

FINAL REPORT ON  
SURVEY OF

VOTER LIST, VOTER REGISTRATION, AND  
AUDIT OF THE VOTER LIST PLUS VERIFICATION  
OF THE DELETION FORMS FOR THE 2013  
NATIONAL ELECTION (SVRA-PLUS)



ខុមហ្វ្រែល COMFREL

March 2013

# Supported by



## Committee For Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL)

#138, Str 122 Teuk Laak 1, Toulkork, Phnom Penh  
Box: 1145

Tel: 023 884 150

Fax:023 885 745

mail<sup>3</sup> [comfrel@comfrel.org](mailto:comfrel@comfrel.org), [comfrel@online.com.kh](mailto:comfrel@online.com.kh)

Website<sup>3</sup> [www.comfrel.org](http://www.comfrel.org)

## Contents

<b>FORWARD .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>VOTER LIST, VOTER REGISTRATION AND AUDIT OF THE VOTER LIST (SVRA PLUS) FOR THE 2013 NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1. BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>3. PROJECT OUTPUTS.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>4. SURVEY LIMITATIONS AND LESSON LEARNED .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>5. SUMMARY AND PRINCIPLE FINDINGS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>7. RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>8. DATA ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>8.1 Voter registration .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>8.1.1 Level of voter registration by gender and age-group.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>8.1.2 Level of new voter registration 2012.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>8.1.3 18 year old youth who registered to vote.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>8.1.4 Eligible voters who did not register and educational level .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>8.1.5 Eligible voters who did not register to vote and occupation.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>8.1.6 Cause for not registering .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>8.1.7 Registered voters who did not self-register .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>8.1.8 Eligible voters who faced difficulties in registration.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>8.2 Information .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>8.2.1 Sources of voter registration information .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>8.2.2 Preliminary voter list.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>8.2.3 The expired ID card .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>8.2.4 Voter understanding of registration criteria .....</b>	<b>28</b>

<b>8.3 Voter’s identity verification</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>8.3.1 Registered voters verifying their name on the 2011 voter list or/and the 2012 preliminary voter list</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>8.3.2 Reasons for not verifying names on the 2011 voter list or/and the 2012 preliminary voter list</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>8.4 Irregularities</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>8.4.1 Identity Certificate for the Election</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>8.5 Voter’s fears</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>8.5.1 Voter’s fears</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>8.5.2 Cause of voter’s fears related to voter registration</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>8.5.3 Opinions on changing the registration system</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>8.6 Voter’s future commitment</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>8.6.1 Voters who will vote in the 2013 national election</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>8.6.2 Causes for not going to vote</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>8.7 Documents for voter registration</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>8.7.1 Voters who used official document to register</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>8.8 Data Accuracy</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>8.8.1 Verification of eligible voters’ data on the 2012 voter list compared with the 2011 and the 2008 voter list</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>8.8.2 Registered voters had no data on the voter list was found in the deletion form</b> .....	<b>34</b>
<b>8.8.3 The case study on verification of preliminary voter list received from both commune/sangkats and the NEC</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>8.8.4 The case study on verification between the deletion form 1025 from commune/sangkats and the deletion forms 1016 and 1017 from NEC</b> .....	<b>36</b>
<b>8.8.5 The case study of verification of preliminary voter lists and official voter lists from the NEC</b> .....	<b>36</b>
<b>9. CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b>APPENDIX I: SURVEY METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>39</b>
<b>APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRES</b> .....	<b>48</b>
<b>APPENDIX III COMPARISON OF VOTER REGISTRATION DATA BETWEEN 2012 AND 2011</b> .....	<b>55</b>

## ACROYNYS

COMFREL	Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia
CPP	Cambodian People's Party
SRP	Sam Rainsy Party
HRP	Human Right Party
NP	The Nationalist Party
EMO	Election Monitoring Organization
MOI	Ministry of Interior
NEC	National Election Committee
ICE	Identification Certificate for Elections
VIN	Voter Information Notice

## FORWARD

The Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL) serves to promote democracy and citizen participation in the spirit of building capacity for nationwide networking and cooperation with member organizations and partners. Democracy is not just about elections, but free and fair elections as a necessary condition of democracy. COMFREL continues to devote great efforts to promote democratic and legitimate elections.

To contribute to the reform of the election framework, COMFREL and other election stakeholders decided to conduct a survey to uncover and understand irregularities concerning voter registration and voter lists.

COMFREL is indebted to master trainers and observers who were actively engaged in implementing the survey during June 2012-January 2013 and made the survey possible.

COMFREL wishes to express appreciation for the courtesy and cooperation extended by the National Election Committee (NEC), major political parties, and other authorities related to elections at all levels.

COMFREL wishes to express special gratitude and pay tribute to its donors Oxfam Novib, Forum Syd, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), and the European Union (EU).

Special acknowledgement goes to our core team made up of the following members: Mr Korn Savang, Ms Kong Ravine, Mr Kim Chhorn, Ms Sieng Dahlia, Mr Blang Boeurth, Mr Sin Tithseiha, Mr Meas Serey Sophorn, Mr Ou Rithy, Mr Mey Sopheaktra, Ms Phoung Soka and Ms. Abbey Higginson, all under the supervision of Mr Koul Panha, Executive Director. Special thanks are also extended to statistics consultant Professor Meak Kamerane, who provided consultation on the research technique and methodology.

This report presents the survey findings of information provided by voters regarding the voter list and voter registration, the audit of the voter list, as well as information on the accuracy of the voter list in 2012.

## VOTER LIST, VOTER REGISTRATION AND AUDIT OF THE VOTER LIST (SVRA PLUS) FOR THE 2013 NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION

### 1. BACKGROUND

The process voter list revision and voter list registration 2012 for the fifth mandate National Assembly Election 2013 was accomplished by National Election Committee (NEC), Commune/Sangkat Councilors and clerks all of whom have registered 916.757 eligible voters, more than the 619.630 expected eligible voters. Hence, the NEC's prediction on the number of voter registration is always erroneous.

During the previous voter list revision and voter registration in 2011, there were raining and flooding in some provinces like Oddor Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Banteay Meanchey, Takeo, Battambang, Pursat, Kompong Chhang, Siem Reap, Kompong Cham, Kompong Spue, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Reing, Rattanakiri and Kompot. Consequently, that caused a lot of difficulties for citizens and in-charged officials to manage their work. For instance, in Kalang commune, Kanlong district in Rattanakiri, the voter registration office was often closed before its due time due to the downpours.

According to the formal statistics of NEC, the total number of eligible voters in 2012 is 9.675.453 which is more than the total population aged above 18 years old in 2012. NEC pay close attention to delete double names from the voter lists but the procedure of deleting double names always depends mainly on commune/Sangkat councilors from Cambodian People's Party (CPP). According to the NEC's information declaration on 24 October 2012, there were 4.667 political party representatives and 1.634 national and international observers participating in the process of voter list revision and voter registration in 2012. However, two main opposition political parties, Sam Rainsy Party (SRP) and Human Rights Party (HRP) boycotted observation saying that the voter process registration and the deletion of voter's names was very complicated; also the opposition parties said the in-charged officials for voter registration and audit of voter lists were mostly from Cambodian People's Party (CPP).

In fact, the commune/sangkat councilors from opposition parties were banned from involving in the process of audit of voter list as they did not register to be observers and they were not assigned by the chiefs of commune/sangkat councils to observe clerks' tasks neither. Among 250 communes/sangkats that COMFREL deployed observers, it was found that almost all commune/sangkat councilors from Cambodian People's Party were working on voter list revision and voter registration.

The two main opposition parties, having 2,955 elected commune/sangkat councilors, should have had their members involved in observing tasks as in-charged officials in process of voter list revision and voter registration, in order to make sure that the process was fulfilled with accordance to regulation and legal procedure.

#### *Irregularities during the process of Voter Lists Revision and Voter Registration*

Among 250 commune/sangkat where were COMFREL deployed observers, some irregularities were found. The actual number of irregularities was more than what COMFREL has found owing to the fact COMFREL observers were roaming around not permanently in the offices for the whole process. Those irregularities were:

*Clerks did not follow working hour timetable and opened office late/ closed offices earlier in 12 communes/sangkats*

These irregularities occurred in sangkat Pailin, sangkat Toul Lvea and sangkat O ta Voa in Pailin province; Ouknga Ung commune and Prek Kmeng commune in Levea Em district in Kandal province; sangkat dorngtong, Khmearak Phoumin town, Koh kong province; Lvea and Reourng communes, Phouk district, Seim Reap province; svay chak commune, svay chak district, Banteay Meanchey province; sangkat Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Chhnang town, Kompong Chhnang province; Kro Ngoung commune, Komchay Mer district, Prey Veng province and Svay Rompear commune, Svay Teap district, Svay Reang province.

For instance, in Prek Kmeng commune, Levea Em district, Kandal province, commune-level meeting was held on 21 September 2012 by Cambodian People's Party (CPP) and in the meeting commune chief, first deputy commune chief, two commune councilors and clerk were attending. COMFREL's observation noted that from 9:00 AM to 10:45 AM there had no take-charge official working in the office of voter list revision and voter registration. At that time, there were eight people coming for voter list revision and voter registration but due to absence of take-charge officials, five people were back home and other three were awaiting take-charge officials at the office. Till 11:00 AM in-charge officials came to office and started assisting people with process of voter list revision and voter registration.

#### *No names on final voter lists*

People had no names on final voter lists in two sangkats namely sangkat Toek Laak I and sangkat Boeurng Salang in Khan Toul Kork in Phnom Penh.

#### *Absence or delay displaying final voter lists 2011*

There were eight cases concerning the absence or delay of displaying final voter lists 2011 prevailing in sangkat Pailin, Pailin town, Pailin province; some communes in Koh Andet district; Angta Som commune, Tramkork district, Takeo province; Kompong Thom commune, Lerk Dek district, Kandal province; Kombav commune, Komchay Mer district, Prey Veng province; Pou Chrey commune, Pech Chenda district, Mondukiri province; and Taveng Ler commune, Taveng district Ratanakiri province.

#### *Not providing information/calendar of voter registration at commune/sangkat balls and to each village.*

There were three cases of not providing information about voter registration in Kandal commune, Bhoutom Sakor district, Koh Kong province; Malek commune, Ondong Meas district, Ratanakiri province; Prek Kmeng commune, Levea Em district, kandal province.

#### *Closing office for voter list revision and voter registration*

Commune clerk was busy with making development plans and he did not open office for voter list revision and voter registration for one day on 19 September in Koh Knge commune, Sambo district in Kratie province. On that day 10 people went to the office of voter registration but they could not get their registered as the office was closed.

#### *Cases of voter registration with absence of bearers*

On 13 September take-charge officials opened office of voter registration in Ben village, Mong Russey district, Battambang province. COMFREL observed that two people showed National Identities for other people in order to get their names registered. These were the two cases that voter registrations made without bearers.

#### *Case of voter registration without meeting criteria (under aged registered)*



Under aged people get their names registered in Krobao commune, Komchay Mer district, Prey veng province; Chhouk commune, Kroach Chmar district, Kompong Cham province; and Prek Kmeng commune, Levea Em district, Kandal province.

In another irregular case, commune clerk charged 2.000 to 10.000 riels (according their affordability) from people who came for voter registration for the first time in Ma Lerk commune, Andong Meas district Ranakiri province.

After having seen these irregularities, COMFREL's observer reported to commune councilors in order to seek for intervention, as it is illegal and against regulations and electoral procedure of National Election Committee (NEC). Hence, the commune councilors intervened to stop commune clerk charging people for coming to voter registration and the commune clerk paid the money back to those registered. According to recent information, take-charge officials and commune councilors affirmed that the charge over making of National Identifications.

In sangkat Borakha, Pailin town, Pailin province, village chief of Borhoy Troung village and Cambodian People's Party's agent were writing down National Identification numbers and names of villagers coming to voter list revision and voter registration. For those who had no National Identification, it was seen that village chief and CPP's agent verified other kind of identifications with names on voter lists. The presence of village chief and CPP's agent was from 1st till 11st of September, in order to record names of those who came for voter list revision and voter registration. However, the observers could not find specific reasons why village chief and CPP's agent recorded and verified the names of the registered. Along with that there were cases of issuing information certificates for election (ICE) in sangkat Ba Yakha, against legal procedure of National Election Committee (NEC). According to procedure of NEC, clerk is responsible to issue identity certificate of election (ICE), have being signed by the commune/sangkat chief in advance, and later clerk just fills the information and stamps on identity certificate of election (ICE). Other similar irregularities also occurred in sangkat Toul Lvea, Pailin town in Pailin province.

#### *Educating and informing about process of voter list revision and voter registration*

Educating and informing about process of voter list revision and voter registration made by non-ruling parties was always disturbed by local authorities, and National Election Committee (NEC) did not intervene. Neither National Election Committee (NEC) facilitate to this non-ruling parties the education and information of the people about voter list process revision and voter registration.

For instance, Mr. Ho Vann, Member of Parliament from Sam Rainsy Party (SRP) was disturbed and banned from informing people about process of voter list revision and voter registration in sangkat Pong Teok, Khan Dangkao, Phnom Penh. Then National Election Committee (NEC) said that Mr. Ho Vann if it was "able to carry out his mission" after he requested to local authorities.

In another case, village chief from Cambodian People's Party (CPP) banned Human Rights Party (HRP) from appealing for people to go for voter list revision and voter registration on 11 September 2012 in Sieng Khveng commune, Komchay Mer district Prey Veng province, and the village chief from Cambodian People's Party (CPP) said that the process of informing people about voter list revision and voter registration was under the jurisdiction of local authorities only.

In Krobao commune, Komchay Mer district, Prey Veng province, the process of voter list revision and voter registration seemed to be discriminate as the take-charge officials from Cambodian People's Party were only informed of their political followers. Such discrimination also prevailed in some communes in Monkul Borei District in Bantey Meanchey province; Ptes Rong and Leach

commune, Phnum Kravang district in Pursat province; Ampov Prey commune, Kandal Stung district and Prek Kmeng commune, Levea Em district in Kandal province.

COMFREL found that in all communes/sangkats that COMFREL deployed observers 25% of population was not informed and did not know about information of voter list revision and voter registration. As per guidance, NEC, commune/sangkat councils and clerks shall publish and display calendar of voter list revision and voter registration to make sure that publics know how many days the process of voter list revision and voter registration are taking place, in particular villages and communes/sangkats.

The main reasons that people did not know about information of voter list revision and voter registration were: village chief, a key person to provide electoral information, did not provide information or lack of providing well-rounded information, and political discrimination in providing information; blood issues; migration; people were not interested in seeking for information; and lacking of means/electronic devices to provide information to the public.

Communes/sangkats where people are less informed about voter list revision and voter registration are: Romlech commune, Bakan district; Prongel and Orkhat communes in Phnum Kravang district in Pursat province; Tbel Khpos commune, Samaki Meanchey district in Kompong Chhang; Prey Cha commune, Chheorng Prey district, Lvea commune, Prey Chhor district, Angkor Ban district, Kong Meas district in Kompong Cham province; Krongoung commune, komchay Mer district in Prey Veng province; Ka Charng commune, Banlong district, O Chhum commune, O Chhum district in Ratanakiri province; and Prek kmeng commune, Lvea Em district in Kandal province.

Public participation of all concerned stakeholders from different political tendencies is one of the keystones for electoral process in Cambodia. Youths are going to play a crucial in upcoming National Assembly Election 2013 as the fact that they are in majority on the voter lists accounting for 3.534.673 voters corresponding to the 36.53%. On the other hand, youths have been targeted and lured by political parties to be their political parties' members. At the same time, NGOs have informed and educated youths about the significance of electoral participation and encouraged them to be actively involved.

For voter registration in 2012, NEC registered more number of new voters than what was expected. Nonetheless, COMFREL found that some eligible-to-vote youths have not registered due to migration, controversial certificates for election, no interest, valueless election, lacking of information, no confidence to going for voter registration and lacking of finance for transportation to go for voter registration.

The communes/sangkats that less number of youths registered are: Shya and Srei Sdok communes in Kandeing district, Ptes Rong commune, Phnum Kravang district in Pursat province; kandal commune, Bou Thom Sakor district in Koh Kong province; Beorng Reing commune, Kom Reang district, Ruhakiri commune, Ruhakiri district in Battambang province; Dak Dam commune, O Reang district in Mondulkiri province; Preh Bat Chhon Chhom commune, Kirivong district in Takeo province; Sandan commune, Sandan district in Kompong Thom province; Rolea Bier commune, Rolea Bier district in Kompong Chhang province; Phor commune, Tbeng Meanchey district in Preh Vihear province; Purti commune, Sithor Kandal district in Prey Veang province; Prek Taman commune, Slong district in Kratie province; and Prek Kmeng commune, Lvea Eng district in Kandal province.

With regard to voter registration, the observation showed that disable people had less participation in some communes/sangkats in Takeo, Pursat, Battambang, Kompong Chhang, Kandal, Stung Treng and Pailin provinces. The main reasons that disable people had less participation are: difficulties with travelling, lacking of information, shyness, inconvenience location and carelessness from take-charge officials. On the other hand, the number of indigenous in some communes/sangkats was less in turning up for voter registration such as in sangkat Yak Lorm, Banlong town and Phnum Kok commune, Veun Sai district in Ratanakiri province. The main reasons of less turning up for voter registration were lacking of information and significance of election.

In short, in 2012 NEC fulfilled its work on informing public remarkably and improved previous year's work. NEC in 2012 established 618 centers for helping search names on voter lists via website: [www.voterlist.org.kh](http://www.voterlist.org.kh)

### *Process of displaying preliminary voter lists*

Preliminary voter list in 2012 is final voter lists in 2011 after being updated plus number of new voter registration in 2012. The preliminary voter list will become formal voter list for National Assembly election 2013 if no complaint. According to NEC's calendar, preliminary voter lists would be published/displayed on 19 October (in case no complaint) and on 19 November (in case having complaint). Citizens and political parties can lodge a complaint against the preliminary voter lists to commune/sangkat councilors within 10 days after displayed. It is worth knowing that the display of preliminary voter lists is for name verification and lodging complaint, if any errors would found.

Like in previous observation in 2011, COMFREL found that not too many people turn up to check and verify their names on preliminary voter lists. In an average, only some 30% of people in communes/sangkats that COMFREL observed turned up for names and other data verification.

Communes/sangkats having less number of people checking and verifying their names on preliminary voter lists are: kandieng, Shya, Srie Sdok and Viel communes in Kandieng district, Talo commune in Bakan district, O sam commune in Viel Veng district, Ptes Rong, Orkhat and Leach communes in Phnum Kravang district in Pursat province; Chi Khor Krom commune in Srie Am Bel district, sangkat Dong Tong in Khemerak Phoumin town in Koh Kong province; Beong Reing commune in Kom Reign district in Battambang province; sangkat Baray, sangkat Orka Krav in Doun Keo town, Preh Bat Chhon Chhum commune in Kirivong district, Chom Bok commune in Bati district in Takeo province; Dak Dam commune in O rieng district, Soksan commune in Koh Ngek district in Mondulkiri province; Brasad commune in Santhok district, sangkat Kompong Thom in Stungsen district in Kompong Thom province; Tbeng Khpos commune in Samaki Meanchey, Rolea Bier commune in Rolea Bier district, Kompong Hao commune in Kompong Lerng district in Kompong Chhnang province; sangke Pi commune in Chep district, Chamreoun commune, Or Ang commune in Sangkom Thmey in Preh Vihear province; Perti commune in Sithor Kandal district, Peam Meanchey district in Peam Or district in Prey Veng province; Sorb commune in Prek Prosob district, sangkat Orka Kandal, sangkat Kratie in Kratie Town, Kor Lop commune in Chet Borey district in Kratie province; Prey Cha commune in Chherng Prey district in Kompong Cham, sangkat Burakha in Pailin town in Pailin province, sangkat Beong Kanseng, sangkat Yaklom in Ratanakiri; and Prek Kmeng commune in Lvea Em district in Kandal province.

Additionally, COMFREL observers also found that there were errors of voter names and other data in some communes/sangkats such as Ptes Rong commune, Or Khat commune in Phum Kravang district in Pursat province; Dak Dam commune in O Rieng district in Mondulkiri province; and Phok Ving commune in Ou Ya Dav district in Ratanakiri province and so on.

The main reason behind the diminution in the number of people turning up to check and verify names on preliminary voter lists are: assuming having names on preliminary voter lists, lacking information of voter list display, no understanding of aim and significance of preliminary voter list, difficulties with travelling due to downpour, business with earning livelihood, no interest, far distance from office, thinking that no rights to involve such event.

### ***Report on issuing Identification Certificate for Election (ICE)***

According to NEC instruction, commune/sangkat chief shall report on issuing four copies of ICE, one of which shall be displayed at commune/sangkat hall at the end of voter list revision and voter registration period.

COMFREL observed that some commune/sangkat chief did not fulfill their duties as per NEC's instruction as they did not display or were late in displaying a copy of ICE at commune/sangkat halls; those commune/sangkat are Kang Chrouch commune in Kang Chrouch district, Beong Dol commune in Preh Sdach, Svay Chrom commune in Mesang district in Prey Veng; Kandieng commune, Shya commune, Srei Sdok commune in Kandieng district in Pursat; Srie Cha commune in Snoul district; Chherng Prey commune in Batheay district in Kompong Cham; Prek Kmeng commune in Lvea Em in Kandal province.

### ***Complaint during the period of Voter list revision and Voter Registration***

According to NEC's report during period of voter list revision and voter registration, there were 2 complaints made to commune/sangkat councilors (with a decreasing of 83.33% compared to complaints in 2011, accounted for 12 cases). In addition one complaint was rejected by commune/sangkat councilors, and another one was lodged further to NEC., rejecting it as the deadline was over. Those two cases were from Battambang and Prey Veng provinces.

During the period of displaying preliminary voter lists, there were 35 complaints to commune/sangkat councilors (decreased 14.63% if compared to complaints in 2011 accounted for 41 cases) among which two complaints in Kompong Chhnang, 14 complaints in Kandal, 13 complaints in Phnom Penh, one complaint in Prey Veng, one complaint in Svay Reang and four complaints in Pailin. Commune/sangkat councilors accepted 19 complaints, partially accepted 5 complaints and rejected 11 complaints. Eight complaints were further lodged to NEC; as a result, seven complaints were rejected and only one complaint was partially accepted.

Constitutional Council (CC) accepted three cases of complaint from Sam Rainsy Party (SRP). One complaint was in Phnom Penh and two more complaints were in Kandal province. Consequently, Constitution Council (CC) decided to defer/put off decision concerning the complaints.

The total complaints numbered 37: eight complaints made by Sam Rainsy Party (SRP), two complaints made by Cambodian People's Party (CPP), one complaint made by Human Rights Party (HRP) and 26 complaints made by citizens. The objectives of complaints were: registration for citizen that did not have specific residence, deleting names, and keeping names on voter lists.

## **2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY**

The project aims to provide information that will lead to improvements in voter registration and verification procedures which will subsequently result in increased voter participation in future elections.

The project purpose is to provide the NEC and other stakeholders with information and recommendations to improve the current system. It is hoped that such information will lead to a climate of increased confidence in the electoral process for all stakeholders.

## Methodology

The methodology refers to a survey on the voter list, voter registration, and audit of the 2012 voter list for the 2013 national election plus verification on primary voter list and the deletion forms (SVRA-Plus). The survey employed a scientific method of random selection which determined 2 600 eligible voters from 223 stations nationwide to participate in interviews about voter registration. The audit is to verify data from the survey against the data from the NEC's 2012 official voter list for the 2013 national election to determine whether the data is accurate. Moreover, there has been the verification of the primary voter list received from commune/sangkats, the deletion form 1025, and the primary voter list from the NEC to determine any differences and irregularities between them.

The survey was constructed to address the key areas of voter registration on which the organization has previously reported. This includes recording demographic data along with the difficulties voters reported to have faced when registering to vote in the 2013 elections. Sampling methods were the same as those used in COMFREL's previous 2007 election result testing, the 2008 elections 'quick result or PVT', and the 2008 voter survey on the voter list and registration.

223 of the total polling stations nationwide were identified as sample locations to conduct the surveys. These 223 polling stations will be used by 105 488 eligible Cambodian voters. This reflects a stratified sample of Cambodia's total of 9 203 493 voters nationwide. Polling stations and voters were sampled from across all of Cambodia's 23 provinces and the municipality of Phnom Penh.

The number of individuals required to make up the respondent sample in each village served by one of the 223 identified polling stations was determined by the number of voters registered at each of the stations. A random lottery method was then used to determine individual voters for interviewing.

For the purpose of the survey, it was necessary to make the assumption that in each village there was one family per house. To select families for interviewing, COMFREL's interviewers met with village chiefs or senior village members to confirm the number of families, the number of houses, and the number of people in the village. To select households to interview the interviewer applied the random lottery method, using 5 slips numbered from 1 to 5. The interviewer then selected one of the 5 slips and then counted down the physical location of households from the first house, commencing interviews at that location. The next house to be interviewed was chosen based on the value slip scale, counting from the first house.

To select a survey respondent from each household to interview, interviewers determined the persons whose first name ranked first alphabetically. This method was only applied to eligible voters- (See Appendix I).

To conduct the report analysis, COMFREL used the following research methods/models: descriptive/frequency analysis, crosstab by layer, chi square testing, and log linear model to determine the results of the data collected from the surveys and identify any correlation between one question and another.



### 3. PROJECT OUTPUTS

**Output1: From June to October 2012 COMFREL’s core team and a statistics expert hosted a series of technical orientation meetings to develop a detailed methodology and procedures manual.**

COMFREL’s core team have held meetings to enable discussion and input pertaining to developing training manuals, materials, questionnaires, training programs, observer recruitment, deployment, spot checking procedures, data collection, data cleaning, data processing, data analysis, preparation of presentation, and other issues relevant to successfully conduct the monitoring project.

**Output 2: 141 Observers are trained and deployed to interview 100% of the intended respondents, totalling 2600 eligible voters in sample locations and polling stations. 223 survey sample locations/polling stations in 24 provinces/municipalities were identified as locations for observers to carry out interviews.**

COMFREL organised a master trainer team to conduct seven two-day training sessions for 141 observers (22 provincial long term observers and 119 district long term observers- LTOs). The training was conducted in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Pursat, Battambang, Rattanakiri and Kampong Cham province. The training focused on auditing voter registration and voter lists and monitoring the pre-election situation.

All 142 observers were deployed to conduct auditing and monitoring in the 223 sample polling stations/or villages with 2600 interviewees in 207 communes, 119 districts, and 24 municipality/provinces. The auditing and monitoring process is a systematic and statistically relevant set of interviews, observations, and investigations regarding voter registration, the voter list (preliminary voter list), and the pre-election situation. Table 1 shows the number of interviewees by gender and age.

**Table 1: Number of interviewees by gender and age**

<b>2,601 interviewees</b>	<b>Female</b>	58.9%
	<b>Male</b>	41.1%
	<b>Youth (18-30)</b>	24.4%

To select interviewees at the sample locations, the project used the following systematic sample method by i) identifying an interval scale, ii) selecting households, and iii) identifying interviewees in each household.

After the interviews LTOs observed the pre-election situation including any cases of violence, intimidation or coercion, the abuse of political rights and freedoms, and the misuse of state resources. The LTOs and the core team then conducted investigations into major cases observed. They also observed sessions where complaints were heard by the election authorities and compiled, where necessary, letters of representation. The supervisor of the team was also assigned the additional task of checking and cleaning collected data. The COMFREL core team and provincial long term observers conducted field visits to spot check teams and to assist the supervisors of the observer teams during the interview period.

**Output 3: The final report along with recommendations is produced and distributed to the National Assembly, National Election Committee (NEC) and other election stakeholders such as major political parties, donors, the media (radio and newspaper), and relevant websites.**

From December 2012 to January 2013, the data was passed on to the data entry team. 10 volunteer's entered the data into the computerized database. COMFREL IT/survey officers, the core team, and experts met to analyse the data and produce the findings. The primary findings report was produced in mid February 2013 while the final report will be produced and sent to election stakeholders by April 2013.

#### **4. SURVEY LIMITATIONS AND LESSON LEARNED**

- COMFREL was not able to interview eligible voters including migrants living abroad.
- Many business owners declined to participate in interviews/surveys and respond to the questions stating they did not have the time to provide such information. This included citizens living near and around Sorya Market in Sangkat Sphar Thmey 1. Therefore interviewers were required to change the location for interviewing in order to improve participation.
- COMFREL found that few interviewers were political party's activists therefore COMFREL needed to replace and train new interviewers. This occurred particularly in areas such as Kampong Ro and Svay Rieng province.
- Some interviewers lacked knowledge required to complete questionnaire forms even after receiving training. They therefore required constant guidance and supervision by our team group, particularly in areas such as Mongkol Borey and Banteay Meanchey provinces. Some questions were not asked by interviewers thus interviews needed to be conducted again.
- Authorities at O'Russey 1 market in Phnom Pemh did not permit some interviewers to interview citizens and would not provide various information relating to the number of households and their location. This meant some interviewers were required to locate and estimate the number of household by themselves.
- Some interviewers were found to implement wrong interview procedures in areas such as Ponhea Krek and Kampong Cham province. Interviewers conducted surveys with some students whilst they were in their classes. This was brought to attention by supervisors who asserted that 80% of youth had been interviewed and new voters were also registered. However, some voters were unable to be registered as they will not turn 18 years old before the election date.

#### **5. SUMMARY AND PRINCIPLE FINDINGS**

**“Respondent” or “Surveyed Voter”** refers to interviewees (eligible voters, including registered voters, identified by the survey team).

**“Response”** refers to the interviewee's answer (each interviewee may give more than one answer).

**“Inaccuracy” refers to errors in individual voter’s recorded data (name, gender, address or year of birth) leading to loss of the right to vote.**

- The study revealed that 97.7% of eligible voters registered to vote.
- 86 % of youth who will reach voting age of 18 by Election Day on the 28<sup>th</sup> July 2013 have registered to vote. According to the report on people counting in 2008 by the National Statistical Institute, there are 370,000 youth who will reach voting age and be eligible to register in voter list for the 2013 election.
- 13.1% of these youth have been registered on behalf of profiles of relatives or authorities without their presence at the polling station. This violates the registration procedure which states that one with the right to vote shall only register their name in person in the presence of the commune/sangkat clerk.
- The most common source of information regarding voter registration was the head of village, Radio and Television.
- 29.8% of people with the right to vote said that their expired identity card is not valid to register.
- 65.7% of registered voters verified their name on the 2011 voter list or/and the 2012 preliminary voter list but 34.3% did not verified their name on the 2011 voter list or/and the 2012 preliminary voter list.
- 1% of voters have no identity documentation for the upcoming election.
- 13.5% of registered voters had no data recorded on the voter list for the 2013 national election (their name could not be found or their name/ data had been changed entirely). This amounts to some 1.25 million registered voters likely to lose their right to vote in the coming election. Among those, 62.8% was women who had no data recorded in the voter list for the 2013 national election. Among registered voters with no data recorded on the voter list, 2.88% of registered voter’s names were located in the deletion form of 1016 and 1017. The deletion of these names is unusual as most of those voters currently live in their own commune/sangkat and registered their name in that same commune/sangkat. Despite this their names were deleted from the voter list for the 2013 election.
- In addition COMFREL conducted case studies relating to the verification of preliminary voter lists and official voter lists from the NEC in 226 polling stations. The aim of the study was to locate voter’s name in the preliminary voter list and verify whether the data was consistent with the NEC’s official voter list. COMFREL identified 25 discrepancies in voters data located in the two voter lists.
- In the case study conducted in Boueng Tum Pun commune, Mean Chey district, Phnom Penh capital city, 127 duplicate names (256 names) among 4178 voter names were found in the 2011 official voter list. The same study conducted in 2012 revealed that 38 double names (76 names) remain in the voter list for the 2013 election.



- The case study on the verification of the preliminary voter list received from both commune/sangkats and the NEC illustrated that there were 16 discrepancies between names in 8 polling stations. The study was conducted in 134 polling stations in 111 commune/sangkats in 18 province/capitals. There were two differences between commune/sangkat's preliminary voter list and NEC's preliminary voter list. First the NEC deleted duplicate names of voters who registered in two different communes, and secondly there must be technical problems with the NEC's system because although commune sangkat have requested the NEC to delete voter's names, the names still appear in NEC's preliminary voter list.
- In the case study on the verification between the deletion form 1025 from commune/sangkats and the deletion forms 1016 and 1017 from NEC. It was revealed that 1025, 1016, and 1017 were made by commune/sangkat clerks. After voter registration and revision, commune sangkat clerks compiled lists of all deletions of names in the form of 1025 to discuss among commune/sangkat councilors. According to this form, commune/sangkat councilors then decide which voter's name will be deleted and transfer them to forms 1016 and 1017 and send both forms to the NEC. COMFREL verified all forms in 50 commune/sangkats in 15 province/capitals. Irregularities were found in 13 cases where names were not recorded in the form 1025 however recorded in the form 1016. This illustrates that the current procedure for the deletion of voter's names by commune/sangkat clerks is incorrect and insufficient.

## 6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The process of voter registration and the accurate creation of the voters list, in accordance with both universal and legal norms, is one of the crucial operations in organizing the process of free and fair election. In the Kingdom of Cambodia, there are three major legal frameworks that regulate the exercising of voting rights: the Constitution, the Law on the Election of Members of the National Assembly (LEMNA) and the National Election Committee's (NEC) Procedures and Regulations on the Election of Members of the National Assembly (PREMNA).

The Constitution establishes the fundamental right to vote. It has integrated key international human rights instruments that had been ratified by Cambodia including; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights. In addition, Chapter 6 of LEMNA has detailed the criteria for eligibility to register and vote. This legislation also designates the National Election Committee, an independent and neutral body, to undertake this work. This body has adequate authority to issue or create procedural regulations and other instructions for the voter registration process.

Voter registration and voter list updating has been implemented in the following phases:

### A. Voter list checking and registration

In LEMNA, it is required that voter list checking, registration, updating and validation begin by the first of October and continue until the 31<sup>st</sup> of December each year. In November 2011, there were amendments to articles 49 and 64, stating that in years where general elections are held, the aforementioned period would be extended for 30 more days, increasing the registration period from 20 days to 45 days.

*Art. 53- (new) The National Election Committee shall delegate any of its power to Commune/Sangkat Council to perform functions on its behalf in order to implement the voter list revision, voter registration*

*in the voter list and voter registry for each Commune/Sangkat. To carry out the functions mentioned above, the Commune/Sangkat Council should deliver these tasks to its commune/sangkat clerk who will be in charge of voter list revision and voter registration in the voter list and voter registry of each Commune/Sangkat. The Commune/Sangkat Council must lead its Commune/Sangkat clerk to exercise properly in accordance with the election law, regulations and procedures prescribed by the National Election Committee. The Commune/Sangkat Council shall assign one (1) of its council members for Commune/Sangkat that has five (5) council members, and two (2) of its members, for Commune/Sangkat that has between seven (7) council members and above, to be on duty in order to standby and take accountability to supervise the Commune/Sangkat Clerk during the period of the voter list revision and voter registration. This standby member of the Commune/Sangkat council will not get additional payment.*

*The National Election Committee must consult with the Ministry of Interior on the delegation of power that is appropriated to the capacity and resources of Commune/Sangkat Council and must provide appropriate training, capacity building, facility, supplies and materials and budget to Commune/Sangkat Council and clerk to be able to implement these responsibilities.*

The above article indicates that the bodies responsible for managing the operation on voter registration and voter list updating process are the NEC Commune/Sangkat Councils, the clerks and the Ministry of Interior (MoI). The legislation allows the NEC to delegate the Procedure on Voter Registration and Voter List Updating power to Commune/Sangkat Councils who perform functions on the NEC's behalf. Nonetheless, if the Commune/Sangkat councils, including the clerk, violate the law, such as the wrongful issuing of form 1018 in 2007 and 2008, the legislation does not stipulate mention whether the NEC would be able to retract the power from councils, or whether they could be replaced by other electoral officials.

Very often, stakeholders, political parties, electorate and civil society organizations consider Commune/Sangkat council as not independent and neutral in implementing the NEC's tasks. Even though members of Commune/Sangkat councils are elected, they can lose their membership in Commune/Sangkat councils, based on article 16 of the Law on Management of Commune/Sangkat Administration, when the political parties that nominated them in Commune/Sangkat elections, terminate his/her membership in his/her political party. Commune/Sangkat councils have the authority, delegated by the NEC, to collect the data in order to update the voter list. That would be problematic when identifying which body has sole responsibility for any error in the last voter list published by the NEC.

Eligible voters who wish to register must meet the clerk in his/her resident Commune/Sangkat and bring the documents prescribed by law. If they provide sufficient documentation to the Commune/Sangkat clerk, the clerk must not ask for anything else, but register in the voter list and remind the registered voter to remember the code number of their polling station. If the eligible voter is refused registration, the clerk shall advise the refused voter as to the proper grievance procedures.

One notable problem is the punctuality and working hours that, although prescribed by law, some Commune/Sangkat clerks do not follow, causing problems for people wishing to register.

## **B. Identification Document (Nationality and Age) and Resident**

The Khmer citizen identification card is an important document that proves Khmer nationality, age and permanent residence. In Cambodia, not all eligible voters (18 years of age and above) have an identification card. On 23 June 2011, the government, through the Ministry of Interior, issued sub-degree N.132 in order to extend the expiration date of Khmer identification cards to 31 December 2013. This extension affects around 4 million eligible voters who are able to use their expired

identification cards for the Commune/Sangkat council election in 2012 and for the National Assembly elections in 2013.

People who wish to register are required to present documents that prove their identification (Nationality and Age) and residence. If they do not have the required documents they can request the Chief of Commune/Sangkat issue them the alternate identification documents, such as 1018 or 1019 forms. On 13 July 2011, the NEC and MoI issued the instruction to change the name of form 1018 form to the Identification Certificate for Election (ICE). This new identification Document for Election is issued to people who do not have other identification documents. They can obtain it by bringing with two photo and two eligible voters in the same Commune/Sangkat to vouch to the chief of Commune/Sangkat. The NEC and MoI instructions explain adequately the procedure of issuing the Identification Document for Election. It also holds the original copy for verification and the mandatory to make a report.

The 1019 form (a document that proves the residency) is also an important document for registration and to vote when individuals one do not have any residency documents.

### **C. Voter List Review**

Within 10 days prior to voter list review and the registration, Commune/Sangkat councils and clerks must publish the voter list, the location of polling stations and registration offices within the Commune/Sangkat boundaries. There are two different phases in which the voter can review and verify their information on the voter list, particularly their names. During procedures on voter registration and voter list updating, Commune/Sangkat councils and clerks are required to publish the last voter list, (i.e. 2011 voter registration the voter list for 2010 is posted). Those voters, whose name is incorrect recorded, or is misspelt, can request that the Commune/Sangkat clerk correct the error upon presenting their documents. In cases where there is no name or loss, they can request to re-register. At this point, each voter may be 'doubled registered', especially if their name was seriously misspelled. Once complaints are resolved, Commune/Sangkat councils and clerks must publish the preliminary voter list.

The preliminary list is derived from the information collected in the previous voter list, now updated and verified. The voter and stakeholders (Political Parties) can verify names again and correct errors on the preliminary voter list by filing a complaint. Complaints might be filed against a specific person if there is evidence that the person does not meet the legal criteria to be an eligible voter.

### **D. Complaints and Resolution**

The amendments to LEMNA on November 2011 also extended the period for filing complaints against the preliminary voter list from 5 to 10 days. This period allows voters and political parties to have sufficient time to review and verify names and information.

#### **Procedures for filing a complaint during the review of preliminary voter list:**

##### **- Complaint during registration**

When the registration is rejected by a Commune/Sangkat clerk, the rejected voter has the right to file a complaint to the Commune/Sangkat council where he is residing within 3 days following the identification of an error. If the Commune/Sangkat' resolution is not satisfactory, they can file a complaint to the NEC within 5 days of obtaining the Commune/Sangkat's response. Finally, if the voter is still not satisfied with the NEC's resolution, they have 5 days following the NEC's resolution in which they can file a complaint to the Constitutional Council, the uppermost level of adjudication. The Constitutional Council's ruling is final.

##### **- Complaint against the preliminary voter list**

Within the voter list review and registration period, after all registration complaints have been adjudicated, the preliminary voter list will be published on each Commune/Sangkat's premises. If the Commune/Sangkat has official registration disputes, the preliminary voter list must be corrected accordingly. Within 5 days following the day of publishing the preliminary voter list, everyone has the right to file a complaint against the information in the preliminary voter list to the Commune/Sangkat councils, and, subsequently, to the NEC and CC. In the year where there is a general election, the timeframe for filing a complaint against preliminary voter list is extended to 10 days. The object of the complaint must follow guidelines prescribed in the LEMNA and PREMNA frameworks; otherwise complaints will not be taken into consideration by Commune/Sangkat councils.

Even though the CC has been enshrined in the law as the highest level institution to handle election related disputes, some stakeholders still find that the resolution handed down by this institution is unacceptable. This is because there is no specific legal framework defined indicating a clear investigative procedure for adjudication, such as registration complaints and complaints against preliminary voter list. The CC's decisions rely heavily on decisions already taken by the Commune/Sangkat council and the NEC.

### **E. Voter List Updating**

After the process of adjudication is completed, the NEC will send an order to the its computer centre to correct information in their database and enter the amended information from official resolutions along with Commune/Sangkat clerks' reports in order to prepare the Procedure on Voter Registration and Voter List Updating publication of each polling station's voter. It will then submit those lists to the NEC for annual official validation. This will be compiled into the book of voter lists that is available in every Commune/Sangkat for access by the public.

*Article: 4.29 of the NEC's PREMNA: After the preliminary voter list related dispute process has finished, the NEC have the Computer Department corrected the voter list base on the official dispute resolution and Commune/Sangkat clerks reports sent to the NEC's Computer Department, as stated in Article:4.27.10 above. The Computer Department must prepare and print the voter list for each polling station, then submit to the NEC to sign, date and stamp to validate as annually official voter list*

One problem of note is that when there is a data error in the voter list, and this data has been officially validated by the NEC, the information produced by the NEC's Computer Department may differ from the hand-written list originally submitted by the Commune/Sangkat clerk. This can be the result of misinterpretation of the clerk's handwriting or a pure computer data entry error. Either way this makes it difficult to identify the true source of the error. Despite the need to identify the source of errors, once responsibility is delegated to the commune/ sangkat level the NEC have no further involvement.

### **D. Deletion Form**

After voter registration and revision, commune sangkat clerks will produce all deletion form such as 1025, 1016 and 1017 to delete name of voter from the voter list. Firstly, commune sangkat clerks compiled lists of all deletions of names in the form of 1015 which is the form of deletion voters from the voter list. According to this form, commune/sangkat councillors then decide which voter's name will be deleted and transfer them to form 1016 which is the form of deletion voters from the voter list within the commune sangkat (in case, they are dead, no right to vote and moved the residence) and then send it to NEC with clarification. Form 1017 is the form of deletion voters from the voter

list in case they change the polling station in the same commune sangkat or moved their residence into the commune sangkat or duplication name).

## **7. RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **A. Urgent recommendation for the 2013 national election to solve the conflict in issuing ICE and inequality of voter list**

#### **A.1 Verification between data in the voter list and ID documents**

Political party agents shall be allowed to stand behind the secretary of PSC having clear sight, while the agent has the right to ask for verification between data in the vote list and ID documents to conduct data validation of voters in the voter list and of the documents they bring along. It increases transparency in data validation and the accurate identification of voters. It ensures the absence of fraud in terms of election or identity certification.

#### **A.2 The Voter Information Notice—VIN**

The Voter Information Notice (VIN) shall be issued and disseminated to all registered voters, with an emphasis on those voters whose polling stations or location names have been changed during the update to the NEC's vote list. The NEC shall disclose clear information on polling station locations. If the VIN is omitted, the voter list shall be posted in each village. The distribution of the VIN should be carried out by the NEC in cooperation with commune chiefs, commune councilors (two councilors from different political parties), clerks, Election Monitoring Organizations (EMOs) and contesting political parties, who have indicated a desire to perform such tasks, to ensure 100% of registered voters must receive the VIN.

#### **A.3 ID card and Identification Certificate for Election (ICE)**

For urgent activities, NEC shall continue announcing frequently in public information about using expired ID card to vote in the 2013 national election.

The identity certification stipulation shall be terminated on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2013. Chiefs of Commune /Sangkat shall send all relevant documents to the CEC for storing and posting in public. It reduces disputes in terms of issuing ICE during the campaign and Election Day.

#### **A.4 Voter information and education**

The NEC shall propose to all broadcasting systems which belong to the state, including radios and televisions, to increase broadcasting times for the party platform's presentation, and also for voter education purposes such as finding the name of voter in the voter list at the polling station; which voter shall they ask for when voters cannot find their name on the voter list; what should voter do when they have no voter information notification (VIN); and especially for educating first voter in the importance of election. Each state broadcasting station should broadcast at least 3 hours per day during the Election Campaign.

### **B. Voter Registration**

There are two options that are the same than the ones in the previous voter list survey recommendation, in the 2011 voter registration and audit of voter list for the 2012 election. The recommendation options are as follows:

#### **Option 1 Improvements to the current system**



NEC must increase the number of computers with internet connection linked to the same database in all 1633 commune-sangkat. If there is a lack of human resources in using the system or there is no electricity or internet access in the commune, NEC shall use Laptop with 3G, especially motivating young people who are living in the province central to use the system. Using this system would also let commune clerk to check or verify double name in the voter list, especially those eligible voters who already had name in the voter list and try to register again.

Integration of ID card number: ID card number column should be added to the voter list making it easier for voters to find their name, in the case that other data has being recorded incorrectly (i.e.name, year of birth, gender or address).

The voter list can be cross-verified (using: name, date of birth, gender) with the ID card number. ID card numbers can then replace the voter registration ID as unique identifier. A new column should be added in the voter list for recording additional remarks and for identify the polling station where there are more people with disability (where NEC provide special facilities).

### **Updating Voter lists**

In order to improve the quality of the voter list, the updating of the voter list should be conducted by the NEC in cooperation with commune councils. Before updating or deleting any voter from the voter list, the commune council must obtain and present supporting documents. Every five years to coincide with the elections the NEC – in cooperation with commune chiefs, commune councilors (two councilors from different political parties), clerks and other local authorities – must be responsible for managing a **special voter** list updating undertaken specifically for the election year. The NEC should appoint its own staff members as supervisors responsible for commune-level voter registration and voter list updating, with commune council members and commune clerks acting as assistants to the NEC supervisor.

The NEC should use the voter list used in the last election to identify those who did not vote in the last election. The NEC can then concentrate on them to ensure their participation in future elections.

Procedures shall be changed to simplify voter registration and ensure improved accuracy of the voter list.

### **Option 2: A new registration system**

The new system would make the voter registration permanent (those who are 18 years old or those who changed their houses address can register to vote during all working hours). The government shall amend the regulations on issuing ID cards allowing permanent lifetime use. Citizens, for practical reasons, would be encouraged to update their ID photo after a 20 year period had elapsed.

The MoI, in cooperation with experts and donors, is making efforts to support a project for producing ID bio databases where each citizen has one permanent number of ID card.

The voter list shall be integrated with ID bio databases and ID card number for each citizen. The NEC shall use the database of the ID card to generate the vote list.

## **8. DATA ANALYSIS**

### **8.1 Voter registration**

#### **8.1.1 Level of voter registration by gender and age-group**

97.7% of eligible voters registered to vote (Table 2). However, if the NEC’s estimation of the total number of eligible voters for 2012 was accurate, the NEC registered voters at a rate of 101.74% The total amount of registered voters amounts to 9,675,453 voters, well over the NEC’s estimate of 9,509,732 eligible voters.

It may be assumed that this inaccuracy is a result of the registration of “ghost voters” and the duplicated registration of some individuals. Alternatively, there may have been technical problems in the NEC’s estimation methods. However, this amount is more accurate than in 2011 where the NEC registered 104% of eligible voters.

A breakdown of voter’s gender reveals that a comparable rate of female and male respondents registered to vote. 97.9% of female respondents registered to vote and 97.3% of male respondents also registered. Compared to voter registration in 2011, the percentage of women and men who registered to vote has increased by 3% (Please see Appendix 3).

In considering the results of youth voter registration (between the ages of 18 and 30), it is important to note that the number of adults interviewed was almost three times the number of youth, with 634 youth interviewed compared to 1967 adults. Despite this the results obtained reveal a significant disparity with 6.6% of youth not registering compared to 1% of adults (See table 2).

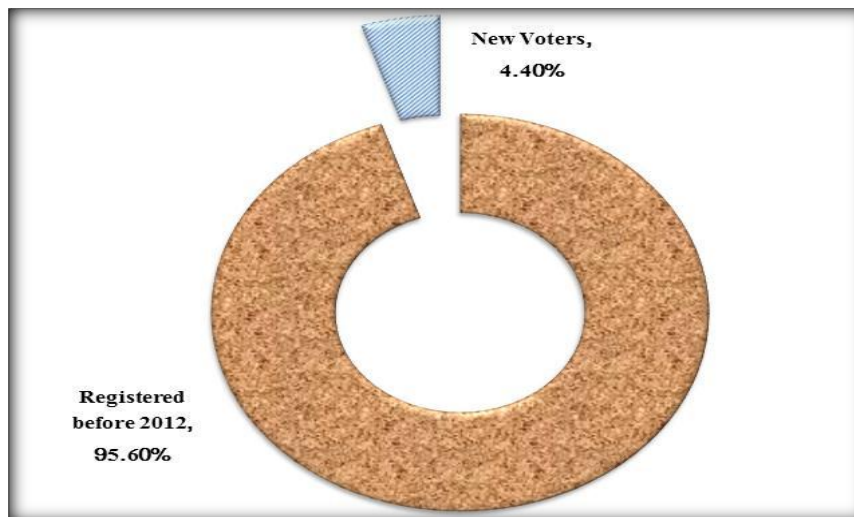
**Table 2: Level of voter registration by gender and age group**

Voter registration	Total		By Gender				By age-group			
	N	%	Female		Male		Youth		Adult	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Registered	2540	97.7	1500	97.9	1040	97.3	592	93.4	1948	99
Did not register	61	2.3	32	2.10	29	2.70	42	6.60	19	1
Total	2601	100	1532	100	1069	100	634	100	1967	100

### 8.1.2 Level of new voter registration 2012

Figure 1 shows that among all registered voters, only 4.4% registered as new voters in 2012. However according to the official result from the NEC, 9.7% of new eligible voters registered to vote in 2012.

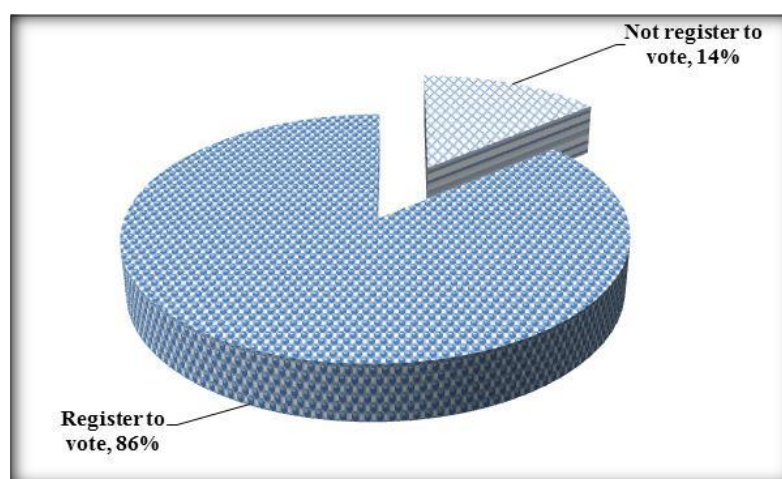
**Figure 1: Level of new voter registration 2012**



### 8.1.3 18 year old youth who registered to vote

Figure 2 shows that 86% of youth aged 18 years who are eligible to vote in the 2013 election registered to vote as a new voter. This amount could have been 320,000 according to the census conducted in 2008 which indicated there will be 370 000 new voters eligible to register for the 2013 election. The official result from the NEC however did not consider the number of new voters who will have just turned or will turn 18 years old in time for the 2013 National Election, the number of eligible voter who have not yet registered for the 2013 election, and also the number of voters who changed their residency and therefore need to register again. Commune-sangkat councillors and the NEC registered 940,445 new voters. This amount was well over the initial estimation of 619,630 new voters by the NEC and would mean that commune/sangkat councillors and the NEC registered 152% of new voters. Such inaccurate estimations provided by the NEC can lead to irregularities in the numbers of new registrations.

Figure 2: 18 year old youth who registered to vote

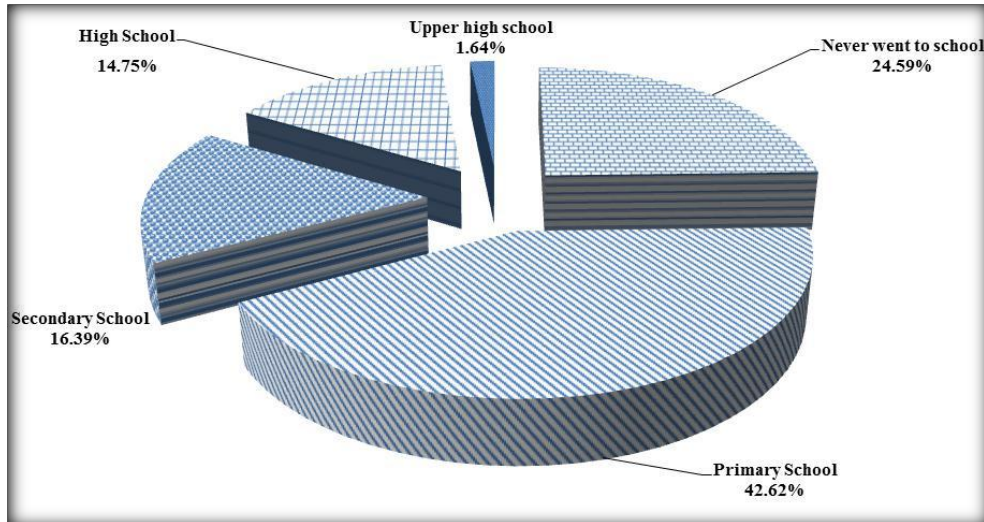


### 8.1.4 Eligible voters who did not register and educational level

Respondents were asked what level of education they had achieved and further analysis revealed a significant relationship between the level of education and registration patterns (figure 3). The survey revealed that there are still 2.3% of eligible voters who have not yet registered to vote. The highest percentage of voters who had not registered to vote was those with lower level of education. 42.66% of the voters who had not registered to vote can read and write at a primary school level grade 1 through to 6, whilst 24.59% had never gone to school. The lowest percentage of eligible voters who did not register was among those with a higher education (higher than year 12) at 1.64%.



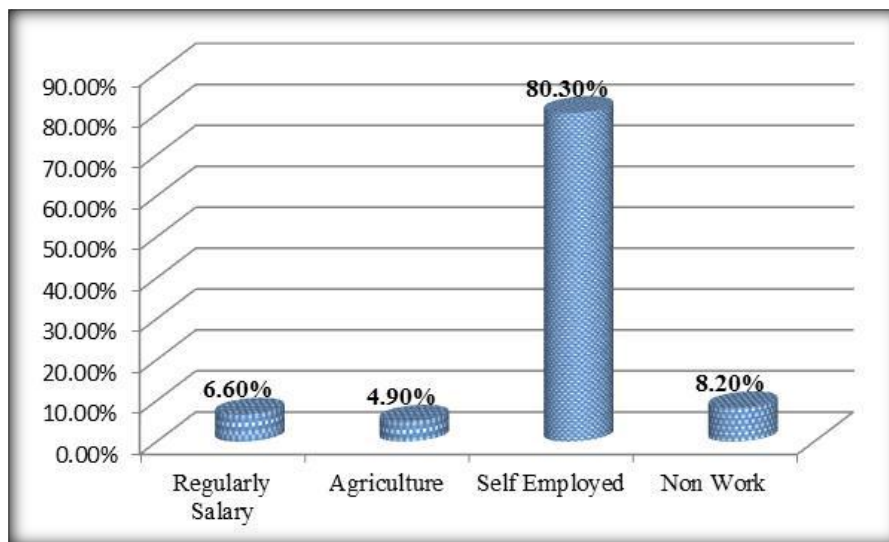
**Figure 3: Eligible voters who did not register to vote and educational level**



### 8.1.5 Eligible voters who did not register to vote and occupation

Figure 4 shows the relation between voter registration and occupation. Among eligible voters who did not register to vote, 80.3% were self-employed, 8.2% had not worked in the past 12 month, 6.6% had regular salaried work, and 4.9% worked in agriculture.

**Figure 4: Eligible voters who did not register to vote and occupation**

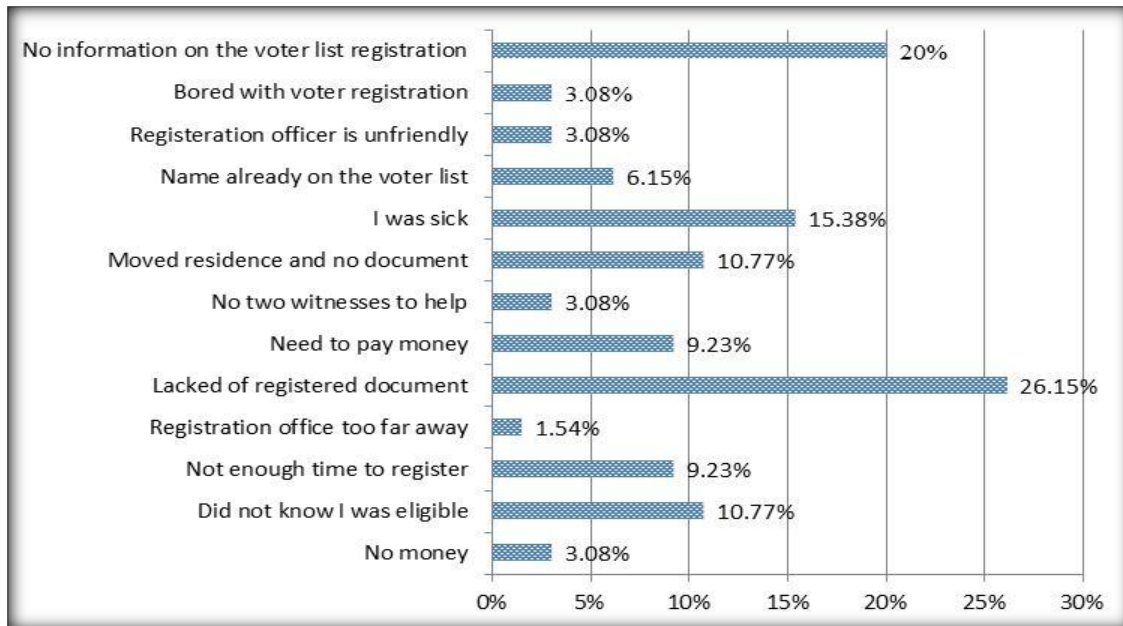


### 8.1.6 Cause for not registering

Eligible voters who did not travel to register were asked to provide a reason (Figure 5). 26.15% of respondents indicated they did not register as they did not have the official documents required. This was followed by 20% of voters who stated they had not received information about voter registration. 10.77% of respondents stated they had changed their residency and had no supporting documents to verify it, 9.23% said they had no time to register, and 6.15% believed their name was already on the voter list (some of these may have asked another party to register on their behalf). The assumption made by 6.15% of the respondents that their name was already recorded on the voter list is a point of concern as without verification these voters may find themselves unable to cast their ballot during the elections. The fact that 10.77% of eligible voters indicated they were unaware they had the right to vote should also be noted as a point of concern.

When compared with the survey conducted in 2011, the results of the 2012 survey are markedly different. The main difference is that the most reason cited for not registering in 2012 was the absence of official documents whilst in 2011 the major cause was individuals believing their name to already be on the voter list (Please see the Appendix 3).

**Figure 5: Reasons for not registering**

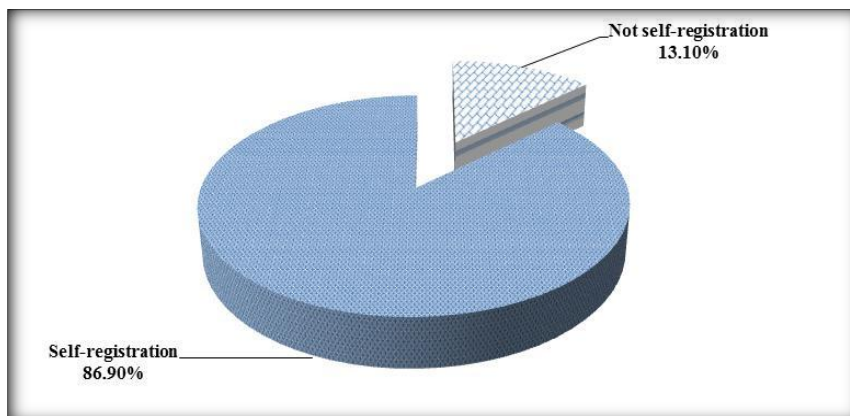


### 8.1.7 Registered voters who did not self-register

Figure 6 shows 86.9% of registered voters registered to vote personally, however 13.1% of registered voters sent somebody to register on their behalf. This contravenes policy which states that a registering voter must personally appear at their commune/sangkat when registering.

Compared to 2011 voter registration patterns, the percentage of registered voters who did not self-register has increased by 10%. In 2011 only 2.4% of registered voters sent somebody to register on their behalf. This can lead to irregularities in the voter list as a result of not following the NEC's regulation. (Please see the Appendix 3)

**Figure 4: Registered voter not self-registration**

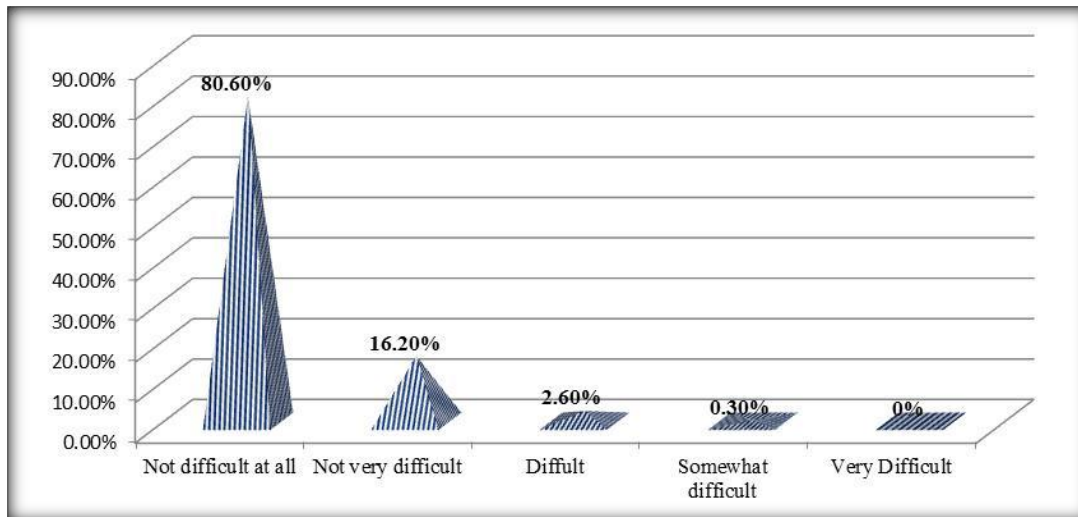


### 8.1.8 Eligible voters who faced difficulties in registration

The eligible voters who travelled to register to vote were asked how difficult it was to register by selecting from the categories: not difficult at all, not very difficult, difficult, somewhat difficult, and

very difficult. Figure 7 shows that 96.8% of respondents scored voting as either ‘not difficult at all’ or ‘not very difficult’; however 2.9% of voters reported some degree of difficulty.

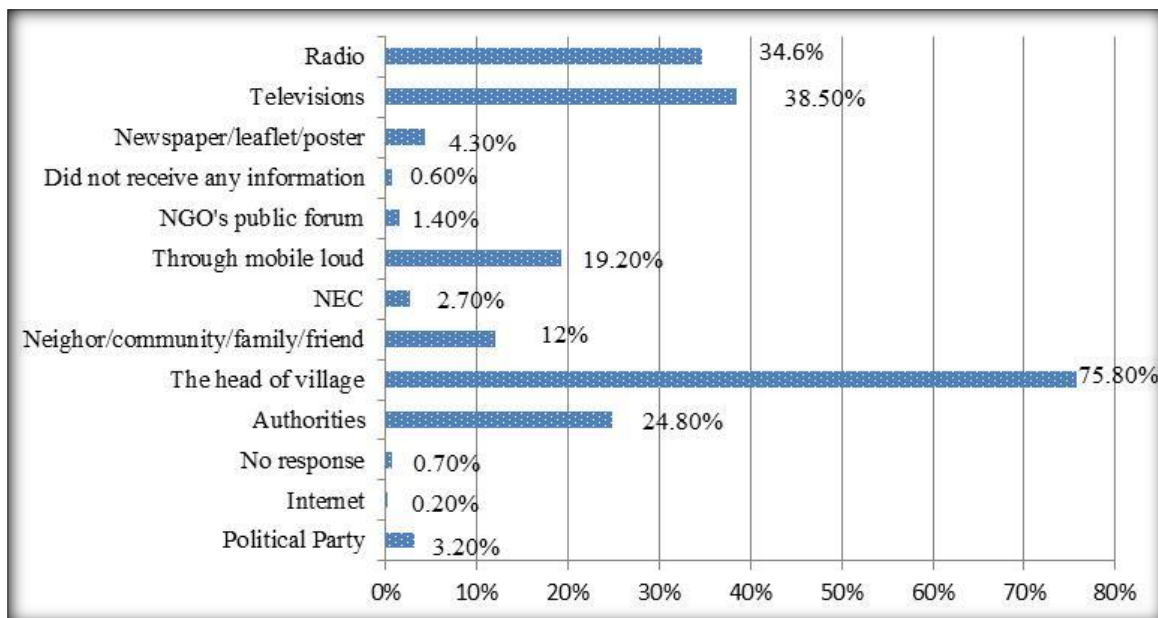
**Figure 7: Eligible voters who faced difficulties in registration**



## 8.2 Information

### 8.2.1 Sources of voter registration information

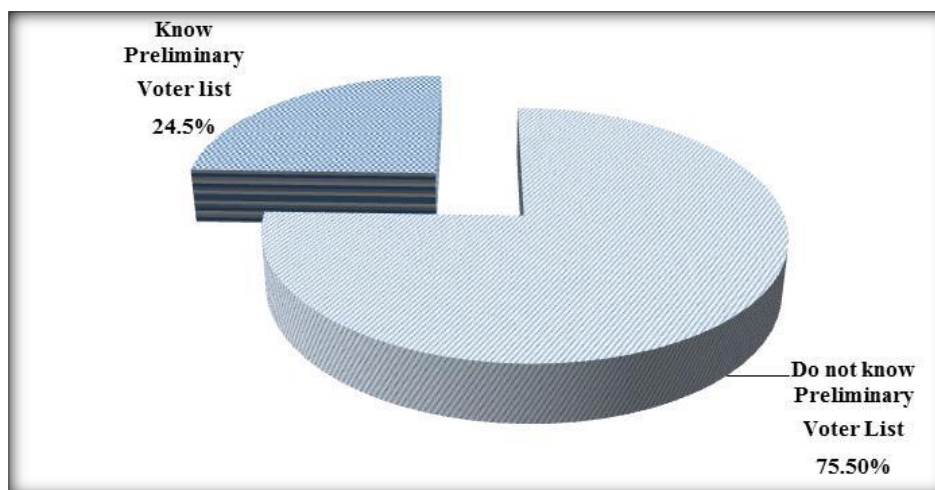
**Figure 8: Eligible voters reported sources of voter registration information**



Voters indicated they received most information regarding voter registration and the voter list from the head of the village (75.8%), television (38.50%), and radio (34.6%). Other information sources included NGO public forums at only 1.4% whilst ranking forth was authorities (24.8%). It should however be noted that some respondents may have additionally reported the village chief as a source of information, considering them as ‘official authority’. Neighbours and community members (12%), and mobile loud speaker public announcements (19.2%) were also identified as important sources of information. The least cited source of information was the Internet at only 0.20% (figure 8).

## 8.2.2 Preliminary voter list

Figure 7: Eligible voters knowledge of preliminary voter list



The preliminary voter list is the combined total of the last updated list and the new numbers of registered voters. The list was published and posted in front of commune councils and other places after registration. The purpose of publishing the list is to receive any complaints related to the new voter list.

The percentages of eligible and registered voters' degree of knowledge of the preliminary voters list are similar (figure 7). It is of interest that the knowledge of previously registered voters is not greater than newly registered voters, considering they have already undertaken the election registration process. The percentage of voters with knowledge of the preliminary voter's list has increased compared to 2011 where the percentage was only 8.5% (Please see the Appendix 3).

## 8.2.3 The expired ID card

Table 8: Eligible voters aware that an expired ID card can be used for the 2013 election

N	Response	Total		Register		Did not register	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Can be used	1815	69.9	1793	70.7	22	36.1
2	Cannot be used	783	30.1	744	29.3	39	63.9
	Total	2588	100	2537	100	61	100

On 01 July 2011, the NEC and MOI issued instructions to continue to use expired ID cards until 31 December 2013 for the purposes of registration for the 2012 and 2013 elections.

Table 3 shows that 70.2% of eligible voters understood that an expired ID card can be used for the 2013 elections compared with 29.8% of eligible voters who were under the impression that an expired ID card was invalid and could not be used for voter registration.

## 8.2.4 Voter understanding of registration criteria

Respondents were asked about their knowledge of the criteria required for voter registration. The survey revealed that 36.10% of voters demonstrated understanding of the criteria including the requirement for individuals to be 18 years or older to register for the 2013 election. 27.4% of respondent's demonstrated knowledge that eligible voters must be a Khmer national, and 12.5% stated they were aware that they must live in their registered commune. Despite this, the survey revealed that only 10.5% of registered voters demonstrated awareness that eligible voter must meet all four criteria for voter registration.



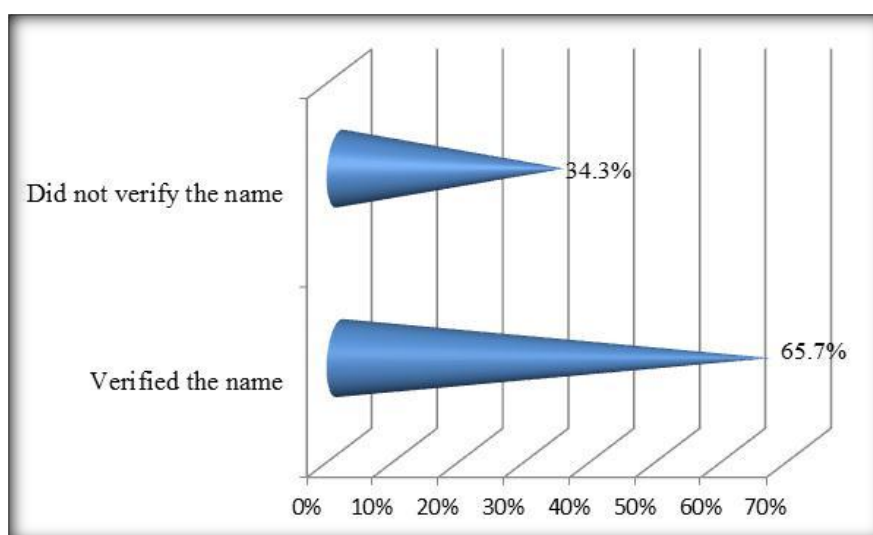
### 8.3 Voter's identity verification

#### 8.3.1 Registered voters verifying their name on the 2011 voter list or/and the 2012 preliminary voter list

The 2011 voter list and the 2012 preliminary voter list was finalized, published, and posted at commune/sangkats in order to allow registered voters to verify their name again after voter registration. If any error is identified the voter must meet their commune clerk to correct it.

Figure 10 illustrates that 65.7% of registered voters verified their name on the 2011 voter list or/and 2012 preliminary voter list. However, 34.3% did not verify their name which is a point of concern as those registered voters may consequently lose their right to vote or face problems voting in further elections.

Figure 10: Voters verified their name on the 2011 voter list or/and 2012 preliminary voter list

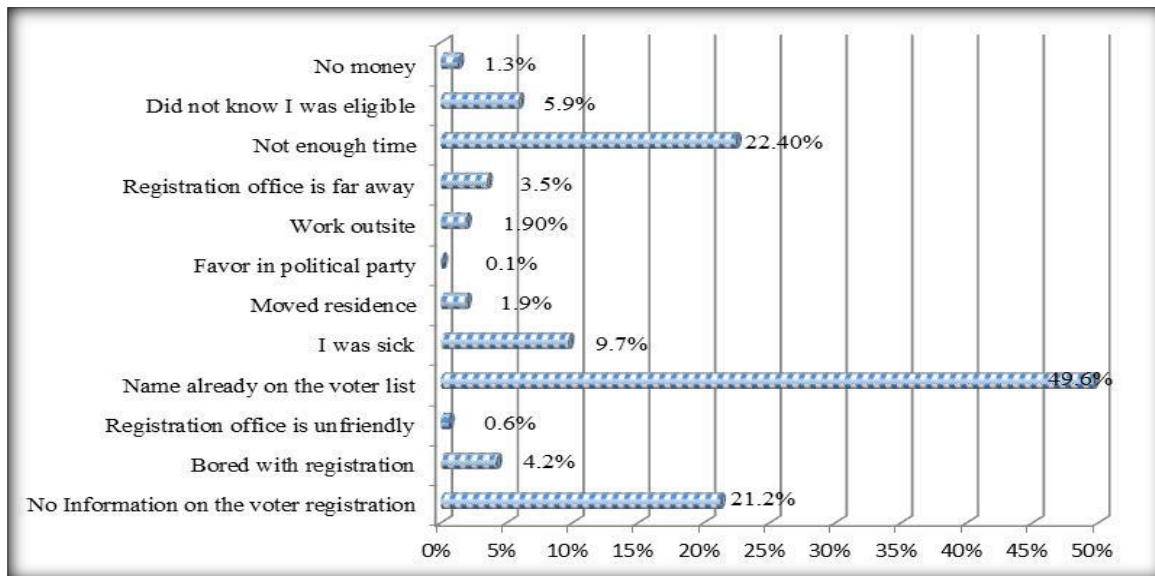


#### 8.3.2 Reasons for not verifying names on the 2011 voter list or/and the 2012 preliminary voter list

Figure 11 shows that 49.6% of eligible voters did not verify their name on the 2011 voter list or/and the 2012 preliminary voter list because they assumed their name was already on the list. 22.4% of eligible voters indicated they did not verify their name due to not having enough time, whilst 21.20% said they had received no information on the verification/updating process.

Even though the percentages are relatively low, it is important to note that a number of respondents reported that the registration officer was unfriendly (0.6%) or that they were not aware that they were eligible to register (5.9%).

**Figure 11: Reason for not verifying their name on the 2011 voter list or/and the 2012 preliminary voter list**

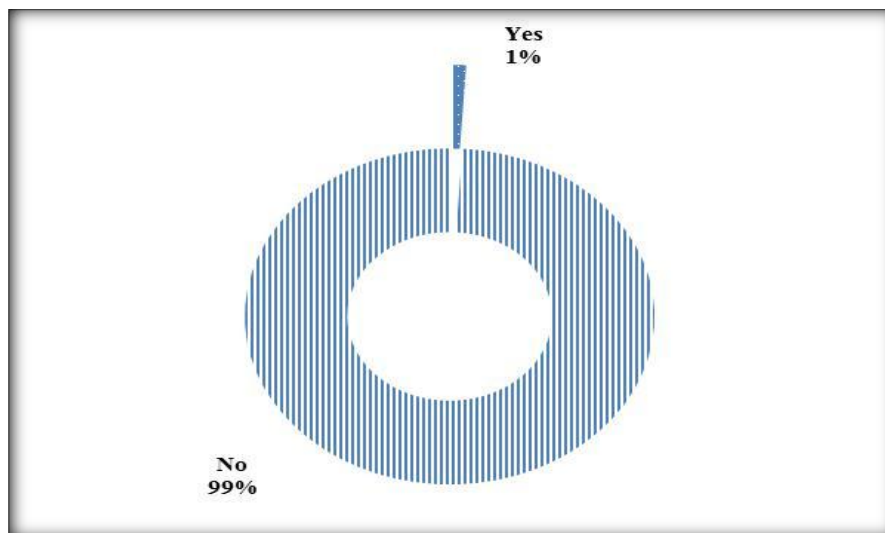


## 8.4 Irregularities

### 8.4.1 Identity Certificate for the Election

Respondents were asked whether they were aware of and had the required identity document which will be used for future elections. Figure 12 shows that 1% of registered voters do not have the required identity certificate for the election.

**Figure 12: Identity Certificate for the Election**



## 8.5 Voter's fears

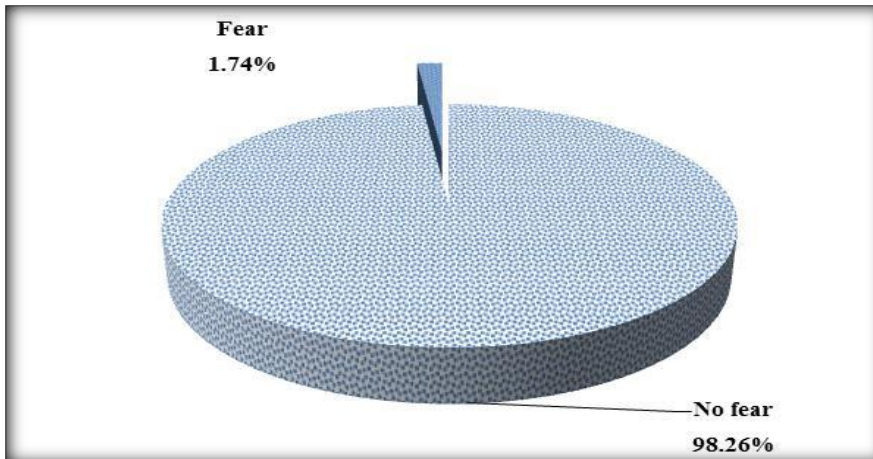
### 8.5.1 Voter's fears

Figure 13 shows that 98.26% of voters indicated they had no concerns around voter registration, while 1.74% of voters reported some fear regarding the voter registration process.

According to the 2008 survey report on the voters list and registration, voters expressed some worry about the release of election results and reactions from certain parties in their particular village or commune. 76.1% of voters said they were not worried at all, while 23.9% expressed concern

regarding their personal security. These results indicate that voters feel most worried during the release of election results and they feel least worried during voter registration and verification.

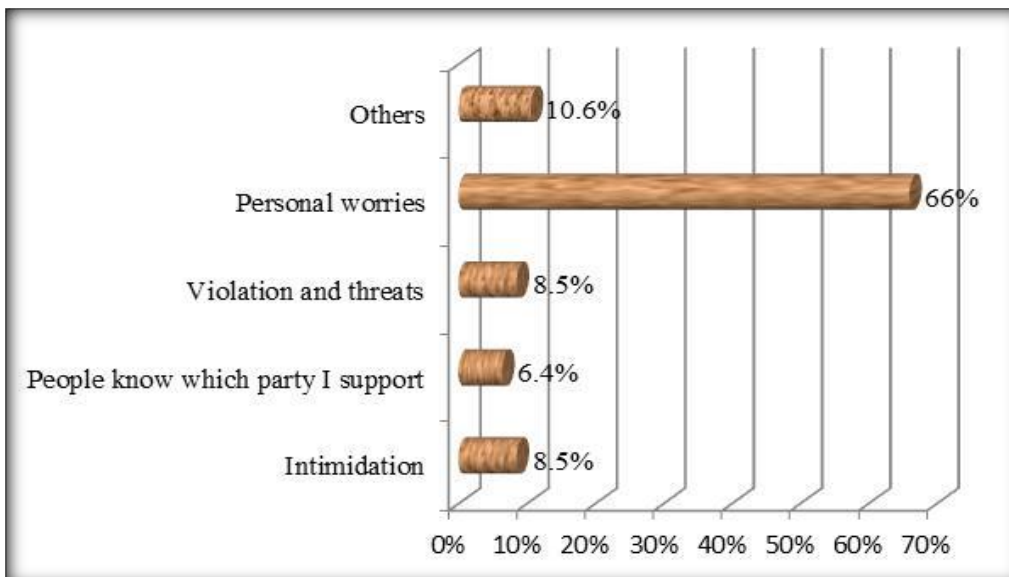
**Figure 13: Fear during voter registration**



### 8.5.2 Cause of voter's fears related to voter registration

Figure 14 shows the reasons why eligible voters were concerned during voter registration. 66% reported personal worries, 6.4% were concerned people would know which party they supported, 8.5% felt intimidated, 8.5% were concerned about violence and threats, and 10% cited other concerns.

**Figure 14: Reason why voters felt fear**



### 8.5.3 Opinions on changing the registration system

Figure 15: Eligible voter recommend changing the registration system

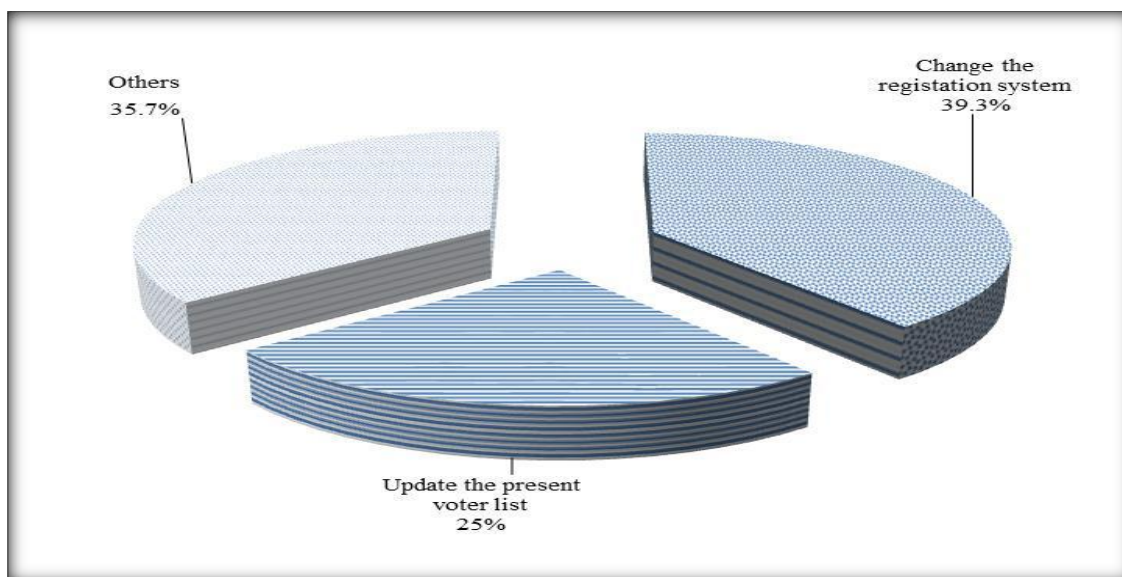


Figure 15 shows that 39.3% of the eligible voters interviewed recommend changing the registration system and 25% expressed the desire for the present voter list to be updated. A considerable percentage of voters (35.7%) have recommended other changes to the system.

### 8.6 Voter’s future commitment

#### 8.6.1 Voters who will vote in the 2013 national election

Figure 16: Registered voters who will not vote in the 2013 national election

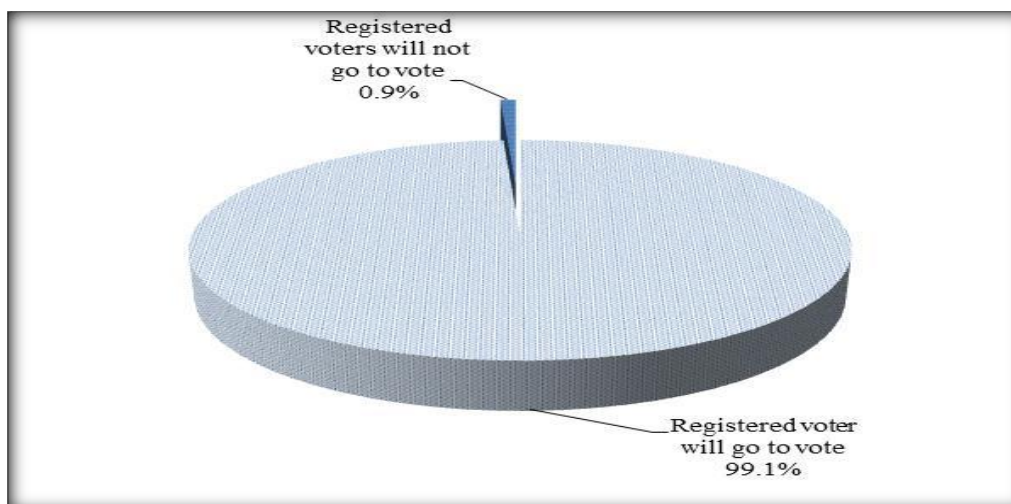


Figure 16 shows voter commitment to vote in the 2013 national election. 99.1% of registered voters assert that they will vote in the 2013 commune election whilst 0.9% alleged they will not vote in 2013.

#### 8.6.2 Causes for not going to vote

Table 4: Causes for not going to vote

No	Response	N	%
1	Not interested in politics	8	22.9
2	My vote does not make a difference	2	5.7



3	I do not know enough about politics	0	0
4	My name is not on the voter list	13	37.1
5	Could not register	4	11.4
6	Do not know how to vote	1	2.9
7	Do not know when to vote	1	2.9
8	Do not know where to vote	1	2.9
10	Could not travel due to my disability	1	2.9
11	Not at home or move residence	4	11.4
12	No money to travel	0	0
13	No particular reason	0	0
14	Lack of the required documents	10	28.6

Table 4 outlines the reasons voters gave for not going to vote in 2012. 37.1% reported that their name was not on the voter list, 28.6% lacked the required identification documents, 8.5% stated they were not interested in politics, 11.4% could not register; 11.4% were not at home or had changed residence, 5.7% believe that their vote does not make a difference, 2.9% do not know when to vote, 2.9% could not travel due to disability, and 2.9% do not know where to vote.

## 8.7 Documents for voter registration

### 8.7.1 Voters who used official document to register

Table 5 lists variety of identification documents used by voters during registration. 88.5% of the voters used a Khmer ID card for registering, 46.5% used a family book with photo, 22.9% used a birth certificate, 5.4% used a state issued family book, and 4.7% used a resident certificate. The Khmer ID card remains the main document most eligible voter's use for voter registration.

**Table 11: Documents used for registration**

No.	Documents	N	%
1	Cambodian Identity Card (Khmer ID card)	2248	88.5
2	Passport	96	3.8
3	Civil servant ID card	66	1.4
4	National police ID card	38	1.5
5	Monk ID card for Dhama Yutika Sect	4	0.2
6	Family book issued by Cambodian State	137	5.4
7	Birth certificate	581	22.9
8	Family book with photo	1181	46.5
9	Royal Cambodian Armed Forces ID Card	22	0.9
10	Government issued ID card for state	23	0.9
11	Monk ID card for Moha Nikaya Sect	1	0
12	Sang Deka	11	0.4
13	Resident certificate	119	4.7
14	ID card used for election	60	2.4
15	Others	25	1

## 8.8 Data Accuracy

### 8.8.1 Verification of eligible voters' data on the 2012 voter list compared with the 2011 and the 2008 voter list

**Table 6: Verification of voters' ID documents in 2012 compared with 2011 and 2008 official voter list**

Quality of voter list	2008 voter list			2011 voter list			2012 voter list		
	Accuracy	Inaccuracy	No data in the voter list	Accuracy	Inaccuracy	No data in the voter list	Accuracy	Inaccuracy	No data in the voter list
Name	73.3%	7.2%	18.5%	72.9%	9.9%	17.2%	83.4%	31%	13.5%
Date	66.4%	13.8%		68.5%	14.3%		75.1%	14%	
Gender	77.9%	0.4%		82.5%	0.3%		86.2%	0.3%	
Address	74.6%	5.6%		78.8%	3.9%		77%	9.5%	
% of respondents	59.7%	21.8%		58.2%	24.6%		63.6%	22.9%	
% of respondents (Except Address)	63.4%	18.1%		61.3%	21.5%		71.2%	15.3%	

Verification here refers to the audit of voters' identification documents used for registration in the 2012 voter list. The level of accuracy of the 2012 voter list is also compared with the 2011 and the 2008 voter list.

Table 6 illustrates that the 2012 voter list is inaccurate with 22.9% of the registered respondents having at least one error in their personal data. The percentage of errors has however decreased by 1.7% compared to 2011 where 24.6% of registered respondents cited errors in their personal data, and has increased by 1.1% compared to 21.8% of reported errors in the 2008 voter list.

COMFREL found that 13.5% of registered voters had no data recorded on the 2012 voter list (their name could not be found or there was a complete change of name). This is lower than 17.2% of registered voters whose data was not recorded on the 2011 voter list, and 18.5% in the 2008 voter list. However, this still amounts to some 1.25 million registered voters whose data cannot be located on the voter list, some of whom are likely to lose their right to vote in the upcoming election. According to the survey report on the voter list and voter registration in 2011, 1.5 million registered voters could not cast their ballot owing to certain obstructions, mainly the inability to find their name and/or polling station. The same outcome occurred in the 2012 commune-sangkat election revealed through COMFREL's rapid survey conducted to identify the reason voters did not go to vote in 2012 or why some voters did not display visible indelible ink. COMFREL found that 49% of voters who did not vote attended the polling station however could not vote as they were unable to locate their name on the voter list.

The data on the 2012 voters list is more accurate than the 2011 and the 2008 voter lists in terms of the accuracy of three important pieces of data: date of birth, gender, and address. However, there is continues to be considerable inaccuracy related to voters address.

Overall the accuracy of the 2012 voter list has improved compared to the 2011 and the 2008 voter list with the percentage of registered voters reporting errors (absence of data in the voter list) having decreased. The improvement may be related to the increase of voter registration and the extension of the revision period from 3 to 4 months.

In 2012 the NEC continued to publically release the voter list on their website. They also set up around 300 computers in commune-sangkats with internet connection to enable commune clerks to check and verify new voter's information and help to decrease the presence of duplicate and incorrect names. According to SVRA Plus in 2012, among new voters who registered to vote 14.3% found their name was not on the voter list.

### 8.8.2 Registered voters had no data on the voter list was found in the deletion form

COMFREL verified those voters whose name had no data recorded on the voter list with the deletion form 1016 and 1017. Among 97.7% of registered voters, there are 13.5% had no data recorded on the voter list for the 2013 national election. Among registered voters with no data

recorded on the voter list, 2.88% of registered voters's name was located in the deletion form of 1016 and 1017. The deletion of these names is unusual as most of those voters currently live in their own commune/sangkat and registered their name in that same commune/sangkat. Despite this their names were deleted from the voter list for the 2013 election.

**Table 7: Registered voters had no data recorded on the voter list was found in the deletion form 1016 and 107**

N	Province	Name of Commune/Sangkat	Code of Polling Station	Number of Irregularity	Description
1	Siem Reap	Daun Keo	0266	1	Found in the deletion form
2	Uddor Meanchey	Pha Ao	0241	2	Found in the deletion form
3	Battambang	Kamreang	0741	1	Moved residence
		Ta Meoun	1117	1	Moved residence
		Basac	0572	1	Others
4	Pursat	Kanchor	0135	1	Change polling station
5	Banteay Meanchey	Samroung	0318	1	Othes
6	Kampong Cham	Prek Rumdeng	1413	1	Moved residence
7	Rattanakiri	Kichong	0027	1	Moved residence

### 8.8.3 The case study on verification of preliminary voter list received from both commune/sangkats and the NEC

The verification of the preliminary voter list received from both commune/sangkats and the NEC illustrated that there were 16 discrepancies between names in 8 polling stations. The study was conducted in 134 polling stations in 111 commune/sangkats in 18 province/capitals. There were two differences between commune/sangkat's preliminary voter list and NEC's preliminary voter list. First the NEC deleted duplicate names of voters who registered in two different communes, and secondly there must be technical problems with the NEC's system because although commune sangkat have requested the NEC to delete voter's names, the names still appear in NEC's preliminary voter list.

**Table 8: Verification of preliminary voter list from commune/sangkat and NEC**

N	Province	Name of Commune/Sangkat	Code of Polling Station	Number of Irregularity	Description
1	Takeo	Kvao	0484	1	Deleted by NEC
2	Kampong Cham	Kok	1964	5	Deleted by NEC because of name duplication
		Chumneak	1988	1	Deleted by NEC
		Prek Koy	1849	1	Deleted by NEC because of name duplication
3	Kandal	Ktorm A Teav	1343	1	Change residence by NEC
		Bek Chan	0611	1	Deleted by NEC
		Damnak Ampil	0709	1	Clerk requested to delete but NEC still keep it
4	Kampong Speu	Roleang Krirl	0884	2	Deleted by NEC

#### 8.8.4 The case study on verification between the deletion form 1025 from commune/sangkats and the deletion forms 1016 and 1017 from NEC

The case study on verification between the deletion form 1025 from commune/sangkats and the deletion forms 1016 and 1017 from NEC. It was revealed that 1025, 1016, and 1017 were made by commune/sangkat clerks. After voter registration and revision, commune sangkat clerks compiled lists of all deletions of names in the form of 1025 to discuss among commune/sangkat councilors. According to this form, commune/sangkat councilors then decide which voter's name will be deleted and transfer them to forms 1016 and 1017 and send both forms to the NEC. COMFREL verified all forms in 50 commune/sangkats in 15 province/capitals. Irregularities were found in 13 cases where names were not recorded in the form 1025 however recorded in the form 1016. This illustrates that the current procedure for the deletion of voter' names by commune/sangkat clerks is incorrect and insufficient.

**Table: 9: Verification between the deletion form 1025 from commune/sangkats and the deletion forms 1016 and 1017 from NEC**

N	Province	Name of Commune/Sangkat	Code of Polling Station	Number of Irregularity	Description
1	Prey Veng	Neak Leung	1282	1	Not in form 1025 but was found in form 1016
			1281	1	Not in form 1025 but was found in form 1016
			0544	3	Not in form 1025 but was found in form 1016
		Peam Meanchey	0549	1	Not in form 1025 but was found in form 1016
		Beoung Preas	0011	1	Not in form 1025 but was found in form 1016
			0013	2	Not in form 1025 but was found in form 1016
		Prey Ksay Khor	0566	1	Not in form 1025 but was found in form 1016
2	Kratie	Snourl	0244	1	Not in form 1025 but was found in form 1016
3	Siem Reap	Daun Keo	0259	2	Not in form 1025 but was found in form 1016

#### 8.8.5 The case study of verification of preliminary voter lists and official voter lists from the NEC

COMFREL conducted case studies relating to the verification of preliminary voter lists and official voter lists from the NEC in 226 polling stations. The aim of the study was to locate voter's name in the preliminary voter list and verify whether the data was consistent with the NEC's official voter list. COMFREL identified 25 discrepancies in voters data located in the two voter lists.

**Table 10: Verification between preliminary voter lists and official voter list from NEC**

N	Province	Name of Commune/Sangkat	Code of Polling Station	Number of Irregularity	Description
1	Kampong Cham	Srok	0506	2	Update in the preliminary voter list but it still remains the same in the official vote list
			0507	3	No data in the official voter list
		Chum Neak	1988	2	Deleted in preliminary voter list but not in the official voter list
2	Phnom Penh	Boeung Kok 1	0407	1	Data in the Official voter list is different from preliminary voter list
			០៩៤៥	១	
		Boeung Tumpun	0621	1	The Official voter list is different from preliminary voter list
3	Kampot	Kandal	0428	3	Updated in the preliminary voter list but not in the official voter list
4	Kampong Chhnang	Melum	0463	1	Lost name in the official voter list
5	Kampong Thom	Kampong Chet Khang Tboung	0512	1	Data in the Official voter list is different from preliminary voter list
			0514	1	Deleted in preliminary voter list but not in the official voter list
		Thnout Chrum	0139	1	Data in the Official voter list is different from preliminary voter list
6	Kandal	Tumnub Thom	1263	1	Updated in the preliminary voter list but not in the official voter list
		Bek Chan	0689	1	Lost name in the official voter list
		Talun	1008	2	Lost name in the official voter list
7	Takeo	Kvao 1	0484	1	Updated in the preliminary voter list but not in the official voter list
8	Prey Veng	Kanchreach	1464	1	Only one name in the preliminary voter list but duplication name in the official voter list
9	Battambang	Basak	1172	2	Updated in the preliminary voter list but not in the official voter list
					Deleted in preliminary voter list but not in the official voter list

## 9. CONCLUSIONS

From SVRA Plus, COMFREL found that the accuracy of the voter list and the deletion form showcase errors in voter verification procedures. COMFREL can conclude that the accuracy of the 2013 national election voter list has shown a little improvement from the 2007 commune election voter list and the 2008 election voter list with the number of both incidents of incorrect personal data and the duplicate registration of names of voters having decreased. COMFREL found that 13.5% of registered voters had no data recorded on the 2012 voter list for 2013 election (their name could not be found or their name/data had been changed entirely). This means that some 1.25 million registered voters are likely to lose their right to vote in the 2013 upcoming election. This amount was decreased by 250,000 voters, according to voter survey on voter list, voter registration and audit of voter list 2011 for the 2012 election, there were 1.5 million registered voters or 17.2% of registered voters had no data recorded in the voter list. Among those with no data recorded on the 2012 voter list for the 2013 national election, 2.88% were found on the deletion form. The incorrect deletion of voters name is unusual, as those voters currently live in their own commune/sangkat and had registered their name in their commune/sangkat. Despite this their names were deleted from the 2012 voter list for the 2013 national election. Furthermore, the NEC deleted 468 485 voter names (approximately 5% of registered voters) from the voter list during 2012 voter registration and revision.

SVRA Plus found that the primary voter list which had already been amended and updated by commune/sangkats and sent to the NEC was different from the 2013 official voter list issued by the NEC. The survey revealed there was incorrect deletion of forms 1025, 1016 and 1017 by commune/sangkat clerks in charge of voter registration and revision.

In 2012, COMFREL conducted a case study on the 2011 official voter list for the 2012 commune election in Boeung Tum Pun sangkat Mean Chey district Phnom Penh capital city. The study revealed there were 127 duplicate names (256 names) among 4178 voter names in the list. With the same study conducted on the 2012 official voter list for the 2013 election, there are still 38 duplicate names (76 names approximately 30%) that remain on the list.



## APPENDIX I: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 1. Method used in identifying sample polling station and scope of observation

The sampling method was based on the method used to select polling station for the 2007 and 2008 election result testing and the 2008 voter survey on voter list and registration.

#### Summary of Methodology

##### Phase 1:

223 sample polling stations were identified for conducting the surveys. The 223 polling stations were used by 105,488 eligible voters of the total 9,203,493 eligible voters nationwide. This method is called “Sampling Method”. This statistical analysis was used to determine a confidence level of 95%, with a margin of error of 0.3%, and margin of error for polling stations of 4.42%.

##### Phase 2:

Polling stations in each constituency were selected by computer to obtain 223 polling stations. This method is “Station Sampling Method.”

##### Phase 3:

Find out the number of interviewees in each constituency following the method of “Stratified Sampling Method.”

##### Phase 4:

Select a number of eligible voters to be interviewed taken from target areas such as villages and communes. This method is called the “Random Sampling Method.”

#### 1. Selection of sample polling station

This method was based on the methods of 2007 and 2008 Election result testing, “Quick Result or PVT”, and voter survey 2008 on voter lists and registration.

In 2012, the sample polling stations were selected based on the sample eligible voters in the 2011 voter list.

##### Step 1:

24 provinces/municipalities were used to find out the sample number of eligible voter in a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 0.3%.

$$n = \frac{Nz^2 p(1-p)}{NE^2 + z^2 p(1-p)} = 105,488 \text{ voters}$$

#### Remarks

Letter (sample)	Meaning	Value
N	Number of eligible voter (sample)	105,488
N	Total voters on voter lists 2010	9,203,493
E	Margin of error	0.003
P	Assumed heterogeneity or variance	0.5
Z	Confidence level 99%	1.96

##### Step 2:

The following table illustrates the number of voters who registered in one polling station, on average.

No.	Province/municipality	Voters list 2011		
		Polling station	New registered voters	No. of voters in polling station on average
1	Banteay Mean Chey	922	459046	469
2	Batt Dambang	1304	679243	508
3	Kampong Cham	2474	1229857	476
4	Kampong Chhnang	662	309958	453
5	Kampong Speu	1019	496055	456
6	Kampong Thom	885	422674	474
7	Kampot	802	427849	492
8	Kandal	1370	788168	555
9	Koh Kong	157	77265	433
10	Kratie	390	198262	487
11	Mondul Kiri	81	32237	386
12	Phnom Penh	1587	918266	560
13	Preah Vihear	231	112378	472
14	Prey Veng	1559	785822	484
15	Pursat	607	267460	430
16	Rattanak Kiri	165	78221	458
17	Siem Reap	1099	527953	499
18	Preah Sihanouk Ville	236	120495	499
19	Stung Treng	146	63852	413
20	Svay Rieng	770	386176	486
21	Takeo	1259	635663	496
22	Otdor Mean Chey	245	122499	493
23	Krong Keab	54	25051	412
24	Pailin	83	38743	439
<b>Total</b>		<b>18107</b>	<b>9203493</b>	

Based on the above table, we can see the minimum number of voters, the maximum number of voters and the average number of voters in one polling station.

Minimum of voters in one polling station	Maximum of voters in one polling station	The average of number of voters in one polling station
386	560	472

**Step 3:**

Using the number of eligible voters (sample 397,435 voters) and the average number of voters in one polling station (473), we can find out the number of sample polling stations by using the formula below:

$$\text{Sample polling station} = \frac{105,488}{472} = 223 \text{ polling stations}$$

The number of polling stations is increasing from year to year, so we assumed only 223 sample polling stations for the voter survey in 2012.

**Step 4:**

The formula below was used to calculate the margin of error for polling stations:

$$\text{The percentage of margin of error for polling stations} = \frac{\sqrt{p*(1-p)}}{\sqrt{n}} * z = 6.563\%$$

**Remarks:**

Letter (sample)	Meaning	Value
Margin of error for polling station	Margin of error for polling station to be selected compared to the total number of polling stations	6.563%
P	Assumed heterogeneity or variance	0.5
N	Sample polling station to be selected	223 polling stations

As a result, there is 6.563% margin of error for sample polling stations to be selected.

**Step 5:**

To find out the number of sample polling stations in each province/municipality, we needed to work with 223 target polling stations which equals to 1.23%, compared to 18,107 polling stations nationwide.

$$\text{Sample polling station} = \frac{223}{18,107} = 0.0123$$

As a result, 1.23% of all polling stations will be used, so the number of all polling stations in each constituency will be multiple with the sample polling stations. The following table describes the number of polling stations (sample) in each constituency:

Municipality/provinces	Total polling stations	Proportional	Sample polling station
Banteay Mean Chey	922	0.0123	11
Batt Dambang	1304		16
Kampong Cham	2474		30
Kampong Chhnang	662		8
Kampong Speu	1019		12
Kampong Tho	885		11
Kampot	802		10
Kandal	1370		17
Koh Kong	157		2
Kratie	390		5
Mondul Kiri	81		1
Phnom Penh	1587		20
Preah Vihear	231		3

Prey Veng	1559	19
Pursat	607	8
Rattanak Kiri	165	2
Siem Reap	1099	14
Preah Sihanouk Ville	236	3
Stung Treng	146	2
Svay Rieng	770	9
Takeo	1259	15
Otdor Mean Chey	245	3
Krong Keab	54	1
Pailin	83	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18126</b>	<b>223</b>

## 2. Method of selection and location of sample polling stations

Below is the method of selecting stations based on two programs:

2.1. Input information about all polling stations in each constituency into MS Access. The information included will be located in municipality/province, Khan/district, Sangkat/commune, polling station code number and the total number of voters in each polling station.

2.2. All information about polling stations in MS Access must be converted to SPSS. We will analyse the data in SPSS by selecting the number of target sample polling stations (see the number of sample polling stations in the chart displayed in the row of sample polling station of phase 5)

2.3. After we establish the location, polling station code number and the total number of voters in each polling station, followed by the target polling stations, we convert the information from SPSS back to MS Access. In MS Access, we will find the total number of voters from target sample polling stations.

2.4. Based on this program, we can identify the location of municipality/province, Khan/district, Sangkat/commune and the total number of voters from sample polling stations.

Municipality/province	The total number of sample data	
	Polling stations	Registered voters
Banteay Mean Chey	11	5707
Batt Dambang	16	7842
Kampong Cham	30	16388
Kampong Chhnang	8	3421
Kampong Speu	12	6196
Kampong Tho	11	5885
Kampot	10	4233
Kandal	17	8112
Koh Kong	2	1498
Kratie	5	2569
Mondul Kiri	1	566
Phnom Penh	20	10449
Preah Vihear	3	1618

Prey Veng	19	8592
Pursat	8	1488
Rattanak Kiri	2	1051
Siem Reap	14	7264
Preah Sihanouk Ville	3	1626
Stung Treng	2	665
Svay Rieng	9	4404
Takeo	15	7948
Otdor Mean Chey	3	1993
Krong Keab	1	405
Pailin	1	448
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>110278</b>

### 3. Method of selecting the number of interviewees in each constituency

#### 3.1. Selecting the total number of interviewees in each constituency

Based on the number of voters in the sample polling stations, the formula below is used to calculate the sample number of interviewees in each constituency in a confidence level of 99% and a margin of error of 2.5%.

$$n = \frac{NZ_{\alpha/2}^2}{4(N-1)E^2 + Z_{\alpha/2}^2}$$

Remarks	
N	Number of people to be interviewed (sample size)
N	Total number of registered voters in the target sample polling station
E	Margin of error of 2.5%
	Coefficient of Normal Distribution

The following list illustrates the number of people to be interviewed in each constituency:

Municipality/province	Total number of sample data				Number of interviewee
	District/khan	Sangkat/commune	Polling station	Registered voter	
Banteay Mean Chey	7	11	11	5707	135
Batt Dambang	9	15	16	7842	185
Kampong Cham	13	26	30	16388	387
Kampong Chhnang	4	8	8	3421	80
Kampong Speu	6	13	12	6196	144
Kampong Thom	5	10	11	5885	140
Kampot	5	9	10	4233	100
Kandal	9	17	17	8112	191
Koh Kong	1	2	2	1498	35
Kratie	4	5	5	2569	60
Mondul Kiri	1	1	1	566	13

Phnom Penh	9	19	20	10449	246
Preah Vihear	3	3	3	1618	38
Prey Veng	11	18	19	8592	203
Pursat	2	3	8	1488	35
Rattanak Kiri	2	2	2	1051	25
Siem Reap	6	13	14	7264	171
Preah Sihanouk Ville	2	3	3	1626	38
Stung Treng	2	2	2	665	16
Svay Rieng	6	8	9	4404	104
Takeo	8	14	15	7948	187
Otdor Mean Chey	2	3	3	1993	47
Krong Keab	1	1	1	405	10
Pailin	1	1	1	448	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>110278</b>	<b>2600</b>

### 3.2. Method of selecting sample of interviewees in each polling station

Using the above data (on numbers to be selected from each province/municipality), we applied the stratified sampling method to identify the number of polling stations in communes/Sangkats in each constituency, and then the same method to identify people to be interviewed from each polling station. This was based on the number of people registered at each station strata.

The formula to determine the number of voters from each polling station in each province/municipality against the number of registered people in 2011 is as follows:

$$n_i = n * P_i, (i=1,2,3,\dots,24)$$

$n_i$ : is the number of interviewees in each sample polling station, which is obtained from proportional value  $P_i$

$n$ : is the total number of interviewees in all sample target polling stations in each constituency

$P_i$ : is the proportion value of voters in each sample polling station in each constituency

$i = 1,2,3,\dots$ : is the number of target polling stations in each constituency (strata)

Note:  $P_i$  is the value used in the proportion formula to find out the proportion value in polling stations in each province/municipality

$$P_i = N_i / N$$

$P_i$ : is the proportion value of voters in sample polling stations in each province/municipality

$N_i$ : is the total number of registered voters in each sample polling station in each province/municipality

$N$ : is the total number of voters in each province/municipality (Sample polling station)

To see details related to the number of interviewees in each sample polling station in each province/municipality and the location of polling stations, please see the attached table obtained from the MS Access.

### 4. Method of selecting voters to be interviewed



Interviewees were selected for interviews based on the determined number in each village followed by the designated method.

For selection of voters to be interviewed, “Random Lottery Method” was used in three steps as following:

#### 4.1. Identification of target households to be interviewed

Identification of households for interviews was based on the number of households (one family in one household) in each village. To select each family, the interviewers first met with the village chief or village members to confirm the number of families and the number of people in the village. The interviewers must know the number of interviewees to be interviewed. When all necessary information was obtained, interviewers identified the interval scale of selection, as follows:

$$\text{Interval Scale (Int)} = \frac{N_i}{n_i}$$

$N_i$  is the total number of households in the village

$n_i$  is the number of interviewees needed to be interviewed

*Example:* There are 50 families in a village and 5 people are needed for an interview. The interval scale is  $50/5 = 10$ . This means that one person is needed from each 10 households.

*Remarks:* If there are many floors in one building and only one family living there, the building should be counted as only one.

#### 4.2. Selection of households for first interview

To choose the first household, the interviewer used a “Random Lottery Method” (with 5 slips numbered from 1 to 5). When the interviewer selected one of the 5 slips, the interviewer counted households from the first house and started interviews at that location. The next house to be interviewed was chosen based on the value of the interval scale, counting from the first house.

#### 4.3. Selection of family members for interview

- Step 1: the interviewer first wrote down the names of family members aged 18 or above.
- Step 2: the interviewer chose the first person alphabetically but if the first two people have the same first letter then the interviewer chose the second consonant alphabetically.

#### Example of selection of interviewees

There are 60 households in village “A”, with 10 people to be selected for an interview.

- Step 1: we calculate the interval scale of 60 households/10 people = 6 households.
- Step 2: we use 5 numbered slips and randomly draw one slip. For instance, we draw slip 3.
- Step 3: the third household is selected and becomes the first household selected for an interview
- Step 4: we wrote down the names of family member as below:

No.	Name of family member	Sex	Age	Interviewee	Presence
1	Chanreaksmei	F	20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Dara	M	30	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3	Bopha	F	22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	-------	---	----	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

In this case, the person to be interviewed is Bopha

- Step 5: we must count another six household starting from the first household based on step 1. The six households are counted and the sixth household becomes the second selected for interview. We do the same thing until we get 10 people for interviews.

## 5. Checking and controlling interviewing activity and collecting questionnaire form

To check and control the activity of the interviewer, we have established monitoring and evaluation teams such as Comfrel's office center, Provincial supervisor and field supervisor.

5.1. Field supervisor responsibilities: Do spot checks in the field. Collect completed questionnaire forms to check for accuracy of the question and answers. If the supervisor finds any error in the questionnaire, the interviewer must interview again or solve this problem.

*Remarks:* When finished interviewing, Supervisors must collect and check the questionnaires then must sign the questionnaire form to indicate it is approved. After the completion of all interviews, all questionnaires must be sent to the Provincial supervisor.

5.2. Provincial supervisors responsibilities: Provincial supervisors must check all questionnaires received from the field supervisors. This will reduce any errors in data from careless field supervisors. After it is done, all questionnaires must be sent to Comfrel in Phnom Penh.

5.3. Comfrel in Phnom Penh: conduct activity as follows:

5.3.1. Daily contact with field supervisors or Comfrel's secretaries twice per day (morning and afternoon) to confirm the completion of work related activity.

5.3.2. Comfrel employees in Phnom Penh can go to any province to check interviewers and ensure they are following the proper methods.

5.3.3. Comfrel employees in Phnom Penh must check the completion questionnaire form again when they are received from the province.

## 6. Checking the questionnaire form in the Database

When entering data, the following steps must be followed:

6.1. Selection of data entry volunteers

- Computer literate, MS Access
- 5-7 minutes for one questionnaire

6.2. To be trained using the database

6.3. Two people from Comfrel in Phnom Penh are in charge of controlling the data entry

6.4. Daily checking as following:

- Check 5% of the completed data entry per day for accuracy.
- If errors are found in the first 5% of completed data entry, we will check another 5% of the completed data entry. If there is more errors, we will recheck all data recorded.

6.5. After the data entry is completed, 5% of the completed data entry will be checked to ensure all data entry is accurate and proper and able to be used.

Report Analysis Methodology

In the analysing process, COMFREL has used some statistical methods as the table below:

1. finding the percentages of the analyzed data by using the Analyze Description Frequency.

For instance, How many eligible voters go to vote?

2. Comparative studies of different data with regard to the answers by using Model Crosstab by Layer for analyzing the answers. COMFREL has studied the table of Model Crosstab layer in order to know the citizens registering and not registering for votes (Question 8) in each province and town (question 3) to see whether or not the percentages of those male and female registers are alike (Question 1)?

3. Using the methods to seek for the changing answers which are the quality answers through Crosstab Data and Model Chi-square to study of its changes whether or not it is inter-dependent. In the research project, COMFREL wished to know that (Question 7) if the occupations of the eligible voters are the reasons motivating them to go and not go to vote?

4. The study and use of Log-linear for finding the changing variables if it is inter-related and for the ease of making a new table outcome for the report analysis. In this research project, COMFREL has studied some questions to understand the changes of its inter-relations if it is difficult for citizens to check their names in the voter lists every year; (question 31) is the women or men (question 2) young or old (question 1) facing the difficulties compared to other provinces and towns (question 3) ?

## APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRES

### Survey on Voter List and Voter Registration

Name of Interviewer:		Signature of Interviewer:	
Location of interview (village):		Commune-Sangkat:	
City-District-Khan:		Municipality-Province	
Date of completion checklist	Day.....Month.....Year.....	Start and finish time:	
Name of provincial supervisor:		Signature of provincial supervisor:	

#### I. Demographic Information

1. Sex of interviewee (No need to ask, interviewer can see and tick)

- Female  Male

2. How old are you? .....years old (Interviewer must ask this question)

3. Place of birth:

Village.....Commune/Sangkat.....District/Khan.....Province/Municipality.....

4. Minority and Language..... (Only one answer)

- 1= Khmer, 2= Chinese, 3= Cham, 4= Vietnamese, 5= Indigenous,  
6= Other.....

5. What does interviewee look like?

- 1= Street people, 2=Disable, 3=Indigenous, 4= Evictee, 5= Ordinary people

6. Can you read and/or write Khmer language? (Select one)

- Read  Write  Neither read and write No response

7. What is your highest level of education? (Only one answer)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Never went to school	<input type="checkbox"/>	University graduate
<input type="checkbox"/>	Primary school	<input type="checkbox"/>	University post graduate
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary school	<input type="checkbox"/>	No formal education
<input type="checkbox"/>	High school	<input type="checkbox"/>	No response

8. What have you been working over the past 12 months? (Multiple Answer)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Self-employed (including farmer, fishery and moto driver)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regularly salaried job in private non-agricultural sector (industry/service)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regularly salaried job in the private agriculture sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regularly salaried job in the public sector (government administration)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Daily worker in agriculture/fishery sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	Daily worker in industry/service sector

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regularly salaried job in NGO/INGO/Association	<input type="checkbox"/>	No job for the past 12 months
<input type="checkbox"/>	Family Business	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify): _____		

9. How much did you earn last 12 months?.....riels.

**II. Voter Registration**

2012 Voter List Updating

10. Have you ever been registered to vote?

- Yes (Skip Q11&12)                       No

11. Why didn't you go to register to vote? (Multiple answer, Skip Q13 to Q30)

<input type="checkbox"/>	No information on the voter registration/updating process	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lacked of the required documents
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bored with voter registration and updating	<input type="checkbox"/>	Registration office too far away
<input type="checkbox"/>	Registration office is unfriendly	<input type="checkbox"/>	I was forbidden to checking or registering my name (give a reason below)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name already on the voter list	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not enough time to register/verify name
<input type="checkbox"/>	I was sick	<input type="checkbox"/>	I did not know I was eligible
<input type="checkbox"/>	Moved residence	<input type="checkbox"/>	No money
<input type="checkbox"/>	No two witnesses for registering	<input type="checkbox"/>	No response
<input type="checkbox"/>	Registration needed to pay money, spend time and travel too far	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others.....

Please specify the reason given for being forbidden to registering.....

12. Do you have your name in the voter list by not self-registration?

- Yes                       No

If yes, who registered it for you? .....

13. If registered, did you register in the commune where you are currently staying?

- Yes (Skip Q14)                       No

14. If not registered, please specify your place of registration:

village....commune....district.....municipality/province...

15. If registered, did you register as a new voter in 2012?

- Yes (Skip 16)                       No

16. If not, when was your last register?

<input type="checkbox"/>	2011	<input type="checkbox"/>	2008	<input type="checkbox"/>	Before 2008
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	<input type="checkbox"/>	2009		

17. If you went to register, did the clerk register your name on the voter list?

- Yes (Skip Q18)                       No

18. If the clerk did not register your name, what were the reasons? (Multiple answer)

<input type="checkbox"/>	My name was already on the list	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lacked of the required documents
<input type="checkbox"/>	Moved residence	<input type="checkbox"/>	No money

<input type="checkbox"/>	Forbidden because they disagreed with my party choice (political discrimination)	<input type="checkbox"/>	No response
--------------------------	--	--------------------------	-------------

Please specify the reason given for being forbidden.....

19. How difficult was to register?

Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Difficult	Not very difficult	Not difficult at all (Skip Q20)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

20. If yes, what difficulties did you face? (Multiple answers)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Difficult to travel	<input type="checkbox"/>	Waiting too long in the queue
<input type="checkbox"/>	I was busy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Service at the registration office was unfriendly
<input type="checkbox"/>	Threatened or intimidated for not to registering	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unable to read/write
<input type="checkbox"/>	I was sick	<input type="checkbox"/>	I am a disabled person
<input type="checkbox"/>	Work too far and pay a lot of money to travel to register and spend time		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Please specify).....		

21. What type of identification document did you use to register? (More than one answer)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Cambodian Identity Card	<input type="checkbox"/>	Family book with photo
<input type="checkbox"/>	Passport	<input type="checkbox"/>	Royal Cambodian Armed Forces ID Card
<input type="checkbox"/>	Civil servant ID card	<input type="checkbox"/>	Government issued ID card for state employees
<input type="checkbox"/>	National police ID card	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monk ID card for Moha Nikaya Sect
<input type="checkbox"/>	Monk ID card for Dhama Yutika Sect	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sang Deka
<input type="checkbox"/>	Family book issued by Cambodian State	<input type="checkbox"/>	Residence certificate
<input type="checkbox"/>	Birth certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>	ID card used for election
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (Please specify).....		

22. Did you verify your name on the 2011 voter list/2012 preliminary voter list posting from the end of August until October 2012?

Yes (Skip Q23)       No

23. If not, what were the reasons? (Multiple answer, skip Q24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30)

<input type="checkbox"/>	No information on the voter registration/updating process	<input type="checkbox"/>	Registration office too far away
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bored with voter registration/updating	<input type="checkbox"/>	I was forbidden from checking or registering my name (give reason below)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Registration office was unfriendly	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not enough time to register/verify the name
<input type="checkbox"/>	My name was already on the list	<input type="checkbox"/>	I did not know I was eligible
<input type="checkbox"/>	I was sick	<input type="checkbox"/>	No money
<input type="checkbox"/>	Moved residence	<input type="checkbox"/>	No response
<input type="checkbox"/>	I was prevented because of political discrimination		



Give the reason if interviewee was forbidden from checking their name:.....

24. If you verified your name, were your name, sex, and date of birth correct in the voter list?

- Yes (Skip Q, 25, 30)  No

25. If not, please specify the wrong data below: (Multiple answer)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	<input type="checkbox"/>	Date of birth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	Address
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Please specify).....		

26. If incorrect, did you request that the registration officer correct it?

- Yes (Skip Q27)  No

27. If you did not request, what was the reason?

<input type="checkbox"/>	I did not know I was eligible	<input type="checkbox"/>	I did not know how to correct
<input type="checkbox"/>	I did not meet the registration officer	<input type="checkbox"/>	No documents to clarify
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Please specify).....		

28. If you requested, did the registration officer correct it for you?

- Yes (Skip Q29)  No

29. If the registration officer did not correct, please specify the reason below (More than one answer):

<input type="checkbox"/>	Officer said I did not have the correct documents	<input type="checkbox"/>	Political discrimination
<input type="checkbox"/>	Registration officer had no time to correct it	<input type="checkbox"/>	Officer said I could vote even if the data was wrong
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Please specify).....		

30. Has your polling station been changed? (For voter registered before 2012)

- Yes  No

31. Do you know what the preliminary voter list is?

- Yes  No (Skip Q32, 33)

32. If yes, why is the preliminary voter list posted? (More than one answer)

<input type="checkbox"/>	To verify the name	<input type="checkbox"/>	To protest in the case of a wrong name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Please specify).....		

33. If yes, when is the voter list posted?

<input type="checkbox"/>	After registration date (12 October 2012)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Before or during registration period	<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not know
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Please specify).....				

34. Where do you get the electoral information from? (Multiple Answer)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbour/community member, family/friend
<input type="checkbox"/>	Television	<input type="checkbox"/>	Teaching and advertising by local authority
<input type="checkbox"/>	Newspaper/leaflet/poster	<input type="checkbox"/>	The head of the village
<input type="checkbox"/>	I do not receive any information related to the election process	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Official Authorities

<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO's public forum	<input type="checkbox"/>	No response
<input type="checkbox"/>	Through mobile loud speaker	<input type="checkbox"/>	Internet/Facebook or mobile phone
<input type="checkbox"/>	NEC	<input type="checkbox"/>	Political Party
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (please specify).....:		

35. Do you find annual voter registration and verification process difficult?

Yes	No (Skip Q36, 37)	No idea (Skip Q36, 37)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

36. If you find it difficult, would you like any changes to be made?

- Yes                       No                       Don't know

37. If yes, please choose one of the answers below: (Only one answer)

- Update the present voter list     Change the registration system  
 Other.....

38. Do you have any fears about your 2012 voter registration/verification?

- Yes                       No (Skip Q39)

39. If yes, why? (Only one answer)

- Intimidation                       Violation and threats  
 People know which party I support     Personal worries  
 Others.....

**Identification document**

40. What are the requirements for register to vote? (Multiple answer)

<input type="checkbox"/>	18 years old or older	<input type="checkbox"/>	Person who has no mental problems or person who is not under control by someone else
<input type="checkbox"/>	Khmer national citizenship	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not to be a prisoner
<input type="checkbox"/>	Living in the commune	<input type="checkbox"/>	I don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	Identity documents	<input type="checkbox"/>	No response
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others:		

41. Do you have identity document (the same document that you bring to register) for the further election?

- Yes (skip Q42 to 44)                       No

42. If you do not, please select a reason

- No money to issue it  
 It was taken  
 Not necessary (Skip Q43)

43. Who took and recorded your ID card or identity documents? (Only one answer)

- Private Company                       The head of village  
 Commune chief                       Police  
 Others:.....

44. If you do not have any identity documents, do you know where do you have to issue identification certificate for election from the commune chief?

Yes  No

45. Can an expired ID card be used for the 2012 and 2013 elections?

Yes  No

46. Have you voted for 2012 commune-sangkat election?

Yes  No

**III Election**

47. Will you vote in the 2013 national election?

Yes (Skip Q48)  No

48. If not, why? (Multiple answer)

Reasons	
<input type="checkbox"/> No interest in politics	<input type="checkbox"/> Polling place is not accessible for me
<input type="checkbox"/> My vote does not make a difference	<input type="checkbox"/> Could not travel due to my disability
<input type="checkbox"/> I do not know enough about politics	<input type="checkbox"/> Not at home or changed residence
<input type="checkbox"/> My name is not in the voter list	<input type="checkbox"/> No money to travel
<input type="checkbox"/> Could not register	<input type="checkbox"/> I will be given money/gift not to vote
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not know how to vote	<input type="checkbox"/> No particular reason
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not know when to vote	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of required documents
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not know where to vote	<input type="checkbox"/> No response
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please specify): .....	

49. For the 2013 election, will you vote for the party you voted in previous term or will you vote for a new party?

Previous party  New party  Don't want tell  Haven't decided yet

Please give particular reason if possible .....

50. Do you want a female or a male as a parliamentarian in the 2013 national election?

Male  Female  Any Male or Female  Don't know/No idea

Please specify any reason.....

51. Which electoral system do you want?

Individual System  Party Proportional system  
 Mixed system (Individual and Party)  Do not know

**Verification of document against formal voter list**

52. Please record the data of interviewee from their identification document used to register in 2012

NO	Crucial data to be extracted	Data from interviewee's identification documents used in registration or cast ballot (Filled in by interviewer)	Data from 2008 voter list (Filled in by head office)	Code: (Filled in by head office) 1. Same 2. Different or incomplete 3. No data on voter list		
		52-1	Name *	Last Name: First Name:	Last Name: First Name:	1
52-2	Date of Birth	Day:	Day:	1	2	3
		Month:	Month:			
		Year:	Year:			

52-3	Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	1	2	3
52-4	Address	Village:		Village:		1	2	3
		Commune:		Commune:		1	2	3
		Province:		Province:				

COMFREL would like to assure to all interviewees that their name will be used only for verification purposes with the voter list and will not be revealed to the public

**Please be noticed that interviewer must interview only one person for below question (it means that if interviewer interviewed the first person there is no need to ask another one with the same question)**

53. Was the registration office or your village flood?

Yes  No (Skip Q54)

54. If yes, does it affect voter registration process?

Very affected  Not at all

55. If affected, please specify .....

**Note: after interviewing, interviewers must verify interviewee name with the 2012 preliminary voter list which posted after 12 October 2012**

56. Was voter's name in the 2012 preliminary voter list?

Yes  No

57. If yes, is the name the same that the one in the identity document?

Yes  No

**Question for voter list Verification (only for central office)**

58. Is the interviewee's name in the 2012 voter list? (Filled in by head office)

Yes  No

59. If yes, what is the ordinal number in the 2011 voter list? (Filled in by head office)

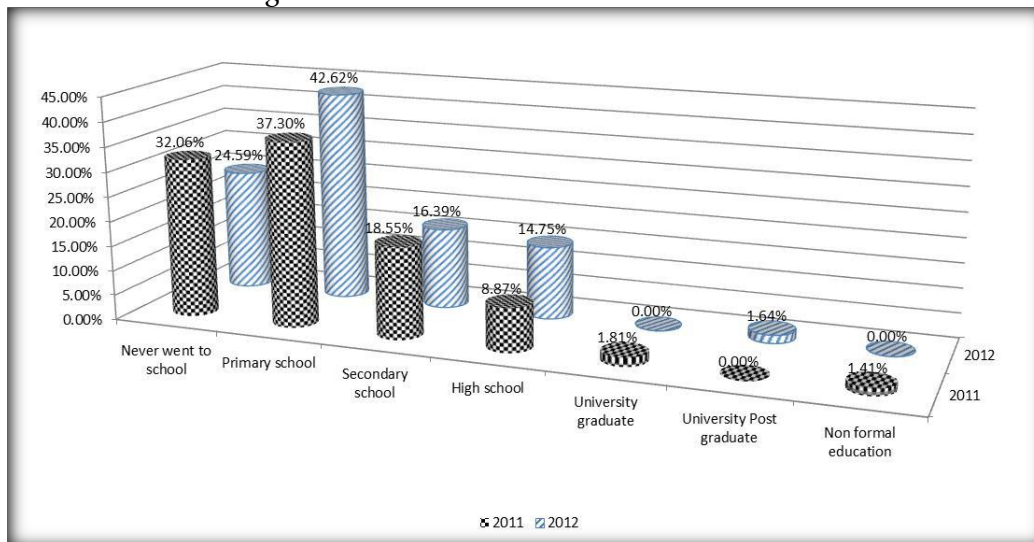
Ordinal number : \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX III COMPARISON OF VOTER REGISTRATION DATA BETWEEN 2012 AND 2011

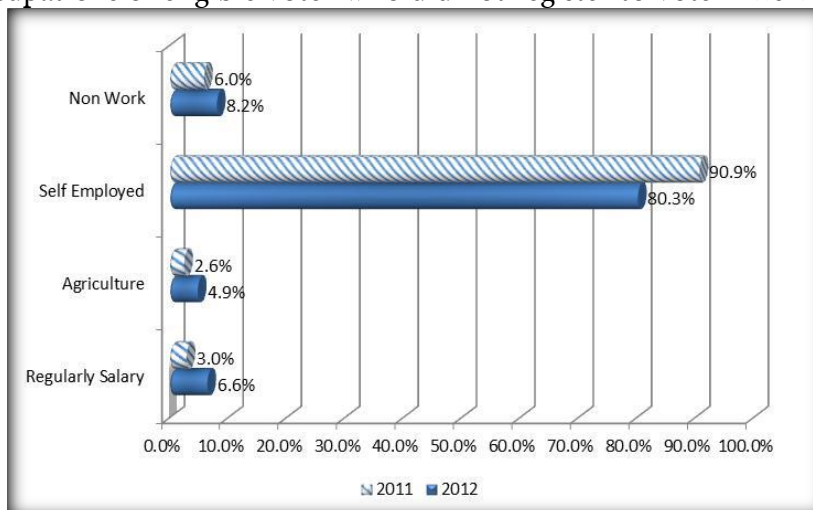
### 1. Voter registration numbers by gender and age in 2012 and 2011

Voter registration	Total		By Gender				By age-group				Total			
	N	%	Female		Male		Youth		Adult		2012		2011	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Registered	2540	97.7	1500	97.9	1040	97.3	592	93.4	1948	99	61	2.3	501	5.8
Did not register	61	2.3	32	2.10	29	2.70	42	6.60	19	1	2540	97.7	8171	94.2
Total	2601	100	1532	100	1069	100	634	100	1967	100	2601	100	8672	100

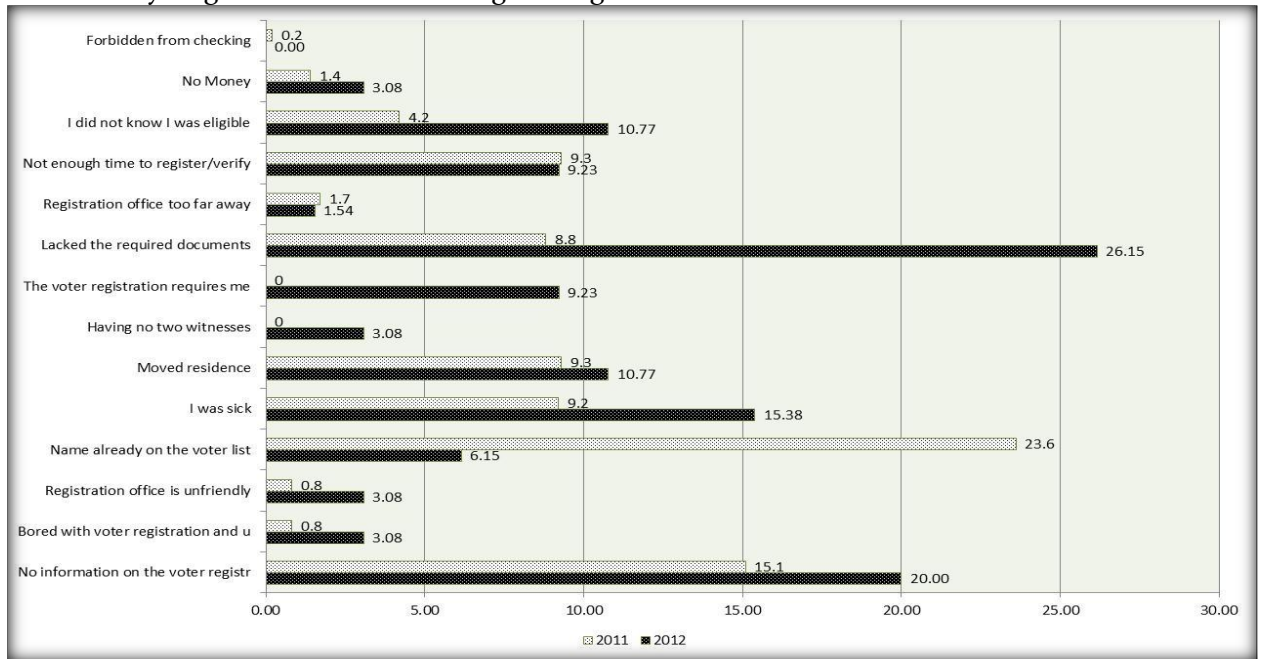
### 2. Educational levels of eligible voters who did not vote in 2012 and 2011



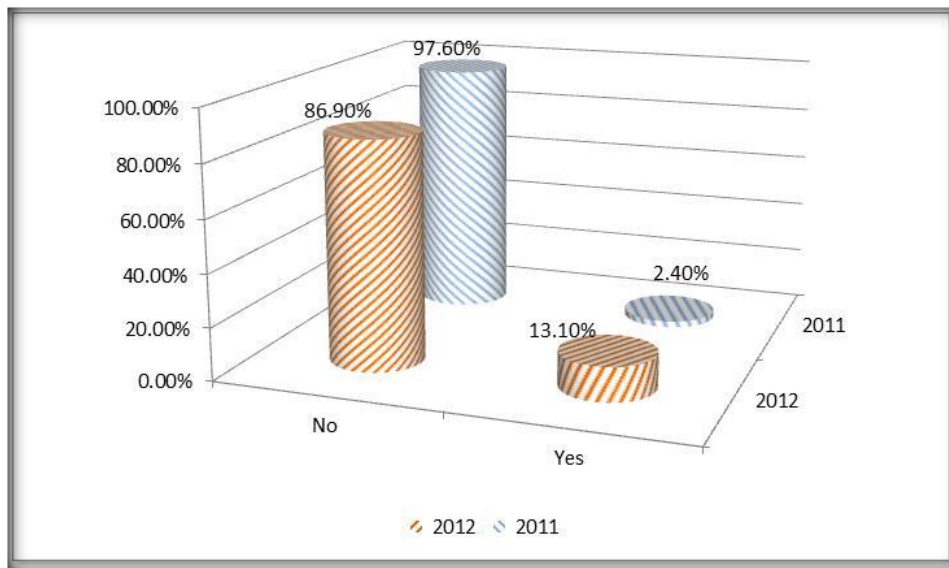
### 3. Occupations of eligible voter who did not register to vote in 2012 and 2011



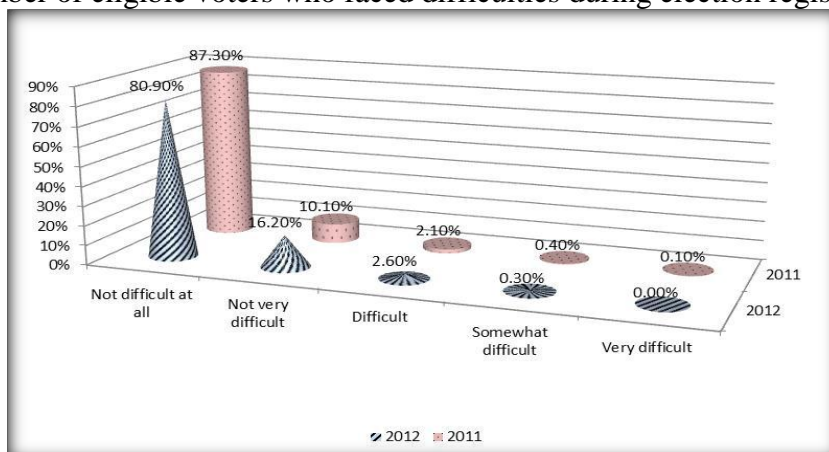
#### 4. Reasons cited by eligible voters for not registering in 2012 and 2011



#### 5. Number of registered voters who did not self-register in 2012 and 2011

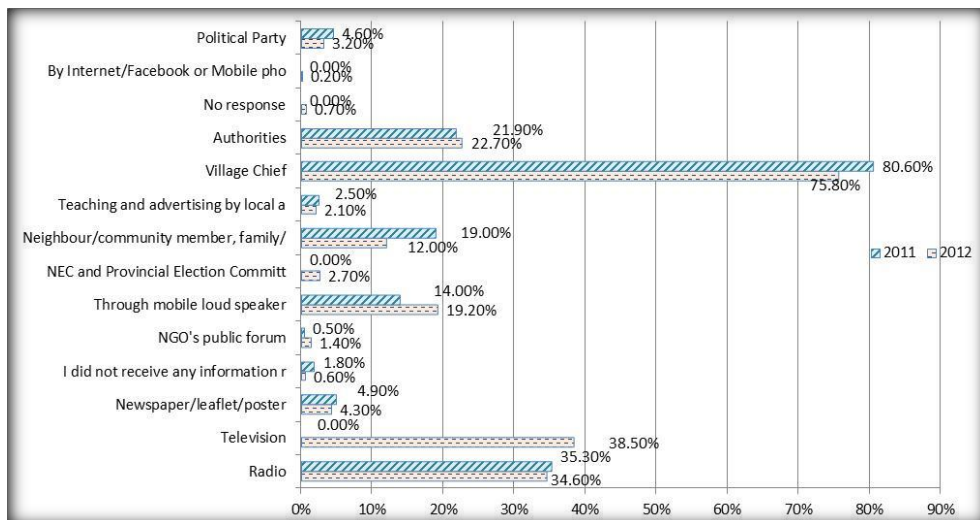


#### 6. Number of eligible voters who faced difficulties during election registration in 2012 and 2011

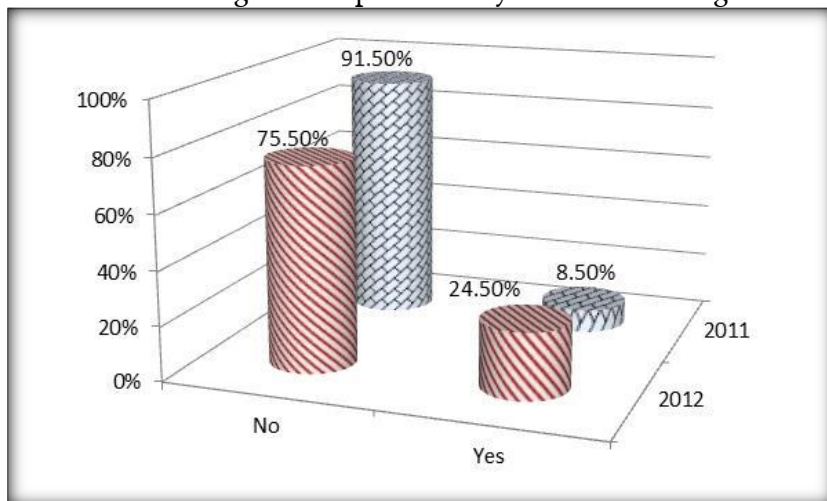




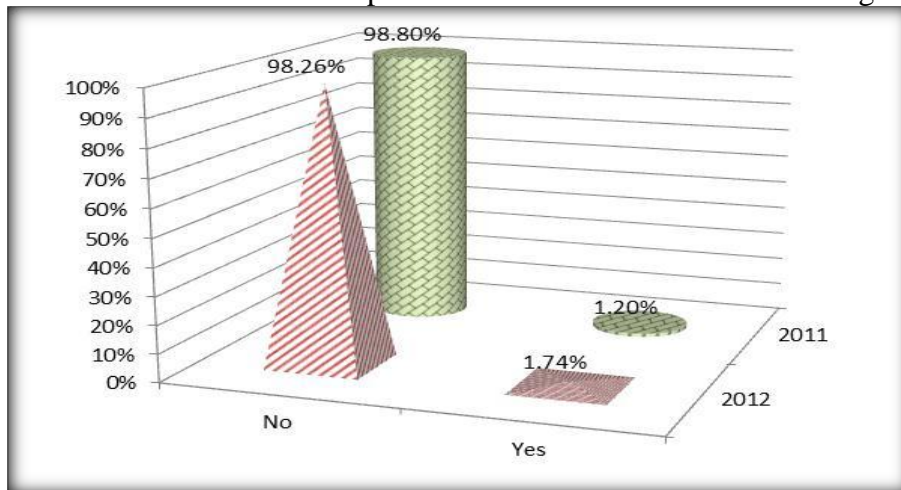
7. Source of voter registration information cited by eligible voters in 2012 and 2011



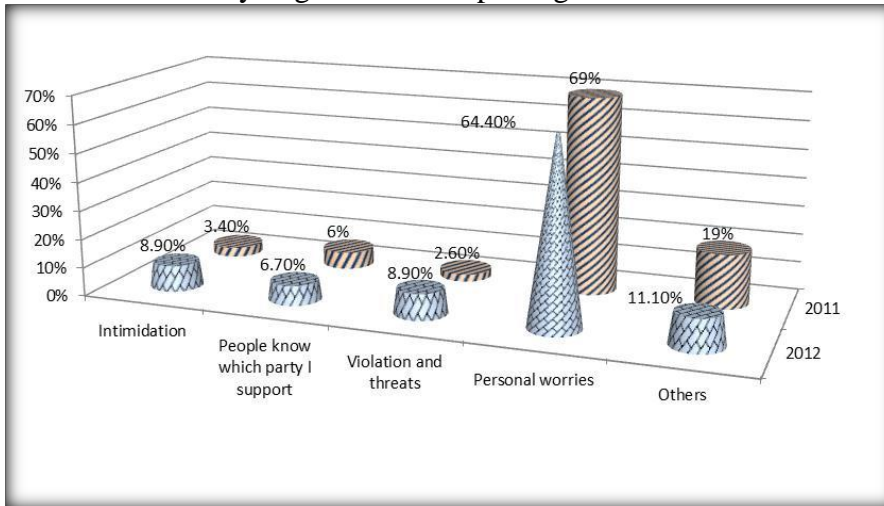
8. Prior knowledge of the preliminary voter list of eligible voters in 2012 and 2011



9. Number of voters who expressed fear in 2012 and 2011 voter registration



10. Causes cited by eligible voters reporting fear in 2012 and 2011



11. Eligible voter's opinion on changing the registration system in 2012 and 2011

