

The role of international organizations in monitoring elections in Arab countries

Wijdan Raham Khudhair
University of Sumer - Iraq
Wijdanlawyer2014@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Elections are an important factor in the country of democracy. They represent the people in Parliament, the National Assembly or legislative assemblies. In order to find out how elections are run and to reduce fraud and manipulation of results. International monitoring committees play an important role in promoting democracy, transparency and the credibility of the electoral process.

Keywords: International organizations; United Nations; international observers; elections.

Introduction

The role of the international commissions is to monitor the electoral process and to make recommendations through which they try to develop electoral paths. Their work is limited to formal matters, including monitoring the axes of the electoral process, where they do not directly interfere with the changes in the situation in the electoral process, such as changing how to vote or to consider complaints submitted, but also how to consider appeals and determine their impartiality, credibility and compatibility with international standards. Violations in future elections, in order to strengthen democracy, make electoral paths more transparent and credible, describe the extent of democracy and the transparency and credibility of electoral tracks, describe the extent to which elections are democratic and express the views of citizens freely, without any legal value to such reports and recommendations, are limited to the moral aspect, which plays a crucial role in informing the world of the electoral path within States and the model of Iraq, making States, including Iraq, of the greatest interest.

Importance of research

Emphasizing that electoral oversight is part of an integrated process and is not the only guarantee for the integrity of elections, whether presidential, legislative or local, there are many other safeguards. However, election observation is an important means of prevention and protection for the integrity of elections, as one of the means of investigation and follow-up that protects the integrity of the electoral administration and enhances the participation of political parties, independent candidates and other partners in the electoral process. It also enhances compliance with the legal framework and contributes to the prevention of suspicious practices, as public reports resulting from its process increase the transparency of the electoral process.

Search plan

The first was the role of the European Union Electoral Observer Mission for British Elections, the second was the African Union Electoral Observer Mission for the Sudan, and the second was the role of non-governmental organizations in monitoring elections in Iraq. The first was the role of the organizations in monitoring political entities.

First Search

The role of international monitoring of elections by United Nations organizations

Free and fair elections are a democratic requirement, as a measure of democracy in the perspective of many intellectuals and scholars, and the preservation of their integrity and freedom, which reflect their transparency and credibility, is a primary duty of the election State. But this is not only the case. (The international organization is, by the definition of Professor * Sadiq Abu Hive, * those various institutions always established by a group of States to undertake public and joint international affairs⁽¹⁾ missions to monitor several electoral tracks of a group of States at their request. Organization of the European Union, Organization of the African Union, League of Arab States, Council of Europe, Organization of American States, International Organization of Franco vans etc⁽²⁾

The Electoral Assistance Division of the United Nations has sent a number of election observation missions from States

1-Electoral assistance in the context of peacekeeping in the Central African Republic, as requested by the Central African Republic. The Security Council adopted resolution 1109 (2002) on 27 November 1998 to establish a United Nations mission to observe the legislative elections held on 29 November 1998. The assistance team provided technical assistance to the electoral authorities and monitored and monitored the electoral trajectory⁽³⁾

1- Morning: Entry to the Science of International Relations, First Edition, Modern Book House, Cairo, 2009, p. 80

2- Issa Burqiyah: International Parliamentary Observation of National Elections (Two Decades of the Most Important Aspects of Parliamentary Diplomacy, Sixteenth Issue, Journal of Parliamentary Thought, Council of the Nation, Algeria, 2007)

3- Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 25 October 1999, No. 491/54/A at its fifty-fourth session, agenda item 116 (b). Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective prevention of human rights and fundamental freedoms, enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic elections and facilitating paragraph 28/32, p. (09)

2-The presence of the United Nations Observer Mission in East Timor (UNOSOM) was considered to be prominent in the conduct of the popular consultation in East Timor in granting it autonomy from the Republic of Indonesia, with three tasks relating to: electoral affairs, political issues and civilian police. The reconnaissance period was conducted in a short period of time, estimated at three and a half months, with the participation of 4,000 voters, and was successful owing to the dedication of MONUC staff, volunteers and personnel from organizations and agencies active in this area.

Three members were appointed to oversee the entire electoral process and the Mission's tasks were to ensure that the voting, registration and polling procedures were implemented in accordance with the agreement. It determines whether, in the opinion of the Committee, the survey succeeded in accurately expressing the opinion of the people. On 4 February 1999, the mission issued a resolution expressing the compatibility of the procedures of the electoral process with the New York Accords. The consultation expressed the will of the people to be honest and credible⁽¹⁾ Long term, in December 1998, a mission for observation and systematic assistance was set up for the local elections and the National and Presidential Assembly elections held in December 1998 to Vivre 1999⁽²⁾ .We note that the work of the United Nations International Electoral Observation Mission has ranged from technical assistance to the provision of electoral tracks. We will know the European Union Electoral

Observation Mission in Mauritania and the African Union Electoral Observation Mission in the Sudan by dividing the Mission into two requests, as follows.

Request I: European Union electoral observation mission to observe the elections in Mauritania

The European Union observer mission to observe the presidential elections in Mauritania, held in March 2007, in the territory of Mauritania, in 2007, joined the territory of Mauritania to monitor the electoral trajectory. In accordance with the Declaration of International Principles on Electoral Observation and the Code of Conduct for Electoral Observers, scheduled for 27

1- Abdel Kader Boras: International Humanitarian Intervention and Revision of the Principle of National Sovereignty, first edition, New University House, Algeria, 2009, p. (1999)

2- Ismael Labadi: The Impact of the Electoral System on the Formation of Local Councils in Algeria under Multi-Party, Political Reform, Arab Journal of Political Science, No. 12, Autumn 2006, p. 29

October 2005, this mission was considered to be a long-term one, employing 80 observers from 19 states of the European Union and Switzerland, all 13 of whom were covered by mandates. * Ellen Hot Chenson * Together, they contributed to the rush through 622 voting offices to monitor 622 voting offices, equivalent to 26% of the 2378 voting offices, concluding the following observations as reported in her initial report⁽¹⁾. The second round of elections for the President of the Republic for the second day of elections for the President of the Republic for 25 March 2007 was held without any inconvenience. The turnout was high, as evidenced by the commitment of the Mauritanian people to democracy. Where these elections are unique, the candidates had an equal share in the use of the media to communicate and defend their ideas and explain their current programmer, organized by the Ministry of the Interior in a transparent and effective manner. The National Independent Commission strengthened its oversight role and contributed to the transparent supervision of the electoral process. To enable candidates to attend and observe voting offices, as well as monitoring bodies, to increase the transparency of the electoral process and the absence of any objections to the results of this role by political actors who have recognized the quality of the electoral process, as demonstrated by the presidential elections in Mauritania in March 2007, It has been an open, transparent and credible ballot that will enable the transition to emerge. It is also an important step in building democracy in Mauritania.⁽²⁾

Request II: African Union Electoral Observation Mission for the Observation of Elections in the Sudan

The Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Mr. Jean Babing, received an invitation to observe the elections in the Sudan. He sent an observer mission to observe the general elections in the Sudan held on 11 March 2010.

To assess the electoral trajectory prior to polling day, the mission deployed observation teams across all regions of the country, in particular Khartoum, El Darif, the Red Sea Island, the Nile River, Sinnar, the White Nile, Northern Darfur, Southern Darfur, the Blue Nile, the Mountain.

1-

Vasilios Koudjilis: The Principle of Neutrality, in the Public Service, LGDJ, Paris, 1994, p (03)

Sea, Upper Nile, Northern and Southern Kordofan. It was able to observe the final stages of the electoral campaign and in coordination with the stakeholders where the elections were scheduled for 11-13 April, but they were extended to 15 April by the National Electoral Commission. The following observations were made: For the polling agent⁽¹⁾. The late opening of polling stations on the first day was the result of delays in some electoral materials in White Nile State, and the result of the overturning of two party codes in other regions, after which the process was carried out in a smooth and orderly manner. The electoral process was conducted in a regular and proper manner and there were no obstacles or inconveniences that adversely affected the elections. In order to avoid chaos and the system of polling stations, teams of 5 to 7 staff members and a responsible chief were approved. An intense presence of party agents and candidates after the legal period and the printing of ballot papers created political tension and a large proportion of voters needed help to vote. In most cases, they went towards the legal option of seeking help from polling officers. The shortage or error of electoral materials, especially ballot papers, in some polling stations throughout the country, especially in southern Sudan, the printing of the voter register and ballot papers in Arabic only made it difficult for Sudanese voters who do not speak Arabic. The various observation teams have reached observations and conclusions where the Electoral National Commission needs to manage the elections in the future in such a way as to ensure the confidence of all parties, candidates and the general population involved in electoral science. The Government must also provide it with the financial resources necessary to carry out its tasks. Most of the concerns and shortcomings experienced by the Electoral Commission were the result of the failure of the Electoral Commission. to adopt transparent decision-making processes and a clear communication strategy. Although the electoral law gives the National Government and the Government of Southern Sudan the power to fund political parties, the two Governments need to adopt a clear policy in this regard. Regular voter education and training for polling staff must be carried out. Given the high levels of illiteracy, educational campaigns for illiterate voters must be carried out well in advance of polling and elections on the basis of violations of electoral laws. The voting officer should not be allowed to assist my mother's voter within the ballot box. The need for continuous voter education and awareness-raising and the provision of polling blocks at all polling stations. Voter records and voter papers must bear the voter's image in order to avoid impersonation and multiple voting, and the need for provisional voter records to be published at all polling stations.⁽²⁾

1. Report of the African Union International Observer Mission for the General Elections in the Sudan by the African Union Observer Office sent the Grand Holiday Villa Hotel, Khartoum, 18 Friel 2010 p. 03, 04
2. Hamid Saeed: International Election Control, Master's Note, Legal Sciences Department, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences Ben Aknon, Algeria, 2002, p. 07

Second Search

The role of non-governmental organizations in monitoring Iraq's elections

Democracy and its consolidation through free and fair elections have been a concern of the international community at large. States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Not only in the oversight work or the international election observation missions of the United Nations and other international organizations, but also in the NGOs. (Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are each group of people that are formally and specifically related to each other and engage in a collective position, provided that their activities are non-commercial, non-

violent and not for the Government.⁽¹⁾ For example, the Carter Center, the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, and the Collection of Studies, Research and Impartiality⁽²⁾

Among the organizations active in this field, we take the view that international monitoring of Iraqi elections is a primary requirement and that the reports and recommendations of the international electoral monitoring committees are mandatory

The first requirement: the international mission to monitor the Iraqi elections

It observed the Iraqi elections held on 15 January 2005. This organization, a non-governmental organization established on 20 December 2004 in accordance with the agreement reached by the Iraqi Electoral Observation Forum, held on 18 December 2004 in Uttar, consists of a group of independent electoral administrative bodies affiliated with a group of States from around the world. Representatives of the League of Arab States, as an observer, have its headquarters in Canada. The SR secretariat has been established in Amman and has an office in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad. The International Electoral Observation Mission of Iraq is headed by Mr. Jean B. Kingaseli, President of the Electoral Authority of Canada. The mission was sent to monitor and monitor the electoral process in accordance with a working methodology such as a review of the electoral legal framework, discussions with the Council of the Independent.

1- Mansour Mohamed Al-Wasai: *Indeed, Election and Candidacy and their Guarantees (Comparative Study)* First Edition, Modern University Bureau, Cairo, 2009/2010, p. (219. 218)

2- Issa Burqiyah, *International Parliamentary Observation of National Elections (Two Decades of the Most Important Practices of Parliamentary Diplomacy)*, Number VI, *Parliamentary Thought Journal*, National Assembly, Algeria 2007.

Electoral Commission of Iraq, follow-up of the Council's deliberations on electoral complaints, discussions with commissioners at the headquarters of the President of the Independent High Commission of Iraq and international advisers working in the Commission, review of certain documents and reports issued by the relevant High Commission, review of all complaints registered in the Commission system. In-depth examination of the high priority complaints of the Commission, the Commission detailed the meeting with political entities to hear views, obtain first-hand impressions about the conduct of the elections and hold meetings with local and international observer bodies. To hold meetings with United Nations staff and other representatives of society and to review their previous reports, and the assessment issued on the past elections of 15 December 2005 in accordance with this methodology, which was carried out by the observer mission in cooperation with the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq. The UNAMI team found acceptance from political entities and civil society, The Mission began its work by monitoring the legal framework for elections to the Council of Representatives. It came to the following conclusions: the legal framework for elections to international standards. The elections were tried on a criminal basis guaranteeing the exercise of political rights and freedoms. In addition, the right of women to vote, suffrage and counting procedures is guaranteed, in accordance with democratic practices. However, agents of political entities have been prevented from obtaining copies of screening and counting records. Participation in the vote has been extended to outsiders. Measures have been taken to ensure that complaints are made by e-mail or at polling stations on the day of the election. The law is no longer in place. Political entities and parties have been monitored and have been more representative of the Iraqi people. An accredited agent also notes that these entities are largely responsible for

irregularities in the electoral process despite the fact that there has been a signing of a commitment as a condition for the formation and accreditation of a political entity. Also, on monitoring the administration based on the electoral process, the structure and functioning of the Independent High Electoral Commission of Iraq, the report states that the Commission is run by 9 people, 7 of whom have the right to vote and 2 do not have the right to vote. This is true because the former is an international electoral expert appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the latter by the Government of Iraq, who is the Chairman of the Commission. Their work ended with the end of the transition period when the House of Representatives appointed the new government. The Commission selected 220,000 employees, who took up 400,000 by lot and then employed 800. More than 50 experts from the United Nations, the European Union and the International Organization for Electoral Systems. The Commission is adopting local and international observers, political party agents and delegates, computer checks and checks for screening and data entry controls at the counting centre. ⁽¹⁾The Commission received about 2,000 complaints alleging manipulation and violation such as filling and stealing boxes, intimidation, violence, continuing the election campaign, lack of respect for the duration of silence, and deficiencies in voter records. Complaints affecting the results of the elections have been investigated. Sanctions have been imposed on staff of the Commission. Fines, dismissal penalties have been imposed on the outcome of criminal observations. Investigations have not covered all complaints owing to technical weakness. Complaints have focused on the quality of voter records but have relied on ration cards, which are the best source of available data. In view of the lack of population statistics in Iraq, as well as the security and logistical difficulties that have contributed to this, but an effort must be made to establish accurate records. The Commission has cancelled 227 ballot boxes out of 30,000 funds due to legal violations⁽²⁾ The electoral track was monitored by 20 non-governmental organizations to observe 120,000 local observers in 18 provinces, 800 international observers from international organizations and public embassies in Iraq. This insufficient number is a burden on local observers, yet their presence is a boost to the transparency and impartiality of the elections.

The second requirement is the mandatory nature of the reports and recommendations of the international electoral monitoring commissions.

At the conclusion of the monitoring and observation of the electoral process, the International Electoral Monitoring Committees shall issue a preliminary report describing how the electoral process is proceeding and is in conformity with international electoral standards. They shall issue a final report on the electoral process following the announcement of the results of the elections and the determination of appeals and complaints. The final report covers all stages of the electoral process by making recommendations through which the electoral process can be developed in conformity with international standards for the fairness and transparency of elections.

1- David Maxwell Fyfe: European Council Consultation Assembly 1950 | 8 | 14 p (225)
 2- Declaration of principles for international election observation and code of commemorate .october 27|2005 at the ,observe conduct for international election .united nations newyork.p(02)

During the oversight function, election international observers adhere to the principles and norms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as those set out by other international organizations, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the European

Covenant for the Protection of Human Rights, the Hoare Declaration by the Commonwealth and the Declaration of the African Union (OAU), which serve democracy ⁽¹⁾

In addition to the rules laid down in the domestic laws and constitutions of States, article 105 of the Sudan's Electoral Code provides for the competence of observers, which states that an observer accredited by the Commission shall exercise in person the following powers to observe the elections. To verify the impartiality of the persons responsible for polling, screening and counting and their compliance with the provisions of this Act, the regulations, rules and orders issued therein, the visit and meaning of geographical services, polling stations, screening and numbers at any time and without prior announcement of such visits, and to attend all stages of the ballot, screening and counting, in particular, the observation of the opening and closing of the ballot box.⁽²⁾ Noting from the text of the article that the terms of reference of the international monitoring teams do not go beyond the consideration of formal matters relating to the electoral process, since they are competent to monitor and observe the stages of the electoral process without interfering with changes in the electoral situation, but merely observe and produce a report. Hence, the examination of appeals and complaints is not within the competence of the international oversight committees, but is the responsibility of the judicial authorities within the State concerned in the monitoring process, as provided for in article 25 of the Electoral Code. In Algeria, complaints and appeals concerning registration on electoral lists are dealt with by the competent administrative judicial authorities. The parties concerned may file an appeal within eight full days from the date of notification, and in the event of non-notification, the appeal may be filed within fifteen (15) full days from the date of objection.

1-Laurence HIRLZ: The European security organizations and ionu in the treatment on July 10, These to obtain the grade of Doctor, international crises since 1991 p (376), University Strasbourg III.Robert schuman2002

2-Melissa Estok,Neil Nevitte and Glenn Cowan:TheQuick count and Election Observation An NID Hand book for civic Organizations and Political Parties,National Democratic Institute for international Affair 2020s:p(57)

Such an appeal shall be filed with the competent administrative court, which shall rule on a decision up to ten (10) full days without proceedings and on the basis of a notice returned to all the parties concerned 3 full days in advance. Such a decision shall not be subject to any form of appeal.⁽¹⁾ Article 118 of the same Act also stipulates that appeals against the outcome of the electoral process shall be decided by judicial bodies. (Each candidate or political party participating in the election has the right to challenge the validity of the voting processes by submitting a request in the form of a normal petition filed at the writing of the Constitutional Council's control within (48) hours following the announcement of the results of... After the expiration of the term, the Constitutional Council shall take up such an appeal within three (3) days. If the appeal is found to be based on a basis, it can make a reasoned decision either to cancel the contested election or to reformulate the record of the results prepared and declare the candidate legally elected ⁽²⁾ In the above-mentioned articles, it appears that the process of adjudicating appeals and complaints is carried out by competent authorities within the State responsible for monitoring. In addition, without interfering with the composition of the Appeals and Complaints Resolution Committees, they submit their final report on the basis of their comprehensive observations at all stages.The electoral process, which sets out its recommendations

in accordance with its conclusions and why it is appropriate for the development of the electoral process and the advancement of democracy, makes us wonder how mandatory these reports are and are they taken into account by the oversight States?

International participation in the monitoring of electoral tracks is usually intensive and from different quarters. (United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as neutral States) The Carter Center belongs to American States, the African Union belongs to African States, etc., showing the first difference between these organizations and the nature of the organizations affected by their affiliation. Each mission issues its reports in accordance with the nature of its political system .It is not always consistent with the nature of the regimes whose ideas are imbued with by other organizations. For example, ancient democracies have reached high levels in their democratic culture, unlike emerging democracies, whose ideas and culture are still fragile and flexible. That is why we are faced with different forms of possibility of reporting from different missions, such as the Sudanese elections⁽³⁾

-
- 1- ARIC DiVYA – SPECIAL REPORT.UNiTED.STATES iNSTiTUTE OF PEACE-1200 17 th Street nw Washington,dc-4 20036 special report 153 strategies for promoting democracy.iraq.
 - 2- Nguyen Huu Dong: the UN architect of the electoral process July 24, 2004.
 - 3- Initial report by the Carter Center on the final stages of the Sudanese elections; Translation by Ghanem Sulaiman Ghanem 2010 www.sudanfile.com

Therefore, the votes issued by the oversight missions will be in accordance with their conclusions. Hence, there will be a difference in the recommendations. Does questioning the integrity of the electoral process necessarily lead to the rejection of the results of the elections? Whether the acceptance of the election results is linked to the construction of the integrity of the electoral process and whether the State responsible for monitoring can follow the recommendations made by the international oversight committees, since these reports do not possess the executive force, since they have no legal value but are considered to be of value in the declaration by the international and local community of the integrity of the electoral process, its conformity with international standards and its compatibility with the principles of democracy⁽¹⁾ The differences that may be noted in the reports issued by the various oversight teams will not give rise to any form for the State concerned. The latter can take what it deems appropriate for its political system and for its approach to democracy. However, when questioning the integrity of the electoral process and its lack of respect for international standards, elections and democracy, which, as we have seen before, are among the objectives that are aimed at As we know, questioning the integrity of the democratic electoral process means that these goals are not achieved. On the contrary, building the integrity of the electoral process means achieving them. Hence, we understand the possibility of rejecting and returning the results of the elections when they do not conform to the principles and criteria of impartiality and transparency? We take as an example the Sudanese elections held in the Sudan on April 2010, which, as we have stated previously, the international election monitoring committees have reported, differed between questioning their integrity and credibility and saying that they are a major step forward, even though they do not meet international standards of impartiality and transparency. The elections in Kenya in 1992, which were subject to international control⁽²⁾ resulted in political division within the political environment and frustration of the descent⁽³⁾

- 1- Omar Kocha: Problems of Monitoring Arab Elections. Amman, Political Daily, 27 June 2010
- 2- Alnur Ahmed Al-Nur: Sudanese Elections; Final Results Today; Opposition Secured Only Three Parliamentary Seats. April 19, 2010, Khartoum, Life, www.daralhayat.com.
- 3- Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Morjane: The Role of the Judiciary and Civil Society in Overseeing the Electoral Process.

Nor does the construction of the integrity of the electoral process always lead to the achievement of the goal that the oversight committees aim to achieve, since, often, despite the integrity, integrity, transparency and impartiality of the electoral process, public opinion within the oversight communities does not accept it, and the results may be unacceptable to the world's major powers⁽¹⁾ However, the results were rejected, leading to the cancellation of the electoral process, in the interest of the Government to maintain the democratic system in the country⁽²⁾ The Palestinian legislative elections of 2004, which were fair, transparent and democratic, were repeated on the basis of the reports of the international election monitoring committees, and which resulted in the Hamas Resistance winning 72 out of 132 complex elections, the results of which are well known to the Zionist entity, since Hamas is firmly committed to the destruction and destruction of the Israeli forces. Nevertheless, despite conflicting reports of internal or international reaction, international oversight functions in other regions have expressed themselves as contributing to the achievement of free and fair elections. - Democracy - in all of Zambia, Ra's al-Hadith and Benin, which has brought about a real change in the ruling political elite, and international oversight teams have contributed to supporting the democratic transition in Niger after its election in 1992⁽³⁾ Making the international community aware of the results of the elections is a very important step. The observer States, which have urged international recognition of the integrity of their electoral processes and the achievement of advanced stages of democracy, open the way for them to consolidate and strengthen their international relations in all areas. The credibility and democracy of the electoral process reflect the wisdom of States in the conduct of their internal affairs and give them freedom of expression, which means that they are granted their rights in an integrated manner.

- 1- Enhancig the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections :UNdocA/47/668,18\1992,Paras,9-12 on the role of the Unit
- 2- Salem Al-Aif: Elections Are An Officer Framework and Criteria for a Function (Strategic Studies) No. 7, Al-Sirah Centre for Research, Investment and Educational Services, Dar Khaldouni, Algeria in 2009, p. (11)
- 3- Abdeslam Noyer: International Oversight of Elections and Democratization in Africa, op. cit.

Conclusion

The role of the international commissions is to monitor the electoral process and to formulate recommendations for the development of electoral tracks. Their work is limited to formal matters. It was a change in how to portray or consider complaints made, but it was a reflection of how to vote and how to consider appeals and determine their impartiality, credibility and conformity with

international standards. It then developed proposals to avoid excesses and breaches in future elections, to strengthen democracy, add transparency and credibility to electoral paths, and describe the extent to which elections are democratic and express the views of citizens freely.

These reports and descriptions do not have any legal value, but only on the literary side, which plays a very important role in informing the world of the electoral path within States. This makes States more interested in the integrity of their electoral processes.

Results:

1. The holding of free and fair elections is a requirement both internally and internationally, as it affects the stability of the regional and international political environment, leading to international recognition of the democracy of States, thus enabling them to receive international assistance in political and economic aspects.
2. The electoral process is an important element in achieving democracy, but it is not the only one enough to ensure that the rules of democracy are achieved
3. International interest is evident in international and regional instruments to clarify the guarantees of the freedom and impartiality of the electoral process. International institutions have been established to assist and assist the countries of the world in achieving this goal
4. There is no single electoral system that can be applied to the adequacy of States at every time, but rather multiple electoral systems that are compatible with each country's political, social, cultural and security requirements, especially in newly democratic States.
5. International monitoring of elections is a guarantee of the freedom and impartiality of the electoral process. See No.
6. The presence of observers from civil society organizations and the presence of representatives of political entities or parties to observe all stages of the electoral process is one of the basic safeguards for the validity and impartiality of the electoral process.
7. International monitoring of elections aims to inform the international community of the transparency and impartiality of the electoral process
8. International oversight is a guarantee of the integrity and validity of the electoral process and is therefore one of the democratic guarantees of the system of government
9. International monitoring of elections are auxiliary processes within the framework of international cooperation for democratization and do not violate the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States or prejudice to national sovereignty, as it is considered an international custom without prejudice to the sovereignty of States.
10. Through their recommendations, the oversight teams aim to activate popular participation, promote democracy and establish civil and political human rights.
11. The work of the International Electoral Monitoring Committees is limited to monitoring the electoral track and preparing recommendations that the international concerned would work on or leave
12. International control is based on a set of international bases and the domestic laws of States that recognize international control
13. Reports and recommendations of international electoral monitoring committees are not mandatory in nature
14. International monitoring of elections does not mean democracy, as it is one of the mechanisms that would strengthen democracy.
15. International oversight alone does not achieve the integrity of the electoral process. There must be a set of integrated principles and factors for the integrity and transparency of the

electoral process .The integrity of the electoral process is one of the most important objectives of all States, both at the domestic and international levels, since the study has included an important element to enable us to achieve this goal, namely, the effectiveness of international commissions. On election monitoring, it is not the only element to be investigated, since other oversight elements, such as independent national commissions as judicial oversight, or on the other hand, technical management, financial financing for all stages of the electoral process and the extent to which the integrity of the electoral process is affected. The legal aspect regulating electoral rules may be one of the most important factors affecting the integrity of the electoral process, as well as information and the extent to which the electoral path towards transparency and credibility is supported.

References

1. Ahmed Mohamed Marjan: The role of the judiciary and civil society in supervising the electoral process, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, Cairo 2008, p. (64).
2. Alnur Ahmed Al-Nur: Sudanese Elections; Final Results Today; Opposition Secured Only Three Parliamentary Seats. April 19, 2010, Khartoum, Life, www.daralhayat.com
3. Abdel Kader Boras: International Humanitarian Intervention and Revision of the Principle of National Sovereignty, first edition, New University House, Algeria, 2009, p. (1999)
4. Abdel Salam Noer: International Monitoring of Elections and Democratic Transition in Africa, the aforementioned reference 2007, p. (03).
5. Amar Lamb: Entry to the Science of International Relations, first edition, Modern Book House, Cairo, 2009, p. 80
6. David Maxwell Fyfe: European Council Consultation Assembly 1950 | 8 | 14 p (225)
7. Declaration of principles for international election observation and code of conduct .october 27|2005 at the ,observe conduct for international election .united nations newyork.p(02)
8. Hamid Saeed: International Election Control, Master's Note, Legal Sciences Department, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences Ben Aknoun, Algeria, 2002, p. 07
9. Ismael Labadi: The Impact of the Electoral System on the Formation of Local Councils in Algeria under Multi-Party, Political Reform, Arab Journal of Political Science, No. 12, Autumn 2006, p. 29
10. Issa Burqiyah: International Parliamentary Observation of National Elections (Two Decades of the Most Important Aspects of Parliamentary Diplomacy, Sixteenth Issue, Journal of Parliamentary Thought, Council of the Nation, Algeria, 2007
11. Issa Burqiyah, International Parliamentary Observation of National Elections (Two Decades of the Most Important Practices of Parliamentary Diplomacy), Sixteenth Issue, Parliamentary Thought Journal, Council of the Nation, Algeria 2007.
12. Melissa Estok, Neil Nevitte and Glenn Cowan: The Quick count and Election Observation An NID Hand book for civic Organizations and Political Parties, National Democratic Institute for international Affair 2020s:p(57)
13. Mansour Mohamed Al-Wasai: Indeed, Election and Candidacy and their Guarantees (Comparative Study) First Edition, Modern University Bureau, Cairo, 2009/2010, p. (219. 218)
14. Salem Al-Aif: Elections Are An Officer Framework and Criteria for a Function (Strategic Studies) No. 7, Al-Sirah Centre for Research, Investment and Educational Services, Dar Khaldouni, Algeria in 2009, p. (11)

15. Vasilios Koudjilis: The Principle of Neutrality, in the Public Service, LGDJ, Paris, 1994, p (03)

Reports

- 1- Preliminary report of the European Union International Election Neck Mission to observe the presidential elections in Mauritania, 29 March 2007, p. 1
- 2- Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections: INdicA\47\668,18\1992,Paras,9-12 on the role of the Unit
- 3- Initial report from the Carter Center on the final stages of the Sudanese elections. Translation by Ghanem Sulaiman Ghanem 2010 www.sudanile.com
- 4- Report of the African Union International Observer Mission for the General Elections in the Sudan by the African Union Observer Office sent the Grand Holiday Villa Hotel, Khartoum, 18 Friel 2010 p. 03, 04

Newspaper

- 1- Omar Kocha: Problems of Monitoring Arab Elections. Amman, Political Daily, 27 June 2010

Master Thesis

- 1- LLauranceHIRLZ: the European security organizations and ionu in the treatment on July 10, These to obtain the grade of Doctor, international crises since 1991 p (376), University Strasbourg III.Robert schuman2002