Institutionalizing the principle of elections and identifying the best ways for people to use their rights and can define their political destiny in a country like Afghanistan in which elections has the current definition and raised almost as a new subject, which certainly requires serious, perpetual and protracted efforts.

Holding any election may itself be a new experience to identify challenges, mistakes, and opportunities and prepare the context to reconcile the used methods with those realities exists in a country. Conducting Presidential and Provincial Council elections in 2009 and Wolesi Jirga elections in 2010 provided Afghan people with a lot of experiences. These elections, in spite of their challenges, allowed people to raise their awareness and importance of their votes and to acquaint them further with the principle of separation of powers in democratic systems.

As IEC is the only responsible organization to administer and supervise any election; as well as accepts that there have been some problems in previously conducted elections which could be solved by better electoral management, but it should be mentioned that there are many others basic difficulties towards elections in Afghanistan which are beyond the ability of electoral administrant organizations across the world to deal within and needs more general and unremitting efforts.

The Commission considers positive the taken steps for institutionalization of elections in Afghanistan; but still it believes that a short way has been covered so far and a longer and more challengeable way is still a head. Taking advantage of the existing opportunity to improve the future electoral processes in the country and taking into account the previously learned lessons, the Commission, as a responsible and authority organization in electoral affairs, would like to have its recommendations to improve the Electoral Law of the country.

It should be mentioned that the Commission realizes that it is within the authority of the Legislature to define ways of holding elections and amend the Electoral Law and after it depends to the Afghan nation to decide whether, it may decide whether to accept or reject the recommendations.

Worth mentioning that the Commission believes that reform of the electoral system is a broader issue than amendment of the Electoral Law and will require more extensive and continuous efforts of various electoral stakeholders.