



المفوضية العليا المستقلة للانتخابات في العراق المفوضية العليا المستقلة للانتخابات في العراق
كۆمیسونی بالای سه ربه خۆی هه ئیژارد نه كان له عیراق

The Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) of Iraq

International Electoral Assistance Team (IEAT)

Fact Sheet: Kurdistan Iraqi Parliament Seat Allocation

The Kurdistan Iraqi Parliament is a 111 seat assembly. One hundred seats have been allocated as general seats, while 11 seats have been reserved for components. Of the 11 component seats, one seat is reserved for an Armenian component, 5 for a Turkomen component and 5 for a Chaldean, Syrian and Assyrian component. Political entities competing in the election are required to identify for which seats they will compete.

For the general seats, lists must have a minimum of 3 and up to a maximum of 100 candidates. For the Turkomen and Chaldean, Syrian and Assyrian components, they must have a minimum of 3 candidates and a maximum of 5. For the Armenian single component seat, only a single candidate is entered.

The Armenian component seat will be won by the component list that receives the most number of votes, also known as a simple majority. If there is a draw, the winner will be determined by lottery.

Allocation of General Seats. The general seats will be determined by a closed list proportional representation system. To determine these results, the number of valid votes received by all lists competing for the general seats will be totaled, and then divided by the number of available seats (100). The result of this calculation is known as the ‘electoral divider’ or Hare Quota.

For each list, the number of valid votes they have received will then be divided by the ‘electoral divider’ to determine how many seats are won by the list. The number of seats awarded is equal to the integer part of this division. Any remaining seats will be awarded to lists based on the highest remainder (the fraction portion of the result of the division).

If a list wins more seats than it has candidates, then it will be declared as exhausted. If exhausted, a list will then be awarded the same number of seats as it has candidates, and the ‘electoral divider’ will be recalculated, after subtracting the seats awarded and the valid votes received, by the exhausted list. After this process is complete, if any seats remain vacant they will be distributed to the lists in the order of the highest remainders.

Allocation of Component Seats. The component seats for the Turkomen, and Chaldean, Syrian and Assyrians will each be calculated separately, using the same method as applied to the general seats.

Female Seats. The law requires at least 30% of seats in the KIP to be awarded to female candidates. To achieve this, each general list that wins more than 3 seats will be required to have at least 30% of their seats awarded to female candidates. This will be achieved by replacing the lowest ranked seated males by the next available female candidate.

If the total number of seats awarded to female candidates is still less than 30% then a lottery will be conducted among the general lists to determine which lists will be required to replace their lowest seated male candidate with their next available female candidate. This will continue until the 30% quota has been achieved.