



**SHAMS NETWORK REPORT ON
INTERNATIONAL MONITORING OF
PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS**

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ - 2021

Background on observing the 2021 Iraqi parliamentary elections

Since 2005, Iraq has gone through several electoral experiments, and Shams Network has had an active role in monitoring the elections as one of the prominent Iraqi civil society organizations, and its contribution manifests in supporting the transparency and integrity of the elections through the monitoring programs and reports it issued, in addition to its recommendations and opinions on the electoral process procedures.

With regard to the Iraqi parliamentary elections for the year 2021, Shams network has prepared a work program to monitor the full cycle of the Iraqi elections, which was implemented by the self-efforts of the network and its member organizations.

Partially supported by the French and Dutch embassies, (Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung) Foundation and the Elections Network in the Arab World (ENAR).

Shams Network and through its experts and consultants is issuing reports on the election in all its stages as a contribution from the network in raising electoral awareness, it presents its report on international monitoring of elections.

International Standards for Monitoring Elections

The presence and participation of specialized and local international observers, and the evaluation of all aspects of the electoral process in countries is of high importance to create a conducive environment for holding elections and a guarantee of assistance in providing political support and the participation of all the different parties in order to obtain election results that enjoy credibility and transparency in the eyes of the Iraqi people in particular, and the international community in general.

Among the most prominent are those included in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) in Article (25) which provides a justification and a criterion for election observation by emphasizing the principle of integrity as a basic benchmark. As well as the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and the Code of Conduct for International Election Observation, annexed thereto, adopted by the United Nations on October 27, 2005.

The most important of these criteria are: -

1. Availability of a safe environment and free from fear, threats and assaults on the electoral process in general and on voters, candidates and those working on its implementation.
2. The availability of a democratic environment and the increase of political participation in the elections.
3. Adoption of a stable electoral legislation.
4. Availability of a credible voter register.
5. The extent to which voter awareness campaigns can be conducted.
6. The extent of transparency in the electoral system and practice in the electoral process.

7. Availability and possibility of participation and work of international election observation missions, as well as governmental organizations and NGOs` and intergovernmental and individuals, As well as national non-governmental organizations and candidate representatives in election monitoring, free access to all information and electoral centers and access to free and unbiased conclusions and assessments.

Characteristics of international monitoring.

International election monitoring is measured by a number of characteristics Which:

A - It is an international occurrence.

B - It is a purposeful process.

C - It is a process carried out by human being.

D- It is a modern occurrence in history.

The importance of international Monitoring.

The increasing occurrence of international monitoring across different geographical areas in countries of the world, refer primarily to the extreme importance international monitoring of elections has become, although a number of countries rejected monitoring under justification and argument that it conflicts with its national sovereignty.

The importance of international monitoring of elections is summarized in that it is an important mechanism to ensure electoral integrity and achieve democracy, hence the relationship between international monitoring and democracy is in the following points:

- It serves as a presumption - which does not rise to the degree of evidence - that the elections subject to international monitoring took place without causing fraud or violations of international standards for political human rights, and in the sense of violation, if governments reject the proposal of international monitoring, it may constitute a presumption that the elections are fraudulent and some violations prevail, which generates An internal and external feeling in public opinion that these elections are not credible.
- It is an internal promoter to encourage citizens to vote and candidacy, in addition to their acceptance of the election results in the process framework of building confidence in the mind of the voter, towards the ruling regime.
- Contribute to strengthening the legitimacy of power and constitutional institutions existing in the state, especially the those established as result of electoral benefits that were subject to international monitoring.
- It is a catalyst for political, social and legal growing in countries and societies seeking development, through the interaction of its staff and officials with the teams of

international observers and witnesses, and benefit from their experiences and legal and technical expertise related to electoral processes.

Types of international monitoring of elections.

Division of international control into several types according to the category into which each type falls, based on some criterion adopted in the division, that sometimes one type of international control may belong to more than one category as follows:

1- Division based on the nature of the monitoring body.

This division is based on observer, and International monitoring is divided according to the following types:

1-1: Monitoring by intergovernmental organizations

1-2: Monitoring by international non-governmental organizations

1-3: Monitoring by states.

2- Division based on territorial jurisdiction of International organizations.

This division is almost a formal division that concerns primarily intergovernmental organizations, which It is established by states, or joined by them after the incorporation process. This division includes the following types of international monitoring of elections:

2-1: International monitoring carried out by international organizations with a global dimension.

2-2: International monitoring carried out by regional organizations.

3- Division based on mandatory and limits of international monitoring.

As a result of this type of division, the three types of international control are: enforced monitoring, required monitoring, and International supervision of elections.

3-1: Enforced international monitoring.

3-2: Required international monitoring.

3-3: International supervision of elections

Legal adaptation of the principle of commitment to international election monitoring.

The United Nations General Assembly has taken a distinctive approach in the framework of legal texts related to international monitoring of elections, as its approach is characterized by the adoption of two prominent forms, the first represented in the issuance of resolutions regulating international monitoring of elections for each case separately) for a state or territory (under its supervision, or under the supervision of one of its affiliated bodies including some of its international organizations.

One of the advantages of this type is that it takes into account political and geopolitics, Social and security factors of those countries and regions, with a view to making the necessary arrangements for the conduct of monitoring, after establishing a code of conduct for oversight and international observers.

The role of the United Nations in strengthening international monitoring of elections.

The provisions of the international monitoring of the elections were affected by many historical, political and legal variables, which were confirmed by the experience of the UN fieldwork in the arena of international monitoring of elections, especially those that it practiced years after its establishment and still practiced to this day without interruption, which made it follow distinctive methods and control forms according to certain principles.

Monitoring methods of the United Nations Organization:

In its election observation, the United Nations relies on one of four methods:

First method: The United Nations regulates almost all aspects of the electoral process that takes place in the concerned countries. It includes providing technical assistance and legal consulting, such as those relating to the preparation of electoral laws, and the extent to which these laws respect international human rights standards, democracy and integrity in the election.

In addition to supervising local staff training, to rely on them in the future as a national asset in the management and organizing of electoral processes. As this method may in many cases require providing the concerned countries with financial and material support.

Second method: It is embodied in supervising the elections by selecting a special representative for the Secretary-General to give evidence to the validity of certain critical aspects of the electoral process, and the organization may select some delegates who specialize in human rights monitoring, but their role should be only limited to observation and testify.

Third method: The electoral process is organized by a national organ and the United Nations is requested to monitor and verify the elections Whether the electoral process is conducted freely and impartially, and here the role of the UN is between monitoring and observing, which requires reference to the UN resolution on monitoring and/or to the internal law of the state, as the case may be, in order to determine terms of reference and limits of the international monitoring team.

Fourth method: Accordingly, states request from the United Nations to develop national capacity with regard to the logistics of preparing and organizing elections,

as well as improving the capacity for infrastructural, legal aspects and human rights. Requests for technical assistance can be responded to quickly without having to be considered by a United Nations decision-making body.

United Nations Principles on International Election Monitoring.

The United Nations has contributed to the establishment of set of principles and rules which organize international election monitoring, Similar to the Declaration of the Principles of Respect for National Sovereignty and Non-interference in the Internal Affairs of States during the Electoral Process, issued by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 11, 1992 entitled "Declaration of Principles of Respect for Sovereignty." and non-interference in the internal affairs of states during the electoral process".

This last one dealt with the most important principles regulating the codes and foundations to be taken into account during the implementation of international monitoring over Elections, the most important of which are:

1. **Freedom:** The countries and people of the world can choose their own electoral system, based on a number of historical, political and cultural even religious factors, which affect in one a way or another the electoral process. Every nation, according to these principles, is free to choose the electoral method and institutions it deems appropriate and matching with the constitution that governs it, and with laws of the country, these laws should put in place mechanisms to encourage effectiveness and inclusivity of popular participation across the various stages of the election path.
2. The declaration also considered, that any interference in directing the electoral system and the electoral path of countries, especially those that are in the process of development, is a clear violation of the principles of good-neighborliness and cooperative relations among countries, as stipulated in the declaration mentioned, that foreign aid related to elections should be under the guidance of the United Nations, and based on at the request of the state concerned and in agreement with it, and after a decision of the General Assembly or the Security Council, as the case may be. within the framework of full respect for the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of states, and stimulating a policy of global and regional peace.
3. The declaration prohibits and bans any form of direct or indirect foreign funding for the benefit of parties and any political group, which aims to direct the electoral process towards what serves the interests of those foreign parties, and the prohibition of any use of means of coercion, aggression, or threat to use it, against the will of people, elected governments, or legitimate rulers who came to power through free and fair elections.

International election monitoring and international code of conduct

Among the legal texts regulating the conduct of international election observers and monitoring, there is the Joint Declaration **on the rules of international monitoring of elections and the conduct of international observers**. It is a comprehensive declaration and a reminder of what was stated in the draft international code of conduct issued by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and it was called the Joint Declaration because many international and national actors, governmental and non-governmental, participated in its drafting, as well as the United Nations General Assembly, regarding a code of conduct on international monitoring and observers for elections.

This Declaration has been endorsed by a homogeneous group of organizations, such as the intergovernmental organizations that on top is the United Nations represented in its General Assembly, the European Union represented in the European Parliament, European organization for cooperation and security, Organization of American States, and General secretary of the Commonwealth Nations.

And from what was stated in this declaration, that the international observation of the elections reflects a systematic, comprehensive, and accurate process to obtain information on laws, procedures and national institutions involved in the conduct of elections, and on other factors concerning the election environment as a whole, an objective and professional analysis of this information and drawing conclusions about the nature of the elections process, based on the highest standards in terms of information accuracy and objectivity of analysis.

International election monitoring should, when feasible, give recommendations to enhance the integrity and effectiveness of the election, the electoral process, while refraining from interfering in it and, therefore, from impeding it.

International election monitoring, according to the declaration, is in the interest of the peoples and countries that have elections, and in the interest of the international community, as it focuses on the electoral process, rather than focusing on the results of specific elections, or at least it is not concerned with the results, as much as it is concerned with being correct and accurate, when it is presented in a transparent and timely manner.

And that no one has the right to join a mission of international monitoring for elections unless he/she does not fear that it will conflict with his/her political, economic or other interests, with the interest of observing elections accurately and impartially, and/or extracting results about the nature of the electoral process accurately and impartially.

Also International election observation missions must not accept funds or infrastructure support from any government. Its elections are subject to monitoring, given the acute conflict of interest that could result, and the loss of confidence in its integrity the conclusions of the monitoring mission, and on this basis these missions are required to express their willingness to disclose **The sources that provide funding** in response to any reasonable and appropriate request.

Article 9 of this announcement has pointed to an important rule of conduct that the monitoring team must abide by, which is: **practicing** this noble mission within the framework of respecting the sovereignty of the state that is witnessing elections, and on the basis of observing the rights of the people of the said country, and international missions must abide by the laws of the host country, and the laws of its national authorities including electoral bodies, and to act in a manner that does not contradict the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The International Election Monitoring Mission must make its presence felt with broad acceptance among the main political contenders from parties and independent candidates, in addition to the authorities in countries where the elections are held.

At the end, it was published that the declaration contained multiple provisions regarding the tasks that foreign monitoring organizations should do, such as those related to possible coordination with National NGOs, the media, parties and the local authorities. In addition to the duty to inform these organizations on the traditional and electronic electoral systems, in addition to give information on the extent of respect for recognized human rights standards in the field of elections, which are already mentioned above within the technical and legal provisions of international monitoring of elections.

The role of the United Nations mission in supporting the electoral process in Iraq

The Security Council issued a number of resolutions as the need arose to assist Iraq in organizing the elections after the establishment of the Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC). The most important of these resolutions are Resolution No. 1500 of August 14, 2003, Resolution No. 1546 of June 8, 2004, and Resolution No. 1557 of August 12, 2004. Whereby, the Security Council decided to send the United Nations Assistance Mission to Iraq (UNAMI) on August 14, 2003.

This was preceded by the issuance of Security Council Resolution 1483 of 2003, according to which a special representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations was appointed in Iraq.

The United Nations assisted the coalition provisional authority (CPA) in issuing the most important legislations that formed the legal framework for elections in Iraq after 2004, especially CPA Order No. 92 of 2004, according to which the Independent High Electoral Commission was established in Iraq. And then Order No. 96 of 2004, which represented the electoral law and organized the electoral processes for the year 2005 by the newly established Electoral Commission and with the assistance of the electoral assistance team of the United Nations Mission in Iraq. Additionally, order No. 97 of 2004 was also issued, which represented the Law of Political Parties and Entities, which was approved by the IHEC in a joint process of organizing political parties and individuals in electoral competition until the issuance of the Political Parties and Organizations Law No. 36 of 2015.

Subsequently, the Security Council issued Resolution No. 1770 on August 10, 2007, which constituted the organizational frame of the role of the United Nations mission in Iraq, which clearly defines its role with the tasks of the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Iraq, the most important of which are political dialogue and national reconciliation, assistance to the Independent High Electoral Commission and the parliament, border security issues, refugees, energy, and the rehabilitation and integration of individuals who belong to illegal armed groups.

This decision determined the role of the United Nations mission by making the elections among the most important concerns and priorities of the work of the international organization in Iraq, so the electoral assistance team was working with the Electoral Commission, and there was a member of the United Nations in the structure of the first cycle of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. (Carlos Venezuela), who was attending the meetings of the commission and participated in the discussions and organization of preparations for holding the elections, but he did not have the right to vote on the decisions taken by the Board of Commissioners.

The United Nations mission provides support and advice to the Commission in a number of areas, the most important of which are preparing the voter register, organizing and managing the results entry center, mass communication, capacity building, the legal framework, complaints and appeals, procedures and training, but this role has greatly diminished since the holding the second cycle of elections on 7/3/2010. But election monitoring, as is clear in the documents of United Nations resolutions, was not among the tasks of the United Nations mission in Iraq because it was considered a partner with the IHEC until the issuance of the repealed Law of the Independent High Electoral Commission in Iraq No. 11 of 2007, Where things changed after that, despite the fact that the third paragraph of Article 9 of that law had obligated the commission to seek the assistance of international experts in the field of elections from the United Nations in the stages of preparing and organizing for elections and referendums.

From here it seems clear that the structure which regulates and defines the work of the United Nations Mission in Iraq are the international resolutions, as well as the request of the Iraqi government and the extent of its need for that. In forefront of these institutions is the Independent High Electoral Commission, which was and still confirms its need for the continuation of the electoral assistance team's work to work with the Commission to provide support and advice to its various departments and divisions.

From here, we note that the United Nations mission did not have the right to fully supervise the organization and conduct of elections in Iraq since the beginning of sending the electoral assistance team in accordance with Security Council resolutions, and also in accordance with the internal legal framework according to the paragraph we referred to of the repealed Commission Law, bearing in mind that the new Commission Law No. 31 of 2019 has canceled the status of the obligation, and the use of international experts by

the United Nations has become a permissibility matter under Article 21 of the above law, which states that (the Commission may seek the assistance of experts from the United Nations Electoral Assistance Office in the stages of preparation, organizing and conduct of elections and referendums), while the previous legal text stipulated (on the commission), meaning that the decision to request electoral assistance or not is up to the commission.

As we note now that there are political and popular demands for the United Nations to supervise the conduct and organization of elections in Iraq, although they differ among themselves in terms of full supervision, assistance and support, to conducting election monitoring, and even regarding monitoring, there are a number of options in this regard, but it seems that there are parties that refuse to fully supervise and administer the elections, and that the United Nations itself does not possess these technical, logistical and financial capabilities to play this role and it needs a period of time that may reach a year or more to become able to play this role, this is the first option, which seems to be impossible, and even the request of the Iraqi government submitted to the Security Council does not include this approach.

As for the second option, it is the establishment of another administrative entity in the United Nations Mission in Iraq, parallel to the Electoral Assistance Office, whose tasks are to conduct careful monitoring of all aspects of the electoral process, up to polling day and announcing the results, and for the Secretary-General to issue an announcement or press release on the nature of the elections. Its integrity and transparency. With the Electoral Assistance Office to continue its tasks and to increase the number of United Nations experts to provide support and advice to the Commission. But it seems that this option also encounters some difficulties in terms of the time required to issue such a decision, as well as the bureaucracy required in the decision-making process from the United Nations, as well as the administrative and financial cost of establishing such an entity.

As for the third option, it is for the United Nations Electoral Assistance Office in Iraq to continue carrying out its tasks while expanding its role and increasing its tasks to add to it the monitoring of the electoral process, so that the electoral assistance team brings in between (100-120) international observers working within the electoral assistance office, and their tasks are to monitor and observe electoral processes, especially on polling day and announcing the results, while encouraging international monitoring teams outside the framework of the United Nations to participate in the election observation process in coordination and cooperation with the High Electoral Commission and with the assistance of the electoral support team in the Prime Minister's Office. The Secretary-General of the United Nations issues a communiqué or statement on The results of the elections, or assigning his representative in Iraq to issue such a statement on his behalf.

Of course, a Security Council resolution must be issued regarding the three options above in order to amend or expand the tasks of the United Nations mission in Iraq, taking into consideration that the first option seems to have been rejected by a number of countries,

especially Russia and China. As for the second option, because of the difficulties we have referred to, it seems to be excluded as well. Therefore, the third option is the most fortunate, and it is very likely that it will not be rejected by the members of the Security Council, especially by the representatives of Russia and China, and also has the approval of most of the active political powers in Iraq, especially the Shiite ones, as this proposal does not contradict with international sovereignty, according to their claim. In addition, the remaining time may be sufficient to implement this option. The Iraqi government had twice so far submitted a request to the United Nations to conduct an international monitoring led by the United Nations for the upcoming elections, and today, on February 16, 2021, the Security Council's discussions began in this regard.

It is also worth to mention that the Commission constantly sends invitations to relevant international and regional organizations, as well as to foreign and Arab embassies and consulates operating in Iraq, in addition to a number of regional organizations such as the League of Arab States and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and to independent electoral administrations and bodies in foreign and Arab countries. In the 2014 Iraqi Parliament elections, 120 invitations were sent to monitor the elections by the commission, and that (25) invitations were sent to international observation teams who participated in monitoring the electoral process. This number fell to less than half in the 2018 elections. However, it must be assumed that some institutions specialized in monitoring the elections refuse to come to Iraq because of the security situation, and that the monitoring teams focus their work more in the city of Baghdad and the Kurdistan Region only because of security concerns.

So the question is whether the international monitoring on the upcoming elections is going to fulfill the aspirations of the Iraqi people? And whether the presence of international supervision or international monitoring is a sufficient guarantee that violations and electoral misconducts will not occur? Especially in Iraq. Where we believe that the greatest burden for any fair and transparent electoral process falls on the partners of the electoral process itself, particularly the political parties and candidates, then the Iraqi government, the Iraqi judiciary, the voter, and finally the Electoral Commission.

And that the processes of stuffing polling boxes, multiple voting and proxy voting were taking place more broadly in the first electoral processes after 2004, in which the United Nations was a partner in the electoral process. And that in the process of the referendum on the constitution that took place on 10-15-2005, the voter register collapsed after 12PM afternoon, and that the violation in adding to the voter register at each station were in tens and sometimes hundreds. However, these results were not rejected or the electoral process questioned, and the referendum result was accepted by most segments of the Iraqi people.

Now, because of the loss of confidence in the political process, the electoral process as well as the political parties that didn't succeed in its governmental performance so far in

Iraq, by large segments of the Iraqi people. Therefore, this process requires a process of building confidence in the electoral process, and perhaps this tendency to use international monitoring teams led by the United Nations will enhance the confidence-building process, but it is not sufficient. Rather, it needs that political parties and their candidates stop pushing their supporters and urging them to violate the provisions of electoral laws and the procedures of the Commission, whether related to the biometric registration process, the use of the long-term or short-term biometric card, polling day procedures, counting procedures, or others.

It would have been possible, when legislating the new commission law, to assign the United Nations International Electoral Assistance Office in Iraq to select the new members of the Board of Commissioners through a thorough testing and technical interview process, whether they are judges or others, according to experience and competence, and away from partisan quotas (apportionment). Also to consider The United Nations a partner in the electoral process, so that the chief expert of the electoral assistance team is one of the members of the Board of Commissioners without having the right to vote.

Also, the integrity and transparency of elections is related, in the most important aspect of it, to the electoral law regulating the electoral process and other relevant laws, such as the Political Parties Law, for example. The new Election Law No. 9 of 2020 includes technical, organizational and operational gaps, in addition to that the penalties stipulated in this law for electoral misconducts do not apply or imposed on Political parties, such as canceling their ratification and removing them from the electoral competition or canceling the nomination of one or more of their candidates, and many other issues. Therefore, the subject of election integrity remains entrusted to the partners of the electoral process. Strengthening international monitoring, whether it is from the United Nations or specialized international organizations, is a commendable and good step in the right direction.

The Iraqi elections are governed by the principle of (the support and advice), provided by the United Nations, according to a Security Council resolution, according to the letter addressed to the Secretary-General from the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq (S/2020/448),

After Iraq submitted a formal request to the Security Council regarding monitoring and supervision of the upcoming electoral process, and given the confusion of many between technical assistance, monitoring and supervision, the differences between the three terms as follow:

1. Technical assistance: Technical assistance is by far the most common form of electoral assistance provided by the United Nations. It can be defined as legal, operational and logistical assistance provided to develop or improve electoral laws, processes, and institutions. It can cover all or some aspects of the electoral process.

It can focus on a single electoral event or it can be long-term, and includes a number of electoral events depending on the mandate or demand and needs assessment. While the technical assistance provided by the United Nations focuses primarily on the administration of elections and institutions, it may include assistance provided to a number of other stakeholders and institutions. Technical assistance may be provided on the basis of a request by a Member State, or following authorization by the Security Council or the General Assembly.

2. Election monitoring: Electoral monitoring consists of the systematic collection of information about the electoral process by direct observation on the basis of existing methodologies, often analyzing both qualitative and quantitative data. The observation process usually leads to a general evaluation about the overall conduct of the electoral process. UN election monitoring entails the deployment of a mission to observe each stage of the electoral process and report to the Secretary-General, who will issue a public statement on the conduct of the elections. Election monitoring by the United Nations, which is extremely rare, requires a mandate from the General Assembly or the Security Council.
3. Supervising the elections: Supervising the elections requires the approval of the United Nations on each stage of the electoral process, in order to establish the credibility of the elections in general. It can require direct participation in the establishment of election mechanisms, such as the elections date, the issuance of regulations, the drafting of the ballot, the monitoring of polling stations, the counting of ballot papers, and assistance in resolving disputes. When the United Nations is not satisfied with electoral procedures or their implementation at a certain point, the electoral management body conducting the process must act on the recommendations of the United Nations and make any necessary adjustments. The progress of the elections depends on the approval of the United Nations for each stage. The supervision of elections by the United Nations is also rare and requires authorization from the General Assembly or the Security Council.

International Monitoring in Iraq

International election monitoring reflects the international community's interest in achieving democratic elections in Iraq, as part of establishing democracy, with respect for human rights and the provisions of the laws involved in this task.

Whereas this monitoring, which focuses on civil and political rights, comes in the framework of the international monitoring of human rights, therefore, it had to be based on the highest standards of neutrality adopted at the level of national political competition, and to be free from any bilateral or multiple considerations that may contravene the principle of neutrality, which calls for serious and continuous international attention. Which will maintain its nobility and credibility through international law.

The number of international observers during the (2010) elections reached 613 international observers, compared to 114 thousand local observers.

While in 2014, the number of international observers reached 1,232, compared to 170,000 local observers.

In 2018, the number of international observers reached 2,395, compared to 171,000 local observers.

Recommendations

- 1- International monitoring needs special procedures in terms of accrediting teams, entry permits (visa) and issuing security approvals. Therefore, the Commission (IHEC) must adopt the one-gate system as best practices, which means that all procedures should be done through the Commission and not to allow other parties to control registration, accreditation, permits and security approvals.
- 2- An invitation should be extended to the renowned international bodies in observing the elections in the world to come and participate in the electoral monitoring process, and not be satisfied with the diplomatic missions only.
- 3- The security and political environment in Iraq requires special measures and high coordination to ensure the security of international missions to monitor the electoral process.
- 4- Providing information and data in foreign languages other than Arabic and Kurdish.
- 5- Finding quick and easy ways to obtain important data and information related to the electoral process, including (regulations, procedures, instructions, and decisions), in addition to the operations schedule and the database for the spread of centres (mapping).
- 6- Holding periodic meetings with representatives of the international monitoring missions for the purpose of providing them with the latest developments and giving an opportunity to the observers to make questions and inquiries.
- 7- International monitoring missions should strengthen the relationship with national stakeholders, especially networks, alliances, and national and local organizations specialized in monitoring elections.
- 8- The commission should consider the recommendations and observations of the monitoring teams on the progress of the electoral process for the purpose of evaluating the process and limiting errors.

End of Report...