborns and deceased.

The Minister of Health, for his part, provided the names and statistics of births in the three governorates, and in the presence of the Committee, Mr. Ari, representative of the Electoral Commission at the meeting, the names of deceased in the region for the years 2010-2013.

In conclusion, the Minister of Health pointed out that the proportion of births and deaths in the region is normal.

Number of deceased by governorates

Year	Arbil	Duhok	Sulaimani	Total
2001	2265	1198	5231	8694
2002	2240	1297	5987	9524
2003	2500	22500	6730	11730
2004	3069	2987	6023	12097
2005	2820	2541	6432	11793
2006	3082	3510	6480	13072
2007	3365	3211	7057	13633
2008	3275	4957	6898	15130
2009	3495	5972	7084	16551
2010	4333	5359	7040	16732
2011	4997	6706	8275	19978
2012	8077	7037	8671	23785
2013	3283	1260	1341	5884

Statistics in the preparation of births by province

Year	Provinces			
	Arbil	Duhok	Sulaimani	Total
1997	30312	21357	32252	83921
1998	33840	28536	34625	97021
1999	39685	26381	40122	106188
2000	33647	20924	38225	92796
2001	43583	26481	44269	114333
2002	41978	22662	30155	94795
2003	41506	24332	31702	98540
2004	42030	31143	41259	114432
2005	36873	36361	38902	112136
2006	40590	37605	41667	119862
2007	39764	40596	42472	122832
2008	40406	40867	41572	122845
2009	45813	46931	48734	141478
2010	46316	45146	48566	140028
2011	46652	48687	59779	155118
2012	43890	50833	50463	145184

Field visit to the Directorate General of the Nationality ID Issuance of the Region:

The committee visited the Directorate General of the nationality ID issuance of the region and met with General Nizar, Director General of Nationality ID Issuance in the region and responded to questions raised by the Committee.

For further details, reference is made to a copy of the report from the letter of the Directorate General of the Nationality of the Region No. (11191) on 22/7/2013.

Q: The sub-census was conducted in the Kurdistan region and by what law was this done?

Major General Nizar: After the popular uprising and the withdrawal of the administrative organs of the central government in 1991, the KRG conducted sub-population statistics in accordance with Law No. 65 of 1972 and a decision issued by the Minister of the Interior in the Kurdistan Regional Government.

Q- Have you been granted citizenship? And when? And how the federal government dealt with this step ??

Major General Nizar: From 1992 until 2008 by the Sulaymaniyah and Erbil administrations, 3905 citizenship was granted to non-Iraqi expatriates. 2136 citizenship was granted by the Sulaymaniyah administration and 769 by the Erbil administration. However, after 2008, it was the jurisdiction of the Iraqi Minister of Interior. In order to ratify the decisions to grant citizenship to these people, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Kurdistan Regional Government and the Iraqi government, but so far their nationalities have not been approved and that the granting of citizenship must include the following conditions:

The should have entered the Kurdistan region by legitimate way

1. Have an adequate income source
2. Not faced by any lawsuit against him during the last period

Q: On any basis, Kurdish refugees are granted residence in Syria

Major General Nizar: Every person who asks for residence in the Kurdistan region must have his name registered with the United Nations and possess the documents confirming that.

Q - Among the documents that are approved for citizenship is the ration card or information card?

Major General Nizar: A number of documents are requested to obtain citizenship from the card holder information, but the ration card is not relied upon by the Department of Nationality ID Issuance

Q - What have you done to protect the identity and records of citizens in the Kurdistan region?

Major General Nizar: The names of citizens of the Kurdistan region have been saved in four hard disk by the Directorate of the nationality ID Issuance of the region and have been keeping records and nationalities of all citizens of the region and no one can manipulate them increase or decrease and was done in 2007 (Minutes No. 5)

Meeting with the Director of the Department of the Issuance of ration cards in the Kurdistan region
The Committee held a meeting at 11 am on Monday, 15/7/2013 with Mr. Nawzad Saber, Director General of Food Distribution, Mr. Dara Dazi, Director of the ration card organization in Erbil, Ms. Bayan Ahmed, Director of the ration card organization in Sulaymaniyah, and Mr. Hussein Abdul Khaliq, Tamuniyah in Dohuk in the parliament building and the Committee asked the following questions about the ration card.

Q - What are the procedures in organizing the ration card?

C /

1- He must carry the identity of civil status
2 - To be a citizen of the Kurdistan region
3- The applicant must not have a ration card and it is proved by computer and the department's information

4- To be present before the Committee of Inventory and Statistics
5. Provide support by the chosen and the head of the administrative unit

Q- How are the names of the deceased to be written off the ration card?

1. Provide the deceased's parents with information
2. Through the death statement
3 - Through hospitals

Q: How are refugees treated from Iran, Turkey and Syria?

Refugees living outside the camps are given food items but their names are listed in the food registers. They are not considered Iraqis and therefore can not participate in the elections because their names are not in the voter rolls

After the committee demanded a list of names and the number of non-Iraqi citizens in the ration card records, the Department of Organizing the Credit Card in Sulaymaniyah sent a number and a list of names either Arbil and Duhok have sent only the number of families without names.

Q - Is the regulations and instructions used in the management of the departments of the organization and distribution of ration card uniform ??

1 - The distribution of food and ration cards since the nineties of the last century is working and therefore the federal government is sending most of the decisions and instructions directly to the departments of the provinces and not to the Ministry of Commerce in the region, despite the existence of coordination and relations between the ministries

2 - The Ministry of Commerce in the region deals directly with the card departments and distribution of food

3 - The departments of the development of ration cards and the distribution of food in the region in the affairs of its affairs enjoy some kind of independence

Q- How is the transfer of ration cards between the provinces and Kurdistan regions outside the region?

C - After starting the process of disbursement of funds to citizens of the Kurdistan regions outside the region to bring them to their areas, a number of citizens of the province to transfer their ration cards to the Kurdish areas outside the region and then was prevented the transfer of ration cards from the Kurdistan regions outside the province to the region and we are committed to do so.

* - Attached to the official letter from the food departments of the provinces of the region, which was referred to figures and statistics (Minutes No. 6)

Meeting of the Commission with the Independent High Electoral Commission in the region

At 11 am on Tuesday 16/7/2013, the Committee met with the delegation of the Independent High Electoral Commission, which included Mr. Sarbast Mustafa, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners,



Hassan Saleh, the head of the electoral administration and Sirwan Ahmed Rashid, member of the Council to answer the questions of the Kurdistan Regional Parliament and members Committee on the abnormal increase in the number of voters in the Kurdistan region and that the meeting lasted two and a half and the members of the Committee have raised questions because of doubts and allegations about the abnormal increase in the number of voters in the Kurdistan region and the names of duplicate and similar and how to prepare a new register of voters and remove the names of the deceased to the delegation and the members of the delegation provided explanations on these doubts and allegations and actions taken by the Commission and how to deal with this issue and decided to send more information to parliament about 9400 duplicate names and noted that there were registered 645 duplicate names and they need a mechanism to delete the names in cooperation with the Iraqi Ministry of Commerce.

And that in this committee we have sent the names to them are reserved in a CD and we are waiting for a response. On the number of dead, according to the statistics of the Ministry of Health in the Kurdistan region during the years (2009 - 2013) (82,930) people died , but so far only 440 names have been written off the register of voters was the result of their relatives visit centers update voter records and delete their names, The names of the deceased, which are applied in Baghdad in the death certificate voucher are not found in the region, according to statements by Miqdad Hassan Saleh, head of the electoral district.

On the granting of Iraqi nationality, they pointed to the existence of a memorandum of understanding between the Iraqi Interior Minister and the region on the ratification of the nationalities granted to (2905) who were granted citizenship by the region because the current record is an initial record and can not be relied on for the elections until the completion of the voter register and if not obtained On new vouchers from the Ministry of Commerce after 2007

, and that births are increasing automatically for people who reach the age of 18 did not obtain new forms for expatriates and about the conflicting information that was granted to the political parties by the Commission in Arbil, they noted that this information is not official and confirmed that the increase in the number of voters in the Kurdistan region is The number of voters in Erbil is 991,960, but they have been informed by the Committee that there are 8,000 names of the increase and that the Commission has undertaken to investigate this issue and that they will be formally answered, and on the special vote that a committee was set up to establish a voter register to vote on cooperation with the relevant bodies of the Ministry of Interior and Peshmerga and security services, and that the transfer of the names of voters within the province is a natural and internal changes.

*** Number of voters in the provinces of the province to update**

Province	2008 voters	2009 voters	2010 voters	Current voters
Duhok	507793	561849	560820	6510368
Arbil	852181	898735	920067	9910960
Sulaimani	1026887	1058209	1103092	101950961
Total	2386861	2518793	2583979	2803289

*** Voters' Registration in Private Voting:.**

Ministries and institutions	Arbil and Duhok	Sulaimani	Total
Security services	8314	8555	16869
Ministry of Interior	18560	26106	44666
Ministry of Peshmerga			85016
Iraqi Ministry of Defense			934
Border Guards			6328
Ministry of Labor			237
Total			154050

Section II: Annex

Documents and Official Speeches The parties concerned, which consist of:

- 1 - Statistics of the deceased in the Kurdistan region from 2001 to May 2011

- 2 - Statistics of deceased in the Kurdistan region from 2011 - until the month of May 2013
- 3 - Birth Statistics in the Kurdistan Region from 1997 to 2013
4. The letter of the General Directorate of the Nationality of the Territory numbered (11191) on 22/7/2013.
- 5 - The number of voters in the private vote taken from the Ministry of the Interior
- 6 - Letter of the Directorate of the card food items in Sulaymaniyah No. (7573) on 21/7/2013.
- 7 - Address Card Directorate food items in Erbil on 21/7/2013.
- 8 - Letter of the Directorate of the card foodstuffs in Duhok on 21/7/2013.
9. The letter of the Independent Electoral Commission for Elections No. 13/1925 on 18/7/2013.
- 10- E-mail of Mr. Sarbast Mustafa, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners on the number of similar names between the governorates of Salah al-Din and Diyala and Kirkuk and the province of Sulaymaniyah
- 11 - Number of letters issued by the Directorate of Nationality in Sulaymaniyah for expatriates in order to obtain Iraqi citizenship
- 12 - Number of letters and evidence provided by Dr. Sarwar Abdel Rahman and Gasha Dara to the Committee
- 13- Address of the Directorate General of Civil Affairs No. 10550 on 8/7/2013.
14. Records and letters of the Committee

Part III: Results

As a result of the investigations, the Commission reached the following conclusions:

1. The Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) has written off the 440 registered voters who visited the voter registration centers in order to clear their names. At the same time, the number of deaths in Kurdistan Region according to Ministry of Health statistics reached 82,930 persons According to the same statistics, between 2001 and 2008, 95,655 people died in the province.
2. At the level of Iraq and the Kurdistan region there are a large number of similar names. According to commission's letter, there are (1,828,691) similar names at the level of Iraq. According to the Commission's statements, 94,000 names were submitted by the Committee, Similarities exist between the provinces of Erbil and Duhok with the provinces of Nineveh and Kirkuk with (80,487) the name of Mr. Sarbast Mustafa sent to the Committee on 21/7/2013 via e-mail between the provinces of Sulaymaniyah with the provinces of Kirkuk, Diyala and Salahuddin
3. There are similar names in the register of voters of the region and according to the statements of the Commission during the meeting on (16/7) there are (645) duplicate name and that until the completion of the analysis of the voters register, the number can increase.
4. There is no mechanism required between the Provincial Elections Commission and the parties required in the Region to update the voter register.

Part IV: Recommendations

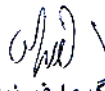
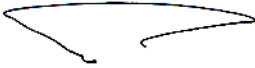


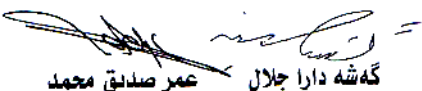
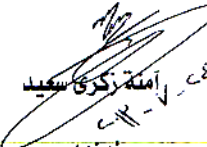

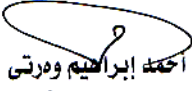
The Committee made the following recommendations:

- 1- To solve the problem of the existence of similar names
- 2 - Erasing duplicate names
- 3 - Erasing names of deceased
- 4 - Conducting the general census in Iraq
5. Establish a mechanism for the KRG ministries to exchange information on updating the voter register
- 6 - Putting the mechanism of the appropriate by the Presidency of the Parliament and the Independent High Electoral Commission to audit and delete those who do not have the right to vote (deceased and duplicate names) and holding elections in accordance with international standards
- 7 - Application of the electronic system in the elections
8. Dr. Sarwar Abdulrahman, Ahnak Aref, Dr. Sabah Mohammed, Gasha Dara and others, extended the work of the committee until the conversion of the electoral register to PDF, and the comparison

between them. Dr. Sabah Al-Barzanji was with the extension of the work of the Committee. And in the presence of all the members to authorize Ahnak Aref to take the decision in his stead

9 - Investigating the subject of the sub-census and granting citizenship from 1992 until now and sending details to Parliament

Gratefully

 ناههنگ عارف رؤوف ٢٠١٣/٧/٢٤ نه ندام	 سهروهه عبدالرحمن عمر ٢٠١٣/٧/٢٤ نه ندام	 يشار نجم الدين نورالدين نه ندام
 صباح احمد نجيب ٢٠١٣/٧/٢٤ نه ندام	 عمر صديق محمد ٢٠١٣/٧/٢٤ نه ندام	 گه شه دارا جلال نه ندام
 سائم توما كاكو سهروكي ليژنه ٢٠١٣/٧/٢٤	١٣	 احمد ابراهيم وهرتي برياردهرى ليژنه ٢٠١٣/٧/٢٤

Annex (3)

The laws and instructions related to the electoral register applied by the Commission in the 2005 elections

ياسا و ريساي نويسكردهي تو ماري دنگهران كه له ههلبژاردنهكاني سالي (2005) ي
كۆمسيۆن بالاي سهرهخۆي ههلبژاردن كارپيكرد:

كۆمسيۆن بالاي سهرهخۆي ههلبژاردنهكان له عيراق

به پشتبستن به ياساي بهرئوبهردي عيراق بۆ قوناعي گواستنهوه و ياساي كۆمسيۆن بالاي سهرهخۆي ههلبژاردنهكان له عيراق و ياساي ههلبژاردنهكان و ياساي پارت و قهواره سياسيكان (فرمانهكاني 92، 96، 97 ي نوسراو به ميژوومكاني 2004/6/5، 10/31 ي مرجوو له لايه ن دهسهلاتي كاتي هارويهامانهوه) برياري مرجواندن ئه ياسا و ريسايي خواروهمان دا:

ياسا و ريساي ژماره (2) ي سالي (2004) (30)

تۆماركردي دنگهران

(پيشهكي)

كۆمسيۆن بالاي سهرهخۆي ههلبژاردنهكان له عيراق به فرماني ژماره (92) ي دهسهلاتي كاتي هارويهامان له (2004/5/31) دا پيكرهراوه بۆ ئهوهي بپيته تاكه دهسهلاتي ههلبژاردن له عيراقدا، كۆمسيۆن دهستهيهكي پيشهكي سهرهخۆي ناخزييه خۆي بهرئوبههيات و سهر به دهولته، بهلام له دهسهلاتهكاني جيبهجيكرن و ياسادانان و دادوهيي سهرهخۆيه و بههيزي رههاي ياسا دهسهلاتي بلاوكردهوه پراكتيزمكرن و جيبهجيكردي ياسا و ريسا و بنه ما و ريشوينه پهيوهستدارمکان بهههلبژاردني لهوهي قوناعي گواستنهوهدا ههيه.

بهشي يهكهم

(زاراوكان)

1. ياساي بهرئوبهردي گواستنهوه: ياساي بهرئوبهردي دهولتي عيراقه بۆ قوناعي گواستنهوه.
2. ماههي گواستنهوه: ئهوه ماههيهيه كه له گواستنهوهي دهسهلاتهوه دهستهيندماكات و بهردوام دهبيت تا پيكرهكاني حكومهتي عيراق ههلبژاردراو بهگويزه دهستوري ههيشهيي.
3. كۆمسيۆن: ماناي كۆمسيۆن بالاي سهرهخۆي ههلبژاردنهكان له عيراق دهگهيهيني.
4. ئهجوهماني نيشتماني: ئهجوهماني نيشتماني حكومهتي گواستنهوهي عيراق دهگهيهيني و كه ئهوهي له ياساي بهرئوبهردي گواستنهوهدا هاتوه.
5. تۆمارگه (يان تۆماری) دنگهران: ئهوه لهسته دهگهيهيني كه ئهوه دنگهران لههاتوه ئهتايه كه دنگ لهوه ههلبژاردنهدا دهن كه بريار واپه له مانگي كانووني دووهي (2005) دا لهتعامبديت.

بهشي دوهم

(لههاتووي دنگدان)

- فرماني ژماره (96) له (2004/6/15) دا ئهوه مرجانهي دياريكردوه كه پيوسته له دنگهران ههبيت بۆ ئهوهي بهشداري له ههلبژاردني ئهجوهماني نيشتمانيدا بكات، كه هوانيش برتين له:
1. دهبيت به هاولاتيهكي عيراق دابرت ئهويش لهريگاي ههلبژاردني رهگهزنامهي عيراق يان مافي ئهوهي ههبيت رهگهزنامهي پيپديتهوه يان شياو بيته به پيداني رهگهزنامهي عيراق بهگويزه ماددهي (11) له ياساي بهرئوبهردي گواستنهوه.

Annex No. (4) Voter registration system and appeals in the elections of the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region

پەرپەرووی نوێکردنەوەی تۆماری دەنگەران و خستنەپەرووی تانەکان
بۆ هەلبژاردنی پەرلەمانی کوردستان-عێراق
ژمارە (١)ی سالی (٢٠٠٦)

(دەسیپتە)

کۆمەسیۆنی بالای سەرەخۆی هەلبژاردنەکان بە پێی یاسای ژمارە (١)ی سالی (٢٠٠٧) دامەزرا، کە بێتە تاقە دەسه‌لاتی هەلبژاردن لە عێراقدا، کۆمەسیۆنیشت دەستبەندی سەرەخۆ و بێلایەنە و خاوەنی کەسایەتی واتایبە و سەر بە دەولەت و لە ژێر چاودێری ئەنجومەنی نوێنەراندا.

باشی یەکەم

(زاراوەکان)

مەبەست لەم زاراوەی لای خوارەوه ئەو واتایە بەرامبەرین:

١. کۆمەسیۆن: کۆمەسیۆنی بالای سەرەخۆی هەلبژاردنەکان.
٢. ئەنجومەن: ئەنجومەنی کۆمەسیار
٣. تۆماری دەنگەران: تۆمارنامەیەکە ناوی دەنگەرانێ شیاو بۆ دەنگدان و راپرسی و هەلبژاردنەکان لە هەرێمی کوردستان - عێراقی تیا.
٤. دەستی هەرێم: نوسینگەی کۆمەسیۆن بۆ کارگێڕی هەلبژاردن لە هەرێمی کوردستان
٥. ناومندی تۆماری دەنگەران: جێگایەکە کۆمەسیۆن دەستبەندیشتنەمکات و بەرێوەی دەبا، دەنگەر لە پێگەیه‌وه دەتوانێت دانیایێت لە راستی زانیاری کەسایەتی خۆی کە لە تۆمارنامەی دەنگەراندا هەیە و گۆرانکاری تیا دا بکا (زیانکردن، لایردن، راستکردن، گواستنەوه)
٦. تۆمارنامەی دەنگەرانێ سەرەتایی: بریتییه لە لیستی ناومکانی دەنگەرانێ شیاو بۆ دەنگدان پێش پرۆسە (زیانکردن، لایردن، راستکردن، گواستنەوه)
٧. تۆمارنامەی دەنگەرانێ کۆتایی: بریتییه لە لیستی ناومکانی دەنگەرانێ شیاو بۆ دەنگدان پاش پرۆسە (زیانکردن، لایردن، راستکردن، گواستنەوه) دوا کۆتاییهاتنی ماوهی خستنەپەروو و تانەکان.
٨. خستنەپەرووی تۆمارنامەی دەنگەران: توانینی هاو‌لاتیان بۆ پشکنینی تۆمارنامەی دەنگەرانێ سەرەتایی لەو ماوه‌یه‌ی کۆمەسیۆن دەستبەندیشتنەمکات.
٩. تانەکانی تۆمارنامە دەنگەران: تانەکان لە وردی داتاگان کە لە تۆمارنامەی سەرەتاییدا هاتوووە لە لایەن ئەو کەسانی مافی تانەدانیان هەیە بە پێی ئەم سیستەم.

باشی دووهم

(شیاوی هەلبژێر)

هەلبژێر دەیت ئەم مەرجانە خوارەوه‌یه‌ی هەیت تا بتوانی بەشدارێ راپرسی و هەلبژاردن بکا:

١. دەیت بە ڕەگەز عێراقی بیت.

٢. شیاوی ئەوایی هەیت.

۳. تەمىنى ھەژدە سالى تەراۋىيى ئە كاتى ھەلېژاردىدا.
۴. ناۋى ھەيئەت ئە تۆمارى دەنگدەرانى يەككە ئە پارىژگانى ھەرىمى كوردستان - عىراق بەپىي سىستىم و كارپايەكانى كۆمىسيۇن.

بەشى سىيەم
(تۆماركردنى ھەلېژاران)

۱. تۆمارى دەنگدەران داندراۋ ئە لاين كۆمىسيۇن پىشتەبەستىت بە بناغى داتاكانى سىستىمى داپەشكردنى گىشتى فۇرمى خۇراك، سەبارەت بە كارپايەكانى كۆمىسيۇن (ژيانكردن، لاېردن، راستكردنەۋە، گواستەۋە).
۲. ھەركەسىكە مەرجى ياساينى تىدايى بۇ بەشدارىيونى ئە ھەلېژاردن و پاپرسىن (پىفراندۇم) ناۋى ئەخرابىتتە تۆمارى دەنگدەرانى سەرتەپى دەتوانىت داۋابكات ئە تاۋەندى تۆمارى دەنگدەران ئە ناۋى بەخە تۆمارى دەنگدەرانەۋە پاش دەرختى بەلگەتامەكانى ئە شىاۋە و كۆمىسيۇن بە پىۋىستى دەزانىت.
۳. دەنگدەرانە شىاۋەكان مافىان ھەيە دلتىبان ئە بوۋنى ناۋەكانىيان ئە تۆمارى دەنگدەرانى سەرتەپى و داۋى راستكردنەۋە زانىيارىكانىيان ئەن (لاېردن، راستكردنەۋە، گواستەۋە، ژيانكردن).
۴. كۆمىسيۇن ھەلدەستىت بە كوردنەۋە ناۋەندى تۆماركردنى دەنگدەران ئە ھەموو پارىژگانى ھەرىمى كوردستان، دەستەپەكارىمكات ئە شۆئەكان و پۇژى ديارىكراۋ ئە لاين كۆمىسيۇنەۋە.
۵. دەنگدەران دەپىت ناگادارى ناۋەندەكانى تۆماركردن بكات ئە ھەر گۇپانكارىيەك ئە بەسەر داتاكانىيانداپىت ئەۋ ماۋەيدا ئە تۆمارنامە نوئەكردىتەۋە.
۶. داۋاكارى نوئەكردنەۋە داتاكان (ژيانكردن، لاېردن، راستكردنەۋە، گواستەۋە) ۋەرناگىت بەر ئە يان ئە داۋى ئەۋ ماۋەيەي كۆمىسيۇن دەستىپاشانىدەكات.
۷. ھەر دەنگدەرىك ناۋى ئەيى ئە تۆمارى دەنگدەران كۆتايى مافى دەنگدانى نىيە ئە ھەلېژاردن و پاپرسىن (پىفراندۇم).
۸. ھەموو زانىيارىيەكان ئە تۆمارى دەنگدەران راستن ئەگەر راست ئەكرابىتەۋە.
۹. تۆماركردن ئە لاين كەسەكەۋە ئەيى، ياخود كەسى نوئەنرى بى بە پىيى كارنامەي دەرجوۋ ئە كۆمىسيۇن.
۱۰. كۆمىسيۇن ناۋەندەكانى تۆماركردنى دەنگدەرانى ھەرىمى كوردستان ئە دەرمەۋە ھەرىم دەكاتەۋە بە پىيى كارنامەي دەرجوۋ ئە كۆمىسيۇن.

بەشى جوارەم
(خىستەپوۋى تۆمارى دەنگدەران)

۱. تۆمارى دەنگدەران و كۆپىيەك ئە لىستى زانىيارىيە نوئەكراۋەكان ئە ناۋەندەكانى تۆماركردنى ھەلېژاردن دەخىتەروۋ ئەۋ ماۋەيەي كۆمىسيۇن ديارىدەكات و راپدەگەپىتتە.
۲. ھەلېژاردن ئەۋ ماۋەيەي كۆمىسيۇن ديارىدەكات مافى ھەيە پوۋىكاتە ناۋەندەكانى تۆماركردنى دەنگدەران بۇ دلتىبانوۋن ئە بوۋنى زانىيارىيەكانىيان و بىركارى قەۋارە سىياسىيەكان چاۋدېرى پىرۇسەي نوئەكردنەۋە و خىستەپوۋى تۆمارى دەنگدەران ئەن.
- ۳-چاۋدېرانى ناۋخۇيى و ئىۋەۋلەتى و پاكەپاندەكان و بىركارى قەۋارە سىياسىيەكان. چاۋدېرى پىرۇسەي نوئەكردنەۋە خىستەپوۋى تۆمارى دەنگدەران ئەن.

۲. تەمىنى ھەژدە سالى تەۋابىي' لە كاتى ھەلبۇزاردىدا.
۴. ناۋى ھەيىت لە تۆمارى دەنگدەرانى يەككە لە پارىژگاگانى ھەرىمى كوردەستان - عىراق بەپىيى سىيستم و كارپايىيەكانى كۆمىسيۇن.

بەشى سىيەم
(تۆمارکردنى ھەلبۇزاردىدا)

۱. تۆمارى دەنگدەران داندراۋ لە لاين كۆمىسيۇن پشتدەبەستىت بە بناغى داتاكانى سىيستمى دابەشکردنى گشتى فۇرمى خۇراك، سەبارەت بە كارپايىيەكانى كۆمىسيۇن (زىادکردن، لاپردن، راستکردنە، گواستەنە).
۲. ھەركەسيە مەرجى ياسايى تىدەبى بۇ بەشدارىيۋونى لە ھەلبۇزاردن و پارەسەن (پىفراندۇم) ناۋى نەخرابىتە تۆمارى دەنگدەرانى سەرمەتايى دەتوانىت داۋايكات لە ناۋەندى تۆمارى دەنگدەران كە ناۋى بەخەنە تۆمارى دەنگدەرانەۋە پاش دەرخستنى بەلگەنامەكانى كە شىۋە و كۆمىسيۇن بە پىۋىستى دەزانىت.
۳. دەنگدەره شىۋەمەكان ماھيان ھەيە دلئايىن لە بوونى ناۋەمەكانيان لە تۆمارى دەنگدەرانى سەرمەتايى و داۋى راستکردنەۋە زانىيارىيەكانيان بەكەن (لاپردن، راستکردنە، گواستەنە، زىادکردن).
۴. كۆمىسيۇن ھەلدەستىت بە كەردنەۋە ناۋەندى تۆمارکردنى دەنگدەران لە ھەموو پارىژگاگانى ھەرىمى كوردەستان، دەستبەكارەمكات لە شوئەكان و پۇژى دىيارىكراۋ لە لاين كۆمىسيۇنەۋە.
۵. دەنگدەرى دەيىت ناگادارى ناۋەندەكانى تۆمارکردن بەكەن لە ھەر گۆزىنكارىيەك كە بەسەر داتاكانىيەت لەۋ ماۋەيدا كە تۆمارنامە نوئەمەكرىتەۋە.
۶. داۋاكارى نوئەمەۋە داتاكان (زىادکردن، لاپردن، راستکردنە، گواستەنە) ۋەرنەگىت بەر لە پان لە داۋى لەۋ ماۋەيەي كۆمىسيۇن دەستبەشائىدەمكات.
۷. ھەر دەنگدەرىك ناۋى نەيى' لە تۆمارى دەنگدەران كۆتايى ماھى دەنگدانى نىيە لە ھەلبۇزاردن و پارەسەن (پىفراندۇم).
۸. ھەموو زانىيارىيەكان لە تۆمارى دەنگدەران راستى شەگەر راست نەكرابىتەۋە.
۹. تۆمارکردن لە لاين كەسەكەۋە دەبى، ياخود كەسى نوئەنەرى بى' بە پىيى كارنامەي دەرجوۋ لە كۆمىسيۇن.
۱۰. كۆمىسيۇن ناۋەندەكانى تۆمارکردنى دەنگدەرانى ھەرىمى كوردەستان لە دەرمەۋە ھەرىم دەمكاتەۋە بە پىيى كارنامەي دەرجوۋ لە كۆمىسيۇن.

بەشى چۈۋەم
(خستتەپوۋى تۆمارى دەنگدەران)

۱. تۆمارى دەنگدەران و كۆپىيەك لە لىيىستى زانىيارىيە نوئەمەكان لە ناۋەندەكانى تۆمارکردنى ھەلبۇزاردن دەخرىتەروۋ لەۋ ماۋەيەي كۆمىسيۇن دىيارىمكات و رايەدەگەيىت.
۲. ھەلبۇزاردن لەۋ ماۋەيەي كە كۆمىسيۇن دىيارىمكات ماھى ھەيە پوۋىكاتە ناۋەندەكانى تۆمارکردنى دەنگدەران بۇ دلئايىبوون لە بوونى زانىيارىيەكانيان و بىركارى قەۋارە سىياسىيەكان چاۋدۇرى پىرۇسەي نوئەمەۋە و خستتەپوۋى تۆمارى دەنگدەران دەكەن.
- ۳-چاۋدۇرانى ناۋخۇيى و ئىۋدەۋلەتى و ۋاگەياندەكان و بىركارى قەۋارە سىياسىيەكان. چاۋدۇرى پىرۇسەي نوئەمەۋە خستتەپوۋى تۆمارى دەنگدەران دەكەن.



بەشى پىنچە م

(تاندان لە تۆمارى دەنگەران)

۱. ھەر كەسىگە لە ماوەى خستە پروى تۆماردا بۆى ھەيە بە نوسراو تانە لە دروستى تۆمارنامە كە ياخود لە ھەر گۆپانتكارىيەك تاييدا كرا بىت بە پالېشىتى بەلگەنامەى باوەرپىنگراو بەرزكاتەرد بۆ بەرئۆبەرى ناوەندى تۆماركردن. بەرئۆبەرى نوسىنگەى پارزگاش دەبىت ھەمووتانەكان يەكلابكاتەرد تەنھا شەرتە نەبىت كە پەيوەندىيان بە زانىارىيەكانى كەسانى تر ھەيە لە ماوەيەكدا كە لە سى' پۇز' تىپەرنەكات لە دواى ماوەى خستە پروى تۆمارنامەكە و پىشكەشكردنى تانەكان.

۲. دەنگەر بۆى ھەيە بە نوسراو تانە پدات نەگەر ناوى كەسىگى تر خرابىتە تۆمارنامەى دەنگەرانەرد وە لەسەر ئەر بھەيە ئەر كەسە تانەلێندراو كە ناوى خراوەتە تۆمارەرد.

ا. ھاوالاتىيەكى عىراقى نەبىت.

ب. مېژووى لە دايكبوونى دواى (۳۱ كانوونى يەكەمى سالى ۱۹۹۱) بى.

ج. كەسىگە وەفاتی كردىت.

۳. تانە وەرنەگىرت بەى بەلگەى سەلمێندەر، ئەركى سەلماندنى تانە پىشكەشكراوكانىش دەكەوتتە ئاستۆى لايەنى تاندەر.

۴. دەنگەر بۆى ھەيە تانە پدات لە نەبوونى ناوەكەى لە تۆمارى دەنگەران ياخود لە زانىارىيەكانى تۆماركراوان

لەسەر بھەيەى:

ا. ناوى لە فۆرمى زانىارى تۆماركردنى تايبەت بە خىزان تۆماركراو و زانىارىيەكانى لە لايەن خىزانەرد نەگۆزارە.

ب. ناوى خراوەتە سەر تۆمارى دەنگەران لە ماوەى تۆماركردنى دەنگەران لەم بارەشدا دەبىت خاوم تانەلێندەكە بتوانىت پەسولەى وەرگرتنى تايبەت بە تۆماركردن نيشاندات.

ج. داتاكانى تايبەت بە (گواستەردە، گۆزان، راستكردنەرد) نوى نەكرابنەرد.


د. تانەكان پىشكەشكردت لە ماوەيەى تۆمارى دەنگەرانى سەرەتايى دەخىتە پوو.

۵. دواى يەكلایكردنەردى لە ھەموو پىزارو تانەكان لە تۆمارى دەنگەران تايبەتییەرد تۆمارنامەكە بە كۆتايى

دادەنرى دەنگدان بە پى ئەر دەنرىت.

Annex No. (5)

Voter registration and appeals system update referendum 2017.



هەرێمی کوردستانی عێراق

کۆمسیۆنی باڵای سەرپه‌خۆی هه‌لبژاردن و راپرسی

المفوضية العليا المستقلة للانتخابات والاستفتاء

The Independent High Elections and Referendum Commission

په‌پێی ئەودەسەڵاتی بە ئەنجومەنی کۆسیاران دراوه ئە بڕگە (چوارەم ی ماددە (١٦) ئە یاسای کۆمسیۆنی باڵای سەرپه‌خۆی هه‌لبژاردن و راپرسی ژماره (٤) ی سالی ٢٠١٤ بپارماندا بەدەرکردنی ئەم پەڕووی خوارو:

په‌پرووی ئەمادەکردن و نوێ کردنەوەی تۆماری دەنگدەران و خستنه‌پوو و تانەکان
بۆ پۆتەسی راپرسی سەرپه‌خۆی کوردستان

ژماره (١) ی سالی (٢٠١٧)

دەستپێک

کۆمسیۆنی باڵای سەرپه‌خۆی هه‌لبژاردن و راپرسی بە پێی یاسای ژماره (٤) ی سالی (٢٠١٤) دامەزرا، کە بێتە تاقە دەسەڵاتی هه‌لبژاردن و راپرسی لەهەرێمی کوردستانی عێراقدا، کۆمسیۆنیشت دەستپێکی پیشەیی سەرپه‌خۆ و بێلایەن و خاوەن کەسایەتی مەعتەوی خۆیەتی و ملکه‌چه بۆ چارەبڕینی بەرلەمان بەرپرسیاریشه‌ له‌ بەرامبەریدا.

بەشی یه‌كەم
زاراوەکان

مەبەست لەم زاراوەی لای خوارووە ئە وائایانەدەگەیه‌نێت کە لەبەرامبەریاندا هاتوون:

١. کۆمسیۆن: کۆمسیۆنی باڵای سەرپه‌خۆی هه‌لبژاردن و راپرسی.
٢. ئەنجومەن: ئەنجومەنی کۆسیاران.
٣. کارگێری هه‌لبژاردن: کارگێری هه‌لبژاردن پێکدێ لە نوسینگە گشتی و نوسینگە هه‌لبژاردنەکان له‌ پارێزگاگان و یه‌کە کارگێرییەکان. بەرپرسیاریەتی جێبەجێکردنی ئەو پەڕو و رێنمايانە دەگرت ئەستۆ کە له‌ لایەن ئەنجومەنەوه‌ دەرچوون؛ هه‌روه‌ها بەرپوه‌بێردنی گشت ئەو چالاکیانە کە مۆرکی پڕۆسەگێری و جێبەجێکارییان هەیه‌.
٤. فەرمانگە پارێزگا: فەرمانگە کۆمسیۆن له‌ پارێزگاگان هه‌ریزم و ناوچه‌ کوردستانیه‌کانی دهره‌وه‌ی ئیدارە هه‌ریمی کوردستان و سەرپه‌ کارگێری هه‌لبژاردن.
٥. تۆماری دەنگدەران: تۆماریکە زانیاریەکانی ئەو دەنگدەرانە له‌خۆ دەگرت کە شایستەیی دەنگدانیان هەیه‌ بۆ پۆتەسی راپرسی.
٦. ئاوه‌ندی تۆماری دەنگدەران: ئەو شوێنە کە کۆمسیۆن دەستپێشانی دەکات و پەڕووی دەبات تا دەنگدەر له‌ رێگەیی سەردانکردنی ئەو شوێنەوه‌ ب‌توانێت دل‌تیا بێت له‌ راستی و دروستی زانیاریه‌



ھەرئىمى كوردستانى عىراق
كۆمىسيۇنى بايلى سەربەخۇي ھەلبۇراردن و راپرسى
المؤضية العليا المستقلة للانتخابات والاستفتاء
The Independent High Elections and Referendum Commission

كەسىپەكانى خۇيى لە ئۆمارى بەرایی دەنگدەران و ئەنجامدانى گۇرانكارىهكانى (زيادکردن، گۆزىن، راستکردن، لاپردن) لە ئۆمارەكەدا.

7. ئۆمارنامەى دەنگدەرانى سەرھەتایی: ئۆمارىكە ئاو و زانیارى ئەو دەنگدەرانە لەخۆدەگرێت كە شایستەى دەنگدانىان ھەيە بۆ دەنگدان لە پروسەى راپرسى پێش ئەنجامدانى كردارەكانى (زيادکردن، گۆزىن، راستکردن، لاپردن).

8. ئۆمارى كۆتایی دەنگدەران: ئۆمارىكە ئاو و زانیارى ئەو دەنگدەرانە لە خۆدەگرێت كە شایستەى دەنگدانىان ھەيە لە پروسەى راپرسى دواى ئەنجامدانى كردارەكانى (زيادکردن، گۆزىن، راستکردن، لاپردن) دواى كۆتایی ھاتنى ماوەى خستەپروو و تانەكان.

9. خستەپرووى ئۆمارى دەنگدەران: بىرئىھە لە ئوانادارکردنى دەنگدەران و بىركارانى قەوارە سىياسىيەكان و چاودىران كە ھەلسن بە پشكەتئى ئۆمارى بەرایی بۆ دلنابوون لە وردى زانیارىهكان ئەمەش لە ماوەى كۆمىسيۇن ديارى دەكات.

10. ئانەدان لە ئۆمارى دەنگدەران: بىرئىھە لە پروسەى تانەگرتن لە وردى ئەو زانیارىھەى لە ئۆمارى دەنگدەراندا ھاتوو، ئەو تانەش پشكەش دەكرێن لە لایەن دەنگدەران يان بىركارى قەوارە سىياسىيەكان يان ئەوانەى بە پێى ئەو پەپەرھە مافى تانەگرتتەيان ھەيە.

بەش دووھەم

ئىھاتەى دەنگدەران

پىويستە دەنگدەر ئەم مەرجە ياسايىھەى خوارەھەى تىدانىت بۆ ئەوھى بئوانىت بەشارى دەنگدان لە پروسەى راپرسى:

1. دەپىت لەھاولاتىھى ھەرئىمى كوردستان و ئاوجە كوردستانىھەكانى دەرەھەى ئىدارەى ھەرئىمى بىت.
2. شایستەى ئەوھى ھەپىت.
3. ئەمەنى ھەژدە سالى ئەواو كرد بىت.
4. ئۆمار كراپىت لەو ئۆمارى دەنگدەرانەى كە كۆمىسيۇن بۆ پروسەى راپرسى ئامادەى كردو بەپىنى پەپەرھە و كارراپىھەكانى.

بەش سىھەم

ئامادەکردن و ئۆگۆرئەھەى ئۆمارى دەنگدەران

1. ئۆمارى دەنگدەرانى دانراو لەلایەن كۆمىسيۇن پشەت دەپستىت بە پناغەى داتاكانى پەپەرھەى دابەشکردنى گشتى فۆرمى خۇراك، سەبارەت بە كارراپىھەكانى كۆمىسيۇن (زيادکردن، لاپردن، راستکردن، گواستەھە).



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۲. ھەركەسىك مەرجە ياسايبەكانى تىدا بىت بۇ بەشدارىكردن لە پروسى دەنگدان بۇ راپرسى و ناوى ئەخرايىتتە تۆمارى دەنگدەرائى سەرەتايى، ئەوا بۇى ھەيە داوا بكات لە ئاوەندى تۆماركردن، كە ناوى لە تۆمارى دەنگدەرائىدا زياد بكرىت، ئەمەش پاش خستتە رووى ئەو بەلگەنامەنى كۆمىسيۇن دايى پىداناون بۇ سەلماندنى شايبستەيى كەسەكە.
۳. ئەو دەنگدەرائى شايبستەبيان ھەيە و ناويان لە تۆمارى بەرايى دەنگدەرائىدا ھەيە دەتوانن زائىيارەكانيان ئوي بگەنەو بەگويزەي فۆرمى ئويكردەئەي تۆمار، كە بۇ ئەم مەبەستە نامادە كراو، ئەمەش لە رىكايى بەكارھىتائى خانەكانى (زيادكردن، گويزىن، راستكردەئەو، لايردن).
۴. كۆمىسيۇن ھەلدەستىت بە كرددەئەي ئاوەندى تۆماركردن بەمەبەستى ئويكردەئەي تۆمارى دەنگدەرائى، ئەم ئاوەندەئەش دەست دەكەن بە كارەكانيان لەو شوين و كاتائەي كۆمىسيۇن دياريان دەكات.
۵. پروسى دەنگدان بۇ راپرسى بەپىنى تۆمارى كوتايى دەنگدەرائى بەرئو دەچىت و ھەركەسىكىش ناوى لە تۆمارەكەدا ئەيىت مافى دەنگدائى ئىبە لە پروسى راپرسى دا.
۶. ھىچ داواكارەكى ئويكردەئەي زائىيارەكانى (زيادكردن، گويزىن، راستكردەئەو، لايردن) لەپىش يا لە پاش ئەو ماوەيە وەرئانگىرىت كە كۆمىسيۇن بۇ پروسى ئويكردەئەي تۆمارەكە ديارى دەكات.
۷. ئەو زائىيارەئەي داوى ئەوا بوونى ماوەي ئويكردەئەو و خستتەروو و تائەلپىدان لە تۆمارەكەدا تۆمار دەكرىن، بە كوتايى ھەزمار دەكرىن.

بەشى چوارەم

خستتە رووى تۆمارى دەنگدەرائى

۱. تۆمارى دەنگدەرائى وىتەيەكى ئەو فۆرمائەيە كە زائىيارە ئويكرادەكان لە خۇ دەگرىت لە ئاوەندەكانى تۆماركرندا لە ماوەيەك دەخرىتە روو كە كۆمىسيۇن ديارى دەكات بە مەرجىك ئەو ماوەيە بە لايەنى كەمەو (۱۰) رۆژ بەر لە پروسى دەنگدان بۇ راپرسى بىت.
۲. دەنگدەرائى و برىكارائى قەوارە سىياسىيەكان مافيان ھەيە سەردائى ئاوەندەكانى تۆماركردى دەنگدەرائى بگەن لەو ماوەيى ديارىكرادە بۇ پروسى ئويكردەئەو، لە پىتتاو دلتىابوون لە راستى و دروستى ئەو زائىيارەئەي خراوەتەرەو ھەرەھا پىشكەشكردى تائە بە گويزەي ئەو رىكارائەي كۆمىسيۇن دايان دەئىت، لەو ماوەيەي بۇ ئەو مەبەستە ديارىكرادە.
۳. چاودىرائى ئاوخۇيى و ئىو دەولەتى و راگەياندىنكاران و برىكارى قەوارە سىياسىيەكان مافى ئەريان ھەيە چاودىري پروسى ئويكردەئەو و خستتەرووى تۆمارى دەنگدەرائى بگەن.

□





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بەشى پىنچەم

تائەدان لە تۆمارى دەنگدەران

1. دەنگدەران مافىيان ھەيە تائەنى تايبەت بە زائىيارىيەكائىيان پىنچەكەش بگەن، ھەر ھەما دەنگدەران و قەوارە سىياسىيەگان مافىيان ھەيە تائەبگرن لە تۆمارى دەنگدەران لەرەي پەيوەندى ھەيىت بە زائىيارى كەسانى ترەو.
2. لەوماوھەيى بۇ خستتەرەويى تۆمارى دەنگدەران دائراو، ھەموو دەنگدەرىك مافى ھەيە تائەنى ئوسراو پىنچەكەش بگات لەبارەي وردى تۆمارەكە يان ھەر گۆزانكارىيەكى تر كە بەسەر تۆمارەكەدا ھاتوو ھەمەش لە رىگەي ئەو فۆرمەيى بۇ ئەم مەبەستە نامادەكرائە بەو مەرجەي تائەكە پالپشتى كرايىت بە بەلگەي سەلمەنەر و تائەكەشى پىنچەكەشى بەرىوھەرى ئاوەندى تۆماركردن دەكرىت، ئەويش رەوائى دەكات بۇ بەرىوھەرى فەرمانگەي پارىزگا يان راستەوخو دەيدائە بەرىوھەرى فەرمانگەي پارىزگا، بۇ ئەوھى راي خۇي بختە سەرى و يىنئىرئىت بۇ ئەنجومەنى كۆمىسياران بۇ ھەرگرتنى بىرار.
- 3- دەنگدەران و بىكارائى قەوارە سىياسىيەگان بۇيان ھەيە تائەنى ئوسراو پىنچەكەش بگەن بەگۆرەي ئەو فۆرمەيى بۇ ئەم مەبەستە دىارىكرائە سەبارەت بە تۆماركردنى ئاوي كەسيكە لە تۆمارى دەنگدەران لەسەر ئەو پتەمايەي كە:

 - ا- عىراقى وھاولاتى ھەرىعی كوردستان و ئاوجە كوردستانىيەكائى دەرهەي ھەرىعی كوردستان ئەيىت.
 - ب- ئەمەنى 18 سالى ئەواو ئەكرىت.
 - ج- كۆچى دوايى كرىت.
 - د- تائە بى بوونى بەلگەي سەلمەنەر ھەرئانگىرئىت و قورسايى سەلماندئىش دەكرىتە نەستوى تائەگر.
 - ه- تائە لەو ماوھەيە پىنچەكەش دەكرىت كە بۇ ئەم پىرۇسەيە دىارىكرائە ھەمەش بە گۆرەي ئەو رىكارائى كۆمىسيون دىارىان دەكات.
 - و- دوايى يەكلايكرئەرهەي ھەموو بىرارو و تائەگان لەسەر تۆمارى دەنگدەران، ئەو تۆمارەي دەنگدەران بە تۆمارى كوتايى دادەنئىت.
 - ز- بىرارەكائى ئەنجومەنى كۆمىسياران شىارى تائە لىگرتنن لە بەردەم دەستەي دادوھرى كە لەسى دادوھرى تەرخان ئەكرائە پىنچەكەتووھ لە داگاي تەمىزى ھەرىعی كوردستان، ماوھەي تائەگرتتەكەش سى پۆژە كە لە پۆژى دوايى بلاوكرئەرهەي دەست پى دەكات.

□



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یهشی هه شتەم

تۆماری دهنگدەرانێ هەرێمێ عێراقێ کوردستانی له ده رهوهی عێراق
تۆماری دهنگدەرانێ هەرێمێ عێراقێ کوردستانی له ده رهوهی عێراق به پهیره وێکی تایبەت رێکدهخه رێت.

پهشی حهوتەم

لیستی تۆماری تایبەت جیا دهییت له لیستی تۆماری گشتی، به پێی ئەو رێکارانە کە کۆمسیۆن دایان دهییت.

یهشی هه شتەم

کارکردن به پهیره وهکە

کار بههێج دهقی ناگرێ پێچهوانە نەم پهیره بهت.

یهشی نۆیهم

رۆژی کارپێکردن


نەم پهیره له رۆژی پهسه ندردنی له لایەن نهجومهنی کۆمسیارانه له ٢٠١٧/٨/١٥ کارێ پێ دهگریت.

نه نهجومهنی کۆمسیاران

٢٠١٧/٨/١٥

Annex No. (6)

Voter registration system and appeals in the elections of the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region



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بەینی ئەودەسلاتە بە ئەنجامی کۆمسیاران دراوه ئە بێگەمی (چوارەم) ی ماددە (١٦) ئە یاسای کۆمسیۆنی باڵای سەرپه خۆی ههلبژاردن و راپرسی ژماره (٤) ی سالی ٢٠١٤ و یاسای ژماره (١) ی سالی ١٩٩٢ ی ههوارکرای ههلبژاردنی پەرلەمانی کوردستان – عێراق و یاسای ژماره (١) ی سالی (٢٠٠٥) ههوارکرای ههلبژاردنی سەرۆکی هەریسی کوردستان بڕیارماندا بەدەرکردنی ئەم پەڕهوهی خوارهوه:

پەڕهوهی ژماره (١) ی سالی (٢٠١٧)

پەڕهوهی نامادەگەرن و نوێکردنەوهی تۆماری دەنگدەران و خستەرووی تانەگان
بۆ ههلبژاردنی سەرۆکی هەریسی کوردستان و پەرلەمانی کوردستان-عێراق

دەستینک

کۆمسیۆنی باڵای سەرپه خۆی ههلبژاردن و راپرسی بە پیتی یاسای ژماره (٤) ی سالی (٢٠١٤) دامەزرا .کە بێتە ئاقە دەسلەلتی ههلبژاردن و راپرسی لە هەریسی کوردستانی عێراقدا .کۆمسیۆنیش دەستەپهکی پیشهیی سەرپه خۆ و ویلایهت و خاوهن کەسایهتی مەعتەوی خۆیهتی و ملکهچه بۆ چاودێری پەرلەمان بەرپرسیاریشه له بەرامبەریدا.

بەشی یهكەم
زاراوهگان

مەبەست لەم زاراوهی لای خوارهوه ئەو واتایانە دەگەیهنێت کە لە بەرامبەریاندا هاتوون:

١. کۆمسیۆن: کۆمسیۆنی باڵای سەرپه خۆی ههلبژاردن و راپرسی.
٢. ئەنجومەن: ئەنجومەنی کۆمسیاران.
٣. کارگێری ههلبژاردن: کارگێری ههلبژاردن پێکدێ لە ئوسیتگەمی گشتی و ئوسیتگەمی ههلبژاردنەگان له پارێزگاگان و یهکه کارگێرییهکان. بەرپرسیاریهتی جێبهجێکردنی ئەو پەرە و رێنمایانە دەگرتە ئەستۆ کە له لایەن ئەنجومەنەوه دەرچوون؛ ههروهها بەرپهوهی گشت ئەو چالاکیانەمی کە مۆرکی پروسەگێری و جێبهجێکاریان هەیه.
٤. فەرمانگەمی پارێزگا: فەرمانگەمی کۆمسیۆن له پارێزگاگان هەریم و سەرپه کارگێری ههلبژاردن.
٥. تۆماری دەنگدەران: تۆماریکە زانیاریهکانی ئەو دەنگدەرانە لەخۆ دەگرت کە شایستهیی دەنگدانیان هەیه بۆ دەنگدان لە ههلبژاردنەگان.
٦. ئارهەندی تۆماری دەنگدەران: ئەو شوێنەیه کە کۆمسیۆن دەستتیشانی دەکات و بەرپهوهی دەبات تا دەنگدەر له رێگەیی سەردانکردنی ئەو شوێنەوه بۆ ئانێت دلنیا بێت له راستی و دروستی زانیاریه



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- كەسىپەكانى خۇي لە تۆمارى دەنگدەرانى بەرايى و ئەتجامدانى گۆرانكارىيەكانى (زيادكردن، گۆزىن، راستكردنەوه، لا بردن) لە تۆمارەكەدا.
7. تۆمارنامەى دەنگدەرانى بەرايى: تۆمارىكە ناو و زانىارى ئەو دەنگدەرانە لەخۆ دەگرىت كە شاپىستەيى دەنگدانىان ھەيە: پىش ئەتجامدانى كردارەكانى (زيادكردن، گۆزىن، راستكردنەوه، لا بردن).
8. تۆمارى دەنگدەرانى كۆتايى: تۆمارىكە ناو و زانىارى ئەو دەنگدەرانە لە خۆدەگرىت كە شاپىستەيى دەنگدانىان ھەيە: دواى ئەتجامدانى كردارەكانى (زيادكردن، گۆزىن، راستكردنەوه، لا بردن) ئەو تۆمارەش لەرۆژى دەنگداندا بەكار دىت.
9. خستتەرووى تۆمارى دەنگدەران: برىتتە لە تواناداركردنى دەنگدەران و برىكارانى قەوارە سىياسىيەكان و چاودىزان دواى ئۆيكردنەوه، كە ھەستى بە پىشكەتتى تۆمارى بەرايى بۇ دلنابوون لە وردى زانىارىيەكانى ئەمەش لە ماوەيەى كۆمىسيۇن ديارى دەكات.
10. گانەدان لە تۆمارى دەنگدەران: برىتتە لە پروسەى تانەگرتن لە وردى ئەو زانىارىيەى لە تۆمارى دەنگدەراندا ھاتووه، ئەو تانەش پىشكەش دەكرىن لە لاىەن دەنگدەران يان برىكارى قەوارە سىياسىيەكان يان ئەوانەى بە پىش ئەو پەپرەوه مافى تانەگرتنن ھەيە.

بەش دووھم

ئىھاتىوى دەنگدەران

- پتويستە دەنگدەر ئەم مەرجە ياسايىيەتى خوارەوى ئىدائىت بۇ ئەوى بئوائىت بەشدارى پىت لە پروسەى دەنگدان:
1. خاوەنى رەگەزنامەى عىراقى پىت و ھاوالايتىي ھەرىمى كوردستان پىت.
2. شاپىستەيى ئەواوى ھەپىت.
3. ئەمەنى ھەژدە سالى ئەواو كرد پىت لەرۆژى دەنگداندا.
4. تۆمار كراپىت لەو تۆمارى دەنگدەرانەى كە كۆمىسيۇن بۇ پروسەى ھەلبىزاردن نامادەى كردوھ بەپىش پەپرەو و كاررايىيەكانى.

بەش سىيەم

نامادەكردن و ئۆيكردنەوهى تۆمارى دەنگدەران

1. كۆمىسيۇن تۆمارى دەنگدەران نامادە دەكات بە پىش بەستى بە ئۆيتىن داتاكانى كۆمپانىيى خۇراك.
2. ھەركەسىك مەرجە ياسايىيەكانى ئىدا پىت بۇ بەشدارىكردن لە ھەلبىزاردنەكاندا: ناوى ئەخراپىتتە تۆمارى دەنگدەرانى بەرايى، ئەوا بۆي ھەيە داوا پكات لە ناوھندى تۆماركردن، كە ناوى لە تۆمارى دەنگدەراندا زياد پكرىت، ئەمەش پاش خستتە رووى ئەو بەلگەنامەى كۆمىسيۇن دانى پىداناون بۇ سەلماندى شاپىستەيى كەسەكە كە برىتتىن لە (فۆرمى خۇراك، رەگەزنامەى عىراقى، پىناسى بارى شارستانى، كارتى ئىشتەماى).

(۲ لە ۵)





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٣. ئەو دەنگدەرانەشی شایستەییان هەیە و ناویان لە تۆمارێ بەرای دەنگدەراندا هەیە، دەتوانن زانیاریەکانیان ئۆی بکەن و بە گۆڕەمی فۆرمی ئۆی کردنەوهی تۆمار، کە بۆ ئەم مەبەستە نامادە کراوه، ئەمەش لە رێگای بەکارهێنانی خانەکانی (زیادکردن، گۆڕین، راستکردن، لابردن).
٤. کۆمسیۆن هەڵدەستێت بە کردنەوهی ناوێتی ئۆمارکردن بە مەبەستی ئۆی کردنەوهی تۆمارێ دەنگدەران، ئەم ناوێندانەش دەست دەکەن بە کارەکانیان لە شوێن و کاتێکی کۆمسیۆن دیاریان دەکات.
٥. هەلبژاردنەکان بە پێی تۆمارێ دەنگدەرانێ کۆتایی بەرێوه دەچێت و هەر کەسێکیش ناوی لە تۆمارەکاندا نەبێت مافی دەنگدانی نیە لە هەلبژاردنەکانی سەرۆکایەتی و پەرلەمانی کوردستان-عێراق.
٦. هیچ داواکاریەکی ئۆی کردنەوهی زانیاریەکانی (زیادکردن، گۆڕین، راستکردن، لابردن) لە پێش یا لە پاش ئەو ماوهیە وەرناگیرێت کە کۆمسیۆن بۆ پرۆسە ئۆی کردنەوهی تۆمارەکان دیاری دەکات.
٧. ئەو زانیاریانەشی دای ئەو بوونی ماوهی ئۆی کردنەوه و خستتەر و تانەلێدان لە تۆمارەکاندا تۆمار دەکێت، بە کۆتایی هەژمار دەکێت.
٨. پرۆسە ئۆی کردنەوهی زانیاریەکانی تۆمارێ دەنگدەران لە لایەن کەسێک خۆی یان لە رێگای ئۆی تەراییەتی بە گۆڕەمی ئەو رێگاریانە ئەنجام دەدرێت کە لە لایەن کۆمسیۆنەوه دەردەچێت.

بەشی چوارەم

خستتەر زۆی تۆمارێ دەنگدەران

١. تۆمارێ دەنگدەران وێتەیکێ ئەو فۆرمانەیکێ کە زانیاریە ئۆی کردنەوهکان لە خۆ دەگرێت لە ناوێندانەکانی تۆمارکردندا، لە ماوهیە دەخێتەر و و کە کۆمسیۆن دیاری دەکات بە مەرجێک ئەو ماوهیە بە لایەنی کەمەوه (١٥) رۆژ بەر لە پرۆسە هەلبژاردنەکان بێت.
٢. دەنگدەران و بریکارانی قەوارە سیاسییەکان مافیان هەیە سەردانی ناوێندانەکانی تۆمارکردنی دەنگدەران بکەن لە ماوهی دیاریکراوه بۆ پرۆسە ئۆی کردنەوه، لە پێناو دلتیابوون لە راستی و دروستی ئەو زانیاریانە خراوەتەر و هەر و هەر پێشکەشکردنی تانە بە گۆڕەمی ئەو رێگارانە کۆمسیۆن دایان دەنێت، لە ماوهیە بۆ ئەو مەبەستە دیاریکراوه.
٣. چاودێرانێ ناوخۆیی و ئێوهولەتی و راگەیانندنگاران و بریکاری قەوارە سیاسییەکان مافی ئەویان هەیە چاودێری پرۆسە ئۆی کردنەوه و خستتەر و تۆمارێ دەنگدەران بکەن.

□



ھەرىمى كوردستانى عىراق
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بەشى يىنچەم

تائەدان ئە تۆمارى دەنگدەران

۱. دەنگدەران مافىيان ھەيە تائەنى تايپەت بە زائىيارەكانىيان پىشكەش بگەن، ھەرھەما دەنگدەران و قەوارە سىياسىيەكان مافىيان ھەيە تائەبگرن ئە تۆمارى دەنگدەران لەرەھى پەيوەندى ھەيپت بە زائىيارى كەسانى كترەھ. ۲. لەوماوەيەمى بۇ خستەنەرووى تۆمارى دەنگدەران دائىراو، ھەموو دەنگدەرىك مافى ھەيە تائەنى ئوسراو پىشكەش بگات لەبارەھى وردى تۆمارەكە يان ھەر گۆرانكارەكى كتر كە بەسەر تۆمارەكە دا ھاتوو ھەمەش لە رىگەى ئەو فۆرمەى بۇ ئەم مەبەستە ئامادەكراو بەو مەرجەى تائەكە پالپشتى كرايپت بە بەلگەى سەلمەنەر و تائەكەشى پىشكەشى بەرئۆھەبەرى ئاوەندى تۆماركردن دەكرىت، ئەويش رەوانەى دەكات بۇ بەرئۆھەبەرى فەرمانگەى پارزىگا يان راستەوخۇ دەيدات بە فەرمانگەى سەرەكى، بۇ ئەرەھى راپى خۇي بختە سەرى و بىنئىرپت بۇ ئەنجومەنى كۆمىسياران بۇ وەرگرتنى بىرار.

۳- دەنگدەران و بىرگارشى قەوارە سىياسىيەكان بۇيان ھەيە تائەنى ئوسراو پىشكەش بگەن بەگۆرەھى ئەو فۆرمەى بۇ ئەم مەبەستە دىيارىكراو سەبارەت بە تۆماركردنى ئاوى كەسپكە ئە تۆمارى دەنگدەران لەسەر ئەو پتەمايەى كە:

۱- عىراقى ئىيە ياخود عىراقىيە و ھاوالتى ھەرىمى كوردستان ئىيە.

ب- تەمەنى ۱۸ سالى ئەواو ئەكرديپت.

ج- كۆچى دوايى كرايپت.

د- ئاوى دووبارە تۆمار كرايپت.

ه- ئاوى بەئاساسىي تۆمار كرايپت.

۴- تائە بى بوونى بەلگەى سەلمەنەر وەرناگىرپت و قورسايى سەلماندنپش دەكرىتە ئەستۆي تائەگر.

۵- تائە لەو مارەيە پىشكەش دەكرىت كە بۇ ئەم پرۆسەيە دىيارىكراو، ئەمەش بە گۆرەھى ئەو رىكارائەى كە كۆمىسيۇن دەريان دەكات.

۶- دوايى يەكلەيكردنەوھى ھەموو بىرارو و تائەكان لەسەر تۆمارى دەنگدەران، ئەوا تۆمارى دەنگدەران بە تۆمارى كۆتايى دادەنرپت.

۷- بىرارەكانى ئەنجومەنى كۆمىسياران شىاوى تائە لىگرتنن لە بەردەم دەستەمى دادەرەھى كە لەسى دادەرەھى تەرخان ئەكراو پىنكەتووھە لە دادگايى يىنچاچوونەوھى ھەرىمى كوردستان، ماوھى تائەگرتنەكەش سى رۆژە كە لە رۆژى دوايى بلاقردنەوھى بىرارى ئەنجومەن دەست پى دەكات.

□



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بەشی شەشەم

ئەنجومەنی کۆمسیاران پابەندە بەپێدانی و یتەبەك لە تۆمارى دەنگدەرانى بەرايى و تۆمارى دەنگدەرانى كوتايى بە قەراره بەشدارەكانى هەلبژاردن لەسەر شێوهى (پى دى ئىف) و لەسەر سى دى.

لەبەشى حەوتەم

لیستی تۆمارى تايبەت جیا دەپێت لە لیستی تۆمارى گشتى؛ بە پێى ئەو رێکارانەى كە كۆمسیۆن دایان دەنێت.

بەشی هەشتەم

كاركردن بە پەپەرەوهكە

كار بەهێچ دەقیكە ئاكرى پێچەوانەى ئەم پەپەرەوه دێت.

بەشی نۆیەم

رۆژی كارپێكردن

ئەم پەپەرەوه لەرۆژی پەسەندكردنى لەلایەن ئەنجومەنى كۆمسیارانەوه لە ٢٠١٧/٨/٣٠ كارى پى دەكریت.

ئەنجومەنى كۆمسیاران
٢٠١٧/٨/٣٠

Annex (7)

The system of appointment and purification in the register of voters of the Kurdistan Region.



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به پێی ئه‌ودهسه‌لاته‌ی به‌ ئه‌نجومه‌نی کۆمسیاران دراوه‌ له‌ بڕگه‌ی (چواره‌م) ی مادده‌ی (١٦) و خانی (١) ی بڕگه‌ی یه‌که‌می مادده‌ی (٦) له‌ یاسای کۆمسیۆنی بالای سەر به‌خۆی هه‌ڵبژاردن و راپرسی ژماره‌ (٤) ی سالی ٢٠١٤ و یاسای ژماره‌ (١) ی سالی ١٩٩٢ ی هه‌موارکراوی هه‌ڵبژاردنی پهرله‌مانی کوردستان - عێراق و یاسای ژماره‌ (١) سالی ٢٠١٧ یاسای درێژکردنه‌وه‌ی خۆی هه‌ڵبژاردنی چواره‌می پهرله‌مانی کوردستان - عێراق بڕیارماندا به‌دروکردنی ئه‌م په‌یره‌وه‌ی خواروه‌

ژماره‌ (١) ی سالی (٢٠١٧)

په‌یره‌وی دامه‌زراندن و بژاردکردنی تۆماری ده‌نگه‌رانی هه‌رێمی کوردستان

ده‌ستپێک

کۆمسیۆنی بالای سەر به‌خۆی هه‌ڵبژاردن و راپرسی به‌ پێی یاسای ژماره‌ (٤) ی سالی (٢٠١٤) دامه‌زرا، که‌ بپێته‌ تا که‌ ده‌سه‌لاتی هه‌ڵبژاردن و راپرسی له‌ هه‌رێمی کوردستانی عێراقدا، کۆمسیۆنیش ده‌سته‌یه‌کی پیشه‌یی سەر به‌خۆ و بیلایه‌نه‌ و خاوه‌ن که‌ سایه‌تی مه‌عنه‌وی خۆیه‌تی و ملکه‌چه‌ بو‌ چاودێری پهرله‌مان به‌رپرسیاریشه‌ له‌ به‌رامبه‌ریدا.

به‌شی یه‌که‌م

زاراوه‌کان

مه‌به‌ست له‌م زاراوه‌ی لای خواروه‌ ئه‌و واتایانه‌ ده‌گه‌یه‌نیت که‌ له‌ به‌رامبه‌ریاندا هاتوون:

١. کۆمسیۆن: کۆمسیۆنی بالای سەر به‌خۆی هه‌ڵبژاردن و راپرسی.
٢. ئه‌نجومه‌ن: ئه‌نجومه‌نی کۆمسیاران.
٣. هه‌رێم: هه‌رێمی کوردستان - عێراق.
٤. کارگێری هه‌ڵبژاردن: کارگێری هه‌ڵبژاردن پێکدێ له‌ نوسینگه‌ی گشتی و نوسینگه‌ی هه‌ڵبژاردنه‌کان له‌ پارێزگاکان، به‌رپرسیاریه‌تی جێبه‌جێکردنی ئه‌و په‌یره‌و رێکارانه‌ ده‌گرتنه‌ ئه‌ستۆ که‌ له‌ لایه‌ن ئه‌نجومه‌نه‌وه‌ ده‌رچوون، هه‌روه‌ها به‌ریوه‌بردنی گشت ئه‌و چالاکیانه‌ی که‌ مۆرکی پرۆسه‌گیری و جێبه‌جێکاریان هه‌یه‌.
٥. فه‌رمانگه‌ی پارێزگا: فه‌رمانگه‌ی کۆمسیۆن له‌ پارێزگاکی هه‌رێمی کوردستان و سەر به‌ کارگێری هه‌ڵبژاردن.
٦. فه‌رمانگه‌ی داتاگان: فه‌رمانگه‌یه‌که‌ سەر به‌ کارگێری هه‌ڵبژاردنه‌ به‌ پێی هه‌یکه‌لیه‌تی بڕیار لێدراو، وه‌ک له‌ په‌یره‌وی ناو خۆی کارگێری هه‌ڵبژاردندا هاتوه‌وه‌.
٧. تۆماری ده‌نگه‌ران: تۆماریکه‌ ناو و زانیاری ئه‌و ده‌نگه‌رانه‌ له‌ خۆ ده‌گرت که‌ شایسته‌ن بو‌ ده‌نگدان دوا ی بژاردکردنی له‌ هه‌ر ناویک که‌ به‌ نایاسای له‌ تۆماره‌که‌دا هاتوه‌وه‌.



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٨. ناوی مردوان: ناوی ئەو کەسانە بە پێی نوسراوی فەرەمی وەزارەتی تەندروستی و لایەنە پەيوه‌ندیداره فەرەمیەکانی تری هەرێم کۆچی دواپیان کردووە و ناویان لە تۆماری دەنگدەرانداندا ماوه‌تووە.
٩. ناوی دووباره: مەبەست لەو ناوانەیه کە تەواوی زانیاریه‌کانیان ١٠٠٪ وەک یەکن لە ناو داتا بەیسه‌که‌دا.
١٠. ناوی لیکچوو: مەبەست لەو ناوانەیه کە زۆر به‌ی زانیاریه‌کانیان لیکچوون لە ناو داتا بەیسه‌که‌دا.
١١. بژارکردن: بژارکردنی داتا بەیسی تۆماری دەنگدەرانه لە ناوی مردوو ناوی دووباره و هەر ناویکی تر که بوونیان لە تۆماره‌که‌دا نایاساییه.
١٢. ژماره‌ی خێزانی (*): مەبەست ئەو خێزانه‌یه کە کەژماره‌ی دەنگدان (فۆرمی خۆراک)یان لە تۆماره‌که‌دا بە (* تۆمار کراوه.

بەشی دووهم

مەرجه‌کانی بوونی ناوی هاوڵاتی له تۆماری دەنگدهران

بۆ ئەوەی دەنگدەر بەشداری له هه‌ڵبژاردنه‌کاندا بکات پێویسته ئەم مەرجه یاسایانه‌ی تێدا بێت:

١. دەبێت خاوه‌نی ره‌گه‌زنامه‌ی عێراقی بێت و هاوڵاتی هەرێمی کوردستان بێت.
٢. شایسته‌یی تەواو بێت.
٣. تەمەنی هه‌ژده ساڵی تەواو کردبێت.

بەشی سێهه‌م

دامه‌زراندن و بژارکردن

١. ئەنجومەن تۆماری دەنگدهران ناماده‌ه‌کات به‌ پشت به‌ستن به‌ داتا‌کانی بەرده‌ستی کۆمسیۆن که سەرچاوه‌یان داتا‌کانی کۆمپانیای خۆراکه.
٢. ئەنجومەن هه‌ڵده‌ستێت به‌سپینه‌وه‌ی ناوی دووباره‌ی ئەو دەنگدەرانه‌ی که زانیاریه‌کانیان ١٠٠٪ وەک یەکن.
٣. ئەنجومەن وردبێنی له‌ ناوی لیکچووی دەنگدهران ده‌کات له‌ ناو داتا بەیسه‌که‌دا، دواي دلتیابوون له‌ بوونی ناوی لیکچوو که زۆر به‌ی زانیاریه‌کانیان وەک یەکن، ده‌یانسپێته‌وه.
٤. ئەنجومەن وردبێنی له‌ زانیاری ئەو دەنگدەرانه‌دا ده‌کات که ژماره‌ی خێزانیان (سفره) له‌ داتا بەیسه‌که‌ دواي دلتیا بوون له‌وه‌ی که به‌ ناره‌وا ناویان تۆمارکراوه، هه‌ڵده‌ستێت به‌سپینه‌وه‌ی ناوه‌کانیان.
٥. ئەنجومەن هه‌ڵده‌ستێت به‌سپینه‌وه‌ی ناوی مردوان له‌ داتا بەیسی تۆماری دەنگدهران به‌ پێی ئەو لیستانه‌ی که وەزاره‌تی تەندروستی و لایەنە پەيوه‌ندیداره فەرەمیەکانی هەرێمی کوردستان ده‌یدەن به‌ کۆمسیۆن.
٦. ئەنجومەن هه‌ڵده‌ستێت به‌ جیاکردنه‌وه‌ی ناوی ئەو دەنگدەرانه‌ی که تەمەنیان له‌ سه‌رووی ٩٠ ساڵه، بۆ ئەوه‌ی وردبێنی بکات له‌ ناوه‌کانیان.

(٢ له ٤)



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٧. ئەنجومەن هەڵدەستیت بە سڕینەوهی ناوی (ناواری و پەنابەرانی) کە لە هەریمی کوردستان نیشتهجین و دەنگ بۆ یازنەکانی هەلبژاردنی پارێزگاکانی خۆیان دەدەن.
٨. ئەنجومەن هەڵدەستیت بە سڕینەوهی ناوی هەر دەنگدەریک کە بە پێچەوانەی دەستور و بنەما یاسایەکان ناویان لە داتا بەیسی تۆماری دەنگدەرانی تۆمار کرابێت.
٩. ئەنجومەن هەڵدەستیت بە نامادەکردن و وردبینی و جیاکردنەوی لیستی تۆماری دەنگدەرانی تایبەت لە تۆمارە گشتیە کە بە هاوکاری و هەماهەنگی وەزارەتی پێشمەرگە و وەزارەتی ناوڤۆ و لایەنە پەيوەندیدارەکانی تر.
١٠. ئەنجومەن هەڵدەستیت بە وردبینی کردنی ناوی دەنگدەرانی لە پارێزگاکانی هەریمی کوردستان و ناوچە کوردستانیەکانی دەرەوهی ئیدارەیی هەریمی کوردستان، دواي دلتیابوون لە بونی ناوی دووبارە، ناوەکانیان لە پارێزگاکانی هەریمی کوردستان دەسڕیتەوه.
١١. ئەنجومەن هەڵدەستیت بە نامادەکردن و وردبینی و جیاکردنەوی لیستی تۆماری دەنگدەرانی کوردانی دەرەوهی ولات لە تۆمارە گشتیە کە بە پێی پەیرهوئیکی تایبەت.

بەشی چوارەم

نوێکردنەوهی تۆماری دەنگدەرانی

١. ئەنجومەن هەڵدەستیت بە نوێکردنەوهی تۆماری دەنگدەرانی (زیادکردن، سڕینەوه، گۆڕین، راستکردنەوه)، لە ماوهیەکی گونجاودا، دواي دەست نیشانکردنی وادهی هەلبژاردنەکان.
٢. وردەکاریەکانی پڕۆسەی نوێکردنەوهی تۆماری دەنگدەرانی بە پەیرهوئیکی تایبەت بە نوێکردنەوهی تۆماری دەنگدەرانی رێکدەخریت .

بەشی پینچەم

خستنه‌رووی تۆماری دەنگدەرانی

١. تۆماری دەنگدەرانی ئەو زایاریانە لە خۆدەگریت کە کۆمسیۆن نامادەیی کردون و بژاری کردون.
٢. دەبییت ئەنجومەن بانگهێشتی چاودێرانی ناوڤۆیی و نیودەولەتی و راگەیاندنکاران و قەوارە سیاسیه‌کانی هەریمی کوردستان بکات و تۆمارە کەیان بۆ بخاتە ڕوو بە مەبەستی بنیادانی متمانه و گێژانەوهی متمانهی دەنگدەرانی.
٣. ئەنجومەن هەڵدەستیت بە پیدانی لیستی ناوی ئەو دەنگدەرانی لە تۆمارە کە دا بونیان هەیه (دووبارە: مردوو، لیکچوو، ناوهره، ئەوانەیی تەمەنیان لە سەروی ٩٠ ساله‌وهیه، هەر ناویکی تر کە بە نایاسایی تۆمار کرا بیت) بە لایەنە پەيوەندارەکانی هەریمی کوردستان.

(٣ له ٤)





هەریمی کوردستانی عێراق
کۆمسیۆنی باڵای سەرپه خۆی هه لێژاردن و پرسی
المفوضیة العليا المستقلة للانتخابات والاستفتاء
The Independent High Elections and Referendum Commission

بەشی شەشەم

ماوەی دامەزراندنی تۆماری دەنگدەران

1. کارگێڕیی هه لێژاردن له بهر روئشنایی یاسای کۆمسیۆن و ئەم پهیرهوه، رێکارهکانی جێبهجێکردنی دامەزراندن و بژارکردنی تۆمارهکه ناماده دهکات له ماوهی (١٥) رۆژدا و دهیداته ئەنجومهه به مهبهستی پهسههه کردنی.
2. کارگێڕیی هه لێژاردن دواي دُنیا بوون له بوونی ناوی مردو و ناوی دووباره و ناوهکانی تر که بوونیان له تۆمارهکه دا نایاساییه، دهکات به ئەنجومهه به مهبهستی پهسههه کردنی سپینهوهیان.
3. ئەنجومهه کۆمسیاران تهواوی دهسهلاتهکانی تری خۆی دهکات به کارگێڕیی هه لێژاردن که له خالی (١)ی برگهه یهکهمی مادهه شەشەمی یاسای کۆمسیۆنی باڵای سەرپه خۆی هه لێژاردن و پرسی دا هاتوه سهبارت به دامەزراندن و بژارکردن.
4. ئەنجومهه کۆمسیاران تهواوی دهسهلاته کارگێڕی و داراییهکانی خۆی دهکات به کارگێڕیی هه لێژاردن بو دهسته بهرکردنی نامادهکاری لایهه هونهری و لوجستی دامەزراندن و بژار کردنی تۆماری دەنگدەران.

بەشی ههوتهم

ماوهی کاری دامەزراندن

کارگێڕیی هه لێژاردن له ماوهیهک که له (٤٥) رۆژ تێپه نهکات، پرۆسهی دامەزراندن و بژارکردنی تۆماری دەنگدەران جێبهجێدهکات.

بەشی ههشتهم

کارکردن به پهیرهوهکه

کار بهههچ دهقی ناگری پێچهوانهه ئەم پهیرهوه بێت.

بەشی نۆییهه

رۆژی کارپێکردن

ئەم پهیرهوه له رۆژی پهسههه کردنی له لایهه ئەنجومهه کۆمسیارانوه له ٢٧/١١/٢٠١٧ کاری پێ دهکریت.

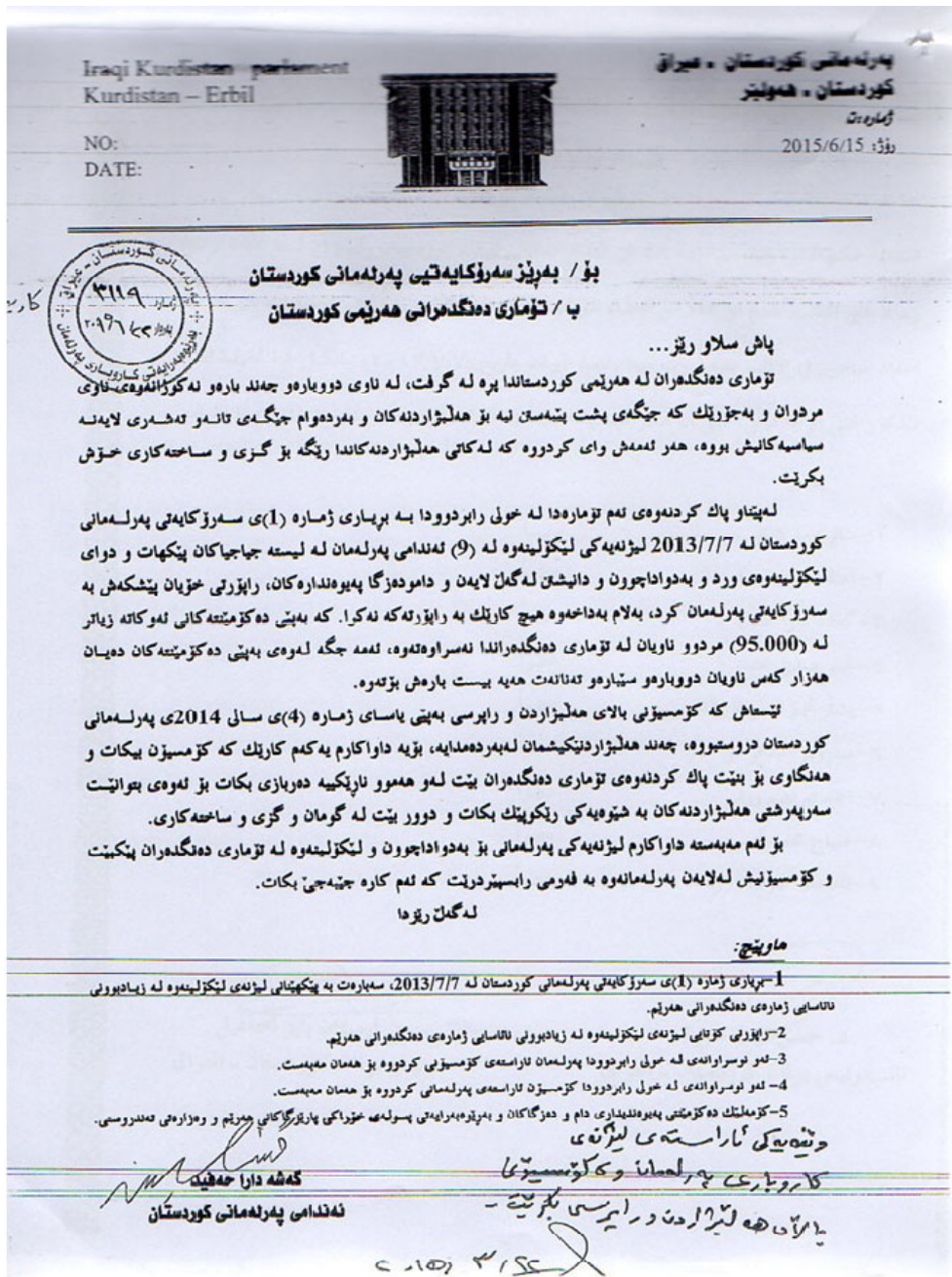
ئە نچوومهه کۆمسیاران

٢٠١٧/١١/٢٧

(٤ له ٤)

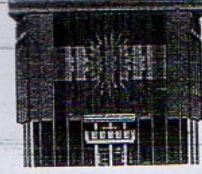
Annex No. 8

A number of memos and letters sent by the member (Gasha Dara Hafid) about the electoral register were submitted to Parliament, the Commission, the Council of Ministers and the relevant ministries



NO:

Date:



ژماره: ٢١٥
بەرۆار: ٢٠١٥/٧/١

بۆ/ ١- لیژنەی کاروباری پەرلەمان

٢- کۆمسیۆنی بالای سەریه‌خۆی هه‌لبژاردن و راپرسی/ نه‌نجومه‌نی کۆمسیاران

بایه‌ت/ ئاراسته‌کردنی نووسراو

هاوپیچ له‌گه‌ڵ نووسراوماندا ده‌قی نووسراوی به‌رپێز پەرلەمانتار (گه‌شه‌دارا هه‌فید) له ٢٠١٥/٦/١٥، سه‌بارت به‌ (تۆماری ده‌نگه‌رانی هه‌ریمی کوردستان)، ئاراسته‌تان ده‌که‌ین، به‌ مه‌به‌ستی دیراسه‌ت کردن و ده‌رپینی راتان له‌ باره‌یه‌وه.

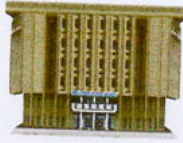
له‌گه‌ڵ رێزماندا

جەفر ابراهیم ئیمنی

جیگری سه‌رۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان - عێراق

وێنه‌یه‌کی بۆ/

- نووسینگه‌ی به‌رپێز سه‌رۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان.
- نووسینگه‌ی به‌رپێز جیگری سه‌رۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان.
- نووسینگه‌ی به‌رپێز سه‌کرته‌ری پەرلەمانی کوردستان.
- نووسینگه‌ی به‌رپێز به‌رێوه‌بەری گشتی دیوان.
- به‌رپێز پەرلەمانتار (گه‌شه‌دارا هه‌فید)، نووسراوتان له ٢٠١٥/٦/١٥، بۆ ئاگاداریتان.
- به‌رێوه‌بەرایەتی کاروباری پەرلەمان/لیژنه‌کان.



پ/ب / به‌ڕێژ سهرۆكایه‌تی پەرله‌مانی کوردستان
ب / تۆماری ده‌نگه‌رانی هه‌ریمی کوردستان

پاش سلاو رێژ...

جەختکردنه‌وه له‌سه‌ر نوسراومان ژماره (ت) له (2015/6/15) که ناراسته‌ی به‌ڕێژتایان کردبوو، له‌گه‌ن سهره‌تای دروستبوونی کۆمسیۆنی بالای سهر‌به‌خۆی هه‌لبژاردن و راپرسی، داوای نانی هه‌نگای عمه‌لی و جێمان کردبوو به‌مه‌به‌ستی پاک کردنه‌وه‌ی تۆماری ده‌نگه‌ران له‌پێناو نه‌جێمانی پرۆسه‌ی هه‌لبژاردنه‌کانی هه‌ریمی کوردستان به‌ شێوازیکی پاک و بێگه‌رد، هه‌رچنده‌ باداشته‌که‌مان به‌ نوسراونێک که ئیمزای به‌ڕێژ جێگری سهرۆکی پەرله‌مانی به‌سه‌ره‌وه‌یه‌ به‌ ژماره (ک2105) له (2015/7/1) ناراسته‌ی هه‌ریه‌ک له (لێژنه‌ی کاروباری پەرله‌مان) و (کۆمسیۆنی بالای هه‌لبژاردن و راپرسی/ئهنجومه‌نی کۆمسیاران) کراوه، به‌لام به‌داخه‌وه تا ئێستاشی له‌گه‌لدابیت هیچ وه‌لامیکی نوسراوه‌که‌و هیچ هه‌نگاوێکی عمه‌لیمان نه‌بینی له‌لایه‌ن به‌ڕێژانه‌وه که په‌یوه‌ندی‌دارن به‌م پرۆسه‌یه‌وه بێریت.

لێزه‌دا وێرای جەختکردنه‌وه‌مان له‌سه‌ر هه‌مان بابته‌، دووباره‌ نوسراوی پێشوتان ناراسته‌ ده‌که‌ینه‌وه به‌مه‌به‌ستی به‌دواداچوون.

له‌گه‌ن رێژدا

هاوینچ:

- 1- نوسراومان ژماره (ت) له (2015/6/15) که ناراسته‌ی سهرۆکایه‌تی پەرله‌مان کردبوو له‌گه‌ن هاوینچه‌کانی.
- 2- نوسراوی به‌ڕێژ جێگری سهرۆکی پەرله‌مان به‌ ژماره (ک2105) له (2015/7/1) که ناراسته‌ی هه‌ریه‌ک له (لێژنه‌ی کاروباری پەرله‌مان) و (کۆمسیۆنی بالای هه‌لبژاردن و راپرسی/ئهنجومه‌نی کۆمسیاران) کراوه،

گه‌شه‌ دارا جه‌فید
ئه‌ندامی پەرله‌مانی کوردستان

Kurdistan Parliament - Iraq
General Directorate of Divan
Directorate of Parliamentary and Committees Affairs

پەرلەمانی کوردستان - عێراق
پەرلۆجیەپەرایی گشتی دێوان
پەرلۆجیەپەرایی کاروباری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان

بەڕێوەبەرێکی کاروباری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان

بەڕێوەبەرێکی کاروباری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان

NO:
Date:

١٨١٧ / ٢ / ٤
٢٠١٧ / ٩ / ١٧

٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩

بۆ/ سەرۆکایەتی ئەنجومەنی وەزیرانی هەرێمی کوردستان - عێراق
پایەت/ ڤاراستەکردنی نووسراو

هاوێشێک لەگەڵ نووسراوماندا دەقی نووسراوی بەرێز بەرلەمانتار (گەشە دارا حەمید)، ژمارە/ت ٥ له ٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩، سەبارەت بە (ئەستی ژمارەي دهنگدراوانی تاپەیت)، ئاراستەتان دەکەین، بە مەبەستی بەمۆداوون و چۆنێکی کردنی کاری بۆیەست بەمبەنی یاسا.

لەگەڵ پێژدا.

جعفر إبراهیم ئیسمینکی
چۆنگری سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان - عێراق

بۆ/ پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز چۆنگری سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز سکرتێری پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز پەرلۆجیەپەرایی گشتی دێوان،
• بەرێز پەرلەمانتار (گەشە دارا حەمید)، نووسراوان ژمارە/ت ٥ له ٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩، بۆ ئنگادریتان.
• کۆپاری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان.
• پەرلۆجیەپەرایی کاروباری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان.

Iraqi Kurdistan parliament
Kurdistan - Erbil

پەرلەمانی کوردستان - عێراق
کوردستان - هەولێر
کۆمەڵگە
٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩

NO:
DATE:

١٨١٧ / ٢ / ٤
٢٠١٧ / ٩ / ١٧

بۆ/ بەرێز وەزیرانی پیشەهەرگە
لەرێگی بەرێز سەرۆکایەتی پەرلەمانی کوردستان
ب/ ئەستی ژمارەي دهنگدراوانی تاپەیت

پاش سلاو وێ...
بەمەبەستی بەمۆداوون بۆ بەرێز پەرلەمانی کوردستان و هێناوەکەیی تۆمارێکی پێک، داواکەین لە بەرێزان ژمارەي دهنگدراوانی تاپەیتان بۆ بەرێز کە دەکەون سۆری وەزارەتە کەتانهو.

لەگەڵ پێژدا.

گەشە دارا حەمید
ئەندامی پەرلەمانی کوردستان

بۆ/ پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز چۆنگری سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز سکرتێری پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز پەرلۆجیەپەرایی گشتی دێوان،
• بەرێز پەرلەمانتار (گەشە دارا حەمید)، نووسراوان ژمارە/ت ٥ له ٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩، بۆ ئنگادریتان.
• کۆپاری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان.
• پەرلۆجیەپەرایی کاروباری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان.

Kurdistan Parliament - Iraq
General Directorate of Divan
Directorate of Parliamentary and Committees Affairs

پەرلەمانی کوردستان - عێراق
پەرلۆجیەپەرایی گشتی دێوان
پەرلۆجیەپەرایی کاروباری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان

بەڕێوەبەرێکی کاروباری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان

بەڕێوەبەرێکی کاروباری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان

NO:
Date:

١٨٢٠ / ٢ / ٤
٢٠١٧ / ٩ / ١٧

٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩

بۆ/ سەرۆکایەتی ئەنجومەنی وەزیرانی هەرێمی کوردستان - عێراق
پایەت/ ڤاراستەکردنی نووسراو

هاوێشێک لەگەڵ نووسراوماندا دەقی نووسراوی بەرێز بەرلەمانتار (گەشە دارا حەمید)، ژمارە/ت ٤ له ٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩، سەبارەت بە (ئەستی ژمارەي دهنگدراوانی تاپەیت و تەسداي شەردی)، ئاراستەتان دەکەین، بە مەبەستی بەمۆداوون و چۆنێکی کردنی کاری بۆیەست بەمبەنی یاسا.

لەگەڵ پێژدا.

جعفر إبراهیم ئیسمینکی
چۆنگری سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان - عێراق

بۆ/ پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز چۆنگری سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز سکرتێری پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز پەرلۆجیەپەرایی گشتی دێوان،
• بەرێز پەرلەمانتار (گەشە دارا حەمید)، نووسراوان ژمارە/ت ٤ له ٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩، بۆ ئنگادریتان.
• کۆپاری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان.
• پەرلۆجیەپەرایی کاروباری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان.

Iraqi Kurdistan parliament
Kurdistan - Erbil

پەرلەمانی کوردستان - عێراق
کوردستان - هەولێر
کۆمەڵگە
٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩

NO:
DATE:

١٨٢٠ / ٢ / ٤
٢٠١٧ / ٩ / ١٧

بۆ/ بەرێز وەزیرانی ناوخوا
لەرێگی بەرێز سەرۆکایەتی پەرلەمانی کوردستان
ب/ ئەستی ژمارەي دهنگدراوانی تاپەیت و تەسداي شەردی

پاش سلاو وێ...
بەمەبەستی بەمۆداوون بۆ بەرێز پەرلەمانی کوردستان و هێناوەکەیی تۆمارێکی پێک، داواکەین لە بەرێزان ئەم زانیاریەمان بێنەن:
1- ئەستی ژمارەو نای نو کەسی و هێزانەي دهنگدراوانی سالی (2013-2017) بەمان بۆ بەرێز کە لەو ماوهيدا بە رێگی (هەداد الظرفي) رەگەزنامەیان پێنراو.
2- ژمارەي دهنگدراوانی تاپەیت کە دەکەون سۆری وەزارەتە کەتانهو.

لەگەڵ پێژدا.

گەشە دارا حەمید
ئەندامی پەرلەمانی کوردستان

بۆ/ پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز چۆنگری سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز سکرتێری پەرلەمانی کوردستان،
• نووسینگی بەرێز پەرلۆجیەپەرایی گشتی دێوان،
• بەرێز پەرلەمانتار (گەشە دارا حەمید)، نووسراوان ژمارە/ت ٤ له ٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩، بۆ ئنگادریتان.
• کۆپاری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان.
• پەرلۆجیەپەرایی کاروباری پەرلەمان و ئۆژنەکان.

Iraqi Kurdistan parliament
Kurdistan - Erbil

پەرله‌مانی کوردستان - هه‌ولێر
کوردستان - هه‌ولێر
کۆتێبه‌کێ و
ژماره: 2017/7/29

پێ / پهرێز کۆمیسۆنی پائالی سه‌رده‌خۆی هه‌لیژێردن و پا پرس
لەرێگه‌ی پهرێز سه‌روکه‌یه‌تی پهرله‌مانی کوردستان
پ / چه‌ختکرده‌وه له نووسراو

پاش سلاه وێ...

بهمبهنستی له‌هه‌ڵاوه‌کانی پێش‌ه‌وخت بو هه‌لیژێردنه‌کان و گرته‌بهری ریکاری پاسانی و لادانی کۆسیه‌کان که نافه‌روستی ئوماری ده‌نگه‌هران په‌کیکانه، له رۆژی (2017/7/29) دوو نووسراومان په‌ ژماره‌کانی (ت 1، 3) سه‌بزه‌ت په‌ پێک کرده‌وه‌وه ریکه‌ستی ئوماری ده‌نگه‌هران لەرێگه‌ی سه‌روکه‌یه‌تی پهرله‌مانه‌وه سه‌ نووسراوه‌کانی ژماره (1821/3/4) و ژماره (1814/3/4) له 2017/9/17 ئاراسه‌ی په‌ریژنان کړوووه، به‌لام تێگه‌ی چارمانگ به‌سه‌ر نووسراوه‌کانی تهنه‌و دوو مانگیش به‌سه‌ر نووسراوه‌کانی سه‌روکه‌یه‌تی پهرله‌ماندا تهن‌په‌روه تا ئهن‌سا هه‌ج وه‌لانگه‌کان پهنه‌گه‌یه‌شوه. ههر بو ژانێره‌کان له 2015/6/15 نووسراویکی ئومان له رێگه‌ی سه‌روکه‌یه‌تی پهرله‌مانه‌وه په‌ ژماره (21054) له (2015/7/1) بو کۆمیسۆنی پائالی سه‌رده‌خۆی هه‌لیژێردن و پا پرسه‌ی سناخراهه تا ئهن‌سا وه‌لامی ئهم نووسراوه‌مان پهنه‌گه‌یه‌شوه.

له‌گه‌ن رێژدا

له‌مانی پهرله‌مانی کوردستان

Iraqi Kurdistan parliament
Kurdistan - Erbil

پەرله‌مانی کوردستان - هه‌ولێر
کوردستان - هه‌ولێر
کۆتێبه‌کێ و
ژماره: 2017/11/29

پێ / پهرێز کۆمیسۆنی پائالی سه‌رده‌خۆی هه‌لیژێردن و پا پرس
لەرێگه‌ی پهرێز سه‌روکه‌یه‌تی پهرله‌مانه‌وه
پ / چه‌ختکرده‌وه له نووسراو

پاش سلاه وێ...

بهمبهنستی له‌هه‌ڵاوه‌کانی پێش‌ه‌وخت بو هه‌لیژێردنه‌کان و گرته‌بهری ریکاری پاسانی و لادانی کۆسیه‌کان که نافه‌روستی ئوماری ده‌نگه‌هران په‌کیکانه، له رۆژی (2017/7/29) دوو نووسراومان په‌ ژماره‌کانی (ت 1، 3) سه‌بزه‌ت په‌ پێک کرده‌وه‌وه ریکه‌ستی ئوماری ده‌نگه‌هران لەرێگه‌ی سه‌روکه‌یه‌تی پهرله‌مانه‌وه سه‌ نووسراوه‌کانی ژماره (1821/3/4) و ژماره (1814/3/4) له 2017/9/17 ئاراسه‌ی په‌ریژنان کړوووه، به‌لام تێگه‌ی چارمانگ به‌سه‌ر نووسراوه‌کانی تهنه‌و دوو مانگیش به‌سه‌ر نووسراوه‌کانی سه‌روکه‌یه‌تی پهرله‌ماندا تهن‌په‌روه تا ئهن‌سا هه‌ج وه‌لانگه‌کان پهنه‌گه‌یه‌شوه. ههر بو ژانێره‌کان له 2015/6/15 نووسراویکی ئومان له رێگه‌ی سه‌روکه‌یه‌تی پهرله‌مانه‌وه په‌ ژماره (21054) له (2015/7/1) بو کۆمیسۆنی پائالی سه‌رده‌خۆی هه‌لیژێردن و پا پرسه‌ی سناخراهه تا ئهن‌سا وه‌لامی ئهم نووسراوه‌مان پهنه‌گه‌یه‌شوه.

له‌گه‌ن رێژدا

هاریج:

1- نووسراوه‌کان ژماره (ت) له 2015/6/15 بو کۆمیسۆنی پائالی سه‌رده‌خۆی هه‌لیژێردن و پا پرسه‌ی که به نووسراوی ژماره (21054) ی سه‌روکه‌یه‌تی پهرمان له (1/ 2015/7) دا ئاراسه‌ی کۆمیسۆنی پائالی سه‌رده‌خۆی هه‌لیژێردن و پا پرسه‌ی کړوووه.

2- نووسراوه‌کان ژماره (ت 1) له 2017/7/29 بو کۆمیسۆنی پائالی سه‌رده‌خۆی هه‌لیژێردن و پا پرسه‌ی که به نووسراوی ژماره (1821/3/4) ی سه‌روکه‌یه‌تی پهرمان له (2017/9/17) دا ئاراسه‌ی کۆمیسۆنی پائالی سه‌رده‌خۆی هه‌لیژێردن و پا پرسه‌ی کړوووه.

3- نووسراوه‌کان ژماره (ت 3) له 2017/7/29 بو کۆمیسۆنی پائالی سه‌رده‌خۆی هه‌لیژێردن و پا پرسه‌ی که به نووسراوی ژماره (1814/3/4) ی سه‌روکه‌یه‌تی پهرمان له (2017/9/17) دا ئاراسه‌ی کۆمیسۆنی پائالی سه‌رده‌خۆی هه‌لیژێردن و پا پرسه‌ی کړوووه.

له‌مانی پهرله‌مانی کوردستان

Kurdistan Parliament - Iraq
General Directorate of Divan
Directorate of Parliamentary and
Committees Affairs

پەرله‌مانی کوردستان - هه‌ولێر
کوردستان - هه‌ولێر
کۆتێبه‌کێ و
ژماره: 2017/9/17

پێ / کۆمیسۆنی پائالی سه‌رده‌خۆی هه‌لیژێردن و پا پرس
پایه‌ت / ئاراسه‌تکرده‌نی نووسراو

هه‌ولێر لێگه‌ن نووسراوه‌ماندا ده‌نی نووسراوی پهرێز پهرله‌مانتار (گه‌شه‌ دارا حه‌للیه‌)، ژماره‌ت 1 له 2017/7/29، سه‌بزه‌ت په (ئوماری ده‌نگه‌ره‌کانی هه‌رسه‌ی کوردستان، ئاراسه‌تکرده‌نی ده‌که‌یه‌ن، په‌ مهبهنستی به‌مه‌وانا-ه‌ج‌وون و چیه‌ه‌ج‌ین کردنی کاری پێوه‌ست به‌یه‌نی پاسا.

له‌گه‌ن رێژدا.

حسرو ابراهیم ئه‌مه‌ینیکی
چێگه‌ری سه‌روکی پهرله‌مانی کوردستان - هه‌ولێر

پێوه‌ست بو /
 * ئومسبهنکی پهرێز سه‌روکی پهرله‌مانی کوردستان.
 * ئومسبهنکی پهرێز چێگه‌ری سه‌روکی پهرله‌مانی کوردستان.
 * ئومسبهنکی پهرێز سه‌رکێتێ، پهرمانی کوردستان.
 * ئومسبهنکی پهرێز په‌ره‌وه‌هری گه‌شتی ده‌وان.
 * پهرێز پهرله‌مانتار (گه‌شه‌ دارا حه‌للیه‌)، نووسراوه‌کان ژماره‌ت 1 له 2017/7/29، بو ئاراسه‌ی تکره‌ن.
 * په‌ره‌وه‌هری ئاراسه‌ی پهرمان و ئاراسه‌تکرده‌نی.

www.profparliament.org

Kurdistan Parliament - Iraq
General Directorate of Divan
Directorate of Parliamentary and
Committees Affairs

پەرله‌مانی کوردستان - هه‌ولێر
کوردستان - هه‌ولێر
کۆتێبه‌کێ و
ژماره: 2017/9/17

پێ / کۆمیسۆنی پائالی سه‌رده‌خۆی هه‌لیژێردن و پا پرس
پایه‌ت / ئاراسه‌تکرده‌نی نووسراو

هه‌ولێر لێگه‌ن نووسراوه‌ماندا ده‌نی نووسراوی پهرێز پهرله‌مانتار (گه‌شه‌ دارا حه‌للیه‌)، ژماره‌ت 1 له 2017/7/29، سه‌بزه‌ت په (ئوماری ده‌نگه‌ره‌کانی هه‌رسه‌ی کوردستان، ئاراسه‌تکرده‌نی ده‌که‌یه‌ن، په‌ مهبهنستی به‌مه‌وانا-ه‌ج‌وون و چیه‌ه‌ج‌ین کردنی کاری پێوه‌ست به‌یه‌نی پاسا.

له‌گه‌ن رێژدا.

حسرو ابراهیم ئه‌مه‌ینیکی
چێگه‌ری سه‌روکی پهرله‌مانی کوردستان - هه‌ولێر

پێوه‌ست بو /
 * ئومسبهنکی پهرێز سه‌روکی پهرله‌مانی کوردستان.
 * ئومسبهنکی پهرێز چێگه‌ری سه‌روکی پهرله‌مانی کوردستان.
 * ئومسبهنکی پهرێز سه‌رکێتێ، پهرمانی کوردستان.
 * ئومسبهنکی پهرێز په‌ره‌وه‌هری گه‌شتی ده‌وان.
 * پهرێز پهرله‌مانتار (گه‌شه‌ دارا حه‌للیه‌)، نووسراوه‌کان ژماره‌ت 1 له 2017/7/29، بو ئاراسه‌ی تکره‌ن.
 * په‌ره‌وه‌هری ئاراسه‌ی پهرمان و ئاراسه‌تکرده‌نی.

www.profparliament.org

Kurdistan Parliament - Iraq
General Directorate of Divan
Directorate of Parliamentary and Committees Affairs

پەرلەمانی کوردستان - عێراق
بەرێوەبەرایەتی کۆماری و پەرلەمان و لێژنەکان
بەرێوەبەرایەتی کۆماری و پەرلەمان و لێژنەکان

NO: ١٨١٥ / ٢١٤
Date: ٢٠١٧ / ٧ / ٢٩

پ/و / سەرۆکایەتی ئەنجێمی وەزیرانی هەرێمی کوردستان - عێراق
پایەت / ئاراستەکردنی ئۆرەسراو

هاوێجێ لێگەن نووسراوماندا دەقی نووسراوی بەرێز پەرلەمانتار (گەشە دارا حەفید)، ژمارە/ت ٢/ ٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩، سەبارەت بە (ئێستی ژمارە زانیگراوان لە کۆتایی خۆراک)، ئاراستەتان دیکە، بە مەبەستی بەجێبهێنێ و جێبهێنێ کردنی کاری پێویست بەهێنێ یاسا.

لێگەن رێژدا.

چەفرێ ابراهیم ئێمینیکی
چێگری سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان - عێراق

ئۆتۆمەتک / و /
 • نووسینگە بەرێز سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان.
 • نووسینگە بەرێز چێگری سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان.
 • نووسینگە بەرێز سکرتێری پەرلەمانی کوردستان.
 • نووسینگە بەرێز پەرلەمانی کۆماری و پەرلەمان و لێژنەکان.
 • سەرپەرێز پەرلەمانتار (گەشە دارا حەفید)، نووسراوان ژمارە/ت ٢/ ٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩، پ/و ئاگاداریتان.
 • پەرلەمانی کوردستان / کۆماری و پەرلەمان و لێژنەکان.

www.parliament.org.ir ٠١١٢٢٢-٢٤٤ ٠١١٢٢٢-٢٤٤

Iraqi Kurdistan parliament
Kurdistan - Erbil

پەرلەمانی کوردستان - عێراق
کوردستان - هەولێر
کۆماری و پەرلەمان
٢٩/٧/٢٠١٧

NO:
DATE:

پ/و / بەرێز وەزیرانی یانگانی و پیشەسازی
ئێریگە بەرێز سەرۆکایەتی پەرلەمانی کوردستان
پ / ئێستی ژمارە زانیگراوان لە کۆتایی خۆراک

پاش سلاو رێژ...
بە مەبەستی بەجێبهێنێ و جێبهێنێ کردنی کاری پێویست بەهێنێ یاسا.
١- ئێستی ژمارە نای لە کۆتایی سالی (2013-2017) مان بۆ پێتێن کە لەو مابویدا زانیگراوان و کۆتایی خۆراکان بۆ دەهاتوو.
٢- ئێستی نای لەو کەسەمانی لەژێرماندا نەمان و کۆچی دوايان کردوو لای بەرێزان نایان لە کۆتایی خۆراک سارووتوو.

لێگەن رێژدا

گەشە دارا حەفید
ئێستی پەرلەمانی کوردستان

Kurdistan Parliament - Iraq
General Directorate of Divan
Directorate of Parliamentary and Committees Affairs

پەرلەمانی کوردستان - عێراق
بەرێوەبەرایەتی کۆماری و پەرلەمان و لێژنەکان
بەرێوەبەرایەتی کۆماری و پەرلەمان و لێژنەکان

NO: ١٨١٦ / ٢١٤
Date: ٢٠١٧ / ٧ / ٢٩

پ/و / سەرۆکایەتی ئەنجێمی وەزیرانی هەرێمی کوردستان - عێراق
پایەت / ئاراستەکردنی ئۆرەسراو

هاوێجێ لێگەن نووسراوماندا دەقی نووسراوی بەرێز پەرلەمانتار (گەشە دارا حەفید)، ژمارە/ت ٦/ ٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩، سەبارەت بە (ئێستی ژمارە فرەدوان)، ئاراستەتان دیکە، بە مەبەستی بەجێبهێنێ و جێبهێنێ کردنی کاری پێویست بەهێنێ یاسا.

لێگەن رێژدا.

چەفرێ ابراهیم ئێمینیکی
چێگری سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان - عێراق

ئۆتۆمەتک / و /
 • نووسینگە بەرێز سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان.
 • نووسینگە بەرێز چێگری سەرۆکی پەرلەمانی کوردستان.
 • نووسینگە بەرێز سکرتێری پەرلەمانی کوردستان.
 • نووسینگە بەرێز پەرلەمانی کۆماری و پەرلەمان و لێژنەکان.
 • سەرپەرێز پەرلەمانتار (گەشە دارا حەفید)، نووسراوان ژمارە/ت ٦/ ٢٠١٧/٧/٢٩، پ/و ئاگاداریتان.
 • پەرلەمانی کوردستان / کۆماری و پەرلەمان و لێژنەکان.

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Iraqi Kurdistan parliament
Kurdistan - Erbil

پەرلەمانی کوردستان - عێراق
کوردستان - هەولێر
کۆماری و پەرلەمان
٢٩/٧/٢٠١٧

NO:
DATE:

پ/و / بەرێز وەزیرانی ئەنجێمی
ئێریگە بەرێز سەرۆکایەتی پەرلەمانی کوردستان
پ / ئێستی ژمارە فرەدوان

پاش سلاو رێژ...
بە مەبەستی بەجێبهێنێ و جێبهێنێ کردنی کاری پێویست بەهێنێ یاسا.
نای لەو کەسەمانی لە ژێرماندا نەمان، داواکری لە بەرێزان ئێستی ژمارە نای مردوانی سالی (2013-2017) مان بۆ پێتێن کە لای بەرێزان تۆمان کراو.

لێگەن رێژدا

گەشە دارا حەفید
ئێستی پەرلەمانی کوردستان



بۆ / به‌ڕێژ سه‌رۆکایه‌تی نه‌نجومه‌نی وه‌زیران
له‌ڕێگه‌ی به‌ڕێژ سه‌رۆکایه‌تی پەرله‌مانه‌وه
ب / جه‌ختکردنه‌وه له‌ نوسراو

پاش سلاو رێژ...

بمه‌به‌ستی ناماده‌کاری پێشوه‌خت بۆ هه‌لبژاردنه‌کان و گرتنه‌به‌ری ریکاری یاسایی و لادانی کۆسپه‌کان که نادرۆستی تو‌ماری ده‌نگده‌ران یه‌کیانه، له‌ رۆژی (2017/7/29) له‌ رێگه‌ی سه‌رۆکایه‌تی پەرله‌مانه‌وه چوار نوسراومان به‌ ژماره‌کانی (ت2، ت4، ت5، ت6) سه‌باره‌ت به‌ پاک‌کردنه‌وه و ریکه‌خستی تو‌ماری ده‌نگده‌ران بۆ هه‌لبژاردنه‌کان ناراسته‌ی چهند وه‌زاره‌تی‌کمان کردبوو، سه‌رۆکایه‌تی پەرله‌مان به‌ نوسراوی ژماره (1815/3/4) له‌ 2017/9/17 بۆ وه‌زاره‌تی بازرگانی و پێشه‌سازی، و ژماره (1820/3/4) له‌ 2017/9/17 بۆ وه‌زاره‌تی ناو‌خۆ، و ژماره (1817/3/4) له‌ 2017/9/17 بۆ وه‌زاره‌تی پێشمه‌رگه، و ژماره (1816/3/4) له‌ 2017/9/17 بۆ وه‌زاره‌تی تهن‌دروستی کردوو، به‌لام نزیکه‌ی چوارمانگ به‌سه‌ر نوسراوه‌کانی ئێمه‌وه دوو مانگیش به‌سه‌ر نوسراوه‌کانی سه‌رۆکایه‌تی پەرله‌ماندا تێپه‌ریه‌ تا ئیستا هیچ وه‌لامیکمان پێده‌گه‌شتوه.

له‌گه‌ن رێژدا

هاوینج:

- 1-نوسراومان ژماره (ت2) له‌ 2017/7/29 بۆ وه‌زاره‌تی بازرگانی و پێشه‌سازی که به‌ نوسراوی ژماره (1815/3/4) ی سه‌رۆکایه‌تی پەرله‌مان له‌ (2017/9/17) دا ناراسته‌ی وه‌زاره‌تی ناوبراو کراوه.
- 2-نوسراومان ژماره (ت4) له‌ 2017/7/29 بۆ وه‌زاره‌تی ناو‌خۆ که به‌ نوسراوی ژماره (1820/3/4) ی سه‌رۆکایه‌تی پەرله‌مان له‌ (2017/9/17) دا ناراسته‌ی وه‌زاره‌تی ناوبراو کراوه.
- 3-نوسراومان ژماره (ت5) له‌ 2017/7/29 بۆ وه‌زاره‌تی پێشمه‌رگه که به‌ نوسراوی ژماره (1817/3/4) ی سه‌رۆکایه‌تی پەرله‌مان له‌ (2017/9/17) دا ناراسته‌ی وه‌زاره‌تی ناوبراو کراوه.
- 4-نوسراومان ژماره (ت6) له‌ 2017/7/29 بۆ وه‌زاره‌تی تهن‌دروستی که به‌ نوسراوی ژماره (1816/3/4) ی سه‌رۆکایه‌تی پەرله‌مان له‌ (2017/9/17) دا ناراسته‌ی وه‌زاره‌تی ناوبراو کراوه.

گه‌شه‌ دارا جه‌فید

نه‌ندامی پەرله‌مانی کوردستان

ANNEX No. (9)

Memorandum submitted by a number of parliamentarians to the Speaker of the Parliament on the visit of the Independent High Electoral Commission and the referendum on the problems that hinder the work of the Electoral Commission and the voters

President of the Kurdistan Regional Parliament Topic - Commission visit

The meeting was held on 22/8/2017 in the presence of the Secretary of the Parliament and a number of members of parliament who represent the National Union, the Islamic Union, the Change Movement and the group, and the representative of the Pay Institute on the voters register and the activities of the Commission.

- 1 - that these members visit the offices of the Commission in Sulaymaniyah and Erbil informally until the formation of a parliamentary committee in accordance with Article 48 of the rules of procedure of the Parliament and to carry out activities and exert pressure and contact with other blocs.
- 2 - The Speaker of Parliament and the Secretary of the Parliament in coordination with the heads of blocs on this subject and the establishment of a parliamentary committee
- 3 - Each block forming a team on this subject and start work
- 4 - Send a memorandum from the Parliament in accordance with Article 6 of the law No. 14 of 2014 for the Commission, which provides for the Commission to prepare a new voter register or purify the register of voters

Dear Sirs, we are the MPs present at the meeting on Thursday, 24/8/2017. We visited the commission office in Sulaymaniyah. We then visited the voter registration center at Ahmad Khani Junior High School during the preparations for the referendum. According to the information we obtained, , 20 pm one person visited the center to update the voter register.

According to the Director of the Office of the Office and Office officials and officials who attended the meeting that the work of the Commission suffers from many shortcomings of the administrative and financial and the number of employees and the absence of stores and guards.

The director of the commission office in Sulaimaniyah that in practice, the holding of elections on 1/11/2017 is impossible and that if the work continues for 24 hours a day, they need 57 days.

On Tuesday, 29/8/2017, we visited the Independent Electoral Commission for Elections and Referendum in Erbil, a meeting was held with the Commission. The focus of the meeting was on the activities of the Commission in general and the electoral register and preparations for the referendum in the Kurdistan region and regions outside the region and preparations for holding elections of the fifth session and the presidency of the region and a number of other subjects related to the activities of the Commission and the appointment of staff and the topics discussed with the Board of Commissioners were as follows

- 1 - The government did not provide support to them and they started their work at a later date and formed the structure of the organization of the Commission
- 2 - Disabling the parliament, which affected them directly on the subject of the budget of the Commission, which must be ratified by Parliament but the government was giving them directly and that they must have an independent budget as in the Supreme Judicial Council
- 3 - The general referendum is held in the Kurdistan regions outside the region and the management of these regions are demanding all official and in these drops are used to implement the offices of Article 140 of the Iraqi Constitution and although until 29/9/2017 no action was taken and preparations and they do not hide That the referendum suffers from legal problems.
- 4 - They sent 8 quarterly reports to the parliament and the first report was on 1/4/2016
- 5 - They have 11 systems ready but not work
6. The concerned authorities do not support them. For example, on July 15, 2017, the Ministries of Health, Interior and the Security Council were asked about the electoral register, but so far they have not been answered.
- 7 - called for the Parliament to exercise the role of oversight and support them

- 8 - There are different views among them on the referendum, some of them believe that there is no need for a law and they have implemented a decision issued by the Presidency of the province and the Presidency of Parliament have sent an official letter to them about it
9. Elections are not expected to be held on time in accordance with the measures taken

With regard to the voters register, which is the main source of the elections, the commissioners confirmed all the evidence and statistics provided by members of parliament and noted that the register of voters include the names of deceased and the duplicate and illegal and citizens outside the Kurdistan region

1 - that the register of voters in 2007 was prepared on the basis of the ration card and that was very bad, but they do not have the alternative, to develop a voter register or purify it they need a cadre and a budget and statistics and that the statistics are the powers of the federal government is a political issue and do not want to do but the region can

he legally created his own statistics because the records included frequent names and citizens of other countries and died in large numbers.

2 - the existence of different statistics on the number of voters The Commission indicates that the population of the province, including the Kurdish areas outside the region of 5.7 million voters and without the disputed Kurdish areas outside the region of 3.6 million voters

3 - They must obtain the statistics of the Ministry of Commerce or rely on the national card statistics to be adopted in the updating of voter records

4. The current voter registers are for the general referendum and a new electoral register must be adopted for the parliamentary elections and the presidency of the region

5. The political parties can submit complaints during the process of updating the voter register and submit the lists they have on the names of the deceased and repeated and submit them to the Commission to be deleted from the register and that all parties must cooperate with them

6 - The preparation of the register of voters is one of the functions of the state and must prepare the statistics as is the case in Turkey and this task can not be carried out by the Commission as follows

7 - The appointment of 70 thousand employees to do so and the election in the form of contracts and temporary

8 - The contract with an American company to bring electronic cards in order to sort and count the votes electronically and then linked to some collection of information forms votes, TALI Center and that greatly limits the fraud process

But in general, holding elections based on the current voter register does not lead to fair and free elections because there are large differences between the statistics and there are about 300 thousand votes of the deceased and the duplicate etc. It is necessary either to purify this register or to prepare a new record as mentioned in Article 6 of Commission's Law No. 4 of 2014

Gratefully

6/9/2017

سوران عومر
C.W 19/18
سالح فقی
د. شیرکو حکمت‌نمین

نموبیگر هلمدنی
علی حرم‌سالح
د. شوان قه‌لادزی

گمشه داراحمدید
بیتون فایمق
د. پیری صالح

Annex (10)

A memorandum of 40 members of Parliament and submitted to the Presidency of Parliament with a view to hosting the Commission and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers on the measures taken to hold the elections

Iraqi Kurdistan parliament
Kurdistan – Erbil

پەرله‌مانی کوردستان - عێراق
کوردستان - هه‌ولێر
ژماره‌تی
رۆژ: 2017/12/3

NO:
DATE:

١٠٤٨
٢٠١٧/١٢/٣

ب / بانگه‌یشتی (سه‌رۆکایه‌تی نه‌نجومه‌نی وه‌زیران) و (کۆمسیۆنی بالای سه‌ریه‌خۆی هه‌لبژاردن و راپرسی)

پاش سلاو رێژ...

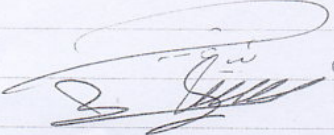
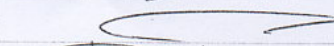











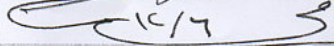




دوای ئه‌وه‌ی له‌ دانیه‌شتی ژماره (3) ی ناسایی رۆژی (2017/10/24) ی په‌رله‌مانی کوردستاندا ماوه‌ی دوو خولی گری‌دان ته‌مه‌نی په‌رله‌مان درێژ کرایه‌وه‌و هه‌لبژاردنه‌کانی په‌رله‌مانی کوردستان و سه‌رۆکایه‌تی هه‌رێم دواخه‌ران، و به‌پیتی یاسای ژماره (2) ی سالی 2017 ی یاسای دابه‌شکردنی ده‌سه‌ڵاته‌کانی سه‌رۆکایه‌تی هه‌رێم به‌سه‌ر دامه‌زراره‌ ده‌ستوریه‌کانی هه‌رێم) که ده‌سه‌لاتی دیاریکردنی رۆژی هه‌لبژاردن سپێدرا به‌ سه‌رۆکی نه‌نجومه‌نی وه‌زیران.

هه‌ر بۆیه‌ به‌مه‌به‌ستی دانانی رێ و شوێنی هه‌لبژاردن به‌رپه‌وه‌چوونی پرۆسه‌که، که به‌لای که‌مه‌وه شه‌ش مانگی ده‌وێت، پێویسته‌ په‌رله‌مان ناگاداری رێ و شوێنه‌کان بێت بۆ ئه‌وه‌ی ناماده‌کاریه‌کان وه‌ک پێویست بکڕین له‌پێناو نه‌هه‌ڵماندانی هه‌لبژاردنیکی پاک و یه‌نگه‌ردا، ئێمه‌ نه‌ندامانی په‌رله‌مان، که له‌خواره‌وه‌ واژۆمان کردووه، بۆ گه‌فتوگۆکردنی ئهم بابه‌ته‌ داواکارین سه‌رۆکی نه‌نجومه‌نی وه‌زیران، به‌پیتی خالی (2) له‌ برگه‌ی (دووه‌م) ی ماده‌ی (54) له‌ په‌یره‌وی ناوخۆی په‌رله‌مانی کوردستان، و کۆمسیۆنی بالای سه‌ریه‌خۆی هه‌لبژاردن و راپرسی به‌پیتی ماده‌ی (3) ی یاسای ژماره (4) ی سالی (2014) ی یاسای (کۆمسیۆنی بالای سه‌ریه‌خۆی هه‌لبژاردن و راپرسی)، به‌یه‌که‌وه له‌ دانیه‌شتیکی تایبه‌تی په‌رله‌مان ناماده‌ بن.

له‌گه‌ڵ رێژدا

لیستی نیمزاکان

واژو	ناوی پهرله ماننتار	ژ
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	ایو کیر هه لوف	2
	دستگیر له محمد احمد	3
	ناواز شیخ محمد	4
	عمر عنایات	5
	سالار محمود	6
	همه امامان کینه زین	7
	پورا علی	8
	میرزا محمد عیسی	9
	د. پوری صالح احمد	10
	منیره عفا	11
	م. محمود صاحب محمود	12
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	د. یوزافایق حسین	16
	ته لاله لطفی	17
	لاری محمد همدانی	18
	حسین اسماعیل حسن	19
	بهروز محمد محمد	20
	نوعیلا حه هه علی	21
	آرین عبداله	22

	23	ڈیپٹی چار ابر الہیہ
	24	بیتون فائق
	25	انور قادر
	26	محمد علی
	27	د. جواد اسماعیل عزیز
	28	شیر کو بورت ملالہ
	29	علیہ صہ صالح ط
	30	عمر صالح کوہا
	31	فایز قاسم فایز سوک
	32	قارہ مایا قارہ زینا
	33	عادل عزیز
	34	مرزا صالح
	35	زولفا محمود عبد اللہ
	36	محمود حاجی عیسیٰ
	37	د. جواد محمود صالح
	38	ایوب علی اللہ
	39	نجیبہ لطیف احمد
	40	د. سرور سلیم منگ
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Annex (11)

A number of staff members of the Pay organization were photographed during their visits to the concerned parti





A Brief Account of PAY Institute For Education And Development

PAY Institute has registered by the Non-Governmental Organization Department of the Kurdistan Regional Government in November, 2013. PAY is a Kurdish non-governmental independent, non-seeking profit .

A Summary On The Institutes' projects:

1. A Common Project Among Civil Society Organizations And High Educational Apparatuses In The Kurdistan Regional Government.

This project which the institute carried out and its fund which was provided by the non-governmental organization department and tried to interpret the 2013 mandate number 5 of the Kurdistan parliament on the common agreement and development among general authorities and non-governmental organizations in the region of Kurdistan. This project included four workshops, gathering with the presidents of all universities in Kurdistan regional government and holding a two day conference. The participants signed a partnership agreement about common work and presented some suggestions to the concerning participants. The project longed for a year.

2. The project Of Monitoring The Kurdistan Parliament.

This project includes the monitoring and evaluation of the work of the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region based on (the principle of the development of laws and oversight of public institutions), and that the project publishes semi-annual reports and so far year published (9) reports and part of the project includes a website called (Observatory) (In Kurdish and Arabic) and disseminates information. This project is implemented in cooperation with the National Fund for Democracy Support (NED).

3. The project of Monitoring on the work of the Ministry of Education

This project has published four reports on the work of the Ministry of Education:

first report: A Workshop About The Phenomenon of Studying Abandon In Kurdistan Region

This project included a contribution workshop between both the international cooperation for human value organizations and PAY Institute for Education And Development about lessening and decreasing the range of this phenomenon in the region of Kurdistan which was held on (June 18-19, 2014) in Erbil province, with a number of 120 attendants including the parliament representatives, ministries, organizations and mass media apparatuses. This project like the previous ones fulfilled in a voluntary way.

Second report: The project of Monitoring of Educational Ministry's Works

This project published at (June 25, 2014), it included 101 points report on the problems of education and study in Kurdistan Regional government. With the commencement of the new cabinet of Kurdistan Regional Government, this report was presented to the Minister of education in presence of professors, organization representatives and media apparatuses of the Kurdistan Regional Government.

Third report: contributing to further activating vocational education in the provinces of Sulaimani and Halabja The project was a field project aimed at highlighting the problems facing vocational education and suggested solutions conducted by PAY Institute for Education and Development and Halwest Organization in cooperation with Public Aid Organization (PAO) and Norwegian People Aid (NPA). The project consisted in three workshops, brochure distribution and a research. It was carried out between 1/5/2017 and 1/10/2017.

Fourth report: Private Education between Quality and Business (Problems and solutions) The project consisted in a report prepared on private education in Iraqi Kurdistan and its problems as well as suggested solutions. The study took Sulaimani provincial center as a sample and it was implemented by PAY Institute for Education and Development in cooperation with Norwegian People Aid (NPA) and Reform Institute for Development (RID). The study was completed and carried out between 1/7/2017 to 1/10/2017.

4. The Project For Monitoring of Works By Ministry of Higher Education And Scientific Research: This project has, so far, released two reports on the Ministry of Higher Education's activities and duties.

The Challenges of Higher Education and the Search for Solutions, highlighting 140 problems and an open letter to the Minister of Higher Education. This project was delivered on the 22nd of July, 2014 in the presence of the minister of higher education and 80 university professors, delegates and representatives of organizations and media channels. During the session, the minister of higher education decided that the report be sent to all the universities to receive their opinions on the contents of the report and their suggested solutions. He also pledged to follow up the recommendations as well.