

SURVEY REPORT ON

VOTES LIST, VOTERS REGISTRATION AND AUDIT OF VOTERS LIST 2011



COMFREL

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



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Supported by



គណៈកម្មាធិការ
COMFREL

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ACROYNYS

COMFREL	Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia
NICFEC	Neutral and Impartial Committee on Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia
PDP	People Center for Development and Peace
KYA	Khmer Youth Association
CPP	Cambodian People's Party
SRP	Sam Rainsy Party
HRP	Human Right Party
NRP	Norodom Rannarith 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 its member organizations and partners. Democracy is not just about elections, but free and fair elections are a necessary condition of democracy. COMFREL continues to devote great efforts to promoting democratic and genuine 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 with regard to voter registration, voter lists. At that point, no survey had been held to answer the key questions: How many voters did not go to register to vote? Why? What level of accuracy was there in the most recent voter registration?

In this survey, COMFREL is indebted to master trainers, observers and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners (Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (NICFEC), People Center for Development and Peace (PDP), Khmer Youth Association (KYA) who were actively engaged in implementing the survey during June 2011-January 2012 and made the survey possible.

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This report presents survey findings on Voters list, voter Registration and audit of voter list which is devoted to information related to voters, voter registration and the voter list, as provided by voters, as well as information on the 2011 voter list's accuracy.

VOTERS LIST, VOTERS REGISTRATION AND AUDIT OF VOTERS LIST (SVRA)

1. BACKGROUND

Voter registration in 2011 for the commune/sangkat council election in 2012 is closed. The commune and sangkat election committee and clerks have fulfilled their duties registering 192% (915178 voters) of the estimated eligible voters. The additional 92% registered is far beyond the expected number of 476037 voters and is obviously in error. Additionally, this does not including eligible voters who have not register yet. There are large areas where people have been severely affected by recent flooding, along with land evictions, and individuals who lack the required documents to register. This raises serious concerns over the quality of the voter list

From COMFREL's observations of legal procedures and of voter registration mistrust among political parties produced many irregularities.

This mistrust has been amplified during voter registration. The system of voter registration and updating of the voter list has been prepared by members of commune and sangkat councils and clerks, of which 98% commune chief and village chief represent the ruling CPP party. The opposition political parties, such as the Sam Rainsy Party, announced that its council members would not be involved in the processes of voter registration or updating of the voter list.

Having been organised by political parties, education and information provided to voters has been disrupted by some local authorities.

Youth will play a crucial and decisive role in the upcoming election, 54% of the eligible voters are classified as youths¹ (18-35 years old); as a result, they have the power to change the election result. Despite the excessive registration figures, COMFREL observed that there are many eligible youth voters who have still not registered to vote for reasons including; that they do not have the required documents, have no interest in voting, no understanding of the importance of the election, a lack of information regarding voting, believe that political parties are unreliable, or have migrated.

COMFREL observed very low registration rates for youth voters in some communes and sangkats This included: Kompong Chhang Sangkat, Kompong Chhang district, Kompong Chhang province, sangkat no.2, Preah Sihanouk town, Preah Sihanouk province, sangkat Veal Vong and Kompong Cham, Kompong Cham district, Kompong Cham province, Orka Thom sangkat, Chbamon twon, Kompong Spue province, sangkat kompong Bronak, Preah Vihear town, Preah Vihear province.

Below is the detailed information regarding irregularities during voter registration, voter education, the complaint-resolution process and in the public release of the voter list:

Irregularities during the processes of voter list revision and voter registration:

Among the 72 communes and sangkats observed by COMFREL irregularities were found. Although irregularities occurred less often than expected COMFREL it is believed that this resulted from COMFREL's mobile observations method, which replaced the standard method of staying in one area for a full day's observation process.

The following irregularities were recorded:

Late in posting of results and delays in releasing the Identity Certificate for Elections by Commune/Sangkat election authorities

Three sangkats in Takmoa town, Kandal province, sangkat Kep and sangkat Preythom, in Kep province.

Officials refusing to register names of four eligible voters

In Sangkat Prek Ho, Takhmoa district in Kandal province, the voter registration officials said that these four citizens did not had their names deleted from the old lists.

¹ Mr. Tep Nytha General Secretary of NEC WWW.cen.com.kh (21 December, 2011)

Clerks in 12 communes did not follow working time, came to work late or left the office early; others did not work all.

Clerks did not come to office to fulfil their duties while 19 citizens were waiting for registering and finally those citizens went home without their having names registered in Malech commune, Andong Meas district, Rattanakiri province on 13th October 2011.

35 people were waiting for their names to be registered by officials who never arrived for work in Beong Salang, Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh.

Other communes and sangkats where officials' absence affected voter registration included: sangkat no. 2 and sangkat no. 4 in Sihanouk town, Sihanouk province, sangkat Orka Thom, Chhbar Mon municipality, Kompong Speu province, Ta kdol sangkat, Takmao town, Kandal province, sangkat Beong Salang, Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh, sangkat Toul Ilea, Pailin town, Pailin province, sangkat Krang Ompel, Kompot town, Kompong province.

Voters not present for registration

Four communes including, sangkat Labansek, Kanlong town in Rattanakiri province, saw commune police collecting the names and identity cards of eligible voters for clerks to register while in the registered voter's absence. This also happened in Sangkat no 4, Sihanouk town, Sihanouk province and Sangkat Takmao, Takmao town, Kandal province.

No names on the final voter lists in two communes

Many individuals could not find their name on the voter list in Sihanouk town, Sihanouk province.

Local authority was late in releasing the 2010 voter lists

In two communes the posting of the voter list was late. Somrong Yea Commune, Pok district, Seim Reap province and Lomchor commune, Oyadov district, Rattanakiri province.

Being late and/or did not announce the date of voter registration

In six communes and sangkats in sangkat: Labansek, sangkat kakay, sangkat Yaklom, Banlong twon; Lomchor commune, Oyadav district; Bantang commune, Lomphat district, Rattanakiri; and Sangkat Toul Ilea, Pailin town, Pailin province.

Voters did not present with the correct documents for registration

Clerks registered names of voters by using copy of Identity Card in Sangakt Prek Ho, Takmao town, Kandal province and Sangkat Beoung Sralang, Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh.

Logos of the Cambodian People's Party in voter registration stations:

Two cases in Sangkat Pailin, Pailin province, where logos of the CPP were on display in the voter registration stations. This is illegal according to legal procedures of election law article 5,7,5,7. According to the articles, 'the voter registration station or voter registrars shall not be dressed, put up or talk of any concerned political parties or any candidate from political parties'.

Education and information about voter list revision and voter registration:

During the first stage of voter education, NGOs and political parties in some communes and sangkats were being observed by local authorities and occasionally by the military police. Local authorities and the military police were uncooperative in ensuring the security of some political parties who were present to educate citizens about voter lists revision and voter registration. The chief of Sangkat Kbal Kosh, Khan Mean Chey, Phnom Penh filed a lawsuit against MP **Mu Sokhua** for inciting public disorder. However, the NEC denied accepting the complaint as it was not under their NEC jurisdiction.

COMFREL observed that 30% of population in the communes and sangkats observed by COMFREL were not informed about the voter registration process in their villages. Remarkably, according to the guidance of NEC, clerks should announce the fixed schedule and date of voter lists revision and voter registration in

communes and sangkats. Plus, it should fully inform the public of how many days the processes of voter list revision and voter registration is to be conducted in villages, communes and sangkats.

The reasons that the public had not heard information regarding the process of voter list revision and the voter registration in their villages was because either: no information (not publicly informed), they were not interested, were too busy or feared discrimination on their political allegiances.

This was observed in sangkat Takmoa and sangkat prek Ho, where voter registration officials were uncooperative in disclosing information and behaved impolitely and in a discriminatory manor when providing information to observers and supporters of opposition parties.

Communes and sangkats in which people received less information included: sangkat Pailin and sangkat Otao vao, Pailin province; Sorongyea commune, Pok district and sangkat Sambou, Seim Reap town, Seim Reap province; sangkat Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Chhnang town, Kompong Chhnang province; sangkat no.2 and sangkat no.3 Sihanouk town, Sihanouk province.

Political environment:

At this stage, there have been no reports of politically motivated violence or of the vandalism of the logos of political parties. COMFREL, however, is still concerned about political intimidation and threats to political activists, especially threats to opposition parties through the use of judicial system, national assembly or other governmental institutions. For instance, the parliamentary immunity of Mr Chan Cheng of the Sam Rainsy Party was lifted. COMFREL observed that in practice the immunity of a parliamentarian is close to meaningless as an MP, can have their immunity lifted easily.

Concerning freedom of political expression, there were cases of the arrests of three political activists of the opposition parties. Two political activists of Human Rights Party were accused of advertising political platforms and spreading documents about Khmer history to their own political members. A representative of the Sam Rainsy Party was charged for involvement in a land dispute.

In sangkat Bati, Bavet town, Svay Reang province, there was a threat to the life of Mr Meas Saphal, executive president of Sangkat Bati of Human Rights Party. Mr Meas Saphal was threatened by Mr Prum Vuthy, commune assistant in Thnol Keng village, sangkat Bati.

A resolution was found, describing it as an exchange of words in a bar. However, this still impacted negatively on the political environment during the commune/sangkat councillor election process.

Process of releasing preliminary voter lists

The preliminary voter lists were derived from the last voter lists which were already updated and verified and combined with additional verified voter information. If no complaints are filed this will be the formal voter list for the election in 2012,

According to the NEC schedule, the preliminary voter list will be publicly released on 19th October. If complaints need to be addressed, its release will be delayed until 21st November. Citizens and political parties can file complaints over a ten day period. The purpose of releasing the preliminary voter list is to give voters the chance to verify their names and file complaints if they find errors.

After the posting of the preliminary voter list, COMFREL observed that many people had not checked their details. Of the communes and sangkats that COMFREL observed, only 31% of voters had checked for their names.

The reasons given by voters for not verifying their details included: not having received information of its release, a lack of understanding as to the purpose and benefit of checking the lists, travel difficulties – especially because of recent, extensive flooding across much of the nation -, the belief that their names were already on the voter list, busywork with daily life activities or having no interest.

People who had checked their names did not report many errors. However, people did find it difficult to locate polling stations due to the increase in the number of polling stations.

COMFREL are concerned over the large number of people who have not checked their names on the preliminary voter lists; as this will lead to many facing problems during voting.

Solving the Complaints

During voter list revision, voter registration and closing of the preliminary voter lists, COMFREL observed that, there were 5 complaints made by the Sam Rainsy Party and Cambodian People's Party. Those complaints were made in Phnom Penh and Kandal province by political party representatives. Private voters themselves were not motivated to file complaints. The legal procedure of filing a complaint is complicated and can only be made over a short timeframe, leading to the belief by private citizens voter that filing a complaint 'it was a waste of time' and meant 'spending more money' leading to many individuals not following through the entire complaints process. During voter registration, however, the NEC report showed that the commune/sangkat councillors received 12 lawsuits (an increase of 71% compared to 2007 voter registration in which 7 lawsuits were filed). OF the 12 complaints, 5 were accepted, 4 were declined, a compromise solution was found for 1 compromised, 1 is still unresolved and 1 was withdrawn.

NEC received 10 lawsuits (a decrease of 80% compared to 2007). Of all the lawsuits, 3 were accepted, 5 were not accepted and 2 withdrawals were made. At that time, 2 cases were lodged with the Constitutional Council but both cases were rejected. Sam Rainsy Party lodged 18 complaints and private citizens lodged 2 complaints.

Over the period of releasing the preliminary voter lists, commune/sangkat councillors received 41 lawsuits (a decrease of 94% compared to 2007 when 759 cases were filed). Of these cases, 20 were not accepted, 5 were accepted, 15 were partially upheld and 1 case was withdrawn.

The NEC received 32 lawsuits (an increase of 433% compared to lawsuits in 2007 when only 6 cases were filed). Of these cases, 1 was accepted, 15 were declined, 16 were partially upheld. 2 cases were filed with the Constitutional Council; one case was rejected and one more case was summoned and later rejected. 37 lawsuits were filed by the Sam Rainsy Party, 01 case by the Cambodian People's Party and 3 cases by private citizens.

The basis of many lawsuits was the process of registering Vietnamese voters who hold Cambodian identity cards and error on the part of officials, who did not follow the legal procedures or NEC guidelines. Complaints were made regarding getting names registered, the deletion of voter names, the deletion of voter names without proper discussion with the commune/sangkat councillors and against the decisions of commune/sangkat councillors.

Regarding these lawsuits, it is worth noting that the lawsuits over the deletion of voters' names were made against 58 people in Kompong Loung commune, Ponhea Leu district, Kandal province by the Sam Rainsy Party. These lawsuits were made because, after having researched and summoned plaintiffs, the NEC recorded 39 voter names and deleted 19 names (4 died, 15 migrated). If the case had not been brought by the Sam Rainsy Party, those 19 voter names would have remained on the voter lists. This raises the question how did those commune/sangkat councillors check and update the voter lists and why did they not find any errors until it was checked and researched by NEC officials?

Many lawsuits were not solved by NEC officials. This draws attention to the possible irresponsibility of authorities in regard to procedures of voter registration. For example, two lawsuits of the Sam Rainsy Party were sent to the Constitutional Council during the process of voter registration; however, the cases were rejected by the Constitutional Council who denied them claiming it was outside of the jurisdiction the council despite the NEC already accepting the case before transferring it to the constitutional council.

There were various illegal compromises made. Compromise is not a proper legal solution and COMFREL are concerned that compromise being made without using the necessary legal instrument is a poor substitute for the rule of law.

Clearly some local authorities have not fulfilled their duties as laid out by the NEC. The NEC itself has also not ensured whether or not subordinates have followed legal guidelines. The NEC has been negligent in following its own regulations. For example, the process of the deletion of voter names should be performed according to law; however, this has often been ignored by local authorities.

The lawsuits regarding Vietnamese voter registration has occurred during every election. However, the NEC repeatedly claims that these cases are legitimate and that individuals concerned are eligible to vote as they have enough required documents. In this context, the NEC has not properly scrutinised the authenticity of the documents and instead has transferred the complaints to other legal institutions. Under these conditions free and fair elections cannot be assured.

Summons

In general, NEC summons were held in public, inviting the public and other concerned institutions to observe. However, it was worthwhile noticing that the Question-and-Answer process was not actively conducted. For example, accusation that names of foreigners were being finally concluded in their being ruled Khmers citizens.

In this case, the judging council should order the defendant to provide a sample of proof (5-6 concerned persons) rather than narrating the profiles of hundreds people.

The NEC should take the established regulations and legal precedents of the courts as the basis for conflict resolution. For the challenges between commune/sangkat councillors in aspects both parties claimed to be right and judgement was not based on legal aspects of the cases.

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The survey aims to assist in providing information that will lead to improvements in voter registration and verification procedures, especially with regard to voter participation in future elections.

The project purpose is to provide the NEC and other stakeholders with information and recommendations regarding improving 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

COMFREL's survey was constructed to addresses the key areas of voter registration on which the organisation has previously reported. These include the recording of demographic data along with the difficulties voters reported to have faced when registering to vote in the 2012 elections. Sampling methods were the same as those used in COMFREL's previous 2007 election result testing and the 2008 elections 'quick result or PVT' and the 2008 voter survey on voter lists and registration.

850 (4.69%) of the total polling stations nationwide. Sample polling stations were identified for conducting the surveys. These 850 polling stations will be used by 397,437 eligible Cambodian voters. This reflects a stratified sample of Cambodia's total of 8,894,219 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 needed to make up the respondent sample in each village served by one of the 850 identified polling stations was determined by the number of voters registered at each of the stations. A random lottery method was then used to identify individual voters for interviewing.

It was necessary to make the assumption that in each village that 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 the interviewer applied the random lottery method, using 10 slips numbered from 1 to 10. The interviewer selected one of the 10 slips and then counted down the physical location of households from the first house and started 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 member of each household as the survey respondent, interviewers prioritised them alphabetically, with the first consonant name selected for interviewing. This method was only applied to eligible voters. (See Appendix I)

For report analysis, COMFREL used Analyze Descriptive Frequency, Model Crosstab by layer, Model Chi Square and Log linear to find out the correlation between one question to another question.

3. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Output1: From June to October 2011 COMFREL’s core team and a statistics expert hosted a series of technical orientation meetings to develop a detailed methodology and procedures manual. COMFREL with its partners NICFEC, KYA, and PDP had consultation with FUNCINPEC party, the Norodom Ranarith party (NRP), the Human Rights Party (HRP), the Sam Rainsy party (SRP), the Ministry of Interior, and the National Election Committee (NEC) to discuss this questionnaire and survey activities.

Those political parties and other stake holders that jointed the meeting gave feedback in support of the monitoring and also provided input on the questionnaire design. COMFREL’s partners have also held meetings to enable discussion and inputs 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 the successful conduction of the monitoring project.

Output 2: 231 Observers are trained and deployed to interview 100% of planned respondents, totalling 8,672 eligible voters, in sample locations and polling stations. 850 survey sample locations/polling stations in 24 provinces/municipalities were identified for observers to carry out interviews.

COMFREL organised a master trainer team to conduct seven two-day training sessions for 231 observers (47 provincial long term observers and 194 district long term observers- LTOs). The training was conducted in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanouk Ville, Pursat, Battambang, Rattanakirit and Kampong Cham province. The training was focused on auditing of voter registration and voter lists and monitoring the pre-election situation.

All 231 observers were deployed to conduct auditing and monitoring over the sample of 850 polling stations/or villages, with 8672 interviewees in 644 communes, 182 district, 24 municipality/provinces. The auditing and monitoring is a systematic and statistically relevant set of interviews, observations and investigations into voter registration, the voter list (preliminary voter list) and pre-election situation. Table 1 shows the number of interviewees by gender and age.

Table 1: Number of interviewees, by gender and age

8,672 interviewees	Female	60.5%
	Male	39.5%
	Youth (18-30)	27.2%

To select interviewees at the sample locations, the project used a systematic sample method by i) identifying an interval scale, ii) selecting households iii) identifying interviewees in each household. After the interviews LTOs observed the pre-election situation including violence, intimidation or coercion, the abuse of political rights and freedoms, and the misuse of state resources.

The LTOs and the core team conducted investigations into major cases, observe 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 visit to spot check teams and to assist the supervisor of the observer team during the interview period.

Output 3: Final report along with recommendations is produced and distributed to the National Assembly, National Election Committee (NEC) and others election stakeholders such as major political parties, donors, others Media (Radio and Newspaper) and website.

In December 2011 to January 2012, the data were passed on to the data entry team. 15 volunteers entries data into the computerized database. COMFREL IT/survey officers, the core team and expert together met to analyse data and produce the findings. The draft primary finding report was produced in Mid February 2012. On 28 February 2012, COMFREL conducted the roundtable discussion on summary finding on voter list voter registration and audit of voter list 2011. The roundtable discussion aims to collect feedback and recommendation on this report especially from interested stakeholders, journalists, political parties and other relevant stakeholders. The final report including findings, assessments and recommendation will be produced and submitted to National Assembly members, National Election Commission (NEC) and election stakeholders such as political parties, and donors and through the medias (radio and newspapers), COMFREL's emailing lists and available on its website. All participants from Civil Society, Organizations and main political parties in the Roundtable discussion endorse all recommendations made by COMFREL except Cambodian People Party (CPP) and NEC disagreed with the findings and has comments. (See Appendix III, other documents)

4. SURVEY LIMITATIONS AND LESSON LEARNED

- Due to extensive flooding across the nation it was impossible to reach interviewees in some of the target villages. Therefore, those villages were substituted to accessible villages in the same communes. These villages were in Battambang, Pursat, Presh Vihea, Bantey Meanchey and Phnom Penh. The date of interviewing was postponed owing to the flood which caused travel difficulties for interviewers. Interviewers would need travel along flooded roads, with some renting boats to be able to conduct interviews. To solve this problem, COMFREL delayed the interviewing process until flood waters had receded.
- It was also difficult to find the interviewees as many were busy farming in the fields which were far from their homes. Interviewers went to conduct interviews directly with those people in the rice fields. Other interviewees had migrated, usually for work, observers then interviewed other family members in their place.
- Although COMFREL observers were granted permission cards by the NEC to observe and conduct interviews with people regarding voter registration and the updating of the voter list, COMFREL observers were still obstructed by some local authorities:
 - In Svay Reing province, village chief, Sangkat chief and district chief did not allow COMFREL observers to conduct interviews. Deputy sangkat chief (Mr Khem Chhean) said, "Be careful! If you dare to interview, police will arrest you." However, COMFREL observers did not respond and continued interviews.
 - In Ratanakiri province, the commune police chief and chief of Kaleng commune council did not allow interviews until intervention by COMFREL's provincial secretary. Although there was failure of requesting assistance from the provincial election committee (PEC) the working group in the Phnom Penh headquarters carried out a campaign with media. After informing Radio Free Asia (RFA) reporters and with clarification from Mr. Svin Wave, COMFREL observers carried on interviewing and there were no more disturbances from local authorities thereafter.
- In Keosema district in Monduliri provinces, in one village consisting of many communities, the chief of the communities resisted interviews and interviewers could not continue until a lengthy explanation of the project was given. In this case, COMFREL delayed the interviewing process until after the COMFREL secretary came to lobby. COMFREL observers were then able to conduct the interviews with the people of these communities.
- For some areas actual expenses were higher than those estimated due largely to cost of transportation and food, especially in Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Bantey Meanchey, Stung Treng, Presh

Vihea, Oddor Meanchey. In this situation, COMFREL fulfil its commitment regardless of the extra expenses incurred.

- During the interviewing process, the COMFREL working group inspection revealed that interviewers did not follow the guidelines and methodology for selecting interviewees correctly or that they made mistakes completing questionnaires in Bantey Meanchey and Ratanakiri. To address these errors COMFREL selected new interviewers:
 - In the case of Bantey Meanchey, the interviewers in Svay Chak commune and Phnom Srok district had to interview 69 individuals. After checking, the COMFREL working group concluded that the interview process was conducted too fast, taking only 10 to 15 minutes (normal interviewing time 30 minutes). Moreover, the same answers were given to multiple questionnaires; the COMFREL working group re-conducted the interviews.
 - In Ratanakiri, the interviewers in Kon Mom district were not capable of interviewing and sent questionnaires for individuals to complete without formally interviewing them. In this case, COMFREL promptly replaced these interviewers and the COMFREL secretary and staff from headquarters re-conducted interviews on their behalf.
- In Keo Sima district of Mondulkiri province, after having been trained, four COMFREL observers were not fulfilling their agreed work. Two others abandoned their assignment and took positions with other NGOs. As a result, COMFREL's provincial secretary and other observers fulfilled their duties.
- Some trainers from partner NGOs had limited understanding of the legal procedure of voter registration and updating of voter lists. Trainers from COMFREL took responsibility for training. The COMFREL working group had to provide additional explanation on what observers were to do during the interviewing process and there was additional training in Phnom Penh for participants from Kompong Speu, Takeo and Kandal.
- The amount of time for checking questionnaires and data entry was extended from the 10 data entry operators taking 10 days to 32 days. This was because the questionnaires consisted of more questions than in previous questionnaires. Data clearance performed by trainers was at a slower pace than expected owing to the fact that they were busy with their other work. Therefore, COMFREL trained extra data entry operators to check, verify and clear data for entry.
- The delay in data analysis occurred as COMFREL undertook a more in-depth and critical analysing methodology. COMFREL created a working group which was responsible for checking data, constructing tables and analysing the sample data before sending the report to the editor.

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 voters' recorded data (name, gender, address or year of birth) leading to a loss of the right to vote.

- The study revealed that 94.2% of eligible voters registered to vote. If the total estimated number of eligible voters for 2011 by the NEC is accurate, NEC did however register eligible voters at a rate of 104% from which it can be assumed that this is probably due to the existence of “ghost voters” and duplicated registration of some individuals on the 2011 list. Alternatively, there may be technical problem in the NEC's estimation.

- An almost equal percentage of women and men respondents registered to vote. The number of young voters (aged 18-30) registering was lower than that of adults.
- Among surveyed voters who did not register to vote, over 70% were educated to only primary school level or were unable to read or write. Analysis indicated a clear relationship between level of education and voter registration; with voters with a lower educational level not registering to vote more frequently than those with a higher level of education.
- Among surveyed voters who did not register to vote, 90.9% were self-employed.
- Reasons given for not registering to vote:
 - 23.6% thought that their name was already on the voter list - These voters may have asked another individual to register on their behalf.
 - 15.1% reported having no information on the voter registration.
 - 9.3% said that they did not have enough time to register.
 - 9.3% had recently moved residence.
 - 9.2% were sick.
 - 8.8% lacked the required documents.
 - 1.7% responded that the registration office was too far away.
- 2.4% registered voters did not personally go to register, instead asking someone to register on their behalf. This is forbidden by law and their registration would not have been possible.
- At least 2.6% of surveyed voters found it difficult to register to vote or to confirm their registration. Over the 24 provinces/municipalities, 14.29% in Rattanakiri, 11.43% in Kratie and 10.29% in Banteay Meanchey of eligible voters faced difficulties in checking their name on the voter list. As these are border provinces the level of voter registration may be affected by population movement, change of residence or labour migration to neighbouring countries. Of registered voters reporting difficulties, 28% were young voters and 72% were adults.
- The most common source of information regarding voter registration were the head of village and Television/Radio, significantly surpassing other possible sources of information.
- Among surveyed voters, 91.5% had no knowledge of the Preliminary Voter List. 15.8% of eligible voters understood that Form 1018 will be permitted for future registration. So they were unaware that it was being replaced by the Identification Certificate for the Election (ICE). 66.2% reported that they did not know what the form 1018 is.
- 62.4% of registered voters verified their name on the 2010 voter list. Among registered voters that did not verify their name the reasons given were:
 - 51.3% their name was already on the voter list.
 - 23.9% had no information on the voter registration/updating process.
 - 18.7% did not have enough time to register/verify name.
 - 10.3% I was sick.
 - 3.2% Registration office is unfriendly.
 - 3.2% Moved residence
 - 2.4% I did not know I was eligible.
 - 1% Bored with voter registration and updating.
 - 1% No money
 - 0.1% I was prevented because of political discrimination.
 - 0.1% I was forbidden from checking or registering my name.

- On 01-July-2011, NEC issued instructions that the use of an expired ID card was permitted for registration until 31-December 2013. 36.6% of registered voter did not know that an expired ID card can be used for the 2012 and 2013 elections.
- 4.7% of eligible voters reported their Khmer ID cards were being held. Most of them were being held by the authorities for purposes of voter registration and verification. 62.2% were held by village chiefs, 14.6% by commune chiefs, 1.1% by Private Companies, 4.4% by police and 17.7% by others.
- 98.8% of registered voters said that they planned to vote in the 2012 commune election.
- 6.9% of registered voters do not have a Khmer ID card.
- The study shows that 89% of respondents used a Khmer ID card for voter registration. 34.8% used a family book with photo, 15.4% used a birth certificate, 3.3% used a residence certificate and 2.4% used a state issued family book.
- 24.6% of registered respondents had at least one piece of inaccurately recorded data (year of birth, name, gender or address) on the 2011 voter list.
- Comfrel compared the data collected from survey respondents who had registered to vote against the voter list. Comfrel found that 17.2% of registered voters had no data recorded on the 2011 voter list (their name could not be found or there was a complete change of name), again this is lower than the 18.5% on the 2008 voter list. However, this still amounts to some 1.5 million registered voters, some of whom are likely to lose their right to vote in the coming elections. According to the survey report on voter list and voter registration 2008 by COMFREL, 440,000 of eligible voters could not cast their ballot owing to certain obstructions, mainly due to the inability to find their name and/or polling station.
- The audit found among registered voters had no data recorded was highest within the province of Phnom Penh, where 12.7% of voters had no data recorded on the voter list. This was followed by Rattanakiri 7.6%, Uddor Meanchey 7.3%, Koh Kong 6.11% and Battambang 5.96%. The remaining provinces were below 5%.
- Comfrel found that official titles (Samdech) for certain officials were being used in the 2011 voter list on the NEC website. This included the voter search functionality of the website, where rather than just entering a name, officials would be found under their name and title. Nowhere in the NEC regulations is it stipulated that officials be entered into the voter list any differently from other voters. (See Appendix III: NEC's Voters List)

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 31st 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.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

There are two options:

OPTION 1 A new registration system

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

The new system would make the voter registration permanent (those who are 18 years old or those who move their houses 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 are making efforts to support a project for producing ID bio databases while 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 produce the vote list.

OPTION 2 Improvements to the current system

The system is use would remain; however, there must be important improvements in the updating of the voter list, the distribution of the VIN and the issuing of ID cards and the Identification Certificate for Election (ICE).

A. 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 those who did not vote in the last election to ensure their participation in future elections.

B. Integration of ID card number

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

The voter list can be cross-verified (using: name, date of birth, gender) with the ID card number. ID card numbers can replace the voter registration ID as the records unique identifier. A new column should be created for recording additional remarks on the voter list for instance identifying the polling station where with more people with disability (while NEC provide special facilities).

C. 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.

D. ID Card and Identification Certificate for Election (ICE)

The NEC shall immediately announce publicly and frequently its guidelines giving permission to use an expired Cambodian ID card as an identity document on election-day.

The commune chiefs shall be instructed to be transparent in their issuing and recording of ICE certificates. All election stakeholders, EMOs and contesting political parties are able to freely monitor, verify and audit the issuing of the ICE.

E. Voter Registration

The commune council and NEC should strengthen the enforcement of the procedures of voter registration and ensure that eligible voters wishing to register appear at registration office in person and show the required documents.

8. DATA ANALYSIS

8.1 Voter registration

8.1.1 Level of voter registration by gender and age-group

94.2% of eligible voters registered to vote (Table 2). However, if the total number of eligible voters as estimated by the NEC for 2011 is accurate, the NEC did registered voters at a rate of 104%. This amounts to 9,203,493 voters, well over the NEC's estimate of 8,894,219 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.

A breakdown of gender reveals that of female respondents 94.1% registered to vote. Males registered at a rate of 94.4%, a comparable rate to that of female voters.

In considering youth voters (between the ages of 18 and 30), the number of adults interviewed was almost three times the number of youths, with 6311 adults interviewed compared to 2361 youths. Results reveals a significant disparity, with 11.3% of youths not registering compared to the adults 3.7% not registering to vote (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	8171	94.2	4935	94.1	3236	94.4	2095	88.7	6076	96.3
Did not register	501	5.8	308	5.9	193	5.6	266	11.3	235	3.7
Total	8672	100	5243	100	3429	100	2361	100	6311	100

8.1.2 Eligible voters who did not register by province and age-group

Table 3 shows registration levels for each province. The provinces of Pailin (21.7%) and Rattanakiri (21.1%) of each self-province presented the highest percentages of eligible voters who did not register to vote. On the other hand, Kandal (0.5%) Svay Rieng (1.1%) and Kampong Cham (1.3%) had the lowest percentages of voters who did not register to vote.

Considering youth participation across provinces, Rattanakiri (41.1%) and Pailin (24.8%) had the highest rates of youth non-registration. The lowest rates were found in the province Kampong Speu (1.5%), Kandal (2.8%), Kep (2.1%), Kampong Cham (0.8%) and Takeo 0.8%.

Table 3: Eligible voters who did not register by age group and province

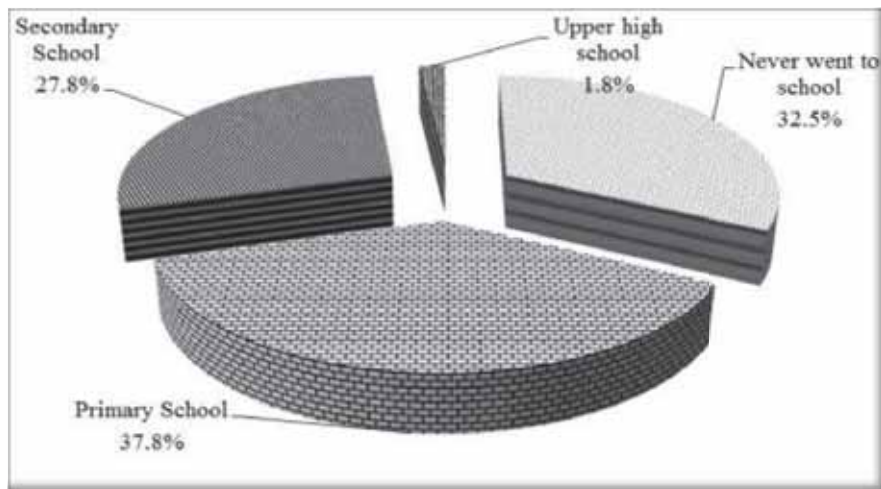
N	Province	Register voters in each province		Unregistered voters in each province		Youth did not register in each province	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Banteay Meanchey	348	92.6	28	7.4	15	15.8
2	Battambang	360	95	19	5	14	13.7
3	Kampong Cham	377	98.7	5	1.3	3	4.5
4	Kampong Chhnang	364	97.6	9	2.4	4	4.4
5	Kampong Speu	366	97.3	10	2.7	1	1.5
6	Kampong Thom	369	97.1	11	2.9	7	6.6
7	Kampot	363	95.8	16	4.2	12	10.3
8	Kandal	379	99.5	2	0.5	2	2.8
9	Koh Kong	333	98.5	5	1.5	4	4.4
10	Kratie	347	94.6	20	5.4	12	16
11	Mondulhiri	248	90.2	27	9.8	16	17
12	Phnom Penh	370	96.6	13	3.4	9	5.8
13	Preah Vihear	326	93.9	21	6.1	18	14.1
14	Prey Veng	356	93.7	24	6.3	5	6.3
15	Pursat	319	86.4	50	13.6	17	13.1
16	Rattanakiri	266	78.9	71	21.1	51	41.1
17	Siem Reap	351	93.1	26	6.9	11	12.9
18	Sihanouk Ville	338	95.5	16	4.5	9	10.5
19	Stung Treng	333	92.8	26	7.2	10	8.7
20	Svay Rieng	372	98.9	4	1.1	4	4.2

21	Takeo	372	98.4	6	1.6	3	3.4
22	Uddor Meanchey	343	95.3	17	4.7	12	11.5
23	Kep	318	98.5	5	1.5	2	2.1
24	Pailin	253	78.3	70	21.7	25	24.8

8.1.3 Eligible voters who did not register and educational level

Respondents were asked what level of education they had achieved and analysis revealed a significant relationship between the level of education and registration patterns (figure 1). The highest percentages of voters who had not registered to vote were also the voters with the lowest levels of education. 37.8% of the voters who had not registered to vote can read and write at a primary school grade 1 through 6. 32.5% never go to school. The lowest level of non-registration was amongst those with a higher education (Higher than year 12) at 1.8%.

Figure 1: Eligible voters who did not register to vote and educational level

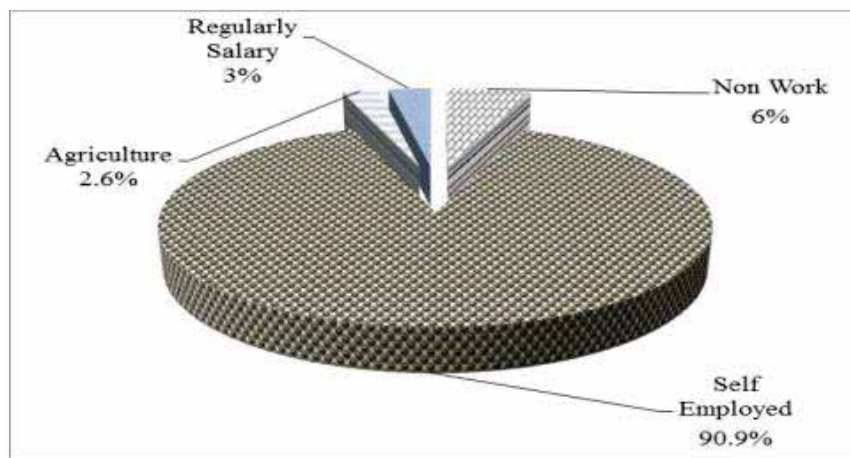


8.1.4 Eligible voters who did not register to vote and occupation

Figure 2 shows the relation between voter registration and occupation. Among eligible voters who did not register to vote, 90.9% were self-employed, 6% had not worked in the past 12 month, those in regular salaried work failed to register at the lower rate of 3% as did those who worked in agriculture 2.6%.

A chi square analysis was performed to determine which occupations may have an influence on voter registration. Interestingly, results revealed that voters employed in agriculture were less likely to not register to vote than voters with regular salaried occupations.

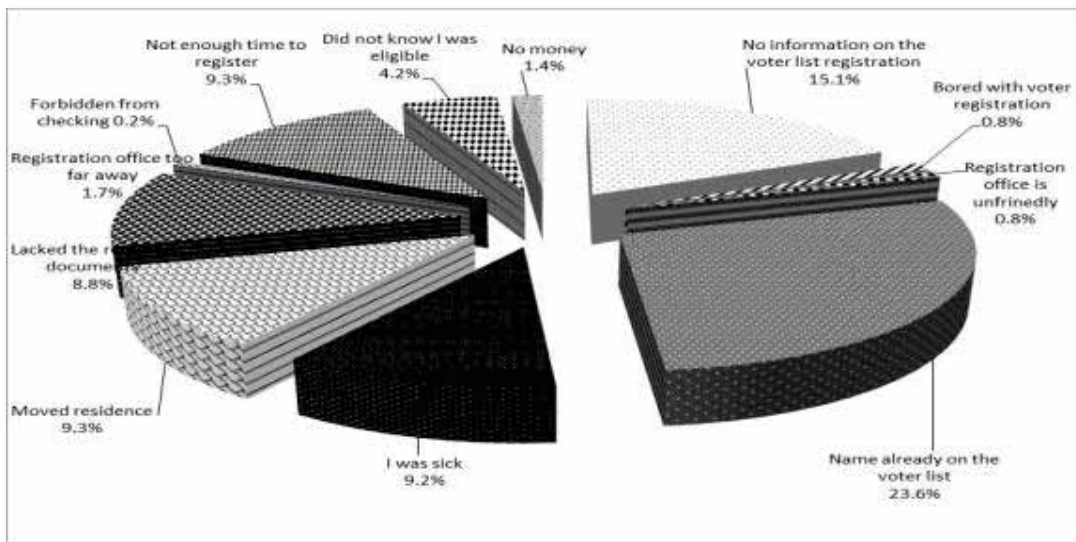
Figure 2: Eligible voters who did not register to vote and occupation



8.1.5 Cause of not registering

Eligible voters that did not travel to register were asked to give a reason for doing so (Figure 3). 23.6% of respondents did not register as they believed their name to be already on the voter list (some of these may have asked another party to register on their behalf). This was followed by voters who had received no information on voter registration (15.1%). The assumption by 23.6% of respondents that their name was already recorded on the voter list is a point of concern as these voters may find themselves unable to cast their ballot during the elections. That 4.2% of eligible voters did not know that they had the right to vote should also be noted as a point of concern.

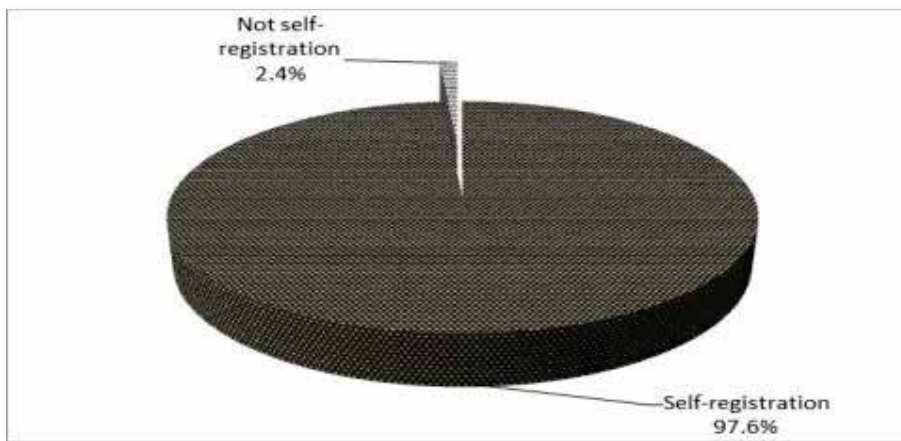
Figure 3: Cause of not registering



8.1.6 Registered voters not self-registration

Figure 4 shows 97.6% of registered voters registered to vote personally. However, 2.4% of registered voters sent somebody to register on their behalf. This contravenes policy that states that a registering voter must personally appear at commune/Sangkat when registering.

Figure 4: Registered voter not self-registration



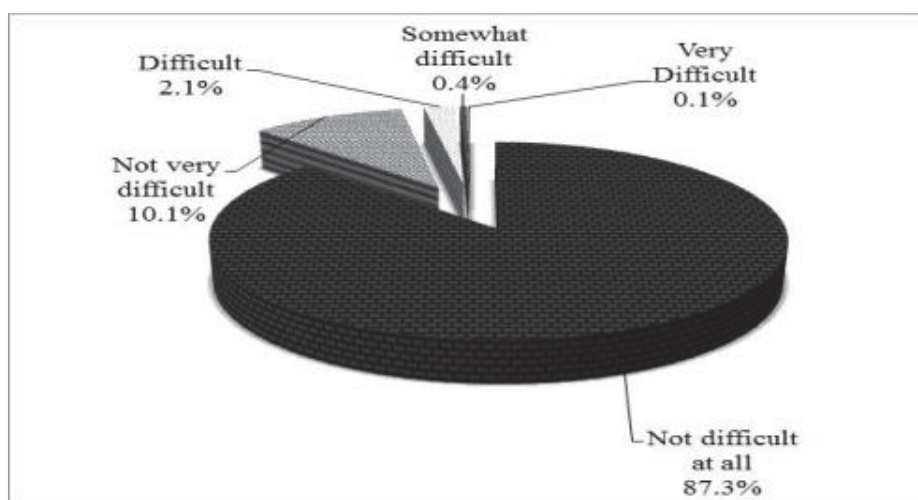
8.1.7 Eligible voters who faced difficulties in registration

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 5 shows that 97.4% of respondents scored voting as 'not difficult at all' or 'Not very difficult'; however, 2.6% voters reported some degree of difficulty.

Results do not reveal any significant differences between men and women when reporting the reasons for not going to register to vote. However, COMFREL has noted that the significant relationship between those eligible voters that did not register and educational level suggest that, given the national disparity in literacy rates between genders (women and men, 71% and 85.1%. UNESCO), it may be of interest to investigate whether women face more difficulties during the registration process due to a lower level of education.

Figure 5: Eligible voters who faced difficulties in registration



8.1.8 Eligible voters facing difficulties during voter registration by province

The difficulties that eligible voters faced across province was analysed. 14.29% of registered voters in Rattanakiri faced difficulties in registration and verification across all age groups. However, in Rattanakiri the percentage of female registered voters reported difficulties during verification at a lower rate (9.28%) than that of males (20.51%). In Kratie the opposite was true. 11.43% of registered voters made complaints in the revision period, with the number of female voters lodging complaints at a higher rate than that of male voters.

Table 4: Eligible voters facing difficulties during voter registration by province

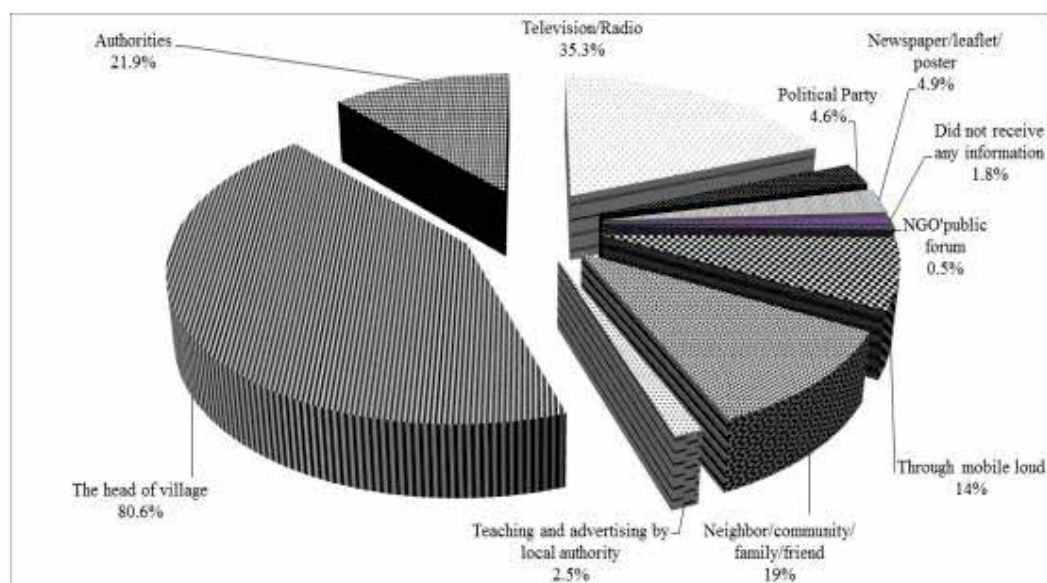
No	Province	Gender of Registered Voters				Total	
		Female		Male			
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Banteay Mean Chey	7	7.22	11	14.10	18	10.29
2	Batt Dambang	5	5.15	6	7.69	11	6.29
3	Kampong Cham	1	1.03	4	5.13	5	2.86
4	Kampong Chhnang	5	5.15	3	3.85	8	4.57
5	Kampong Speu	7	7.22	4	5.13	11	6.29
6	Kampot	0	0.00	2	2.56	2	1.14
7	Kandal	3	3.09	3	3.85	6	3.43
8	Koh Kong	2	2.06	1	1.28	3	1.71
9	Kratie	17	17.53	3	3.85	20	11.43
10	Mondul Kiri	5	5.15	4	5.13	9	5.14
11	Phnom Penh	8	8.25	1	1.28	9	5.14
12	Preah Vihear	1	1.03	4	5.13	5	2.86
13	Prey Veng	0	0.00	1	1.28	1	0.57

14	Pursat	4	4.12	2	2.56	6	3.43
15	Rattanak Kiri	9	9.28	16	20.51	25	14.29
16	Siem Reap	3	3.09	2	2.56	5	2.86
17	Preah Sihanouk Ville	3	3.09	4	5.13	7	4.00
18	Stung Treng	0	0.00	2	2.56	2	1.14
19	Svay Rieng	4	4.12	1	1.28	5	2.86
20	Takeo	5	5.15	1	1.28	6	3.43
21	Otdor Mean Chey	5	5.15	1	1.28	6	3.43
22	Krong Keab	1	1.03	2	2.56	3	1.71
23	Pailin	2	2.06	0	0.00	2	1.14
Total		97	100	78	100	175	100

8.2 Information

8.2.1 Sources of voter registration information

Figure 6: Eligible voters reported Sources of voter registration information



Voters most often received information on voter registration and the voter list from the head of the village (80.6%) and television/radio (35.3%). The least cited sources of information are NGO public forums at only 0.5%. Ranking third was authorities (21.9%), it should however be noted that some respondents may have double reported the village chief as a source of information, considering them an 'official authority'. Neighbours and community members (19%) and mobile loud speaker public announcements (13.4%) were also important sources of information (figure 6).

Chi-Square analysis revealed that source of voter registration information do not affect voters in making decision to register to vote.

8.2.2 Source of information on the election process

Respondents were asked from which sources they received information about the election process (Table 5). 78.5% of eligible voters received information from the village chief and 32.5% from TV/radio. 1.6% said they did not get any information on the election and 1.5% got information from Rallies/public meetings/Campaigns.

Table 5 also shows that among registered voters, 79.2% received information from the village chief and 32.5% from TV/radio.

Among Eligible voters did not register, 67.3% received information from the village chief and 32.7% from TV/radio.

Table 5: Source of information on the election process

N	Source of Information	Total response by cases		Among 8466 respondents			
				8010 Registered voters		456 unregistered voters	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Election campaign of the committee	2025	23.9	1978	24.7	47	10.3
2	Radio/TV	2751	32.5	2602	32.5	149	32.7
3	Political party	484	5.7	473	5.9	11	2.4
4	Newspapers	343	4.1	329	4.1	14	3.1
5	I did not get any information on the election	135	1.6	86	1.1	49	10.7
6	Neighbors/community	1531	18.1	1450	18.1	81	17.8
7	Rallies/public meetings/Campaigns	128	1.5	128	1.6	0	0
8	Village chief	6647	78.5	6340	79.2	307	67.3
9	Authorities	1967	23.2	1930	24.1	37	8.1

8.2.3 Sources of Election information for the 2012 Commune Council Election

Table 6: Sources of Election information for the 2012 Commune Council Election

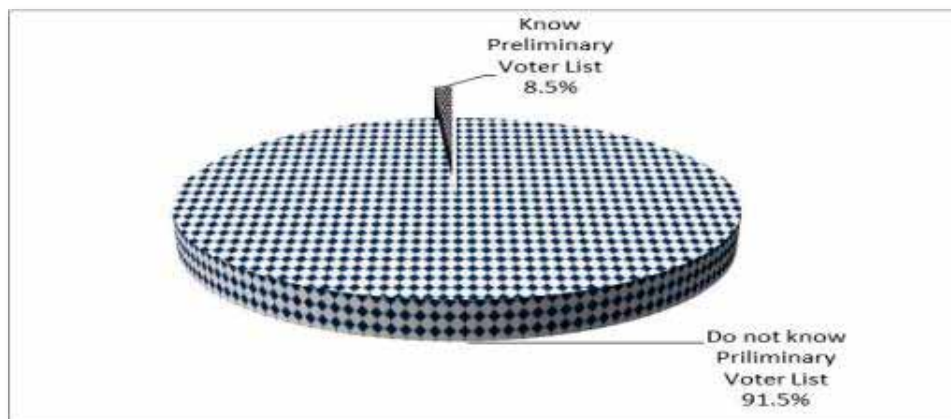
No.	Source of Information Election	the 2012 Commune Council Election					
		Did not go to vote		Go to vote		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Election campaign of	35	14.83	1976	23.68	2011	23.44
2	Radio/TV	60	25.42	2689	32.22	2749	32.04
3	Political parties	5	2.12	477	5.72	482	5.62
4	Newspaper/leaflet/po	3	1.27	339	4.06	342	3.99
5	I did not get any in	21	8.90	112	1.34	133	1.55
6	Neighbours/community	38	16.10	1492	17.88	1530	17.83
7	Rallies/public meeti	1	0.42	127	1.52	128	1.49
8	Village chief	107	45.34	6528	78.23	6635	77.32
9	Authorities	31	13.14	1934	23.18	1965	22.90
Total		236	2.75	8345	97.25	8581	100

Chi Square results reveal that the sources of election information to have a significant effect on a voter's decision as to whether or not they will cast their ballot in the 2012 commune council election were Election Campaigning by the committee of election in commune/province, Radio and television, Political Parties, Newspapers/leaflets, , village chief and other authorities. Or having received no information whatsoever.

Table 6 shows that information from the village chief is main source which 77.32% of eligible voters go to register and Radio/TV 32.04% eligible voters go to register.

8.2.4 Preliminary voter list

Figure 7: Eligible Voters know Preliminary voter list



The preliminary voter list is combined between the last updating voter list with added the new number of registered voters. The list was published in front of commune council and others place after registration ending. The purpose of publishing the list is to receive any complaint related to the new voter list.

Percentages of eligible and registered voters' knowledge of the Preliminary list are similar (figure 7). It is of interest that registered voters do not have greater knowledge, considering that they have already undertaken the election registration process.

8.2.5 Form 1018 use for future voter registration

Table 7: Eligible voters know form 1018 will be used for future voter registration at polling station.

N	Response	Interviewees		Register		Did not register	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Will be used	1367	15.8	1318	16.1	49	9.8
2	Will not be used	1565	18.1	1508	18.5	57	11.4
3	Unknown	5730	66.2	5335	65.46	395	78.8
Total		8662	100	8161	100	501	100

Table 7 shows that 66.2% of eligible voters unknown the form 1018. Among eligible voters 15.8% of eligible voters understood the form 1018 will be used for future voter registration and 18.1% of eligible voters said the form will not be used for future voter registration.

Concerning the registered voters, the form is unknown for 65.4% of the eligible voters, which is also high if compared to the percentage found among all the interviewees. On the other hand, 16.1% of registered voters said the form 1018 will be used for future voter registration and 18.5% will not be used for future voter registration.

Among Eligible voters who did not register, 78.8% said the form is unknown. 11.4% said the form will not be used for future registration and only 9.8% said the form will be used..

Comparing the results between registered voters and eligible voters did not register, the percentage of eligible voters did not register to vote unknown form 1018 is higher than the percentage of registered voters, or registered voters got more information than non-registered voters about the using of the form 1018.

On 13 July 2011, NEC and MOI issued the instruction to replace 1018 form to Identification Certificate for Election. This new identification Certificate for Election is issued to people who do not have identification documents but their name was on the voter list. It means the identification certificate for elections (ICE) will be used for the Election instead of 1018 form. Even there is announcement by NEC about the information but 15.8% of eligible voters said form 1018 can be used for future voter registration.

8.2.6 The expired ID card

Table 8: Eligible voters knows an expired ID card can be used for the 2012 & 2013 election

N	Response	Total		Register		Did not register	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Can be used	4783	55.3	4614	56.7	232	46.3
2	Cannot be used	3209	37.1	2977	36.6	169	33.7
3	Unknown	652	7.5	552	6.8	100	20
Total		8644	100	8143	100	501	100

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

Table 8 shows that 55.3% of the eligible voters understood that an expired ID card can be used for the 2012 and 2013 elections, compared with 37.1% of eligible voters who said that an expired ID card cannot be used. 7.5% of the voters reported no knowledge of the use of an expired ID card.

For registered , 56.7% knew that an expired ID card can be used for the 2012 & 2013 election But 36.6% said that an expired ID card will not be valid for the 2012 & 2013 election and 6.8% of registered voters do not know the ID card will be expired .

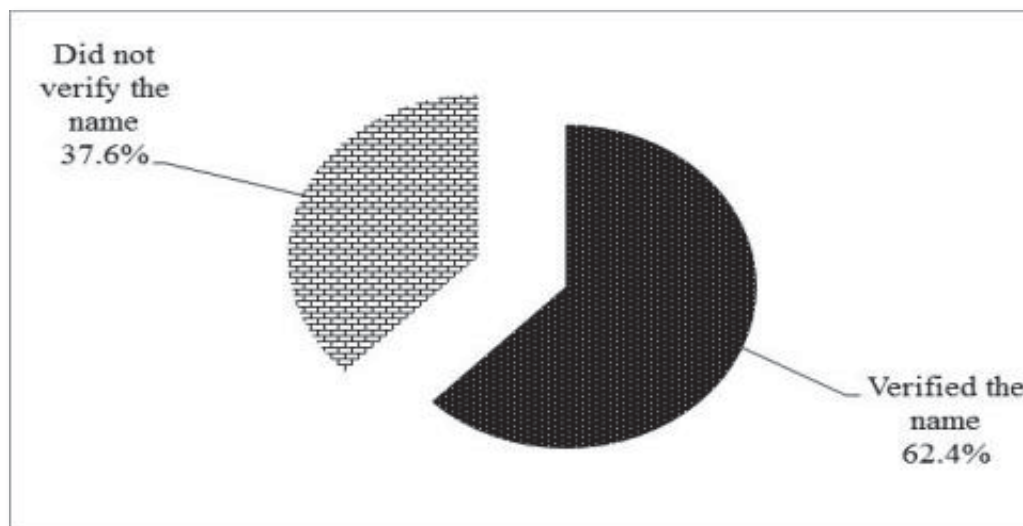
8.3 Voter's verification

8.3.1 Registered voters verifying their name on the 2010 voter list

The 2010 voter list was published and sealed at commune Sangkat in order to inform registered voter registered in last year to check their name and if any error those registered voter must meet commune clerk to correct it.

Figure 8 show that 62.4% of registered voters verified their name on the 2010 voter list. But 37.6% did not verify their name which should consider to be point of concern that those registered voter may lose their right or meet any problem for further election.

Figure 8: Voters verifying their name on the 2010 voter list

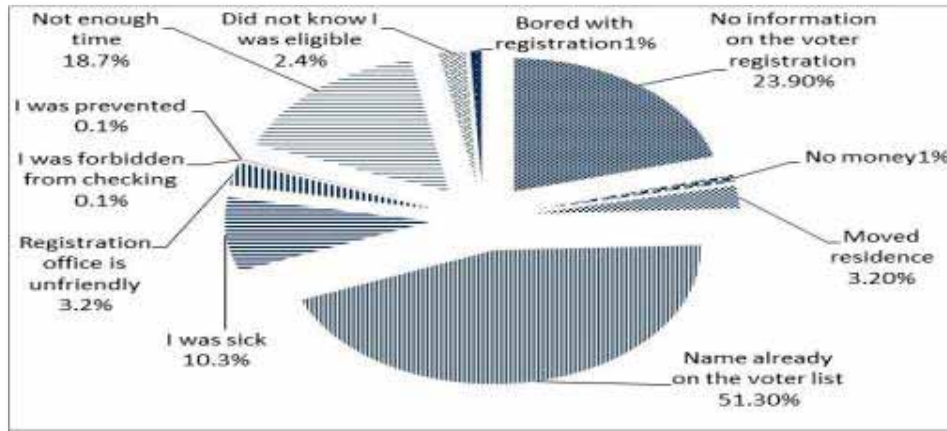


8.3.2 Reasons for not verifying names on the 2010 voter list

Figure 9 shows that 51.3% of eligible voters did not verify their name on the 2010 voter list because they assumed their name was already on the voter list. 23.9% of eligible voters did not verify their name due because they had received no information on the verification/updating process. 18.7% said they did not have enough time to register/verify their name.

Even though the percentages are relatively low, it is important to note that highlighted number of respondents reported that; the registration officer was unfriendly (3.2%) or that they did not know they were eligible (2.4%).

Figure 9: Reason for not verify their name on 2010 voter list

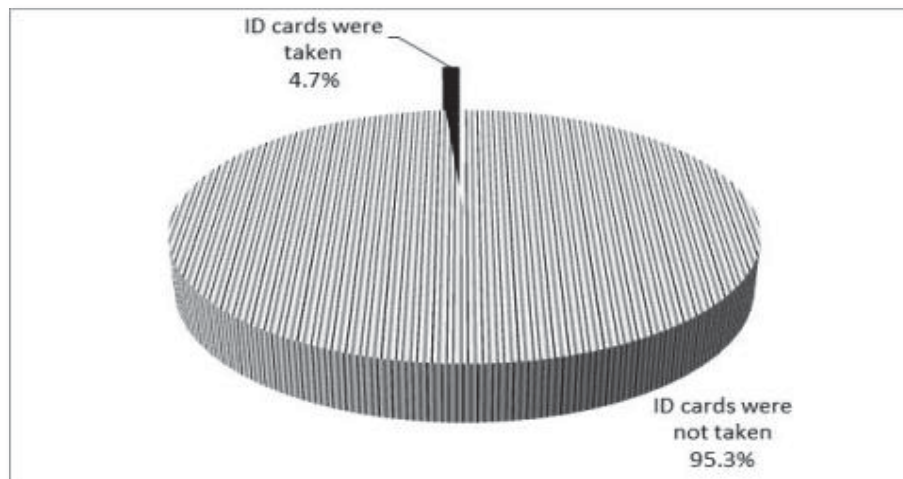


8.4 Irregularities

8.4.1 Khmer ID card or identity document were taken

Figure 10 shows that 95.3% of the eligible voters said the ID card were not being held. 4.7% of eligible voters reported their Khmer ID cards were being held by the authorities for purposes other than voter registration: 62.2% were held by village chiefs, 14.6% by commune chiefs, 1.1% by Private Companies, 4.4% by police and 17.7% by others.

Figure 10: Khmer ID card or identity document were taken



8.4.2 Khmer ID card or identity document were taken by province

Table 9 shows that Kampong Speu has the highest percentage of eligible voters whose Khmer ID card was being held with 10.3% followed by Stung Treng 9.1% and Monduliri 7.9%. On the other hand, Takeo is the province with the lowest percentage of eligible voters whose Khmer ID card was being held with 0.5%.

Concerning the result on each province, mostly provinces are next to the border have high percentage of eligible voters whose Khmer ID card were being held compared with central provinces.

Table 9: Number of Khmer ID card or identity document were taken by province

N	Province	Khmer ID card were taken	
		N	%
1	Banteay Meanchey	7	1.7
2	Battambang	4	1
3	Kampong Cham	23	5.7
4	Kampong Chhnang	20	4.9
5	Kampong Speu	42	10.3
6	Kampong Thom	24	5.9
7	Kampot	4	1
8	Kandal	23	5.7
9	Koh Kong	14	3.4
10	Kratie	11	2.7
11	Monduliri	32	7.9
12	Phnom Penh	19	4.7
13	Preah Vihear	22	5.4
14	Prey Veng	1	0.2
15	Pursat	22	5.4
16	Rattanakiri	19	4.7
17	Siem Reap	12	3
18	Sihanouk Ville	4	1
19	Stung Treng	37	9.1
20	Svay Rieng	22	5.4
21	Takeo	7	1.1
22	Uddor Meanchey	14	3.4
23	Kep	21	5.2
24	Pailin	2	0.5

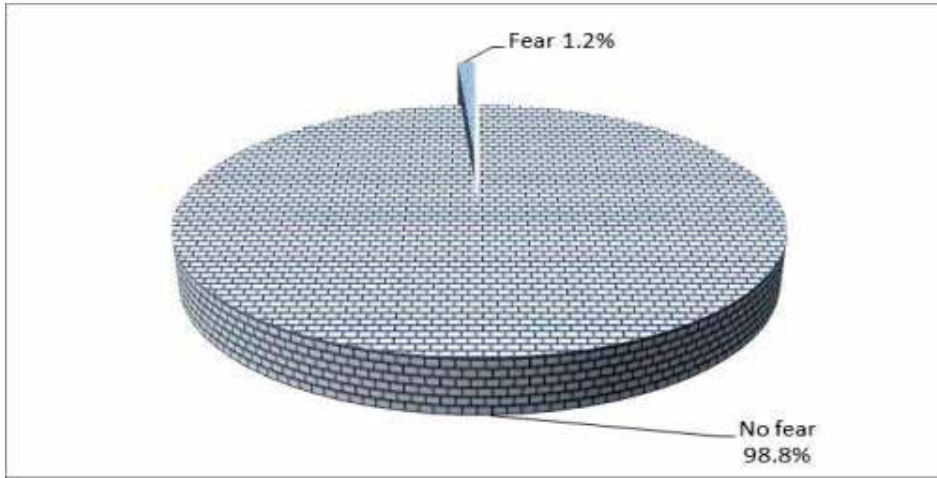
8.5 Voter's fears

8.5.1 Voter's fears

Figure 11 show 98.9% of voters said they had no concerns around voter registration, while 1.2% of voters reported some fear over voter registration.

According to the 2008 survey report on 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 not worried at all, 23.9% expressed concern regarding their personal security. Meaning that voters feel most worried during the release of election result and they feel not worried during voter registration and verification.

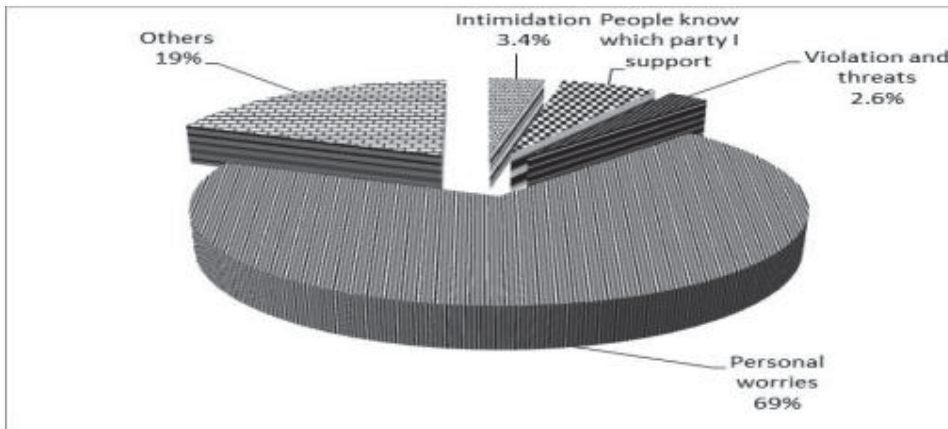
Figure 11: Fear during voter registration



8.5.2 Cause of voter’s fears

Figure 12 shows the reason why eligible voters were concerned during voter registration. 69% reported personal worries, 6% were concerned people would know which party they supported, 3.4% felt intimidation and 2.6% said violence ,threats and other concerns accounted for 19%.

Figure 12: Reason why voters feel feared



8.5.3 Opinions on changing the registration system

Figure 13: Eligible voter recommend changing the registration system

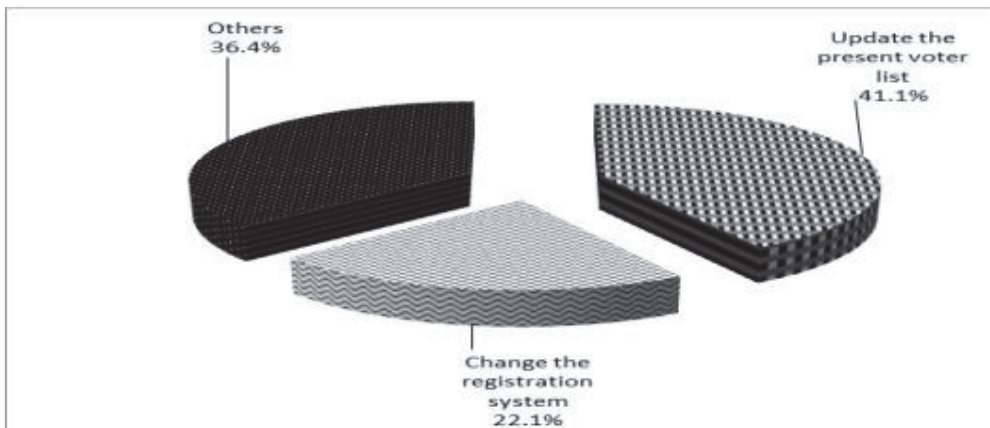


Figure 13 shows that 41.4% of the eligible voters interviewed recommend updating the present voter list and 22.1% desired changing the registration system. However, a considerable percentage of voters (36.4%) have recommended other changes to the system.

8.6 Voter's future commitment

8.6.1 Voters who will vote for the 2012 commune election

Figure 14: Registered voters who will go to vote for the 2012 commune election

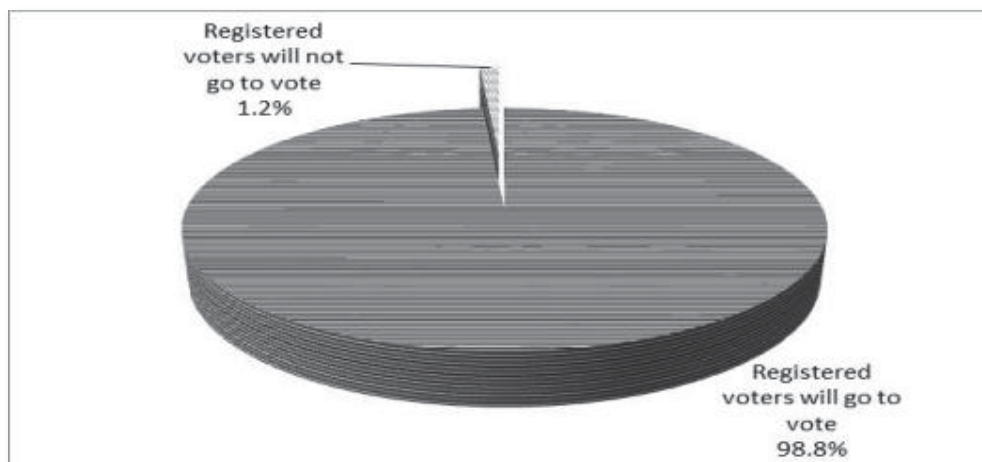


Figure 14 shows voter commitment for the 2012 commune election. 98.8% of voters will vote in the 2012 commune election and 1.2% who will not vote in 2012.

8.6.2 Causes of not going to vote

Table 10: Causes of not going to vote

No	Response	N	%
1	Not interested in politics	14	4.4
2	My vote does not make a difference	9	2.8
3	I do not know enough about politics	14	4.4
4	My name is not on the voter list	77	24.1
5	Could not register	27	8.5
6	Do not know how to vote	13	4.1
7	Do not know when to vote	16	5
8	Do not know where to vote	5	1.6
9	Polling place is not accessible to me	5	1.6
10	Could not travel due to my disability	12	3.8
11	Not at home or move residence	21	6.6
12	No money to travel	3	0.9
13	No particular reason	6	1.9
14	Lack of the required documents	38	11.9

Table 10 shows the reasons voters gave for not going to vote in 2012. 24.1% said that their name was not on the voter list; 11.9% lacked the required documents; 8.5% could not register; 6.6% were not at home or had changed residence; 4.4% were not interested in politics, 4.4% "don't know about politics"; 5% do not know when to vote; 3.8% could not travel due to disability; 1.9% gave no specific reason; 1.6% do not know where to vote and 2.8% believed that their vote does not make a difference.

8.7 Documents for voter registration

8.7.1 Voters with Khmer ID card

Figure 15: Voter have Khmer ID card

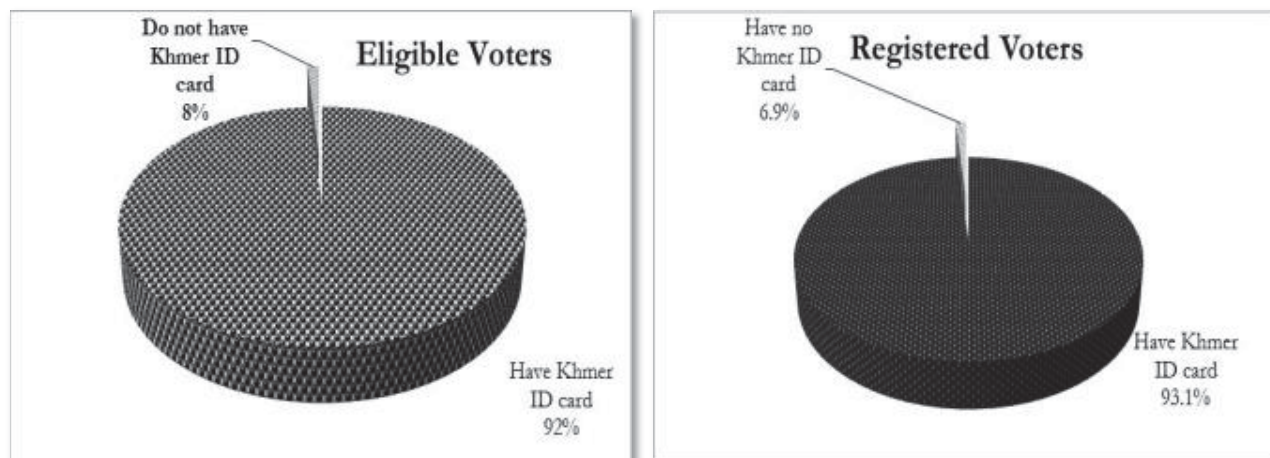


Figure 15 show that 92% of eligible voters have a Khmer ID card.

Among registered voters, 6.9% do not have Khmer ID card and 93.1% have Khmer ID card.

8.7.2 Voters who used Khmer ID card to register

Table 11 lists the other documents used by voters during registration. 89% of the voters used a Khmer ID card for registering. 34.8% used a Family book with photo, 15.4% used a Birth certificate, 3.3% used a Resident certificate and 1.6% used state issued Family book.

Table 11: Documents used for registration

No.	Documents	N	%
1	Cambodian Identity Card (Khmer ID card)	7253	89
2	Passport	120	1
3	Civil servant ID card	113	1,4
4	National police ID card	33	0,4
5	Monk ID card for Dhama Yutika Sect	9	0,1
6	Family book issued by Cambodian State	194	2,4
7	Birth certificate	1258	15,4
8	Family book with photo	2838	34,8
9	Royal Cambodian Armed Forces ID Card	26	0,3
10	Government issued ID card for state	35	0,4
11	Monk ID card for Moha Nikaya Sect	5	0,1
12	Sang Deka	19	0,2
13	Resident certificate	270	3,3
14	ID card used for election	104	1,3
15	Others	107	1,3

8.8 Data Accuracy

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

Table 12: Verification of voters' ID documents with 2011 and 2008 official voter list

Quality of voter list	2008 voter list			2011 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%
Date	66.4%	13.8%	18.5%	68.5%	14.3%	17.2%
Gender	77.9%	0.4%	18.5%	82.5%	0.3%	17.2%
Address	74.6%	5.6%	18.5%	78.8%	3.9%	17.2%
% of respondents	59.7%	21.8%	18.5%	58.2%	24.6%	17.2%
% of respondents (Except Address)	63.4%	18.1%	18.5%	61.3%	21.5%	17.2%

Verification here refers to auditing of voters' identification documents used in registration with the 2011 voter list. The quality of the 2011 voter list will compare with the 2008 voter list.

The 2011 voter list is inaccurate with 24.6% of the registered respondents compared with 21.8% of registered respondents on the 2008 voter list.

COMFREL found that 17.2% of registered voters had no data recorded on the 2011 voter list (their name could not be found or there was a complete change of name), this is lower than the 18.5% on the 2008 voter list. However, this still amounts to some 1.5 million registered voters, some of whom are likely to lose their right to vote in the coming election. According to the survey report on voter list and voter registration 2008, 440,000 of eligible voters could not cast their ballot owing to certain obstructions, mainly the inability to find their name and/or polling station.

Data accuracy of the 2011 voters list is better than the 2008 voters list when focusing on three pieces of data: date of birth, gender and address. However, there is more inaccuracy related to the names and date of birth.

However, when focusing on three pieces of data without address, the 2008 voter list had an inaccuracy rate of 18.1% compared to 21.5% on the 2011 voter list. According to NEC regulations, if one piece of data (i.e. name, address, date of birth and gender) is recorded incorrectly the voter still has the right to vote.

Overall the 2011 voter list has improved compared with the 2008 voter list as the percentage of registered voters who have reported errors (No data in the voter list) has decreased. The audit found among registered voters had no data recorded was highest within the province of Phnom Penh, where 12.7% of voters had no data recorded on the voter list. This was followed by Rattanakiri 7.6%, Uddor Meanchey 7.3%, Koh Kong 6.11% and Battambang 5.96%. The remaining provinces were below 5%.

The position (Samdech) of special voter is added in the 2011 voter list with their surname. NEC provided essential source of the 2011 voter list in their website which is easy for voters who want to search their name and polling station. But a special case was found regarding to the position of voter is added with their surname. This is different from others voter who just type their surname and name and their name will be appeared on the website. Meaning that NEC offer this special case which is not stated in the regulation that there will be some special case for some voters. (See Appendix III of NEC's Voter List)

9. CONCLUSIONS

The study reveals some concerns related to the level of voter registration and also the accuracy of 2011 voter list.

Although, the number of voters registered to vote is high at 94.2% there remains eligible voters who did not go to register. If the total estimated number of eligible voters in 2011 by the NEC was accurate, the number of registered voters will be lower but NEC has registered voters in 2011 at a rate of 104% leading to over

estimations. The existence of “ghost voters” and duplicated registration of some name on the 2011 list may be due to a technical problem in number estimation.

It is worrying that the number of young voter registered to vote is lower than the number of adults. The reasons include a lack of information, no understanding of the importance of elections. Level of education is also related to the level of voter registration because the eligible voters with low educational levels did not register to vote at a rate comparable to those achieving a higher education.

Mostly eligible voters had no knowledge of the preliminary voter list, the replacing of form 1018 with Identification Certificate for Election (ICE) or of the use of an expired ID card. This is a point of concern as eligible voters who are unaware of election regulations may lose their right to vote.

The percentage of registered voters who had at least one piece of inaccurately recorded data on the 2011 voter list is higher when compared with the 2008 voter list. But for registered voters who had no data recorded on the 2011 voter list (17.2%) there was a decrease compared with the 18.5% on the 2008 voter list. This still amounts to some 1.5 million registered voters, some of whom are likely to lose their right to vote in the coming election.

APPENDIX I: RESEARCH 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:

850 sample polling stations were identified for conducting the surveys. The 850 polling stations were used by 397,437 eligible voters of the total 8,894,219 eligible voters nationwide. This method is called "Sampling Method". This statistical analysis was used to determine a confidence level of 99%, with a margin of error of 0.2%, and margin of error for polling stations of 4.42%.

Phase 2:

Polling stations in each constituency were selected by computer to obtain 850 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 2011, 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 99% and a margin of error of 0.2%.

$$n = \frac{Nz^2 p(1-p)}{NE^2 + z^2 p(1-p)} = 397,435 \text{ voters}$$

Remarks

Letter (sample)	Meaning	Value
n	Number of eligible voter (sample)	397,435
N	Total voters on voter lists 2010	8,894,219
E	Margin of error	0.002
P	Assumed heterogeneity or variance	0.5
z	Confidence level 99%	2.58

Step 2:

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

No.	Province/municipality	Voters list 2010		
		Polling station	New registered voters	No. of voters in polling station on average
1	Banteay Mean Chey	919	432457	471
2	Batt Dambang	1303	662059	508
3	Kampong Cham	2464	1178148	478
4	Kampong Chhnang	659	299803	455
5	Kampong Speu	1025	465047	454
6	Kampong Thom	880	419136	476
7	Kampot	798	394355	494
8	Kandal	1427	760119	533
9	Koh Kong	158	67908	430
10	Kratie	386	190053	492
11	Mondul Kiri	81	31262	386
12	Phnom Penh	1576	888382	564
13	Preah Vihear	244	108960	447
14	Prey Veng	1555	754660	485
15	Pursat	607	260715	430
16	Rattanak Kiri	159	75585	475
17	Siem Reap	1105	548613	496
18	Preah Sihanouk Ville	230	117745	512
19	Stung Treng	144	60232	418
20	Svay Rieng	766	374344	489
21	Takeo	1263	625049	495
22	Otdor Mean Chey	240	120884	504
23	Krong Keab	54	22225	412
24	Pailin	83	36478	439
Total		18126	8894219	11343

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	564	473

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:

$$\text{Sample polling station} = \frac{397,435}{473} = 840 \text{ polling stations}$$

The number of polling stations is increasing from year to year, so we assumed only 850 sample polling stations for the voter survey in 2011.

Step 4:

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

$$\text{The percentage of margin of error for polling stations} = \frac{\sqrt{p*(1-p)}}{\sqrt{n}} * z = 4.42\%$$

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	4.42%
P	Assumed heterogeneity or variance	0.5
N	Sample polling station to be selected	859 polling stations

As a result, there is 4.42% 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 850 target polling stations which equals to 4.69%, compared to 18,126 polling stations nationwide.

$$\text{Sample polling station} = \frac{850}{18,126} = 0.0469$$

As a result, 4.69% 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	919	0.0469	43
Batt Dambang	1303		61
Kampong Cham	2464		116
Kampong Chhnang	659		31
Kampong Speu	1025		48
Kampong Tho	880		41
Kampot	798		37
Kandal	1427		67
Koh Kong	158		7
Kratie	386		18
Mondul Kiri	81		4
Phnom Penh	1576		74
Preah Vihear	244		11
Prey Veng	1555		73
Pursat	607		28
Rattanak Kiri	159		7

Siem Reap	1105	52
Preah Sihanouk Ville	230	11
Stung Treng	144	7
Svay Rieng	766	36
Takeo	1263	59
Otdor Mean Chey	240	11
Krong Keab	54	4
Pailin	83	4
Total	18126	850

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			
	District/Khan	Sangkat/Commune	Polling stations	Registered voters
Banteay Mean Chey	9	31	43	18561
Batt Dambang	14	45	61	27921
Kampong Cham	16	81	116	55503
Kampong Chhnang	8	26	31	12519
Kampong Speu	7	36	48	22704
Kampong Tho	8	34	41	17330
Kampot	7	32	37	19354
Kandal	11	50	67	38508
Koh Kong	6	6	7	2910
Kratie	6	14	18	8972
Mondul Kiri	4	4	4	936
Phnom Penh	9	52	74	39918
Preah Vihear	5	10	11	3449
Prey Veng	13	52	73	33887
Pursat	6	19	28	10626
Rattanak Kiri	7	7	7	2638

Siem Reap	12	38	52	21709
Preah Sihanouk Ville	4	8	11	4422
Stung Treng	4	7	7	3737
Svay Rieng	8	30	36	18797
Takeo	10	47	59	23909
Otdor Mean Chey	4	8	11	5452
Krong Keab	2	3	4	2025
Pailin	2	4	4	1976
Total	182	644	850	397663

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 95% and a margin of error of 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 5%
$Z_{\alpha/2}^2$	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	9	31	43	18561	376
Batt Dambang	14	45	61	27921	379
Kampong Cham	16	81	116	55503	382
Kampong Chhnang	8	26	31	12519	373
Kampong Speu	7	36	48	22704	378
Kampong Thom	8	34	41	17330	376
Kampot	7	32	37	19354	377
Kandal	11	50	67	38508	380
Koh Kong	6	6	7	2910	339
Kratie	6	14	18	8972	368
Mondul Kiri	4	4	4	936	273
Phnom Penh	9	52	74	39918	381
Preah Vihear	5	10	11	3449	346

Prey Veng	13	52	73	33887	380
Pursat	6	19	28	10626	371
Rattanak Kiri	7	7	7	2638	335
Siem Reap	12	38	52	21709	377
Preah Sihanouk Ville	4	8	11	4422	354
Stung Treng	4	7	7	3737	353
Svay Rieng	8	30	36	18797	376
Takeo	10	47	59	23909	378
Otdor Mean Chey	4	8	11	5452	359
Krong Keab	2	3	4	2025	323
Pailin	2	4	4	1976	322
Total	182	644	850	397,663	8656

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 10 slips numbered from 1 to 10). When the interviewer selected one of the 10 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 2011	Start and finish time:	
Name of team supervisor:		Signature of supervisor:	
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?year (Interviewer must ask this question)

3. Place of birth:Village.....Commune/Sangkat.....District/Khan.....Province/Municipality.....

4. Minority and Language.....(1= Khmer, 2= Chinese, 3= Cham, 4= Vietnamese, 5= other.....)

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

 Read Write Cannot read and write No response

6. 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"/>	Non formal education
<input type="checkbox"/>	High school	<input type="checkbox"/>	No response

7. What has been your job over the past 12 months? (Multiple Answer)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Self-employed (including farmer, fishery and motor driver)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regularly salaried job in private non-agricultural sector (industry, service, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regularly salaried job in private agricultural sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regularly salaried job in the public sector (governmental administration)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Daily worker in agriculture/fishery	<input type="checkbox"/>	Daily worker in industry, service etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regularly salaried job in NGO/INGO/Association	<input type="checkbox"/>	No work for the past 12 months
<input type="checkbox"/>	Family Business	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify): _____		

II. Voter Registration

2011 Voter List Updating

8. Have you ever registered to vote?

 Yes (Skip Q9) No

9. Why didn't you go to register to vote? (Multiple answer, Skip Q10 to Q29)

<input type="checkbox"/>	No information on the voter registration/updating process	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lacked 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 from checking or registering my name (give 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"/>	Political discrimination	<input type="checkbox"/>	No response

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

9A. Do you have your name in the voter list by not self-registration?

 Yes No

If yes, who registered for you

10. If registered, when did you last register?

<input type="checkbox"/>	2011 (New registration)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2008
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	<input type="checkbox"/>	Before 2008
<input type="checkbox"/>	2009		

11. Did you register in the commune where you are currently staying?

 Yes (Skip Q12) No

12. If not, please specify your place of registration: village....commune....district.....municipality/province...

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

 Yes (Skip Q14) No

14. 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 the required documents
<input type="checkbox"/>	Moved residence	<input type="checkbox"/>	No money
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forbidden because they disagreed with my choice of party (political discrimination)	<input type="checkbox"/>	No response

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

15. How difficult was it to register?

Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Difficult	Not difficult very	Not difficult at all (Skip Q16)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. 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 is unfriendly
<input type="checkbox"/>	Threatened or intimidated into not registering	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cannot read/write
<input type="checkbox"/>	I was sick	<input type="checkbox"/>	I am a disabled person
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Please specify).....:		

17. What type of identification document did you use to register? (Only 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)		

18. Did you verify your name on the 2010 voter list posting from end of August to October 2011?
 Yes (Skip Q19) NO

19. If not, what were the reasons? (Multiple answer, skip Q20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25)

<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 is 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"/>	Move the resident	<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:.....

20. If you verified your name, are your name, sex, and date of birth correct in the voter list?
 Yes (Skip Q21, 22, 23, 24, 25) No

21. 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).....		

22. If incorrect, did you request that the registration officer correct?
 Yes No (Skip Q24, 25)

23. 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"/>	Did not meet the registration officer	<input type="checkbox"/>	No documents to clarify
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Please specify).....		

24. If you requested, did the registration officer correct it for you?
 Yes (Skip Q25) No

25. If the registration officer did not correct, please specify the reason below (Only one answer):

<input type="checkbox"/>	Officer said I 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 can vote even if the data is wrong
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Please specify).....		

26. Has your polling station been changed? (For voter registered before 2011)
 Yes No

27. Do you know what the preliminary voter list is?
 Yes No (Skip Q28, 29)

28. If yes, why was the preliminary voter list posted? (Only one answer)

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

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	After registration date (19 October 2011)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Before or during registration period	<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not know
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Please specify).....				

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	Television/Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbour/community member, family/friend
<input type="checkbox"/>	Political party	<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 did 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"/>	Others (please specify).....		

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

Yes	No (Skip Q32, 33)	No idea (Skip Q32, 33)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

32. If difficult, would you like changes made?

Yes No Don't know

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	Update the present voter list	<input type="checkbox"/>	Change the registration system
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other.....		

34. Do you have any fears about your 2011 voter registration/verification?

Yes No (Skip Q35)

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	Intimidation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Violation and threats
<input type="checkbox"/>	People know which party I support	<input type="checkbox"/>	Personal worries
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others.....		

Identification document

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	Age 18 years and above	<input type="checkbox"/>	Person has no mental problems or person who under controlled by someone
<input type="checkbox"/>	Khmer national citizenship	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not 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:		

37. Can form 1018 be used for future voter registration and at polling stations?

Yes No

38. Do you have a Khmer ID card at the present time?

Yes No

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

Yes No

40. Was your ID card or identity document using in 2011 voter registration and verification taken?

Yes No (Skip Q41)

If yes please specify the reason given:.....

41. Who took and recorded your ID card or Identity document? (Only one answer)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Private Company	<input type="checkbox"/>	The head of village
<input type="checkbox"/>	Commune chief	<input type="checkbox"/>	Police
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others:.....		

42. Where did you get information related to the election process from? (Multiple answer)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Election campaign of the committee of elections in commune/province	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbours/community members/family/friends
<input type="checkbox"/>	Radio/TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rallies/public meetings/Campaigns
<input type="checkbox"/>	Political parties	<input type="checkbox"/>	Village chief
<input type="checkbox"/>	Newspaper/leaflet/poster	<input type="checkbox"/>	Authorities
<input type="checkbox"/>	I did not get any information on the election process	<input type="checkbox"/>	No response
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (please specify).....:		

III Election

43. Will you go to vote in the 2012 commune council election?

Yes (Skip Q44) (No)

44. If no, why? (Multiple answer)

Reasons			
<input type="checkbox"/>	No interest in politics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polling place is not accessible to 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 moved residence
<input type="checkbox"/>	My name is not on 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 the required documents
<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not know where to vote	<input type="checkbox"/>	No response
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (Please specify):		

45. For the 2012 election, will you vote for the party you voted in previous term?

Yes No don't want tell haven't decided

Please give particular reason if possible

46. Do you want female or male commune chief in the 2012 commune council election?

Male Female Male or Female is the same Don't know/No idea

Please specify any reason.....

47. 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

48. Please record data of interviewee from their identification document used to register in 2011

N0	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		
48-1	Name *	Last Name:	Last Name:	1	2	3
		First Name:	First Name:			
48-2	Date of Birth	Day:	Day:	1	2	3
		Month:	Month:			
		Year:	Year:			
48-3	Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	1	2	3
48-4	Address	Village:	Village:	1	2	3
		Commune:	Commune:	1	2	3
		Province:	Province:			



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

Question for voter list Verification

49. Is the interviewee's name on the 2011 voter list? (Filled in by head office)

Yes No

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

Ordinal number : _____

APPENDIX III: NEC’s VOTER LIST, ACTIVITY PICTURES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

A. NEC’s VOTERS LIST IN THE WEBSITE

The screenshot shows the website of the National Election Committee (NEC) in Cambodia. At the top, there is a header with the text 'គម្រោងការងារជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត' and 'National Election Committee'. Below the header, there are navigation links and a search bar. The main content area contains a search form with several dropdown menus and input fields. The form is titled 'សូមបំពេញតាមលក្ខន្តិកៈដូចមានខាងក្រោម៖' (Please fill in according to the characteristics below). The form includes fields for 'រាជធានី/ខេត្ត' (Province/City), 'ឃុំ/សង្កាត់' (Commune/Sangkat), 'ភូមិ' (Village), 'ឈ្មោះ' (Name), 'ថ្ងៃខែឆ្នាំកំណើត' (Date of Birth), 'ភេទ' (Gender), and 'លេខប័ណ្ណបង្កាន់ដៃ' (Handwritten ID Number). There are also radio buttons for 'តាមរយៈឈ្មោះ' (By Name) and 'តាមរយៈលេខប័ណ្ណ' (By ID Number). A 'ស្វែងរក' (Search) button is located at the bottom right of the form. Below the form, there is a table titled 'លទ្ធផលនៃការស្វែងរក (១ ឆាក)' (Search Results (1 Row)). The table has the following columns: 'ប័ណ្ណបង្កាន់ដៃ' (Handwritten ID), 'ភេទ' (Gender), 'ថ្ងៃខែឆ្នាំកំណើត' (Date of Birth), 'កូដឃុំ/សង្កាត់' (Commune/Sangkat Code), 'ឈ្មោះឃុំ/សង្កាត់' (Commune/Sangkat Name), 'កូដភូមិ' (Village Code), and 'ឈ្មោះភូមិ' (Village Name). The table contains one row of data: '8347348', 'ស្រី' (Female), '04-04-1951', '145', 'តាឡៅ', '1067', and 'សាលាគ្រប់គ្រងសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ' (Research and Learning Management School). At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the text 'ព័ត៌មាន ទិន្នន័យទាំងអស់ត្រូវបានរក្សាសិទ្ធិគ្រប់យ៉ាងដោយគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត។' (All information and data are reserved by the National Election Committee).

B. ACTIVITIES PICTURE

COMFREL’s and partnering NGOs, KYA, PDP-Centre and NICFEC, working group meetings with political parties, the Ministry of interior and the National Election Committee in our efforts seek suggestions and cooperation for Voter List, Voter Registration and Audit of Voter List 2011 research plan and questionnaires.

1. Meeting with political parties



The working group meets with the Human Rights Party’s H.E Kem Sokha at the HRP headquarters on 28th July 2011



The working group meets with H.E Nhek Bunchay, the president of FUNCINPEC, at FUNCINPEC headquarters on 27 July 2011

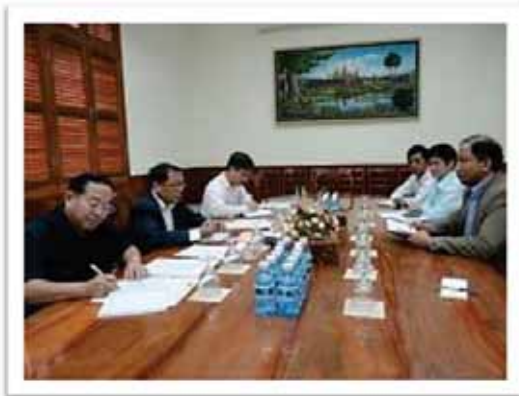


The working group meets with the Norodom Ranariddh Party's H.E Sao Rany at the NRP headquarters on 29th July 2011



The working group meets with the Sam Rainsy Party's H.E Son Chay at the SRP headquarters on 27th July 2011

2. Meeting with Ministry of Interior and National Election Committee



Meeting with the representatives of the Ministry of Interior led by H.E Sak Setha at the Ministry of Interior on 2nd August 2011



Meeting with the representatives of the National Election Committee led by H.E Em Sophat at NEC headquarters on 27th July 2011

3. Project discussions and meetings of the research working



Discussing and reporting the encounters of project workers with provincial and municipal secretaries. Presided over by Mr Koul Panha, the executive director of COMFREL on 21st December 2011



Addressing weaknesses and strengths, while taking suggestions on project improvements, by COMFREL's program officers and provincial and municipal secretaries on 21st December 2011

4. Training programmes in provinces and municipalities



Training observers before interviewing citizens in Kompong Cham province. 33 observers from the provinces of Svay Reing, Prey Veng, and Kompong Cham attended on 20th and 21st October 2011.



Training observers in Seim Reap province on 20th 21st October 2011. 37 observers from Preah Vihear, Udor Meanchey, Seim Reap and Kompong Thom

5. Observers interviewing citizens in local communities



COMFREL observer, Mr Loek Yeoun, interviewing citizens in Pong Ro village, Kontrang Commune, Prasad Bakong district, Seim Reap province and Mr. Chem Von interviewing citizens in Kompong Cham on 9th November 2011.



Mr. Chhreng Kemsean interviewing villagers in Santhok district, Kompong Thom province during floods on 28th November 2011



Mr. Hok Heng rides his motorbike along the flooded road to Sras Preng village, Batheay commune, Batheay district, Kompong Cham province.



Mr. Hok Heng travels to interview citizens at their residences during flooding in Chhba Ompov village, Chhba Ompov commune, Batheay district, Kompong Cham province on 29th November 2011.



The remoteness of Po Reang Chheang village, Po Reang commune, Kompong Leav district, Prey Veng province meant that Mrs Bouth Bopha needed to travel by rented boat to conduct her interviews. 28th November 2011

6. Data entry activities



Election Body Denies 1.5M Votes at Risk

BY LAUREN CROTHERS AND EANG MENGLENG THE CAMBODIA DAILY

The National Election Committee (NEC) yesterday rejected a report by an election monitoring group, which found that 1.5 million voters could be at risk of losing their right to vote in the upcoming commune election.

The Committee for Free and Fair Elections (Comfrel) on Tuesday released the results of a survey that found that 1.5 million voters have not been properly recorded in the national voter list, endangering their right to vote.

"The figures Comfrel issued on Tuesday are unacceptable," NEC Secretary-General Tep Nytha said. "We would be sad if these Comfrel figures were true, but we don't believe that they are."

He added: "The NEC has not received that many complaints from voters saying that their names were lost from the list."

The Comfrel survey also found that 94.2 percent of the country's eligible voters have registered to cast their vote, though the NEC's figures show that 104 percent of voters have registered to cast a ballot.

Comfrel's Executive Director Koul Panha said he stood by his

tend to quietly return home, "and that's a problem."

Comfrel also found that there are only 8.8 million eligible voters in Cambodia, which is a staggering 400,000 people less than the 9.2 million names on the country's official voter list.

In an interview on Tuesday, Mr. Nytha agreed that the voter list was bloated, but he said disgruntled voters would have to wait until the next voter registration period, which is later this year, to try to rectify the problem.

Independent political analyst Lao Mong Hay said the NEC should be ensuring that voting day issues are kept to an absolute minimum, and problems should be addressed now.

"I would encourage the NEC to take action to address the issue," he said. "Why delay it? Get people to work on measures to improve the system and correct these flaws."

Election...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

organization's findings, which were based on a survey of 8,772 registered voters between October and January.

"Comfrel stands by those numbers, and the NEC should find a solution to prevent conflict from happening," Mr. Panha said, adding that people's rights were being violated and that would make them angry, particularly in cities.

"In Phnom Penh, the people are well informed and they are committed to the election, so they protest if things go wrong," he said.

"I think especially in the cities, people will be very angry—I observed before that they shout outside the [voter] station, 'Why can I not find my name?'"

In contrast, he said, voters turned away on polling day in rural areas

គ.ជ.ប៖ ការរកឃើញរបស់ ខុមហ្វ្រែលលើបញ្ជី ឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោតឆ្នាំ ២០១១ ពុំមានភាពត្រឹមត្រូវ

Monday, 05 March 2012 14:33 ដោយ: រេង គីចាំង-Posted: ID-009



ក្នុងពេល: គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត បានអះអាងថា ការស្រាវជ្រាវរកលទ្ធផលលើបញ្ជី ឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោត របស់គណៈកម្មាធិការ ដើម្បីការបោះឆ្នោតដោយសេរី និងយុត្តិធម៌ ហៅកាត់ថា ខុមហ្វ្រែល ទាក់ទងនឹងការធ្វើសវនកម្មលើបញ្ជីបោះឆ្នោតឆ្នាំ២០១១ ពុំមានលក្ខណៈត្រឹមត្រូវទេ។

យោងតាមសេចក្តីប្រកាសព័ត៌មានរបស់ គ.ជ.ប បានឲ្យដឹងថា លទ្ធផលរកឃើញរបស់ខុមហ្វ្រែល ពុំមានភាពត្រឹមត្រូវ ព្រោះថា យោងទៅតាមអំឡុងពេលធ្វើសវនកម្ម គឺខុមហ្វ្រែលធ្វើសវនកម្មទៅលើបញ្ជីបោះឆ្នោតមួយ ដែលកំពុងតែដំណើរការនៅឡើយ ដូច្នេះសវនកម្មនោះ ពុំមែនធ្វើទៅលើបញ្ជីបោះឆ្នោត ដែល មានបញ្ជីពេញលេញជាផ្លូវការទេ។ បញ្ជីបោះឆ្នោតឆ្នាំ២០១១ គ.ជ.ប ទើបតែផ្តល់សុពលភាពនៅថ្ងៃ ទី៣១ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១១ ហើយខុមហ្វ្រែលបានទាក់ទងយកបញ្ជីបោះឆ្នោតផ្លូវការនេះ នៅថ្ងៃទី១៣ ខែមករា ក្រោយការធ្វើសវនកម្ម។

សេចក្តីប្រកាសដដែលបានបន្តថា សវនកម្មរបស់ខុមហ្វ្រែល ពុំមានភាពដែលគួរឲ្យទុកចិត្តបាន ដូចនៅឆ្នាំ ២០០៨ ។ ខុមហ្វ្រែលធ្លាប់បានធ្វើសវនកម្មលើបញ្ជីបោះឆ្នោតចំនួន២លើក ហើយលទ្ធផលគួរលេខទាំងពីរ លើកនោះ មិនដូចគ្នាឡើយ។ លើសពីនេះទៀតការយល់ឃើញរបស់អង្គការមួយនេះពុំបានផ្អែកលើភស្តុតាងទិន្នន័យច្បាស់លាស់ឡើយ។ ឧទាហរណ៍ការលើកឡើងថា កាលពីឆ្នាំ២០០៨ អ្នកមានសិទ្ធិបោះឆ្នោត «ប្រមាណ៤៤ម៉ឺននាក់ មិនអាចបោះឆ្នោតបានដោយសារតែជួបបញ្ហារក ឈ្មោះមិនឃើញនៅការិយាល័យ បោះឆ្នោត»។

សេចក្តីប្រកាសបន្តថា ចំពោះបញ្ហាអ្នកបោះឆ្នោតខកខានពុំបានបោះឆ្នោតនេះ គ.ជ.ប ចាំបាច់ស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្រោយពេលបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំសង្កាត់ឆ្នាំ២០០៧ ខុមហ្វ្រែលបានចុះទៅសាកសួរអ្នកបោះឆ្នោត ចំនួន ២៩០នាក់ ក្នុង១៥ឃុំ សង្កាត់ និង១៥ខេត្ត-ក្រុង ហើយក្នុងចំណោមនោះ គឺមាន៩៤នាក់ ដែលមិន បានបោះឆ្នោត ដោយមូលហេតុលើសពីបញ្ហារកឈ្មោះពុំឃើញនោះទៅទៀត។

ដូច្នេះដើម្បីវាយតម្លៃឲ្យបានត្រឹមត្រូវ ខុមហ្វ្រែលពុំអាចផ្អែកទៅលើការសាកសួរអ្នកបោះឆ្នោតចំនួនតិច ដូច ជា ២៩០នាក់ (៣-៤នាក់ក្នុង១ឃុំ សង្កាត់) ហើយទាញយោបល់សរុបថា ក្នុងឆ្នាំបោះឆ្នោតនេះ មានមនុស្ស រាប់ម៉ឺននាក់ពុំអាចបោះឆ្នោតបាន ដោយសារមូលហេតុតែមួយ «រកឈ្មោះរបស់ពួកគេមិនឃើញ»។



National Election Committee
N^o 03.007/12 NEC/S.G/PIB

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Phnom Penh, March 5th, 2012

NEC's Comments on COMFREL's Findings Regarding Audit of 2011 Voter Lists

During a discussion on February 28th 2012, the Committee for Free and Fair Election in Cambodia (COMFREL) showed results of its study concerning audit of voter lists conducted from October 11th, 2011 to January 12th, 2012.

NEC learned that the results found by COMFREL was incorrect due to the fact that during auditing period COMFREL collected the data while one voter list was still in its operation. Therefore, the audit was not carried out on a complete and official voter list. NEC had just validated the 2011 voter list on December 31st 2011, and COMFREL contacted NEC for the official voter list on January 13th, 2012 after its auditing.

Moreover, NEC did not think that the audit by COMFREL contains three quality criteria of voter lists as following:

1. Completeness (Ex. Percentage of eligible voters/this audit on the voter lists)
2. Currency (showing whether the list contains names of all voters or not)
3. Accuracy (verifying how to enter data into voter list such as names, proper date of birth, or else)

Through previous observations in the past, NEC noticed that COMFREL's audit was not reliable. Like a case of 2008, COMFREL used to conduct the auditing twice and it showed different figures and results. In addition, COMFREL's understanding of the issue did not rely on evidence and accurate information; like in a case of 2008 COMFREL found some 440 thousands of eligible voters was unable to vote because they **could not find their names** on the voter list at polling stations. Then, NEC asked COMFREL to show the basis of the collected data that indicated the fact that the 440 thousand voters could not vote due to the only reason: "unable to find their names," and continued asking where the data of 440 thousand voters come from.

For those who failed to vote, NEC still remembers clearly after the commune/ Sangkat council election in 2007 COMFREL visited 15 communes/ Sangkat and 15 capital / provinces in order to

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Unofficial Translation

interview 290 people, with 54 of them having more reasons than finding no names. That's why, to conduct a reliable and effective evaluation, COMFREL could not base their data collection on a small number of voter interviews with 290 people (few of them in one commune/Sangkat) to generalize the case that more than thousands of people did not vote in the election because of "being unable to find their names"

NEC still strongly disagree with what COMFREL had discovered relevant to the case of 440 thousands of people being unable to vote owing to the only reason: "unable to find their names," except that it could prove their findings on the ground of mere technical expertise, but not staying on a political stance in order to pollute the atmosphere before the third-mandate Commune/Sangkat council election to be held in coming June, 2012. NEC would make it clear giving explanation of recent audits implemented by COMFREL when its reports finally submitted to NEC.

