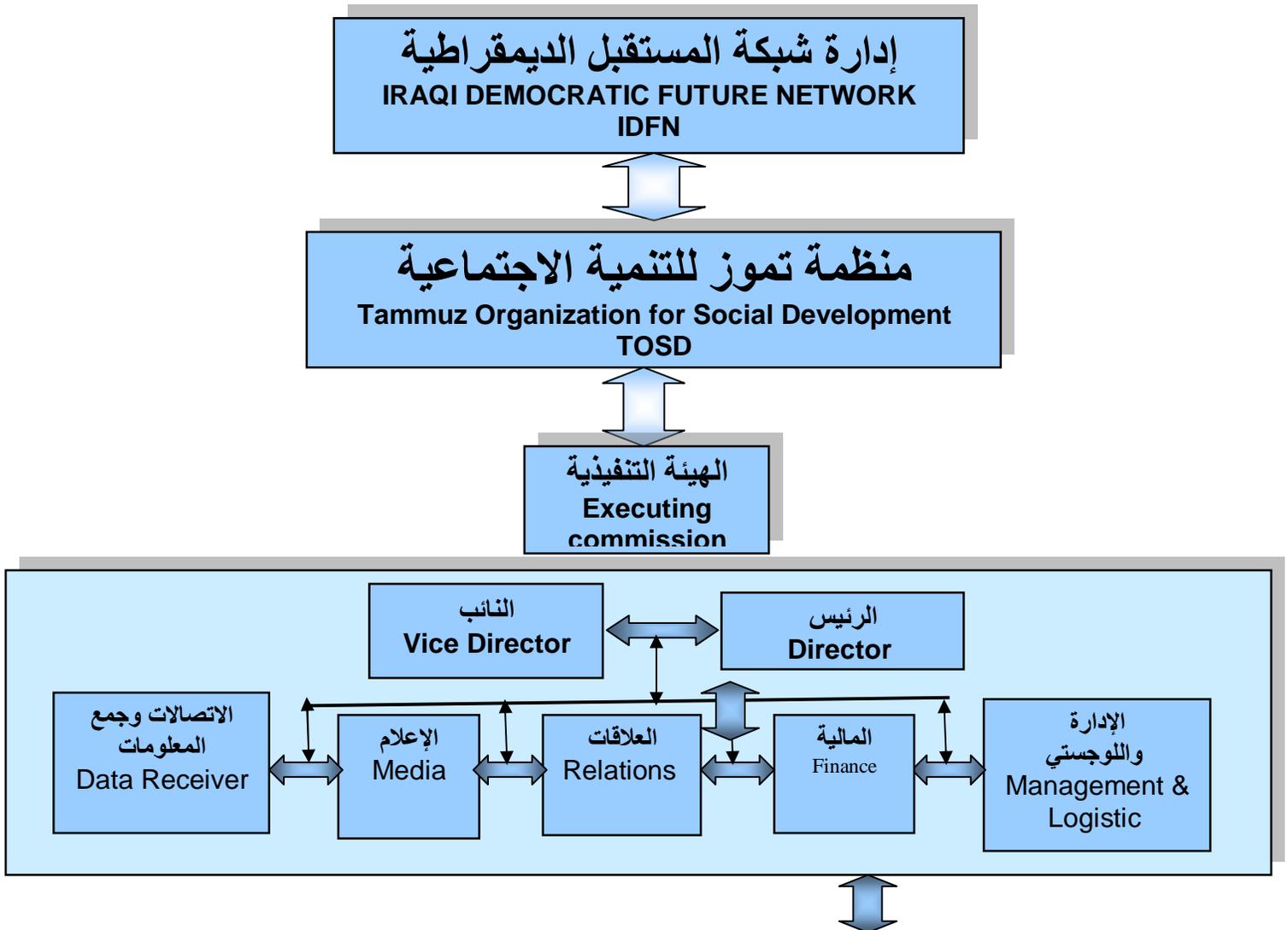


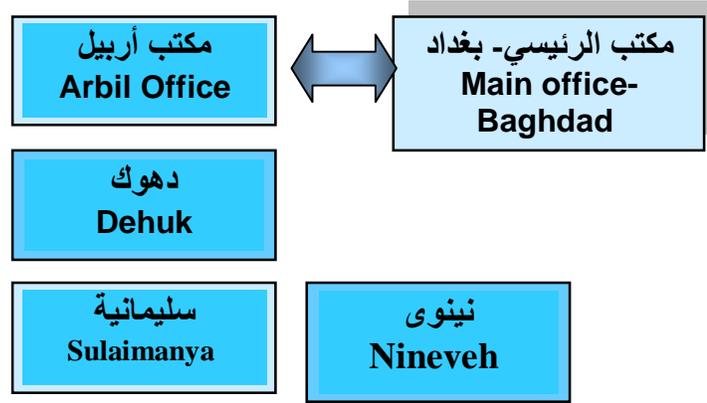


The final report of observation of Kurdistan presidency and parliamentary election

IDFN embodied by Tammuz organization for social developme

The framework of IDFN and TOSD in the observation of Kurdistan parliamentary and presidency election





On behalf of IDFN embodied by Tammuz organization for social development, we present our deep thanks and great appreciation for all the authorities, establishments, characters who cooperated, supported, encouraged us to observe the Kurdistan election on 25th of July 2009. We present special thanks for German Fredriche Ebert organization, UNAMI, UNOPS and the Higher Independent Commission of Election.

We do not have to forget the vital role of media, which conveyed our reports to the public. We also appreciate the role of our observers and coordinators who exerted indulgently to achieve this mission professionally and with no political or partisan affiliations. But for their high professional commitment, we wouldn't have reports containing the necessary proofs and tangible facts in the field of our activity.

IDFN was prepared precociously to observe the election. It traced the election law issuance, which was legislated by Kurdistan Parliament. IDFN also studied accurately the instructions and orders that had been issued by the higher commission of election. The IDFN observers who were 3682 shared the higher commission of Election its activities. IDFN exerted to monitor all the phases of the electoral process starting from the updating of the electors register passing by the lottery of choosing the competing lists, observing the electoral campaigns, private voting and media silence phase. The network participated on the opening of election centers, balloting, sorting and counting as well as accompanying the election boxes.

Finally, the Network worked in the National Center in Baghdad. This Tele-Center registers the votes until late hours at night of exhausting work. The

network followed the complaints, results declaration, vilifications, that were submitted to the commission and the ways of certifying them.

The Network Mechanism of receiving the reports

- The observation network includes 3525 observers of both sexes. Those observers have been distributed all over the governorates according to their proximity from the election centers.
- The observers have been divided into groups where each group contains 25 observers approx.
- The group coordinator receives the observers' reports then sends them to the governorate coordinator.
- The governorate coordinator sends again the reports to the regional office coordinator (ROC).
- Finally, the ROC sends the reports to the Information department of the executive committee.
- The Use of Cell-Phones, Home phones, as well as the Internet and field visits to convey the information.

The observers who are 3525 as they are distributed in the governorates

no	Governors	Monitors
1	Erbil	1500
2	Suliamania	1350
3	Dehuk	650
4	Baghdad	15
5	Nenawa	10

The network observers were distributed quickly in all the electoral centers and stations of Erbil, Suleimania, Dehuk and Baghdad governorates. The IDFN could contact and coordinate the work with the observers through Cell Phones, Field visits. These observers send the reports to the governorates' coordinators directly to the headquarters in Erbil. Erbil office unifies, models the data received from observers to be

sent again to the national office of the National Commission in Baghdad. In the same time, media reports were prepared to be published through the media coordinators in Erbil and Baghdad. These reports have been translated in Baghdad office facilitate them for the international observers, foreign TV channels and for the media correspondents. These reports provided the media, journalism, with information about their inquiries especially the Arabic and Iraqi channels.

IDFN issued number of reports that covered all the electoral process. These reports were in three types: quick preliminary reports, media and broadcasting reports, complete reports. The following lines can summarize the contents of each report:

The competing entities and the number of voters

There were five political alliances and twenty parties. They were competing to win 111 seats in the Kurdistan parliament. These seats included eleven seats or (Quota) for the non-Kurdish people in the region. The number of people who were registered in the electoral register was (2.518.229) to motivate them voting for the lists. The higher commission could distribute the voters (1148) voting centers and (5403) electoral stations. These centers were distributed in this way: (440 centers and 1962 stations in Erbil. 482 centers and 2239 stations in Suleimania, 221 centers and 1152 stations in Dehuk).

Expectations:

Below is the table of the winning threshold according to the predicted proportion:

The number of votes in case of 50% participation of voters	The number of votes in case of 65% participation of voters	The number of votes in case of 75% participation of voters	The number of seats for each one in case of 80% participation of voters	The number of votes required for each one in the participation of 100% of voters	Seats number	Total number of electors
12591	16368	18887	20146	25182	100	2518229

Follow up notes

It must be noted that the total number of voters was (2518229) including the voters of the Non- Kurdish origins. The non-Kurdish people had 11 seats to compete and five seats were allocated for Turkmans. Five seats were for Kaldo-Assyrians and Serians. One seat only was for Armans.

It is worth noting that the above-mentioned ratios are nearly accurate because there is no official census for the population.

Observers, political entities, representatives, media and broadcasting

There were a huge number of political entities representatives, NGO observers in the electoral stations. The number of NGO observers reached 45 thousands observers as well as the political representatives. These observers included 350 international observers. The Higher Commission of Election presented great facilitations and cooperation for us to perform and fulfill our mission.

The process of observers' registration in the Higher Commission of Election

The Higher Commission declared that the Rosafa side of Baghdad is authorized to observe after being registered in the Commission offices in Baghdad. The network has registered 3560 observers in the governorates. The registration process was well- organized and carried out without troubles.

The readiness and preparedness of the network to observe the election

Tammuz organization for social development in cooperation with IDFN finished its preparations to observe the election that happened on 25th of July 2009 in Kurdistan Region.

TOSD gathered all the equipments and the necessary materials like the



observation guide, T-shirts carrying the logo of the organization. The organization coordinated as well with the High Commission of Election in Kurdistan Region to register and receive the observers' badges in (Erbil, Dehuk, Suleimanya governorates). The organization also trained 3500 observers under extensive program before being dispatched on the governorates to observe.

We have to mention that there were 100 workshops started from 10th of July through July 24, 2009 to train 25 observers in each workshop. They have been trained on the ways of information reciprocation. There were also 20 workshops contained 50 ex-observers to renew their information. These workshops were very successful that they facilitated the information reciprocation among the observers.

It is also important to mention that the training team was from Tammuz organization and from the IDFN members who had received technical training in special courses delivered by FES in Amman office in cooperation with UNOPS and UNAMI. The training program included special topics like the ways of monitoring the electoral centers and stations, monitoring the centers opening, balloting, votes sorting, and finally the results declaration and certification of results. The training also included the techniques of observing the violations and how to register them. The training program dealt as well with the behavioral commitment and the limitations that were issued by the higher

commission. The commission insisted on following the neutrality and transparency in the election.

The observers passed through practical training (work groups, observing, sorting, counting of votes and the reports delivery). The training focused on the neutrality that all the elections supervisors and observers should commit to carefully.

The observation of election builds trust in the integrity of election. It is also a guarantee for the election safety and the base of the citizen right to choose freely.

It is worth mentioning that each observer should guarantee to work voluntarily in the observation process. The observer should be neutral and should not show any political affiliation in whatsoever. He or she should not impose their ideology or express their ideas in the secret balloting. The only goal of his\her activity in the observation is to support the democratic process, integrity and transparency of election.

The updating of electors' register

The electors' registration process is considered the first stage of election. It is important to update the names and correcting the mistakes it is known that the registration documents depend on the food card data.



The higher commission of election opened 89 registration centers starting from March 25 through 10th of June 2009 all over Kurdistan Region and 5 centers in Baghdad.

When the Iraq citizen goes to any of these centers, the center begins to verify the credibility of information in the registration (file). The center begins to add the people who reached the legal age (18 YEARS) before the election of presidency and parliament of Kurdistan. The other procedures that the center does are deleting the people who died and changing the citizens' residence according to their proximity. These procedures allow the commission to count the number of voters in all the region governorates in an updating way.

The main goal of this procedure is to prepare a fortified electoral register that guarantees the principle of (one vote for one voter). The voters have the main role in managing the electoral process under the supervision of the higher commission of election.

The Iraqi and international NGO organizations had and still have the big role in monitoring the laws and the stages of election to protect the voters voting and to provide trust in the election process.

These organizations try to decrease the citizens' fear from the acts of fraud and the effect of authorities on the electoral procedures. All this is to allow the citizens to vote and not to allow for repeating the voting.

IDFN embodied by TOSD is considered one of the most outstanding organizations, which participated in observing the electoral process that happened in Iraq from 2004 through 2009. Now, TOSD is monitoring the election of parliament and presidency of Kurdistan. The ways of observation that the observers made were versatile. They included the existence in observation centers, short visits, writing notes, and meeting with citizens. The notes of observation were based on the observers' reports. These reports depended on international criteria. The notes and documents reached 896, which are the sources of preparing this report.

Organization role in the process of updating the voters the registers

- The Role of Election offices in Erbil, Suleimanya, and Dehuk).
- The organization made a plan for the period of observation. It distributed the observers all over the updating centers of Kurdistan Region. The centers were 84 in Kurdistan and 5 centers in Baghdad.
- Tammuz organization for Social Development made educative campaign to encourage the citizens to participate in the process of updating in cooperation with commission office in Erbil and with many NGOs'. The organization pasted and published the table of centers that containing the centers names to invite and educate citizens about the significance of this process to guarantee their participation in the next election.
- Handing out huge number of posters to invite citizens to participate in the election especially for those who visit the two popular dispensaries of Tammuz, which receives 100 individuals daily.
- Organizing periodical courses about the course of updating the voting register in Kurdistan Region.

The main Observations about the Updating the register Process:

1. The updating process of voters was carried out accurately in cooperation with the commission employees in the centers.
2. There was approval to the observers' existence by the Higher Commission of Election.
3. There was existence of some political competing entities and majorly the (The List of Change).
4. The visitors of registration centers were vast. The number of visitors increased vastly before the closing deadline in a number of cities.

5. The working cadres in the registration centers were abided by the opening and closing time of centers. These centers were being opened even at Friday.
6. Extending the updating period for two more days until June 9. The Higher Commission of election declared this extension then it was extended again until 10th of June without notifying the observers.
7. Some security forces and unauthorized people were noticed inside the centers.

8- Some of our observers noticed kind of electoral violence. This violence occurred when the list of Change declared that one of its nominees received direct threat from the other big two parties to zip their mouths. The list of change spokesperson asserted that if the silencing attempts would continue, they would sue the Kurdistan Alliance list legally.

Below, the table shows the observers reports and their answers that were (986) throughout the updating period from May 25 through June 6 2009

Order	The question	NO	YES
1	Was the location being specified easily?	0 %	%100
2	Were the security measures adequate around the election center?	0 %	%100
3	Were there any threats or accidents against the voters in or around the registration center?	%100	0 %
4	Was the team of the registration present in the time?	1%	99%
5	Were the political entities' representatives present in the registration centers?	6%	94%
6	Were there any other native observers present in the registration centers?	43%	57%
7	Was there any observer being dismissed from the registration centers?	%100	0 %
8	Were the basic materials (electors Register, Registration Sample, Stationery) available?	0 %	%100
9	Was the registration center being opened in the time?	0 %	%100
10	Was the electors' entrance organized in	4%	96%

	the registration centers?		
11	Were there any unauthorized personnel in the registration center?	91%	9%
12	Was the voter's name being sought properly? Were the identity documents being examined?	0 %	%100
13	Were there any cases of repetitive registration for the same voter?	%100	% 0
14	Was there any voting of one person on behalf of another?	29%	71%
15	Were the names of those who their names didn't appear in the voters' registration being added in the same province?	5,5%	94,5%
16	Was the security forces present inside the registration centers?	74 %	26 %
17	Was the Commission of election employees present in the centers along the registration period?	0 %	%100
18	Was there any cooperation between the commission employees and the electors generally and between the employees and the special needs people specifically/	0 %	%100
19	Were there any complaints?	%100	0 %
20	Were the queued people allowed to register at the last day of registration?	0 %	%100
21	Were the registration centers being closed in the time/	10%	90%
22	Was the registration phase transparent?	0 %	%100
23	The assessment of registration phase		Very Good

These are the diagrams of the updating process

Question clarifications:

The Question: Was the registration centers sites being located easily? The answer is that the centers were easily identified 100%. Moreover, there were no problems or objections on the sites. This refers eventually to the preparedness and good planning of the Higher Commission of Election offices in the region.

The question of whether there were any threats or accidents inside the registration centers, the answer was the disappearance of the accidents 100%.this answer was gathered from variety of people.

There was only the list of Change, which declared receiving threats. This declaration found no basis because our observers could not find concrete evidence for such threat.

The question of whether there were existence for the team of the commission and if the entrance of observers was organized, the surveys showed that 99% answered yes whereas 1% pointed that the opening time was unorganized.

The NGO observers had 57% existence proportion along the registration period. It is worth mentioning that our IDFN observers persisted on the voluntarily work. On the other hand, there was huge interest by the political entities representatives despite the extending of registering process. The surveyed people mentioned that there were political entities representatives with (94%). The majority of attendance was for the list of Change.

The technical preparations of registration process like (electors' registers, registration documents, material saving boxes, stationery) were good. The

Survey mentioned that the positive answers were 100% yes.

The Question- Was there any observer being dismissed from registration centers?

The reports and surveys showed that there were no observers being dismissed. This is positive case refers to the commitment of the Higher Commission of Election and respecting NGO observers' existence. it also refers to the good behavior of observers and the commitment of the High Commission employees to the laws of the commission.

The question: Did the electors enter the registration centers orderly?

The surveys pointed out that (96%) percent of the surveyed sample referred to the fact that the voters entered the centers orderly. Whereas (4%) for the disordered cases of entrance. It is also observed that there were groups of people entering together to the registration room where the Commission cadre was working. However, this did not confuse the work of the cadre. The Higher Commission also asserted that the voters should enter regularly to decrease the wrong level in the process of election and to have the citizens recognize the work mechanism. The intention behind this was to prepare them for the coming election.

The reports mentioned that the opening was on the exact time.

The question: Were the IDs' information of the voters being verified? The answer was that 100% of the names being verified.

In replying on the question of whether there were unauthorized people or security personnel in registration centers, 9% of the surveyed people asserted

that there were many of the unauthorized and security personnel in the centers. So, we want to warn from this negative phenomenon which is in odd with the commission recommendations. It is important to point that the existence of political entities representatives, especially the competing ones prohibits this phenomenon to occur.

The Question: was there any voter being allowed to vote on behalf of another? The survey showed out that 71% answered with yes whereas 29 answered with no. the High Commission allowed this to facilitate the mission for the citizens. We believe that it is not right procedure despite of all the endorsement it receives. Every voter should attend in the registration center to check his\her data and to delete the dead the abroad residents.

No duplicate or multiple registrations were mentioned. All the surveyed people answered that there were no violations 100%.

Concerning the addition of names to the registration file, it was noted that some individuals had no right to vote because their names were not enlisted in the registration record. The ratio of dropping reached (94.5%) regardless of the reasons of dropping their names (some of them did not reach the legal age (18). Some of the others moved to new residence areas).

The question whether the High Commission team was in the centers along the registration period, the reports mentioned that they were there along the period of registration. This leads us to believe that the employees of the High Commission of Election are doing their work and duties properly.

The question whether there were any complaints about the registration centers, the surveyed data mentioned that the procedures were streamlined with no serious violations.

The reports negated the existence of any complaints in 100%. It seems that it relates to the concrete connection between the High Commission of Election and the registration centers. The reports mentioned that there was cooperation between the commission employees and the voters, especially the special needs ones. So, it is a civilized phenomenon that should be supported.

Summaries

The daily and periodical supervision of updating reports in the 25-10 2009 to 10-6-2009 assist to reshape the following:

1- The High commission of election is in high readiness. It could distribute the registration centers in the exact time. It provided the technical and logistic equipments for the centers. It followed the work daily under the supervision of their commissioners' council. The treatment of gabs and negative points was daily. This left a good impression and helped to trespass the defective situations. The commission representatives were in full attention for the notes and observations. This led consequently to encourage the constructive dealing to render the project more successfully.

2- The registration process carried out with no accidents or security violations.

3- The noticeable improvement in the activities of the High Commission of Election appears in the following points:

- The continuous visits that the Registration centers' administrator supported showed the attention the commission is paying for the cadres of registration.
- The existence of registration centers teams in the time exactly.
- The optimum choice of the R.C Sites.
- The technical preparations that the process required (voters' records, registration samples, stationery, etc) were good and referred to the precocious preparation of the process.
- The voters' entrance was regular. This showed the good preparation of the commission.
- The noticeable cooperation between the commission employees and the political entities. This is reflected in the disappearance of complaints against the commission as it was received in the reports.
- No observer was dismissed from the centers in the period of preparing the report. This is positive case and should be taken in consideration in the new election. It refers to the increase of awareness and to the mutual respect between the commission cadres and the NGO observers. It also shows the full respect of the laws and systems which are issued by the High Commission of election.
- The political parties were very interested in the process of electors' registration in the final period. This attention appeared in the

existence appeared in the existence of many political representatives of different entities in the registration centers.

- A good attention was paid to the procedural issues, including the process of observing the voters register and ensuring the ID data. The performance of the High Commission was satisfactory but it needs to be extended in the next stage.
- Some negative cases pervaded the process of registration and should have been overstepped. Some of these negative cases are:

The appearance of unauthorized and security personnel in the registration centers. Those people should have been outside the registration centers for protection even in rarely. So, their unjustifiable existence contravenes and infringes the election law and the instruction of the High Commission of election in this field.

The competing list and the number of voters

There were five political coalitions and twenty parties and entities. Those were competing on 111 seats in Kurdish parliament. They included 11 seats for the non-Kurdish minorities in the region as quota. They were active to motivate the (3.518.229) voters who have been recorded to win their voting for the lists. The high commission of election could distribute 1148 voting centers and 5403 electoral stations.

. They are distributed according this table:

The order	The governorate	Number of election centers	Number of election station
1	Erbil	446	1962
2	Suleimania	482	2239
3	Dehuk	221	1152

The nature of election law

It is known that the Kurdistan parliament law depended on the closed list. It considered the entire region as one electoral district. It also considered 30% as a quota from the winning lists. At the same time, the region president will be elected. There were five individuals competing for this post.

The electoral campaigns

The electoral campaigns started in June 23rd 2009 for the parliamentary and presidency of Kurdistan Region. The electoral campaigns excelled by swiftness, acceleration and super-activity. Many of the political personnel, governmental principals as well as representatives in the entities participated in the electoral campaigns. The most interesting is the rush, courage of youth to participate in. the election campaign continued until July 23rd 2009.

Survey of the violations which accompanied the election campaign

Tammuz organization for Social Development observed the electoral campaign perfectly. They had some observations that have been raised to High Commission of Election in the report of July 20 2009 report. We preferred not to publish or broadcast the report in order not to be taken as a pressure card among the competitors in the election. We refer to the some violations that have been mentioned previously to reassure the continuity of the violations. We add in this report some other violations .TOSD has tangible, concrete proofs that prove the violations we mentioned here which are:

1. Wide-range rumors mentioning the adoption of political finance in the election. Some lists handed over presents to the voters. Moreover, there was no declaration on the sums allocated for the electoral propaganda. There is no law in Kurdistan specifically and Iraq generally limits the roof of expenditure on the electoral propaganda. This gab will leave negative effect on the electoral process.
2. Some lists reciprocated the accusations directly, which would lead eventually to weaken the democratic competition.
3. The use of governmental properties and centers was evident in election campaign. This is considered a violation to the electoral law.
4. Some violations relate to the lack of commitment by the system and rules of the high independent commission of election. There were more than 200 complaints have been submitted by the competing lists

against each others .the se complaints included 85% complaints from Suleimania and the rest were for Erbil and Dehuk.

5. The issues of money embezzlement and the state issue were dominant in the electoral speeches. Some of these issues were declared by Dr. Halo Ibraheem Ahmed, one of the region presidency candidates. He is the president of the progressive Kurdish party. Dr. Halo submitted a letter to the Kurdish Parliament chairman requesting to open investigation in the issue of oil stealing in number of oil fields near Erbil for the profit of particular directions.
6. The subject of financial, political, administrative corruption became the cup of tea for all the electoral campaigns.
7. There was appearance of tearing the electoral posters and banners of different lists.
8. Hanging the electoral propaganda and posters on the governmental establishments and offices which violates the High commission rules.
9. Using the government vehicles like trucks and ambulances for the political propaganda. Some of these vehicles carried posters propagating for the Kurdistan list.
10. Appearance of huge number of cars patrolling the Suleimania streets and beeping the cars' horns which upset the citizens especially at late hours at night.
11. The weekly newspaper (Relaw) pretended that (Sifeen Sheik Mohammed), one of the region presidency candidates did not pay the costs of advertisement in the newspaper.
12. There were fears of having fraud in the election. Other fears related to the two government parties which try to dominate in the authority by forcing or intimidating the people to vote for them.
13. The guards of Jaffer Alsheik Mostafa, the minister of Beshmarga affairs in Kurdistan, assaulted members in the list of change (Tagyeer). The list of change put forward a complaint showing in a video tape, the KNN reporters being attacked by the guards.

14. There were some accusations against the list of change to instigate for chaos and provoking acts in Suleimania city. The accusations mentioned that the change (Tagyeer0 list attacked the HQ in Toymelik destrict and tore the pictures of Jalal Talabani and Massod Barazani.
15. Some candidates withdrew for some financial seductions especially after the printing of voting sheets.
16. The general secretary of Kurdistan Federation, Jalal Talabani made an electoral meeting with the military leaders. This meeting is considered a constitutional violation referring to the removing of the army from the partisan activity.

Positive activities

1. Some lists were very active in using hundreds of volunteers to deliver their programs to the voters directly. Their activities included visiting voters' houses, distributing electoral posters in the streets and roads junctures to clarify their programs.
2. The propaganda of the lists was identical. They adopted some new ways of propagation like wearing T-shirts that have logos of the lists, plying rap songs and pasting posters on the cars. In addition to the traditional ways of propaganda like holding forums and festivals. These festivals included staging of music, poems, and folklore dancing. The propaganda also contained posters, flex-banners, and media and broadcasting channels.

The role of the Commission of election and our relation with it.

1. The high commission of election declared the voters names who were distributing on the electoral centers on July 19 2009 to give suitable chance to identify the centers for the voters. This initiative is considered a good activity to organize the election and to enable the voters to know his\her centers of election easily and feasibly.

2. The High commission broadcasted extensive TV programs to show the way of voting. It also continued to publish its advertisement in the Kurdistan newspapers in big pages. The High Commission also published many posters to motivate the voters.
 3. High Commission of election distributed touring teams to show the importance of participating in the election. These touring entered into markets, streets using the microphones.
 4. The high commission issued a list of violations that happened during the electoral campaign.
 5. Our organization participated in the commission conference on July 19 2009. The conference was attended by electoral lists, NGOs' to show the effect of these violations and their nature.
-
- 1- Our organization participated in the private meeting of the commission in Baghdad on July 22 2009 to explain the Tele-center dynamics and work. The conference also dealt with the data entering, registering the votes, documentation, and how to save these documents in files to prepare them for use later. In this way, the electronic saving would be the last stage. The commission also explained how to choose employees from the electronic draw.

2- Private Voting

- 3- The private voting centers were opened in Kurdistan Region at July 23 2009 according to the time. The centers were fully equipped by all the voting materials. The balloting started with attendance of the stations' teams. The balloting sheets were counted and the boxes were shown empty to the audience. The balloting started when each employee took his\her position. The centers sites were suitably chosen including number of hospitals, military units, prisons, as it is known that private voting includes the Beshmarga Army, Police, prisoners, and patients in hospitals. All of the above mentioned as well as the sentinels had to participate in the day of private voting.
- 4- The election propaganda was removed 100 square meters from the balloting centers. The security forces were outside the centers which

witnessed no endeavor to impede the citizens not to arrive in the stations.

- 5- Many political entities and Ngo observers attended but not in all the stations. Some of them did not show up all the day of voting. No observer was dismissed; neither did there any shortage in the basic materials of balloting.
- 6- On the other hand, there was dissimilarity of balloting period from on center to another. Some centers finished in the afternoon whereas some others continued until hour 18:00. The boxes locks were locked properly. The private voting was supposed to include (119402) inside the region and (11923) voters outside the region and distributed among Mosul, Baghdad, and Anbar.

These are the centers of the private voting according to the governorates:

Governorate	Number of centers	Number of stations
Erbil	56	129
Suleimania	40	141
Dehuk	24	55
Nineveh	7	24
Ramadi	3	5
Karkh	2	4
Rosafa	1	5
The total	133	363

Our observers have some observations which are:

- 1- Some voters could not find their names in the private voting, so they were not allowed to vote. We hope that this case would not dominate as it happened in the election of the governorates councils.
- 2- Some violations relate to the secrecy of voting occurred in the emergency hospital in Erbil. They opened the voting folders before entering them in the boxes under the pretext of checking the seal. However, it is known that the sheets of election being sealed before handing them to the voters.
- 3- Some Kurdish members could not speak Arabic in Oyoon Almaha Center- Jadrya- Baghdad. This obstacle caused difficulty with voters and difficulty on the process of work. An Alnawras school center was opened in the Firdaws High School-Amiryra-Baghdad on 8:00 a.m. The center was closed at 9:00 a.m. Only the sentinel stayed in the center. So, the Republic of Iraq presidency sent for them cars to have them vote in the International Zone center.
- 4- Using the voting ink illegally in some centers that they did not shake it well which cased the easiness of removing it after going out of the center.

5- A huge number of voters entered Daban Center in Erbil altogether in 20 minute. This huge congregation caused a state of perplexity and chaos in the center.

MEDIA SILENCE

The media silence has began at the hour 8:00 of 23rd of July morning-2009. All the competing lists were committing to stop the media propaganda and the electoral campaigns in general. Some election monitors stated that the activists in the political entities are needier to the media silence more than voters themselves. The activists were longing to the silence moments to be the moments of rest post to the long tension and tiredness hours of the electoral campaigns in addition to the financial expenditure.

Indeed, no can enjoy the media silence sweetness like the one who was engaged in the activity of election, multi-directions work, and the stress. There were many bad things could have happened but for the wisdom of the people and their preponderance.

There was overwhelming silence since Thursday though there were some breaches but they were small if they are compared to the hugeness and bigness of the campaign as well as its extension. The 24th of July 2009 was more silent Friday in Kurdistan than the early previous days. That atmosphere created awesome and suitable climate for the voters to think deeply on the options calmly and to be more decisive in his\her choice in the list that guarantee their hopes to be fulfilled.

A group of the big list could bewilder silence wittily that these means cannot be considered as election breaches. Some broadcasting channels that are sponsored by the political entities showed movies and programs of the previous achievements of the government as well as the futuristic plans and ambitions. The broadcasting also included movies to identify the people by struggle history and sacrifices of these entities.

On the other hand, the opposing lists have broadcasted programs showing the shortage of services and their retrogression.

Despite of the all above-mentioned notes, the silence hours were bless for all. These hours could diminish the worry and tension which could have led to threaten the stability and the status quo.

The silence which was controlling the period as an optimistic mark to show that the election is on the right track to achieve the wanted results.

The security situation

- The region situation was stable in the period of media silence. There were intensive security measures. The ministry of interiors in Kurdistan region performed a fortified plan to keep the security and stability in the election days. The ministry played an important role in the election process.
- A good number of security forces were surrounding the election centers.
- There were no impeding acts against the voters to reach the voting centers.

- The election propaganda was removed 100 meters away from the election center. The security forces were outside the centers which witnessed no endeavor to prohibit the voters not to reach the balloting boxes.

1-Has the election center been chosen properly?	% 88.91 / 3134	%11.09 / 391

- Many political entities and NGOs observers attended but not in all the stations. Some of them did not show up all the day of voting. No observer was dismissed, neither did there shortage in the basic equipment of balloting.
- On the other hand, there was dissimilarity between the balloting period in one center and another. Some centers finished in the afternoon whereas some others continued until 18:00. The boxes locks were locked compactly afterwards.

The private voting was supposed to include (1194002) individual within the region borders and (11923) voters outside the region including Baghdad, Mosul and Anbar.

Opening period

Note: The survey depended on 3525 reports

2-Was there any electoral propaganda in 100 circumference near the election centers?	% 5.68 / 200	% 94.32 / 3325
3- Was there any existence for the security forces	% 99.86 / 3520	% 0.14 / 5
4-Was there any inhibition on voters (threat, impediment.... etc) not to arrive in voting centers?	% 0.29 / 10	% 99.72/ 3515
5- Was the station team attending in the exact time?	% 100 / 3525	% 0 / 0
6- Were the political entities representatives attending in the election centers?	% 99.29/ 3500	% 0.71/ 25
7- Were there any other observers in the election station?	% 100/ 3525	% 0/ 0
8-Was there any observer exempted or dismissed from the election station?	% 0.17/ 6	% 99.83/ 3519
9- Was there any shortage in the basic equipment of the election process?	% 0.15/ 5	% 99.85/ 3520
10- Were the sheets of election being enumerated in the stations?	% 99.44/ 3505	% 0.56/ 20
11- Has the election box been shown empty before the audience?	% 99.66/ 3513	% 0.34/ 12
12- Did each employee take his position in the election station?	% 99.52/ 3508	% 0.48/ 17
13- Was the station opened in the exact time 7:00 am?	% 99.78/ 3517	% 0.22/ 8
14- Were the Voting boxes being locked properly?	% 99.95/ 3523	% 0.05/ 2

The appendix (2) the opening period

THE ELECTORAL GABS, VIOLATION AND BREACHES

- There is fragility in the registration clearly in absence of many voters names,
- Some voters found their names in the posters but not in the registration documents..
- Some family members found their names whereas others could not..
- There is perplexing difference between Arabic and Kurdish languages.
- Some violations relate to the propaganda.
- The voters could remove the ink from their fingers after their going out.
- Opening the voting sheets before inserting them in the boxes

- Some individuals wore shirts have propaganda purposes.
- The entrance of the military to vote in the centers.
- Some observers began to motivate the voters to vote for certain lists
- Removing the propaganda 100 meters away from the election centers
- It was noticed that some people voted despite the fact that their names were not enlisted.
- Group voting was noticed in some centers.
- Multiple voting took place after the 4:00

Balloting phase

note: the balloting survey depended on 3525 reports

Appendix (3) shows the illustrative diagrams of the opening period

The questions	نعم Yes	لا No
1-were there any unauthorized people in the voting station?	% 0.71/ 25	% 99.29/ 3500
2- Were the voters present at 7:00 a.m. in the voting stations?	% 99.72/ 3515	% 0.28/ 10
3-Was there any observer being dismissed or exempted from observation in the election station?	% 0.74/ 26	% 99.26/ 3499
4-Were the entities representatives present in the election stations?	% 91.44/ 3223	% 8.56/ 302
5- were there at least four members of the voting station along the voting period	% 98.61/ 3476	% 1.39/ 49
6- Was the entrance of the electors to the station organized properly?	% 96.97/ 3418	% 3.03/ 107
7- Was the process of election running streamlining?	% 97.88/ 3450	% 2.12/ 75
8- Were the voters' fingers being checked that they are empty from blue ink before the voting?	% 99.41/ 3504	% 0.59/ 21
9- Were the voters ID being checked before the voting?	% 97.14/ 3424	% 2.86/ 101
10-	% 96.74/ 3410	3.26/ 115
11- Were the voters names being deleted after their voting?	% 98.02/ 3455	% 1.98/ 70
12- Were there any new names being added to the registration file for people did not find their names in the registration file?	% 14.19/ 500	% 85.81/ 3025
13- Was the credibility of sheets being checked before handing them to the voters?	% 100/ 3525	% 0/ 0
14- Was the sheets seal being certified before being handed to the voters?	% 100/ 3525	% 0/ 0
15- Did the voter request to substitute the voting sheets that have been marked wrongly?	% 0.49/ 17	% 99.51/ 2308
16- Was the process of voting classified for all voters?	% 96.29/ 3394	% 3.71/ 131
17- Has there any case that the same voter repeats his voting?	% 0.4/ 14	% 99.6/ 3511
18- Was there any one allowed to vote on behalf of the other?	% 0.83/ 29	% 99.17/ 3496
19- Did there any group election phenomenon happen in the days of election?	% 4.03/ 142	% 95.97/ 3383
20- Was the used ink legal?	% 99.89/ 3520	% 0.14/ 5
21- Did all the voters ink their fingers after the voting?	% 100/ 3525	% 0/ 0
22- Did the voters put the voting sheets in the boxes themselves	% 99.38/ 3503	% 0.62/ 22
23- Were there any complaints being registered?	% 1.37/ 48	% 98.63/ 3477
24- Was the voting station being closed in the exact time?	% 100/ 3525	% 0/ 0
25- Was the station employees' work in the station neutral?	% 96.29/ 3394	% 3.71/ 131
26- Were the people who queued allowed to vote in 5 p.m.?	% 99.72/ 3515	% 0.28/ 10
7-Were the people who arrived after the 5 p.m. allowed to vote?	% 0/ 0	% 100/ 3525
28- Was the voting station being closed according to the instruction?	% 99.75/ 3516	% 0.25/ 9

The electoral process in its last moments

1. Extending the voting period one hour to be 6:00 p.m. this was the decision of the Election Commission council who held meeting in the afternoon of that day. The council took in consideration the heat of the atmosphere which decreased the voters' number in the centers.
2. Some violations happened in the last hours. Some of them were related to the voting of particular people instead of others who did not reach the legal age. The security forces forced them to vote in the centers. Some names were not in the register. This might be a gab to add other people with partisan tendencies despite the fact that not all of them carrying identity documents.



3. Some employees stated their refusal to receive complaints.
4. A statement was issued by the list of (Tagyeer _change and Islah- amendment) about the violations that happened in some centers. The statement stated that the chairing parties brought people by buses to vote without official papers.the statement also added " the High Commission of Election in Kurdistan Region is unable to process amend the breeches ,but on the contrary, it extended the voting period one hour, which facilitated the fraud process.
5. It is worth noting that the region president (Mssood Barzani) made an electoral violation when he delivered a statement in press conference in Salahul Deen resort which is the same center he voted in. this is considered a violation to of the High Commission instructions. The High Commission

made a declaration acclaiming the Kurdish President to submit an official apology or would be forfeited. Qasim Abodi , mentioned that the region president submitted an apology to the High Commission of Election describing that situation as an unintentional.

6. It is worth mentioning that these cases happen between now and then in some centers. The

الأسئلة	نعم Yes	لا No
1-Did the enumeration begin at the after the closing of voting station and according to the instructions?	99.55% /3509	% 0.45/ 16
2-Was there any observer being dismissed or let off?	% 0.8/ 28	% 99.2/ 3497
3-Were the writing materials being removed before the enumeration period?	% 99.38/ 3509	% 0.62/ 16
4-Were the locks' numbers compatible with the registered ones in the opening period?	%100 // 3525	% 0/ 0
5- Were the received sheets equal to the final number?	% 99.83/ 3519	% 0.17/ 6
6-Was the enumeration following the instructions? -	% 98.93/ 3487	% 1.07/ 38
7-Were the valid and invalid sheets being sorted?	%100 // 3525	% 0/ 0
8-Were the station employees agreeing on sorting the valid and invalid sheets?	%100 // 3525	% 0/ 0
9-Were some of non-employees in the station being allowed to participate in the sorting?	%0 //0	%100 // 3525
10-Did the station director declare the results?	% 99.72/ 3515	% 0.28/ 10

popular areas centers were committing by the instruction of the election

Did any of the station employees object on the declared results?11	%0 //0	%100 // 3525
12- Were the locking the final preparation prepared according to the instructions?	% 99.66/ 3513	% 0.34/ 12
13- Were the any complaints in the sorting and counting period	% 0.43/ 13	% 99.57/ 3510
Was the process transparent	% 99.86/ 3520	% 0.14/ 5
Was the transferring of boxes to the authorities being accompanied?	% 74.07/ 2611	% 25.93/ 914

Enumeration and categorization phase appendix (4)

Role and procedures of Commission:

The majority of centers opened at exactly eight o'clock am on 25.7.2009. With delayed voting in some centers for a period of no more than half an hour after taking each member of the appropriate role of the UNHCR team in each station.

Been due process where the ballot papers were counted in most centers, and closed the fund after it was closed locks sequentially numbered special. And after making sure that Commission team sits at each station in the appropriate location,

All available equipment for ballot materials, the process of polling went smoothly. After confirming the expense of the ballot papers.

The process of counting of votes within the centers, have been confirmed to match the closing numbers with the numbers recorded in the opening. It was checking match the number of final ballot papers with the original number of ballot papers and sort of valid ballot papers were not valid.

Last majority of members of the Board of Commissioners in Kurdistan, as well as its staff advanced. A number of them field visits to polling stations, while the presence of each other and clear in the media.

Does not occur to prevent or deter the entrance of local observers and representatives of political entities.

Polling stations were relatively close to the accommodation of voters, were not attended by roaming vehicle and an obstacle to the access of voters to polling stations, while the number of cars licensed movement of numbers of voters, and after midday, lifted the curfew, which facilitated the movement of voters to polling stations.

A number of lists a number of complaints about access violations, we do not get copies of the lists before, but we followed it with the Commission and has been our answer to that they were not within the limits of violations, which affect the outcome of the elections.

Our engagement with the media:

Paid special attention to the network through various media, so it is convinced the role of media in conveying information to a citizen enhance citizen participation in elections and now placed its aim to network in this project, and activities can be summarized in the side of the media as follows:

- Alsumaria has conducted a number of meetings with the staff of the Organization of July in Erbil Office dealt with the preparations for the Organization to monitor the electoral process in the Kurdistan Region has been through this meeting point to it the work of observers, project management and standards which it is based observers to assess the electoral process, and spoke in the meetings of colleagues Vian Sheikh Ali and Mahmoud Musayyib meeting was broadcast during the news bulletin of the channel in the same day.
- Iraqi satellite channel held a meeting with a colleague Vian Sheikh Ali on Tuesday 21/7/2009 brief summary, which reviewed the readiness of the organization and readiness in the preparation and training of observers to monitor elections in all stages with reference to the bases by which to choose and participation of observers in the project as well as the relationship with Independent Higher Commission for Elections and how they deal with observational networks, was presented the meeting, which was within a half-hour program through Kurdistan, which concerns media coverage of elections in the province.
- Conducted by the agency Voices of Iraq in Erbil, a meeting with a colleague Vian Sheikh Ali on 20/7/2009 The meeting focused on observations about the network monitoring the media campaign, and the expectations of the Organization in the percentage of voter participation in the voting process has been meeting through the mobile.

- Promising media office of the Organization ten media reports covering all phases of election monitoring in the region in a sequential manner has been the



distribution of these reports to the various Iraqi media and Arab, and published in a number of media (electronic Aalb Iraqi sites, for example, Encyclopedia of Mesopotamia, Tlsagv location, location people, neighbors, and published reports during the news agency Aswat al-Iraq, while the reports were published in a number of newspapers in Iraq, including al-Sabah, and time range, the citizen, by the people).

- A meeting was held briefings with a number of our observers in polling stations and that on the special voting on polling day. Those meetings were presented in a number of space stations, including Kurdistan TV, Kordsat, Zagros, a total of Kurdistan, a free Iraq, Iraq, Sumerian, Alforat TV and the other .
- Associates participated Vian Sheikh Ali in a number of programs of Alhurra Iraq, which was covered through the process of voting on 7-25 cadre of July in the number of television programs for covering the elections on universal suffrage, and continued participation, for nearly three hours in a number of programs that have been broadcast directly, the first program in partnership with professor Karim al-Tamimi Member of the Board of Commissioners and the second in partnership with Judge Qasim Aboudi, head of the electoral administration. He also held a meeting on the results of direct observation of elections with my colleague Mahmoud Musayyib with alFurat TV in Arbil, in the brief summary on Sunday 26/7/2009. Out colleagues Participated colleagues in Baghdad and in a number of television specials in the election elections of Kurdistan, have participated colleague Ivan cream in a special program on July 26, 2009 with Ms. Tania Talat Iraqi member of parliament from the Kurdistan Coalition, during the meeting noted the reports of our observers and the main preliminary observations to those reports, program has been in the same evening and the meeting lasted for one hour. He also participated colleague Ivan Karim representative of the Tammuz Organization for Social Development in a special election in the province on the part of the "Baeraki" presented by Iraq and the free space with a number of prominent Kurdish, Lady Pakhshan Zangana Kurdish member of parliament, the struggle of the Secretary-author, professor and media, a professor Haval Zakhuyi editor of the families.

Press Conference of the Network

2009/7/30 held on the morning of a press conference in Erbil International Hotel (Sheraton), announced the report of the surveillance, which included evaluation of the election process, and spoke at the press conference which was attended by a large number of media, all of our colleagues Vian Kovind Sheikh Ali, Shafiq Tawfiq Abdul Sattar Ismat Younis, and gave a brief



presentation on the outcome of the electoral process, and colleagues reviewed the preparations for the early time network monitoring of these elections, the issuance of the election law until the codification of the results

Process of codification ((post-Center))

The contribution of the network, which is involved in monitoring the process of auditing at the headquarters of the Electoral Commission on 27.7.2009, distinct in terms of attendance and follow-up, through the participation of peers and colleagues, have been recorded the following observations, namely:

- 1 - were counting and examination of the funds this morning before the arrival of observers, has been inquiry about this matter and the reply was that the observers had delayed to come and observe the process that are specific to a time which is 9 am. Has been inquiry from us because of all the monitors entities lack control of how and what the correct bricks, and they told us when queries are allocated to the Office of the car at eight in the morning, but the delay was due to the actions we entered the complex did not get an explanation.
- 2 - More than 9 staff have remained from the morning meal at the center despite the receipt of the staff for their evening meal, and also inquire about the reason was that plea was not complete their work so far. Were then relocating staff who remained from the morning meal.
- 3 - Without electricity during the course of the codification process for more than 5 times, including twice lasted for more than 2 minutes.
- 4 - There are lots of forms that have been audited and the mistakes.
- 5 - The control mechanism for the monitors via TV screens, but the section which includes receiving and inspection procedures and the counting of funds was not presented to the screens.

Conclusions

There are a tribute to the positive general atmosphere that prevailed in the elections, as well as for proper management of impartiality by the Commission and its success in the deployment of polling stations on time, and providing technical and logistical supplies to polling centers, and follow-up course of the election process, where there was a large field supervision of the Commissioners.

Significant development in the exercise of electoral right, both in the free choice, or even a negative vote, either not pointing to any list or determine how the paper have checked.

Participation of new forces in the elections, and this is confirmation of the desire to move the political situation and diversification.

Modern and widely on the use of political money, there are provided lists of gifts in kind, has not announced any list of the amounts allocated to the electoral advocates, and nothing in Kurdistan (Iraq and in general) a law that sets the upper ceiling for expenditure in election campaigns, and this is what will leave a negative impact on electoral processes come.

Observed clearly the use of government and government property in the campaign, what is a clear violation of the law.

Similarity of many of the means of promoting lists, and noted the use of means of promoting new and diverse, characterized by gravity and aesthetic, including youth fast songs (rap) and wear T-shirts "Tichertat", and hats-specific list, and the crayon car campaign slogans for large lists, as well as traditional means, including seminars and festivals that characterized rhetoric, poetry, music and folk songs The Automatic, and the launch of songs and chants, as well as posters and Filskat, posters, banners and media, radio and television programs

The presence of national programs (the election promises at the national level) in the campaign to a large extent.

Led the media play a positive role in the coverage of a distinct electoral process, and contributed to several satellite channels and radio stations in the transfer of scientific conduct of the elections in a file for consideration, has contributed to give the citizen a vivid picture of the course the details of this major operation.

The participation of international and local observers is widespread and large contributed to building confidence and lend credibility to the configuration and setup of the election process and management.

The recommendations

We mention here some of the recommendations that we mentioned some of theme in the previous reports to emphasize them as they are key factors in having integrated and successful election.

- The importance of a comprehensive population census to be the basis of good electoral register.
- The importance of issuing cards foe the voters including their names in the election centers. Election stations and should be distributed in time before the balloting to guarantee that each citizen has his role.
- Legislating law item for the parties to enforce the democracy in the internal systems of the parties and to control their demeanor with other links.

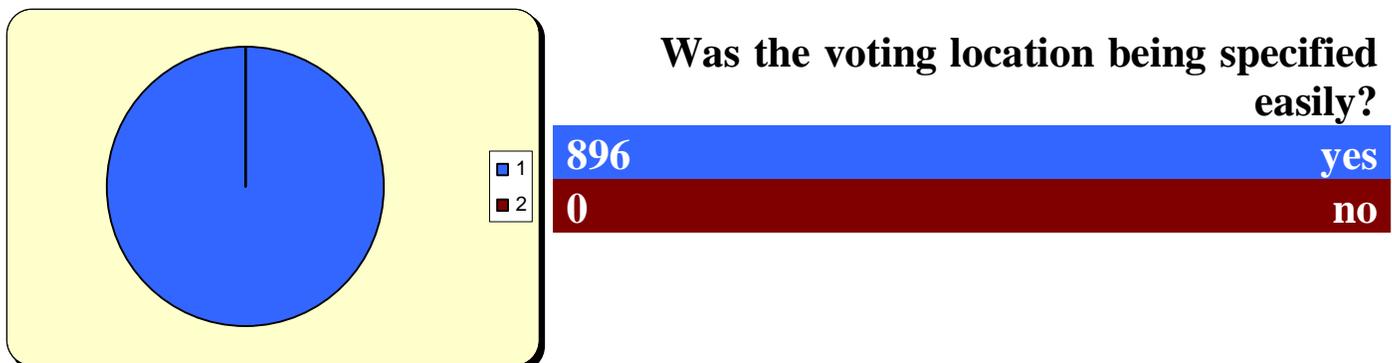
- Legislating law item for the election financial system. This item should specify the costs roof to have proper balance among competitors as well as issuing the disciplines of whom have the right to participate in the election.
- Supporting the High Commission of Election to perform its work more properly and intermittently. The commission has to plan for the programs and dynamics that it could through training its cadres and the employees have acceptable performance on the state.
- Offering the support and facilitations for the native observation networks as they are considered important parts of the electoral process to perform the mission they are assigned for precisely.
- Intensifying the cooperation between the observation organizations and the Commission to reciprocate information through opening centers for coordination and cooperation.

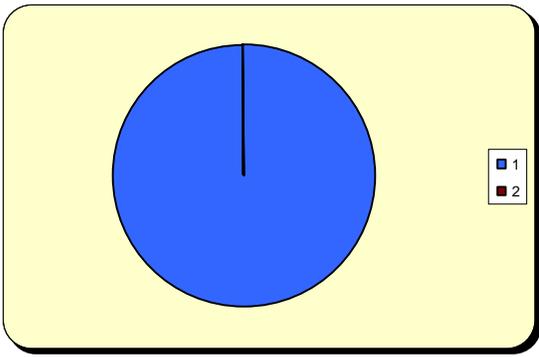
Printing copies of electoral register in each station, and then distributing them on the observers and the entities. This register is used to review the voters names as it happened in the Lebanese election.

Ali Aldujaily
Iraqi Democratic Future Network

Vian Skeik Ali
Tammuz Organization for Social Development

Appendix(1) shows the diagrammatic figures and the data of elections?





Were there enough security at the voting stations?



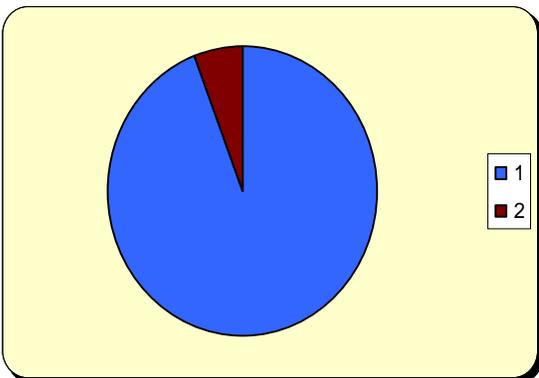
Was there any threat against the voters

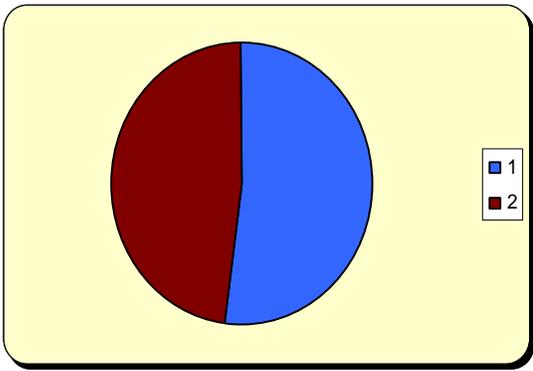


Were the center team present?



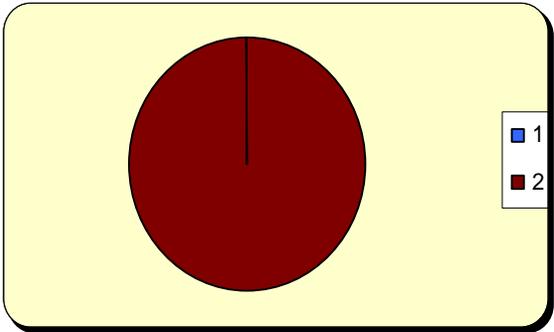
Were the entities present?





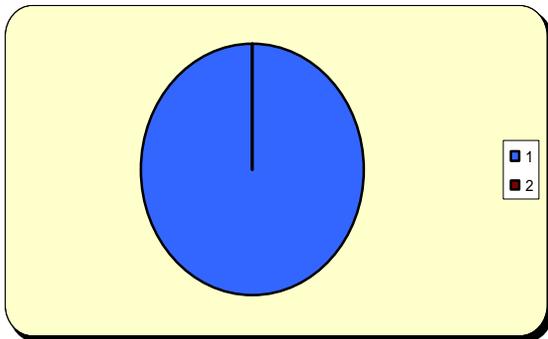
Were there native observers?

417	YES
387	NO



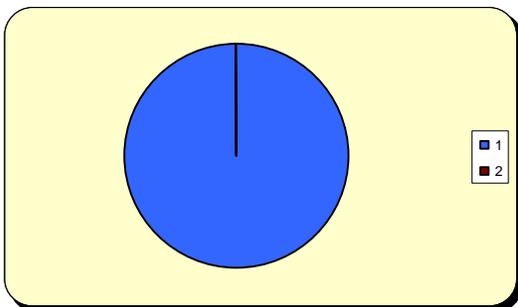
Was any observer dismissed?

0	YES
896	NO



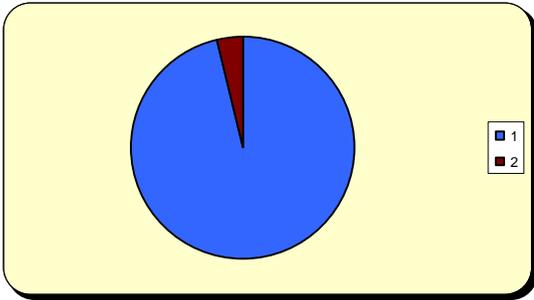
Were all the equipments available?

896	YES
0	NO



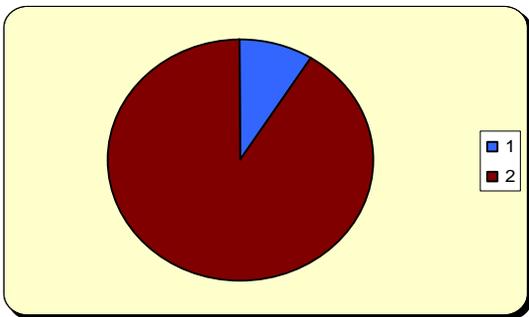
Were the centers opened on time?

896	YES
0	NO



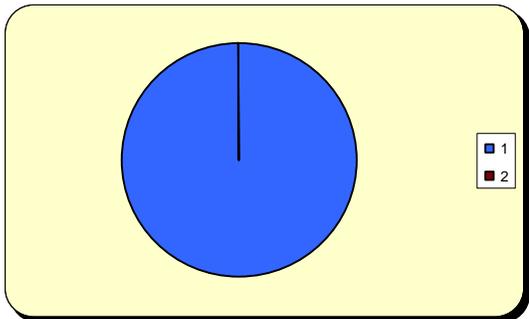
Were the voters queued in the centers?

863	YES
33	NO



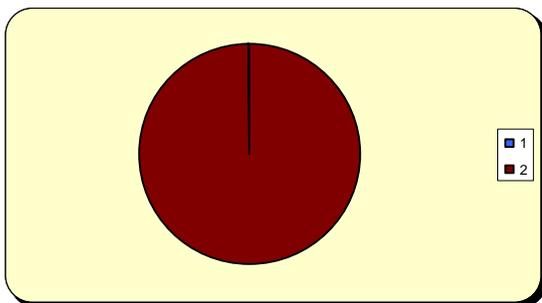
Were there unauthorized people in the centers?

82	YES
814	NO



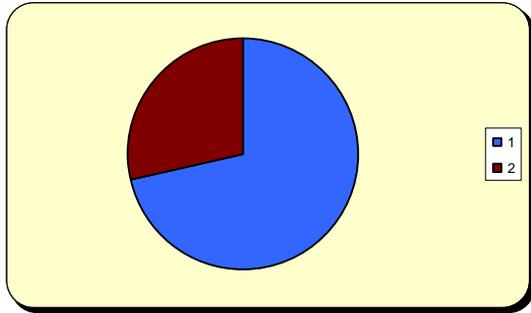
Were the voters ID checked well?

896	YES
0	NO



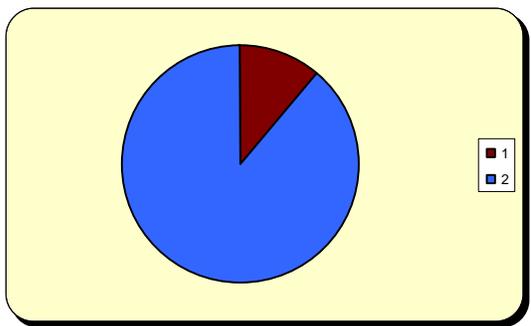
Were there multiple voting cases?

0	YES
896	NO



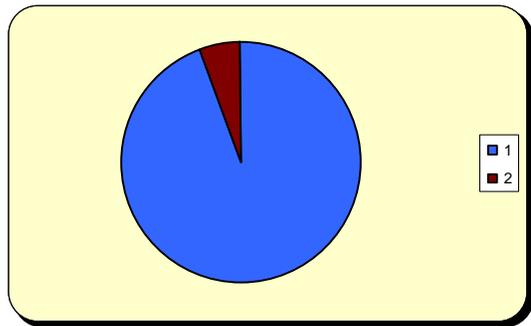
Was any one allowed to vote in stead of others

639	YES
257	NO



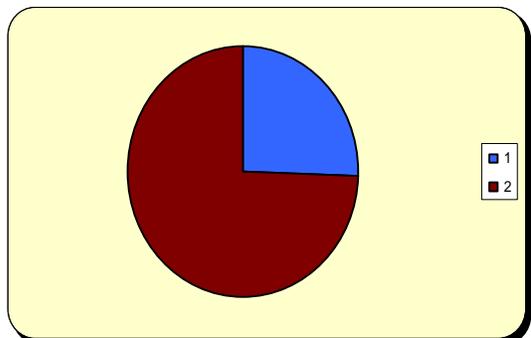
Were the displaced people allowed to vote in different places?

101	YES
795	NO



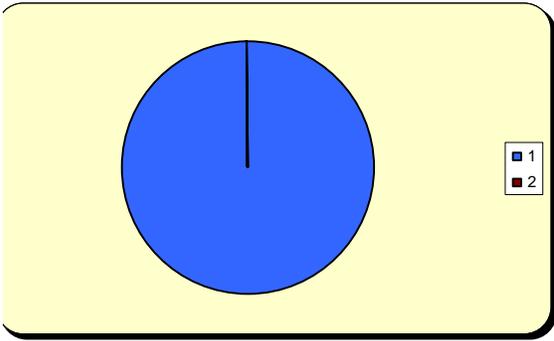
Were there any added names to the register?

846	YES
50	NO



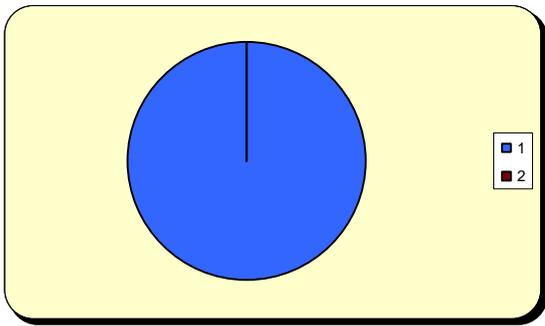
Were there security forces in the centers?

229	YES
667	NO



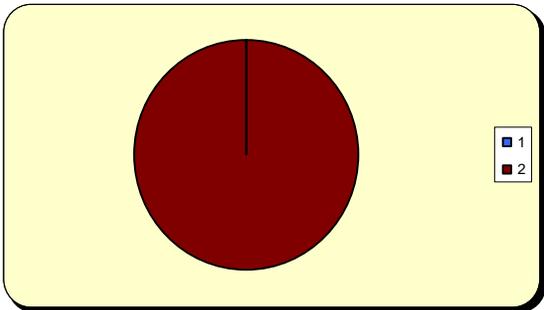
Were the employees present all the time?

896	YES
0	NO



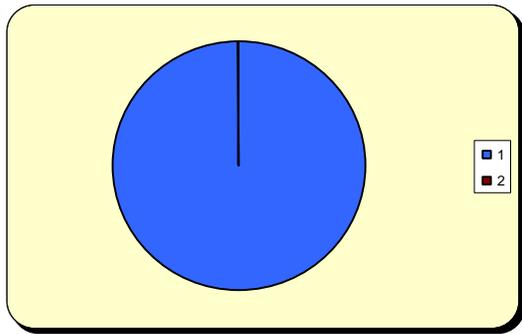
Were the employees cooperative?

896	YES
0	NO

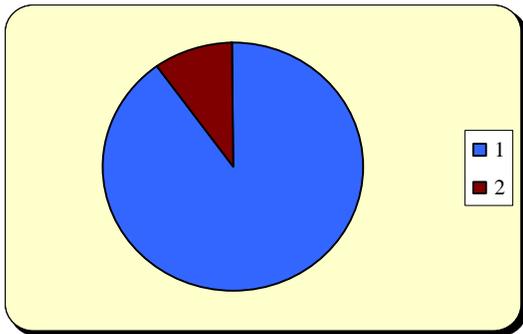


Were there any complaints?

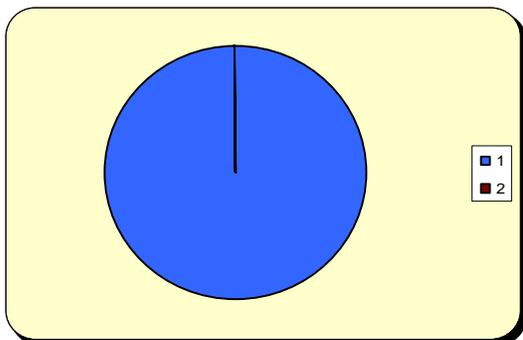
0	YES
896	NO



Were queued people allowed to vote in the final day?



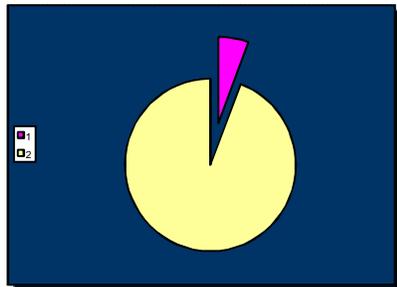
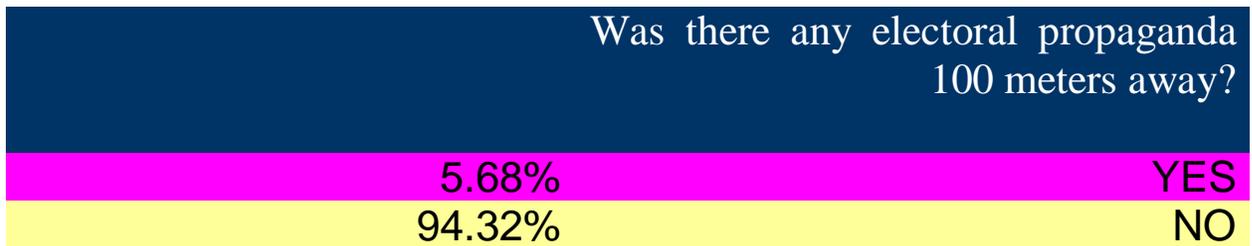
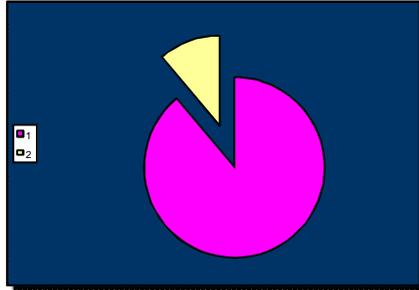
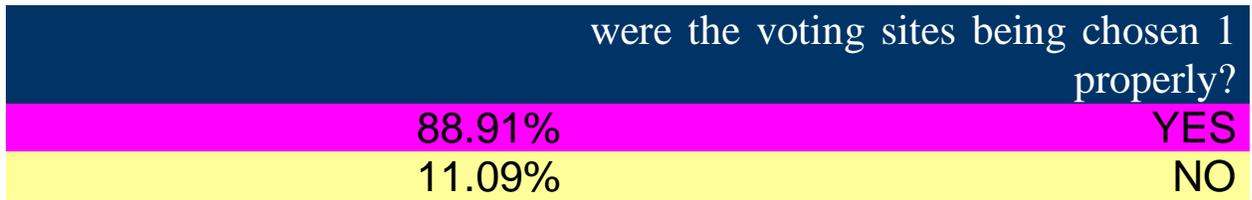
Were the registration centers closed on the time?



Were the procedures transparent?

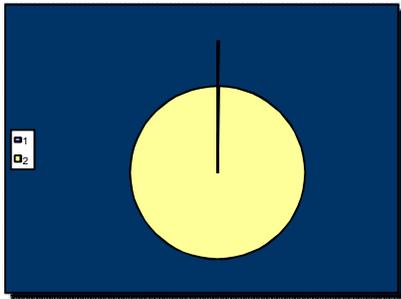


appendix two. The opening period diagrams



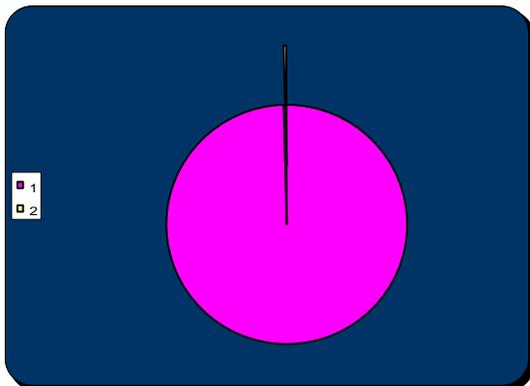
Were there any security around the centers?

99.86%	Yes
0.14%	No



were there impeding attempts 4 against the voters

0.29%	Yes
99.72%	No

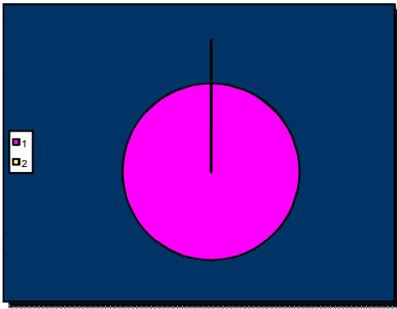


were the employees present?5

100%	Yes
------	-----

0%

No



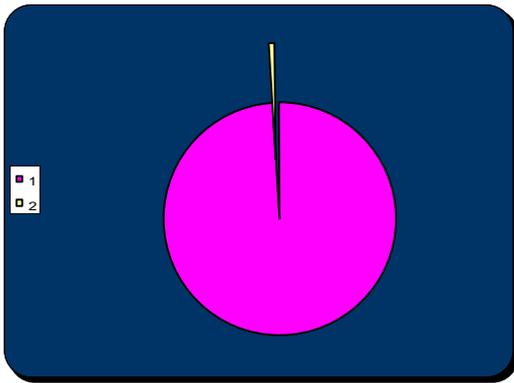
were entities present?6

99.29%

Yes

0.71%

No



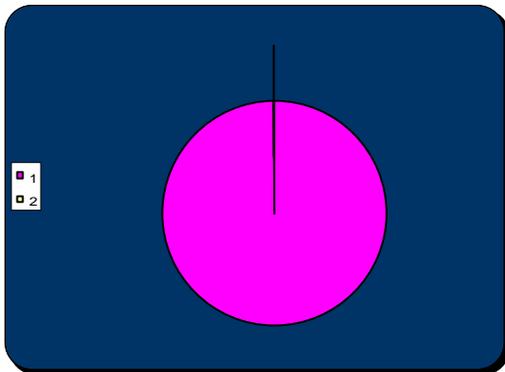
Were there other observers?

100%

Yes

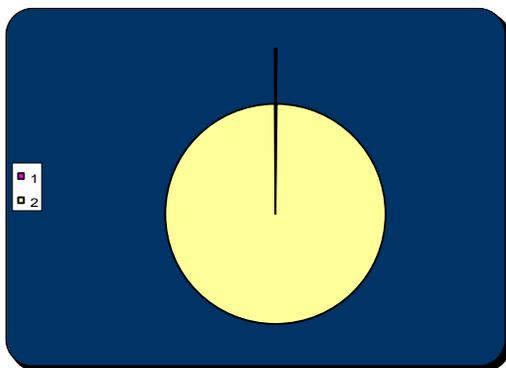
0%

No



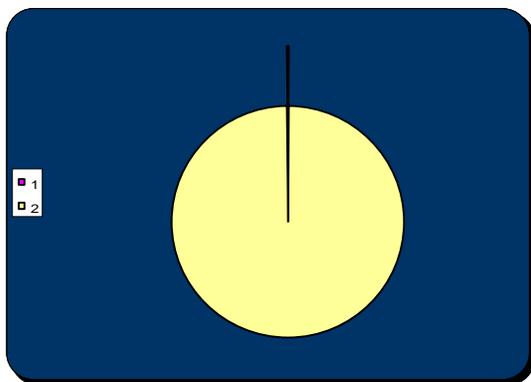
Were there any dismissed people?

0.17%	Yes
99.83%	No



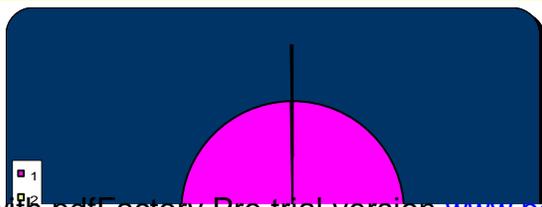
were the basic equipments available

0.15%	Yes
99.85%	No

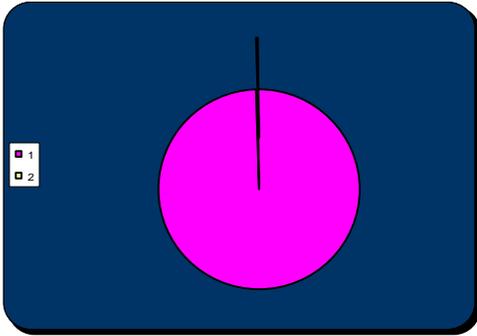


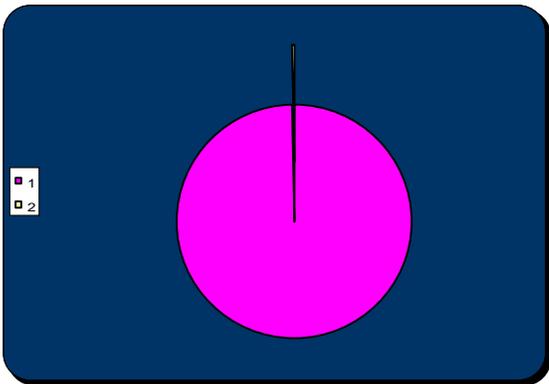
were the balloting sheets being counted?

99.44%	Yes
0.56%	No

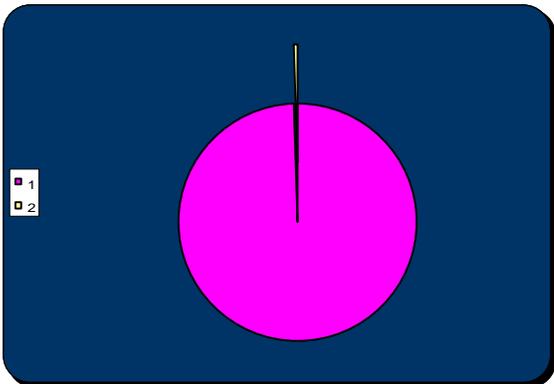


were the boxes being shown 11 empty?		
99.66%	Yes	
0.34%	No	

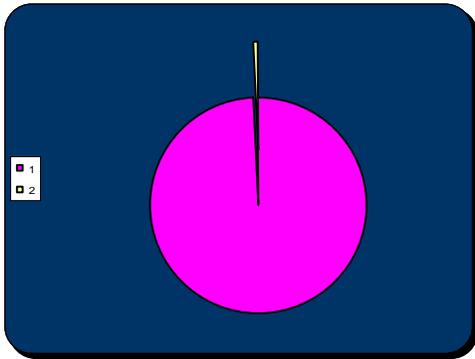




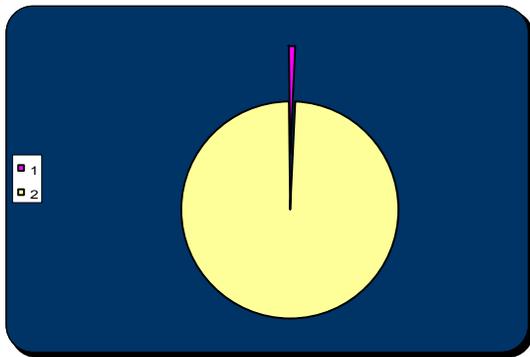
did each employee take .12 his\her position?	
99.52%	Yes
0.48%	No



were the centers opened in the 13 time?	
99.78%	Yes
0.22%	No

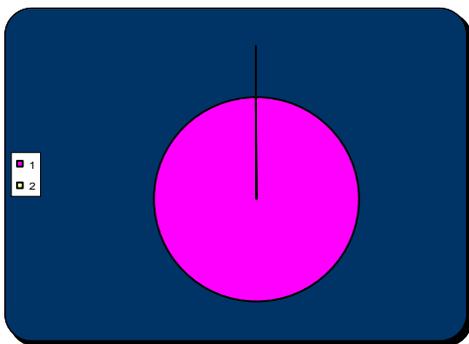


were the boxes being closed in .14 the time?	
99.95%	Yes
0.05%	No

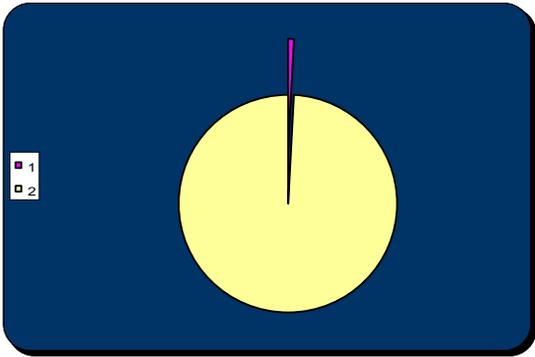


Were there unauthorized people in the centers	
0.71 %	Yes
99.29 %	No

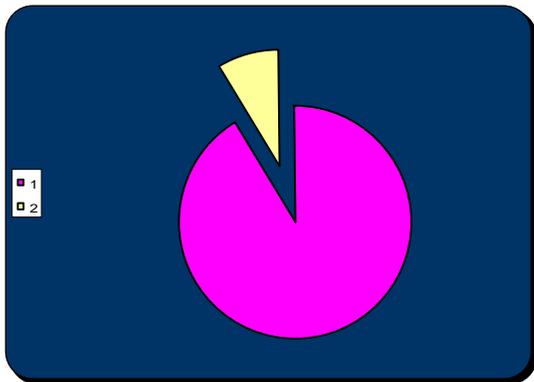
appendix three: balloting period



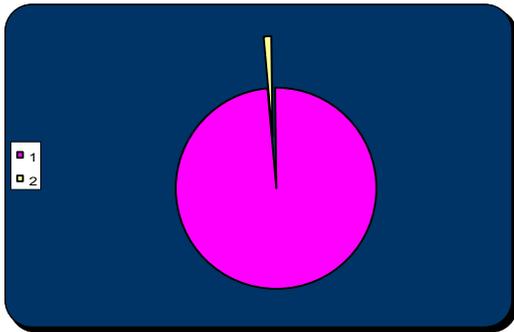
Were all the voters attend the center	
99.72 %	Yes
	No



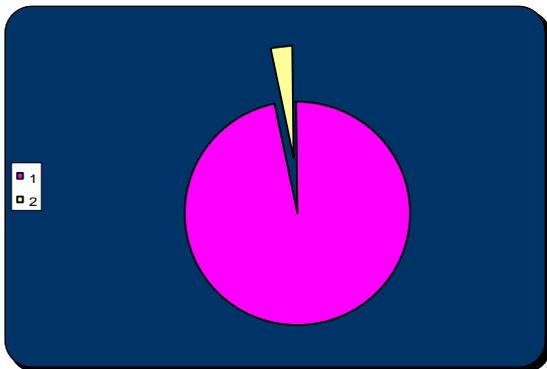
Were there any observer being dismissed from the balloting centers?	
0.74%	Yes
99.26%	No



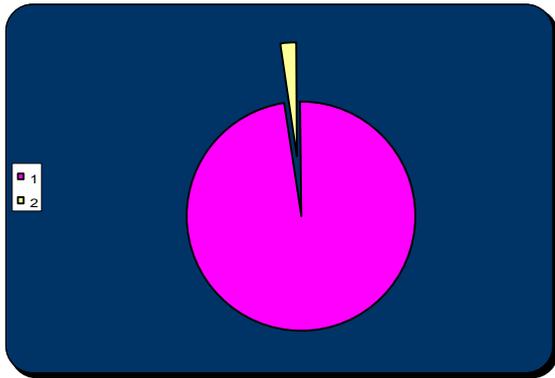
Were the entities present?	
91.44%	Yes
8.56%	No



Were there at least four employees in the center?		
98.61		
%		Yes
1.39		
%		No

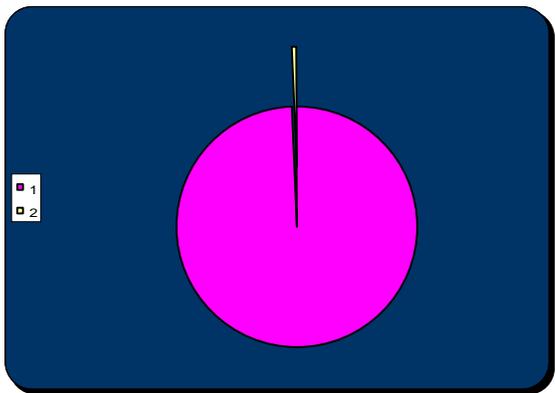


Were the voters entrance regular?		
96.97		
%		Yes
3.03		
%		No



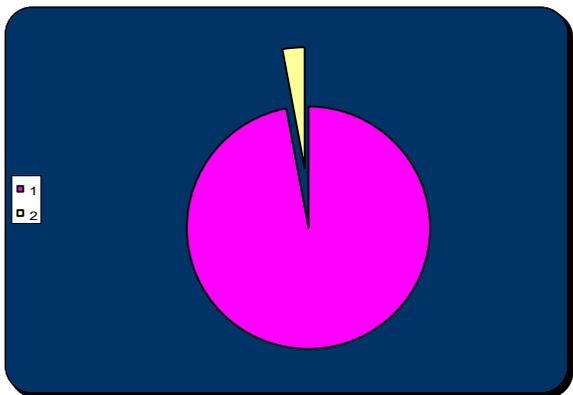
Was the balloting streamlined?

97.88	
%	Yes
2.12	
%	No



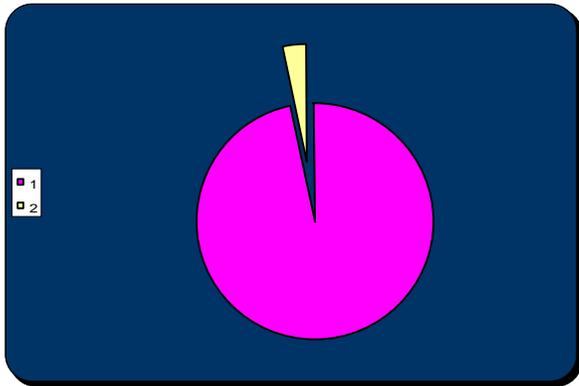
Were the voters being checked of not voting previously?

99.41	
%	Yes
0.59	
%	No

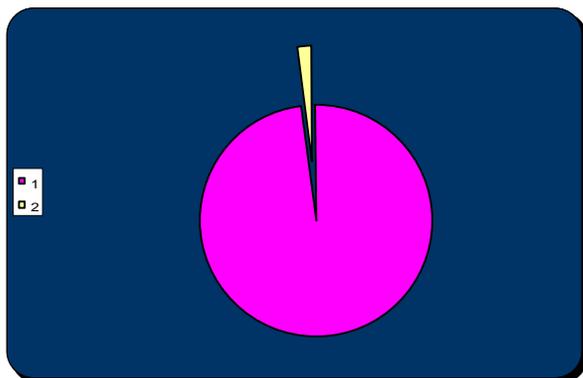


Were the voters IDs checked?

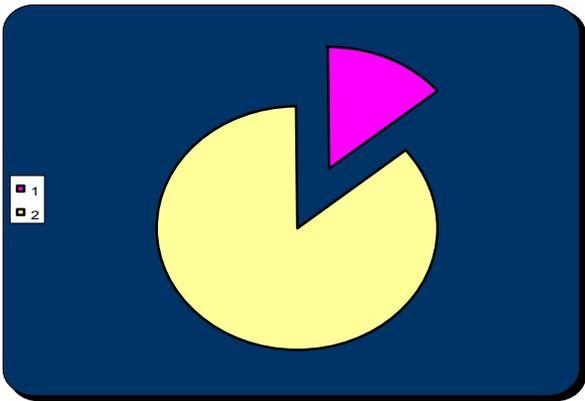
97.14	
%	Yes
2.86	
%	No



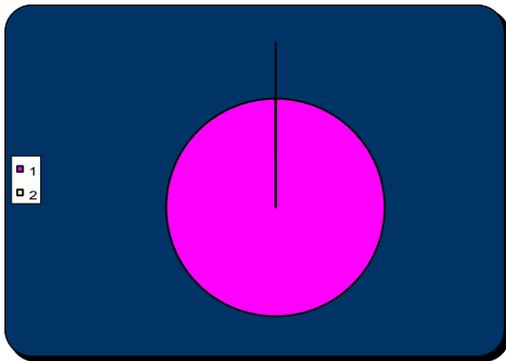
Were the voters IDs being checked well?		
96.74		
%		Yes
3.26		
%		No



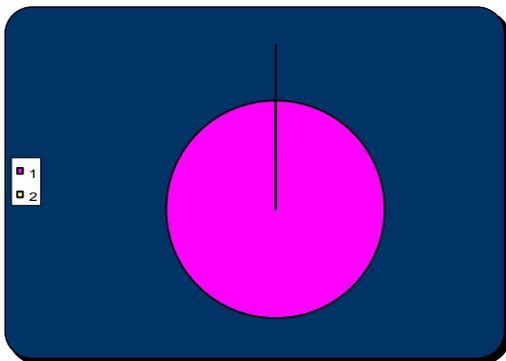
Did the voters vote before their names?		
98.02		
%		Yes
1.98		
%		No



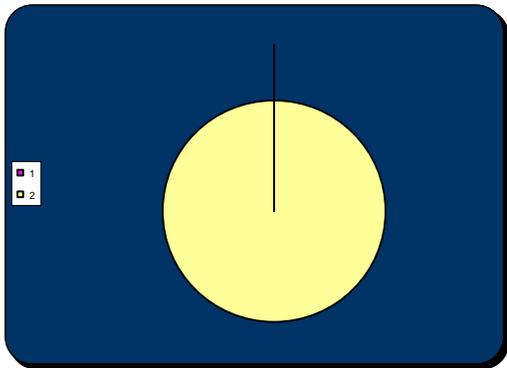
Were there any names added ?	
14.19 %	Yes
85.81 %	No



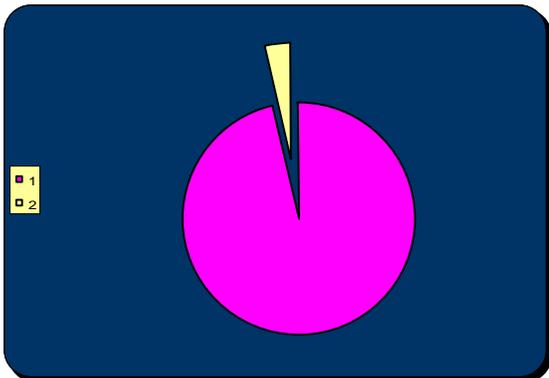
Were the sheets being checked well	
100 %	نعم
0 %	كلا



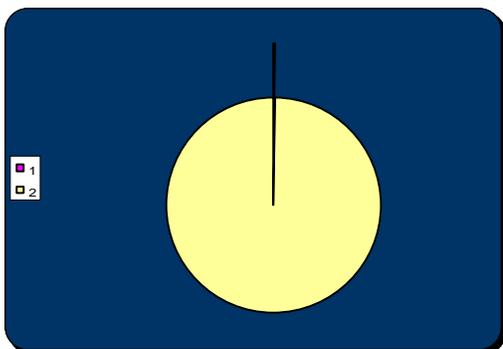
Were the balloting sheets sealed?	
100 %	Yes
0 %	No



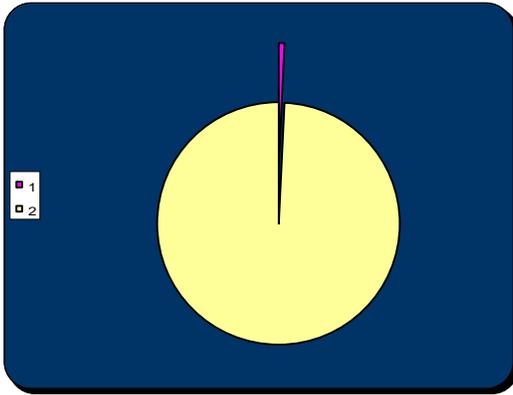
Were the mistaken sheets being replaced?	
0.49 %	YES
99.51 %	NO



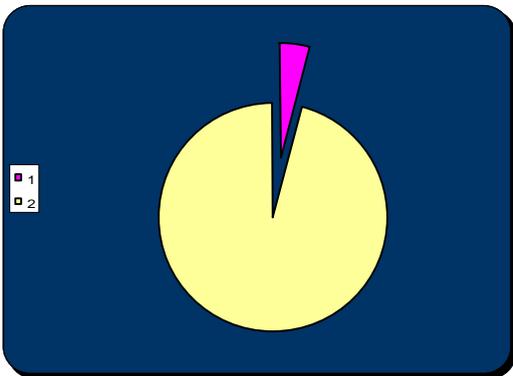
Was the balloting secretive?	
96.29 %	Yes
3.71 %	No



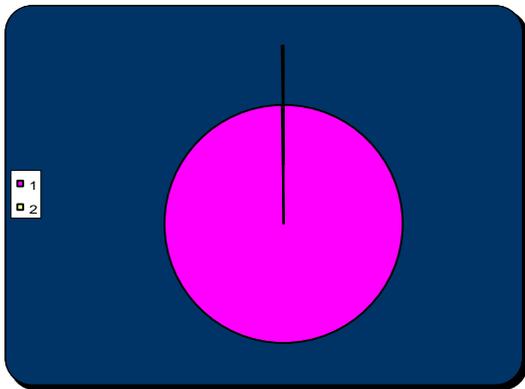
Anyone noticed repeat the voting?	
0.4 %	Yes
99.6 %	No



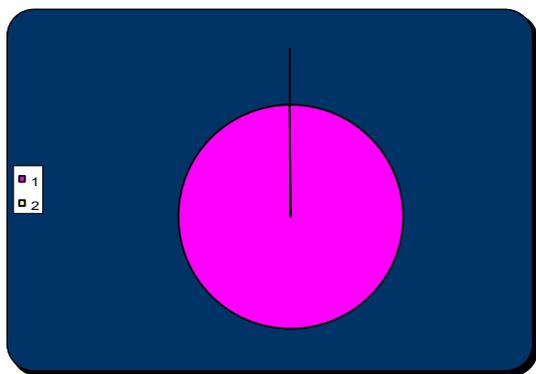
Were there anyone allowed to vote on behalf of the other?	
0.83 %	Yes
99.17 %	No



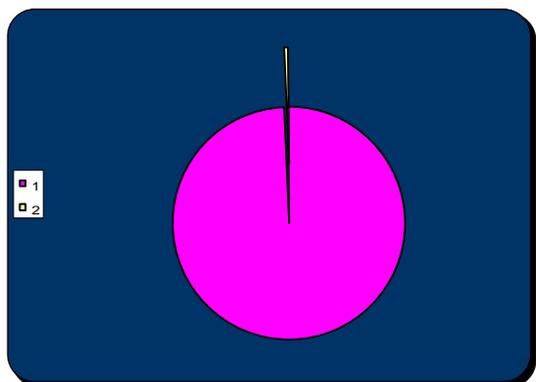
Was there any group election ?	
4.03 %	Yes
95.97 %	No



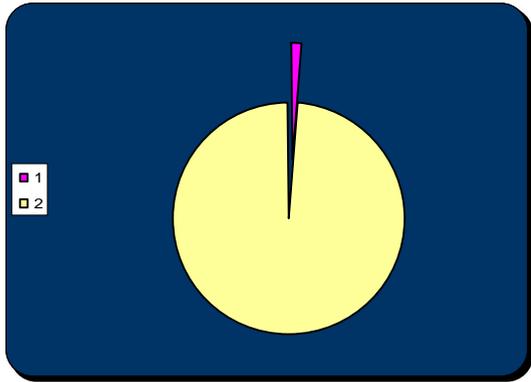
Was the ink legal one?	
99.89 %	Yes
0.14 %	No



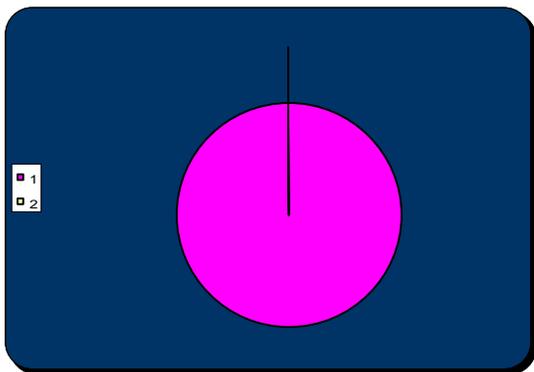
Were the voters ink their fingers after finishing the voting?	
100 %	Yes
0 %	No



Did the voters put the sheets in the boxes themselves?	
99.38 %	Yes
0.62 %	No

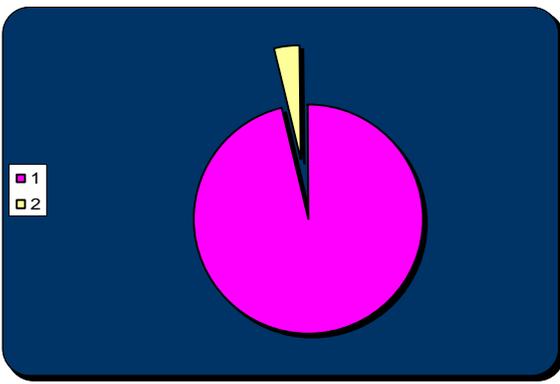


Were there any complaints?	
1.37%	Yes
98.63%	No

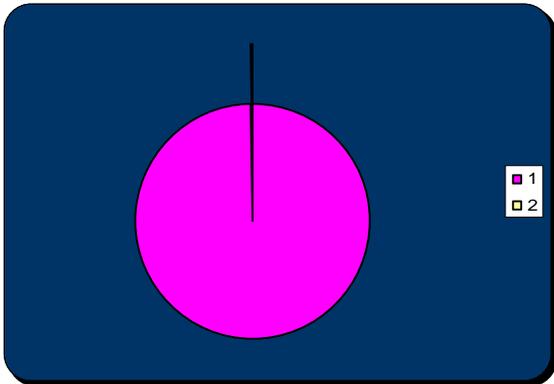


Were the centers closed in the time?	
100%	Yes
0%	No

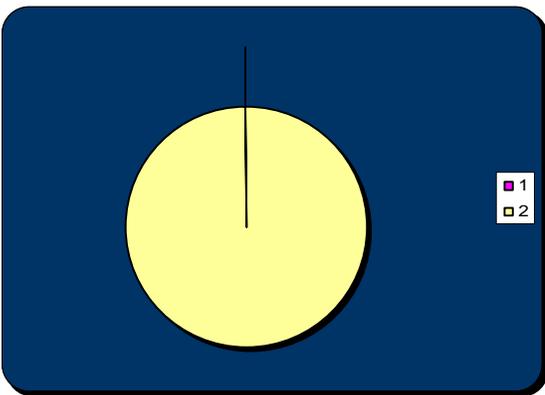
Were the employees neutral?



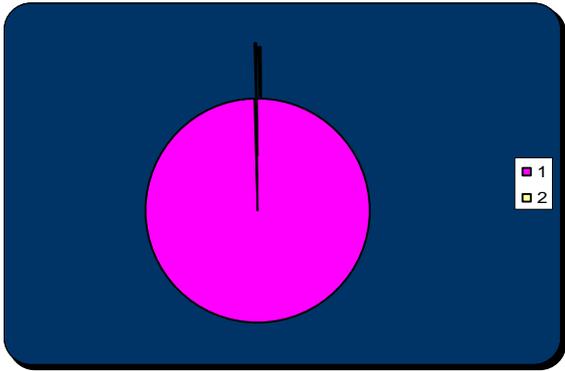
96.29	
%	Yes
3.71	
%	No



Were the queued people allowed to vote after 5:00	
99.72	
%	Yes
0.28	
%	No

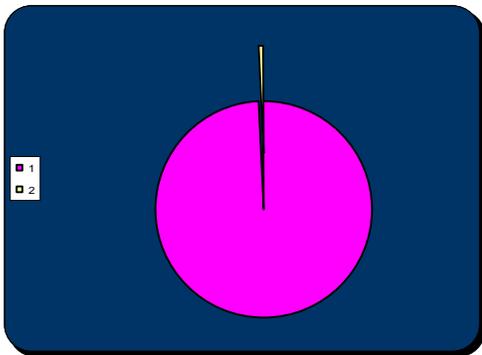


were there voters attended after 5:00 p.m. allowed to vote?	
0 %	Yes
100 %	No

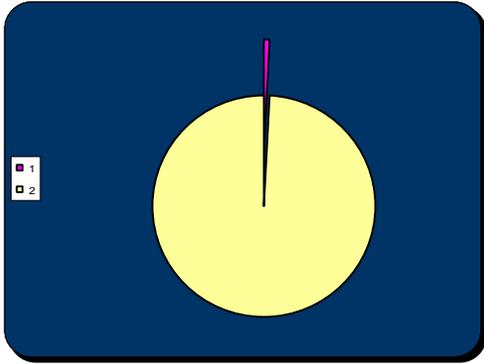


Were the centers closed according to the instructions?	
99.75 %	Yes
0.25 %	No

Diagram (4) the sorting and counting period

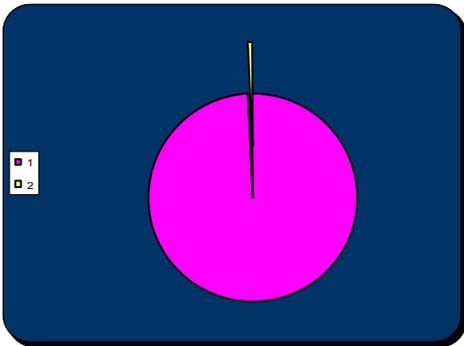


Was the counting period following the instructions?	
99.55 %	Yes
0.16 %	No



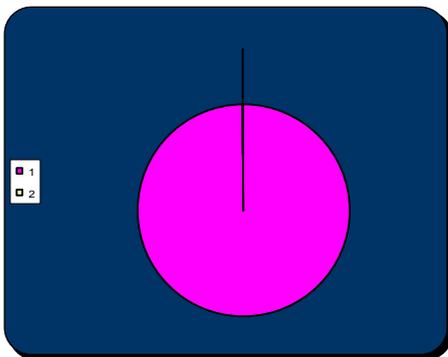
Were there any observer being dismissed from the counting period?

0.8 %	Yes
99.2 %	No



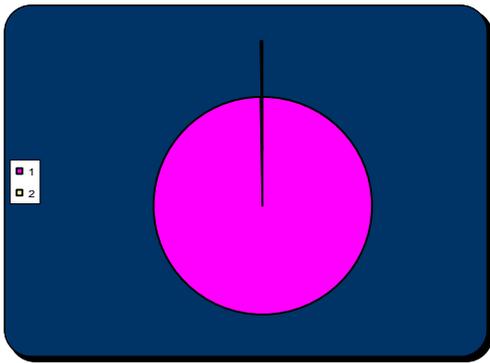
were the writing materials removed from the registration sites?

99.38 %	Yes
0.62 %	No

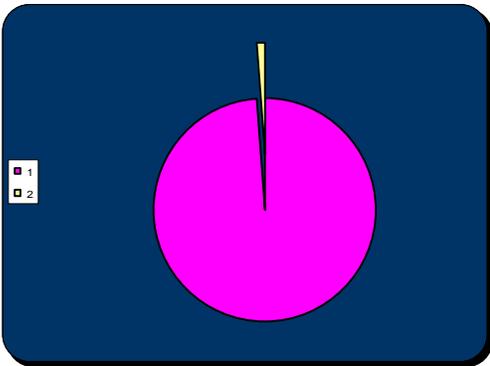


Were the code numbers of the locks compatible with the registered one?

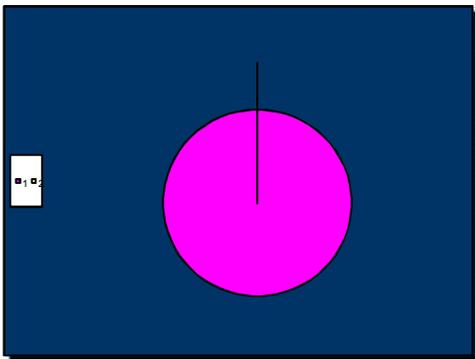
100 %	Yes
0 %	No



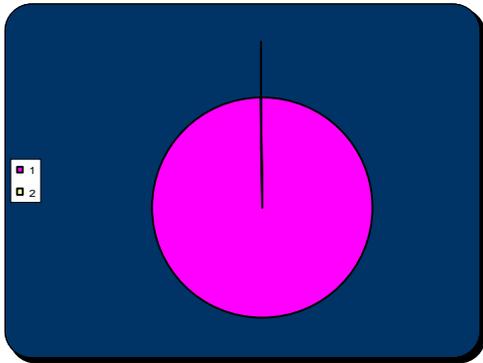
Was the final number of sheets equal to the received one?	
99.83 %	yes
0.17 %	no



Was the counting following the instructions?	
98.93 %	yes
1.07 %	no

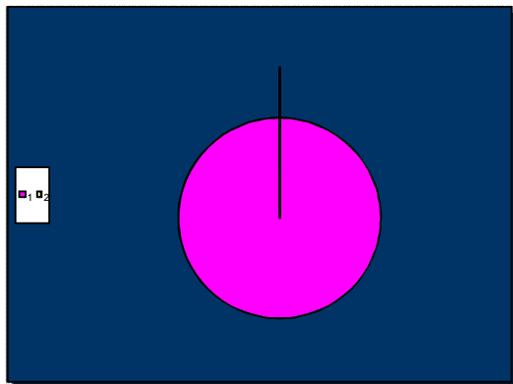


Were the valid and invalid sheets being sorted	
100 %	yes
0 %	no



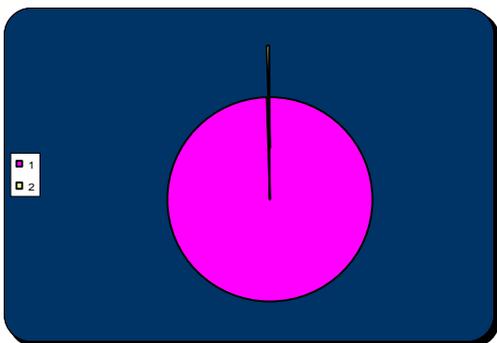
Were the station employees in agreement to the compatibility of results

100 %	yes
0 %	no



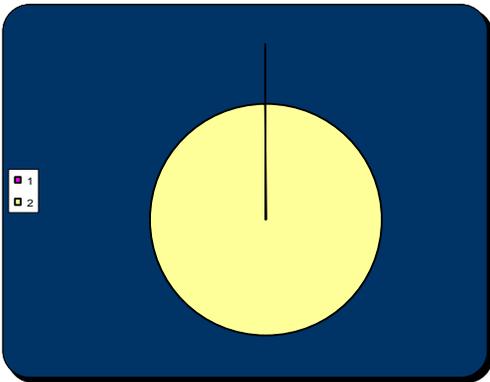
Were the non-employees in the station allowed to participate in the counting?

0 %	yes
100 %	no

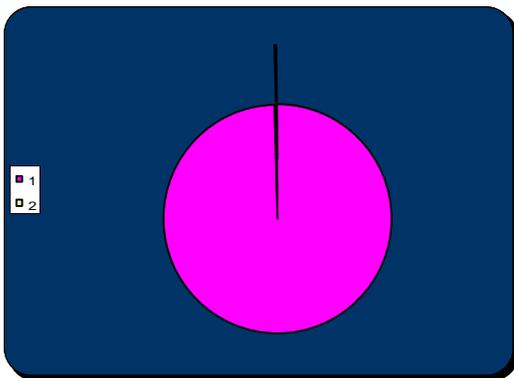


Did the station director declare the results?

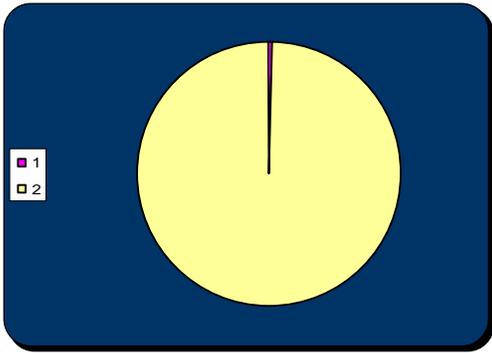
99.72 %	yes
0.28 %	no



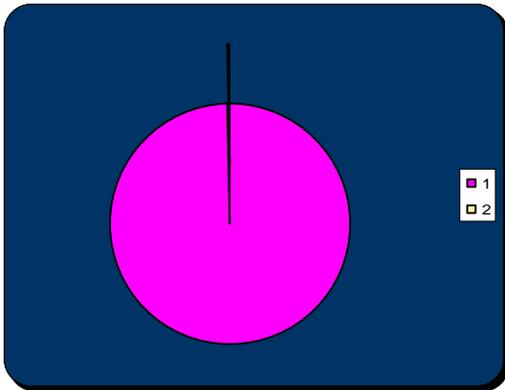
Did any of the station employees object on the results?	
0 %	Yes
100 %	no



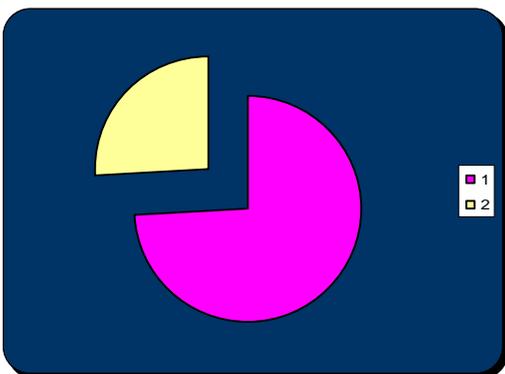
Were the preparations and the boxes locks' being prepared according to the instructions?	
99.66 %	yes
0.34 %	no



Were there any complaints in the period of sorting and counting	
0.43 %	Yes
99.57 %	No



Was the process transparent?	
99.86 %	Yes
0.14 %	No



Were the election boxes being accompanied to the responsible authorities?	
74.07 %	Yes
25.93 %	NO

Appendix (5) shows the training workshops of the observers.





Appendix(6) shows the newspapers we were mentioned in.



أكدت إعلانها اليوم التربية: تدني مستوى النجاح للمؤهل الإعدادي للعام العاشر

بشأن النجاح
أكدت وزارة التربية عن تدني مستوى النجاح لتسويق المؤهل الإعدادي لتتمتع المدارس العاشرة في بغداد وعدد من المحافظات.
وقال مدير اعلام الوزارة د. هادي حسين في تصريح لـ «المرکز الوطني للإعلام» إن محافظة بغداد شهدت تدني نسبة النجاح في كبرى مستويات النجاح بسبب التأخر في تلقي الامتحانات في الدور الثاني و تسدّد المقررات بهدف تحسين المعدلات. وأكد ان تساقط الامتحانات و تراجع التحصيل الدراسي سبباً من سوء الإدارة التي عرقلت تسويق النجاح تحت المسؤولية العالية وتجاوزت الامتحانات التي حصلت في الامتحانات الضمنية.
وقالت الصحافيّة شيراز السويح العائليّة أنّها تتفق مع مدير مسؤول في الوزارة لكونه قد حسب مؤدرة في المدارس اليومية لتسويق النجاح للفترة الامتحالية تسبباً من سوء الإدارة التي عرقلت تسويق النجاح اذ لم يتم العمل على تحسينه حتى الان نسبة صريحة تكون البرنامج الذي تعدده الوزارة في ارجاء المحافظات لا يتبع معرفة التسبب و الشجعان و غيرها من المعلومات الا بعد العام في تسويقها.

24

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ميراثكم بركة في الدنيا والآخرة

تصديت 24 تموز 2009 العدد (1752) Issue No 1752

تصديت 24 تموز 2009

متظمة 'تموز' تصدر تقريرا بشأن خروقات الحملة الدعائية

اليوم.. كردستان تشهد انتخاب البرلمان ورئيس الإقليم

هذا من القوائم التي تسجل الانتخابات المباشرة، والتهات غير مباشرة في ما بينها، ما يضيف طريقة التنافس الديمقراطي، فضلا عن المحافظة لتسجل مراكز الحكومة ومؤسسات الحكومة في المدن الانتخابية، وكذلك تسجيل خروقات تنقل بهم الالتزام بالشفافية والنزاهة التي جسدتها العملية الانتخابية. وهناك 170 شكوى قدمت بها القوائم المتنافسة ضد بعضها البعض، 85 بسبب عدم شفافية عملية التسجيل الانتخابية، 75 في مخالفتها لعموم القانون و 10 في مخالفتها لقرارات المحكمة الانتخابية. وهناك 100 شكوى قدمت بها القوائم المتنافسة ضد بعضها البعض، 85 بسبب عدم شفافية عملية التسجيل الانتخابية، 75 في مخالفتها لعموم القانون و 10 في مخالفتها لقرارات المحكمة الانتخابية.

بمعرفة، صممت العملية الانتخابية التي المنبثقة للتحليلات من جهتها، تسببت مشكلة تموز خروقات ومخالفات في عمليات التسجيل الانتخابية لتسببها في اليوم كردستان وجاء في التقرير الذي تلقت 'الصباح' نسخة منه، 16 خرقا حصلت في عملية الانتخابية في محافظات اربيل ودهوك والسليمانية، إضافة ان دور المحكمة، معلومات من التوزيع والنموذج التي تتركز بالمحافظات. وتمت الملاحظات التي وردت في التقرير، وجود محيد ومع بيان تسجل المدعي السياسي، 20

عشية الانتخابات في هذه المنطقة، جاز ان هناك طوائف من 368 و 139 للقبائل مشمولين بالقرع في انتخابات اليوم كردستان، تموز عن حين اربعة محافظات، من اربيل والسليمانية ودهوك إضافة الى بغداد، غير 1150 مركزا للقبائل والقرع في 5300 نسخة لقرع ويتلقى 19 كرتا بولنديا وخمسة انتخابات في انتخابات اليوم عن 111 ملغا في الانتخابات البرلمانية، بوزعة بواقع 100 ملحق عام و 1 ملحق للقبائل والسريان والاسوريين وسكان كردستان ودهوك والكرمن، لها يتلقى

أربعاء 24 تموز 2009
تصديت 24 تموز 2009

في تقرير نهائي لرصد الحملات الانتخابية

خطاب دعائي تسوده الاتهامات وغياب قانون يحدد سقف استخدام الاموال

بغداد- طريق الشعب، وفقا لتقرير نهائي حول الحملات الانتخابية في الاقليم، فان خمسة انتخابات سياسية و 20 حزبا وكيانا، تنافس على 111 مقعدا في البرلمان الكرديستاني، يضمها 111 مقعدا تمثل (كوتا) للمكونات غير الكردية في الاقليم. شملت لocht (٢٠٠١٨، ٢٢٩) ناخب، تم تدوينهم في السجل الانتخابي والتأثير عليهم من اجل كسب اموالهم لصالح كل قائمة. هذا واستماعت المفوضية من توزيع الناخبين على (١١١٨) مركز اقتراع و(٤١٠٣) محطة انتخابية.

طبيعة قانون الانتخابات

يعتمد قانون انتخابات برلمان كردستان القائمة الثلثة، واكثر الاقليم دائرة انتخابية واحدة، وان (كوتا) النساء هي 30٪ من عدد الفائزين كما سيتم في نفس اليوم انتخاب رئيس الاقليم، وهو المنصب الذي يتنافس عليه خمسة مرشحين.

رصد الخروقات

وحسب النظمة فان مراقبيها تابعون للحملة الانتخابية. بشكل دقيق، وتكون لديهم عدد من الملاحظات، وفعوها الي المفوضية العليا المستقلة للانتخابات في 2- تموز الجاري. لكن النظمة اكدت انها اقرت عدم نشر تقريرها الذي يتضمن الملاحظات، كي لا يستغل ضمن المنافسة الانتخابية غير ان النظمة ونظرا لاستمرار الخروقات التي سبق ان سجلتها في هذه النقاط:

- حديث واسع عن استخدام المال السياسي، فهناك قوائم تقدم هدايا عينية، كما لم تكن اي قائمة عن ارباح الخمسة للدعوات الانتخابية، ولا يوجد في كردستان (والعراق

عسوا) قانون يحدد السقف الاعلى للانتقال في الحملات الانتخابية، وهذا ما سبوتك كثيرا سابقا. على العملية الانتخابية.

- ثمال عدد من القوائم الاتهامات المباشرة، واتهامات غير مباشرة فيما بينها، ما يشفق طريقة التنافس الديمقراطي.
- لوجود بشكل جلي استخدام المراكز الحكومية وممتلكات الحكومة في الحملات الانتخابية، ما يعد خرقا واضحا للقانون.
- تم تسجيل عدد من الخروقات التي رافقت الحملة الانتخابية لتتعلق بعدم الالتزام بالانشطة والاداء التي حددتها المفوضية، وهناك اكثر من 200 شكوى تقدمت بها القوائم المنافسة ضد بعضها البعض، منها 7٨٥ من تلك الشكاوى تخص محافظة السليمانية والبليدة تخص محافظتي دهوك واربيل.
- ساء الخطاب الانتخابي لبعض المترشحين اتهامات بسوء الفأل العام وعاورد الدولة، منها ما صرح به احد المترشحين لرئاسة الاقليم وهو الدكتور علو ابراهيم احمد، رئيس

حزب التقدم الكرديستاني، في رسالة مفتوحة الي رئيس البرلمان الكرديستاني عثمان الفتى طلقه فيها بالتفريق في قضية سرقة لفظ من عدد من المقول النطقية قرب اربيل لصالح جهات معينة.

- اصعبت موضوعا لغسمة الارابي والثالي السياسي، موضوعا انتخابية تتداولها القوائم الانتخابية في حملاتها.
- هناك ظاهرة تزييق الشعارات والبرسورات الانتخابية المائدة لملطف القوائم.
- تميلق البرسورات على جدران مؤسسات وبنواتر حكومية وعدم تعاقبها في اماكن مخصصة لها مما يشكل مخالفة لتعليمات المفوضية العليا المستقلة للانتخابات.
- تم رصد العديد من حالات استخدام وسائل المكينة لصالح الاحزاب الحاكمة حيث شوهت سيارات تابعة للجيش والاعراف تتجول في اللن وهي لرفع برسورات للترويج للقائمة الكرديستانية.
- برزت ظاهرة التجول في موكب سيارة وباعداد كبيرة في مدينة

السليمانية، وهي تطلق صفاراتها، ما يسبب الازعاج للمواطنين، لا سيما استمرار بعض الموكب على القيام بهذه الجولات حتى ساعات متأخرة من الليل.

- التعت جوسفة ريلار
- الاسبوعية ان لعد المترشحين لرئاسة الاقليم، سفع شيع معه، لم يسعدا المستحقات المالية بعمته والترقية على نشر اعلانات له في الجريدة المذكورة.
- هناك احاديث عن مخاوف من حصول تزوير في الانتخابات او محاولات الحزبين الحاكمين للاستئثار بالسلطة من خلال ارعاب الناس واترافهم على التصويت لهما، ومن خلال استغلالهما الحياة الحزبية في مؤسسات الدولة.
- اتهامات ضد قائمة التغيير بزيادة التفرقة والاعمال الاستقرارية في مدينة السليمانية، وفيماهم مهاجمة اخر اللجنة الانتخابية في منطقة نور، ملك وتمزيقهم صور الرئيس سام جلال ومسموعه المرزاني.
- يتداول حديث بان الاسباب وراء سحب بعض المترشحين لترشيحهم هو الاعراف، بالمال السياسي، فيما لم توافق المفوضية على طقات سحب الترشيح من القوائم، لا يسبب ذلك من ارباح للعلبة الانتخابية، لا سيما وان اوراق الاقتراع تمت طباعتها

• عقد السيد جلال الطالبياني الاسن العام للاتحاد الوطني الكرديستاني ندوة انتخابية مع الفدرات العسكرية، ما يشكل خرقا دستوريا، فطامه ابعاد الجيش عن نشاط الحزبي.

التشعلة ايجابية:

لاحظ تقرير تموز ان قوائم نشطت بشكل طفت باستخدام مشات المواطنين من اجل ايسال برامج ذواتهم الي الناخبين عبر طريقة الاتصال المباشرة بالناخب، حيث تدخلت اقواب المواطنين ووزارتهم في ايجوتهم، وتوزيع اللصينات الانتخابية في الشوارع وفي تالامع الشئق، وتوضيح برامج القوائم لهم، فيما تشابهت العديد من وسائل الترويج للقوائم، ولوحت استخدام وسائل ترويج جديدة ومتنوعة، امتازت بالجانبية والجمانية، هذا الاغني الشبانية السريعة (راب) وارتداد، نشرات، وقعات خاصة بكل قائمة وتلون السيارات بشعارات الحملة الانتخابية للقوائم الكبيرة، فضلا عن الوسائل التقليدية منها الندوات والتهرجات التي تدار بالخطابة والشعر والموسيقى والاغاني والديكات الطلكرورية، واطلاق الاعزاز والهنامات، وكذلك التسلفات والقسكات والبرسورات واللائات والاعلام، والبرامج الاعلامية والتفزيونية.