



**National Endowment
for Democracy**

Monitoring and Evaluating the Kurdistan Parliaments' Activities



First Round of the First Year
in the Kurdistan Parliaments' Fifth Term
November, 6th, 2018- August, 31, 2019

**First report
of the fifth Round**

September 2019



NED
National Endowment for Democracy



PAY INSTITUTE
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The Project of Censorship and Evaluating the Works of the Parliament of Kurdistan

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The first report in the fifth session
First year - first session
in the fifth session of the Parliament of
Kurdistan
(November 6, 2018 until August 30, 2019)

first report

PAY Institute for Education and Development is a Kurdistan-based non-governmental organization that was formally registered at the non-governmental organizations department on (28/11/2013), and began its activities in December 2013.

Monitoring the Kurdistan Parliament Project:

This project started to perform its work with the beginning of the 4th term of the Kurdistan Parliament. And now, with the support of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), it implements this project.



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ههوائی پۆژانهی پەرلهمان



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PAY Observatory for Parliament Censorship

www.payied.org

PAY Observatory is part of the project of censorshipping and evaluating the works of Parliament. This website publishes news in Kurdish and Arabic, PAY Observatory sections include:

- About PAY - PAY projects - PAY news
- Project of censorship on the Parliament of Kurdistan - Reports of the project of censorship on the Parliament of Kurdistan
- About Parliament of Kurdistan - History of Elections - Election Laws
- Parliament sessions - Parliament presidency – Parliament members - Parliament committees
- Laws
- Decisions
- Presense of Parliament members in Parliament sessions
- Contacting members of Parliament
- What posted about parliamentary work
- Publications of Parliament
- Video clips of Parliament sessions
- Photo gallery
- Freelance writers
- Locations

Information about the fifth session is available on the website and daily news of Parliament is published continuously

Introduction

The elections are considered pillars of the democratic system, but the elections do not achieve democracy alone, the democratically elected Parliament must be active in order to achieve the principle of democracy, but the elections in Kurdistan Region and Iraq led to placing a question mark about the parliamentary system, in this report, we refer to the fifth session elections.

Through its actions and activities, Parliament works to create a case of adapting the relationship between the system of government, transparency and budget with the consent of citizens and that it is an alternative to the spread of violence in society and the development of dialogue, and that one of its tasks is to transfer dialogue and conflicts from the street to the hall of Parliament, and that this process is part of the national building process, and that any role that Parliament plays in this area will affect the rest of the institutions, and in this report we will display many statistics and figures about the extent of implementation of its work in terms of censorship of the executive authority, approval of the budget and the final accounts, and the regulation of citizens

demands with the laws.

According to Law No. 1 of 1992, and the internal system of Parliament, Parliament in the region is the highest legislative and censorship authority in Kurdistan Region and is the political and legal reference for the authorities of Kurdistan Region, which was referred to in the internal system and the laws in force, but Parliament of Kurdistan is weak as is the case in Iraq and the region, and that is due to many different reasons, and if we look at the past, there is an effort to weaken and marginalize the role of Parliament, for example, in the first parliamentary session for the period between (1992-2005)

this session recorded the longest parliamentary period because it was disabled during the internal war in the region, as for the parliamentary session (2005-2009) which could be called the cycle of addressing the problems caused by the internal war, during which almost all the political parties participated in one block. The third session (2009-2013) was a somewhat different one due to the presence of independent personalities and the presence of a new opposition, but this session also was not without problems due to violent conflicts between the opposition and the authority, and that in most cases Parliament was moving away from its role and real tasks. As for the fourth session (2013-2018), it was suspended on the one hand due to legal conflicts over the presidency of the region, which is an extension of the third session, and on the other hand it was unable to hold the government responsible due to the financial crisis and the war against ISIS. Finally, its legal period was extended for one year, and today we are in the fifth session, which is a result of the previous conditions, in which the deficiencies accumulated and worsened.

Therefore, we see that there is a clear policy to weaken this institution and it can be said that it is a policy to marginalize Parliament, which is practiced by an elite of political parties, and that these parties are stronger than all other institutions in the region, and that it derives its strength from its possession of special armed forces, funds, and authority with history, in other words, the political parties' dominance outside the legal institutions will lead to weakening the role of Parliament and a weak Parliament, and that the relationship between the parties and Parliament is an intertwined and inequivalent relationship.

The current conditions in Kurdistan Region will negatively affect all areas of government, and there are great pressures on Parliament more than any other institution and that elites and citizens view them differently, and with a view to reducing the gap between the government

and citizens and the rule of law and representing all components of society, Parliament must practice its required role.

The political system affects the nature, manner, and administration of Parliament. At the present time, the Kurdistan Region suffers from a lack of a constitution and the instability of the political system in the region. Critics believe that the lack of a constitution has weakened the role of Parliament and most of the institutions in the region.

Belief in the principle of censorship and evaluation is the best way to strengthen the institutions by benefiting from the laws in the region, such as the law of non-governmental organizations and the right of getting information and the agreement of partnership and development between public authorities and non-governmental organizations. The PAY Institute for Education and Development exercises the work of censorshipping the Parliament and it has issued and published 13 quarterly reports in Kurdish, Arabic and English languages during the last session, and it has prepared for the continuation of its activities during the next session in cooperation with the Parliament of Kurdistan and the assistance of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), and that the objectives of the project are transparency in the parliamentary work and to be a bridge to deliver information to the citizens of the Kurdistan Region and to highlight the level of performance of Parliament as it is and to exert pressure so that Parliament can exercise its duties as required.

And the PAY institution seeks, through this project, to deliver a message to the elites in power that it is not allowed to decline the level of Parliament and to stay away from the exercise of its functions, and that the efforts made to marginalize the Parliament will lead to a deterioration in the manner of exercising power and the relationship between citizens and the government.

**PAY Institute for Education and Development
September 2019**

Elections for the Fifth Parliamentary Session

According to Article (51) of Law No. (1) for the year 1992 specific to the elections for the Parliament of Kurdistan, parliamentary elections must be held every four years and that the fourth session elections were held on (21/9/2013) but due to the existence of problems about the results the first of its sessions with the aim of taking the legal oath for members of Parliament was held on (6/11/2013) and the presidency of the Parliament was elected on (29/4/2014).

Regarding the fifth session elections, according to the law, it was supposed to be held in September 2017, but due to a number of problems such as the parliament's disruption due to the region's presidency, conducting the independence of the region's referendum and its consequences and the elections of the Iraqi parliament and its results ... etc. the elections were not held on time, and on (24/10/2017), the legal period of Parliament was extended for a period of two sessions after the approval of 61 members of Parliament out of the 71 members who were present at the session, and then on (8/5/2018), the Prime Minister based on the powers that entitles him has set (30/9/2018) to hold the fifth parliamentary elections.

The Independent High Electoral Commission of the Kurdistan Region has taken procedures and on 10/6/2018, the names of 38 electoral lists were approved and 3 other lists were rejected, after which the lottery for the lists and alliances was held on 16/7/2018 and as a result numbers were given to 29 blocks and electoral alliance in the region.

It is worth noting that the Kurdistan Society Freedom Movement has submitted a request to participate in the elections and the name of the component has been approved and it has been given the sequence 23, but after that the problems were fabricated for it and it was denied participation in the elections.

The Legal Date for Announcing the Election Results

According to Paragraph (1) in Section (12) of System No. (9) in the year 2018 regarding voting, sorting of votes and counting of votes by the Commission that during 72 the final results will be announced by the Commission, but the Commission was not able to do so, despite the Commission announced the results of 85% in the evening of (4/10/2018), but these results cannot be calculated as infinite results, and then at twelve o'clock at night on (21/10/2018), i.e. 20 days after the elections were held final results are officially announced.

- * Number of participants were: (1,845,979) which means it represents %59.
- * Number of invalid votes: (116,383) votes.
- * Number of white cards: (42,432) votes.
- * Number of non-calculated votes: (119,617) votes (red complaints).
- * Number of valid votes: (1,567,537) votes.
- * One-seat value in a general election: (15,391) votes.
- * One-seat value in the elections for the Turkmen component: (2,290) votes.
- * Value of one seat in the elections for the Assyrian Chaldean Syriac component: (2,805) votes.

Names and Numbers of Lists and Components Participated in the Election
Table No. (1)
Participated Lists for Public Seats

No.	Name of the list	List No.	Number of votes	Number of seats
1	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	105	319912	21
2	Towards Reform	119	79912	5
3	Sardam List	127	15434	1
4	New Generation Movement	134	127115	8
5	Gorran Movement	148	186903	12
6	Kurdistan Conservative Party	156	3628	0
7	Azadi	164	8063	1
8	Democracy and Justice Alliance (Coalition party)	172	2983	0
9	Kurdistan Democratic Party	183	688070	45
10	Kurdistan Islamic Group	194	109494	7
Total		-	1541514	100

Table No. (2)
Participated Lists for the Turkmen Component

No.	Name of the list	List No.	Number of votes	Number of seats
1	Turkmen Democratic List	203	298	0
2	Turkmen Development Party	215	3318	2
3	List of Millt	224	885	1
4	Erbil Turkmen Alliance	239	760	0
5	Yildirim	246	846	0
6	Turkmen Reform Party	258	3125	1
7	Erbil Turkmen Party	267	695	0
8	Iraqi Turkmen Front	272	1545	1
Total		-	11472	5

Table No. (3)
Participated Lists for the Chaldean Syriac Assyrian

No.	Name of the list	List No.	Number of votes	Number of seats
1	Rafidain List	306	2626	1
2	Abnaa Al-Nahrain	317	108	0
3	Assyrian Chaldean Syriac Council	344	2963	1
4	National Union Alliance	368	8088	3
5	List of Christian Democrats	384	238	0
Total		-	14023	5

Table No. (4)
Participants in the Elections of the Armenian Component

No.	Name of the list	List No.	Number of votes	Number of seats
1	Nubar Sipan Gharib	408	290	0
2	Edgar Hakob	423	439	0
3	Aram Bozo Hamo	452	611	0
4	Murad Mardros Wartan	476	425	0
5	Irwant Nissan Marcus	489	590	0
6	Vahik Kamal Saryanian	497	615	1
Total		-	2970	1

Out of a total of nine members of the Commission Board in the Commission, five of whom were representing the Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, while the other four were representing (Gorran Movement, the Islamic Group and the Islamic Union) and they rejected the results and did not sign the results and published a statement on the Commission's decision

Information by Numbers about the Fifth Parliament Session 2018
Table No. (5)
Lists, Parliamentary Blocks and Their Total Votes

No.	Name of the blocks and the list	Total votes	Number of seats
1	Kurdistan Democratic Party List	688070	45
2	The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan List	319912	21
3	Gorran List	186903	12
4	New Generation List	127115	8
5	Kurdistan Islamic Group List	109494	7
6	Towards Reform List	79494	5
7	Sardam List	15581	1
8	Azadi List	8063	1
9	Turkmen Development Party List	3318	2
10	Turkmen Reform List	3125	1
11	Iraqi Turkmen Front List	1545	1
12	Milt List	885	1
13	National Union Alliance List	8088	3
14	Assyrian Chaldean Syriac Council List	2963	1
15	Rafidain List	2626	1
16	Armenians List	615	1
Total		1577797	111

The change in the number of seats and votes of political blocks in the two parliamentary sessions

There has been a change in the number of votes and seats for parliamentary blocks between the fourth and fifth parliamentary sessions

Table No. (6)

Changes in the number of seats and votes of parliamentary blocks

Name of lists and blocks	Fourth session		Fifth session		Change in votes	Change in seats
	Votes	Seats	Votes	Seats		
Kurdistan Democratic Party	743984	38	688070	45	55914 its vote numbers decreased	its number of seats increased 7 seats
Gorran List	476736	24	186903	12	289833 its vote numbers decreased	its number of seats decreased 12 seats
Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	350500	18	319912	21	30588 its vote numbers decreased	its number of seats increased 3 seats
Kurdistan Islamic Union and the Islamic Movement	186741	11	79434	5	107307 its vote numbers decreased	its number of seats decreased 6 seats
Kurdistan Islamic Group	118574	6	109494	7	9080 its vote numbers decreased	its number of seats increased 1 seat
Azadi List	12392	1	8063	1	4329 its vote numbers decreased	No change
New Generation List	-	-	127115	8	got 127115 votes, it is first time it participates	its number of seats increased 8 seats
Sardam List	21182	2	15581	1	5601 its vote numbers decreased	its number of seats decreased 1 seat

Table No. (7)
Changes in the votes of the Chaldean Syriac Assyrian Component Lists

No.	The names of the winning blocks 2013	The names of the winning blocks 2018	Note
1	Rafidain List	Rafidain List	Their votes increased to 709 votes They have (5) seats
2	Assyrian Chaldean Syriac Council List	Assyrian Chaldean Syriac Council List	
3	Abnaa Al-Nahrain List	Abnaa Al-Nahrain List	
Total	١٢٩٦٨	١٢٦٧٧	

Table No. (8)
Changes in the votes of the Turkmen component lists

No.	The names of the winning blocks 2013	The names of the winning blocks 2018	Note
1	Turkmen Progress	Turkmen Development Party List	Their votes decreased to 2016 votes They have (5) seats
2	Erbil Turkmen	Turkmen Reform List	
3	Turkmen Renewal and Change	Millt List	
4	Turkmen Front	Iraqi Turkmen Front List	
Total	10889	8873	

Table No. (9)
Changes in the votes of Armenian component lists

No.	The winning representative 2013	The winning representative 2018	Note
1	Armenian representative	Armenian representative	Their votes increased to 84 votes. They have (1) seat
Total	531	615	

Table No. (10)
The change in the number of voters during the two sessions

The election round	Number of those who were entitled to participate in the elections	Number of participants in the elections	percentage
The fourth round elections 2013	2.803.382	1.968.775	70.2%
The fifth round elections 2018	3.085.461	1.845.979	59.83%

Note:

1. In the fourth session, the Islamic Union participated individually and obtained 10 seats, but in this session it participated in a joint list with the Islamic Movement, it got only five seats and the Islamic Movement did not get any seat.

2. Both the Social Democratic Party and the Workers and Struggle Party in the previous session were part of the Third Trend coalition and got two seats, but in this session they participated in the same coalition and under the name of Sardom, but they got one seat.

3. The New Generation participated for the first time in the elections and won eight seats.

4. Compared to the last elections, the number of votes for all parties decreased.

5. In the elections for the fourth session, which were held on 21/9/2013, the number of those who were entitled to vote reached (2,803,382) and the number of participants reached (1,968,775), which means that the participation rate reached (%70.2), but in the fifth session elections held on 30/9 / 2018 the number of those who were entitled to vote was (3.085.461) and the number of participants was (1.845.979), meaning that the participation rate reached (%59.83).

The number of those who were entitled to participate in the elections increased in the fifth round by (282,079) people compared to the fourth round, but the number of voters decreased by (398,534) voters compared to the fourth round.

Table No. (11)
Age of Kurdistan Regional Parliament Members (2013)

No.	Date of birth	The fourth parliamentary elections 2013	
		No.	%
1	1940 – 1949	1	0.9
2	1950 – 1959	8	7.2
3	1960 – 1969	32	28.8
4	1970 – 1979	56	50.5
5	1980 - 1986	14	12.6
Total		111	100

Table No. (12)
Age of Kurdistan Regional Parliament Members (2018)

No.	Date of birth	The fourth parliamentary elections 2013	
		No.	%
1	1951 – 1959	7	6.3
2	1960 – 1969	13	11.7
3	1970 – 1979	41	36.9
4	1980 - 1989	41	36.9
5	1990 - 1992	9	8.2
Total		111	100

Table No. (13)
The national formation of the Kurdistan Parliament Members

No.	Nationality	The fourth session elections in 2013		The fifth session elections in 2018	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Kurd	100	90.1	100	90.1
2	Turkmen	5	4.5	5	4.5
3	The Assyrian Chaldean Syriac	5	4.5	5	4.5
4	Armenians	1	0.9	1	0.9
Total		111	100	111	100

Note: There was no change in the national formation of the Parliament of Kurdistan during the fifth session.

Table No. (14)
Members of the Parliament of Kurdistan in terms of gender

No.	number of male and female members	The fourth session elections in 2013		The fifth session elections in 2018	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	number of male members	77	69.4%	77	69.4%
2	number of female members	34	30.6%	34	30.6%
Total		111	100	111	100

Note: There was no change in the sexual formation of the members of Kurdistan Parliament during the fifth session

Table No. (15)
Members of the Parliament of Kurdistan in terms of academic achievement

No.	Academic achievement	The fourth session elections in 2013		The fifth session elections in 2018	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	PhD	19	17.1	8	7.2
2	M.A.	11	9.9	16	14.4
3	Bachelor	52	46.8	57	51.3
4	Higher Diploma	-	-	3	2.8
5	Diploma	11	9.9	9	8.1
6	High School	11	9.9	11	9.9
7	Secondary School	7	6.3	4	3.6
8	Primary School	-	-	3	2.7
Total		111	100	111	100

Note: There was a change in the academic achievement of members of Parliament in the fifth parliamentary session compared to the previous session.

Table No. (16)
Members of the Parliament of Kurdistan in terms of religion

No.	Religion	The fourth session elections in 2013		The fifth session elections in 2018	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Muslim	104	93.7	104	93.7
2	Christian	6	5.4	6	5.4
3	Yazidi	1	0.9	1	0.9
Total		111	100	111	100

Note: There was no change in the religious composition of the Parliament of Kurdistan during the fifth session.

Table No. (17)
Members of the Parliament of Kurdistan in terms of governorates

No.	Governorate	The fourth session elections in 2013		The fifth session elections in 2018	
		Number of seats	%	Number of seats	%
1	Erbil	30	27.0	51	46
2	Sulaimani	48	44.1	30	27
3	Duhok	33	28.8	27	24.3
4	Halabja	-	-	3	2.7
Total		111	100	111	100

Note: There has been a change in the place of residence and governorates of members of Parliament in the fifth parliamentary session compared to the previous session.

Table No. (18)
Information about the Presidency of Parliament

Full Name	Position	Block	Age	Academic achievement	Phone number	E-mail
Vala Fareed Ibrahim	President	Kurdistan Democratic Party	1976	PhD	07504478826	vala-fareed@yahoo.com
Rewaz Faiq Hussein	President	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	1977	PhD	07701466714	rewaz.hussein@parliament.krd
Hemin Ahmed Hama Saleh	First deputy	Kurdistan Democratic Party	1976	M.A.	07504454555	He does not have an email on the Parliament website
Muna Nabi Nader	Second deputy	Turkmen Component	1978	Bachelor	07504456776	muna.kahveci@parliament.krd

Note: Mrs. (Vala Fareed Ibrahim) was the Speaker of Parliament for the period between 18/2/2019 until 10/7/2019, after the formation of the ninth government she became a Provincial Minister for Parliament Affairs, and on 11/7/2019, Mrs. (Rewaz Faiq Hussein) was elected the Speaker of Parliament.

Table No. (19)

Division of members of Parliament in terms of governorates according to the parliamentary blocks in 2013

No.	Block	Total seats	Erbil	%	Sulaimani	%	Duhok	%	Total proportions
1	Kurdistan Democratic Party List	38	10	26.3	3	7.9	25	65.8	100%
2	Gorran Movement List	24	6	25.0	18	75.0	0	0.0	100%
3	The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan List	18	3	16.7	15	83.3	0	0.0	100%
4	Kurdistan Islamic Union List	10	2	20.0	4	40.0	4	40.0	100%
5	Kurdistan Islamic Group List	6	2	33.3	4	66.7	0	0.0	100%
6	Kurdistan Islamic Movement List	1	0	0.0	1	100%	0	0.0	100%
7	Kurdistan Social Democratic Party	1	0	0.0	1	100%	0	0.0	100%
8	Azadi List	1	0	0.0	1	100%	0	0.0	100%
9	Third Direction List	1	0	0.0	1	100%	0	0.0	100%
10	Rafidain List	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100%	100%
11	Assyrian Chaldean Syriac Council List	2	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	100%
12	Turkmen Progress List	2	2	100%	0	0.0	0	0.0	100%
13	Erbil Turkmen List	1	1	100%	0	0.0	0	0.0	100%
14	Turkmen Renewal and Change List	1	1	100%	0	0.0	0	0.0	100%
15	Turkmen Front List	1	1	100%	0	0.0	0	0.0	100%
16	Abnaa Al-Nahrain List	1	1	100%	0	0.0	0	0.0	100%
17	Armenians List	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100%	100%
Total		111	30		48		33		

Table No. (20)

Division of members of Parliament in terms of governorates according to the parliamentary blocks, fifth session elections, 2018

No.	Block	Total seats	Erbil	%	Sulaimani	%	Duhok	%	Halabja	%	Total proportions
1	Kurdistan Democratic Party	45	27	60	0	0.0	18	40	0	0.0	100%
2	The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	21	8	38	10	47.7	2	9.6	1	4.7	100%
3	Gorran Movement	12	2	16.7	9	75	0	0.0	1	8.3	100%
4	The New Generation	8	1	12.5	6	75	1	12.5	0	0.0	100%
5	Kurdistan Islamic Group	7	4	57.1	3	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	100%
6	Kurdistan Islamic Union	5	0	0.0	2	40	2	40	1	20	100%
7	Sardam List	1	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100%
8	Azadi List	1	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100%
9	Rafidain List	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	100%
10	List of Millt	1	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100%
11	Assyrian Chaldean Syriac Council	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	100%
12	National Union Alliance	3	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	100%
13	Iraqi Turkmen Front List	1	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100%
14	Turkmen Reform List	1	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100%
15	List of Turkmen Development Party	2	2	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100%
16	Armenians List	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	100%
Total		111	51	-	30	-	27	-	3	-	100%

Table No. (21)
Division of members of Parliament in terms of governorates, according to
the parliamentary blocks, fourth session elections, 2013

No.	Block	Total seats	Erbil	%	Sulaimani	%	Duho k	%
1	Kurdistan Democratic Party	38	10	33.3	3	6.3	25	75.8
2	Gorran Movement	24	6	20	18	37.5	0	0.0
3	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	18	3	10	15	31.3	0	0.0
4	Kurdistan Islamic Union	10	2	6.7	4	8.3	4	12.1
5	Kurdistan Islamic Group	6	2	6.7	4	8.3	0	0.0
6	Islamic Movement	1	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0
7	Social Democratic Party	1	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0
8	Azadi List	1	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0
9	Third Direction List	1	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0
10	Rafidain List	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.1
11	Assyrian Chaldean Syriac Council	2	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3
12	Turkmen Progress List	2	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
13	Erbil Turkmen List	2	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
14	Turkmen Renewal and Change	1	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
15	Iraqi Turkmen Front List	1	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
16	Abnaa Al-Nahrain List	1	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
17	Armenians List	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3
Total		111	30	100%	48	100%	33	100

Table No. (22)
Academic achievement of members of Parliament according to the
parliamentary blocks 2018

Block	No. of seats	PhD	M.A.	Higher Diploma	Bachelor	Diploma	High School	Secondary School	Primary School
Kurdistan Democratic Party	45	3	13	2	19	3	4	1	0
Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	21	1	2		10		5	1	2
Gorran Movement	12	0	0	1	5	2	1	2	1
The New Generation	8	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	0
Kurdistan Islamic Group	7	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
Kurdistan Islamic Union	5	2	0	0	3	0	.	0	0
Sardam List	1	0	0	0	1	0	.	0	0
Azadi List	1	1	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
Rafidain List	1	0	0	0	1	0	.	0	0
Millt List	1	0	0	0	1	0	.	0	0
Assyrian Chaldean Syriac Council	1	0	0	0	1	0	.	0	0
National Union Alliance	3	0	0	0	2	1	.	0	0
Turkmen Front List	1	0	0	0	1	0	.	0	0
Turkmen Reform	1	0	0	0	1	0	.	0	0
Turkmen Development Party List	2	0	0	0	2	0	.	0	0
Armenians	1	0	0	0	1	0	.	0	0
Total	111	8	16	3	57	9	11	8	

Evaluation of Parliament Activities From 06/11/2018 to 31/08/2019

The tasks of Parliament, which we will refer to in this report, are complementary to each other's work. In this report, we have arranged these tasks, and we will start from the Parliament committees which are considered its backbone and one of the main conditions in an active parliament in terms of activities, division of committees, and meetings and discussions of these committees to write reports on the proposals and law projects submitted that are among the main activities of these committees. In this section, we have prepared a number of tables that refer to the details of the work of these committees, then we refer to the Parliament sessions and the details of these sessions, which will lead to issuing laws and decisions, and we have prepared other tables on that, then following up the work of Parliament in censorshipping of the actions of the government, and how to practise the laws, and we have also prepared tables on implementing the laws, hosting and questioning ministers and people of special ranks in Parliament and asking them questions which will be part of this report.

According to this sequence, we will present the activities of Parliament and evaluate its performance:-

First: The permanent committees: How they are formed and details of their activities.

Second: Parliament Sessions: Details of the sessions and notes on the sessions and the number of absentees of members of Parliament.

Third: The proposals and law projects that have been read .

Fourth: The ratified laws.

Fifth: Issued decisions.

Sixth: Law projectes submitted but for which no reading has been done.

Seventh: Monitoring the executive authority.

Eighth: Budget and final accounts.

First: The Permanent Committees in Parliament

The Parliament of Kurdistan Region is made up of 15 different permanent committees, according to the rules of procedure in Article 37 which refer to the formation of committees, and any member has the right to join any committee according to his wishes and specialization, and that each committee must not be less than five members and not more than 11, and that these committees follow up government projects and work and communicate with citizens to know their problems, and out of 108 members of Parliament, 57 of them are members of two or more committees and 51 are members of one committee.

In this table we show you the distribution of members of Parliament to the committees according to their academic achievement.

Table No. (23)
Distribution of members of Parliament to the committees according to their academic achievement

No.	Name of the committee	PhD	M.A.	Higher Diploma	Bachelor	Less than university	Total
1	Legal Affairs	0	3	0	8	0	11
2	Finance and Economic Affairs	1	1	1	6	1	10
3	Peshmerga, Interior, Security and Local Councils	0	0	0	6	4	10
4	Agriculture and Irrigation	4	0	0	4	3	11
5	Education and Higher Education	2	2	0	6	1	11
6	Health, Environment and Consumer Rights	2	1	1	7	0	11
7	The Affairs of Martyrs, Genocide and Political Prisoners	1	1	0	4	5	11
8	Relations and Affairs of the Kurdish Communities Abroad	0	4	0	5	2	11
9	Kurdistan Areas Outside the Region	1	0	0	3	7	11
10	Energy and Natural Resources, Industry and Trade	1	4	0	5	1	11
11	Municipalities, Transportation, and Tourism	0	0	1	7	3	11
12	Culture, Civil Society, Sports and Youth	0	1	1	7	2	11
13	Integrity, Parliament Affairs and Complaints	0	0	0	7	3	10
14	Endowments and Religious Affairs	2	1	0	6	2	11
15	Social Affairs and Defending the Rights of Women and Human Rights	0	0	0	6	3	9
Total		14	18	4	87	37	160

Table No. (24)
Summary of the work of Parliament committees

No.	Name of the committee	Number of meetings
1	Legal Affairs	15
2	Finance and Economic Affairs	7
3	Peshmerga, Interior, Security and Local Councils	9
4	Agriculture and Irrigation	6
5	Education and Higher Education	6
6	Health, Environment and Consumer Rights	8
7	The Affairs of Martyrs, Genocide and Political Prisoners	8
8	Relations and Affairs of the Kurdish Communities Abroad	7
9	Kurdistan Areas Outside the Region	6
10	Energy and Natural Resources, Industry and Trade	5
11	Municipalities, Transportation, and Tourism	4
12	Culture, Civil Society, Sports and Youth	4
13	Integrity, Parliament Affairs and Complaints	5
14	Endowments and Religious Affairs	2
15	Social Affairs and Defending the Rights of Women and Human Rights	4
Total		96

According to the second paragraph of Article 30 in the internal system, the committees should, at least, hold meetings twice a month, but in this session that lasted for four months and 15 days, the committees should have held at least 9 meetings, but this schedule indicates that most of the committees were deficient in their work and did not perform their duties as required.

Second: Parliament Sessions:

Details of the sessions and notes on the sessions and the number of absentees of members of Parliament.

Table No. (25)
Schedule of Parliament sessions

No.	Invitation day	Session day	Number of sessions	Number of working paragraphs	Implemented paragraphs	Unimplemented paragraphs
1	4/11/2018	6/11/2018	Swearing session	2	1	1
2	16/2/2019	18/2/2019	Resume the first session	2	2	0
3	24/2/2019	24/2/2019	No. (1) unusual	1	1	0
4	27/2/2019	1/3/2019	No. 1 usual	3	3	0
5	10/3/2019	12/3/2019	No. (2) usual	2	2	0
6	28/3/2019	30/3/2019	No. (3) usual	1	1	0
7	31/3/2019	2/4/2019	No. (4) usual	1	1	Has been postponed
8	31/3/2019	3/4/2019	No. (4) usual	1	1	0
9	8/4/2019	10/4/2019	No. (5) usual	1	1	Has been postponed
10	6/5/2019	8/5/2019	No. (5) usual	1	1	0
11	26/5/2019	28/5/2019	No. (6) usual	1	1	0
12	8/6/2019	10/6/2019	No. (7) usual	2	1	1
13	10/6/2019	11/6/2019	No. (8) usual	1	1	0
14	27/6/2019	30/6/2019	No. (9) usual	1	1	0
15	4/7/2019	6/7/2019	No. (10) usual	3	3	0
16	6/7/2019	7/7/2019	No. (11) usual	1	1	0
17	7/7/2019	8/7/2019	No. (12) usual	1	1	0
18	8/7/2019	10/7/2019	No. (13) usual	۳	۳	0
19	10/7/2019	11/7/2019	No. (14) usual	3	3	0
20	30/7/2019	1/8/2019	No. (2) unusual	1	1	0
21	1/8/2019	3/8/2019	No. (3) unusual	1	1	0
Total			19	33	31	2

Notes on Parliament sessions and information about members of Parliament attending

The start session for the legal oath: The first sitting of Parliament in the fifth session of the Parliament of Kurdistan which was held on (6/11/2018) was specified with the aim of performing the legal oath for members of Parliament and witnessed many violations of the internal system of Parliament, including:

1. According to the second paragraph of Article 11 of the Parliament's internal system, the Presidency of the Parliament should have been chosen on the same day, but the legal oath of members of Parliament was conducted only, at a time when according to the first article of the Internal system, the session should not be kept open, this is considered the first violation of the internal system of parliament in the fifth session.

2. The first session was kept open for 103 days, and on (18/2/2019) the Presidency of Parliament was elected.

3. A number of members of Parliament did not adhere to the legal text for taking the legal oath in accordance with Article 12 of the internal system.

4. When voting on a proposal to postpone the date for the presidential elections, a number of members of Parliament expressed their opinion through a point of order, but they were not allowed by the oldest speaker, and this is a violation of the internal system.

Each of (Kurdistan Democratic Party, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, Gorran Movement, Islamic Union, Azadi, National Union Alliance, Assyrian Syriac Chaldean Syriac Council, Rafidain, Turkmen Development Party, Turkmen Reform Party, Millt and Sardam) blocks suggested keeping the session open and not choosing the Presidency of Parliament and this proposal was not legal.

The presence of members of Parliament in the first session was as follows:

Number of attendees	108
Names and numbers of absentees in the legal oathing session	1. Qubad Jalal Hosam al-Din 2. Shaswar Abdul Wahid 3. Shaban Ali Shaban
Names and numbers of permitted members	0
Notes	0

A sitting to complete the first session:

After 103 days of dialogue and negotiations have passed, the oldest speaker of Parliament has set (18/2/2019) to hold the session to complete the first session and elect the Presidency of Parliament, and both Kurdistan Democratic Party and New Generation blocks have had candidates for the position of Speaker of Parliament, and according to the dialogues The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan should send its candidate for this position, and the Turkmen Component had a candidate for the post of Parliament Secretary.

Inside the parliament there was a meeting that included all the heads of the parliamentary blocks in parliament in the presence of the heads of all the blocks except the head of the New Generation with the older speaker of Parliament, with the aim of discussing the request of the The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan to postpone the session for a period of 24 hours, and outside the parliament there was a meeting between Kurdistan Democratic Party and Gorran

Movement to sign an agreement between the two parties on sharing positions and participating in the coming government, and after completing the meeting of heads of parliamentary blocks, the older speaker of Parliament indicated, during a press conference, that the session was postponed to three o'clock in the afternoon.

Reving Harori pointed out that after taking the advice of most of the parliamentary blocks, everyone agreed on the necessity of holding the session today, and in order to open the door for all members of Parliament to attend this session, most of the parliamentary blocks agreed that the session would be held at three in the afternoon, despite the request of the The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan to postpone the date of the session for a period of 24 hours.

After that, the news spread that the meeting of the Kirkuk Provincial Council has been canceled, which was supposed according to the agreement on 5th of February between Kurdistan Democratic Party and Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, to be held simultaneously with the parliament session with the aim of choosing a new governor for the Kirkuk Governorate.

And that, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the parliament session was held despite the absence of the members of The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block. Both the Islamic Union and Azadi blocks boycotted after the session began. As for the members of the Islamic Group block, they did not vote for any candidate, and there were two candidates for each position and the voting for the candidates was as follows:

Position	Candidate's name	Block	Number of votes	Notes
President of Parliament	Valla Farieed	Kurdistan Democratic Party	63	Temporary president
	Sipan Salim	New Generation	8	Three white sounds
Vice President	Hemin Ahmed	Kurdistan Democratic Party	68	
	Kawa Abdul-Qadir	New Generation	8	
Parliament Secretary	Muna Nabi	Turkmen Component	60	
	Muzhda Mahmood	New Generation	8	

According to Article 21 of the second paragraph in the internal system of Parliament, after the election of the Presidency of Parliament, a committee must be formed with the aim of verifying the validity of the membership of members of Parliament,⁽¹⁾ but this committee has not been formed and that is a violation of the internal system.

Attendance at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	76
Names and numbers of absentees	0
Names and numbers of authorized members	0
Notes	The The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block did not participate in the session, and the Islamic Union and Azadi blocks boycotted the session after the session started

⁽¹⁾-Paragraph (2) of Article (24) in the internal system of parliament indicates that in the second session of parliament a temporary committee is chosen in the name of the committee to ensure the validity of the membership of members of Parliament, and it should not be less than five members and not include members who have appeals about their membership.

The First Unusual Session

The unusual session No. (1) was held on (26/02/2019), and the work schedule of the session included selecting members of the legal committee, and on this issue, the Deputy Speaker of Parliament, Hemin Hawrami, said: Two meetings were held between the heads of the blocks with the Presidency of Parliament on the formation of the legal committee, and that based on the principle of conformity and the provisions and rules of the internal system, they were able to reach a consensus about forming the committee in a way that ensures the participation of all components and blocks.

He stressed that the list of Kurdistan Democratic Party and Socialist Party, have 46 members, won five seats, and they were awarded a member of the Turkmen Component, who agreed among themselves on one candidate for membership of the committee.

He pointed out that until the session was held, they were in contact with the The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan to choose their candidates, but so far they have not provided the names of their candidates.

Before setting the session's work program, Sherko Jawdat criticized the head of the Islamic Union block in Parliament through a point of order for not allocating a member for them to the Legal Committee and criticized the process for selecting members of the Legal Committee.

For his part, Hawraman Hama Sharif from the Islamic Group block stated that all the committees should have been chosen. He also pointed out that, according to Article 28 of the first paragraph of the internal system, all committees must be chosen simultaneously⁽¹⁾ and he asked the Presidency of Parliament to provide clarification on why the legal committee was separated from the other committees and allocating an unusual session to choose the legal committee.

From his part, the Speaker of Parliament indicated that the internal system did not refer to the selection of all the committees at one time, but only the permanent committees, and therefore it is natural for the legal committee to be chosen individually, and that in case of returning to the previous sessions, the selection of the legal committee was its first works because Parliament could not conduct its work without forming the legal committee.

After the session ended, in a press conference, Abu Bakr Haladni, a member of the Islamic Union block, said: The legal committee is the spirit and essence of the committees in the Kurdistan Parliament, and that the Islamic Union got more than 80,000 votes in the elections, but it was denied membership of this committee.

He pointed out that their block had a candidate for membership of the committee, and that this candidate possesses 20 years of experience in the legal field, and that depriving the Islamic Union of membership of this committee is a punishment for it because of its political positions, and that what the parliament presidency held is the first violation against their block, and that what happened is an attempt to control the legal committee with the aim of issuing laws that they wish to pass without any problems, especially the issue of activating the presidency of the region.

From his part, Omed Khoshnaw, a member of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, in a press conference, denied that any block was subject to political sanctions, but what happened was that the distribution of members of parliament was in accordance with the election results.

⁽¹⁾-The permanent committees are chosen within 25 days of the end of the first session of Parliament by a majority of members of Parliament

One of the violations that occurred during this session is the selection of the legal committee and the postponement of the selection of other committees, and that is contrary to the internal system and what happened in previous parliamentary sessions in the Parliament of Kurdistan.

Attendance at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	79
Names and numbers of absentees	0
Names and numbers of authorized members	0
Notes	11 members did not attend the session, but the names of the absentees were not published, in addition to the non-participation of (21) members of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan

The First Session of Parliament:

On (01/03/2019) the regular session (1) was held in the spring session, and that the work schedule of the session was the opening of the spring session in the first year of the fifth session of Parliament, and that the Speaker of Parliament gave a speech on the opening of the spring session and indicated that they are seeking in this session to endorse the proposals and projects that concern citizens' lives, reforms, organization and activation of government institutions.

He pointed out that they are demanding all parliamentary blocks and components in Parliament to work on ratifying laws and activities that have a national dimension, and to agree with each other in a national spirit, and that the Presidency of Parliament will exercise its role in a neutral way and work to bring the views of the parliamentary blocks closer and advise them with the aim of agreement and concordance.

He indicated that they will work during this session to develop the principle of joint work and reforms in all government institutions and implement the project of reforms in cooperation with the parliamentary blocks, and they hope that other parliamentary blocks will cooperate to implement this project.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows

Number of attendees	86
Names and numbers of absentees	0
Names and numbers of authorized members	1. Mam Askandar 2. Badrya Ismaeel 3. Soran Omer 4. Hawraman Omer
Notes	The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block did not participate

Parliamentary Session No. (2):

The regular parliamentary session No. (2) was held in the spring session on (12/03/2019), and the work schedule of the session included two paragraphs, the first is the legal oath of the member Rahi Rahbar instead of Qubad Jalal Husam al-Din, who did not perform the legal oath, and the second paragraph included adding two members to the legal committee of the The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block who did not participate in the previous session, the

formation of permanent committees In Parliament, and voting on Articles (28 and 29) in the internal system of Parliament.

And separately, the names of the members of the 14 permanent committees were presented in Parliament and voted on separately and approved, and that this created a state of frustration and anger among the opposition parties in Parliament.

And members of the Islamic Union block indicated that the right of the opposition parties was supposed to be fixed in the permanent parliamentary committees and demand that this right be returned to the opposition parties.

As a result, the Speaker of Parliament asked the Deputy Speaker of parliament to provide legal clarification on how to set and the mechanism for distributing members of Parliament to the committees.

From his part, the Deputy Speaker of Parliament said that the mechanism for selecting members of the parliamentary committees had been agreed upon during the meeting between the Presidency of the Parliament and the heads of the parliamentary blocks, and that several proposals had been presented on the mechanism for selecting members of the parliamentary committees, among them following Sainte-Laguë method (1.7) or (1.6), and in order to include all the parliamentary blocks in the committees, it was decided to follow Sainte-Laguë method (1.4). Therefore, what has been followed and relied upon was in accordance with the laws and the internal system.

After this clarification was rejected, the members of the New Generation Movement block started speaking from their seats during the session, and the Speaker of Parliament, according to Article (57) paragraph (4), demanded that the New Generation block leave the Parliament hall.

Then Kazim Farouq, head of the New Generation block, indicated during a press conference, after they were expelled from the parliament hall, that what happened in today's meeting was a coup against the democratic process and the Parliament of Kurdistan, where the largest opposition block in Parliament was denied membership in the finance and natural resource committees, and that means depriving citizens of knowing the source of revenue and transparency in the oil field, and that what happened in Parliament is aimed at not monitoring the oil sector, revenues, and salaries, and they defended their rights and demanded that the Presidency of Parliament abide by neutrality, but it did not.

From his part, Omed Khoshnaw, head of the Kurdistan Democratic Party block, said in a press conference that in order to implement this article stipulated in the internal system of Parliament for the permanent committees, Parliament must choose the presidency of the committees, and that it is distributed according to Sainte-Laguë method.

He further said that there was no boycott in this session and that the dissatisfaction of the Islamic Union block is normal, and that a number of members of the Democratic Party block were also not satisfied with the distribution of members to the committees, but we assure all of the blocks that what happened on the issue of the distribution of committee heads was not for political reasons, but rather distributed in a scientific manner according to the number of seats in the blocks.

And according to this distribution, the Democratic Party and Sardam blocks were granted 19 positions, which include the presidency of seven committees, seven deputy heads of committees, and five committee rapporteurs. The The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan obtained eight positions which includes three committee chairmen, three vice-presidents and two rapporteurs. Gorran Movement won five presidency positions for two committees, two deputies, and one rapporteur. Each of New Generation and Islamic Group got three positions

that included a committee chairman, deputy chairperson of the committee, and one rapporteur. The Islamic Union got a deputy chairperson and a committee rapporteur. The Turkmen Component got three positions which included a committee chairman and two rapporteurs, while the Communist Party block did not get any thing.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	83
Names and numbers of absentees	0
Names and numbers of authorized members	1. Chya Hamad 2. Sarchnar Ahmed 3. Sabah Mahmood 4. Hawraman Omer 5. Sherko Jawdat 6. Muslim Abdulla 7. Abdul-Sattar Majeed
Notes	The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block did not participate

The Parliamentary Session No. (3):

Parliamentary Session No. (3) in the spring session, which was held on (30/03/2019). During this session, a first reading of a law project to reactivate the Presidency of the Region in the Kurdistan Region and how to choose the position of Speaker of Parliament until the ratification of the Territory's constitution was conducted.

There were many discussions within the session between the Islamic Group New Generation and Islamic Union blocks, who had points of order on the work schedule of the session, and they had law projects on this subject that were sent to the Presidency of Parliament but were not placed in the work schedule of the session.

On the other hand, the Speaker of Parliament gave an explanation about a number of points in the internal system and did not mention why the law projects sent by other parliamentary blocks on the presidency of the region were not presented in the work schedule of the session.

And the proposal to reactivate the region's presidency and amend the way to elect the president and until the ratification of the constitution was sent to the parliament's presidency by 68 members of parliament who represent the blocks (Democratic Party, Gorran Movement, Social Democratic Party, Azadi, the National Components), and the Presidency of Parliament sent it to the Legal Affairs Committee in Book No. 26 on 28/3/2019, and the Legal Committee in Parliament gave it the status of urgency and was voted on by seven members of the Committee and was sent to the Presidency of Parliament to be placed in the work schedule of the session with the aim of reading it its first reading In order to discuss and then ratify it.

On the same day, the The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block boycotted the parliament session, and on this point, a member of the The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block, Begard Talabani, said "we are committed to the decision of the leadership council and the political bureau of the The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and that we have not been notified of participation in this session, and it is because the regional presidency law has a legal and political dimension, and for this their participation is linked to the political agreement between the Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, and that the legal position of the the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan will be within the political agreement between the two parties".

As for the New Generation Block, they withdrew from the session before conducting the first reading of this law, and Deary Anwar, a member of the block, indicated at a press conference that the parliament's presidency had violated the internal systems and laws and that the parliament's presidency violated articles 79 and 80 of the parliament's internal system, and they submitted a special project to amend the region's presidency law since the 25th of this month, but the Democratic Party and Gorran Movement project was presented on the 28th, and the project of these blocks was sent to the Legal Committee and was put in the work schedule of the session and a first reading was conducted to it, however, the project submitted by the New Generation block was not sent in the work schedule of the session, and the project that they submitted was aimed at the powers of the president of the region to be supervision and to reduce his current powers, and it is not logical for Parliament to choose the president of the region and does not have the right to judge him.

On his part, Abdul-Sattar Majeed, from the Islamic Group block, said that their block demanded to postpone the date of this project in order to reach a consensus on it, but they were not answered and that the issue of Parliament's presidency cannot be dealt with in this way, and that there should be consensus on the issue of the presidency of the region by all the parties.

Then Sherko Jawdat, head of the Kurdistan Islamic Union block, said in a press conference that the law project to amend the Kurdistan Region Presidency Law contradicts the Iraqi constitution and the internal system of Parliament and therefore they will not vote on it, and they would have preferred that issues pertaining to citizens' lives, reforms and the appointment of contracts be among the priorities of Parliament's activity and not to create positions, and what happened today is inconsistent with the internal system of Parliament, and we do not support this project that seeks to revive the regional presidency, and that this contradicts the Iraqi constitution, which indicates the implementation of the parliamentary system, and that the internal system emphasizes the parliamentary system in the region, so they stress the necessity of implementing the parliamentary system, which indicates that the election of the president of the region must be by Parliament. The election of the president of the region by Parliament does not necessarily mean that the system is parliamentary, but it is related to the powers of president of the region and his judging by Parliament, but unfortunately, the project was not proposed by us and the movement of the New Generation and the Islamic Group and was presented earlier in the work schedule of the session.

From his part, Omed Khoshnaw, head of the Kurdistan Democratic Party block in Parliament, pointed out, during a press conference, that the law project of the presidency of the region was presented by 68 members of Parliament and not only from the Democratic Party, and the president of the region will have only one deputy, and that any agreement made by the leadership of the Democratic Party, the Democratic Party block will be bound by it and that the legal committee will meet in order to write the report on the law project.

Ali Hama Saleh, head of the Gorran Movement block, who presented a joint project with the Democratic Party, said at a press conference that we believe that all the parties will participate in the ratification of the amendment of the region's presidency law, and that since 2009 they have been working to prevent the ratification of the draft constitution so that the president of the region will not be elected by the people and that according to this law he will be elected by Parliament.

And that the authorities of the president of the region were part of the differences between the various blocks such as the New Generation, the Islamic Group and the Islamic Union who demanded that the powers of the president of the region be supervision and that Parliament

should be able to judge him and that is inconsistent with the project submitted by the Democratic Party and Gorran Movement, and on the subject of powers of the president of the region, Ali Hama Saleh said that until the ratification of the constitution of the region, the president of the region will continue with these powers and that if the constitution of the region is not ratified during this session, the president of the region in the next session will also be elected by Parliament.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	-
Names and numbers of absentees	-
Names and numbers of authorized members	-
Notes	The number of absentees has not been published

The Parliamentary Session No. (4):

The Parliamentary Session No. (4) was held on (3/04/2019), and it was announced that it will be held on (2/04/2019), but the Presidency of Parliament announced in a statement published on (2/4/2019) that it will be held on (3/4/2019), without indicating the reason for the delay.

Before beginning the Parliaments' discussions on the work schedule of the session, there was talk about the existence of an agreement and consensus of all the parties, between Kurdistan Democratic Party and Patriotic Union of Kurdistan in particular, and the participation of Patriotic Union of Kurdistan in the session in order to ratify a number of important and historical law projects, and the Speaker of Parliament, on his part, pointed out the importance of the principle of consensus and agreement and expressed his wishes for a good start to the parliamentary work and the future of the system of government in the Kurdistan Region.

After conducting the first reading of the law project to reactivate the region's presidency and how to elect it until the ratification of the constitution and the report of the Legal Committee, and members of Parliament have submitted their observations on the paragraphs and articles stipulated in the law in accordance with the provisions and articles of the internal system.

After discussing all the articles and paragraphs contained in the proposed law project, the Speaker of Parliament asked the Legal Affairs Committee to record, observe and rewrite the proposals and views submitted by members of Parliament, and the proposals submitted by more than three members will be voted on.

During the session, most of the discussions were about Articles 3 and 4 of the law project, as some members of Parliament supported Article 3, which states that the president of the region be voted on in Parliament and that he possesses the powers referred to in the Region's Presidency Law No. 1 of 2005, and others were with that the powers of the president of the region be reduced and that the parliamentary system be installed, and discussions also took place regarding the fifth paragraph of Article 4, which indicates that the president of the region is voted on publicly by members of Parliament and by a simple majority, i.e. 56 members of Parliament out of 111 members, and the other part of the members of Parliament was with that it be voted on by two thirds of the members of Parliament and by secret voting.

After the session ended, Begard Talabani, a member of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, indicated that they participated in this session as a result of reaching understandings between the Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan on forming the government, and that they participated in the session at the request of their party and that the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan did not seek at the present nor in the past not to take responsibility, and that the two-party agreement is for the sake of achieving national unity and public interests for the citizens of the Kurdistan Region and political stability in the Kurdistan Region and that the law project to reactivate the region's presidency was not in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan but, in the context of the dialogues, the demands of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan through their members were sent to the Legal Committee and the Presidency of Parliament.

She, also, pointed out that the continuation of dialogues during the coming days with the aim of confirming the demands of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan in the law, and that the presidency of the region, which represents all citizens of the Kurdistan Region, will be activated.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	107
Names and numbers of absentees	1. Jamal Hawez Mustafa
Names and numbers of authorized members	1. Balambo Muhammed Ali 2. Zyad Jabar Muhammed 3. Shno Ashqi Abdulla
Notes	

The Parliamentary Session No. (5):

On (08/04/2019) the Presidency of the Parliament of Kurdistan invited the members of Parliament to hold a usual session No. 5 during which the third reading and voting will be made on a law project to reactivate the Presidency of the Region in the Kurdistan Region, but on (10/04/2019) it announced that at the request of the Legal Affairs Committee and in order to make room for the committee, it was decided to postpone the date of the usual parliamentary session No. (5), which was scheduled to be held on 10/4/2019, and the session was held on (08/05/2019).

Then, according to the work schedule of the session, the Speaker of Parliament asked the Legal Committee to sit in the place designated for it to read the final report of the committee, and after the project was formulated based on the proposals submitted by members of Parliament in the previous session and a vote on the proposals that were submitted by three or more members.

During the voting process, the proposal to reactivate the Presidency of the Region was approved and the modification of how to elect the President of the region and until the constitution was approved and by a majority of votes, and the other proposals did not receive sufficient votes.

After that, the voting process began for articles and paragraphs in the law, and the first article of the law was specific to canceling the Region Presidency Freeze Law No. 10 of 2010 and it was approved by a majority of votes, and the second article was related to solve the Region's Powers Distribution Law No. 2 of 2018 and was also approved by a majority of votes.

The third article was related to the mechanism of electing the president of the region until the ratification of the constitution of the region and it was approved by a majority of votes, with a paragraph added to it stating that the president of the region should have two deputies and that the president of the region should determine their powers.

The fourth article regarding the election of the president of the region in Parliament was approved by a majority of votes, and the fifth article related to the mandate of the president of the region and was approved by a majority of votes as it is, while the sixth articles until the eighth were related to the final rulings with the reasons for their issuance and were approved as they are separately. Finally, the total law was ratified by 89 members of Parliament.

Abdul Sattar Majeed, head of the Islamic Group's block, said during a press conference that they presented a law project on the presidency of the region, but it was not included in the work schedule of the session and they made many notes about this law, but they did not get enough votes, and they voted in favor of some of the paragraphs mentioned in the law that it was appropriate, but they did not fully vote on the law.

He pointed out that it is not logical for the president of the region to be elected by Parliament, and that Parliament does not have the right to judge him, and that his block was desiring that the president of the region be elected by Parliament and to be responsible in front of Parliament as well.

From his side, Sherko Jawdat, head of the Islamic Union Block in Parliament, said during a press conference that they presented an alternative proposal during today's session stating that the speaker of Parliament be chosen by Parliament, to be under the supervision of Parliament, Parliament can judge him, the system be parliamentary, and that the president of the region be voted on secretly, but their proposal did not get the sufficient number of votes. And, they suggested that the president of the region is required to hold a bachelor's degree at the very least, but this did not get enough votes, and they voted against the law because they considered the law inappropriate for the Kurdistan Region, as it is not suitable for the parliamentary system.

Kawa Abdul Qadir, a member of the New Generation Movement in Parliament of Kurdistan, said during a press conference that what happened today is strange because the region's president will be voted on by the parliament instead of citizens, but his powers have not been reduced or not adapted, and what was voted on is inconsistent with the Iraqi constitution and the law to elect the president of the Republic of Iraq and all the laws in force in the world, and their proposals to transfer the system of government from the presidential to the parliamentarian did not get the sufficient number of votes and that another number of their proposals were written off and were not voted upon, and they boycotted the session as a stance for them so that they would not be a part of this farce, which occurs under the name of ratifying the laws in the Kurdistan Regional Parliament.

On the other hand, both the Democratic Party, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, Gorran Movement, Sardam, Azadi, the Turkmen Component, Christian, and Armenian voted in favor of the law, and their number was 89, 12 members did not vote in favor of the law, and after that the door for nomination for the position of president of the region was opened.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	110
Names and numbers of absentees	-
Names and numbers of authorized members	1. Fareed Yaqub
Notes	-

The Parliamentary Session No. (6):

The Parliamentary Session No. (6), which was held on (28/05/2019), and work schedule of the session was devoted to presenting and voting to candidates for the Presidency of the Kurdistan Region. At the beginning of the session the Speaker indicated in clarifying that according to the legal procedures and within the framework of the provisions of the Region Presidency Law No. 1 of 2005 and Law No. 1 of 2019 regarding the reactivation of the Presidency of the Kurdistan Region and the amendment of how the President of the Region is elected until the ratification of the Territory's constitution, the Presidency of the Kurdistan Parliament has established procedures for candidacy for the position of President of the Kurdistan Region on the website of the Parliament of Kurdistan. And, after obtaining the CVs of the nine candidates who submitted them, the Presidency of the Parliament endorsed the names of five candidates according to the laws in force, after which two of the four candidates who were rejected by the Presidency of the Parliament submitted appeals in the Court of Cassation on the decision of the Presidency of the region, and after reviewing the appeals, the Court of Cassation endorsed the opinion of the Presidency of the Parliament of Kurdistan and considered the decision of the Presidency of Parliament as correct and legal.

Then, according to the work schedule of the session, the names of the candidates for the position of the president of the region were announced, namely (Nechirvan Idris Mustafa Barzani, Omed Abdul Salam Qadir, Muhammad Hamat Salih Omar, Rebwar Aziz Mustafa and Hewa Abdulla Khidr).

After that, the Speaker started the voting process. Initially, he proposed the name of Nechirvan Idris Mustafa Barzani, who received 68 votes out of the total of 81 members who were present at the session. As for the remaining four candidates, none of them received any vote.

Despite the participation of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan in the session to ratify the Presidency Law, but they were not present at the session of granting confidence in Nechirvan Idris Mustafa Barzani. On his part, Omed Khoshnaw, head of the Kurdistan Democratic Party block in Parliament, said that "they were informed minutes before the start of the session by the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan that they will not attend the session, and that the failure of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan to participate in the session will affect the total agreements between the two parties, and that they were waiting for the participation of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block until the last moments and that until the last moment, they tried to participate the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block in the session. However, they did not participate in the session, and that if the Democratic Party wanted to resolve this issue on its own, it would have been able to resolve this issue six or seven months ago and that the parliament and government formation sessions would not be delayed in this way, and that the citizens now know who caused the delay in forming the new government, and that during the next few days the speaker of parliament will hold a session and it will invite Nechirvan Barzani, and he will take the legal oath before Parliament, and after that Masrouf Barzani will be assigned to form the new Kurdistan Regional Government".

On the failure of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan to vote on the candidate for the president of the region, the aforementioned said: "The failure of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block to vote for the candidate for the president of the region will affect all agreements between the two parties, but this event is new and after the Political Bureau and the leadership of the Democratic Party announce their position on that, the Democratic Party block will take its actions, and the Democratic Party will formally respond to the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, but the process will not stop and the regional government will be formed".

Before the start of the parliament session, the political bureau of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan issued a statement in which it indicated that the government is not limited to forming the government, but is a dual authority, which is the presidency of the Council of Ministers and the presidency of the Kurdistan Region, and it is scheduled to vote on the candidate for the President of the Kurdistan Region in Parliament, after the delay and the patience of the citizens and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and not taking any step to implement two agreements between the Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, and that every time obstacles are put in front of choosing the governor of Kirkuk, which is from the share of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan as was agreed upon, and therefore, The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block will not participate in today's parliament session.

Sherko Jawdat, head of the Islamic Union block in the Parliament of Kurdistan, said: They will not vote for the president of the region as we did in amending the law because we believe that the system that was installed is not parliamentary, and that only the mechanism for selecting the president of the region from citizens to parliament has been changed, and they will not support any candidate.

For their part, Members of the New Generation Block in Parliament indicated in a press conference that they decided not to participate in the session because the conditions that were set for the candidate of the president of the region are unacceptable.

As for Abd al-Sattar Majeed, head of the Islamic Group's block in the Kurdistan Parliament, he indicated that everyone should know that they will not participate in this incorrect and incomplete process, in which the president of the region is not responsible to parliament and to the citizens, and they do not have any candidate and do not support any candidate for the position of the president of the region because they did not vote in favor of amending the region's presidency law, and they have many notes on the law, as we were seeking to implement the parliamentary system.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	81
Names and numbers of absentees	Shirin Ameen Abdul-Aziz
Names and numbers of authorized members	0
Notes	The Patriotic Union boycotted the session, while the New Generation block boycotted the session after participating in the session.

The Parliamentary Session No. (7):

The Parliamentary Session No. (7), which was held on (10/06/2019) outside the Parliament building and was held in Saad Abdulla Hall in Erbil, and the work schedule of the session included the following paragraphs:

First: The procedures for taking the legal oath in the President of the Kurdistan Region:-

1. A minute of silence for the souls of the martyrs in Iraq and the Kurdistan Region, with playing the Iraqi national anthem and the Kurdish national anthem.
2. Reading the text of Resolution No. 6 of 2019 regarding the election of Mr. (Nechirvan Idris Mustafa Barzani) as President of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.
3. Taking the legal oath by Mr. (Nechirvan Idris Mustafa Barzani) in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of Law No. 1 of 2005 as amended.
4. Honorable guests deliver their words on this occasion.
5. The speech of Mr. (Nechirvan Idris Mustafa Barzani).

Second: The nomination of the Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Regional Government in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 56 for the Kurdistan Parliament elections No. 1 of 1992 amended.

There are many notes about this session, among them the failure to play the Kurdish national anthem and the Iraqi national anthem despite the reference to it in the work schedule of the session, after which the Information Directorate in Parliament indicated in a clarification issued on (12/06/2019) that the reason for the failure of the Kurdish national anthem and the Iraqi national anthem to be played in the usual parliamentary session (7) of the Parliament of Kurdistan on the day the legal oath was taken by the president of the region, there was a parliamentary custom that the national anthem was not played except at the beginning of the sessions, but in the usual sessions the national anthem is not played.

On their part, the media indicated that a distinction was made between them, as some media channels were allowed to broadcast live from the reception hall, while others were allowed to cover the events through two large screens that were placed in two halls, and they were not allowed to enter the meeting room or the reception place.

And that most of the media channels were invited except for Rose News under the pretext of crowding, and they were not allowed to cover the events, and that, according to the explanation of the Rose News channel that published it, the reason for preventing them was due to the presence of the Turkish Foreign Minister Mawlood Chawsh Oghlo.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	102
Names and numbers of absentees	Soran Omar
Names and numbers of authorized members	-
Notes	The New Generation block boycotted the session.

The Parliamentary Session No. (8):

The Parliamentary Session No. (8), which was held on (11/06/2019), during this session, the Speaker of Parliament called on the Kurdistan Democratic Party block to present their candidate for the post of Prime Minister and who is tasked with forming the ninth Kurdistan Regional Government.

After that, the Democratic Party Block nominated (Masroor Masoud Mustafa) as the party's candidate as the winning list and submitted it to the Presidency of Parliament, and it was put to a vote and 87 voted in favor of this candidate to occupy the position of Prime Minister out of the 97 members who were present at the session.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	97
Names and numbers of absentees	-
Names and numbers of authorized members	1. Balambo Muhammed Ali 2. Rupak Ahmed 3. Soran Omar 4. Shayan Kaka Salih 5. Abdul-Sattar Majeed 6. Hawraman Hama Sharif
Notes	The New Generation block boycotted the session.

On 12/6/2019, the President of the Kurdistan Region, Nechirvan Barzani, commissioned Mr. Masroor Barzani to form the ninth Kurdistan Regional Government within 30 days, in the presence of Dr. Vala Fareed, President of the Parliament of Kurdistan and Chairman of the Judicial Council in the Kurdistan Region.

The Parliamentary Session No. (9):

The Parliamentary Session No. (9), which was held on (30/06/2019), the work schedule of the session included the extension of the spring session held in the first year of the fifth parliamentary session in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 7 in the internal system for a period of 15 days, and this has been put to a vote and 84 members have approved the proposal.

And that the extension of the legal period of Parliament gave an opportunity to all the parties, especially the Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, with the aim of continuing their dialogues to form the ninth government and choosing a person to occupy the position of governor of Kirkuk.

For his part, Kazem Farooq, head of the New Generation Block, told the press conference that they preferred to extend the legal period of the spring session held for 30 days in order to discuss the law projects that serve the citizens of the Kurdistan Region and that they sought to present this proposal, but the Speaker of Parliament did not allow them to present it. He pointed out that a number of important law projects have been proposed, especially by the blocks of the New Generation, the Islamic Union and the Islamic Group, but so far a single law project has been voted on, which is the amendment of the territory presidency law.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	107
Names and numbers of absentees	-
Names and numbers of authorized members	1. Salma Fatih
Notes	2. Balen Ismaeel – dispatch 3. Sarko Azad – dispatch 4. Sherko Jawdat – dispatch

The Parliamentary Session No. (10):

The Parliamentary Session No. (10), which was held on (06/07/2019), before the start of presenting the work schedule of the session, and the President of the Kurdistan Parliament indicated that on behalf of the Presidency of Parliament and members of Parliament we condemn the bombing of border areas in the Kurdistan Region and condemn the killing and wounding of innocent citizens in these areas, and that according to the Iraqi constitution and the laws in force, the federal government is responsible for any violation of the sovereignty of Iraqi lands and must take the necessary measures to protect citizens and compensate the victims and the affected.

After that, according to the first paragraph of the session's work schedule regarding reading the humanitarian law proposal in the Kurdistan Region, the Chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee demanded not to conduct a first reading of this law for two reasons. The first reason: The ratification of this law needs the approval of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education and Scientific Research, and it is in the same time, the two ministries must hold their conference and take a decision on the content of the proposed law. The second

reason is that the reasons for issuing this law have not been clearly defined. For his part, the head of the Islamic Union block said that there are reasons for the issuance of the law and that it needs the opinion of the concerned government and ministries, and that none of these points is an obstacle to conducting the first reading of the proposed law, but the speaker of parliament proposed to postpone the first reading of the law project on voting and it was voted on by the majority of members of parliament and its first reading was not conducted.

The second paragraph in the work schedule of the session, which was dedicated to the ownership of lands overrun within the boundaries of municipalities in the Kurdistan Region, and the first reading of it was carried out by the Legal Committee and that the Presidency of the Parliament sent it to the relevant committees and all members of Parliament in order to work on them.

The third paragraph in the session's work schedule is the law project to amend the provincial law in the Kurdistan Region No. 3 of 2009, the first reading of which was carried out by the legal committee and the Presidency of Parliament demanded the Legal Committee and the committees concerned to meet on the same day to discuss the law project and prepare a report on it, and indicated that the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region will hold a session at eleven in the morning on 7/7/2019 with the aim of completing the legal procedures for this project.

And that the first reading of this project led to a state of dissatisfaction between a number of members of parliament and civil society organizations, because the Kurdistan Region Parliament conducted a first reading to amend the provincial law in the Kurdistan Region No. 3 of 2009 and articles 6 and 14 were amended in this law, according to which the legal period for the work of governorate councils will be extended until holding governorate council elections and allow the selection of people from outside the governorate council to fill the position of governor.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	None
Names and numbers of absentees	None
Names and numbers of authorized members	None
Notes	None

Session No. (11):

Session No. (11), which was held on (07/07/2019), the work schedule for the session included the second reading of the proposal of amending the provincial law in the Kurdistan Region No. (3) for the year 2009 and presenting the report of the Legal Committee.

And according to the joint report of the Legal Committees, the Peshmerga, the Interior and Local Councils, the amendment proposal includes in addition to the title of the law and five articles and the reasons for issuance, and the first article was for the election of the governor and the second article was for the legal period of the governorate councils and the last three articles were for the final rulings.

During the session, the title and the materials were discussed with the reasons for the issuance of the law by members of Parliament, and many comments and proposals were made about it, about its content and its formulation, and after completing the discussion, the Speaker of Parliament asked the two committees concerned to collect all the proposals,

observations and ideas put forward by members of Parliament and to prepare the final report on the project in order to be voted on in the next session, and members of Parliament were informed that on the next day, i.e 8/7/2019, at eleven o'clock, a session will be held to vote on the law proposal.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	105
Names and numbers of absentees	Soran Omar Muhsin Husein
Names and numbers of authorized members	Faisal Abbas Shno Ashqi Begard Dlshad Shirin Ameen
Notes	-

Session No. (12):

Session No. (12), which was held on (08/07/2019), the Speaker of Parliament asked each of the Legal Affairs Committee, the Peshmerga, Interior, Security, and Local Councils Committee to prepare their joint and final report on the law proposal taking into account the proposals of members of Parliament.

On the first article of the law project, there were three proposals that were put forward to vote separately and was rejected, and the article was put to a vote as it was and was approved by a majority of votes, and in it it was indicated that the governor is chosen from within or from outside the council by a majority of the council members.

As for the second article, a new proposal was presented about it, but it did not get the sufficient number of votes, and the article was presented to vote as it was and was approved by a majority of votes, and according to this article the provincial councils will continue to work until the end of the elections for the next session of the provincial councils.

And the third and up to the fifth articles were related to the final provisions, and that both the third and fourth articles were approved by all members of the Parliament, and the fifth article by the majority of votes, and the reasons for issuing the law were approved by a majority of votes, and after that the law was presented to vote in full and was approved by the majority of votes.

On this issue, Kazem Farouq, head of the New Generation Movement block, said during a press conference that the proposal submitted by them in the governorate councils law was not taken, because they were not with a person being chosen from outside the governorate councils for the position of governor, and that there are a large number of laws that concern citizens' lives that have not been sent to Parliament, in return, a law will be passed stipulating the extension of the legal period for provincial councils, without specifying a date for holding provincial council elections.

For his part, Abdul-Sattar Majeed, head of the Islamic Group's block in the Parliament of Kurdistan, said during a press conference that they voted for the law because the legal period for provincial councils was extended in an open manner and that it allowed the election of governors from outside the councils, and that this law is a violation of the rights of citizens.

In this meeting, the Parliament of Kurdistan has approved, by a majority of votes and 80 members' votes, a proposal to amend the provincial councils law, and that according to the law governors are chosen from within or from outside the governorate councils and by a majority of the votes of members of the council during a period of 30 days from holding the first session of the provincial councils, and that the legal period of the governorate councils will be extended until the provincial council elections are held, meaning that it has extended the legal period for the governorate councils until the governorate council elections are held.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	106
Names and numbers of absentees	Shno Ashqi Shwan Kareem
Names and numbers of authorized members	Shirin Ameen Zyad Jabar Faisal Abbas
Notes	-

Session No. (13):

Session No. (13) which was held on (10/07/2019), which concerns granting confidence to the Prime Minister and the ninth government ministers in the Region of Kurdistan, and before starting the implementation of the paragraphs of the session's work schedule, the Speaker of Parliament indicated that, on behalf of the Presidency of the Parliament of Kurdistan, he thanked the Prime Minister-designate who before the end of the specified legal period, the aforementioned sent names and CVs of the ministers in the government to the Presidency of Parliament.

Then, according to the session's work schedule, which included giving confidence to the Prime Minister and his deputy and reading the names of ministers assigned to occupy the ministries, they were given confidence by the majority of members of Parliament.

And, before the start of the presentation of the third paragraph of the work program, Vala Fareed, the speaker of parliament, left the session due to obtaining the confidence of the members of Parliament to assume the position of Minister of the Region. And, the session was chaired by Hemin Hawrami, Deputy Speaker of Parliament, and the third paragraph was devoted to reading the work program and the general lines of the program of work for the ninth government in the Kurdistan Region by the Prime Minister-designate.

After granting confidence to the Kurdistan Regional Government by members of Parliament, four opposition parliamentary blocks, the New Generation, the Islamic Union, Islamic Group, and Azadi, have announced separately that their work as opposition blocs is starting now and they will be observing the government's actions.

For his part, Kawa Abdul-Qadir, a member of the Kurdistan Parliament from the New Generation Block, told a press conference that just as we pledged to citizens if we were not able to form a government, we would turn into an effective opposition in the Parliament of Kurdistan, and therefore they did not vote on the current government and we have independent views and directions about our opposition to the government during the next four years, and we will be strong opposition in order to establish the principle of democracy and serve the citizens of the Kurdistan Region in order to force it to implement all projects related to the lives of citizens.

Abdul-Sattar Majeed, head of the Islamic Group block, indicated that they did not vote to give confidence to the new government and that their work as an opposition will start today and we will be effective and courageous opposition and we will monitor the work of the government and all the institutions, and we hope that the government's work program will not be merely a constructive speech, that it will be applied and that it will be made into actions, and that they will abide by the oath that is performed today and that they will support any good work they do and be in the service of the citizens and they will not be silent about any bad work or default.

For his part, Sherko Jawdat, head of Kurdistan Islamic Union block, said during a press conference, that the government's work program was written on paper only, and that they would monitor the implementation of this program, and that they would work to be a true opposition and observers of the government and all the institutions of the region, and that they had not voted in favor of granting confidence to the government.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	108
Names and numbers of absentees	Shno Ashqi Shirin Ameen
Names and numbers of authorized members	Othman Ali
Notes	-

The names of the members of the Council of Ministers and the votes they got in Parliament

No.	Name	Position	Political side	Number of votes
1	Masrouf Masud Mustafa Barzani	Prime Minister	Kurdisatn Democratic Party	88
2	Qubad Jalal Hosam al-Din Talabani	Deputy Prime Minister	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	73
3	Alan Hama Saeed Salih Muhammed	Minister of Education	Kurdisatn Democratic Party	85
4	Sasan Othman Auni Habib	Minister of Municipalities and Tourism	Kurdisatn Democratic Party	85
5	Kamal Muhammed Salih Khalil	Minister of Electricity	Kurdisatn Democratic Party	85
6	Abdulla Mahmood Muhammed San Ahmed	Minister of martyrs and Anfal	Socialist Party	85
7	Kamal Muslim Saeed Qarani	Minister of Trade and Industry	Gorran Movement	85
8	Frsat Ahmed Abdulla	Minister of Justice	Kurdisatn Democratic Party	84
9	Begard Dlshad ShkurAlla	Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	83
10	Vala Fareed Ibrahim	Territory Minister	Kurdisatn Democratic Party	83
11	Dr. Saman Hussein Muhammed Albarzingi	Minister of Health	Kurdisatn Democratic Party	81
12	Awat Janab Nuri Salih	Minister of Finance and Economy	Gorran Movement	81
13	Dana Abdul-Kareem Hama Salih	Minister of Construction and Housing	Gorran Movement	80
14	Ano Jawhar Abdllmasih Abdoka	Minister of Transport and Communications	Chaldeans	80
15	Aiden Maroof Salim	Territory Minister	Turkmen	78
16	Pshtiwan Sadiq Abdulla	Minister of Awqaf and Religious Affairs	Kurdisatn Democratic Party	77
17	Rebar Ahmed Khalid	Interior Minister	Kurdisatn Democratic Party	76
18	Dr.Aram Muhammed Qadir Ameen	Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	76
19	Dr.Dara Rasheed Mahmood	Minister of Planning	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	75
20	Muhammed Saeed Ali	Minister of Youth and Sports	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	75
21	Kwestan Muhammed Abdulla Maroof	Minister of Social Affairs	Gorran Movement	74
22	Shorsh Ismaeel Abdulla	Minister of Peshmerga Affairs	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	73
23	Khalid Salam Saeed	Territory Minister	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	68

Session No. (14):

Session No. (14), which was held on (11/07/2019): The session's work schedule was read, which included three paragraphs, namely, taking the legal oath and replacing the names mentioned below in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 of the internal system of the Kurdistan Parliament instead of members of Parliament who resigned from the membership of Parliament in accordance with the eighth paragraph of Article 22 in the internal system of the Parliament of Kurdistan, where Lanja Ibrahim Abdul-Rahman was chosen instead of Vala Fareed Ibrahim, Shirin Younis Abdulla instead of Begard Dlshad ShkurAlla, Himdad Salih

Bilal instead of Aiden Maroof Salim and Bapir Kamala Salman Kamala instead of Abdulla Mahmood Mohammed.

The second paragraph in the work schedule of the session was dedicated to the mechanism for electing the Speaker of Parliament and the third paragraph was dedicated to conducting a first reading of a proposed decision to consider 3/8/2014 as the day of the annihilation of the Yazidis.

Before the start of the session's work, the session's chairman, Hemin Hawrami, the deputy speaker of parliament, on behalf of the Parliament of Kurdistan, condemned the bombing of the border areas of the Kurdistan Region. He said, with great regret what happened in Piranshar and Sidakan are painful incidents, and we hope that the wounded will recover soon and we condemn any artillery or aerial bombardment and at the same time we condemn any group using the territory of the Kurdistan Region to carry out hostile actions against neighboring countries, and we, as the Parliament of Kurdistan, are with peaceful solutions and dialogue for the Kurdish issue in all parts of Kurdistan, and we demand the cessation of artillery and air strikes on the Kurdistan Region.

After that, according to the first paragraph of the session's work schedule, four candidates took the legal oath and became members of the Parliament of Kurdistan.

In the second paragraph of the session's work schedule, it included the mechanism for choosing the speaker of parliament, and two members of parliament have nominated themselves for this position, namely, Rewaz Faiq from the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block and Shadi Nawzad from the New Generation block. And after the completion of the voting procedures for the members of Parliament, Rewaz Faiq got 72 votes, Shadi Nawzad got 16 votes, and 9 votes were voided.

After that, Rewaz Faiq, the Speaker of Parliament, presided the parliament session and indicated in a speech that she thanks all the blocks and members of Parliament, and she thanks all the citizens of the Kurdistan Region for giving her confidence, and that through this important position they will seek to serve the citizens in the best way and protect the interests of citizens through joint work with all the parliamentary blocks and achieving the principle of mutual coexistence, and she thanked Vala Fareed, the former Speaker of Parliament and the Presidency of the Parliament in the transitional phase, and those who performed their duties responsibly and she stressed the formation of the new Kurdistan Regional Government and the activation of the region's presidency and the agreement of political parties are positive and serious indicators and it is a good start and important with the aim of making Parliament a constitutional and legal reference in the region and to take great steps to achieve greater results.

She also states that at the present time the constitutional institutions in the region are practicing their work as required and that the citizens in the region are waiting for actual work and projects and that they, as the Parliament of Kurdistan, with the beginning of the autumn session, will work to confront corruption and the issuance of important laws, the foremost of which is the approval of the law project of general budget in the region in Parliament.

After completing her speech, the Speaker of Parliament presented the third paragraph in the session regarding the first reading of a special resolution proposal considering 3/8/2014 the day of the annihilation of the Yazidis. And, the Legal Committee was asked to read the proposal, and after the completion of the reading by the Presidency of the Parliament, the decision proposal was referred to the Legal Committee, the concerned committees and members of Parliament in order to carry out the legal procedures. And, the Speaker of Parliament suggested that it be granted an urgent characteristic of the proposal submitted and voted on and the proposal was approved by all members of Parliament, and the Speaker of Parliament asked the Legal Committee to meet on the same day to discuss the proposal submitted.

Before the end of the session, the Presidency of Parliament presented all the activities of Parliament, the number of sessions, the number of decisions and laws issued during the spring session held.

The number of attendees at this session was as follows:

Number of attendees	95
Names and numbers of absentees	Rebwar Abdul-Raheem Abdulla Kawa Abdul-Qadir Hasan Mzhda Mahmood Muhammed
Names and numbers of authorized members	Mohi-Aldeen Hasan Younis Shirin Ameen Abdul-Aziz Shno Ashqi Abdulla Rizgar Muhammed Mahmood
Notes	9 members have left the session and have not been registered as absent or authorized

The Second Unusual Session:

The Second Unusual Session, which was held on (01/08/2019), in which the Legal Affairs Committee presented the joint report between the Legal Affairs Committee and the Committee for Martyrs Affairs and victims of genocide and political prisoners, which included five articles in addition the reasons for its release.

All the articles of the proposed decision to consider 3/8/2014 as the day of the annihilation of the Yezidis were read, which included considering 3/8 as the day of the annihilation of the Yezidis and compensate them and was discussed by members of Parliament and the proposals and observations will be included in the draft decision proposal and the proposals submitted by more than three members will be voted on Saturday.

The number of attendance at the parliament session:

Number of attendees	85
Names and numbers of absentees	1. Ismaeel Ali Taha – dispatch 2. Jihad Hasan Ibrahim – dispatch 3. Hersh Hasan – dispatch
Names and numbers of authorized members	1. Jwan Tounis Muhammed 2. Daban Muhammed Husein 3. Rzgar Isa Swar 4. Riving Muhammed Muhammed 5. Saeed Mustafa Tatarkhan 6. Salma Fatih Tofiq 7. Sarko Azad Husein 8. Shwan Kareem Muhammed 9. Sabah Mahmood Muhammed 10. Othman Ali Ismaeel 11. Othman Kareem Swara 12. Ali Hama Salih 13. Liza Falakaldeen Sabr 14. Hawraman Hama Shareef 15. Bapir Sleman Kamala 16. Balambo Ali Muhammed 17. Bakhtyar Shukri Ismaeel 18. Bahjat Ali Ibraheem 19. Jinan Jabar Buya 20. Ashna Abdul-Qadir Abdulla 21. Ihsan Muhammed Salim 22. Idrees Ismaeel Abosh 23. Arshad Husein Muhammed
Notes	-

The Third Unusual Session:

The third unusual session, was held on (03/08/2019), in the presence of Abdulla Haji Mahmood, Minister of Martyrs and Anfal Affairs and Vala Fareed, Minister of the Territory for Parliament Affairs.

The Speaker of Parliament referred to the memorandum submitted by a number of members of Parliament that was sent to the Presidency of the Parliament on the protection of the sanctity of the symbols in the Kurdistan Region and demanded that this topic be the subject of the session. The Speaker of Parliament said that we are in the Presidency of Parliament and based on the text of the first paragraph of Article 8 of the internal laws the unusual sessions are only for the topics that were identified in the session's work schedule, and that the work schedule for this session was devoted to voting on the proposal for an election decision on 3/8/2014 for the genocide to which the Yazidis were subjected, and we decided, and based on the tenth paragraph of Article 16 of the internal system, to send a protest note on the subject of a memo filed by members of Parliament to the Iraqi parliament based on Articles (12, 110, 115) of the Iraqi constitution and Kurdistan Region Flag Law No. 14 of 1999.

During this session, Hadya Murad, member of the Yazidi component in Parliament read the letter she sent to the Presidency of the Parliament on the Yazid catastrophe, the number of victims and the missing persons, and the damage caused to the region of Shangal and the surrounding areas.

After that, the Speaker of Parliament asked the Legal Affairs, Martyrs and Genocide and Political Detainees Committees to sit in the place designated for them in order to present their joint and final report on the proposed decision to choose 3/8/2014 a day for the victims of the genocide of the Yazidis according to the provisions of Articles (90, 91, 93, 96 and 97) in the Kurdistan Parliament's internal system.

Regarding the title of the proposed resolution, there were three proposals that were put up for a vote separately, and the third proposal was approved, which indicates 3/8/2014 will be considered the day of the genocide to which the Yazidis were subjected to as the title of the proposed resolution.

Regarding the first article of the decision proposal, there were six proposals and the sixth proposal was approved, which indicated that the genocide to which the Yazidis were subjected is a crime against humanity and war crimes and that they are international crimes, and that the Iraqi government is responsible for compensating the affected and the victims of the genocide that the Yazidis are subjected to and the reconstruction of their regions as within their constitutional powers.

The second article included two proposals, and a proposal to make the 3rd of August the day of the genocide of the Yezidis was approved by the majority of the parliament members.

And the third to the fifth article was related to the final provisions, which obliges the Council of Ministers and the concerned authorities to implement the provisions of this decision and not to work with any provisions contrary to the provisions of this decision and the implementation of this decision from the day this decision was published in the Kurdistan Fact Sheet, and after voting it was approved by the majority of members of Parliament.

And then the reasons for this decision were approved, and there were two proposals around it, and after it was put to a vote separately, the second proposal was approved and by the majority of votes of members of the Kurdistan Parliament. Then the total decision was put to the vote, and all members of Parliament approved it.

The aim of this decision is to achieve justice, secure rights and privileges, compensate and treat the aftermath of the Yazidis, and recall and honor the victims of this disaster.

The number of attendance at the parliament session

Number of attendees	87
Names and numbers of absentees	-
Names and numbers of authorized members	-
Notes	The names of the 24 authorized members were not read

Third: Names of the proposals and the law projects for which the first reading was conducted

Table No. (26)

Name	Provided by	Committees referred to
1. A proposal to activate the Kurdistan Region Presidency Institution and amend how to elect the president of the region to ratify the region's constitution	68 members of (Democratic Party, Gorran, Sardam, Azadi, the components) blocks	* Legal Affairs Committee
2. A proposed law on the ownership of the lands overrun by municipalities in the Kurdistan Region	34 members of (Democratic Party, Gorran, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, Azadi, the components) blocks	*Legal Affairs Committee *Municipalities Affairs, Transport, Transportation, Construction and Investment Affairs Committee
3. A proposed law to amend the provincial councils law in the Kurdistan Region No. 3 of 2009	20 members of (Democratic Party, Gorran, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, the components, The National Union Alliance) blocks	*Legal Affairs Committee * Peshmerga, Interior, Security and Local Councils Committee
4. A proposed decision to consider 3/8/2014 as the day of the genocide of the Yazidis	65 members of (Democratic Party, Gorran, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, the components) blocks	*Legal Affairs Committee * Martyrs Affairs Committee, victims of genocide and political detainees

Fourth: The Ratified Laws

Tabla No. (27)

No.	Name of the law	First reading	Second reading	Authentication	The extent of its implementation
1	A proposal to activate the Kurdistan Region Presidency Institution and amend how to elect the president of the region until the ratification of the territory's constitution	Session No. (3) on (30/3/2019)	Session No. (4) on (3/4/2019)	Session No. (5) on 3/4/2019)(it was implmented
2	A proposed law to amend the provincial councils law in the Kurdistan Region No. 3 of 2009	Session No. (10) on 6/7/2019)(Session No. (11) on 7/7/2019)(Session No. (13) on (8/7/2019)	it was implmented

Fifth: Issued Decisions

Table No. (28)

No.	Decision number	Date of the decision	Name of the decision
1	1	18/2/2019	Election of the Presidency of Parliament
2	2	26/2/2019	Formation of the Legal Affairs Committee
3	3	12/3/2019	Increase the members of the Legal Committee
4	4	12/3/2019	Forming (14) permanent committees in Parliament
5	6	28/5/2019	Election of the President of the Region of Kurdistan
6	7	11/6/2019	Naming the Prime Minister
7	8	30/6/2019	Extending the legal period of the spring session held for 15 days
8	9	10/7/2019	Grant confidence in the Kurdistan Regional Government
9	10	11/7/2019	Electing (Rewaz Faiq) as Speaker of the Kurdistan Regional Parliament
10	11	3/8/2019	Consider the day (3/8/2014) the day of the genocide against the Yezidis

Sixth: Law projects submitted and for which the first reading was not conducted

Table No. (29)

No.	Name of the decision	The proposed authority
1	A proposed humanitarian law in the Kurdistan Region	11 members from the blocks (Islamic Union, Gorran, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, Turkmen Front)
2	law project on reforms and reorganization of the career sector, retirement, salaries, allowances, grants and other benefits.	12 members from the blocks (Islamic Union, Gorran, Turkmen Front, Azadi)
3	Draft resolution for real estate advances	11 members from the blocks (Islamic Union, Gorran, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, Turkmen Front)
4	law project of missing children in the mass displacement waves in the Kurdistan Region.	11 members from the blocks (Islamic Union, Gorran, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, Turkmen Front)
5	law project for the first amendment of the investment law in the Kurdistan Region No. (4) for the year (2006)	12 members from the blocks (Islamic Union, Gorran, Turkmen Front, Azadi)
6	A proposed decision to return the factories to work in the Kurdistan Region	20 members from Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block
7	A proposal for the law of supervision and social cooperation	20 members from Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block
8	A proposal for a decision to appoint staff working according to the contract system	21 members from Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block
9	A proposed law regulating and standardizing Allawi's vegetables and fruits	21 members from Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block
10	A proposed law for fixing the financial rights of those with salaries in the Kurdistan Region	20 members from Patriotic Union of Kurdistan block

*The number of law proposals and decisions submitted by members of parliament is more than that, but we only put the law projects that were sent by the legal number of members of parliament, and which the PAY team obtained.

The Humanitarian law project in the Kurdistan Region has been put in the work schedule for session No. (10), which was held on (06/07/2019), but the Chairman of the Legal Committee demanded that the first reading not to be conducted for two reasons; First, it needs the approval of the Ministries of Education and Higher Education and Scientific Research in the Kurdistan Regional Government and at the same time, the two ministries must hold their conference to take a decision on how to implement the law proposal, and the second point is that in the law proposal, the reasons for issuing this law have not been clearly indicated and therefore, they are with the postponement of the date of its first reading, and it has been postponed by the majority of members of Parliament.

Seventh: Censorship

One of the main tasks of the parliament is to supervise the activities of the government, and because the parliament was elected on 30/9/2018, and on 6/11/2018, the legal swearing-in ceremony was conducted by members of Parliament and on 18/2/2019 the Presidency of the

Parliament was elected and because of the political conflicts and problems between them, the formation of the government was late, and the government was a caretaker government and the new government was given confidence in (10/7/2019) and therefore the Parliament had no role in monitoring the government in this session and therefore, this issue has not been discussed in this report..

Eighth: Budget and Final Accounts

The Budget Law Project

One of the main works of Parliament is to ratify the annual budget law project, and that according to the parliament's internal system, it is necessary that at the beginning of October of each year the Council of Ministers send the estimated budget project to Parliament, ⁽¹⁾ and that during the fourth parliamentary session which lasted for five years the budget law project has not been sent to the parliament by the government.

Final Accounts:

According to Article (98) in the second paragraph of the parliament's internal system, the Council of Ministers must, at the end of April of each year, send the final accounts for the past year to parliament to find out how the budget is spent and areas of exchange, but in the fourth parliamentary session no final accounts have been sent for the years between (2013 to 2017) to Parliament, and the final accounts for the 2018 have not been sent either, and it is not known whether the government will send the final accounts for the 2019 or not.

⁽¹⁾-In the first paragraph of Article (98) in the internal system of Parliament, it stipulates: First: At the beginning of October, the budget project must be sent to Parliament before the beginning of the financial year.

Number of notes on the parliamentary session held at the beginning of the fifth parliamentary session

1. The internal system of Parliament, which was approved on (17/07/2018) upon approval, it was decided to implement it starting from the fourth session, but in the fifth session most of its paragraphs and articles were not applied.

2. According to Article 14 of the Kurdistan Parliament's internal system, the Presidency of the Parliament should have been elected during the first session, but the Parliament did not do so, and the first session was held on (6/11/2018) and the session was kept open for 103 days until (18/2/2019), during which the Presidency of Parliament was elected.

3. According to Article 21 of the internal system of Parliament, the Parliament had to form a committee to verify the validity of the membership of Parliament members, but this was not done and that this is considered a violation of the internal system.

4. According to the internal system and what happened in the previous sessions, in case that confidence in the government is granted and after the government's parliament program has been read by the prime minister, the government program should have been put to the vote, but the Presidency of Parliament did not do so.

5. Parliament is an institution to ratify and monitor the implementation of laws, but the institutions associated with it conduct business illegally, such as the Human Rights Commission, the Integrity Commission, and the Financial Supervision Bureau.

6. The Human Rights Commission, which is an independent institution and is responsible to Parliament, since (17/1/2017), i.e. two years ago, the legal period of the president of the commission has expired, and despite the notification being sent by the Human Rights Commission to Parliament in this regard, the Parliament has not taken any action on this subject, and that this is a violation of the law by the Presidency of the Parliament.

7. The Integrity Commission, which is an independent institution and is responsible to Parliament, since (13/5/2017), that is, two years and four months ago, the legal period for the president of the commission has expired, and despite the notification being sent by the Integrity Commission to Parliament in this regard, Parliament has not taken any action on this matter, and that is a violation of the law by the Presidency of the Parliament.

8. The Financial Supervision Bureau in the Kurdistan Region, which is an independent institution and is responsible to Parliament, since (7/5/2018), i.e. one year and five months ago, the legal period for the president of the commission has expired, and despite the notification being sent by the Integrity Commission to Parliament in this regard, Parliament has not taken any action on this matter, and that is a violation of the law by the Presidency of the Parliament.

9. It was during this session that the Parliament issued two laws, and this was not commensurate with the duration of Parliament's work during this period, despite the need to issue more laws.

10. During this session, Parliament conducted a first reading of a small number of laws, which were four laws.

11. According to paragraph 2 of Article 30 of the internal system of Parliament, the committees must meet at least twice every month, and that during this session that lasted for four months and 15 days, at least the committees should have held 9 meetings during this session. However, most of the committees were deficient and did not perform their duties optimally.

12. According to Article 41 of the internal system of Parliament, the permanent committees in the context of its work, investigate and carry out field visits on the extent of application of laws, but it is noted that the committees made the least effort in this area at a time when there are major problems in applying laws and violating them.

13. According to Article 43 of the internal system of Parliament, Parliament has the right to form temporary committees on a specific topic and that there were many important issues and topics that Parliament should have formed temporary committees around, but the Parliament did not exercise that.

14. According to Article 51, paragraph 3 of the internal system of Parliament, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week are reserved for holding Parliament sessions, except for two sessions the course begins on 6/11/2018 and 18/2/2019 and two sessions were postponed and three unusual sessions, the Parliament held 14 sessions, while it was supposed to hold 40 sessions, and that is against the internal system of parliament.

15. According to Article 118 of the internal system of Parliament, Parliament must have a force to guard it and be subject to the orders of the Speaker of Parliament, but this article has not been applied and the force guarding the parliament is subject to the government and is not affiliated with the speaker of the parliament and the president has no authority over this power and this facilitates the attack on the parliament as it happened in the previous times.

16. According to Article 78, Paragraph 2 of the internal system of Parliament, every 10 members are entitled to submit law proposals to the Presidency of Parliament, but in the matter of amending the law to reactivate the Presidency of the Region which was presented by (Kurdistan Democratic Party, Gorran, Components, Azadi, Sardam) and reading has been carried out for it and approved, but members of the New Generation, Islamic Group and Islamic Union blocks have submitted law projects on this topic that have not been placed in the session's work schedule and have not been read, and these cases have been repeated towards projects submitted by the opposition parties during the session and this is a violation of the internal rules.

17. According to Article 121 of the internal system of Parliament, the procedures for selecting parliamentarians are specific, but Parliament has the largest number of legal advisors, but despite this, seven other legal advisors have been contracted.

18. According to Law No. 15 of 2012, a member of Parliament has the right to have three guards and be with the property of the Ministry of Interior, but in the fifth session the Parliament violated this law, and therefore the law must either be solved or applied as is.

19. The President of the Kurdistan Parliament has committed a number of legal, political and protocol errors that contradict with the internal system of Parliament, including:-

- As the head of the highest authority in the Kurdistan Region she visited the Turkish consulate in Erbil to offer condolences on the death of a member of the Turkish intelligence in Hoqabaz Restaurant in Erbil, and that this contradicts the customs followed by Parliament, but she did not offer condolences to the families of the victims of the Kurdistan Region who were killed in the same incident.

- In a manner that contradicts the customs, laws, and the internal regulations, the speaker of the parliament, instead of inviting the presidency of the government or holding a meeting for the parliament and government presidency in the parliament building, the parliament's presidency went to the government building at a time when according to Law No. 1 of 1992, the speaker of parliament has the right to grant confidence, summon, and interrogate the government, and Resolution No. 1 of 2005 indicates that Parliament is the supreme authority for resolving crucial matters, and that according to the internal system, Parliament has the right to judge and interrogate the government, and there is no paragraph, law or decision stipulating that the government invites the parliament's presidency to meet with it, and the parliamentary norms did not indicate that in order to meet with the prime minister, the speaker of parliament goes to the prime minister's residence.

- On (28/8/2019), the Speaker of Parliament visited Mr. Masoud Al-Barzani, President of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, on the pretext of discussing the issue of the constitution with all the parties, at a time when Parliament is the reference and not any other person or leader.

20. Parliament was unable to discuss the issue of the constitution at the time that according to Law No. 4 in 2015, the preparation of the constitution of the Kurdistan Region is the responsibility of Parliament and it should extend the legal period of the committee to prepare the constitution, and this law is enforced and agreed upon and the law did not indicate that the committee has been solved at the end of the fourth session, and therefore the parties should not have been approached and taken permission from them on how to resolve the issue of the constitution.

Results

1. Parliamentary work is a secondary matter for the Kurdish parties, and therefore the Parliament of Kurdistan is weak, and there are clear political endeavors to marginalize the role of Parliament, and the Kurdish political parties, especially the power parties, have sought during the past 27 years to marginalize its role and that in each session the endeavors were in a specific way and in a certain manner, so the parliament is weakening constantly.

2. The elections are one of the characteristics of democracy, but what has been reached is that, despite its importance, it does not necessarily lead to achieving democracy, and that the elections for the fifth session, due to the circumstances and how they are managed, have affected citizens' views on Parliament.

3- The statistics and information in this session indicate that the Parliament of Kurdistan suffers from the problem of the lack of members of Parliament and specialized advisors.

4- The Presidency of Parliament has performed many works that violate the internal system of Parliament.

5- The opposition parties were deprived of positions and committees concerned with finance, energy, the armed forces and all sensitive institutions in Parliament, as happened in the legislative and judicial authority, and that is in contradiction with what exists in the parliaments of other countries.

6. Parliament has amended the Provincial Councils Law No. 3 of 2009 in which articles 6 and 14 of the law have been amended, which refers to the extension of the legal period for governorate councils and the possibility of selecting governors from outside the council, and that extending the legal period of institutions and not holding elections is a bad style of management and governance.

7- There is hesitancy in the attitude of a number of parliamentary blocks in the sessions, as in every session they have a certain attitude.

Recommendations

1. The political system has a direct impact on the nature and how to run the works and activities of Parliament. At a time when Parliament must work on writing the constitution, the system of government must be parliamentary, or the Parliament will not be able to carry out its activities as it is today.
2. Parliament is the institution that through its activities adapts the type of system of government, transparency and budget to the consent of citizens and can be a substitute for the spread of violence, and therefore the political parties must give the parliament an opportunity to practice its activities.
3. Parliament should determine the resolution of the Kurdistan Region's constitution.
4. The Presidency of the Parliament of Kurdistan must implement the internal system of parliament and not repeat the violations committed.
5. Parliament must follow up on the laws issued by it and that has not been implemented and have a direct linkage with the lives of citizens and institutions.
6. Parliament must act to activate the institutions associated with it, such as (Human Rights Commission, Integrity and Financial Control), handle the heads of these institutions legally and closely monitor the electoral commission.
7. Parliament should have a role in the transparency of the oil sector and other imports in order to solve the problem of the financial crisis and resolve the problems associated with the region's budget with the federal government.
8. That the issue of the region's fund for oil revenues be activated as soon as possible and that the members of the fund be chosen and be given confidence.
9. Parliament must put pressure on the government to send the 2020 budget to parliament and approve it.
10. The committees in Parliament must perform their duties in accordance with the internal system of Parliament, such as holding meetings, writing reports, following up and monitoring the concerned institutions.
11. Parliament must exercise its supervisory role, which is one of the main tasks of Parliament.
12. The Presidency of the Parliament should strive to ensure that the Parliament's guards are under its direct authority as indicated in the internal system of Parliament so that previous events do not recur and that Parliament's independence is safeguarded.
13. Law No. 1 of 1992 must be modified and adapted to the developments taking place, and it should be organized with the internal system and not inconsistent with it, with the aim of resolving the conflict between them.

Table No. (30)
Summary of parliamentary work during (9 months and 25 days)
(March 6, 2018 - August 31, 2019)

Title	
Number of Parliament sessions	19
Number of postponed sessions	2
Number of working paragraphs	33
Number of working paragraphs / implemented	31
Number of working paragraphs / not implemented	2
Number of law projects for which the first reading was made	4
Number of ratified laws	2
Number of decisions approved	10
Number of cabinet members that Parliament members have requested to be present at Parliament sessions	0
Number of cabinet members that Parliament members have requested to be present in Parliament sessions and they attended	0
Number of cabinet members that Parliament members have requested to be present in Parliament sessions and they did not attend	0
Number of cabinet members who attended Parliament sessions at their request	1
Number of interrogations of members of the Council of Ministers in Parliament	0
Number of committee meetings	96
Number of written committee reports on law projects since the beginning of the parliamentary session	5
Number of unwritten committee reports on law projects since the beginning of the parliamentary session	
Number of questions from members of Parliament to the government	0
Number of questions asked by parliament members to the government that have been answered	0
Number of questions asked by members of Parliament to the government that have not been answered	0

Appendix No. (1)

Statement of the Presidency of the Parliament on opening the door for candidacy for the position of presidency of the region

به ناوی خۆای به خشنده و میهره بان

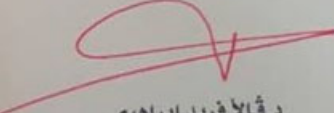
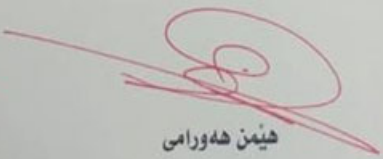
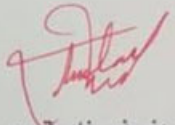
به بیان

دهستهی سهرو کایهتی په رله مانی کوردستان بهینی بر گه ی (دووه م) ی مادده ی (٤) له یاسای کارا کردنه وه ی دامه زراوه ی سهرو کایهتی هه ریم کوردستان- عیراق و هه مواری شیوازی هه لیزاردنی سهرو ک تا په سه ند کردنی ده ستور ژماره (١) ی سالی ٢٠١٩ ده رگای خۆپالوتن بۆ بۆستی سهرو کی هه ریم له بهرواری ٢٠١٩/٥/١٢ کاتژمیر (١١) ی بهیانی تا بهرواری ٢٠١٩/٥/١٥ کاتژمیر (١١) ی بهیانی ده کاتوه بهو مەر جانه ی که له مادده ی (پنجهم) ی یاسای سهرو کایهتی هه ریم کوردستان - عیراق ژماره (١) ی سالی ٢٠٠٥ ی هه موار کراودا هاتوه:

١- ته مینی له کاتی هه لیزاردندا له (٤٠) چل سال کهمز نه ی.

٢- ها ولاتی و نیشه جی ی کوردستان - عیراق بیت.

٣- له هه مو مافه مه ده نی و سیاسیه کانی به هه ره مه ند بیت.

		
د. شالا فرید ابراهیم	هیمن هورامی	منی نبی نادر قهوجی
سهرو کی په رله مانی	جیگری سهرو کی په رله مانی	سکر تیری په رله مانی
کوردستان - عیراق	کوردستان - عیراق	کوردستان - عیراق

Appendix No. (2)

Statement of the Presidency of the Parliament on the candidates for the post of Presidency of the Region

به ناوی خۆی به خشنده و میهره بان

به بیان

دهستهی سهرو کایهتی په رلهمانی کوردستان بهیتی برگی (۳) ی ماددهی (۴) له یاسای کارا کردنهوهی دامهزراوهی سهرو کایهتی ههریمی کوردستان- عیراق و ههمواری شیوازی ههلبژادرنی سهروک تا پهسهندکردنی دهستور ژماره (۱) ی سالی ۲۰۱۹، ناوی نهو پالیوراوانههی که مهرجی یاسایان تبادیه و خزیان پالوتیوو بسۆ پۆستی سهروکی ههریمی کوردستان - عیراق، راده گه به نیت:

۱- نیچیرفان ادیس مصطفی بارزانی.

۲- نومید عبدالسلام قادر.

۳- محمد جمه صالح عمر.

۴- ریبوار عزیز مصطفی.

۵- هیوا عبدالله خدر.



د. قالا فرید ابراهیم

سهروکی په رلهمانی

کوردستان- عیراق



هینمن هه ورامی

جیگری سهروکی په رلهمانی

کوردستان- عیراق



منی نبی نادر قهوجی

سکرتیری په رلهمانی

کوردستان- عیراق

Appendix No. (3)

Transcript of President Nechirvan Barzani's Inaugural Address

President Nechirvan Barzani called for unity, harmony and uprooting extremism during his inaugural address during a parliamentary session on Monday, 10 June.

Mr. President Barzani,
Mr. President Dr. Barham Salih, the President of federal Iraq,
Mr. Mohammed Halbusi, the speaker of Iraqi parliament,
Mr. Mevlut Chawesh Oghlu, the Foreign Minister of Turkey,
Mr. Thamir Suhban, the State Minister for Gulf Affairs,
Mrs. Speaker of Kurdistan parliament,

Respected ambassadors of countries in Iraq,
Diplomats, leaders, politicians and political parties,
Guests and dear attendees from Iraq, Kurdistan, and anywhere who have taken the effort to come here,

Dear citizens of Kurdistan Region and Iraq,

Good day and welcome everyone.

It is our pleasure that you are all here to take part with us in this ceremony.

Mrs speaker of Kurdistan parliament, parliament members, representatives of the people of Kurdistan representing all colours and viewpoints of the people of Kurdistan:

I thank you, the representative of people, who have elected me as the future four-year President of Kurdistan Region. I thank all, who have voted for me, not voted for me and those who didn't attend parliament on the voting day. I thank all of you.

Each of you, through your own will representing the electorate and through the recommendation of the party you represent, has practised the democratic right and duty. At this time, the biggest achievement is the continuation of the democratic process in Kurdistan Region. Thanks for giving me the confidence.

On a day like today and during the preparation for this new task, we remember many nice and sad events. Some events happened long time ago, but they are entrenched in our humane sense and they cannot be easily forgotten so that we can learn from them.

Some of the events are not very recent; yet, their nice and sad impacts affect us on a daily basis. The most terrible new event has been the barbaric attack of ISIS on many cities, towns, villages of Kurdistan Region and Iraq. The form of killing by ISIS terrorists has been unprecedented and has shocked us all, it has rocked the world.

Many people didn't expect such type of barbarity. Many people didn't believe such a dark force would commit all those atrocities and crimes in the twenty-first century. It seemed that the terrorists were successful for a short time in their aim for terrorizing the world.

Mr President Barzani played an important and main role in confronting ISIS terrorists and defeating their dark dreams of destruction. His excellency has taken part directly in protecting and defending the people of Kurdistan with all his abilities.

He has put his vigilance, continuous efforts at the frontlines with the brave Peshmerga, patience, determination, experience of being a Peshmerga from the age of (16) until today into service to defend and protect life and humanity of Kurdistan Region, Iraq and the world.

At that difficult stage, apart from having a decisive military role and raising the morale and the belief of Peshmerga at the frontlines, Mr President Barzani has taken the people of Kurdistan, who were facing real threat and danger, to a safe coast through his nearly (55) years experience of struggle and effort in revolution, leadership and leading revolutions, and wisdom and experience.

Today's ceremony which is a democratic process is the product of struggle, effort and determination of President Barzani and the struggle of our people. This is their struggle towards democratizing Kurdistan Region.

After the uprising, President Barzani was the first who asked for holding elections in a rally in Koya in April of 1991 to run Kurdistan and so that the people of Kurdistan would elect their own representatives through a democratic process. The history of President Barzani's struggle and effort will inspire our right steps for the future.

The Peshmerga, with the help of International Coalition led by the USA along with the Iraqi forces of the army and PMF, have been successful in liberating the occupied areas and the persecuted people under ISIS. We all have paid great sacrifices for the sake of freedom, liberty, right to live, homeland and our people.

Our regards to the souls of martyrs and their proud families, and we hope for a swift recovery for the wounded. Our regards to the Peshmerga, Iraqi forces including the army and the PMF and the other forces who have played their historical role during the critical period of Kurdistan Region, Iraq and the world. Our defence was the defence for humanity, the right to live and freedom.

The Coalition of countries against ISIS has played an effective and courageous role in helping and supervising Peshmerga for putting an end to the power of ISIS terrorists. Our thanks go to the governments and the armed forces of the International Coalition led by the USA and all the other countries of the region and the world that have helped and guaranteed the hope of life, peace and freedom in Kurdistan Region and Iraq.

The Peshmerga has proved as always that it can protect the country. We try at the future phases to reorganize, strengthen and achieve the constitutional rights and dues of the Peshmerga as part of the defence system of Iraq. We thank the Coalition who have helped and supported us in this regard.

Respected attendees,

Kurdistan Region as a constitutional federal region of Iraq has proved to be a visible and an effective part of the region and the international community. It has also a remarkable role in protecting the stability and the balance of economy and politics of the region. All the political, economic, cultural and social developments of the region and the world affect Kurdistan Region directly.

Therefore, the future phases require Kurdistan Region to develop more cooperation, coordination and more development of relations with Iraq, countries of the region and our friends in the world. Therefore, we want to extend our hands for this purpose to help, coordinate and conduct mutual work with all.

We go through a critical period of political and social differences at the global level and in many countries. Our society, like any other humane society, requests liberty, freedom, social development and prosperity. At the same time, like many other nations, we are not free from political, social, economic and ideological struggles.

At our internal level of Kurdistan Region, we often focus more in our political and press culture on challenges and disagreements more than what is necessary. Let's have more agreement, unity and consensus at all social and political levels.

I don't think this is an impossible request for the political parties of Kurdistan Region. I don't think there is not anyone who doesn't wish for unity, agreement and consensus and put aside our differences of views.

I know the challenges and differences remain, this is something normal, but I ask for our thinking to be not in disagreement, disunity and non-consensus. Instead of degrading the positions of one another, let's put our thinking, behaviour and actions together constructively in order to seek a common solution and a common future.

Let's let the homeland put us together, let's let the representatives of all components of Kurdistan Region from different parties take part in the reconstruction and strengthening our movement towards the future.

My demand and request as the President of Kurdistan Region for the next years is working together to achieve hopes greater than the hopes of ours and each political parties.

Let's identify our common direction together. Together with Iraq, our neighbours, our friends in the International Community and international organizations, let's protect the new and appropriate contemporary situation which is compatible with our society in Kurdistan Region, our life and our homeland.

I have no doubt that we don't go astray when we together lay out the new joint roadmap for Kurdistan Region and Iraq. It will be clear for all of us what directions we will take and what will be necessary to reach our joint goal.

We need to work together with the federal government in Baghdad to find a joint solution within the federal and constitutional framework of Iraq; a constitution that the people of Iraq has dreamed of for years so that it would become a new basis for a new Iraq in which the rights of Kurdistan Region and all the other components would be protected within the framework of federal democratic governance, and a constitution that four-fifths of people have voted for.

The federal constitution becomes the guarantor of coexistence, understanding, mutual acceptance and strengthening the political process in Iraq through the implementation of all its articles and paragraphs.

We had hope in the constitution, but unfortunately it could not be implemented as it was. The new Iraq could not be built as it was the dream of all the people of Iraq; the new Iraq that Kurdistan Region had an active role and participation to defend it and build all its institutions.

There is no other alternative in Iraq for the constitution. We have seen that neglecting the constitution intentionally and unintentionally or not implementing any article of the constitution will lead to dissent, disunity and non-consensus within the components of Iraq.

We can make the constitution alive again through understanding and joint work. We can respect it and implement it indistinguishably so that a dark force like ISIS would not remerge and disasters like the ones happened in Sinjar and other parts of Iraq and Kurdistan would not be repeated so that Iraq and Kurdistan Region would be quieter and more prosperous and far from the threat of war and terror that still threatens Iraq, the region and the world. This will require us to work and coordinate together to confront and uproot terror.

Dear respected attendees,

In our far and recent history, war has caused destruction, social backwardness and the meltdown of the economy. Warmongers often don't think that the fire of war would get into their homes as well. The best example that we all remember is the Ba'ath attack on Kurdistan, Iran and Kuwait. Many innocent people lost their lives. Life, economy and the state of people's psychology got disrupted.

The use of chemical weapons and the decision of mass killings became the practised policy of the regime. Until now, the people of this country, Kurdistan Region and even the region pay the price of warmongering of that time and it is not clear when the bad implications of the wars will end.

Let's heal our past wounds through forgiveness and not through revenge or plans incompatible with coexistence.

Dear respected attendees,

Dear Kurdistanis...

Let's together forthrightly and patriotically take constructive steps toward negotiating a collective agreement for governing our country without any national, religious, or territorial discrimination.

The Kurds have always declared humanistic and peace-loving intentions. We should be proud that the Kurdistan Freedom Movement never allowed former compulsory battles against former regimes to result in Arab-Kurds wars.

It is most often stated that Iraq is massively rich for natural resources; however, from now on we should prove to ourselves and to the world that establishing peace and solidarity are more significant than any natural resources to us.

At the regional level, let's establish political and social reconciliation, coexistence, economic development and political consensus together. Fast changes in this region require unified efforts and absence of dissent and non-consensus.

Finally, we will all be responsible for the successes and failures. The whole components of Kurdistan Region are in need of protection of their rights, properties, economic, social and human resources.

Once we try to keep and strengthen the security of Kurdistan Region, once we attempt continuously to revive the economy, reorganize our relations with our close and distant neighbours and friends, we should not forget that each of these countries have political, economic and social interests like us.

Strengthening relations with neighbouring countries on the basis of thoughtfulness and respect ensure the protection of everyone's interests within the framework of international law, diplomatic norms, and diplomatic constitution, the sovereignty of each country with its constitutional components.

Undoubtedly, it will be the responsibility of the Kurdistan Region President to work for linking the KR with the neighbouring countries for developing economy, trading, strengthening diplomatic relations, and finding mutual solutions for any conflicts and sharing interests. Implementing this strategy can never stand as a threat to Iraq, it would rather result in strengthening friendly and neighbouring relations at all the levels.

Ladies and gentlemen

Protecting and developing Kurdistan Region's relations with friends and the International Community, which is in their interest and their aim, is the responsibility of the Kurdistan Region President. We all know that without international support, ISIS would have brought about much more massive destruction and atrocities to Kurdistan and Iraq. Undoubtedly, such supports ensured our success and ISIS failure.

I thank for the endurance of every single citizens of the Kurdistan Region. Despite the war, shortage of salaries, slow movement of the market, low economic activities, people

understood the sensitivity of the situation and helped Kurdistan Region so that the government could pass through the difficulties and shortages of the past years with pride.

If the experience of the past few years is our guide, we should agree on the fact that recognizing our differences should not become an obstacle in meeting the requests and interests of the people of Kurdistan Region in general.

Regardless to all our differences, the current and next generation deserve a better future. Success of the new generation in education, science, technological advancement and engineering along with development in sociology, medicine, psychology, history, and human development will all lead our society toward a better and bright future.

Our coexistence, social, economic and political development and the development of all other sectors require serious and appropriate work to protect nature and environment in a way that should be in line with our current and future responsibilities so that the environment will not be hurt as the main source of life.

We will be faithful to our previous generations through doing joint work. We can hand over our country to the future generations with honesty. I will use my post seriously through all my capabilities, experience and my own will to help the new Prime Minister, his cabinet and all his ministers in order for them to be successful in their responsibilities and their own work. The success of each of one of us is the success of all.

Again, I assure fellow citizens of Kurdistan that the presidency of the Region will be the umbrella of unity for the all forces and political parties with different religions and ethnic minorities regardless to their differences for the sake of peaceful coexistence and the safety of the people of Kurdistan.

Kurdistan Region is the property of all Kurdistanis with all their differences. The presidency of Kurdistan Region will be the platform for their desires and the requests and their rights without discrimination. It will be for all and it will look at them without discrimination.

I reiterate that security and social peace are the guarantors of rights of individuals and the society. our main aim is adopting dialogue to solve all the problems between Kurdistan Region and the federal government within the framework of the constitution. I also reiterate keeping the strong and friendly relationship with the neighbouring countries and the region and keep strengthening the position and balance of Kurdistan Region at the regional and international level.

We work seriously and exert all our efforts to achieve the constitutional rights of Kurdistan Region, guarantee the human rights, freedoms, global principles of the developed world to guarantee the rights and dues of all people from various walks of life, uprooting all kinds of violence, strengthening coexistence, acceptance and making the country to be the country for all and make everyone to regard it as its own country. We all have one sun to rise above us. We all have one future and one destiny.

I thank all the leaders and presidents of the countries around the world who have given us congratulatory messages directly or indirectly.

I once again thank you for your presence and wish for a nice day for all.

Appendix No. (4)

The text of the general lines of the work program of the ninth cabinet of the Kurdistan Regional Government

This agenda has been developed in accordance with the political agreements between all parties which compose the new cabinet of the KRG. And it includes the principles and policies of all parties in the government. The implementation of this program is the responsibility of all parties in the government.

Reforms:

First: we will improve the condition and regulation of the public sector, including the training and regulation of civil servants, retirement provisions, and official working hours. We will take legal action against any breaches in the public sector. We will do this through implementation of the law, establishing a service committee and re-organising the reform legislation, which will then be resubmitted to parliament for approval.

Second: we will combine our efforts against all forms of financial and administrative corruption, preventing the mismanagement of public wealth, and corruption within the Kurdistan region. We will achieve this by strictly enforcing the law of the Kurdistan region while supporting its official institutions, primarily through the Supreme Audit Divan and the Commission of Integrity and Public Prosecution.

Third: we will work to eliminate unnecessary bureaucracy and improve the services provided to citizens by public institutions. We will work to make institutions serve the public's best interests; in particular we will develop digital services as soon as possible.

Fourth: in order to strengthen our defence capability, counter risks and enhance the security of the Kurdistan Region, we will review the current mechanisms for re-organising and unifying the Peshmerga forces and internal security forces, in coordination with the Kurdistan region presidency. We will do this with the help of local and international experts. We will also elevate the professional and military capability of our forces.

Fifth: we will work to establish transparency in all economic fields of the Kurdistan region, especially around management and accounting of oil and internal revenues.

Sixth: we will reform the health, medical and food sectors to meet international standards; we will prosecute any violations from any quarter. To accomplish this goal, we will establish a Food and Drug Administration under the Council of Ministers.

Seventh: we are determined to ensure that no one is above the law, and to respect the judiciary of the Kurdistan region. No one will be allowed to evade justice because of their social standing or political affiliation; furthermore, we will work to eliminate the spread of weapons and firearms among communities.

Eighth: we will reform the tax system ensuring impartial implementation; we will take legal action to prevent tax embezzlement and create a new enforcement mechanism.

Ninth: we will prevent government officials from exploiting their official influence or positions for their own gain. In accordance with the laws of the Kurdistan region, officials are not permitted to trade or invest, and violations of this law will be prosecuted.

Tenth: we will prevent the formation of monopolies, and work to provide and promote a framework for fair trade competition.

Eleventh: we will organise and rationalise official delegations to foreign countries and international conferences according to need, preventing any waste or misuse of public money.

Twelfth: we will support the parliaments monitoring function; we will abide by every monitoring procedure in accordance with our internal laws and governmental regulations. Furthermore we will respect the parliamentary opposition in accordance with these same laws.

Thirteenth: we will establish a Pension Fund to provide for retired civil servants as is their right.

Services:

First: we will work to enhance the public health sector, and to deliver a better-quality health service to the people. In addition, we will work to enact a health insurance system across the Kurdistan region.

Second: we will work to find a fundamental solution to the issue of electricity supply: increasing production rates, decreasing electrical misuse or waste, and systematically distributing power in a technologically advanced manner.

Third: we will work to increase educational teaching standards in the public sector. We will aim to attract local and international investors into the sector, helping to fund the building of new schools where they are needed.

Fourth: we will work improve and rationalise the use of groundwater in order to raise the quality of public drinking water, while reducing the depletion rates of underground water sources.

Fifth: we will work to improve road transportation links in the Kurdistan region, and enhance the traffic system. We will aim to attract foreign investors to this sector, reduce traffic accident casualties and introduce international traffic management best practices.

Sixth: we will work to provide job opportunities in the private sector, and broaden investment in sectors including industry, agriculture, and tourism. We will reform labor laws to prioritise the provision of job opportunities for local workers instead of foreigners.

Seventh: we will prioritise serving the families of Anfal, Peshmerga martyrs and those who were wounded in genocidal campaigns.

Eighth: we will take measures to provide a comfortable and decent life for people with special needs.

Ninth: Kurdistans natural environment is a great treasure. We will work to preserve the environment and raise cultural awareness about its importance. Furthermore, we will work to establish an advanced recycling system to reduce the risks of waste contamination.

Tenth: we will take measures to renovate villages, sub-districts, and districts, including measures to provide essential services, encouraging villagers to stay and work their land.

Eleventh: we will encourage and foster the expansion of the work of civil communal organisations, helping to support events, sports, arts, and cultural activities in the Kurdistan region.

Twelfth: we will enhance higher education and scientific research by developing this sector. We will enhance the capacity of the universities and institutes of the Kurdistan region in terms of quality, and help expand scientific research and study opportunities.

Thirteenth: we will introduce digitisation of government systems (E-Government); transforming citizens' interaction with government procedures and services. This will cut bureaucracy, reduce wastage of public wealth and time, and increase the overall quality of services.

The relationship between the Kurdistan Regional Government and the Iraqi Federal Government:

First: the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) is the only official body authorised to negotiate with Baghdad. We will establish a Negotiation Team of relevant stakeholders from the KRG to resolve issues with Baghdad.

Second: the constitution will be the fundamental basis for talks between Erbil and Baghdad, especially issues covered by article 140 of the Iraqi constitution. This includes Peshmerga, natural resources, compensation for Anfal, martyrs, people affected by the previous Baath regime and all the constitutional rights of the people of the Kurdistan region. These issues will all be prioritised in our talks with the federal government of Baghdad.

Third: we will address the dire condition of the Kurdish territories outside the administration of the Kurdistan region, especially Kirkuk, in order to reduce tensions, and ensure the end to any form of military imposition in the disputed territories. We will also seek to implement article 140 of the Iraqi constitution as soon as possible.

Fourth: the threat of terrorism still exists across Iraq. The KRG, in coordination with the Iraqi government and the international coalition, is committed in our opposition to terrorism. To eliminate the danger of terrorism once and for all, the Kurdistan region with its Peshmerga forces has offered to assist the Iraqi federal army in its efforts to remove any threats in the disputed territories.

Fifth: we will work to implement the constitutional rights of Peshmerga forces and include them in Iraq's defence policy. In particular, we will work to ensure they are provided with a monthly salary and military equipment.

Sixth: we will attempt to solve issues around oil and gas in accordance with articles 111 and 112 in the Iraqi federal constitution. We will develop an oil and gas law through the Iraqi parliament.

Seventh: we will work to consolidate the federal system, by creating a Federal Council, emphasising the principles of partnership, consensus and balance with the federal government.

Freedom, Democracy, and Coexistence:

First: we aim to emphasise the peaceful coexistence between various ethnicities in the Kurdistan region, build upon it and strengthen it.

Second: we underline our commitment to the fundamentals of democracy, liberty, and equality for the peoples of the Kurdistan region. We will defend their rights against any type of ethnic, sectarian or religious extremism, and gender-based violence.

Third: we will stand against any forms of discrimination and attempts to minimise the role of women in society. It is vital that women are permitted to make a full contribution to the community, the economy, and within the political arena.

Kurdistan's relations at the regional and international level:

First: the official institutions of the KRG should manage regional and international relations. For this purpose, the Department of Foreign Relations will be re-organised and governed by a new law.

Second: we will prioritise a stable relationship with our neighbouring countries, based on mutual respect and mutual interest, improving relations at all levels.

Third: we support peaceful solutions for all issues in the region. We will work to improve and strengthen the KRG's capacity to resolve disputes and conflicts.

Fourth: the KRG will strengthen current representation offices, and open new representations as needed in different countries. We will also encourage other countries to open their consulates in Erbil.

Economy and Finance:

First: we will work to diversify Kurdistans economy, reducing our reliance on oil and gas. We will develop the agricultural, industrial, and tourism sectors to attract foreign investment.

Second: the agricultural sector will be one of our main priorities, as we will introduce new methods, advanced machinery, and expand knowledge of scientific methods in order to improve quality across the sector. Furthermore, we will work to exploit our water resources, building dams and sources of sustainable energy. This will help preserve our water for agriculture, prevent desertification and increase green spaces.

Third: we will work to restructure the banking system in the Kurdistan region, and ensure that the system serves both individuals and the public. We will encourage the use of bank accounts and electronic cards both to exchange currencies and reduce cash transactions.

Fourth: we will encourage investment in all fields, by providing fair opportunities for both national and international investors; to achieve this, we will edit and modify the KRG's investment laws.

Regulation of the administration:

First: we will work on distributing roles and responsibilities in accordance with the law and under the supervision of the premiership. Furthermore, we will emphasise establishing a decentralised system of power compatible with the legal and administrative system in the KRG.

Second: we will put relentless efforts into re-organising and trimming the structure of the governments institutions from the bottom up, so they are appropriate for the Kurdistan region. This will be achieved through a solid plan and the preparation of a clear roadmap for the next four years.

Legal Affairs Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Bijar Kochar	Chair	1988	Master in Law	KDP	07504671122	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Abbas Fatah Salih	Vice-Chair	1972	Bachelor of Laws	PUK	07501123736	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Jalal Muhammadamin	Rapporteur	1984	Bachelor of Laws	Change	07701546811	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Abdusalam Dolamari	Member	1982	Master in Law	KDP	07504491200	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Rojan Muhamad karim	Member	1984	Bachelor of Laws	PUK	07701567592	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Khadija Omar Taha Muhammad	Member	1982	Master in Law	KDP	07504705134	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Arshad Husen muhamad	Member	1990	Master in Law	KDP	07504470353	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Kawa Abdulqadir Hassan	Member	1982	Bachelor of Laws	New Generation	07504622019	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Rupak Ahmad Rahman	Member	1989	Bachelor of Laws	KIG	07504420982	Rupak_Ahmad@gmail.com
10	Sara Chawshli	Member	1992	Bachelor of Laws	Turkmen D. P.	07504795099	sara_chawshly@perleman.org
11	Robina Oimalek Aziz	Member	1986	Bachelor of Laws	National U. C.	07504318566	There is no email on the Parliament website

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	15
2	The bill is aimed at	4
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	4
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	-

Finance and Economic Affairs Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Hevidar Ahmad Salman	Vice-Chair	1981	High School	KDP	07504066278	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Muhamad Sadadin Anwar	Rapporteur	1978	Bachelor's of Politics	Turkmen D. P.	07504562499	mohammed_ilhani@perleman.org
3	Arshad Husen muhamad	Member	1990	Master in Law	KDP	07504470353	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Liza Falakadin Kakaey	Member	1985	Bachelor of Accounting	KDP	07504457042	Liza.kakei@parliament.krd
5	Bahjat Ali Ibrahim	Member	1970	Bachelor in Management & Economics	KDP	07504457496	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Najat Shaban Abdulla	Member	1964	Master of Planning	KDP	07504451305	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Zyad Jabar Muhamad	Member	1970	Industrial prep	PUK	07701562520	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Ali Hamasalih Taha	Member	1984	Bachelor in Kurdish language	Change	07704796002	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Soran Omar Saeed	Member	1978	Bachelor in Management & Economics	KIG	07501126064	There is no email on the Parliament website
10	Sherko Jawdat Mustafa	Member	1969	PhD in Management	KIU	07701562687	sherko.jawdat@parliament.krd

Note: (Rewaz Faiq Hussein) was the chairman of the committee, after which he was appointed speaker of the parliament, the post of chairman of the committee was not filled.

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	7
2	The bill is aimed at	
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

Peshmerga, Interior, Security and Local Councils Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Riving Muhamad muhamad	Chair	1951	Bachelor of History	KDP	07504454862	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Osman Karim Swara	Vice-Chair	1966	Primary School	PUK	07701532474	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Shaxawan Rawf Mustafa	Rapporteur	1974	diploma	Change	07701514739	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Sarwan Muhamad Ali	Member	1981	Bachelor of Laws	KDP	07504493997	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Hikmat Muhamad Abwzed	Member	1969	Secondary School	KDP	07504461053	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Nzar Mala Abdulxafar	Member	1976	Bachelor of Laws	KDP	07504479684	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Balanbo Muhamad Ali	Member	1972	Bachelor in military college	PUK	07501557350	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Jamal Hawez Mustafa	Member	1956	High School	PUK	07701528710	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Abwbakr Omar Abdulla	Member	1970	Bachelor of Laws	KIU	07701500588	There is no email on the Parliament website
10	Romio Huzaeran Nisan	Member	1959	Bachelor's degree in English	National U. C.	07504453659	There is no email on the Parliament website

Note: (Abdullah Mahmoud Mohammed) was a member of the committee for the first time until (10/07/2019) when he was sworn in as the Minister (Affairs of the Martyrs and Anfal Victims), replacing him (Babir Kamala) as a Member of Parliament, but so far no A committee is not a member.

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	9
2	The bill is aimed at	1
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

Agriculture and Irrigation Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Osman Ali Smail	Chair	1976	Bachelor in Islamic Sharia	KIG	07504899369	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Shwan Karim Muhamad	Vice-Chair	1972	High School	KDP	07504451055	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Safin Aga Omar	Rapporteur	1957	Bachelor of Education	KDP	07504486355	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Zedan Rashedxan Awdal	Member	1982	PHD. of Archeology	KDP	07504475998	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Sabah Mahmud Muhamad	Member	1957	PHD. of Medicine	KDP	07504452550	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Hersh Hasan Hamad	Member	1982	Bachelor of History	PUK	07701565281	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Osman Karim Swara	Member	1966	High School	PUK	07701532474	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Yasin Xzr Taha	Member	1976	High School	Change	07501093177	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Sipan Salim Hasan	Member	1991	Bachelor of Science in Humanities	New Generation	07504408340	sepan.amed@gmail.com
10	Iesmail Ali Taha	Member	1966	PHD. in Islamic Sharia	KIU	07704427795	There is no email on the Parliament website
11	Mhedin Hasan Yusif	Member	1957	PHD. of Laws	Azadi	07518079654	There is no email on the Parliament website

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	6
2	The bill is aimed at	
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

Education and Higher Education Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Abdulsalam Abdula Hasan	Chair	1982	Master of Laws	KDP	07504491200	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Zedan Rashedxan Awdal	Vice-Chair	1982	PHD. of Archeology	KDP	07504475998	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Galawezh Obed Osman	Rapporteur	1976	Ph.D in Biology	KDP	07504754953	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Gulistan Baqy Sleman	Member	1984	Bachelor of Chemistry	KDP	07708020022	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Hasiba Saeed Ibrahim	Member	1983	Diploma/English language	KDP	07512263597	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Shamol Ashty Sabir	Member	1988	Bachelor of Psychology	PUK	07501019870	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Rahy Rahbar Ibrahim	Member	1991	Master of Science in Politics	PUK	07701945818	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Ashna Abdulla Qadir	Member	1987	Bachelor of media	Change	07701961671	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Shady Nawzad Wahab	Member	1989	Bachelor of Education	New Generation	07708101795	There is no email on the Parliament website
10	Haliz Ahmad Muhamad	Member	1978	Bachelor of Kurdish Language	KIU	07504593506	There is no email on the Parliament website
11	Farid Yaqub Elya Gorgis	Member	1972	Bachelor of Hebrew Language	Rafdain	07504575824	There is no email on the Parliament website

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	6
2	The bill is aimed at	
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

Health, Environment and Consumer Rights Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Sabah Mahmud Muhamad	Chair	1957	Doctor of Medicine	KDP	07504452550	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Shayan Kaka Salih Muhamad	Vice-Chair	1980	Diploma in medicine	Change	07502196119	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Zana Xalid Smail	Rapporteur	1973	Bachelor of Health	KDP	07507975007	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Rozhan Ibrahim Ali	Member	1989	Bachelor of Laws	KDP	07507272484	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Galawezh Obed Osman	Rapporteur	1976	Ph.D in Biology	KDP	07504754953	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Baxtyar Shukry Sleman	Member	1980	Bachelor of Laws	KDP	07504633333	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Luqman Hamad Hajy	Member	1972	Bachelor of Laws	PUK	07701419043	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Shno Ashqy Surchy	Member	1990	Bachelor of Physics	PUK	07506996365	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Jalal Muhamad Amen	Member	1984	Bachelor of Laws	Change	07701546811	There is no email on the Parliament website
10	Kazm Farwq Namiq	Member	1986	Master of Medicine	New Generation	07721979898	dr.kazimfaruq@yahoo.com
11	Muslem Abdula Rasul	Member	1986	Bachelor of Arabic Language	KIG	07724466642	Muslim.Qasrec@gmail.com

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	8
2	The bill is aimed at	
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

The Affairs of Martyrs, Genocide and Political Prisoners Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Sawsan Muhamad Merxan	Chair	1973	Bachelor's degree in English	KDP	07504450616	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Zhyan Taher Ahmad	Vice-Chair	1974	Master of Politics	KDP	07504455269	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Hazhan Hasan Ahmad	Rapporteur	1983	High School	PUK	07715872233	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Bahman Abdula Ahmad	Member	1978	Bachelor of History	KDP	07501115641	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Idres Ismail Abwsh	Member	1970	High School	KDP	07504595600	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Sarwan Muhamad Ali	Member	1981	Bachelor of Laws	KDP	07504493997	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Abdulnasr Ahmad Ali	Member	1963	High School	PUK	07701587552	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Rzgar Muhamad Mahmud	Member	1975	Secondary School	Change	07701568388	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Dyary Anwar Hamarahem	Member	1988	Diploma in Fine Arts	New Generation	07703644344	There is no email on the Parliament website
10	Hawraman Hama Sharef	Member	1980	PHD in Islamic Sharia	KIG	07702137052	There is no email on the Parliament website
11	Fahak Kamal Swgwmwn	Member	1971	Bachelor of Accounting	Arman	07504587499	There is no email on the Parliament website

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	8
2	The bill is aimed at	1
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

Relations and Affairs of the Kurdish Communities Abroad Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Rebwar Abdulrahem Abdula	Chair	1979	Master of Politics	KDP	07504463717	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Karwan Abdulrahman Abdula	Vice-Chair	1990	Master of Politics	PUK	07701531085	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Ashna Abdulla Qadir	Rapporteur	1987	Bachelor of Mass media	Change	07701961671	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Zhyan Taher Ahmad	Member	1974	Master of Politics	KDP	07504455269	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Chya Hamed Sharef	Member	1975	Master of Health	KDP	07504501446	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Idres Ismail Abwsh	Member	1970	High School	KDP	07504595600	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Salma Fatih Tofeq	Member	1989	Bachelor of Mass media	PUK	07701961852	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Balen Ismail Hajy	Member	1986	Bachelor of Education	Change	07701987733	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Serwan Faraj Muhamad	Member	1969	Diploma in Management	New Generation	07703131314	baban5@msn.com
10	Abdulsatar Majed Qadir	Member	1970	Bachelor in Islamic Sharia	KIG	07504662299	Abdulstarmajid72@gmail.com
11	Muhamad Sadaden Anwar	Member	1978	Bachelor of History	Turkmen.D.P	07504562499	mohammed_ilhani@perleman.org

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	7
2	The bill is aimed at	
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

Kurdistan Areas Outside the Region Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Jwan Yunis Mahmud	Chair	1986	Bachelor's degree in English	KDP	07504499698	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Jamal Hawez Mustafa	Vice-Chair	1956	High School	PUK	07701528710	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Abdulnasr Ahmad Ali	Rapporteur	1963	High School	PUK	07701587552	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Mam Askandar Mam	Member	1980	Bachelor of Laws	KDP	07504502928	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Hadya Murad Haydar	Member	1983	Diploma in computers	KDP	07501933452	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Liza Falakaden Sabir	Member	1985	Bachelor of Accounting	KDP	07504850673	Liza.kakei@parliament.krd
7	Safen Aga Omar Aga	Member	1957	Bachelor of Education	KDP	07504486355	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Shiren Amen Abdulazez	Member	1988	Diploma in Business	Change	07702261256	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Goran Omar Ali	Member	1983	Secondary School	Change	07721521373	There is no email on the Parliament website
10	Serwan Faraj Muhamad	Member	1969	Diploma in Business	New Generation	07703131314	baban5@msn.com
11	Mhedin Hasan Yusif	Member	1957	PHD of Laws	Azadi	07518076954	There is no email on the Parliament website

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	6
2	The bill is aimed at	
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

Energy and Natural Resources, Industry and Trade Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Balen Ismail Hajy	Chair	1986	Bachelor of Education	Change	07701987733	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Gulezar Rashed Hajy	Vice-Chair	1972	Master of Laws	KDP	07504721785	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Sarko Azad Husen	Rapporteur	1987	Bachelor of Politics	PUK	07701433981	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Peshawa Taher Mustafa	Member	1991	Bachelor of Arts	KDP	07502381818	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Jehad Hasan Ibrahim	Member	1984	Master in Islamic Sharia	KDP	07504619796	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Baxtyar Shwkr Sleman	Member	1980	Bachelor of Laws	KDP	07504633333	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Rebwar Abdulrahman Abdula	Member	1979	Master of Relations	KDP	07504463717	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Karwan Abdulrahman Abdula	Member	1990	Master of Relations	PUK	07701531085	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Soran Omar Saed	Member	1978	Bachelor of Management	KIG	07501126064	soranomar8@yahoo.com
10	Sherko Jawdat Mustafa	Member	1969	PHD of Management	KIU	07701562687	sherko.jawdat@parliament.krd
11	Jinan Jabar Boya	Member	1967	Diploma in oil	NUA	07504733256	There is no email on the Parliament website

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	5
2	The bill is aimed at	
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

Municipalities, Transportation, and Tourism Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Hawre Pana Muhamad	Chair	1990	Bachelor of Laws	PUK	07701496322	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Rzgar Iesa Swar	Vice-Chair	1970	Bachelor of Social Sciences	KDP	07504450644	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Nzar Mala Abdulgafar	Rapporteur	1976	Bachelor of Laws	KDP	07504479684	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Bahjat Ali Ibrahim	Member	1970	Bachelor of Management	KDP	07504457496	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Zahir Muhamad Ali	Member	1972	Bachelor of Laws	KDP	07504463775	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Shwan Karem Muhamad	Member	1972	High School	KDP	07504451055	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Zekra Ahmad Ismail	Member	1976	Secondary School	PUK	07504655329	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Rzgar Muhamad Mahmud	Member	1975	Secondary School	Change	07701568388	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Sipan Salm Hasan	Member	1991	Bachelor of Humanities	New Generation	07504408340	sepan.amedi@yahoo.com
10	Sarchnar Ahmad Mahmud	Member	1975	Bachelor of Laws	KIU	07701461975	sarchnar.ahmad@parliament.krd
11	Klara Odesho Yaqub	Member	1980	Bachelor of History	Chaldean	07504783794	There is no email on the Parliament website

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	4
2	The bill is aimed at	1
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

Culture, Civil Society, Sports and Youth Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Luqman Hamad Hajy	Chair	1972	Bachelor of Laws	PUK	07701419043	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Jalal Muhamad Abdula	Vice-Chair	1967	Bachelor of Sports	KDP	07504458157	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Muhsen Husen	Rapporteur	1982	Bachelor in Kurdish language	KDP	07504578956	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Peshawa Taher Mustafa	Member	1991	Bachelor in Fine Arts	KDP	07502381818	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Saeed Mustafa Tatarxan	Member	1972	Bachelor of Management	KDP	07504457261	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Faosal Abas Awla	Member	1964	Primary School	PUK	07504453758	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Goran Omar Ali	Member	1983	Secondary School	Change	07721521373	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Mam Burhan Qane	Member	1974	Bachelor of Mass media	New Generation	07701563411	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Muslem Abdula Rasul	Member	1986	Bachelor in Arabic language	KIG	07724466642	Muslim.Qasree@gmail.com
10	Rupak Ahmad Rahman	Member	1989	Bachelor of Laws	KIG	07504420982	Rupak_Ahmad@gmail.com
11	Azad Akram Bahram	Member	1959	Bachelor of Mathematics	Millat	07504871392	There is no email on the Parliament website

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	4
2	The bill is aimed at	
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

Integrity, Parliament Affairs and Complaints Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Shiren Amen Abdulazez	Chair	1988	Diploma in Management	Change	07702261256	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Saed Mustafa Tatarxan	Vice-Chair	1972	Bachelor of Management	KDP	07504457261	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Robena Omlek Azez	Rapporteur	1986	Bachelor of Laws	NUA	07504318566	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Omed Abdulrahman Hasan	Member	1977	Diploma of Mass media	KDP	07504461304	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Waesy Saeed Waesy	Member	1979	Bachelor in Islamic Sharia	KDP	07504464516	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Laila Abduljabar Hdo	Member	1984	Bachelor in International Relations	KDP	07514459484	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Shno Ashqy Surchy	Member	1990	Bachelor of Physics	PUK	07506996365	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Daban Muhamad Husen	Member	1987	Bachelor of Mass media	Change	07702274184	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Muzhda Mahmud Muhamad	Member	1990	Bachelor of Accounting	New Generation	07508303918	There is no email on the Parliament website
10	Sarchnar Ahmad Mahmud	Member	1975	Bachelor of Laws	KIU	07701461975	sarchnar.ahmad@parliament.krd

Note: (Aiden Marouf Salim) was a member of this committee until (10/07/2019) he took the oath of office as (Minister of the Region), in his place (Himdad Sabah Bilal) he became a Member of Parliament, but he is not yet a member of any committee.

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	5
2	The bill is aimed at	
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

Endowments and Religious Affairs Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Hawraman Hama Sharef	Chair	1980	PHD in Islamic Sharia	KIG	07702137052	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Iehsan Muhamad Salem	Vice-Chair	1977	Bachelor in Islamic Sharia	KDP	07504593741	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Waesy Saeed Waesy	Rapporteur	1979	Bachelor in Islamic Sharia	KDP	07504464516	There is no email on the Parliament website
4	Hadya Murad Haedar	Member	1983	Diploma in computers	KDP	07501933452	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Zahir Muhamad Ali	Member	1972	Bachelor of Laws	KDP	07504463775	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Jehad Hasan Ibrahim	Member	1984	Master in Islamic Sharia	KDP	07504619796	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Hersh Hasan Hamad	Member	1982	Bachelor of History	PUK	07701565281	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Faesar Abas Awla	Member	1964	Primary School	PUK	07504453758	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Kawa Abdulqadr Hasan	Member	1982	Bachelor of Laws	New Generation	07504622019	There is no email on the Parliament website
10	Ismael Ali Taha	Member	1966	PHD in Islamic Sharia	KIU	07704427795	There is no email on the Parliament website
11	Klara Odesho Yaqub	Member	1980	Bachelor of History	Assyrian	07504783794	There is no email on the Parliament website

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	2
2	The bill is aimed at	
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

Social Affairs and Defending the Rights of Women and Human Rights Committee

No.	Name	Post	Date of Birth	Certificate	parties	Mobile	Emil
1	Romeo Huzaeran Nisan	Chair	1959	Bachelor of Arts	NUA	07504453659	There is no email on the Parliament website
2	Gulistan Saeed Muhamad	Vice-Chair	1961	Diploma in libraries	Change	07703637350	There is no email on the Parliament website
3	Badrya Ismail Mahmud	Rapporteur	1973	High School of Islamic	KIG	07703602610	badryaismail@yahoo.com
4	Zana Xalid Ismail	Member	1973	Bachelor of Health	KDP	07507975007	There is no email on the Parliament website
5	Iehsan Muhamad Salem	Member	1977	Bachelor in Islamic Sharia	KDP	07504593741	There is no email on the Parliament website
6	Jwan yunis Mahmud	Member	1986	Bachelor's degree in English	KDP	07504499698	There is no email on the Parliament website
7	Mam Askandar Mam	Member	1980	Bachelor of Laws	KDP	07504502928	There is no email on the Parliament website
8	Salma Fatih Tofeq	Member	1989	Bachelor of Mass media	PUK	07701961852	There is no email on the Parliament website
9	Shady Nawzad Wahab	Member	1989	Bachelor of Education	New Generation	07708101795	There is no email on the Parliament website

Note: (Aiden Marouf Salim) was a member of this committee until (10/07/2019) he took the oath of office as (Minister of the Region), in his place (Himdad Sabah Bilal) he became a Member of Parliament, but he is not yet a member of any committee.

No.	Topic	the number
1	Number of Committee Meetings	4
2	The bill is aimed at	
3	The number of draft laws and legal proposals on which the report is based	
4	The number of draft laws and legal proposals that have not been reported	

The Pay Institute for Education and Development Publications

First: in Kurdish language:

- 1- خستنه پوووی 101 گبروگرفتی په روه رده بی له پیناو چاره سه رکردنیان، نامه یه کی کراوه بۆ به ریز وه زیری په روه رده، هه ولیر، 2014.
- 2- گرفته کانی خویندنی بالاو گه پان به دواى چاره سه ردا، خستنه رووی (140) گرفت، له نامه یه کی کراوه دا بۆ به ریز وه زیری خویندنی بالا، هه ولیر، 2014.
- 3- دیارده ی وازهینان له خویندن له هه ریمی کوردستاندا، گرفت و چاره سه ر، هه ولیر، 2014.
- 4- چاودیری و هه لسه نگانندی کاره کانی په رله مانى کوردستان، راپورتی یه که م، (2013/11/6-2014/11/6)، هه ولیر، 2014.
- 5- کارى هاوبه شی نیوان ریکخواه کانی کۆمه لگه ی مه دهنی و داموده زگه کانی خویندنی بالا له هه ریمی کوردستان، هه ولیر، 2015.
- 6- چاودیری و هه لسه نگانندی کاره کانی په رله مانى کوردستان، راپورتی دووهم، (2014/9/1-2015/2/28)، هه ولیر، 2015.
- 7- چاودیری و هه لسه نگانندی کاره کانی په رله مانى کوردستان، راپورتی سییه م، (2015/3/1-2015/8/31)، هه ولیر، 2015.
- 8- چاودیری و هه لسه نگانندی کاره کانی په رله مانى کوردستان، راپورتی چواره م، (2015/9/1-2015/11/12)، سلیمانی، 2015.
- 9- چاودیری و هه لسه نگانندی کاره کانی په رله مانى کوردستان، راپورتی پینجه م، (2015/9/1-2016/2/29)، سلیمانی، 2016.
- 10- چاودیری و هه لسه نگانندی کاره کانی په رله مانى کوردستان، راپورتی شه شه م، (2016/3/1-2016/8/31)، سلیمانی، 2016.
- 11- چاودیری و هه لسه نگانندی کاره کانی په رله مانى کوردستان، راپورتی حه وته م، (2016/9/1-2017/2/28)، سلیمانی، 2017.
- 12- چاودیری کردنی په رله مان له پوانگه ی ئەندامانی په رله مانى کوردستانه وه ، راپورتی هه شته م، سلیمانی، 2017.
- 13- تۆماری دهنگه رانی هه ریمی کوردستان له نیوان بیگه ردی و ساخته کاریدا ، راپورتی تۆیه م، سلیمانی، 2017.
- 14- چاودیری و هه لسه نگانندی کاره کانی په رله مانى کوردستان، راپورتی ده یه م، (2017/3/1-2017/11/15)، سلیمانی، 2017.
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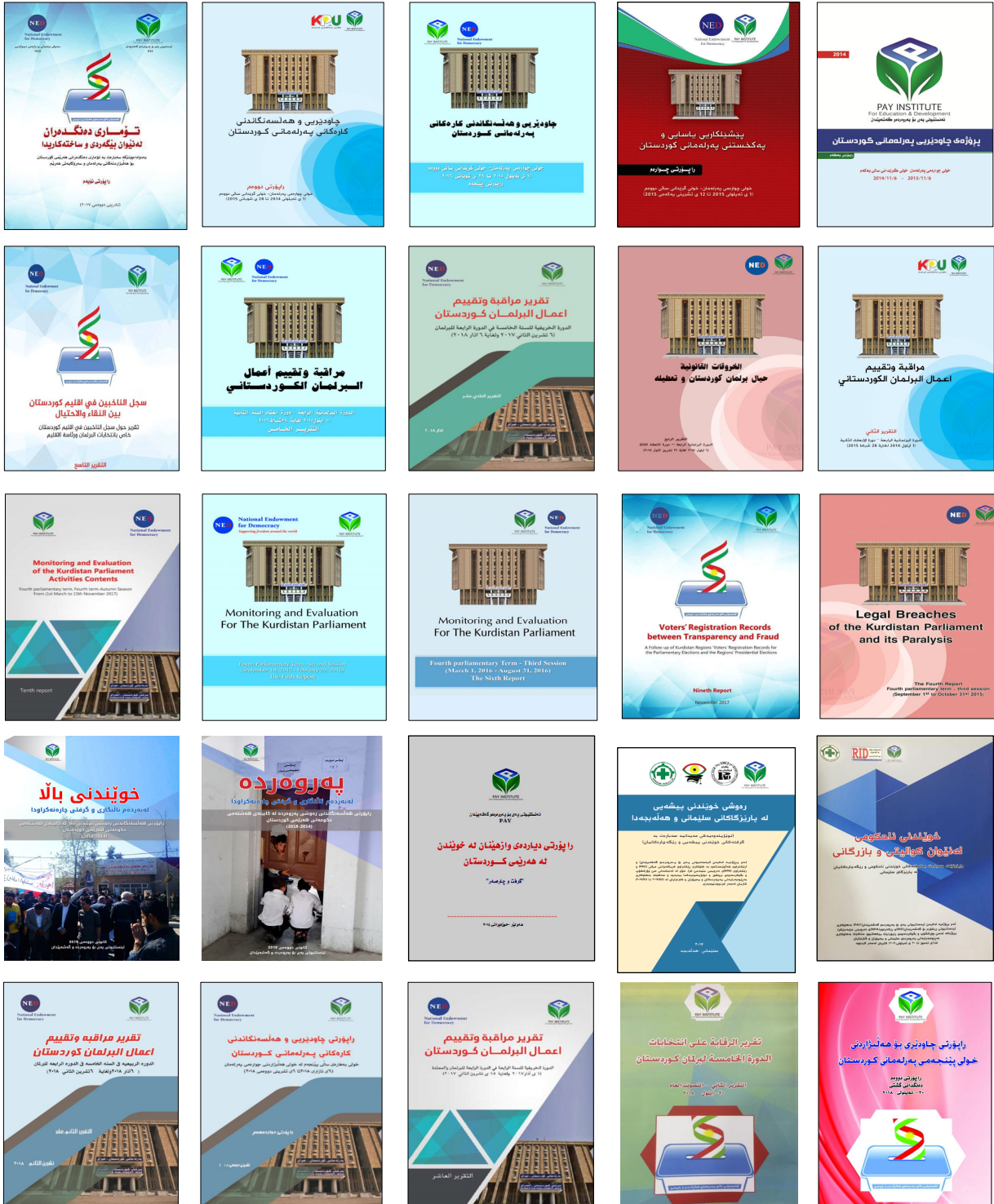
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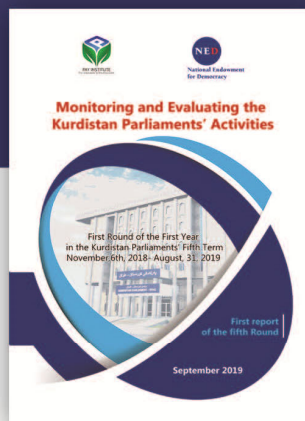
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