



Monitoring and Evaluation For The Kurdistan Parliament

**Fourth parliamentary Term - Third Session
(March 1, 2016 - August 31, 2016)
The Sixth Report**



NED
National Endowment for Democracy



PAY INSTITUTE
For Education & Development

Monitoring and Evaluating of Kurdistan Parliaments' Works

Fourth parliamentary term - third session
(March 1st, 2016 to August 31st, 2016)

Sixth Report



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Monitoring the Kurdistan Parliament Project:

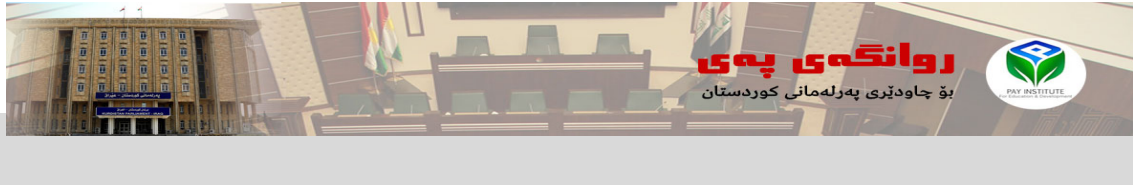
This project started to perform its work with the beginning of the 4th term of the Kurdistan Parliament. And now, with the support of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), it leads the duties that it is entrusted with.

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Sixth Report

Monitoring and Evaluating For the Kurdistan Parliaments Work

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Pay Observatory to Monitoring Kurdistan Parliamen

This is our new project to monitor parliament which is a website in two languages (Kurdish and Arabic) besides the English Language will be available soon. It will be an important station to voters, researchers and journalists in Kurdistan.

In here all information about Legislation, Monitoring and Ratification of Budget will be publishing with the inventory of each parliament members. So, we can know that which of them do their jobs properly and working due to the promises that they give in elections? How they understand their roles as parliament members? Can they make difference between parliament members' roles and other roles like being a journalist? Do they take responsibility in monitoring and legislation or visa versa? This website is also supported by NED Organization.



Introduction

In the history of Kurdish polity in South Kurdistan was not faced difficulties like now, and its reasons belong to internal issues, authority and political parties. its result has reached level of crisis in politic, law, administrative, finance and education, social and loosing people's trust in government. In addition, threaten of ISIS is another issue which people and democracy are detrimental by it, our political reputation is disgraced in international community. However, Parliament was one of the important establishment in Kurdistan, had a main role in political affairs and government, but it is deactivated.

PAY has monitored this round of parliament from its beginning, the purposes behind monitoring are to show its members duties and make transparency in there, also tell people how elements of government like legislation, Monitoring and budget approval are worked. We want to help members of parliament and presidency of parliament by publishing adequate information on parliament to separate activate members from inactive ones. Forcing those members are not taking their responsibilities by social pressure (peer pressure), so our goals in this project is to connect parliament with its voters, strength public opinion with this national establishment (parliament).

For evaluating Fourth Term of parliament PAY are announced six reports, three of them are supported by NED and the others are prepared voluntary by PAY; and two of them printed by Kurdistan Parliament Union.

This report about Spring Round of Kurdistan Parliament, which was not lunched. Our purpose to evaluate it and we hope it does its duties, make people trust on it, has a crucial way to face crises, prevent braking laws and political parties' intervention in its duties. If there is a powerful parliament to legislate and monitor legislative authority, the society will be organized well. We think our monitoring with other civil organizations will be a strong support to success parliament.

So, many people asked why we announce these reports when the parliament is not functioning, our answer is the meetings are not held but the committees can meet and work on the projects were submitted to them, even some of the projects back to the beginning of this term. Our essential question is why the members are not working on these projects? as we saw before they also submitted many reports to parliament! If they said that their establishment is not working and does not have legitimacy so why they delegated to outside the country; also all the consuls are bothered by their personal request to get visa for them and their relatives. It means that they are not working because they are careless, our mission is to record this, we believe that the parliament will be working again and we are keep on to take responsibilities.

Pay Observatory to Monitoring Kurdistan Parliament is a new project by PAY, and all information will record on it. PAY continues in monitoring parliament, Ministry of

Education and Ministry of Higher of Education and Scientific Research, which is working on them from our starting, to be appoint to pressure on Kurdish authority. Surely, we want to talk about parliament presidency Commission and those members are support this project, consider it as their project; they pleased us and they are the reason to keep going on it.

Dr. Sarwar Abdul Rahman Omar
PAY Institute for Education and Development
September, 2016



Evaluation for Parliament in Spring Round

(March 1st, 2016 – August 31st, 2016)

Assignment of parliament includes three elements (Legislation Process, Monitoring of Legislative Authority and Ratification of Budget).

First : Legislation Process

In this round parliament are deactivated, so there were not meetings, law and decisions have not issued.

Second: Monitoring of Legislative Authority

Also there were not any activities, and the members were not doing their tasks.

Third: Ratification of Budget

In ratification of budget Parliament have not had any role, and has not ratified annual budget in the last three years (2014 – 2015 – 2016).

should hold sessions on budget crises and people's needs instead of the bylaw.

Parliament's Committees

Parliament of Kurdistan has 22 committees, article (37) in bylaw of parliament states that the members can participate in committees according to their interests and their certifications. Each of the committees have not less than (5) members and more than (11) members, the members tasks are follow up to government's works and projects, as well visiting people.

The committees' tasks in Spring Round (2016) are:

Notes on Table -1:

- 1- Six sessions has been held in this round
- 2-Regualr sessions we 2 (in the morning & the afternoon)
- 3-In total of these meetings, attends of only one meeting hadn't been taken.
- 4-In 5 sessions that had been held, 114 members didn't attend the sessions (rate of absences reached to %14.6)

Until now (226) laws and decisions are presented to parliament. (155) have reviewed their first reading then directed to the members and the related committees, and (71) projects have not reviewed yet. Only (18) laws and (7) decisions are confirmed. In Spring Round only Social Affairs, Children and Families Committee wrote a report on (Nursing Immature Person).

*Name of those committees have not write any reports from the beginning of this term until now:

Table (1) Written Reports by Committees

No	Name of Committee
1	Women's Rights Defense Committee
2	Consumer Rights Protection Committee
3	Relations and Kurdish Community Committee

Name of committees have not received any bills:

Table (2) Name of Committees

No	Name of Committee
1	Sport and Youth Committee
2	Kurdistan Areas outside Region's Border Committee

Second: Meeting of Committees

1-In Spring Round (four months) in (22) committees only (9) of them hold meetings, some of them did not finish their quorum.

2- Sports and Youth Committee in Spring Round had (4) meetings, only Head of Committee & Deputy Head of Committee were attended; bylaw of parliament it is not account as a meeting.

Table (3) Meeting of Committees

NO	Name of Committee	Number of Meetings
1	Agriculture and Irrigation Committee	8
2	Education and High Education Committee	8
3	Consumer Rights Protection Committee	4
4	Sports and Youth Committee	4
5	Civil Society Affairs Committee	3
6	Social Affairs, Children and Families Committee	1
7	Endowment and Religious Affairs Committee	1
8	Municipality Services Committee	1
9	Interior and Security Committee	1
Total		31

Third: Interim Committees

Some interim committees have made their investigation and results have not announced or finished yet.

First: The committee investigated in the events when happened on April 31st, 2014 and the days before that date. On May 4th, 2014 by decision No (3), it had finished its jobs and submitted a report to parliament, but it had not been on the paragraph agenda.

Second: Another committee was made to recognize the crimes were against the structures in Kurdistan Societies was made on September 23, 2014 by Law (22), it did not do anything and later was cancelled.

Third: committee to prepare draft constitution, it could not finish its duties in the specified time on May 25, 2016 – August 28, 2016. The members in this committee asked to give them another (90) days, but it was rejected.

Notes about Structure of Committees

Comparing information in Directorate of Parliament Affairs and Parliament website was in the fifth report and analyzed in 16 points.

In the comparison we pointed out the there were incomplete information about committees' structure; we observed that the untrue information are not corrected.

Table (4) Committees' working levels on the projects that have submitted to them in the beginning of Fourth Term until (August 31st , 2016)

N0	Committee's name	Number of bills referred to the committee	Number of bills have reported	Percentage of bills have reported
1	Legal Affairs Committee	155	40	% 25,28
2	Finance and Economic Committee	46	9	% 19.56
3	Interior and Security Committee	21	9	% 42,85
4	Agriculture and Irrigation Committee	7	5	% 71,42
5	Women's Rights Defense Committee	8	0	% 0
6	Education and High Education Committee	9	4	% 44,44
7	Health and Environment Committee	14	5	% 35,71
8	Social Affairs, Children and Families Committee	16	16	% 100
9	Reconstruction Committee	3	1	% 33,33
10	Relations, Culture and Media Committee	7	3	% 42,85
11	Endowment and Religious Affairs Committee	9	9	% 100
12	Peshmerga, Martyrs and Ethnic Cleansing Victims Committee	21	2	%9.52
13	Human Rights Committee	19	5	%26,31
14	Industry, Energy and Natural Resources Committee	9	5	%55.5
15	Municipal Services Committee	5	4	% 80
16	Consumer Rights Protection Committee	3	0	% 0
17	Sports and Youth Committee	0	0	% 0
18	Integrity Committee	2	1	% 50
19	Civil Society Affairs Committee	4	2	% 50
20	Kurdistan Areas Outside Region's Border Committee	0	0	% 0
21	Parliament Affairs Committee	2	1	% 50
22	Relations and Kurdish Community Committee	2	0	% 0
	Total	362	121	% 33,42

Table (5) Present of members in Committees' meetings in Spring Round

N0	Committee's name	Number of Members	Numbers of Meetings
1	Legal Affairs Committee	11	0
2	Finance and Economic Committee	11	0
3	Interior and Security Committee	11	1
4	Agriculture and Irrigation Committee	10	8
5	Women's Rights Defense Committee	7	0
6	Education and High Education Committee	11	0
7	Health and Environment Committee	9	8
8	Social Affairs, Children and Families Committee	10	0
9	Reconstruction Committee	7	1
10	Culture and Media Committee	5	0
11	Endowment and Religious Affairs Committee	7	0
12	Peshmerga, Martyrs and Ethnic Cleansing Victims Committee	11	1
13	Human Rights Committee	10	0
14	Industry, Energy and Natural Resources Committee	11	0
15	Municipal Services Committee	10	0
16	Consumer Rights Protection Committee	7	1
17	Sports and Youth Committee	7	4
18	Integrity Committee	9	4
19	Civil Society Affairs Committee	9	0
20	Kurdistan Areas Outside Region's Border Committee	8	3
21	Parliament Affairs Committee	9	0
22	Relations and Kurdish Community Committee	9	0
	Total		31

Notes on Table (2) & (3)

- 1- In Spring Round (four months) amount of (22) committees only (9) committees have been gathered.
- 2- The meetings did not response people's needs, the crises and the bills were submitted to the committees.
- 3- Absences of members are recorded in a high percentage, so it affected committees' duties.
- 4- In this session (13) committees did not have any meetings like (Legal Affairs committee - Finance and Economic committee - Women's Rights Defense committee - Health and Environment committee - Reconstruction committee - Culture and Media committee - Peshmerga, Martyrs and Ethnic Cleansing Victims committee - Human Rights committee – Industry committee - Energy and Natural Resources committee – Integrity committee - Kurdistan Areas Outside Region's Border committee - Parliament Affairs committee - Relations and Kurdish Community committee.
- 5- Committees of (Interior and Security - Social Affairs, Children and Families - Municipal Services - Endowment and Religious Affairs) each of them only held one meeting.
- 6- Civil Society Affairs had one meeting.
- 7- Each of Sports and Youth Committee and Consumer Rights Protection Committee had four meetings.
- 8- Eight meetings were held by each of Agriculture and Irrigation Committee and Education and High Education Committee.
- 9- Parliament deactivated affected committees duties.
- 10- Only Relations and Kurdish Community Committee was not share information. also, they were asked before by Directorate of Parliament Affairs. However, we got information that we needed.

Table (6) Compendium of Committees in Spring Round

No	The title	Number
1	Number of parliament's meetings	0
2	Number of paragraphs of the agendas	0
3	Number of paragraphs of the agendas – the implemented	0
4	Number of paragraphs of the agendas – not implemented	0
5	Number of law projects that parliament did first reading for, in Spring Round	0
6	Number of the approved laws	0
7	Number of the approved decisions	0
8	Number of Ministers' Council members who were called to the parliament by PMs	0
9	Number of Ministers' Council members who attended at the request of PMs	0
10	Number of Ministers' Council members who were called to the parliament by PMs and did not attend	0
11	Number of Ministers' Council members who attend the parliament hall at their own request	0
12	Number of interrogations of Ministers' Council members	0
13	Number of committees' meetings	31
14	Number of reports that committees wrote about bills in Spring Round	1
15	Number of reports that committees did not write about bills	241
16	Number of members' questions directed to the government	0
17	Number of answered questions	0
18	Number of unanswered questions	0

Notes on Spring Round

- 1- In this session and on (October 6th, 2015) there were not any meetings, and it is in contrast with parliament's policies.
- 2- From its lunched this parliament Term until now (which is almost three years) only (8) laws and (7) decisions were issued, (155) bills were had their first reading.
- 3- Up to now parliament could not follow up and enquiry for Oil issue like (process of selling it, its budget and its contracts are not presented).⁽¹⁾
- 4- None of the ministers were called to parliament. ⁽²⁾
- 5- Hither to, none of the committees correlative to monitor the government not taking any procedure for those projects have budget ;which are not stopped up to these days. Also, the Board of Censor should take procedure of them (projects).
- 6- In total of (362) bill were submitted to committees only (121) reports wrote about them, and (241) reports were not wrote until now. So, this is contrary to bylaw of parliament. ⁽³⁾

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1. (1) - Article (42) in bylaw of Kurdistan Parliament states that:
 - A- The standing committees have rights to ask information by Deputy of Speaker of Parliament from Formal establishments, mass and vocational organizations to provide them what they need.
 - B- If the sides were mentioned above do not give the required information to the standing committee, then by the Speaker of Parliament will warning prime minister, incase if the demand is not get its answer during 15 days, it will be discussing in Parliament.
 2. Article (69) in bylaw of Kurdistan Parliament states that:
 - A- Any member of parliament wants to interrogate any members in executive authority then it will send it in written.
 - B- The Speaker of Parliament send the interrogate to executive authority, and putting it in a first meeting's agenda after announcing the person, selecting time will be choose it after a week; in case parliament in urgent and the executive authority agree with it.
 3. Article (4) in Law No (71) in bylaw of Kurdistan Parliament states that:

Raised a report by both committees, after wording it by Law Committee ,and after its arriving 10 days for both committees, if they are not asked to review it in hurry, it will submit in 5 days.

- 7- Thirty one meetings were held in this round.
- 8- As we noticed parliament are not considered in crucial and fateful events, according to law No(1) in 2005, should the politicians come back to the parliament.
- 9- Law of Combat Terrorisms No (3) in 2006, by Law (2) in 2014 is lengthening its time. On July 16th, 2016 is expired, so it makes a limbo.
- 10- Law No (9) in 2008, to rent house in Kurdistan – Iraq, by Law No (8) in 2015 was stopped for one year, and it (Law No 8) was ended on July 15th, 2016. The parliament should amend it or lengthened its time but because of deactivated of Parliament many crises are faced poor and renter people.

Parliament's situation in sight of Presidency Commission and Block Presidents' in Parliament

Fourth Term of Kurdistan Parliament was elected on September 21st, 2013, its first meeting was on October 10th, 2013, the members were took oath; after that meetings were not held until April 29th, 2014 when the Parliament Presidency of Commission was elected.

This term faced various problems; it is started with incorrect competition. If we compare this term to other terms, it has less works than other terms. Even those, it was an official establishment which was gathered all political parties. When, its president was prevented to go to Erbil on October 12, 2015; it has deactivated completely. For sure it affected out authority in Kurdistan and considered as a stigma.

In aim for proceeding, finding reasons, present its bad effects internally and externally of Kurdistan, also finding ways to determine the ways to activated again, as PAY Institute and in framework of Evaluate of Parliament Project; we asked three questions to each of Presidency Commission and Head of Blocks in Kurdistan Parliament.

The questions are:

First: Why the Parliament is deactivated?

Second: what are the bad effects by deactivated of Parliament internal and external sides?

Third: How to activate Parliament again?

In below we write down the answers that we received from them:

Dr. Yousif Mohammed, The speaker of Parliament:

Answer to question one: There are many reasons behind it, but the main reason is some of the political parties can move the (Armament Agency) by their decisions for only their agendas. Until, we will not put them away from it, and prevent them for using it in internal conflicts, this situation will be last longer, even that the establishments cannot do their duties in frame of law.

Another reason is (Mr. Masud Barzani) wants to long its term of presidency of Kurdistan outside the law, also get a legal way to it. But, five blocks (PUk, Goran Movement, KIU, KIG and IM) submitted a bill to elect a new president. Mr.Barzani and its party (PDK) tried to force Presidency Commission and the members in Parliament, in that time (October 8th,2015) the discussions about lengthened the term of Barzani was finished, the other parties decided that they vote on it in parliament. So, to prevent it they deactivated it. Furthermore, the members of this term are active and invited the ministers to interrogate them especially the minister of Natural Resource, and the prime

minister asked the ministers to not go to parliament. So, parliament add a appoint in its bylaw to interrogate them even if they absent.

The other reason is the capitol of Kurdistan Region are controlled by one security force, so the establishments are surprised by it (the security force), and one party dominated Erbil, when the establishments try to do something if it is against this party they will intervene even if it is legally.

Answer to question two: democracy is failed, now we cannot talk about democracy in Kurdistan because the only legal source in Kurdistan is Parliament even to the expired president; the president was length its term in previous term (The Third Term of Parliament). When the legal source is not working, thus the democracy is incapable.

One of the internal effect is they wanted to banish people and parliament in taking decisions. If parliament had worked, they would not have reduce salary to saving money for employees; the ministers were questioned in parliament might be withdrawn trust from some of the ministers. The result of not having parliament puts people in difficult situation, because it (parliament) can not follow up for Governments' works.

In external side, we do not have any point to make us differ in the region. However, we sacrifice our forces (Peshmarga, Shervan and Garilla) to fight Da'sh , which is a symbolic to our nation. Absence of parliament and not changing authority in peace made the international community looks at Kurdistan Region as fighter not as a partner. It has put Kurds in a weak position.

Answer to question three: For solution, I think all the methods were provided to solve parliament's problem are not fit them. Another methods must use to find solution, until Erbil under one party's will the parliament will not be the one that people want it, the authority serves people. Rather the government establishments will benefit one party; when the parliament wanted to work in contrast with it was deactivated. Therefore, the solution will not be activate it or not? Are the ministers going back to their ministries or not? But, the reasons behind deactivate parliament should solve; until then nothing important will happen. Now, the authorities in Kurdistan Region show their faces, and things they did in back (behind the curtain); they could not change illegality to legality.

The only way to solve it is solving Kurdistan President's issue in Parliament, and nothing else will correct to it. It is possible to gather all the blocks except PDK Block are not agreeing, participate in a meeting outside of Erbil to end this coup.

Mr. Jaafar Imenky, Deputy of Parliament Speaker (from PDK):

Answer to question one: Destroy the agreement between PDK and Goran Movement is behind the deactivation.

Answer to question two: Deactivation of parliament makes the political inside Kurdistan is not stable, works are not going properly and economy is in a weak state.

Answer to Question Three: For deactivation must have a new agreement between PDK and Goran Movement in an open meeting and putting back trust between them.



Fakhraddin Qadir, Secretary of Kurdistan Parliament:

Fourth Term of Kurdistan Parliament started with some specialty, its members are elected in semi-open list and they wanted to be with people. Also, when the parliament was lunched there was a complicate political situation, certainly I will not say that the members and presidency commission are perfect and without any weakness.

Answer to question one: why parliament is deactivated? I believe the political system in Kurdistan does not want a parliament like this one. It means that political authority in Kurdistan does not want parliament which is elected by people being its reference, instead they decide in their offices then the parliament like a chorus say what they want them to say.

When Masud Barzani in a meeting of parliament said "parliament is the reference for people in Kurdistan." while the parliament is working in a line which is different from their desire (a political party or political parties), then parliament will be an obstruction in front of them; we only see this situation in backward tribes. In our neighborhood countries like Iraq they returns all issues to parliament, if there is any plan to take decisions outside of parliament all the blocks try to decide on it in parliament.

Before, we said that we transfer our idol experience to Baghdad, but now it is conversed. Our experiment is failed, and we are lack of democracy experiment; our polity experiment could not mange its employees, we see Baghdad is near of us.

Parliament was deactivated because it wanted to organize authority by law, in the beginning we visited the person in each political party in Kurdistan, and they promised us to help the problems by law; except PDK did not suggest anything for us.

Answer to question two: the external effects of deactivations is a black mark in history of polity in Kurdistan, the high establishment is obstructed by a political party, and this parliament is formed by people's votes. Now, we and the world think It is a point to going back. Before, we call it a new polity (infant as the politicians call it), but, now we say there is no democracy, one of the basis of authority is voting and changing positions are not exist in Region, voting are abused. So, if someone talks about changing positions peacefully will be in the same situation which now exists.

Fighting Da'sh is a general situation in the area and we have to be real with it, affects other sides for USA and its allies. In our talking with them we told why they prefer democracy for themselves but not for us, their answer is "safety for now is important, and there is fighting against Da'sh." It means that they understood if there is any talking about presidency, the country will be in mess. In case the law No (13) on June 31st, 2013 said that the time of President of Kurdistan will be finished on August 19th, 2015 and could not length its time; this law was prepared in a day and night by two political parties to be decided in parliament.

And internal effects include lack of monitoring government, issuing laws and decisions plus reform has announced without parliament all these things need Kurdistan Parliament. Lacking of parliament hamper legislation process and monitoring government. If parliament had activated, we would not have allowed reducing salary; we would have invited the ministers to parliament, if they had not answered, we would have withdrawn them from their positions. Also, we planned to establish directorate of

Oil and Gas Fund, which its law are accepted by parliament and it was related to people's live. Another example is we established High Election Commission in Kurdistan; we will initiate state for country. We wanted to clarify Incomes not a bank taking over on it. All these problems are existing because of deactivation of Parliament, if it (Parliament) had activated; it would have been responsible to find solutions even to withdraw this government.

Answer to Question Three: whether they want to activate a biddable parliament, so we will not be there and not broke our oaths. Parliament was deactivated by a decision from a political party; it should be activated by it again. Lately, we heard that the Presidency Commission of Parliament should be changed, if it has broken laws and bylaw you have to show it. if there is not why you put it on to the problems, the problem is related to Kurdistan president's of position; people's live is problem and monitoring of incomes is problems.

If there is a parliament not investigates in crucial issues, and take notes from political parties to decide on laws, it will break the glory of parliament. If parliament is activate, many problems will solve, select the political system, organize country to make everyone be equal to laws.

Omed Khoshnaw, Head of PDK Block:

Answer to Question One: the first reason for deactivation is when the opposition party comes to circle of polity and take presidency Commission of Parliament, was not abandoned this feelings as opposition, for example they participated in government and the speaker of parliament position belongs to it, It was used duality, had agreement with ruler parties and did not want to lose these votes were got them because it was opposition.

In another hand, they touched things were not touched in the last 25 years. They broke the laws, you are an organization having searches about parliament, go and search about their breaking laws. This party was not ready for this situation and that position, for example in the civil war the two parties (PDK & PUK) were fought but they thought that parliament is a national establishment and did not let parliament to be field for civil war. When they came to it, they (Gornan Movement) published their problems in society and other parties, so parliament could not gather all parties, for this Goran Movement is responsible for the level that Kurdistan Parliament reached.

Answer to Question Two: of course when a national establishment is not working has effects, as PDK we are proud of parliament and we are part of its founders. For now and future to be a source for reference, the parliaments situation since last year it has external and internal effects, it is not possible some of the parties in a political competition hampered parliament, if it was source of reference, it should organize these parties. In international level also has effect, all of us should admit it.

In internal level, parliament was reference and sacred. This party wanted to break all dominance, one of them was parliament, when it was opposition it made scandal for it, after it participated in polity it was working in the same way. Now, people mock

parliament and do not have any hope in it; which is the place only for talking not to taking actions, so it has internal effects also.

Answer to Question Three: We (PDK) AND Goran Movement know that this government is structured by a national consensus, we considers as a principle for now and future, for challenging what we will face them, for our problems with Baghdad, for fighting with Da'sh and for our procedures in future. This party (Goran Movement) was not responsible for it; it used it as a tactic for a particular time then the agreement between us is signed, after the posts are shared between the parties. Goran ,Movement tried to break this agreement practically, we ended up this agreement and announced that Goran Movement was not honest with it.

We only said Goran not other parties, Goran said Kurdistan President's position was the point of our conflict, four blocks (PUK, KIU, KIG, IM) were challenged us, but only Goran Movement was the factor of that situation. At first, they attempted to work in majority and minority. Then, gathering people in street. Next, attacked PDK's offices burned them and martyred our members. Finally, it had planned to sabotage the cities' securities, in result October 12th was happened; we announced to public that the agreement between us was finished. So, for the next step we can have a new agreement, all of us asking to activate parliament, we are different in form, it is possible to find another way, if we are honest about parliament to be a reference lets elect a new Presidency Commission for Parliament in another parties, especially not include PUK, PDK and Goran Movement.

Brzo Majed, Head of Goran Movement:

Answer to Question One: one of the main reason is PDK was not happy with this term, in the previous terms it could get what it wanted, it made majority and passed it. In this term it could not made majority in parliament. Moreover, its work style different from the previous terms, had many activities, another point is PDK looked at this term as a threat to Kurdistan president's position, these points were behind the deactivation.

Answer to Question Two: after uprising (1991) we talked a lot about creating establishments and making parliament as a source of a national reference. When it you deactivated, it damaged the Region's reputation.

Inside Kurdistan, this failure government has not been monitored , fighting Da'sh, people's live and economic crises are ruined the Region's reputation.

Answer to Question Three: Ruling of laws, challenging the crises, putting a mechanism to find a root and relative solutions especially to the economic crises. For presenting a high level for politic and social live in Kurdistan Region should normalize the situation, the first step is activate parliament, after that we sit together and solve all the problems.

Begards Talabany, Head of PUK Block:

Answer to Question One: the reason is clear, there was trouble on Kurdistan Presidency Law which its time lengthened in the previous term, and this issue had not

finished. We wanted to amend the law to elect the president in parliament not directly by people; also the situation is not appropriate for election.

The conflicts between blocks are widened, each of them has its visions, and they present their bills, in that time a commission was formed to changing political system by constitution and these were disagreements. It is true that deactivation because of the conflicts between blocks, but the political parties were not agreed about it, I believe all the parties have neglected.

Answer to Question Two: Deactivation has influence externally on Kurdistan, its reputation is defamed, because a speaker of legal and trusted establishment was banished; and a year was passed but parliament had not have any meetings.

Then, fighting Da'sh is an unwanted war against terror, and has not any borders and danger to everywhere. The endowments for Kurdistan is only related to fight Da'sh and nothing else, it is not proper to make it as reason to not activate parliament. In our meetings with foreign delegations were cleared to us that they know that the term of President of Kurdistan was finished, but for fighting Da'sh they have to deal with Peshmarga and President of Kurdistan is the president of army forces; even though the other parties let him to be president to army forces. After Da'sh will be noticing what a shame of deactivation of Parliament is, the donations are given to Baghdad then come to Kurdistan.

Inside Kurdistan the duties of parliament are held, the government was not monitored by anyone since then, no laws were issued, government was issued illegal law about people's living and parliament has not any role about them. The effects are huge; because of parliament's situation the political parties and blocks could not meet and make a decision for issues that related to people.

Answer to Question Three: there are two scenarios, we have to start and gather far away from our political policies, which is difficult and there are different ideas, or the political parties feel it and respect people's will to activate parliament.

Abubakr Haladny, Head of Kurdistan Islamic Union Blok KIU:

Answer to Question One: the situations affected parliament affairs badly, I return it to two points:

First: the members in this term were elected in semi-open lists, the members wanted to do good things and prove that they were representing people in media, sometimes they acted like we were not belong to our parties and had our independent personality.

Second: Parliament could issued important laws in an organized frame like: Budget Law for political parties, Oil and Gas Income Fund, supporting Kurdish from Rojava, sending Peshmerge to Kobane, decisions were specialized to Peshmarge, preparing bill to amend constitution, High Electoral Commission, these are good things; may be some of political parties are not agree with them.

Another reason is the problem of President of Kurdistan's issue which was bombed in the middle of this term. We suggested three choices to solve it, first: we suggest constitution, and could not decide on it. Then, Election, it was also not held it. The third way is amending the law of President of Kurdistan, it was also not implemented.

Having Competitions and historical psychological node were influenced for deactivation of Parliament.

Answer to Question Two: During this year when we met foreign delegations and organizations were displeasure, it affects Kurd's reputation. They said we helped Peshmarge not only for fighting Da'sh but also to develop democracy in Kurdistan Region, now democracy was going to back. Deputy of Speaker of Germany Parliament said "this is a big insult to deactivate parliament in Kurdistan."

Now, there is no Parliament, government do what they want to do, without going back to it. the members were not respected anymore I have difficulty with it, when you want to follow up to on petitions of people in some places we were mocked by them that we are in a situation we cannot do anything.

This term was finished its third year, unfortunately we do not know how to discuss on budget, and the crises are cumulated day after the days. The big mark for this situation is people do not have any hope in elections, if I talk about on biometric registration system, up to today in Sulemania (7%), Erbil (4%) and Duhok (11%) people are registered. this is a shame that people are not hopping in it.

These countries deal with the Region's situation for two reasons: First, they are looking to those people have the same advantages. Second, fighting Da'sh, they can find fighters like Kurds whom are fighting in the first line, when it is dangerous for many countries and having explosion there. I think after fighting Da'sh then we will see the neglecting Kurds by others , for now one of the danger is Kurds are fighting for others, there is no guarantee for those areas are controlled by Kurds and not fighting on them again, from now Baghdad are threat Kurds. Also, because Kurds are not united and it has bad effects.

Answer to Question Three: For Solution, the worst scenario is to continue this situation until 2017 and next election, then this term will be expired. And an opinion will be suggested to work in one package. To not get to this step we have to solve all the problems in one package, the five parties have serious discussion to find solution to these issues (activate parliament, government and constitution, reformation, referendum, relations with Baghdad, strategy for fighting Da'sh and after that, regional situations, national speech, national conference).

A new agreement to include requests' for all the parties, the four parties (PUK, Goran Movement, KIU and KIG) Want to change system to Parliamentary and reform in Kurdistan, besides PDK wants to remain Barzani in his position and call referendum which its members demand; before PDK other parties demanded this. Until these years PDK asked for autonomy, and PUK in 1984 asked for right of self – determination, PUK had own federalist system from 1992. Anyway, implement these two demands for PDK, in return PDK accept to change system to Parliamentary and having reform.

I heard from the general Coordinator of Goran Movement if the system changes to parliamentary, they do not mind to remain Barzani in his position. So, one package can solve the priorities in this situation, if not we will be divide to two regions.

Marwan Galaly, Head of Kurdistan Islamic Groups KIG:

Answer to Question One: In past Kurdistan Parliament was controlled by political parties, especially the two main parties. So, the laws were issued must accepted by political Counsels, but this term was active, discussed on many laws and took steps; especially amendment for Kurdistan President's law to organize this country. If a president do her duties correctly and serve people, then praise that person, in contrast must have a place to question that person. I think it is a reason for deactivation.

The strategic agreement between PDK and PUK were major blocks in Parliament, they issued what they wanted, but in this term PDK was alone, many times they threatened it. We told them it does not have to be chief and dominance the country; democracy improved us and you considered yourself a democratic party.

Answer to Question Two: parliament's deactivation has affected everyone; they are not trusting voting and all the establishments. Biometry Registration System show how people prepare themselves for election; this a big danger we are part for Iraqi Federal and it will be dangerous in next election. Beside all these corruption, manipulation, disorder and injustice government was not monitored; if it had existed it would have withdrawn some of the ministers from their ministers.

In externally level, I say if fighting Da'sh does not exist, other countries are shamed to contact with these politicians, way they did was broken all the principles; but they covered all things by it. while, fighting Da'sh will be finishing and controlling Mousel, these countries will not support Kurdistan; it relates for their policy which is make our friends not support us to establish our is a reason to friends country.

Answer to Question Three: In Islam if a person admits to his/her sin, it means that he/she does not do it. The party was accused to manipulation, and has a manipulated establishment to limit freedom, assassinate journalists and volition freedom of speech. It seems that these problems are from Mozambique, it (PDK) is not taking responsibilities. During windup to these problems if the guilty admit their faults once, we will admit them four times. The Speaker of Parliament did not take any steps to banish him. So, I believe who made this situation by a law and should fix it by the same law.

Dr.Shwan Qaladzey, Head of Islamic Movement Block IM:

Answer to Question One: Many steps were taken and did not take them before like accepting of Oil and Gas Income Fund, amendment of Private Universities Law, bringing back Kurdistan University to Ministry of Higher of Education and Scientific Research and attempt to amend Kurdistan President Law; these steps made the opposite party which was PDK that the agreements were broken and consider it as a conspiracy. Also, to obstruct demonstration to Erbil banished The Speaker of Parliament.

Answer to Question Two: The internal effects are: deactivation of parliament, illegally reducing employees salaries to half and quarter, weakening monitoring on KRG establishments and impeding them, spending money, insult parliament and its members, make employees and people be hungry, looting private and public banks, spreading poverty, pent-up market, mass immigration to another countries, retain money in personal and private banks, speeding unemployment, raising unemployment's level,

people are disturbed psychologically, losing faith in election, implementing autocracy. In contrast, the other political parties do not have any willingness and they are silent, only sometimes have complained not having contraposition against all these crises, they are stuck with the government, while there are no hopes for reformation.

External effects are political and polity process are distorted in front of our friends and others, it cleared that we do not want to organize establishments in frame of laws, in this point Kurdistan and its polity are criticized by others.

Answer to Question Three: what is taking to activate parliament? The political parties to be contented, however we do not think they will agree because before they had many meetings. It could be the members will activate the parliaments' works, the Presidency Commission propose agenda for having meetings in Erbil; If it will not happen there, start meetings in Sulemania, Kerkuk or Halabja ;we believe that parliament can return its role. It is almost a year parliament is deactivated, however there are some attempts, but the head of blocks had talked big on screens (TV) and did not ready to that meetings. I emphasis that there will not be any content, the Speaker of Parliament present the agenda and the members being a factor for parliament activation.

Srood Salim, Head of Block Sons of Mesopotamia

Answer to Question One: I am sorrowful for deactivation of Kurdistan Parliament; it has not had meetings, information about street and government's reformation. Accepting each other is in a low level, if a side give up in some things will be glory not weakness.

Answer to Question Two: Deactivation of parliament has direct effects in internal status, if it was activated had influence it. government has problem, some ministers are managed by undersecretary, announcing reform without asking parliament is something was not happened before in the world; parliament should monitoring reformation and accept it. Now, government is blamed for everything, and then they share it between them. The parliament members in a bad situation, people tell us you cannot solve your problems and how can solve theirs.

Answer to Question Three: solution for deactivation is to not close doors for discussions, and the political parties must start from the scratch. Throw away the old files, and having new agreement for people's advantages.

Wahid Yaqo, Head of the People Council of Chaldean, Sreany and Assyrians,

Answer to Question One: we are regretful for parliament's situation, ruining the agreement which gave it the position speaker of parliament to Goran Movement was behind the deactivation. They mixing their works as parliament members with being members in political parties, and they tried to impose their ideas on the other members. Kurdistan Presidency's Issue must not come to parliament until it was accepted by other political parties. So, it was a reason behind the deactivation.

Answer to Question Two: Inside of Kurdistan it has effected its situation, there are many bills that service people cannot working on them; could not monitoring government which has effects also.

Outside of Kurdistan does not have any effects, because the government implements the tasks.

Answer to Question Three: for solutions must reach a new agreement to end this crisis. There is a suggestion that Parliament presidency Commission will change, and it will be given to the minorities; as a minorities we are ready for this.

Abdulrahman Faris (Abu Karwan), Head of Freedom List:

Answer to Question One: there are many reasons to deactivate parliament, every action has its reaction, so I present these because they are reasons to deactivate parliament:

1. Ending Kurdistan Presidency's term according to Law (19) on June 30th, 2015, is a main reason behind it, it belongs to the Kurdistan Constitution's bill which is the source to settle many legal issues to the Kurdistan Constitution's bill and Kurdistan Presidency's term, it must had acceptance before to providing a root solution. In that time Independent High Electoral Commission was not ready to prepare election and solve it.
2. Having discordance about Laws in Kurdistan Region, for example Law (19) in 2013 said in Article (1) the term of Kurdistan President will be finished on August 19th, 2015. In article (2) said it will be solve it by agreements according to Constitution's issue. Unfortunately, article (2) was not implemented and everyone has its idea. So, presenting bills for this issue was started, it was legal, but we should know that legitimacy is something and agreement is something else. By agreement we can solve problems, but not understanding the reality of Kurdistan and agreement made Kurdistan presidency's issue being as a hamper to deal all sides together. We have to say when Kurdistan presidency Law was amended by Law (19) article (1) was amended without any changing. Thus, according to this Law president will elect by people directly, all the sides should know that we do not have Independent High Court to settle the conflictive laws.
3. Working for wining and loosing, having interlocutor against each other also reasons to it. Expanding conflictions made to appear politic and economic crises and deepening the struggles. In result PDK deactivated parliament which is illegal and in contrast to the political agreements.

Answer to Question Two: internal results are parliament could not do its tasks like issuing laws and decisions, monitoring government and ratify annual budget. From the beginning of parliament was launched by fifty-fifty agreement, so that it was a dangerous starting to obstacle parliament in any minute by a political decision. Beside the crucial issues like referendum, relations between Region and Baghdad, reform process and other issues that needed parliament, and because of the deactivation could not settle them. They were clustered to other issues; people are irritated people about believing in election, freedom and democracy cases.

External effects are appeared accordance with internal effects, it has rejected by many countries, NGOs and parliaments, the Kurdish Authority has blamed for that; especially when some of political parties, Parliament members also The Speaker of Kurdistan Parliament in conferences and meetings outside of Kurdistan talked negatively about it. This is related to the internal effects, maybe it will have negative effects in future, the authority went to a dangerous direction will put people's live in danger.

Answer to Question Three: To activate parliament I clarify it in some points:

- The first step is to have a national agreement for all the political parties, especially the conflicting five parties conceding to each other for public interest; for sure it needs a strong will to solve the problems and activate parliament.
- Thinking to protect people's advantages, understanding the situations in real way, now it needs unity and likeminded more than any other time. To benefit from these situations all the political parties by an agreement to find solutions for the issues.

All the political parties force on the conflictive parties particularly on PDK and Goran Movement, regrettably these two parties were blamed to these issues, but in fact it relates to all the political parties to going back to discussions and existing from square one. Now, we are in square one and populace taking their roles to force them for making serious decisions to activate parliament and improve political and economic situation.

Majid Osman, Head of Erbil Turkemen List:

Answer to Question One: Parliamentary Elections Law is a main supporter to deactivate parliament; if it is not amend now, it will occur in the next terms. For example, amending to age for parliament members and especially to the Speaker of Parliaments, unfortunately what we noticed in this term that some immature politicians far away from any traditions do not respecting elder people by the name of liberated youth to build a country to be ruled by laws. Forgetting previous efforts and sacrifice for thousand peoples, beside lacking of national affiliation, competing on screens,

reading incorrect data and numbers to deceive people and encourage them against government and leaders. Without any consideration to political and economic situation, combating Da'sh, Baghdad's fighting to Erbil, then not transfer information correctly; it made laws not regarded all reactions far from it and working to not accept each other. But, If parliament had managed by skilled people in administration and law, it would not has controlled by violence and laws would not have broken, that annoyed all and paying back. If these gentlemen had not moved their political activities to parliament's hall, and not looking at it as a political council, then they respected their oath and were loyal to God and people in Kurdistan, unfortunately parliament was being a field to conflictive politics; even the laws and decisions are served people, they are full of mistakes and the government could not implement them or it is not possible to execute.

Answer to Question Two: I am sure it has effects from now, if it is going like that the effects are widened, the problems are deepened, at the end, Kurdistan will be prejudiced; our future will be tough.

Answer to Question Three: the best resolution which I think the five political parties are accept it, is to let the minority parties agree to elect a new presidency commission. Until now, they were working on majority, minority, five and three parties together were failed. Kurdistan is not only for them, it is owned by other people in Kurdistan, but they did not believe in living together, it is impossible these five parties have deal.

In these next subjects about Reasons, Effects, ways for deactivation of parliament and in this projects result have adopted some opinions for parliament members.

Reasons behind the Deactivation of Kurdistan Parliament

1. Having issue about Kurdistan President Law, which was the term of Kurdistan President was finished according to Law (19) on June 30th, 2016. When there was conflict about it, for example when the Law (19) was issued in 2013 according to Article (1) the term will be finished on August 19th, 2015, but in Article (2) wrote that it will be solve by having agreements in Constitution; Article (2) was not implemented. For this PDK wanted to lengthen the Kurdistan President's term outside of parliament.

2. Damaging of political consensuses among political parties is a reason behind the deactivation.

3. The political mind in Kurdistan is not reaching the point to consider parliament as resource for it. So, the political situation is a reason for deactivation.

4. Lacking of democracy principles by the political parties, still they are not cross their historical psychological nodes.

5. The government was not law-abiding, offending parliament by government.

6. Shortage to accept each other among political parties, in contrast refusing each other, being stubborn. Opposite to their statement from the past years to Kurdish polity.

7. Ending discussions after the parties decided to bring the Kurdistan President's Law back to parliament, it is deactivated.

8. Having party and military dominance of political parties on different areas, and wanting to implement their agenda there. Also, Erbil was a part of this, the parliament is in Erbil.

9. Attempt by parliament to questioning ministers, which was an acceptable by government.

10. Working for winning and losing and existing rivalry against each other, they used Parliament's Hall to practice their party's agenda and having political activities there.

11. The previous opposition party when participate in government cabinet still working as opposition.

12. To prevent demonstration in Erbil, the Speaker of Parliament was prevented to enter Erbil, and then parliament was deactivated.

13. Competing, bidding, appearing on screens telling wrong data and numbers and different news to benefit their parties' advantages.

14. The Speaker of Parliament and Head of blocks were not skilled enough to understand Kurdistan's situation.

15. The political parties were hypocrite, what they said in parliament was different in parties meetings.

Bad effects of Deactivation of Parliament in interior and exterior levels

1. Hampered Democratic system in Kurdistan Region.
2. Hampered legitimate establishments in Kurdistan Region, the parliament of Kurdistan a resource for all establishments; and the Kurdistan presidency and government are under questioning.
3. In the absence of parliament government took steps like reducing salaries; also not giving them.
4. Disfigurement of Kurdistan's politic in international community, deactivation of parliament deteriorated the propogandas that Kurdistan is a democratic island in Middle East.
5. Appearing unstable internal politic situation.
6. Not having parliament monitoring, issuing laws and starting reformation process without parliament, which is paralyzed the process of monitoring and issuing laws.
7. Offending parliament and its members in front of public, making employees and people starving. Unloading the public and private banks, spreading poverty and unemployment, mass migration, keeping money in private and personal banks.
8. Absence of parliament will be having bad effects on the events will change that related to Kurdistan's predestination, especially referendum and independency. Many huge events will change and parliament should decide on them.
9. If parliament had activated, it would have taken steps to find out solutions for this situation, determine ways, introgate government, withdrawn it or forming a new one.
10. Believing in election and democracy have disappeared, for example if we looking at Biometric Registration System only (%7 from Sulemania, %4 from Erbil and %11 from Duhok) people are went to registration. This is a disgrace for polity that made people hopeless.
11. Parliament could not take its role to issue and amendment of laws and decisions, also to monitor government and decide on annual budget.

Ways to Activate Parliament

1. All the political parties make a revision to solve the problems' of Kurdistan Region.
2. Find solution to Kurdistan President's issue, without it the parliament will not be activated.
3. Citizens should force the five political parties to meet again, and not only the two parties PDK and Goran Movement, but the others also are responsible for the situation. The forces must be serious its aim to activate parliament and improve political and economic situation.
4. The five political parties must start the meetings from the scratch, reducing their requests, and throw away the old files to make new agreements for people's advantage. The new agreement contains all sides' demands.
5. To provide a good level of political and social life in Kurdistan Region must to normalize the situation. So, the first step is activation of parliament then gathering to find solutions.
6. Calling meeting in parliament and dealing on the general common principles.
7. If this Presidency Commission of Parliament is causes difficulties to organize politics in Region, then validate it and form a new one which contains all the sides.
8. If Erbil stays under controlling one party, we cannot expect a parliament that does its duty properly, and a government serves its people, but the polity will have advantage for one party.
9. Forming a new agreement among the five political parties on the basis on consensus and participation.
10. Preparing for a honest election review to voting data and activate High Electoral Commission, because the election for the five term of parliament is close and it will be holding in 2017.

11. Selecting a system to the country, everyone being equal before the law.

12. Facing the crises and putting a mechanism to find root and relative solutions, especially for financial crises.

13. Exist transparency in budget especially for oil and announce incomes, people are doubt about it because oil is selling and its budget is not exist, also the salaries are paying rarely.

14. Thinking to protect people's advantages, understanding the situations in real way, now it needs unity and likeminded more than any other time. To benefit from these situations all the political parties by an agreement to find solutions for the issues.

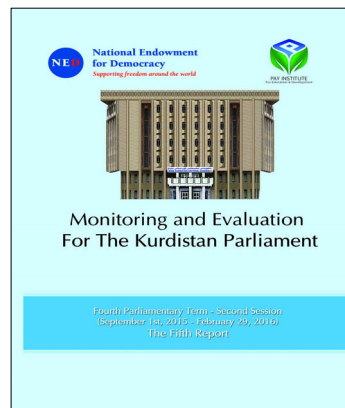
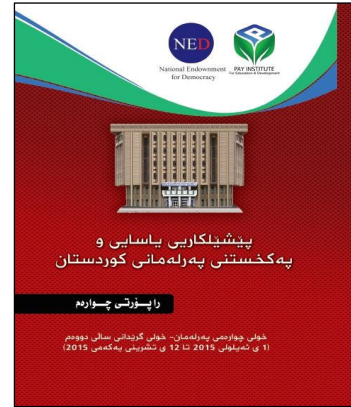


Results

1. The issue about Kurdistan presidency term is the main reason behind the crises, which is still suspended.
2. Because of Kurdistan Presidency term's issue Kurdistan Parliament has not worked illegally and not issue any decisions, also not questioning Executive Authority; although it could not ratify annual budget from the last three years.
3. Deactivation of Parliament in this way makes regress of democracy process, legality of Kurdistan Region internal and external will be under doubt.
4. It makes people to not trust parliament as high level establishment, likewise to vote and election.
5. The committees in parliament did not do their duties like following up, having meetings and not writing reports.
6. Exporting oil is one of the reason behind the deactivation, simultaneously the Oil and Gas Income Fund has been decided on it, but forming its commission and giving them trust are hampered in parliament, it goes to the conflicts among the political parties for their shares.
7. Neglecting parliament's role by the political parties, especially in Kurdistan Presidency's issue.
8. Parliament's role to interrogate Executive Authority is in level low, so it could not invite prime minister, deputy of prime of minister or any other ministers.
9. Parliaments' laws and decisions are not implemented by Executive Authority.
10. Beside these crises like Kurdistan Presidency's Law in limbo, government is working illegally, having economic crises and reducing salary which has effects people's live, there is not transparency in incomes especially in Oil and Gas Income Fund, clustering a huge loans on KRG; these points clear that the main political parties do not have any agenda to face these crises.

**Annex: Compendium of Parliaments works since it's lunched
on November 6th, 2013 until August 31st, 2016**

No	The title	Number
1	Number of parliament's meetings	71
2	Number of paragraphs of the agendas	200
3	Number of paragraphs of the agendas – the implemented	117
4	Number of paragraphs of the agendas – not implemented	83
5	Number of law projects that parliament did first reading for, since it has initiated its tasks	155
6	Number of the approved laws	18
7	Number of the approved decisions	7
8	Number of Ministers' Council members who were called to the parliament by PMs	32
9	Number of Ministers' Council members who attend at the request of PMs	13
10	Number of Ministers' Council members who were called to the parliament by PMs and did not attend	19
11	Number of Ministers' Council members who attend the parliament hall at their own request	2
12	Number of interrogations of Ministers' Council members	0
13	Number of committees' meetings	397
14	Number of reports that committees wrote about law projects	121
15	Number of reports that committees did not write about law projects	244
16	Number of members' questions directed to the government	443
17	Number of the answered questions	311
18	Number of the unanswered questions	132
19	Number of members' absences for the meetings	970





A Brief About PAY Institute For Education And Development

PAY Institute has registered by the Non-Governmental Organization Department of the Kurdistan Regional Government in November, 2013. PAY Institute For Education And Development is a Kurdish non-governmental independent, non-seeking profit institute which works with an optimistic perspective to achieve general profit, under the authority of matured knowledgeable managers in the Kurdistan regional government. The institute aims to have a constructive participation to develop educational and high education field, and the monitoring The Legal Establishments in Kurdistan Regional Government for the appearance and the accomplishment. (in a legal way).

A Summary On The Institutes' projects:

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

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

2. The project Of Monitoring The Kurdistan Parliament.

This project has included the monitoring and the assessment of Kurdistan parliament, PAY institute rely on the internal rules of the parliament and monitor the accomplishment of legislation and monitor the accomplishment authority.

Since (November 6, 2014) PAY after passing one year from the oaths of the MP's, published its first report. Also Its (6) report is ready to be published which is focus on (November 6th, 2014 to February 29, 2016). These two reports have been done on the fund by PAY institute, but the new report of the monitoring project of Kurdistan Parliament with the association of NED Organization will be prepared.

3. A Workshop About The Phenomenon Of Studying Abandon In Kurdistan Region

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

4. The project of Monitoring Of Educational Ministry's Works.

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

5. The Project For Monitoring Of Works By Ministry Of High Education And Scientific Research

This project had published at (July 22, 2014) included a 140 points report on the problems of the high education ministry in the Kurdistan regional government, which delivered to the Minister Of High Education in presence of university professors, organization representatives and media apparatuses of the Kurdistan Regional Government. At the end it was decided that the causes of this phenomenon to be analyzed more, the ultimate resolution and report to be sent as well to all the university authorities of the region. This project was carried out voluntarily too.