

Organizing the Election Campaign and Its Methods from the Perspective of Iraqi law – An Analytical Overview

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ABSTRACT

An election campaign is a media advertisement carried out by political parties and candidates, to run in the elections, relying on material and moral capabilities, to reach effective rationalization that leads to the arrival of the targeted and planned message to the future. The electoral process is not a legitimate means but it is a basic means to exercise political work. The fair election campaign has become one of the means of transparency. While talking about Electoral integrity, the election campaign is an aid to choose what is a lineage to represent him/her in power. The method used in our study is the descriptive, analytical, and critical approach. The study aims to evaluate the election campaign which is one of the stages in the election process and political work. It is found from this study that the available means for the entities and candidates participating in the electoral process are equal and identical to the international provisions and norms followed in this field in accordance with the Iraqi law too. It is also found that we also find in the shadow of the Independent High Electoral Commission in Iraq and the judicial bodies Concerning this issue, the electoral campaign is organized and guarantees equality for all.

Introduction

The electoral process is not a legitimate means but it is a basic means to exercise political work. The fair election campaign has become one of the means of transparency. While talking about Electoral integrity, the election campaign is an aid to choose what is a lineage to represent him/her in power. The electoral process



needs a period of review of programs, curricula, ideas, and trends, at the level of a Party. The expense of participating in the election process on the level a People Candidate spent is called the electoral campaign, and due to the intensity of competition and the intensity of tension this period is experiencing, and in order to avoid the disturbances that may lead to that, the legislator did not leave it without controlling its means. The efforts to organize it using the Legal and legislative frameworks and regulatory and procedural texts are being discussed in this article. In this research, we will focus on studying the organization of the electoral campaign and its methods from the perspective of Iraqi law.

Method of Study

The method used in our study is the descriptive, analytical, and critical approach. In the process of studying the legal regulation developed by the legislator, and the instructions came after its procedures that regulate this topic, as well as the changes that have taken place in this regard. We rely in this study on the legal approach through the study of control. According to National laws flew out of the constitution, legislation, laws, and the law away system proceedings and notes issued by Parliament and the Independent High Electoral Commission and its criterion of legitimacy compared to Sharia, norms, and standards International elections to ensure the safety and integrity of the elections, and we will also use the analytical method, and try to demonstrate the causes and circumstances that affect the conduct of the electoral processes.

Purpose of the study

The study aims to evaluate the election campaign which is one of the stages in the election process and political work in the perspective of the current Iraqi law and the extent of the preparation of the legal framework in this area especially.

Reasons for choosing the topic

This topic was chosen for two reasons:

- a. Subjective reason: It is epitomized from our perception that the need for studying the electoral campaign as an important aspect of the election process, and



the exciting competitive atmosphere that the electoral process carries, especially when being civilly is the need of the day-to-day society.

B. Objective reason: To find out the fake role of the electoral campaign period and in turn on the opinion of the voter, and the spatial conviction to participate in the elections, and the extent of conformity of the legislative, legal and regulatory frameworks that organize the election campaign in Iraq compared to the applicable international legislation and laws in this regard is analysed.

Literature Review

Defining the electoral campaign and organizing its methods according to Iraqi law, An election campaign is a media advertisement carried out by political parties and candidates, to run in the elections, relying on material and moral capabilities, to reach effective rationalization that leads to the arrival of the targeted and planned message to the future. (Zakaria Ben Saghir, 2004).

There are those who believe that the electoral campaign is all communication activities aimed at strengthening confidence in the party or political candidates regarding a specific electoral situation and providing the electorate with information in an attempt to influence it with all available means, capabilities, and methods, and all channels of communication and persuasion to win the elections or increase the party's supporters and candidates and highlighting its image. In front of the voters, as well as a set of direct and indirect communication formats that are practiced by a party or a candidate as well. In a particular electoral situation, to win by getting the largest possible number of the Voices in the Electoral College (Labadi, Samail, (2012). According to Article (1) of the electoral campaign system No. (11) of 2018 by the Iraqi government, it confirms the appointment of the Independent High Electoral Commission in Iraq, who has is entitled with the power legally to monitor and administrate that the parties are entitled and political alliances and candidates are approved by the commission shall start their electoral campaigns starting from the date of approval of the names until they stop 24 hours before the time of the opening of the polling stations.



The candidate is prohibited from publishing any advertisement, programs, or photos of himself in polling stations and stations. Article (25) of the Iraqi Parliament Elections Law No. 45 of 2013 stipulates that "It is forbidden to exploit the buildings of ministries, various state institutions, places of worship, and religious symbols for any propaganda or electoral activities of political entities and candidates." It is also prohibited to use the official state emblem in meetings, advertisements, and election leaflets, as well as in writings and drawings that are used in the election campaign. Employees of state departments and local authorities are not permitted to use their job influence, state resources, means, or apparatus for the benefit of themselves or any candidate in electoral propaganda or influencing voters, including its security and military agencies, and the prohibition of any form of pressure, granting or promising material, or moral gains with the intent to influence the election results, as well as the prohibition of spending on electoral advertising from public money or the budget Ministries or the money of the Religious or from external support funds".

Organizing electoral campaign rallies and festivals

Candidates seek, by various means, to conduct a convincing and effective election campaign that achieves the desired purpose, which is to win elections, including creating rallies and opening electoral festivals. Legislation has been concerned with establishing guarantees governing electoral campaigns to ensure equality between candidates, the impartiality of administrative authorities, and the safety of the means used in the electoral campaign.

Electoral meetings and public demonstrations that the candidates carry out before the elections are among the most important means of the electoral campaign, and one of the benefits of electoral assemblies is that they allow the voters to get to know the candidates closely and communicate with them directly."There is no doubt that these gatherings and demonstrations that are organized before the elections have their value for political movements and personalities so that political movements can measure and evaluate Her strength and the extent of her personality, and even gaining more attention" (Ali Hadi Hamidi Al-Shakrawi, 2015).

Article (20) of the Law on Public Meetings and Demonstrations defines a public meeting as it is a temporary gathering of agreed-upon persons. Accordingly, it is



organized outside the public road and in a closed place, making it easy for all people to join in order to exchange ideas and defend common interests (Saleh Jawad Al-Kadhim and Dr. Ali Ghaleb Al-Ani, 1990).

Mass gatherings and the media

The first branch: public gatherings

The holding of the election meeting is subject to prior authorization procedures, which must include a set of mandatory data, including the meeting's purpose, position, date, day and hour, duration, and the number of people who are scheduled to attend. And the authority concerned with it when required and this permit is signed by three persons who are required to reside in Region In whose region the meeting is held, in addition to their enjoyment of civil and national rights (Saad Mazloun Abdullah Al-Abdali, 2007).

The situation that did no longer commensurate with the evolution of the system and the new political process, but the legislator is keen not to infringe on the other freedoms of citizens and to avoid any aggression that the two communities or public or private property may be exposed to as a result of the gathering being transformed from a peaceful means to acts of violence or aggression that disrupt public order.

The second branch: Organizing the media in the electoral campaign:

It is intended to use multiple media tools such as radio, television, newspapers, magazines, and modern means of communication such as the Internet because of their great influence, speed of spread, and contribution to forming public opinion. It is also considered that posters and banners are used in the electoral campaign process in Iraq, where the media of all kinds play a great role subject to the profundity of an election campaign (Ali Hadi Hamidi Al-Shakrawi, 2015).

Posters and banners in the election campaign

Due to its importance and popularity, many controls have been imposed on the places where posters are hung, the numbers, and the times for commenting, in contrast to both the oral and written advertising, an open field in front of the parties' offices and wall of the candidates' possessions in election campaigns. And it is prohibited to use



any other form of advertising outside the spaces designated for this purpose as stated in the text of Article (22) of the Iraqi electoral law in force, whereby it is forbidden to use the official state emblem in meetings, advertisements, election leaflets, and in all types of writings and drawings that are used in the electoral campaign.

Regulating electoral media

All media must adhere to professional standards for observing accuracy and balance when covering activities to filter an entity or a political alliance. Nor it is permissible for any broadcast media to intend to distort, block, or misrepresent the information. And all media must a 'No Adopt on Integrity and Objectivity in broadcasting any material related to elections, coverage, news programs, discussion programs, meetings, and dialogues related to a political entity or alliance or their candidates or with their participation. " In addition to the necessity to avoid confusion between general news coverage, news follow-ups and political programs related to the elections" (Saad Mazloun Abdullah Al-Abdali, 2007).

And all media must adhere to the paragraphs related to "balance and impartiality in the content of programs" contained in the list of rules and regulations for media broadcasting issued by the Authority and Communications.

Election advertisements are allowed to collect fees in the media, except for publicly funded media, which must commit to providing broadcast shares for free. It must be aware of the media, in broadcasting electoral advertisements, on the following conditions.

The election advertisement shall not contain any material calling for hate speech on a religious basis, arousing hatred of my sect, or because of ideological and sectarian affiliations, or based on gender, colour, language, the vernacular, or affiliation to the geographic.

It is not permissible to broadcast advertisements that contain derogation or direct insults or non-directly directed at political trends, ethnic affiliations, intellectual classes, or social strata Certain.

Not to use religious symbols in any way in electoral advertisements, or what they express, in a negative way and they are positive but includes the use of direct or



indirect religious suggestions or references that include any kind (the clothes) that express a religious or sectarian trend.

Not broadcasting material that includes direct accusations of treason, employment, theft, murder, violence, or other types of characters that do not comply with the articles of integrity and impartiality assessed in the list of media broadcasting rules, whether the entity is Involved In electoral contests, mother No.

The media is obligated, to develop a clear and explicit sign throughout the election advertisement, in which it indicates the party for which the election advertisement is broadcast.

Every advertisement material that violates the rules and regulations of media coverage during the election period is considered a single broadcast material on which all the provisions of this bylaw shall be applied and the advertisement is published for a second time, or multiple times, each rebroadcast is counted as a separate new material.

The media shall abide by the electoral advertising controls, be fair and apply to all political entities, coalitions, and their candidates.

While discussing the election campaign it is an inevitable to analyze the financial organization for financing the electoral campaign and the mechanism for monitoring it.

Financial regulation to finance the electoral campaign

Becoming public obedience to political parties is a common feature in most democratic countries, and research indicates that it is present in transitional countries in general. In most countries practicing the electoral process, especially to the newly created parties, it became mandatory to receive from public funding for parties and candidates in the form of compensation for election expenses and the form of an annual grant (Salim Al-Jubouri, 2019).

Iraq states Political Parties Law No. 36, Subject (17) seconds on submitting a proposal to the Ministry of Finance for the annual estimate of the total amount of financial aid for parties but returns the decision to the Council of Ministers so that the concerned authorities determine the amount of the annual grant to political parties. It is not clear whether such a change would improve except circuit and accountability in

allocating public funds to political parties. In addition, Article (28) Paragraph (c) states that the rules for the political parties' financial system, specifying its resources, the name of the bank in which these funds are deposited, the procedures governing the disbursement, the rules and procedures for the party's accounts, how to review and approve them, prepare its annual budget and approve it, and its expenditures (Political parties Law, 2015).

It may be from these two articles create political questions to ask and will not the universe as it is easy to implement unless the following issues are defined more precisely (Saad Mazloun Abdullah Al-Abdali, 2007).

1. standard Recipients of Support Funds and their Eligibility - Generally, drafts depict the following groups of recipients: a) grouping of parties in the House of Representatives, b) group of regional parties and parties and parties Provinces, c) in all entities contributing to the election campaign. In most transitional democracies, there is a limit to receiving public funding.

In contrast, in Bosnia, Spain, and Slovenia, the parties that have at least one seat in the legislature are eligible to receive subsidies. And as for Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Macedonia, Russia, Slovakia, and Romania, the financial support depends on the number of seats the parties have won. The parties are required to have more seats if not the lower level would receive the lesser fund. Romania and Poland combine these two limits in any combination. The law needs to have clear, realistic, and objective limits for receiving public funds, especially at the regional and governorate levels. Concerning financial support for elections, the minimum payment threshold is a lack thereof can encourage smaller parties over thinking about participating in the elections, but it also encourages parties to divide, that is, to further fragment the political party system. And the law also indicates how the funding should be distributed if this occurs at exceptional developments within the political party, including internal fissures, change of the House of Representatives as they may from one party to another. And the Suggestion is that the law provides for Funding which is provided to the party as an organization, not as Fraudulent from leaders and the Members of Parliament) (Marsen Waliki, 2014).



2. The donor and the management - as stipulated by the Political Parties Law, the Council of Ministers determines the annual grant, and the law also determines it as a genuine receipt of public funds, then the party establishes a management system that is acceptable to guarantee to use the grants correctly and as a minimum commitment to disclosure and other political financing systems should be on a condition that will receive the public funds (Marsen Waliki, 2014).

3. Level Funding and timing of payments - the amount of direct public funding must be determined either by law according to inflation, or it is determined as a specific amount for each voter. Concerning the timing of payments, subsidies can be made on an annual, quarterly, or monthly basis, before or after the elections. There must be a real deadline for the distribution of grants and these deadlines will allow the political parties to commit to the right budget. Besides, the distribution of public funds periodically gives sufficient time to audit the financial statements before distributing more funds during a specific year. This adds an effective method to the pledge to a 'Stand up Funds' if the party fails to comply with the full public disclosure obligation or commits serious violations.

4. Non-Using public funds, whatever it may be, to provide concessions, directly or indirectly, to a party, official, member, or donor. The Board of Financial Supervision must be allowed to inquire about the source of all the expenses whether it relates to elections or not.

All of these factors will have an important impact on the effectiveness of the public financing system in political parties working as state institutions. So you should pay attention to the following points (Saad Mazloum Abdullah Al-Abdali, 2007).

A - If The limit was lower the distribution is high and transparently, the right to obtain state resources will be more comprehensive and surely allow for parties. And for two opposition candidates, access to public funds allows this aid to be divided in some way about justice that the bottom line 'gives small parties an alternative indication and easy to achieve success.

B - The sums supporting parties which they operate as state institutions more than the electoral support amounts, ie the process of disbursing expenditures before the elections reduce the parties' dependence on private funding, and banning the disbursement of expenditures after the elections do not reduce this dependence.

C - A little amount of support these parties are allowed to cover some of their expenses in the process of exponent, the United States is an example of a good on public funding that helps reduce electoral barriers and helps get Representatives and the politicians Neutral for example one has Public financing played a role 'Effective' in help (Jimmy Carter) to move against the most distinguished opponents of 'Malia'.

D - The combining of the impacts of electoral systems (particularly majority-pluralistic systems) with public funding allocation formulas can be born with the same parties and few feelings and dangerous. It is sensitive in isolation, for example, the distribution of public funds was linked to the distribution of parliamentary seats, and Proportionality resulting from the system and the same majority pluralism may have a stronger effect. In this case, the parties will not happen on major on the benches building for their share of votes but you may get additional financial resources as well. And at the same time, minority parties may or may not receive limited political representation and may receive limited public funding and may not get it.

The second branch: The electoral campaign account and checking the accounts

1. It is incumbent upon every candidate and an entity opening an account in a specific bank as a Campaign account," and to be attached Bank statement from the bank Supported in it Open the account mentioned with him and show also the account number and the name of its owner (Samer Youssef, 2012).
2. The election campaign account is not subject to bank secrecy, and the candidate and the list are deemed to have waived the banking secrecy of this account once it is opened.
3. All contributions and payment of all electoral expenses must be received exclusively through this account and that is during the electoral campaign period.

4. All over the entity and a candidate may organize the procedures approved for him to receive funds and contributions earmarked for financing the electoral campaign and the authority to pay electoral expenses, subject to the provisions of this law.
5. The charge of each entity and candidate upon submission of nomination permits, signal to me the name of the auditor, according to a written letter registered with the Notary Public, and then presented it to the concerned party.

Election campaign crimes and penalties

Within this requirement, we will address the most important violations related to the electoral campaign and divide them into six types.

First: The electoral campaign crime outside the time frame

The Iraqi election law in force stipulates in Article (20) that “the election campaign is free according to the provisions of the law, and any candidate may conduct it from the date of the start of the nomination period and continue to a day before the election takes place.” The same matter was confirmed by Article (1) of the second section. From System No. (11) of (2018) for electoral campaigns.

The penalty prescribed for this crime is imprisonment for a period of no less than three months and not more than a year, and a fine of no less than (500,000) five hundred thousand Iraqi dinars and not more than (1,000,000) one million Iraqi dinars, or both.

Second: The crime of non-compliance with the places designated for electoral campaigning

The Iraqi legislature has banned the use of certain places for electoral campaigning and left the matter of determining places for advertising to municipalities and local councils, and this came within the text of Articles (21,26 / the electoral law in force), where Article (21) stipulated the following: “It is forbidden to organize election meetings in buildings. Occupied by different ministries and state departments. ” As for Article (26), it stipulates that “it is forbidden to publish, affix or place any advertisements, pamphlets or signs, including drawings, pictures, and writing on the

walls, and the places designated for them are specified by the municipalities and local councils.” These provisions were confirmed in Articles (5 and 7), 8 (From System No. (11) of 2018 related to electoral campaigns issued by the Independent High Electoral Commission in Iraq.

Third: The crime of non-compliance with the regulations set for electoral media

Article (2) of the media system for the elections of unorganized provincial councils in region No. 10 of (2018) states, “Based on the constitutional right to express an opinion and the right to access information and for the purpose of media coverage on the media and those who represent them, the commitment to accurately convey information and impartially. Its work and impartiality in its transmission of the voting process and any information related to the elections. ”

And according to Article (108) of the current Iraqi constitution, "The Iraqi Media Network is an independent body with a legal personality. It is mandated to provide public broadcasting, publishing, and transmission services. It is financed by the state and has obligations that do not conflict with the law, as follows:"

- 1- Educating voters and informing listeners and viewers about the voting process and any electoral activities using newscasts and relevant TV and radio programs.
- 2- Providing practical information to the voters while they refer to the polling stations to cast their votes, and taking the necessary measures to ensure that they reach the various spectrums of society.
- 3- Provide television broadcasting time, allocate studios and the technical resources available to them to educate voters on the importance of reviewing polling stations and their impact on exercising the right to vote.
- 4- Providing opportunities for free broadcasting of information, programs, and data issued by the commission, in support of the media, for the efforts of the commission and its educational campaign during the electoral process.

And that in the event of violations and crimes in this field, the Independent High Elections Commission has approved the Media System for Elections No. (10) for the year (2018), as it is stated in Article (6), including:



- 1- The Commission may withdraw accreditation from any media person or journalist who does not abide by the Commission’s rules and regulations.
- 2- The Commission may refer violations committed by the media to the Communications and Media Commission to take the necessary measures against it.
- 3- To the Commission Referral Irregularities Committed From Before means Media, which constitute electoral crimes to the competent courts.
- 4- The Commission may request the Communications and Media Commission and provide it with visual or audio recordings of the programs broadcast by the media.

Fourth: Interference by men of power in the electoral campaign:

The state and its institutions must make every effort to achieve equality between all entities and candidates participating in the elections in the electoral campaign, so they avoid every procedure that leads to a preference for one candidate over another, and this was emphasized by practical means, including not allowing public authority men to intervene in favor of or against any A candidate in the electoral campaigning process, otherwise, he would be subject to criminal liability as well as disciplinary responsibility, because this intervention is considered to violate the principle of neutrality towards citizens in electoral campaigning.

Therefore, we find electoral legislation criminalizing these acts and indicating their punishment. Article 23 of the current Iraqi election law states that “government employees and local authorities are not allowed to campaign for the benefit of any candidate.” And Article (27 / j) of the election offenses specified the punishment is the penalties stipulated in the laws in force, which are imprisonment for a period of no less than three months and not exceeding a year, or a fine of not less than (500,000) five hundred thousand dinars and not exceeding (1,000,000) one million dinars, or with both penalties.

Fifth: The crime of illicit financing and spending in electoral advertising

Electoral campaigns now cost many expenses, and some people may resort to spending huge funds to support their candidacy for a particular party or candidate on the grounds that they are donations, and there is no doubt that money plays a large



role in the conduct of the electoral campaign, and the difference in the financial position may lead To violating the principle of equal opportunities and equality between candidates, which compelled the Iraqi legislator to regulate financial provisions for political parties within the Political Parties Law No. 36 of 2015, and affirmed the same ruling Article (11) of the election campaign system No. (11) for the year (2018)).

Sixth: The crime of violating the subject matter of the electoral campaign

The electoral legislation is keen to ensure the legitimacy of the electoral campaigning issue by prohibiting several acts that affect the proper conduct of the electoral process and its results and determines the deterrent penalties for it, such as publishing any information about the polling process without checking its validity from its official sources and clearly indicating the regulations, procedures, and statements issued by Commission related to elections (Article 2 of the Media System for Elections Provincial Councils not organized in the region) No. (10) of (2018).

Discussion and Conclusion

Organizing the election campaign in the view of Iraqi law is a necessity that is demonstrated by the nature of this process due to its importance in achieving electoral justice, and the legislator has succeeded in organizing and controlling it within the legislative and legal frameworks.

The available means for the entities and candidates participating in the electoral process are equal and identical to the international provisions and norms followed in this field, and we find that the law guarantees the fair use of the electoral campaign methods among all in order to spread their program and ideas, and we also find in the shadow of the Independent High Electoral Commission in Iraq and the judicial bodies Concerning this issue, the electoral campaign is organized and guarantees equality for all, while on the practical side, the job position is exploited for the benefit of a specific party or candidate through the illegal use of the state's capabilities, public property, and material means, including the use of public media, buildings, transportation or equipment. Communications, machines, or any other capabilities, directly or indirectly.



This is despite the fact that the supervisory institutions, headed by the Independent High Electoral Commission, have taken measures to deter violators, according to the electoral campaign system No. (11) of (2018).

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رېځخستنی هه لمه تی هه لېژاردن و شیوازه کانی له روانگه ی یاسای هه لېژاردنی عیراق- تېروانینیکي شیکه ره وه

پوخته:

بانگه شهی هه لېژاردن ریکلامیکی میدیاییه که له لایهن لایه نه سیاسیه کان و کاندیده کانه وه ئه نجامه دریت، بۆ خو کاندیدکردن له هه لېژاردنه کان، پشت بهستن به توانا مادی و ئه خلاقیه کان، بۆ گه یشتن به عه قانیه تی کاریگر که ده بیته هوی گه یشتنی په یامی ئامانجدار و پلان پرۆسه ی هه لېژاردن ئامرازیکي شهرعی نییه به لکو ئامرازیکي بنه ره تییه بۆ پیاده کردنی کاری سیاسی. هه لمه تی هه لېژاردنی دادپه روه رانه بۆته په کیک له ئامرازه کانی شه فافییه ت له کاتی قسه کردن له سهر نه زاهه ی هه لېژاردن، بانگه شهی هه لېژاردن یارمه تیده ریکه بۆ هه لېژاردنی ئه وه ی که ره گه زیکه بۆ نوینه رایه تیکردنی له ده سه لندا. ئه و شیوازه ی که له خویندنه که ماندا به کاره یئراوه ریبازی شیکاری و شیکاری و ره خنه ییه. توپژینه وه که ئامانج لئی هه لسه نگاندنی هه لمه تی هه لېژاردنه که په کیکه له قوناغه کانی پرۆسه ی هه لېژاردن و کاری سیاسی. له لیکۆلینه وه وه ده رکه وتوو که ئامرازه کانی به رده ست بۆ قه واره کان و کاندیده کانی به شدار له پرۆسه ی هه لېژاردندا په کسان و هاوته ربین له گه ل ئه و به نده نیوده وه له تی و نۆرمانه ی که له بواره دا په پیره ویان کردوو به پیی یاسای عیراقیش هه روه ها ئه وه ش ده دوزریتته وه که له سیبهری کۆمیسییۆنی بالای سه ره بخۆی هه لېژاردنه کان له عیراق و ده زگا دادوه ربیه کان سه باره ت به م پرسه هه لمه تی هه لېژاردن ریکده خریت و په کسانی بۆ هه مووان مسۆگر ده کات

تنظیم الحملة الانتخابية وأساليبها في منظور القانون العراقي-دراسة تحليلية

الملخص:

الحملة الانتخابية هي إعلان إعلامي تقوم به الأحزاب السياسية والمرشحون لخوض الانتخابات، معتمدين على القدرات المادية والأخلاقية، للوصول إلى ترشيح فعال يؤدي إلى وصول الرسالة المستهدفة والمخطط لها إلى المستقبل. والعملية الانتخابية ليست وسيلة مشروع ولكنها وسيلة أساسية لممارسة العمل السياسي. وقد أصبحت الحملة الانتخابية النزبية إحدى وسائل الشفافية. وفي حين نتحدث عن نزاهة الانتخابات، فإن الحملة الانتخابية هي بمثابة مساعدة لاختيار النسب لتمثيله في السلطة. الطريقة المستخدمة في دراستنا هي النهج الوصفي والتحليلي والنقدي. وتهدف الدراسة إلى تقييم الحملة الانتخابية التي تعد إحدى مراحل العملية الانتخابية والعمل السياسي.



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وتبين من هذه الدراسة أن الوسائل المتاحة للكيانات والمرشحين المشاركين في العملية الانتخابية متساوية ومتطابقة مع الأحكام والمعايير الدولية المتبعة في هذا المجال وفقا للقانون العراقي أيضا. كما تبين أننا نجد في ظل اللجنة العليا المستقلة للانتخابات في العراق والهيئات القضائية فيما يتعلق بهذه المسألة أن الحملة الانتخابية منظمة وتضمن المساواة للجميع.