



Preliminary Statement

*On the results of the observation mission of the May 31 City Council Elections of Yerevan
conducted by the It's Your Choice NGO*

June 2, 2009

According to the decision of the Central Electoral Commission of Armenia the It's Your Choice (IYC) non-governmental organization was accredited to conduct an observation mission of the city council elections of Yerevan on May 31, 2009. On the election day the IYC conducted monitoring in all 439 precincts of Yerevan.

The It's Your Choice believes that despite the relatively peaceful nature of the pre-election period and the conduct of voting and ballot counting in the majority of the precincts within the framework of the law, the city council elections of Yerevan didn't register a progress for restoring the confidence of voters towards the election process. Elections were unable to prevent the growing polarization in the society inherited as a result of previous elections, to exclude the notorious practice of fraudulent voting as well as failed to achieve substantial improvement of the election procedures and their accordance to international standards.

The IYC estimates that the rumors on election bribes circulated during the pre-election period and on the election day, partial use of administrative resources, collisions between certain political forces, the imbalanced composition of electoral commissions, certain incidents of violence against journalists, party proxies and monitors cast shadow on the city council elections of Yerevan and thus even more deepened the frustration of the voters towards political parties and election procedures in general. Although, formally, compared to the local government elections of 2008, which were accompanied with even more brutal violations, the May 31 election was an incremental progress, however, there are no sufficient grounds to consider that these elections overcame the threshold of fair and transparent democratic elections.

Indeed, by not downplaying the role of the international monitors, IYC would like to avoid template evaluations provided by them; such as fair vs. unfair, free vs. not free, IYC believes that a incremental progress cannot justify the hopes and expectations, which the average voter expects from political forces, elected officials and political processes in general.

According to the IYC evaluation, during the city council elections of Yerevan of May 31 the seemingly peaceful voting and lack of evident violations of public order in a significant part of polling-stations doesn't necessarily mean educated choice of voting on part of citizens, exclusion of intimidation of the free will of voters or integrity of the electoral process. For the overwhelming part of citizens the participation in these elections has turned into merely voting procedures.

The monitoring of the pre-election period demonstrated that a certain portion of voters of the city council elections of Yerevan participated in the process was stimulated due to certain personal expectations from candidates. The citizens' preference was motivated by personal incentives rather than internal belief or issue-based educated choice granted to the preferred political party.

We appeal to the government, political forces to pioneer the minor positive advancement and tendencies registered during these elections to maximize these patterns in the next elections. In the meantime, we urge them to thoroughly examine the election inaccuracies, violations and cases of abuse in order to exclude those in the future.

We are confident that all the parties involved in the election process have sufficient capacity and potential. Should the good will prevail the credibility of the newly-born democracy in Armenia would not be questioned.

Introduction

The city council elections of Yerevan were conducted for the first time in Armenia. By having adopted the law on Yerevan, according to the requirement of the revised Constitution of RA in 2005, the Mayor of Yerevan has become an elected body instead of the previously appointed one.

Almost 1/3 of Armenia's population is concentrated in Armenia, which means that the election of the managing body of Yerevan, i.e. the election of the members of the city council members and the Mayor of Yerevan, have stopped being a local level event. The political forces of Armenia were largely involved in the city council elections of Yerevan, which were conducted only via proportional election system. According to the IYC evaluation the city council elections, which were accompanied in a significantly tense manner, were no less important than the national elections.

The long-term monitors of the organization observed the official campaign of the city council elections of Yerevan. The monitors observed the political environment, official campaign, campaign materials, code of conduct of the government and voter lists.

Training sessions were held for the accredited monitors of the organization. On the election day the monitors monitored the activities of the electoral commissions, the legality of the voting process and ballot counting, the environment inside the precincts and the maintenance of the expression of the free will of monitors.

Conclusion

As a result of the observation of the official campaign the IYC came to the conclusion that compared to previous elections the city council elections of Yerevan held on May 31. 2009 proceeded in a relatively peaceful, however not always balanced environment. The IYC thinks that the violations and illegal activities registered during the campaign, the demonstration of intolerance inappropriate to civilized elections, such as collisions between opponents and cases of hindering the campaign, outstanding scandals caused due to the irrelevant mediation of neighborhood authorities, created distrust and indifference among average voters towards the electoral procedures.

The incidents, which were accompanied by violence and use of force, to a certain extent had deepened the public frustration towards elections and had hindered the process of making a conscious choice on part of the voters.

The IYC registers that administrative resources were largely used during the organization of the campaign. Thus, the campaign of the incumbent mayor of Yerevan G. Beglaryan was accompanied by wide-spread, active and quick asphaltting, garbage removal and street lighting in all the communities of Yerevan. According to the IYC, by doing this, during the official campaign, the candidates offered services to the voters. This is prohibited by Article 18, Clause 7 of the Electoral Code of Armenia. The shady deals regarding the purchase and sale of electoral commission members were also extremely concerning. This circumstance put into doubt the integrity and legality of the activities of the election commission members during the organization of the voting process and ballot counting. It also conducted to the increase of distrust of voters towards the electoral administration. The disproportion of representation of political forces in the composition of electoral commissions was also concerning.

The relative accuracy of voter lists was highly encouraging although the IYC monitors revealed certain discrepancies. The availability of voter lists for the voters, the efforts of the relevant

bodies aimed at correcting voter lists and public reporting on these activities strongly conducted to the improvement of the voter lists.

The IYC welcomes the verdict of the RA Constitutional Court, dated April 28, 2009, by which the provision of Clause 1 of Article 10 of the Election Code of the RA, was adjourned. By doing this the CEC cancelled the mentioned provision, which related to the order of the unregistered citizens, according to which in past they could have been included in the voter lists if they had submitted a request letter from the place of their residence. Thus, the artificial exaggeration of the voter lists and participation of unregistered citizens in the city council elections was legislatively prevented.

The facts that only one citizen has applied to the court to restore his voting right and that a few people have voted by the additional lists demonstrates the accuracy of the voter lists to a sufficient extent.

The voting of military servants, which was regulated by the CEC decision, was quite dubious. According to the decision only the voting of temporary military servants was prohibited during the city council elections of Yerevan.

The IYC suggests that in order to avoid subsequent misunderstanding and ambiguous interpretation of the law it is necessary to clarify the provision of the code regarding military servants and conform it to the requirement of the Constitution.

As a result of the observation of the official campaign and the election day IYC observed the following concerns:

- Cases of violence occurred during the campaign;
- Disproportional composition of electoral commissions;
- Inaccuracies of voter lists;
- Procedural and ballot count violations
- Cases of illegal influence on the free will of voters;
- Cases of illegal voting;
- Voter gatherings and artificially created lines
- Presence of unauthorized people in precincts
- Intimidation and limitation of the rights of proxies, monitors and mass media representatives;
- Abuse of the proxy rights;
- Inconvenience of precincts

Cases of violence occurred during the campaign

- On May 11 in Avan community there were cases of violence against the activists of the Armenian National Congress (ANC), who were informing the public about the upcoming ANC rally. Criminal cases were launched in this regard.
- On May 12 in Kanaker-Zeytun community of Yerevan at 6:30 p.m. the people, who attacked the Prosperous Armenia party headquarters, located on Aharonyan St., beat the officer of the headquarters, Samvel Hovhannisyan. On the same day there was a collision between the members of the Prosperous Armenia and Republican Party supporters near the RPA headquarters, located in the vicinity of Zvartnots movie theater.
- On May 18, near the Prosperous Armenia headquarters, located in Silikyan district of Yerevan, there was another collision registered between the members of the RPA and Prosperous Armenia, which grew into a scuffle.
- In Shengavit community unknown people were destroying and damaging the campaign posters of the ANC.

Disproportional composition of electoral commissions

- In the Territorial Electoral Commission (TEC) #8 the member of the Heritage party Seryozha Harutyunyan instead of the Heritage party members appointed members of the Prosperous Armenia party and RPA as Precinct Electoral Commission (PEC) members in 33 polling-stations of Malatia-Sebastia and Shengavit communities. By doing this Harutyunyan ignored the demand of his party to appoint PEC members from the list of people recommended by the Heritage.
- Political forces were represented in a disproportional manner. In most of the cases, the PEC management was represented by the RPA, Prosperous Armenia, Legal State parties and the representatives of the RA President.

For instance:

- 35 PECs included in district #2 were presided by 11 Legal State, 5 RPA, 5 Prosperous Armenia and 6 representatives of the President (27 out of 35). The rest of the heads of the 8 precincts were judicial servants.
In the same PECs the deputy-heads were from the RPA – 7, Prosperous Armenia – 8. 9 of them were represented by the President; 5 of them were from the Legal State and 1 was from the Armenian Revolutionary Federation. The position of the PEC secretary was submitted by 10 President's representatives, 8 RPA, 5 Prosperous Armenia and 3 Legal State party representatives.
As a result, only 1 PEC chairman from district 2 was from the ARF and the Heritage didn't have any representation.
- The same picture was in 17 PECs of district #5, which were formed mainly by RPA (9 chairmen, 5 deputy-chairmen and 3 secretaries), Prosperous Armenia (4 chairmen, 4 deputy-chairmen and 5 secretaries), Legal State (3 chairmen, 6 deputy-chairman and 5 secretaries) parties. The ARF was represented only by 7 members in district #5 (1 chairman, 2 deputy-chairmen and 4 secretaries). The Heritage again wasn't represented in the management of the PECs.
- The management of 19 PECs of district #1 was mostly submitted by the RPA members. 11 out of 25 RPA members included in the PECs were chairmen; 5 were deputy-chairmen and 9 were secretaries. In the management of the PECs of the same district the Prosperous Armenia was represented by 15 members (3 chairmen, 5 deputy-chairmen and 7 secretaries). The Legal State was represented by 14 members (4 chairmen, 7 deputy-chairmen and 3 secretaries) and the ARF only had three members (1 chairman and 1 deputy-chairman). The Heritage didn't have any representatives in the management of the PECs of district #1.
- The first session of PEC 10/2 proceeded by a violation of the procedure. The PEC session elected a PEC chairwoman (6 supporters, 1 abstainer) from the Legal State party, a woman named Nune. A little later after she was elected she received a phone call and told the PEC that she was registered to a wrong PEC and had to leave for precinct 10/3. Afterwards, the members of the PEC 10/2 negotiated for a long time with various party representatives, who'd freely enter the precinct. After negotiations Jivan Sanosyan, who introduced himself as a Legal State member, was elected TEC chairman.
- According to an IYC long-term monitor the chairman of the PEC 11/16 wasn't well aware of the provisions of the Electoral Code. Because of that he wasn't able to correctly furnish the precinct.
- According to an IYC monitor TEC #11 was not available for monitoring and therefore the monitor wasn't able to receive necessary information from the TEC on time. On May 18-26 the monitor visited the TEC at different hours but it was closed. This speaks of the inaction of the TEC.
- The TEC #6 refused to provide the IYC long-term monitor with information about the elected management (elected on May 9, 2009) of the PECs included in district #6 and information about the members' party affiliation. As a response to numerous requests of the IYC monitor the secretary of district #6, member of the Prosperous Armenia party

Gayane Martirosyan even on May 29 claimed that they didn't provide information about the management of the PECs and again refused to provide the necessary information to the monitor by bringing up a reason that such information is secret for proxies, monitors and journalists. Having done this, Martirosyan violated the requirement of Clause 2 of Article 30n of the Electoral Code of Armenia, which defines, "the proxies, monitors and journalists have the right to be freely introduced to all the samples of electoral documents, receive duplicates of protocols and other documents."

Illegal voting

- In #7/01, 8/03, 8/05, 8/07 and 8/28 precincts of Malatia-Sebastia community there were cases of ballot stuffing after the second half of the day. Groups of people entered the mentioned precincts and as a result of massive crowds of people the situation in the precinct was out of control.
- Several unknown people entered #13/18 precinct at 5p.m. and tried to stuff ballots. The PEC chairman prevented the ballot stuffing. During the vote count it turned out that the numbers of the received and cancelled ballots and voter turnout were inconsistent. Seventy ballots were missing, which means that the ballots had been stolen.
- In #13/01 at 7:50p.m. a voter tried to stuff two ballots in favor of the RPA but the head of the commission prevented.
- In #13/10 precinct a voter tried to vote twice. The commission member in charge of stamping envelopes prevented the voter to vote for the second time.
- In #4/39 precinct there were many cases when two voters voted at the same voting screen simultaneously.
- In #6/10 precinct of Ajapnyak community the PEC chair signed next to the names of voters in the voter lists who had not come to the precinct to vote. This happened for a number of times.
- In #1/10 precinct of Avan community unknown people who were not registered in the corresponding voter lists tried to vote but the PEC head prevented the attempt.
- In #6/01 precinct of Ajapnyak community, at 3p.m., a person named Vladimir Vardanyan voted with a passport of another person named Melsida Nazaryan. It turned out that M. Nazaryan was the proxy of a Rule of Law party in #6/01 precinct. This violation was discovered by the proxy of the ARF in the precinct, who asked to check the passport of the young man and prevented the violation.
- In #9/28 precinct a voter voted with a passport of another man (Mher Amiryan). After checking the passport the PEC secretary registered the violation in the protocol.
- In #9/28 precinct of Ajapnyak community a voter named Henrik Gasparyan, whose name was under the number 1296 in the voter list, found another signature next to his name. The PEC members said that the voter's wife had signed next to the name of her husband.
In #5/25 precinct of Arabkir community, at 10:30, a family of five came to vote and found other signatures next to their names. The PEC members said that other voters had been mistaken and signed in the wrong line. In order to find a solution the PEC added the names of the mentioned voters in the additional voter list, which is a violation of the law.
- In #9/03 precinct two sisters found signatures next to their names, as a result of which they had a conflict with the PEC. The conflict caused confusion and several voters left the precinct without voting.
- There was open voting in #9/05 precinct. The voting screens were installed in a manner that voters had to stand with their backs to the commission, thus the commission members could easily observe the votes. The voting screens were turned back to the places as soon as journalists arrived.
- In #9/12 precinct there was open voting. About 30 old men and women were bused to the precinct and these people voted openly on the tables of the commission.

- In #3/06 precinct of Kanaker-Zeytun community during the vote count an empty envelope was found, which means that there might have been carousel voting there.

Inaccuracies in voter lists

- In #5/20 precinct there was a name in the voter lists, which was not registered at the corresponding address. The citizens, who live at Papazyan str. 21/2-40, received a notification in the name of Azniv Osipi Amiryan, who had never been registered at the mentioned address.
- In the precinct located in the Pedagogical University of Yerevan the most part of the voter lists had been torn apart or destroyed, thus voters did not have the opportunity to check their names.
- Voters did not have an opportunity to find their names in the voter lists of a number of precincts in the 9th and 10th territorial districts (#10/02, 9/17), especially the ones located in schools, because these buildings were closed after 2 p.m.
- About 130 voters of the old building at Jugha 5 received new apartments in the South-Western district and were unregistered but their names had not been taken out of the voter lists.
- There are only 17 apartments in the building at Moldovakan 32/1, which belong to the ministry of defense, but the number of the registered voters of the mentioned building was 149.
- Unknown addresses were found in the preliminary voter lists of #3/34 precinct of Nor-Nork community. There were many names of voters registered at the following address: Davit Bek surrounding area. This address does not exist and the mentioned names did not have registration numbers in the voter lists.

Inaccuracies in final voter lists

- There were names of dead people in the final voter lists of #5/20 precinct of Arabkir community (Khalat Artemi Atoyán born in 1922, Aghavni Poghosi Khachatryan born in 1928, and Azniv Osipi Asiryan born in 1931).
- The name of Varuzhan Armenakyan, who passed away three years ago, was included in the final voter list of #5/14 precinct. The father of the mentioned person found the name and said that after his son passed away he told the corresponding bodies to take the name of his son out of the voting lists but the name was still included in it.
- Names of several people were missing in the voter lists of #5/4 precinct. The PEC provided them with the corresponding documents to recover their voting right only after the explanations of IYC's monitor.
- In #10/09 precinct a number of voters found names of other people at their address of registration. The voters said that during the past years those names had been in the voter lists all the time despite the fact that they had asked the corresponding bodies to take those names out of the lists.
- In #10/25 the name of a deceased citizen named Vera Hovhannisyán was still included in the voter list.
- Five voters, who had the right to vote in #10/31 precinct, did not find their names in the voter list. The PEC head did not take any measures to recover their voting right and did not give any explanations either.
- Names of unknown people without any registration were found in the voter lists of #10/32 precinct. IYC's monitor asked about the details but the PEC said that he/she was interfering with the work of the commission.

Procedural and ballot count violations

- In #13/02 precinct two voters cast their envelopes with ballots without being stamped by the PEC member.
- The bag of documents, which was sent to the TEC from the precinct #2/23 was damaged, which was written in the protocol.

After closing the precinct #2/04 the PEC informed that the voter turnout was 1689 but during the vote count it turned out that the number of signatures in the voter lists was 886. The number of the ballots taken out from the ballot box was 1183 (the proportion of the votes was the following: PA - 410, PP - 22, ANC - 136, ARF - 49, LSPA - 8, RPA - 215, RL 330). The vote count protocol was signed by the PEC head and the deputy head only. Neither the PEC nor the TEC agreed to accept that the results of the vote count were not consistent.

- In the precinct #11/22 as a result of vote count it turned out that one signature was missing in the voter lists. This was written in the protocol.
- In #10/25 precinct, at 1:25p.m., the PEC gave a marked ballot to a voter. When voting the voter found out that his ballot was invalid and asked the PEC to give him a new ballot.
- In #10/27 precinct, at 10:50a.m., IYC's observer found out that the voter turnout number and his calculations were inconsistent and informed the PEC about it.
- In #10/29 precinct after the vote count the PA party representative in the PEC asked to recount the votes for RL party. As a result it turned out that four ballots given to the RL party were in fact marked for LSPA. The RL representative openly said that he/she had done it, which caused a conflict.
- The Electoral Commission of #1/15 and 1/10 precincts of Avan interrupted the work of the commission for one hour after closing the precinct instead of starting the vote count immediately.
- In #3/18 precinct of Kanaker-Zeytun community the work of the commission was interrupted for more than one hour as a result of a conflict between proxies and PEC members. The conflict was caused when the PEC made a decision to consider three ballots invalid but the proxies claimed not to do so.

Cases of illegal influence on the free will of voters

- In #3/31, 3/34 and 3/35 precincts of Nor Nork the entire voting process was continuously filmed by the camera of Kentron TV (the camera filmed the voting process at the voting screens from a position where proxies were sitting). This was a violation of the Electoral Code. The article 47/3 of the Electoral Code defines that proxies, monitors and mass media representatives can film only the vote count process. In IYC's opinion this was done either for the purpose of counting the voters or influencing on their free will.
- The RPA and PA parties actively campaigned and bused voters to polling stations in Ajapnyak, Shengavit and Malatia-Sebastia communities. The same people who were busing voters to precincts were controlling them by counting the number of people they had brought. Long lines of voters in polling stations often resulted in chaos and uncontrollable situation.
- In #9/04 and 9/05 precincts a group of unknown young people controlled the voting process by violating the principle of voting secrecy.
In the surrounding areas of Ajapnyak community precincts people dressed in green, who introduced themselves as representatives of PA party, controlled the voters's entrance into the precincts and counted the voters. They said that they were doing this to make sure that their voters had come to vote. The representatives of the PA party in #6/12 and 6/13 precincts located in School #100 were periodically reporting to the PA representatives dressed in green not far from the precincts.
- A large group of voters were bused to #6/10 precinct of Ajapnyak community. Unknown people controlled their entrance to the precinct. They said that they wanted to help old

people, escorted them to the voting screens and openly told the voters to mark for the sixth number.

- In #10/16 precinct, at 1:00-2:00p.m., IYC's mobile group of monitors witnessed three unauthorized people controlling the voters to enter the precinct. The mentioned people were campaigning in favor of RPA and instructing people who to vote for. They helped their supporters to vote without standing in the line despite the fact that they had exceeded the number of voters allowed by the law to be in the precinct at the same time. As a result, there were gatherings of people and the PEC head could not control the situation in the precinct. In fact, the mentioned unauthorized people were controlling the situation in the precinct.
- There were three unauthorized people in the spot of precinct #10/22, which was provided for observers. The mentioned people were from the neighborhood and RPA's supporters. They were talking to voters, especially young ones, and instructing them how to vote.
- In #10/25 precinct, at 11:50a.m., a voter asked another voter to help him but someone openly said to vote for the sixth party. The PEC head did not do anything to prevent it.

Voter gatherings and artificially created lines

- There were large gatherings of voters in #4/39, 10/08, 9/01, 9/02 precincts, and after 2:30p.m. in #11/03, 11/04, 11/31, 11/32, 11/33 12/06, 12/10, 12/11, 12/12, 12/15, 12/16, 12/17, 12/20, 12/21 and 12/26 precincts as well. There were gatherings of voters in many precincts of Malatia-Sebastia community as well.
- In #9/04 and 9/05 precincts, at 12:00-1p.m., there were over 50 voters at a time.
- At 11:30 a.m. a group of 40-50 Yezidi voters arrived at the precinct #1/03 of Avan community by two buses. A person was leading them and told them to enter the precinct together, as a result of which it was noisy and there were gatherings in the precinct. The PEC talked to them and asked them to go out of the precinct and controlled the situation.
- There were a lot of voters at the precinct #9/05 of Kentron community when opening the precinct in the morning, as a result of which it was noisy and there were gatherings.
- In #5/10 precinct of Davitashen community there were crowds and lines of voters in 3:30p.m., as a result of which the situation was incontrollable. It was difficult for the monitors and proxies to observe the elections in such a situation. The PEC failed to control the situation and did not follow the law requirement not to allow more than 15 voters be present in the precinct at the same time.

Presence of unauthorized people in precincts

- Several police officers (4-5) were permanently present at #39/05 precinct of Kentron community. In the same precincts there were other unauthorized people, who controlled the voters and influenced on their free will.
- After 5p.m. several representatives of the PA parliamentary faction and other accompanying persons visited the precincts of 5th massive of Nor-Nork community, stayed there for 10-15 minutes and asked the PEC to give them information about the electoral process.
- There were unauthorized people in #9/28 for a long time, who campaigned and instructed voters who to vote for.
- In #5/16 precinct of Davitashen community an unknown young man said that he was a journalist and tried to film the electoral process, even approached the ballot box. When the PEC head asked to show the passport the young man escaped from the precinct.
- There were unauthorized people in #9/12 precinct, who periodically checked the voter lists to see the signatures.

Intimidation and limitation of the rights of proxies, monitors and mass media representatives

- The PEC #4/39 refused to allow a group of journalists from ALM TV company to record the gatherings of people on video.
- In #9/01 precinct of Kentron community, at 10:00a.m., in answer to Chorrord Ishkhanutyun newspaper's journalist Gohar Beziryan's request to MP Levon sargsyan to give interview the bodyguards of the MP strongly pushed her.
- The PEC head of #9/05 precinct instructed the PEC members not to allow IYC's observer to move in the precinct and monitor. Before the precinct would open IYC's observer could not enter the precinct because there were gatherings of unauthorized people and police near the doors of the precinct at 7:15a.m. IYC's observer was not able to observe the work of the PEC before the voting would start. When the observer entered the precinct the PEC told the monitor and proxies to observe from a 5-meter distance. The PEC did not allow the monitor to observe the ballot box from a closer distance. The PEC head was from time to time giving instructions to the PEC member who was responsible for stamping envelopes and IYC's observer was not able to monitor his work.
- The PEC #6/01 of Ajapnyak community prevented the work of an international monitor named Luke Vandhile and tried to take his video camera. The monitor was resisted and the PEC forced him out of the precinct.
- The PEC head of #2/16 precinct of Nor-Nork community had a conflict with the ANC proxy because he had given interview to the radio Liberty.
- In #2/03 precinct of Nor-Nork community the proxy of ANC complained that there were too many people and gatherings in the precinct, as a result of which there was a conflict between the ANC proxy and commission head.

Abuse of proxies' rights

- In #6/10 precinct of Ajapnyak community the RPA proxy instructed voters which party to vote for. The PEC head told the proxy not to campaign only after IYC's observer told him that the proxy was doing illegal campaign there.
- In #5/20 precinct of Arabkir community, at 11:30, the RPA proxy Armen Yeritsyan gave a certificate of proxy to another man, who filled in the certificate in the place. According to IYC's observer, Armen Yeritsyan had a stack of proxy certificates with him.

Inconvenience of precincts

- Till May 9 there were no signboards with precinct numbers attached at the precincts of Nork-Marash community.
- In #9/04 and 9/05 precincts the voting screens were installed in a manner that voters had to stand with the back to the commission when voting, which enabled the commission to observe the votes. This was a violation of the provision on secret voting of Article 48/5 of the Electoral Code of RA, according to which voters should stand with the face to the commission and the back to the wall when voting.
- In #3/01 and 3/22 of Kanaker-Zeytun community the voting screens were not installed properly either, as a result of which there was a conflict in the precinct. At 10:00-11:00a.m. the commissions changed the stance of the voting screens to make it consistent with the order established by the Electoral Code.
- The Precinct #1/01 of Avan community was located in a narrow place, which was not suitable for organizing the voting procedures in a duly manner. As a result, the voting screens were not installed in the established manner and the provision on secret voting was not maintained.