



The October 26, 2024, parliamentary election in Georgia displayed multiple, well-documented irregularities identified by three independent domestic election observation missions—ISFED, MyVote, and GYLA—whose combined 3,500+ observers reported widespread, systematic violations that cast serious doubt on the election's legitimacy. Here's a detailed analysis of their findings, which reveal a consistent pattern of manipulation that suggests the election was rigged to favor the ruling party.

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## 1. ISFED (International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy)

### Findings:

- **Voter Tracking and Organized Mobilization:** ISFED's data from its sample-based Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT) observation methodology revealed voter tracking by political coordinators at 31% of polling stations and organized transportation of voters at 19% of locations. Such efforts suggest a coordinated attempt to control voter turnout and possibly influence voter choices in favor of the ruling party.
- **Voter Coercion and Intimidation:** Physical and verbal confrontations were documented at 11% of precincts, indicating a hostile environment that may have suppressed opposition supporters' turnout.
- **Vote-Buying and Multiple Voting:** ISFED found evidence of vote-buying at 13% of observed stations, and noted ballot stuffing in 2 cases, as well as 12 instances of multiple voting. These tactics compromise the integrity of the vote by artificially boosting support for one party.
- **Violation of inking procedures at 9% of polling stations.**
- **Obstruction of Observers and Transparency Issues:** Observers at 30 locations faced restrictions or were expelled from polling stations, a clear sign that transparency was not prioritized. By preventing independent monitoring, election officials compromised the credibility of the electoral process.
- **Improbable or unnatural deviation in female and male voter turnout:** The turnout rate of male voters at certain polling stations exceeded 100%, meaning that the number of male voters who cast ballots surpasses the total number of male voters registered on the unified and special lists for that polling station. Such illogical data, if valid, **indicates manipulations occurring at these polling stations.**
- **Complaints:** ISFED lodged 294 complaints, a high number reflecting the pervasive nature of the irregularities.

**Conclusion:** While ISFED's PVT data aligned with the Central Election Commission's (CEC) announced results, the organization emphasized that such alignment does not validate the election due to systemic pre-election intimidation, control of voters, and bribery. ISFED concluded that the combination of pre-election coercion, election day manipulations, and restricted observer access rendered the election unreflective of the public's true will.

## 2. MyVote (Coalition of 30 NGOs)

### Findings:

- **Widespread Violations Across Polling Stations:** In over half (652) of the around 1,200 polling stations observed, violations were reported. This extensive presence of issues suggests a coordinated scheme rather than isolated incidents.
- **Improper inking and failure to check inking:** these violations occurred in 191 and 153 precincts respectively, possibly enabling repeat voting—a key method to inflate votes for a favored party.
- **Systematic Observer Obstruction:** Observers were repeatedly obstructed—prevented from filming, photographing, or raising complaints. These violations were reported in 160 polling stations and include cases of harassment and physical expulsion of observers, indicating an environment designed to reduce transparency and inhibit oversight.
- **Violation of Ballot Secrecy:** Violations of vote secrecy were recorded at 365 polling stations. This included placing cameras in ways that compromised the secrecy of the vote, precinct commissioners observing voters' choices, and individuals following voters into the booths. Such practices are designed to pressure or intimidate voters into supporting the ruling party.
- **Violence and Unauthorized Presence:** Physical confrontations or violence occurred at 85 polling stations, with unauthorized individuals intimidating voters and observers at 259 locations. These hostile conditions further suggest organized efforts to control the voting environment and discourage dissenting votes.
- **Complaints:** MyVote submitted 246 complaints and demanded the annulment of results from 246 precincts across 29 districts, covering over 417,000 registered voters. This request for annulment reflects the severity and breadth of the documented irregularities.

**Conclusion:** MyVote asserted that the election irregularities were not random but part of a calculated scheme to distort the final results. They argued that a system of ID card confiscations, data gathering, and unauthorized presence created a coercive environment. Their evidence points to a lack of intervention by the election administration and law enforcement, reinforcing the appearance of complicity by state actors in facilitating election fraud.

## 3. GYLA (Georgian Young Lawyers' Association)

### Findings:

- **Ballot Secrecy and Voter Intimidation:** GYLA documented the presence of video cameras aimed at voting booths, tables, and ballot boxes. Combined with low-quality ballots that allowed voters' choices to be identified through ballot markings, this setup severely compromised vote secrecy and raised the likelihood of voter intimidation.
- **Inking and Multiple Voting Issues:** GYLA reported numerous cases of inking procedure violations. Observers documented cases where inking checks were inconsistent, voters entered precincts without inking checks, and some voters who had already been inked cast ballots again, facilitating multiple voting and undermining the integrity of the vote count.

- **Obstruction and Intimidation of Observers:** Observers were obstructed across numerous precincts, facing aggression and expulsion when raising concerns. The obstruction of observers, combined with the CEC's inadequate response to address these issues, points to deliberate efforts to reduce accountability.
- **Complaints:** GYLA's post-election demands included the annulment of results from all 2,263 precincts where electronic voting was used due to the systematic compromise of vote secrecy. GYLA also sought disciplinary measures against precinct officials involved in violation of electoral procedures.

**Conclusion:** The voting day of the 26 October 2024 parliamentary elections took place in an environment marked by significant violations, largely characterized by inequality, violence, and tension. GYLA argues that the principle of voter secrecy was widely violated on election day, infringing upon the constitutional electoral rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Georgia. Given the scale and systemic nature of the violations of voter secrecy, GYLA has also approached the Prosecutor's Office regarding the initiation of an investigation into these facts.

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## **Demonstrated Systemic Rigging of the Elections**

1. **Coordinated Voter Control and Intimidation:** Across all three missions, observers noted the organized tracking of voters, the presence of unauthorized persons, and systematic vote-buying efforts, indicating a structured plan to control voter behavior in favor of the ruling party. Before and after the elections media investigations reports have proved that the ruling party had a well-structured system that enabled them to control voters by collecting personal information on voters and then tracking the voters on election day through so-called call centers. The requests of the observation missions ahead of the elections, to investigate widespread reports about the confiscation of voter IDs and collection of ID numbers, were ignored by the prosecutor's office and law enforcement.
2. **Systematic Obstruction of Observers:** Observers across ISFED, MyVote, and GYLA faced obstruction, expulsion, and harassment, with minimal or no intervention from law enforcement. This suggests that transparency was intentionally curtailed, allowing election violations to proceed unchallenged.
3. **Violations of Ballot Secrecy:** The installation of cameras and compromised ballots enabled voter surveillance, deterring free voting choices and signaling a systematic attempt to control voter choices through intimidation and privacy breaches. In addition, vote secrecy was breached in many cases by voters taking photos of their ballots, likely to provide proof of who they voted for, as well as by voters being followed to the voting booth and voting in the presence of others.
4. **Multiple Voting and Inking Irregularities:** Failures in linking procedures and evidence of repeat voting, documented in each mission's report, suggest intentional manipulation of the voting process to inflate votes for the ruling party.
5. **Pre-Election Manipulation:** The reported confiscation of ID cards and gathering of personal data before election day are consistent with efforts to coerce or manipulate vulnerable voters. This pre-election manipulation set the stage for election-day violations by limiting voters' freedom to choose.

6. **Coordination of Fraudulent Practices:** The Central Election Commission's role in orchestrating the election processes is fundamental. Regulatory changes initiated in the pre-election period ensured that specific individuals were placed in charge of inking and verification/identification procedures, roles that were essential for implementing fraud schemes. The obstruction of observers, as reported by ISFED, MyVote and GYLA, could not have occurred on this scale without the tacit or active support of CEC officials. Allowing unauthorized individuals into polling stations, installing surveillance cameras in sensitive areas, and ignoring improper inking procedures all suggest that the CEC facilitated practices designed to control voter behavior and undermine transparency.
  7. **Ineffective post-election complaint adjudication process:** The district election commissions and relevant courts rejected all complaints submitted by independent observer organizations. In exceptional cases where courts did satisfy complaints (Tetrtskaro, Gori), those rulings were overturned by the appellate court. The complaints adjudication process failed to follow relevant international standards and did not provide a remedy to the mass and grave violations observed.
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In sum, the evidence presented by ISFED, MyVote, and GYLA indicates that the Georgian parliamentary election was marked by systemic, organized violations aimed at securing a victory for the ruling party. The range, scale, and consistency of the violations across the three observation missions strongly support the conclusion that this election was rigged through a combination of voter intimidation, obstruction of observation, and manipulation of voting procedures. All three independent observation missions conclude that the outcome of the 26 October 2024 parliamentary elections cannot be seen as truly reflecting the preferences of Georgian voters and can not be considered as free and fair. Implementation of such complex fraud schemes would have been impossible without the support and direct involvement of state institutions such as the CEC, the Ministry of Interior, State Security Agency.