PACE
Final Report
Myanmar
Elections
2015

2015 Elections Observation Report

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About PACE

- The People's Alliance for Credible Elections (PACE) is an independent, non-partisan, non- government domestic election observer group based in Yangon. PACE was founded in 2013 to strengthen democratic institutions in Myanmar through safeguarding citizen rights and promoting public participation in the electoral process. To promote transparency, accountability and inclusiveness in the electoral process, PACE will mainly be working on civic and voter education, election observation and electoral reform.

- Upholding the principles enshrined in "Universal Declaration of Human Rights", PACE's work will be implemented regardless of race, religion and gender. Moreover, PACE has signed "Declaration of Global Principles for Nonpartisan Observation and Monitoring by Citizen Organizations," which is a document endorsed by more than 260 organization from 75 countries, and is a member of the Global Network of Domestic Election Monitors (GNDEM).

- For further information, please visit http://www.pacemyanmar.org/

Acknowledgements

Firstly, it is important to recognize the effort of Myanmar civil society organizations and the willingness of the Union Election Commission to develop the first ever legal framework for domestic and international observers to be able to engage the electoral process. Equally, it is also worthwhile to recognize the participation and enthusiasm of the voters which hugely contributed to the country's democratic transition.

This report is an outcome of the analyses of the systematic observation of all phases of the 2015elections. Without the effort of all observers, this observation would not have been possible. Particularly, PACE would like to extend its gratitude to all Short-Term-Observers (STOs), Long-Term-Observers (LTOs), and spot-checkers who committed their time and energy to observe the process all day at the assigned polling stations and tabulation centers across the country. Moreover, PACE expresses its utmost gratitude towards all 17 state and region coordinators for putting their unwavering effort and commitment into this project for a year. PACE would like to thank the program team, finance team and logistic team of its Yangon office.

Furthermore, PACE expresses its appreciation and thankfulness towards the National Democratic Institute (NDI) for its belief in PACE, technical assistance and financial assistance. Without it, PACE would not have been able to organize this country-wide systematic observation. PACE would also like to thank the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for their support of this project.

Executive Summary

The 2015 elections in Myanmar marked a significant moment in the country's long path to democracy. On November 8, over 23 million citizens came to the polls to select the leaders of their choice—many voting for the first time in their lives. More than 6000 candidates from 91 political parties contested seats in the national Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw, as well as state and region Hluttaw and ethnic representatives. The results of the elections, which saw the National League for Democracy (NLD) win in a landslide, were widely accepted by the public and defeated parties.

The elections brought a number of positive improvements to Myanmar's political development. The poll was widely viewed as the most competitive since the 1990 elections, with parties and candidates generally free to campaign to potential voters. Citizens actively joined in the political process as voters, civic educators, election officials, campaign supporters, partisan party poll-watchers, nonpartisan observers, members of the media, and candidates. Election administrators allowed new levels of transparency in the process, permitting nonpartisan election observers for the first time and engaging with civil society and political parties more than in the past.

At the same time, the elections also presented a number of challenges. Limited political trust, a complex legal framework and untested and inconsistent administrative procedures threatened public confidence in advance of the elections. This included concerns surrounding the neutrality, competency and transparency of the Union Election Commission (UEC). Additionally, the controversial decision to disenfranchise white card holders raised the question of inclusiveness in the elections. Security was also an issue, with voting canceled in seven townships and more than 200 village tracks, and with thousands of internally-displaced persons (IDPs) facing additional difficulties to vote. Further, the lack of political consensus on key issues such as a post-election power transfer and constitutional reform perpetuated uncertainty and lack of confidence in the post-election period.

During the 2015 elections, the People's Alliance for Credible Elections (PACE) engaged thousands of volunteer citizens to observe the process before, during and after election day. On November 8, 2015, PACE deployed 2098 observers to more

than 950 polling stations and 41 tabulation centers around the country to observe the election day process, including opening, voting, and closing and counting, as well as the tabulation process. Additionally, 129 PACE LTOs monitored the pre-election period, including the 60-day campaign period, the national voter list update process and some aspects of advanced voting. In May of 2015, PACE deployed nearly 500 volunteers to survey citizens across the country about their understanding and views on the election process and democracy. PACE's core team continued to monitor the post-election process, including the establishment of an election complaints system.

In all activities, PACE used internationally-respected systematic methodologies to collect reliable, neutral and fact-based information about the election process. On election day, PACE observed using a statistically random sample of polling stations across the entire country to accurately measure the quality of the process. PACE was the first organization in Myanmar history to be accredited with the Union Election Commission as a nonpartisan election observation organization. PACE conducted all activities in accordance with the Myanmar legal framework for election observers, as well as the Declaration of Global Principles for Nonpartisan Election Observation.

Based on its comprehensive observation of the election process, PACE has issued the following main findings about the conduct of the 2015 elections and offered the following recommendations to improve future election processes.

Main Findings

Overall, the elections were peaceful, competitive and open for voters to participate. Interest in the election appeared high with people across the country arriving early to wait in line on election day. The campaign environment was generally free of violence and intimidation, and candidates were able to reach potential voters to compete for their votes. For the most part, the elections were administered competently, but there were some inconsistencies in implementation of policies at the local level and last minute changes in the electoral timeline. Civil society, media and international organizations were able to actively engage in the election process as observers, voter educators and election watchers to a greater degree than previous elections. Although some complaints were filed, the outcome of the elections were generally accepted by the public and political parties. PACE's specific findings include:

Legal and Administrative Framework
- Certain provisions of the Constitution remain controversial and are central to public debate on the democratic progression of Myanmar.

- The UEC is mandated by the Constitution and election law to conduct all aspects of the election, including to update the voter list, organize all parliamentary and state/region elections, oversee political parties, and resolve electoral disputes. This raises some questions as to 'checks and balances' in the election process.

- Members of the UEC are appointed directly by the President through an unclear selection process. At lower levels of the UEC, the appointment of local election officials was not fully transparent. As a result, many political parties, civil society leaders and members of the public were skeptical about the independence and neutrality of the body.

- The timeline for elections is not clearly defined and in practice, a detailed timeline was not clear until very late in the process. This proved challenging for political parties, civic education organizations and election observers to plan and implement activities.

Citizen Views of Elections

- In the lead-up to the elections, PACE surveyed more than 4000 citizens and found that a large majority of the public intended to vote, although less than half said they were interested in politics. Generally, the public were supportive of the role of election observers and agreed with common factors used to measure the quality of the elections (such as secrecy of the ballot, accurate vote counts, and the freedom of parties to campaign).

Campaign Process and Environment

- Generally, the campaign environment was peaceful and stable even though there were a few isolated incidents such as an attack on a candidate, and violations of campaign law and code of conduct.

- The public showed a growing interest in the election, with the majority of voters interviewed by PACE saying they were interested in the campaign, had intention to vote and felt free to attend any campaign. Among those interviewed, migrant or low income workers showed the least amount of interest in the election.

- The majority of the candidates PACE interviewed said that the sub-commissions were treating candidates equally and they were able to organize their campaign activities freely.

- Regarding campaign tools, most candidates used traditional outreach like pamphlets, parades or rallies to reach voters. Very few candidates used IT technology, such as email or SMS to reach voters.

- Rallies were mostly peaceful. However there were a few reports of inciting comments against other candidates or against religion, race or gender during the campaign by all types of parties.

Voter List Process

- Generally, the voter list updating process was open to the voters to submit any changes to the list. Very few incidents of intimidation and interference were reported and the sub-commission officials were treating the voters equally.

- Although the process was generally administered according to procedure, PACE observers found that some of the sub-commission members were not using proper forms to document as mentioned in the regulation, by-laws and manuals while the voters were requesting any change in the list.

- Participation in the process appeared to be low with a small number of voters making changes in locations where PACE observed. Overall, the voter education activities, and the engagement of political parties and civil society were low where PACE observed.

- The UEC's timeline for the national display was confirmed only a few weeks before the nationwide display began. As a result, political parties and civil society faced difficulties in engaging the process in term of monitoring and delivering voter education.

- Closer to election day, local sub-commissions in most places observed distributed "voter slips" to voters in their area. In the majority of locations observed, local stakeholders told PACE they had no problems in the process, though in some locations, stakeholders complained that the slips were not distributed to everyone, were distributed to the wrong person or were difficult to retrieve.

Advanced Voting

- In recent Myanmar elections, advanced voting has been a widespread source of public suspicion in the election process. Specifically, the list of advanced voters, out-of-constituency advanced voting organized by institutions, and undue influence on advanced voters by local authorities or superiors were cited as common areas of concern

- PACE and other accredited observers were not permitted to observe advance voting that occurred outside of a voters' constituency arranged by institutions, like employers, educational facilities, Myanmar embassies abroad or military barracks.

- PACE observers were able to observe votes cast by voters inside their constituency. In locations observed, most did not face serious problems in the process, although there were some isolated reports of forced advanced

voting, impersonation of voters, ballots stored insecurely, and intimidation. Inside-constituency voting was most commonly used by the elderly, disabled voters, civil servants, election officials and sick voters. Military voters and detainees were also observed casting advance votes.

Election Observers and Media

- For the first time, the UEC issued regulations which allowed the domestic and international groups to observe all aspects of the electoral process.

- By election day, more than 12,000 domestic and international observers were accredited by the UEC or sub-commissions.

- It was a positive that the UEC opened the electoral process to independent domestic, international groups, and media; however, several administration procedures and requirements made the process complex and timely for observer organizations, the UEC and sub-commissions.

Election Day

- Generally, the election day was orderly and peaceful. Except for isolated cases of overcrowded urban polling stations, PACE observers were able to observe the process inside the polling station. Nearly all polling stations opened on time and, in most polling stations, officials followed the procedures. However, PACE observers reported that at some polling stations, advanced ballot boxes did not arrive before the opening.

- Party agents were present at the majority of the polling stations. Inside and around polling stations, intimidation of voters was rare. However, there were reports about the presence of unauthorized persons at some polling stations. Although there were reports of small numbers of people being turned away from the polling stations because they were not on the list, this was not widely observed. In isolated cases, PACE observed a few people being allowed to cast votes even though their names were not on the list.

- The closing and counting was open to observers and political parties, and conducted as instructed at majority of the polling stations. Party agents

(especially from NLD and USDP) were present at the majority of polling stations. PACE observers reported that at some locations advanced votes were not counted according to the instructions.

Tabulation Process

- In locations where PACE observed, the tabulation process was open to observation by observers, and candidate and party agents. However, observers had difficulty to verify that correct results were tabulated due to restrictions in access and the fact that results forms were not posted for public viewing. In most centers observed, measures were taken to secure and store sensitive materials, like ballots and results forms. Most observers reported that there was no interference, intimidation or harassment in the tabulation centers where they observed.

Complaints Process

- Prior to the election, violations of the campaign code of conduct were settled through informal mediation committees. However, the role of the committees including Monitoring Committee for code of conduct (MCOM) to mediate the disputes did not appear very active during the pre-election and election period. For the future elections, the UEC should promote a more pragmatic mechanism to mediate the disputes before filing and the fees for filing complaint should be reviewed.

- Following the election, PACE observed aspects of the result complaints system (however, PACE did not closely monitor each complaint hearing). On November 23, PACE was invited to observe the election dispute resolution workshop in Nay Pyi Taw where international standards for electoral dispute resolution in the Myanmar context was discussed. In total (45) cases were filed and, at the time this report was released, are currently being heard in Nay Pyi Taw[1]. The court was open to the public and on January 12, PACE observers were allowed to observe the hearings in the UEC office. Overall, the court proceeding was open and transparent, however, PACE cannot comment on the validity of final judgments in each case.

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[1] Later, one case was withdrawn

Recommendations

PACE offers the following recommendations to improve the future electoral process. Some recommendations may be implemented in the short term, while others will require a longer term effort involving coordination by political parties, civil society, parliament and the UEC.

Parliament

To improve the integrity of future elections, Myanmar's Parliament should:

- Endorse other international treaties such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to bind the government to protect citizen's rights regardless of race, religion, or gender;

- Prioritize electoral reform as a discussion agenda in Parliament from the beginning so that long term reform, such as laws and by-laws, and short term reform, such as procedures and implementation, could be addressed sufficiently;

- Promote the integrity, transparency, and accountability of elections by guaranteeing the rights of election observation in Laws for Hluttaw Elections;

- Review the structure and appointment of the UEC and sub-commission members and create more transparent procedures for appointment of commission members; and

- Review the scope of duties and broad responsibilities of the UEC (including overseeing political party, organizing elections and judging election complaints) and create a more accountable and neutral structure.

Union Election Commission (UEC)

To increase transparency, accountability and inclusiveness in future election processes, the Union Election Commission should:

- Set a specific date for election day and specific timeline for related activities, such as voter list registration, candidate nomination and elections official training well in advance;

- Appoint sub-commission members in a way that is transparent and open to all citizens;

- Ensure all information related to elections is available at every level of the UEC, is provided in a timely manner, and is easy to access and in a format that is readily use able and analyzable by the public. For example, the numbers and location of polling stations and the preliminary and final voter list should be available well in advance of the election and election results should be available immediately after the election;

- Review and reform the accreditation procedures to remove complex and onerous requirements so that every civil society can engage easily;

- Conduct voter education outreach timely and effectively;

- Develop more effective training programs for the lower level sub-commission members and polling station officials to better understand all procedures;

- Ensure that all polling stations are accessible by the voters, including elderly and people with disabilities;

- Review and amend the current procedures and timeline for the voter list update and display, to create more accessible procedures for the voters;

- Continue the current computerized voter list and update the central server;

- Ensure that communication between union and lower levels is consistent and that instructions are clear so that the lower level commissions can realistically implement procedures;

- Improve coordination between government agencies, especially the General Administration Department (GAD), immigration and sub-commissions;

- Review and reform advanced voting procedures to be clear, secret and inclusive;

- Develop effective mechanisms for voter list registration and voting processes for overseas workers, especially those who are staying where an embassy office is not based;

- Create more clear and transparent procedures for out-of-constituency advanced voting and allow observers to observe the process;

- Review the constituency boundary and take appropriate reform to have equal representation;

- The election results, from the polling station level to the constituency level should be released as quickly as possible and in format that is usable and analyzable by the public; and

- Issue necessary instructions to election sub-commissions in a timely manner and follow the instructions to improve trust among voters and maintain consistent procedures.

Political Parties

To promote more inclusive and competitive elections, political parties should:

- Involve in every phase of electoral cycle, such as pre-electoral preparation, electoral period preparation and post-electoral strategies;

- Develop more effective communication strategies to reach out voters so that voters could receive more information and make more informed decisions;

- Utilize IT as a communication tool to reach out to respective constituencies as IT is developing and widely used in other countries; and

- Maintain the campaign code of conduct and develop more effective committees to mediate disputes in the future.

Civil Society

To promote the role of neutral actors in improving election, civil society should:

- Maintain non-partisanship and neutrality while engaging electoral process;

- Continue to engage the electoral process for electoral reform and create a mechanism to engage with UEC and Parliament; and

- Continue to encourage voters, especially those in underrepresented communities, to participate in the process.

Media

To promote public awareness and participation in elections, the media should:

- Maintain neutrality and non-partisanship in their election reporting;

- Report on the whole electoral process and during the election period, to cover various parties' and candidates' activities so that voters are well informed;

- Disseminate voter information and education during the election period, so that the voter awareness and participation can be improved; and

- Cover voter education not only in printed media, and state radio and television station, but also FM stations from every state and region.

International Community

To support a better election process in Myanmar, the international community should:

- Provide specific election assistance for civil society, political parties and the UEC so that each stakeholder could develop appropriate programs and take necessary steps for electoral reform based on the finding in the 2015 elections;

- Engage the UEC with specific programs for electoral reform, such as reviewing the legal framework and voter list update process, so that the UEC could continue its professionalization process in the future; and
- Support independent civil society to improve election processes and build public confidence through projects like voter list audits and other observation activities in advance of the next elections.

Introduction

Myanmar's elections were held on November 8, 2015 as officially announced by the Union Election Commission (UEC) on July 8, 2015. They were the second national elections since the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) was dissolved by multi-party elections in 2010. Twenty years prior, the results of Burma's 1990 general elections were overturned by the military regime after the National League for Democracy (NLD) won in a landslide.

Although the 2010 elections brought a new political landscape, social and political spaces were still very limited. In this context, the People's Alliance for Credible Elections (PACE) was founded in 2013 to create a space for citizens to engage the newly opened electoral process and to advance electoral reforms. PACE was the first organization in Myanmar's history to be accredited with the UEC as a nonpartisan election observation group, since domestic observation became legal in 2015.

In order to promote the integrity of the election and to build public confidence in the process, PACE observed the long-term electoral process, including the update of the voter list, the campaign environment, voting and counting before and on election day, the tabulation process and the electoral complaints system. In total, PACE engaged over 2,200 citizen volunteers to participate in the electoral process as observers.

Political Context

Credible elections are an essential step in the democratization process of transitional countries. Especially in Myanmar, where people have been isolated from the political process for nearly half a century, elections are important to create opportunities for the people to reengage in public affairs. Credible elections are also an important mechanism to include citizens, especially ethnic nationalities, into the national reconciliation and nation building process.

In May 2008, Myanmar's military government held a referendum to endorse a new constitution as part of the "Seven Step-Road Map" and amid the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis. The process of drafting the Constitution, as well as key articles of the Constitution – such as 25% of reserved parliamentary seats for military

personnel, power distribution between state/regions and the center, and amendment procedures – are viewed as problematic by much of the public. Debates among political leaders continue as to whether or not constitutional amendments are necessary to complete the country's transition to full democracy.

Following the passage of the 2008 Constitution, the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) organized parliamentary elections in November 7, 2010. The 2010 elections were criticized as failing to meet international standards of transparency and inclusiveness. Few independent media and independent observers were active, prominent political leaders were in prison, and freedom of movement and speech were seriously restricted. The Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), led in large part by former military generals, won by large margins.

In March 2011, the SPDC transferred the power to the civilian USDP-led government, which initiated political and economic liberalization reforms. After releasing prominent political leaders, the government organized a by-election in 2012 bringing DawAung San SuuKyi and her party, the National League for Democracy (NLD) into the parliament with 43 out of 44 seats.

In this context, Myanmar approached the 2015 elections amidst a number of serious challenges. Many feared that religious conflict between Buddhists and Muslims—particularly in Rakhine State—would become a serious problem in the elections. Further, the controversial decision of the cancellation of temporary cards holders resulted in hundreds of thousands of people, especially ethnic minorities, losing their right to vote.

Additionally, long-held tensions and clashes between ethnic armed groups and the Tamadaw (Myanmar military) continued throughout 2014 and 2015. Amid clashes, the government resumed the peace talks with ethnic armed groups, leading to uncertainty about how conflict issues would impact the elections. About one month before the election, the government managed to get only eight out of 16 groups to sign the Nationwide Ceasefire Accord (NCA).

Despite these challenges, interest in the elections remained high. The public showed their enthusiasm to vote in the 2015 elections -- 82% said they had the intention to vote according to an Electoral Environment Survey conducted by PACE in May 2015. High numbers of candidates and political parties registered to

compete in the elections. Over 100 civil society organizations and international organizations successfully lobbied the UEC to legalize nonpartisan election observation for the first time in Myanmar's history.

Amid these circumstances, the 2015 elections were seen as an important turning point for Myanmar's political transition. The polls were widely viewed as a litmus test not only for the country's political reform process and institutional strength, but also for civil society and political parties.

Methodology

As advocacy for electoral reform is one of the main agenda mentioned in PACE's mission statement, PACE decided to observe the whole electoral process, including the pre-election period, Election Day and aspects of the post-election period, in order to put forward realistic and actionable recommendations to different stakeholders. Since May 2015, PACE has conducted various activities to collect information on the election process, including an electoral environment survey, observation of the voter list updating process, campaign environment monitoring, and observation of advance and election day voting, counting and tabulation.

Throughout its work, PACE took steps to ensure the quality of its observers. In recruitment, PACE sought volunteers who were over 18, not members of political parties, committed to PACE principles of nonpartisanship and professionalism and committed to attending PACE trainings. PACE trained all observers on the process they would observe, how to collect information according to PACE's methodology, how to complete checklists and how to return their findings to PACE in a timely manner. PACE also trained all volunteers on how to conduct their duties in a nonpartisan, accurate and professional manner and required all volunteers to sign a PACE Code of Conduct before beginning their work.

PACE also took steps to ensure the quality and accuracy of its observation findings. PACE collected data from its volunteers and observers using structured checklists and questionnaires. Observers reported their findings to PACE by sending their checklists to PACE's core team in Yangon. On election day, over 400 observers rapidly reported their checklist findings over the phone to PACE data operators based in Yangon. All data was entered into central databases by trained data entry volunteers and was checked for quality and cleaned by PACE's core team. PACE analyzed all data according to globally-acceptedmethodology and statistical principles, with the assistance of international advisors. All PACE activities were managed and implemented by PACE's core team, based in Yangon, and by 17 state and regional coordinators across the country.

In May 2015, PACE conducted a statistically valid nationwide survey of 4,125 adult citizens to better understand public perceptions about elections and democracy. To capture the opinions across Myanmar, PACE conducted the survey

in all states and regions and in urban and rural locations. The survey was conducted according to internationally recognized methods of random statistical sampling.

During the official campaign of September 7 - November 6, 2015, PACE deployed a total of 129 LTOs to observe the campaign environment in 129 townships. One hundred and nine (109) townships were selected based on polling station distributions across states and regions to provide an overview of national trends, while 20 townships were selected as "hot spot" areas to watch during the campaign. Observers interviewed candidates, voters and election officials and monitored rallies of different candidates in their township.

From September 14-28, 2015, 2015 PACE deployed 110 LTOs to 110 townships to observe the nation-wide voter list display process. Townships were selected based on polling station distributions across states and regions to provide an overview of national trends. During the update process, voter lists were publicly posted for citizens to review and make changes to the list. PACE's volunteers deployed to 868 display centers to observe the process for the entire official display hours.

From November 1-7, PACE LTOs monitored final administrative procedures by local sub-commissions in 126 townships. LTOs monitored the "voter slip" distribution, where voters received information about their polling station and location on the voter list. LTOs also observed advanced voting by citizens casting an early ballot inside their constituency.[2]

On November 8, 2015, election day, PACE deployed (1,914) short term observers (STOs) to 950 polling stations across the country and deployed 126 LTOs and 17 State and Region coordinators as mobile observers and supervisors. PACE used Sample-Based Observation methodology to be able to assess the quality of the process nationwide. Four hundred and forty (440) polling stations were randomly selected as a statistically representative sample of all polling stations in the country. Another 510 polling stations were selected to provide additional observer oversight around the country. Observers deployed in pairs to each polling station to observe the set-up, opening, voting, closing and counting inside a polling station.

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[2] PACE was not permitted to observe advanced voting cast by voters outside of their constituency, including out-of-country voting in embassies and out-of-township voting within educational institutions, employment centers and military barracks.

At the end of election day, 41 PACE spot checkers observed the tabulation process at township-level sub-commission offices across all states and regions. Spot checkers observed the count of out-of-constituency advanced vote ballots received at the township office. Spot checkers then observed the tabulation process to compile polling station vote count results for the township and to receive and store sensitive materials from polling stations.

Following election day, PACE's core team members in Yangon continued to monitor post-election developments. PACE observed the establishment and training of electoral dispute officials who would manage complaints in states and regions around the country.

The Electoral Process

On July 8, 2015, three months before the elections, the UEC confirmed that the general elections would be held on November 8, 2015. According to the UEC, a total of 91 parties and 6,039 candidates contested seats for Amyotha Hluttaw, Pyithu Hluttaw, Region/State Hluttaw and Region/State Ethnic Representative. All elections were held simultaneously using the First-Past-the-Post (Majority/Plural) system and representatives were elected from single-member constituencies. Myanmar's elections are held every five years and this is the second nationwide election after the SPDC was dissolved in 2010.

Legal and Administrative Framework

International Standards

Elections are a peaceful mean of expressing people's political preference and every citizen has a right to participate in this activity by voting or running office. Democratic governments are formed through democratic elections reflecting the will of the people. Article 21, Universal Declaration of Human Rights clearly states that "The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures."

Every citizen regardless of race, religion, gender, nationality has a right to participate in a genuine elections. Article 25, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) states that "To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives; To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors."

Myanmar has ratified several international treaties which should be a basis for genuine, periodic and inclusive elections; including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of Persons

with Disabilities (CRPD). However, there are several international treaties Myanmar government has signed yet, including the ICCPR.

Myanmar's Legal Framework

The Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar is the primary law governing all elections. Beside the Constitution, there are five laws governing elections, including: 1) Union Election Commission Law, 2) Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law, 3) Amyotha Hluttaw Election Law, 4) Region/State Election Law, and the 5) Political Party Registration Law. There are also Union Election Commission guidelines, procedures, directives and manuals, which describe the authorities, duties and responsibilities for different level of sub-commission members including polling station members.

According to the election laws, all the parliamentary elections including state/region parliaments use the First-Past-the-Post system where representatives are elected by simple majority from single member constituencies[3]. The Constitution lays out detailed articles on the formation of Hluttaws (parliaments), term of Hluttaws and the qualification of representatives in Chapter 4. Each parliament reserves 25% of total seats for unelected representatives from the defense service nominated by Commander-in-Chief, which is widely seen as undemocratic by large parts of the public.

Electoral Management Structure

According to the Constitution, the Union Election Commission is the primary institution responsible to implement national parliamentary and state/region elections. Chapter 9 of the Constitution describes the formation of the UEC, appointment of commissioners, and duties and responsibilities. The Constitution grants the power to the President to form the UEC and the UEC has responsibility to form sub-commission from state/region level down to village track/ward level. The term of the UEC is mentioned in Chapter 2, Article 7 and is the same with the President. There are no clear procedures on how the President should select the commissioners or how the Chair should be appointed. As a result, many political

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[3] The president of Myanmar is elected by electoral college at the joint session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

parties, civil society leaders and members of the public raised questions about the independence and neutrality of the body in the lead up to the elections.

The Union Election Law and the Constitution designate the UEC as the sole body to update the voter list, organize all national parliamentary and state/region elections, oversee or dissolve political parties, and resolve electoral disputes. In electoral disputes or other complaints, citizens, candidates and political parties can appeal only to the UEC, not to any other body.

Below the Union Election Commission, there are several sub-level commissions from state/region, district, township and village tract/ward level. According to the Union Election Commission law, the UEC is responsible to form sub-commissions for each level. At each level, nine representatives are appointed from nine different government agencies and six are appointed from respectable persons. However, the process for selecting lower level commission representatives is not transparent. Given Myanmar's history of a highly politicized bureaucracy, many in the public question the neutrality and independence of lower level sub-commission offices.

Election Timeline

On July 8, 2015 -- only three months before the elections -- the UEC announced November 8, 2015 as the date of the elections. Based on the election date, other activities like candidate nomination, campaign and voter list display were subsequently scheduled. However, both in the Constitution and other elections laws, there is no clear provision regarding the election calendar.

UEC regulations provide some detail on the length of certain processes. For example, the regulations on the campaign period were amended to extend the campaign period from one month to two months in June 2014. However, the timing of other processes, such as the voter list display, was not officially confirmed until a few weeks before the process began. The timing of other processes, such as in-constituency advanced voting, was unclear: a UEC training manual stated it would occur on November 6-7th; while a UEC announcement on October 27 implied it could be as early as October 29. In practice, early voting began at different times in townships around the country. The lack of a specific timeline for the key electoral processes posed difficulties and uncertainty for civil society to prepare for voter education and observation activities, and for political parities to prepare outreach.

Figure 1. Details of Election Timeline as Implemented for the 2015 Election

Activities	Date
Preliminary Voter list updating process	December, 2014
Preliminary Voter list display	March to July 2015
Announcement of Election Day	July 8, 2015
Candidate nomination	July 20 to August 18 2015*
Campaign period	September 7 to November 6, 2015
Nation wide voter list display	September 14 to 27, 2015
Advanced vote	October 29 to November 7, 2015**
Announcement of Election Results	November 9-November 20***
Results Complaint Filing	45 days after the announcement of the result

* Extended from August 8

**Includes in-constituency and out-of-constituency advance vote

***On November 25, 2015 the results of one Amyotha seat in Shan State was reversed after a recount of ballots.

Citizen Views on Elections

Before 2015, little was known about citizen views on the election process. Until recent years, public surveys on political issues were uncommon[4]. To understand the broader context public understanding the election and to assess the reliability of the infrastructure for observation mission, PACE conducted a nationwide electoral environment survey in May 13 to 20, 2015.

Using internationally recognized methods of random statistical sampling, PACE conducted face-to-face interviews with over 4,125 citizens in 467 villages (rural) and wards (urban) in all states and regions. To determine findings for public opinion, a sub-sample of 3,127 interviews in 363 villages was used.[5] The 2015 electoral survey was the first nationwide activity conducted by PACE and involved over 550 volunteer surveyors and data enterers.[6]

PACE asked citizens if they were interested in politics, intended to vote, involved in any association, aware of key criteria of democratic election and aware of independent election observers, among other topics. When people were asked if they had an intention to vote in the upcoming elections, most people showed that they had an intention to vote, even though some had doubts about the quality of the upcoming elections and less than half said they were interested in politics. Generally, the citizens agreed with common factors used to measure the quality of the elections (such as secrecy of the ballot and freedom of parties to campaign). When it comes to nonpartisan election observation, half of the people agree that domestic or international observation can contribute to the integrity of the upcoming election. Some of the key findings from the survey are as follows.

Interest in politics

Interest in politics is a crucial matter for Myanmar and generally, people of Myanmar are seen as politically motivated. PACE has asked if they are interested in politics, 43% said that they are interested.

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[4] The Asia Foundation, the International Republican Institute, and the Yangon School of Political Science also conducted political environment surveys in 2014 and 2015.

[5] The entire sample was used to determine findings for a logistical survey to help PACE prepare its observation activities.

[6] Complete findings of the survey and full details of PACE's methodology, please see PACE's survey report, available here: http://pacemyanmar.org/?p=2623

Intention to vote

PACE asked a standard question, which had been asked widely in Myanmar polls in 2014 and 2015: if citizens have an intention to vote in upcoming general elections. The majority of the respondent (81%) said they planned to vote.

Awareness of election observers

46% have heard of independent observers
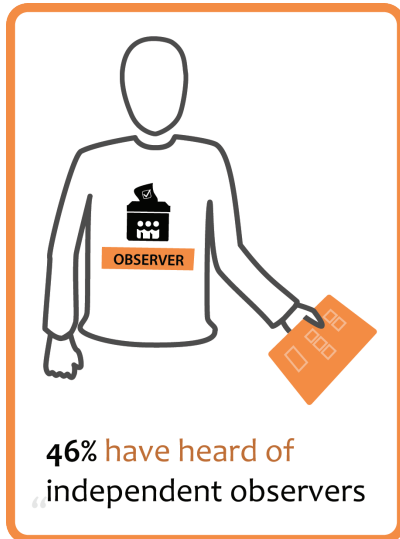
Non-partisan election observers are one of the most important factors to build public confidence and contribute to the integrity of the elections. PACE asked if voters have heard that independent observer groups are observing elections, 46% said they have heard of them, and 27% said no. When it comes to the role of domestic and international observers in elections, people support domestic groups more than international groups. 53% of the respondents said domestic groups are helpful for transparency of the elections and only 45% said international groups are helpful.

Factors of democratic elections

To gauge the level of understanding on the factors contributing to democratic elections, PACE has asked about the importance of seven factors in elections, such as secrecy of ballot, neutrality of the election commission, no fraud, proper vote count, announcement of correct results, equal chance to campaign and no intimidation for the elections. For each factor, between 51% to 65% of citizens agreed that those are important to assess the quality of the elections.

Opinions to decide the quality of the elections

PACE was interested to know how citizens form opinions about the quality of elections. PACE has asked "Whose opinion matters to decide if elections went

well" out of eight categories. The first and second most common responses were the "Myanmar government" (18%) followed by "Independent observers" (15%).

Expectation of elections

PACE's interviewers asked the respondents if Myanmar is ready for elections, and 63% said they agreed with the statement. When PACE asked the question "2015 elections will be free and fair," 64% agreed. When people are asked about negative scenarios like "it will be fine if there is no election in 2015," only 38% agreed.

Campaign Environment

The official campaign period began on September 8, 2015 and ended at midnight on November 6th. Candidates and political parties campaigned for seats around the country under the framework of the UEC's campaign guidelines. The UEC extended the campaign period from 30 days to 60 days in June 2014 after consultations with political parties.

As the pre-election environment is one of the most important factors to assess the quality and credibility of the electoral process, PACE deployed 129 Long-Term-Observers (LTOs) to 129 townships to observe the campaign environment. One hundred nine (109) of those 129 townships were selected across all states and regions in proportion to the number of polling stations there. The other 20 townships were selected to show the campaign environment in "hot spot" areas, including places with high profile candidates, a history of problematic elections, a high number of migrant workers, and on-going conflict or inter-communal tensions. To assess the campaign environment, PACE LTOs interviewed candidates, local election sub-commission officials, and voters each week. LTOs also observed local rallies and reported on any serious incidents in their township. A list of PACE's 109 proportional townships and 20 "hot-spot" townships is included in Appendix 1.

According to PACE observations, the campaign environment was peaceful and stable despite a few isolated incidents, including attacks on candidates and party supports, and violations of campaign law and code of conduct, and interference in campaign activity. PACE's voter interviews showed that most voters were interested in the campaign and in voting, though migrant and low-income workers appeared less interested than other voters. In general, voters interviewed said people felt free to participate in campaign activities and vote for the candidate of their choice. PACE's candidate interviews showed that they were able to organize their campaigns freely and that sub-commissions officials were generally treating candidates equally. Candidates relied on more traditional means of campaigning, such as parades, rallies and distributing pamphlets, while few candidates used IT technology such as email, SMS as campaign tools. Rallies were mostly peaceful but there were a few reports on using inciting comments about other candidates or about religion, race or gender during the campaign by multiple parties and candidates.

Voters

From September 8-November 1, PACE conducted 5,280 voter interviews across the country. To collect a variety of viewpoints, PACE LTOs interviewed people in urban wards and rural villages. They also interviewed certain types of voters, like women, ethnic minorities, youth, and migrant/low-income workers. PACE asked voters about campaign activities in there area, about the attitudes of average people in their area, and whether or not voters in that area felt free to participate in the election. Although PACE met with thousands of voters, the information from voter interviews cannot be generalized to all voters in Myanmar because it did not follow random survey methodology.

Voter perception of campaign activity

Nearly 50% of voters interviewed said that there were "some" campaign activities in their area. 15% said there was "a lot" of campaign activities, while 29% said that there was little to no campaign activities in their area. Voters interviewed during the final month of the campaign said there were more campaign activities than voters interviewed in the first month of the campaign. Voters in urban areas noted more campaign activities than voters in rural areas.

Voter interest in the elections

Sixty-nine percent (69%) of voters interviewed said that people in their area were interested in the election, while 13% said they were not interested and 18% said they didn't know. Interest in the election appeared to grow as the election grew nearer: 77% of people interviewed in the final month of the campaign said their community was interested, compared with only 63% in the first month of the campaign. Women voters, ethnic voters and migrant/low income voters interviewed expressed a slightly lower level of interest in elections.

Voter participation in campaign events

PACE LTOs asked voters if people in their area felt free to attend campaign events for the party that they like. Seventy eight percent (78%) of people interviewed said that people felt free to join campaign events, while 3% said they did not feel free

and 19% said they didn't know. Voters interviewed during the final month of the campaign were more likely to report that people felt free to participate. Women and migrant and low-income workers were slightly less likely to say that voters in their area felt free to attend campaign events. There was no notable difference between young and old voters interviewed.

Voter interest in voting

75% of people said they want to vote.

PACE asked voters if many people in their area wanted to vote: 75% of people interviewed said "yes", while 4% said "no" and 21% said they "didn't know." In the final month of the campaign, voters were more likely to answer "Yes," possibly demonstrating that interest in the elections increased as they grew nearer. Urban voters, men, and Bamar were more likely to say that voters in their area wanted to vote. Migrant and low-income workers were less likely than other types of voters to say that voters in the area wanted to vote.

Voters casting a vote for the candidate or party they like

PACE LTOs asked voters if people in their area felt free to vote for the candidate or party that they like. Eighty percent (80%) of voters interviewed said "yes," 2% said "no," while 18% said they "didn't know." Women were less likely than men to answer "yes." Migrant and low-income workers were also less likely to say that yes, people in their area felt free to vote for the candidate or party they liked.

Voters facing problems for voting for certain parties

PACE LTOs asked voters if people in their area faced any problems if they were to vote for certain political parties. Eighty-four percent (84%) of voters interviewed said that people in their area faced no problems, 3% said they faced problems in their job/business, and 1% of voters said they faced problems with friends and family, vote buying/bribes, or physical threats or harm. Less than 1% of voters interviewed said that people in their area faced problems with property damage. Four percent (4%) of voters mentioned other kinds of problems, while 8% said they didn't know. Women were more likely than men to say that people faced some problems if they voted for a certain political party. Migrant and low income workers were also more likely to say people in their area faced some problems.

Candidates

From September 8-November 1, PACE LTOs conducted 3,291 interviews with candidates from four party categories: the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP); the National League for Democracy (NLD); other big parties in the township (for example, other national parties that are popular in that township like the National Unity Party (NUP), or could be local or state level parties that are strong in that township like that Arakan National Party (ANP); and small parties and independents (PACE places independents and small parties in the same category as they lack the support and structure of a large party apparatus). In weekly interviews, PACE asked candidates questions about their campaign activities and challenges that they encountered. The information below represents the perceptions of individual candidates interviewed. This information does not include activities or viewpoints of party headquarters, other party supporters or other groups and does not include information from townships where PACE did

not observe. It is important to stress that this includes information about activities conducted directly by candidates between September 8 and November 1.

Activities of Candidates

Of the candidates PACE interviewed, the most common outreach activities were distributing materials (27%), hanging posters (21%) and holding rallies (22%). The next most common form of outreach was parades/loudspeakers (12%) or door-to-door outreach (9%). Very few candidates said they used technology or media to reach voters, with only 1% using email, SMS and phone calls, media appearances or paid advertising to reach voters. This data does not capture outreach activities taken by parties' central committees or by other party supporters.

Among those interviewed, candidates from all party categories undertook

A common outreach activity was **hanging posters**

outreach activities at similar rates. However, parades and loudspeakers were most used by NLD and USDP, and less used by other big parties and small parties/ independents. Among those interviewed, women candidates were more likely to hold rallies than men candidates.

Of those interviewed, candidates did not report any significant problems in the rally approval process. Nearly all candidates from all party categories said their rallies were approved. More than 95% of candidates said their rallies were approved without changes, while just under 5% of candidates from all party types reported that they were asked to change some details of their plan. Two percent (2%) of candidates said they filed complaints about the approval process. PACE did not find any significant differences between candidates from the four party categories or between men and women candidates. However, there were media reports on the

incidents of the lack of proper management on using of public spaces so that there were overlapped campaign activities at the same location.

Interference in the Campaign

In candidate interviews, PACE asked candidates if they faced any problems in the campaign (such as physical intimidation, interference in their campaign, threats to their safety/property, personal problems with their family or business, etc.). Nearly all (96%) candidates said they did not encounter problems. Those who did say they faced problems most often noted interference in campaign activities, such as destroyed campaign materials or local authorities stopping rallies. This was the case for candidates from all party categories. Women candidates were slightly more likely to say they faced problems in campaigning than men candidates.

Although most candidates said they did not face serious problems, there were isolating but concerning incidents in the campaign process. Some candidates and supporters from the NLD were physically attacked. Further, the NLD's candidate in Cocokyun was not able to campaign for much of the campaign period due to restrictions in access to the naval base island constituency. There were also media reports on intimidation and sexist comments about women candidates (also see PACE findings on inflammatory comments during campaign messaging below).

Campaign Rallies

From September 8-November 6, PACE observed 2,186 rallies of candidates from four party categories: USDP, NLD, other big parties in the township, and small parties and independents. As PACE was observing only official rallies, observers did not track comments on social media or at private meetings. In some locations, PACE could not observe rallies in very remote locations due to logistical challenges. Additionally, the information below represents the rallies observed only in the townships where PACE was active. (For a list of townships, see Appendix 1)

Conduct of Rallies

Of rallies observed by PACE, most were held at private offices/homes (40%), religious places (17%), public spaces, like markets or parks (11%), party offices (10%), or "other" places (16%). Very few campaign events were held in sports

At **28%** of rallies observed, candidates handed out printed materials

stadiums/fields (4%) or government buildings (2%). Less than 1% of observed rallies were held at industrial places.

The NLD and USDP were more likely to use their party offices compared to other big parties and small parties/independents. The NLD, other big parties and small parties/independents were more likely to use public spaces (like park, market, etc.) than the USDP. At rallies observed by PACE, the USDP, other big parties, and small parties/independents were more likely than the NLD to hold rallies in religious places. All four party types held rallies at government buildings at a similar rate.

At most rallies observed, candidates handed out printed materials (28%) and "other" items (43%). Other goods, like food (8%), small presents (5%), clothing (3%), and money (1%) were also handed out. Nothing was provided at 12% of rallies observed. At rallies observed, candidates from all party categories handed out printed material and "other" items. USDP was more likely to give food, small presents, clothing and money than the NLD, other big parties and small parties/ independents. PACE noted similar trends, even in "hot spot" townships observed.

In 98% of rallies observed, PACE LTOs did not see interference or disruption of the event. PACE did not see a difference in levels of interference among the four party categories or in "hot spot" locations (Shown in Appendix 1 Table).

Campaign Messaging

During campaign rallies observed, party leaders joined as speakers at 40%, local officials at 17%, other influential people at 22%, celebrities at 5% and religious leaders at less than 1%. Sixteen percent (16%) of rallies observed had no other speakers besides the candidates. In "hotspot" townships where PACE observed, party leaders were more likely to be present than in average townships.

At rallies observed, candidates from other big parties were most likely to be joined by other party leaders, followed by candidates from the NLD and USDP. Candidates from all party types had similar rates of celebrities, religious leaders and local officials join the rallies. Candidates from the NLD and other big parties were less likely to campaign without another speaker, while USDP and small parties/ independents were more likely.

PACE observed the language of candidates and official speakers at rallies to see if personal or inciting remarks were made. PACE did not observe the speech of candidates outside of rallies or speech by other actors. Of rallies observed, 93% of candidates made no personal or inciting comments about another candidate. However at 7% of rallies observed, candidates did make personal or inciting comments about another candidate.

At 98% of rallies observed, no speaker made any comment about a group or person based on their religion, race or gender. However, at 2% of rallies observed, inciting remarks were made about race, religion and/or gender. PACE observed candidates from each party type making these types of comments.

Voter List Update Process

An accurate and updated voter list is one of the most fundamental requirements for a credible election. According to the Hluttaw election laws (article 6-B), only citizens with a name on the voter list are allowed to vote. Chapter 3 of Hluttaw election laws stipulate detailed procedures on the process to update the voter list. The update process is neither state-initiated nor citizen-initiated. Rather, it is a mixed system; the UEC, specifically village track/ward sub-commission offices, are responsible to compile the list from General Administration Department and Ministry of Immigration and Population data. Once the UEC announces Election Day, the village track/ward sub-commission offices need to post the list for public review so voters can check their names and take necessary measures to correct mistakes, add missing names or remove outdated names.

In the past two elections, there was criticism about inaccuracies and fluctuations of the voter list. In 2015, with the technical assistance from an international organization, the UEC announced that they would use a computerized system to update the voter list. In June 2014, the UEC conducted a pilot project to computerize the list in three townships. Following the pilot, the UEC updated the voter list nationwide using the computer program to enter the voter list at the township level. In March 2015, the UEC launched initial rolling displays of preliminary voter lists around the country.

In the lead up to the elections, the media and political parties -- especially the NLD -- reported several cases where voter lists were incorrect, missing voters and inflated. There were many criticisms about the procedures to update the list and rumors about problems in the database. Such concerns led some lower level sub-commissions to deviate from the UEC's nationwide voter list system. Most notably, Ayeyarwady region reverted to using Excel spreadsheets to compile the final voter list just weeks before the election. Despite controversies and concerns related to the voter list, reliable and accurate statistics on the rate of accuracy and completeness of the voter list remain unknown.

The election process called for a final list display before the elections. The final list display was the last opportunity for voters to make changes to the list before election day.[7] The exact timing was not clear until late into the election process. On September 3, 2015, the UEC announced that the final nation-wide voter list display would be on September 14 to 27. The last-minute announcement of the voter list display created difficulties for voter education organizers, observers and political parties to prepare activities for the final display.

To assess the quality of the final voter list display process, PACE deployed 110 long-term observers to townships around the country. PACE's methodology measured whether voters had access to the update process, the consistency of the procedures by sub-commissions, the level of voter education outreach and environment surrounding the process. PACE did not assess the quality or the accuracy of the voter list. From September 14-27, PACE observed 868 display centers across all states and regions in a roughly equal number of urban and rural display locations. All LTOs were assigned to observe different display centers for 8 days over the two week display period and remained in a center for an entire day.

According to PACE findings, the voter list process was generally open to the voters who wanted to update the list. Very few incidents of intimidation and interference in the process were reported and the sub-commission officials in most locations observed gave equal assistance to voters. Overall, the voter education activities, and the engagement of political parties and civil society were significantly low where PACE observed. PACE observers reported relatively low levels of voters submitting the forms to change the list. Importantly, the PACE observers found that some of the sub-commission members were not using proper forms to document requested changes as mentioned in the regulation, by-laws and manuals.

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[7] Article 14 of the Hluttaw election laws provides some exceptions for late changes to the list, including cases of mass omissions of communities/populations, up to one week before the election.

Voter Education

At approximately **41%** of observed centers, PACE did not see any voter education materials.
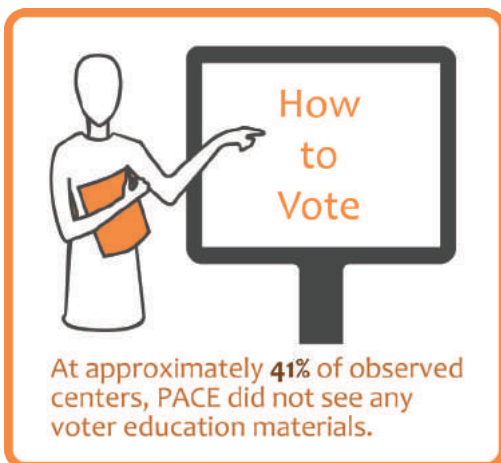
There was a lack of voter education materials and activities in and around a significant percentage of centers observed. At approximately 41% of observed centers, PACE did not see any voter education materials. At approximately 64% of observed centers, PACE did not see any voter education activities by any actors. In 34% of places where PACE observed, the local election sub-commissions were conducting voter education activities. As observers are only observing in and around the immediate vicinity of the center, it is possible that voter education activities could be happening in other locations.

Presence of Political Parties and CSOs

During both weeks of the display, PACE found that at most centers observed there were no political party representatives or other CSO volunteers present. At approximately 90% of observed centers, PACE did not see any political party representatives. At approximately

At approximately **41%** of observed centers, PACE did not see any voter education materials.

ly 82% of observed centers, PACE did not see any other civil society volunteers.
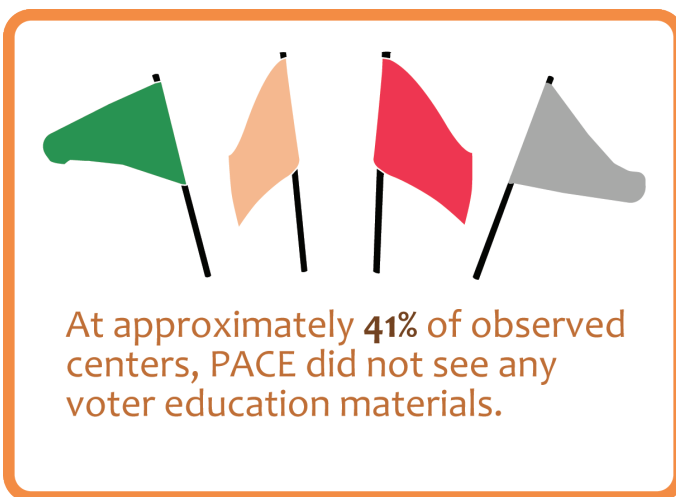
Turnout and Submission of Changes

In centers PACE observed, observers saw quite modest turnout overall. Positively, PACE saw an equal number of men and women coming to check their names. In 28% of centers observed, PACE did not observe any voters submitting forms. PACE cannot say why voters did not submit forms. In 26% of centers observed, dozens of people submitted forms to make changes to the list.

According to initial information received from display officials in centers observed, most voters that submitted forms were applying for registration as temporary stay (form 3A) or to add their name (form 3). The next most common request was to change details to the list. Very few deletions/objections or change requests were noted.

In approximately 10% of observed centers, PACE noted a few (1-10) people leaving because they didn't know how to fill the forms. In approximately 13% of centers, a few people left because they did not have an ID to prove their identity and in 10% of centers, a few people left because they could not prove their residency. For both cases, this observation was twice as common in urban places.

Display Center Management and Materials

To understand the administrative procedures of the centers, PACE observed the layout of centers, the presence of materials, opening hours, and the behavior of display officials to ensure that voters' changes could be processed according to the UEC's guidelines. In 99% of centers visited, PACE was allowed to observe. Ninety three (93%) of centers that opened and were observed by PACE had all necessary forms and displayed the voters list. During both weeks of the display, PACE received a small number of incident reports that officials in some centers were recording changes without using official forms.

While most centers observed were open during the officially designated hours, a sizable percentage (17%) was not open during the designated hours. A higher percentage of centers observed in rural areas were not open during designated hours, compared to those in urban areas. In 82% of centers observed, lists were displayed so that all voters, including elderly and disabled, could easily see the list. In 89% of places observed, officials were providing assistance to people who required it.

Intimidation and Interference

A safe environment is one of the most important factors contributing to voter turnout. PACE observed whether any intimidation occurred in and around the centers. In nearly all of the centers PACE observed, it did not see intimidation of voters or interference by unauthorized persons. In 98% of centers observed, PACE did not see any intimidation of voters. In 99% of centers observed, PACE did not see any interference by unauthorized persons in the process. In 92% of centers that PACE observed, display officials provided equal assistance to all voters.

Voter slip distribution

To assist voters to confirm their names on the voter list and to inform voters of their polling station location, the UEC announced that they would distribute voter slips between November 1 to 7, 2015. In 2010 elections, the same system was used. Slips were used on election day to confirm voter identity and to assist election officials to find voter names on the list.

PACE deployed 126 LTOs to observe the process in their assigned townships. LTOs were instructed to travel to both urban and rural areas and interview local stakeholders, including voters, party members, sub-commission members and local authorities about the slip distribution process.

During the interviews, PACE's LTOs asked local stakeholders how the voter slips were distributed. According to local stakeholders, in 69% of locations observed voters were asked to collect slips from local sub-commission offices. In 33% of locations, slips were allocated by door-to-door distribution. In 29% of locations, slips were handed out through the local leaders. There were significant differences between urban and rural locations. Urban areas were more likely to distribute voter slips at sub-commission offices than rural areas. Rural areas were more likely to distribute through local authorities than urban areas. Stakeholders in urban areas were significantly more likely to say that slips were not distributed, while those in rural areas were more likely to say they didn't know how slips were distributed.

When it comes to the extent of voter slip distribution, stakeholders in 64 % of locations said the slips were distributed to everyone. PACE observers noted if they heard any complaints about the distribution of voter slips: in 73% of locations observed, LTOs heard no complaints, while in 18% of locations observed, LTOs heard stakeholders complain that the distribution didn't reach all voters. In another 12% of locations, LTOs heard complaints that it was difficult to get slips, especially in urban areas. In 5% of locations, LTOs heard complaints that slips were given to the wrong person.

Advanced Voting

In recent Myanmar elections, advanced voting has been a widespread source of public suspicion in the election process. Specifically, the list of advanced voters, out-of-constituency advanced voting organized by institutions, and undue influence on advanced voters by local authorities or superiors were cited as common areas of concern.

In past elections, independent observation and oversight of advanced voting was not permitted. In 2015, the UEC announced that accredited observers would be allowed to observe in-constituency advanced voting, which is administered by local sub-commissions. However,accredited observers were not permitted to observe advance voting that occurred outside of a voter's constituency arranged by institutions, like employers, educational facilities, Myanmar embassies abroad or military commands.

On October 27, the UEC released a directive that implied the in-constituency advanced vote process could begin on October 29, contradicting publicly released UEC training manuals that stated it would begin on November 6. In practice, in-constituency advance voting began on different dates in townships around the country. To observe the implementation of the process, 126 PACE LTOs monitored in-constituency advanced voting in townships around the country on November 6 and 7. (See Table in Appendix 1)

In all locations visited, PACE was allowed to observe advanced voting. Party and candidate agents were present to watch the process in 96% of locations. According to the law, in-constituency advanced voting was held in various types of locations. Of the wards/village tracts that PACE directly observed, 78% of advanced voting took place at the sub-commission office, 50% at voters' house, 11 % at institutions, 5% at government facilities, 5% at prisons and 3% in other types of locations.

PACE observed what types of people cast advanced votes in each location. Elderly and disabled people cast an advanced vote in 75% of locations. Civil servants participated in advanced voting in 63% of locations observed. Election officials cast an advanced vote in 60% of locations. Sick or ill people participated in advanced voting in 50% of locations. Military voters were only observed casting

in-constituency advanced votes in 9% of all locations, as opposed to detainees who voted in only 9% of all locations.

The majority of PACE observers (91%) said they saw no problems in the process. However, PACE LTOs noted isolated cases of forced advanced voting in rural areas, impersonation of voters, ballots stored insecurely, and intimidation. People were able to cast their vote secretly in 96% of locations observed.

Although PACE did not observe out-of-constituency voting, 41 observers stationed at township-level tabulation centers did observe the counting of those advanced vote ballots (See Table in Appendix 1 for Township Centers Observed). PACE observers reported that out-of-constituency advanced votes were received by 4pm in nearly all tabulation centers observed. In most tabulation centers, advanced vote ballots were counted in a transparent manner so that observers could confirm marks on the ballots.

Election Observers and Media

As the 2015 elections were seen as an important turning point for Myanmar's political transition, domestic and international groups showed strong interest in observing the elections. After concerted lobbying local civil society and international groups, the UEC legalized observation for the first time in Myanmar's history. In June 2015, UEC issued a regulation which allowed the domestic and international groups to observe all aspects of the electoral process. By election day, more than 12,000 domestic and international observers were accredited by UEC or sub-commissions. PACE applied for accreditation in Nay Pyi Taw and collected badges at both Nay Pyi Taw offices and state/region offices. A total of 2,493 PACE volunteers were accredited for the whole electoral process including STOs, LTOs, spot checkers and reserve STOs.

It was a positive that the UEC opened the electoral process to independent domestic and international groups, allowing legal observation for the first time. However, several administration procedures and requirements made the process complex and timely for observer organizations, the UEC and sub-commissions. For instance, observer groups were required to submit a photo and signature of every individual observer several weeks before the election, creating a challenging and costly logistical task.

Among important players, the Myanmar media played a crucial role in the 2015 elections to reach out to voters and share information about the election. There were reports from more than a dozens of printed journals, online journals, radio and TV stations a few months before the elections. According to the local media monitoring groups[8], however, the neutrality and balance of coverage by state-owned or related and private media were a big question.

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[8] Media monitoring reports, Myanmar Institute for Democracy

Election Day; Voting and Counting

On November 8, 2015, more than 23 million voters turned out to cast their ballots. According to the UEC, the official turnout rate was 69% of registered voters.

By observing on election day, PACE aimed to assess the transparency, accountability and inclusiveness of the process which would contribute the credibility of the result. PACE used internationally-practiced sample-based observation (SBO) methodology to systematically assess the quality of the process across the whole country. The SBO for the 2015 elections involved deploying citizen observers in pairs to a nationally representative sample of 440 polling stations. In addition to sampled polling stations, PACE also deployed additional observers to ensure coverage of politically competitive areas and under-observed areas. Overall PACE deployed more than 2,000 observers to more than 950 polling stations to monitor the opening, voting, closing, counting and tabulation on election day.

Generally, the election day was orderly and peaceful. Except for isolated cases of overcrowded urban polling stations, PACE observers were able to observe the process inside the polling station. Nearly all polling stations opened on time and, in most polling stations, officials followed the procedures. However, PACE observers reported that at some polling stations, advanced ballot boxes did not arrive before the opening.

Party agents were present at the majority of the polling stations. Inside and around polling stations, intimidation of voters was rare. However, there were reports about the presence of unauthorized persons at some polling stations. Although there were some reports of few people turning away from the polling stations because they were not on the list, this was not widely observed. In isolated cases, PACE observed a few people being allowed to cast votes even though their names were not on the list.

The closing and counting was open to observers and political parties, and conducted as instructed at a majority of the polling stations. Party agents (especially from the NLD and USDP) were present at a majority of the polling stations. PACE observers reported that at some locations advanced votes were not counted according to the instructions.

Methodology

PACE deployed more than **2000** observers

On election day, PACE deployed 1,955 stationary nonpartisan observers to 950 polling stations and 41 tabulation centers across every state and region. An additional 143 PACE LTOs and coordinators served as mobile observers and STO supervisors on election day. PACE conducted a sample based observation (SBO) as part of its overall election day exercise. Sample based observation (SBO) is an advanced observation methodology that employs well-established statistical principles, professionally trained observers and sophisticated information technology. SBOs provide the most timely and accurate information on the conduct of voting and counting. The SBO for the 2015 elections involved deploying citizen observers to a nationally representative random sample of 440 polling stations to systematically assess the quality of election day. PACE's citizen observers arrived to their assigned polling stations at 5:00am. They observed the setup of polling stations, voting, counting, announcement and posting of results. Throughout the day PACE's observers called the data center at four designated times to report their observations. The SBO observers collected more than 18,900 data points.

Additional observers deployed to another 510 polling stations which were selected to provide additional observer oversight around the country. PACE also deployed 126 LTOs and 17 State and Region coordinators as mobile observers and supervisors on election day. All STOs and LTOs, plus back-up/substitutes attended day-long trainings led by PACE master trainers around the country from October 19-November 2. In addition, all SBO observers participated in a full-scale simulation on November 4. The simulation tested the observers, the communication system and the database and helped to identify potential weaknesses so they could be rectified before election day.

To rapidly collect data from around the country, PACE established a data center in Yangon on election day. At the PACE data center, 76 volunteer operators worked in shifts to receive calls from observers around the country and entered observer reports into a sophisticated database. Once data from all SBO polling stations was entered, PACE leadership, with assistance from international SBO experts from NDI, analyzed the data to prepare the findings on the quality of election day.

Key Findings

Opening

Before voting began, PACE observers were instructed to observe the preparation process and opening of the polling stations. They observed whether the observers were allowed to enter, the accessibility of the polling station, the opening process, and the stock of important material. Generally, the opening was smooth and orderly. Almost all the PACE observers were allowed to enter the polling station and the voting began on time at almost all of the stations. The detail findings are as follows:

Observers allowed to enter

Ninety four percent (94%) of observers were permitted to enter the polling station before voting began. PACE followed up with observers to ensure they were eventually allowed to enter polling stations. With the exception of a few cases in over-crowded urban polling stations, observers were allowed to observe by the time voting began. PACE worked with the UEC and State/Region sub-commissions to solve cases where observers were not allowed to observe.

94% of observers were permitted to enter the polling station
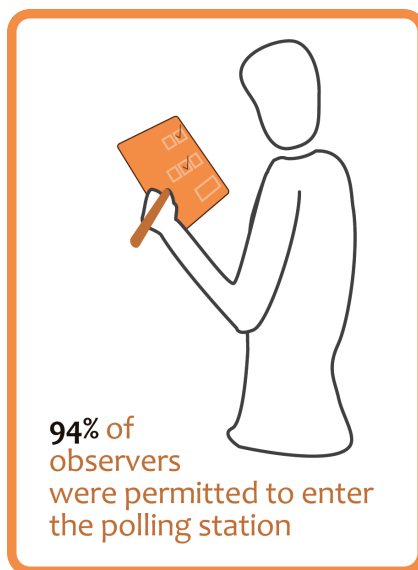
Station facilities, material and voting

Eighty four percent (84%) of polling station facilities were accessible to all voters, including elderly and disabled voters. In 99% of polling stations, all required officials were present by 6:00am. In 89% of polling stations, the advanced ballot boxes were delivered before the station opened. At the time of opening, 93% of polling stations had all necessary materials, while 2% were missing ballot boxes, less than 1% missing ballot papers, 1% missing the voter list, 1% missing stamps, less than 1% missing indelible ink and 3% missing results forms. In 95% of polling stations, voting began on time, while 5% voting began after 6:30 am.

Voting process

During the voting process, one PACE observer was stationed inside the polling station to observe the voting process and one was outside to observe the environment around the polling station. PACE STOs observed which party agents were present at the station, levels of intimidation, and illegal voting. At the majority of the station, party agents were present and NLD and USDP agents were present at similar rates.

Present of Party Agent and unauthorized person

Party or candidate agents were present during the voting process in 92% of polling stations. Agents for the USDP were present in 83% of polling stations and agents from NLD in 84%, while agents from other Burman parties were present in 25% and ethnic parties 29%. Agents from independent candidates were present in 10% of polling stations. Unauthorized people were present in 13% of polling stations. Those people were often community leaders and local authorities, and, in isolated cases, members of the military.

Voter Identity, voter list and illegal voting

As the voter list and distribution of voter slips were controversial during the pre-election period, PACE observed the process of checking voter ID and illegal voting. Voters were asked to show proof of identity documents (such as a voter slip or NRC card) at 96% of polling stations. In 34% of polling stations, less than 10

people who came to vote were turned away because they were not on the voter list. In 4% of stations, more than 11 voters were turned away. In 92% of polling stations, those voters on the voter list were allowed to vote. However, in 7% of stations, less than 10 voters whose name was on the voter list were not allowed to vote. In 90% of stations, only people with names on the voter list were allowed to vote. However, in 10% of stations, some people with no name on the voter list were allowed to vote. PACE received incident reports of some people being allowed to vote on behalf of others, sometimes for family members and sometimes for others.
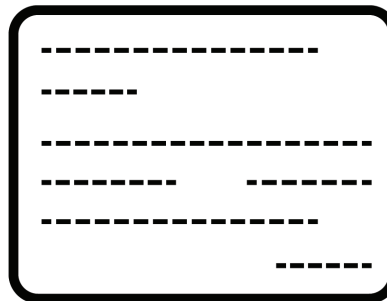
Voters showed proof of identity documents (such as a voter slip or NRC card) at **96%** of polling stations

Secrecy of the vote and intimidation

PACE observed whether the voting process occurred in secret and with no intimidation. Voters were able to cast their vote in secret in 97% of polling stations. In 99% of polling stations, there was no intimidation or harassment of voters inside or in the immediate vicinity of the polling station. PACE observers were only able to observe intimidation inside and near the polling station, not outside of the station. In 99% of stations, voters were marked with ink as they left the premises. Special election police were present outside 97% of polling stations. At 38% of polling stations, there was still a queue at the polling station at 4pm. Of those polling stations, voters still in the queue were allowed to vote in 95% of cases. Observers were allowed to fully observe the voting process at 95% of polling stations. At 5% of polling stations, observers were allowed to observe, but with some restrictions. However, PACE heard isolated incidents of intimidation to voters and observers, forced voting, violation of secrecy of vote, illegal voting and refusal to be inked, which could be improved in the future.

Closing and Counting

PACE observed whether the closing and counting process was done in accordance with the regulations and procedures. PACE found that party agents were allowed to witness the closing and counting process in almost all polling stations and there were very few cases reporting intimidation during the counting process.

Present of Party agent and observer to eyewitness counting

Nearly all polling stations, observers, agents and eyewitnesses were allowed to remain in the station after it closed. Advanced vote ballots were counted before other ballots in 94% of polling stations. In 98% of polling stations, the count was conducted so that observers could see how the ballot was marked. In 96% of polling stations, officials declared ballots invalid in a consistent manner. Party or candidate agents were present during the count in 94% of polling stations. Agents for the USDP were present in 88% of polling stations and agents from NLD in 87%, while

In **98%** of stations, the count was conducted so that observers could see how the ballot was marked.

agents from other Burman parties were present in 26% and ethnic parties 28%. Agents from independent candidates were present in 11% of polling stations.
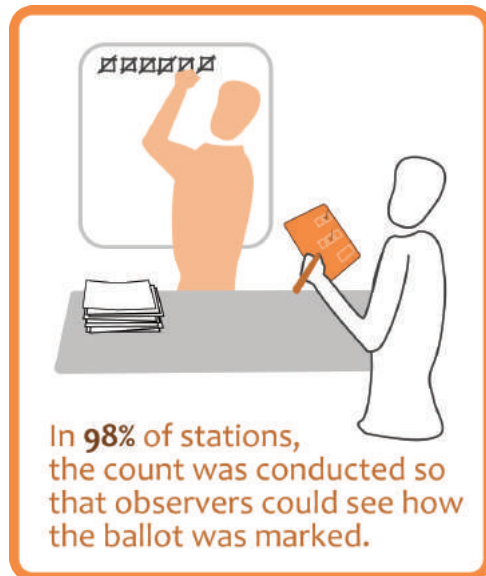
Counting Procedure

After the count, ballots and forms were sealed inside tamper evident bags in 99% of polling stations. In 93% of polling stations, results forms (Form 16) were posted for public viewing after the count was completed. In 97% of polling stations, there was no intimidation, harassment or interference in the counting process. In 79% of polling stations, no party or candidate agents raised complaints to the Polling Station Officer during the counting process. Agents for the USDP raised complaints in 17% of stations, NLD agents raised complaints in 16% of stations, other Burman

party agents in 5% of stations, ethnic party agents in 6% of stations and independent agents in 2% of stations.

Tabulation Process

On the evening of November 8 (election day) and on November 9, 41 PACE observers went to township-level tabulation centers around the country to observe the compilation of polling station results and out-of-constituency advance voting results. (See Appendix 1 for Table of Observed Townships)

In general, the tabulation process was open to observation. Nearly all PACE observers were allowed access to tabulation centers. However, most were not allowed to directly see polling station results forms as they were tabulated, as instructed in by-laws. Therefore, most observers could not verify if the correct results were recorded. Township level results (Form 19) were publicly posted in just half of centers observed on November 8 and slightly more than half on November 9.

Candidate and party agents were present in all 41 township centers observed on November 8 and in most centers on November 9. Agents from the NLD and USDP were most often present, followed by other Burman parties and ethnic parties. Agents for independent candidates were present at less than a one-fifth of centers observed. Although present, agents did not raise any complaints in most centers observed. Agents from the NLD, USDP and other Burman parties were most likely to raise complaints in locations observed.

In most centers observed, measures were taken to secure and store sensitive materials, like ballots and results forms. Most observers reported that there was no interference, intimidation or harassment in the tabulation centers where they observed.

Complaints Process

Prior to the elections, violations of the campaign code of conduct were settled through informal mediation committees. However, the role of the committees including monitoring committees for code of conduct (MCOM) to mediate the disputes did not appear very active during the pre-election and election period. For

the future elections, the UEC should promote a more pragmatic mechanism to mediate the disputes before filing and the fees for filing complaint should be reviewed.

While the objections for different processes such as the voter list, candidate nomination, and campaign can be reported or filed in a respective time frame, the objection to an election result can only be filed within 45 days after the results are announced. A voter, candidate or agent is allowed to file the objection against the elected representatives and is required to pay 500,000 kyats (roughly 500 USD) to file a case. For each complaint, the UEC forms an election tribunal comprised of three members of the UEC or one member and two independent legal experts. The tribunal conducts the investigation from the UEC office in Nay Pyi Taw or region/ state sub-commission office and their work is open to the public to observe. There is a right to appeal to UEC central commission and the decision of the UEC is final and conclusive.

Following the election, PACE observed aspects of the result complaints system (however, PACE did not closely monitor each complaint hearing). On November 23, 2015, PACE was invited to observe the election dispute resolution workshop in Nay Pyi Taw where international standards for electoral dispute resolution in the Myanmar context was discussed. In total,45 cases were filed and, at the time this report was released, are currently being heard in Nay Pyi Taw. The court was open to the public and on January 12, PACE observers were allowed to observe the hearings in the UEC office. Overall, the court proceeding was open and transparent, however, PACE cannot comment on the validity of final judgments in each case.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Overall, the elections were peaceful, competitive and open for voters to participate. Interest in the elections appeared high with people across the country arriving early to wait in line on election day. The campaign environment was generally free of violence and intimidation and candidates were able to reach potential voters to compete for their votes. For the most part, the elections were administered competently, but there were some inconsistencies in implementation of policies at the local level and last minute changes in the electoral timeline. Civil society, media and international organizations were able to actively engage in the election process as observers, voter educators and election watchers to a greater degree than previous elections. Although some complaints were filed, the outcome of the elections was generally accepted by the public and political parties.

During the observation, PACE documented both positive and negative aspects of the whole process observed. While it is worthwhile to recognize the improvements, it is also important to learn shortcomings and give recommendations to respective stakeholders so that necessary measures can be taken to improve the process in the future.

There were a number of positive developments during the 2015 elections. For the first time in Myanmar, nonpartisan domestic and international observers were allowed to observe the whole electoral process. The frequent engagement of the UEC with the key stakeholders allowed the civil society groups to share their concerns and challenges. Although there was criticism of the voter list process, the UEC was able to create a computerized central voter list database, creating the basis for a clean and updated voter list in the future. On election day, polling station officials played a crucial role managing a calm and orderly process amid large crowds of voters.

While there were no serious widespread problems that could impact the whole process, there were isolated incidents of violating the regulations, irregularities, and other shortcomings in the process that need to be addressed ahead of future elections. One of the biggest challenges in this process is that the Constitution, Union Election Commission Law and Hluttaw Election Laws fail to provide a specific timeline of electoral activities, including election day, voter list update, the

campaign period among others. This not only impacts planning and engagement by political parties and civil society, but may also be a source of controversy in a highly competitive election.

During the pre-election period, the public and political parties voiced concerns regarding the neutrality of the election management bodies. While the predominant complaints surrounded the political context and personalities within the UEC, the appointment, structure, duties and responsibilities of those bodies need to be reviewed to increase transparency, inclusiveness and accountability. Further, there were some weaknesses in public information sharing and internal communication within levels of the election commission. These challenges lead to a lack of trust and some problems in the voter list process, advanced voting and out-of-country voting. Such issues should be addressed before the next election.

While the 2015 elections were calm and orderly, to be more transparent, inclusive and accountable PACE would like to recommend the following areas to be improved by the each stakeholder in the future.

Parliament

To improve the integrity of future elections, Myanmar's Parliament should:

- Endorse other international treaties such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to bind the government to protect citizen's rights regardless of race, religion, or gender;

- Prioritize electoral reform as a discussion agenda in Parliament from the beginning so that long term reform, such as laws and by-laws, and short term reform, such as procedures and implementation, could be addressed sufficiently;

- Promote the integrity, transparency, and accountability of elections by guaranteeing the rights of election observation in Laws for Hluttaw Elections;

- Review the structure and appointment of the UEC and sub-commission members and create more transparent procedures for appointment of commission members; and

- Review the scope of duties and broad responsibilities of the UEC (including overseeing political party, organizing elections and judging election complaints) and create a more accountable and neutral structure.

Union Election Commission (UEC)

To increase transparency, accountability and inclusiveness in future election processes, the Union Election Commission should:

- Set a specific date for election day and specific timeline for related activities, such as voter list registration, candidate nomination and elections official training well in advance;

- Appoint sub-commission members in a way that is transparent and open to all citizens;

- Ensure all information related to elections is available at every level of the UEC, is provided in a timely manner, and is easy to access and in a format that is readily useable and analyzable by the public. For example, the numbers and location of polling stations and the preliminary and final voter list should be available well in advance of the election and election results should be available immediately after the election;

- Review and reform the accreditation procedures to remove complex and onerous requirements so that every civil society can engage easily;

- Conduct voter education outreach timely and effectively;

- Develop more effective training programs for the lower level sub-commission members and polling station officials to better understand all procedures;

- Ensure that all polling stations are accessible by the voters, including elderly and people with disabilities;

- Review and amend the current procedures and timeline for the voter list update and display, to create more accessible procedures for the voters;

- Continue the current computerized voter list and update the central server;

- Ensure that communication between union and lower levels is consistent and that instructions are clear so that the lower level commissions can realistically implement procedures;

- Improve coordination between government agencies, especially the General Administration Department (GAD), immigration and sub-commissions;

- Review and reform advanced voting procedures to be clear, secret and inclusive;

- Develop effective mechanisms for voter list registration and voting processes for overseas workers, especially those who are staying where an embassy office is not based;

- Create more clear and transparent procedures for out-of-constituency advanced voting and allow observers to observe the process;

- Review the constituency boundary and take appropriate reform to have equal representation;

- The election results, from the polling station level to the constituency level should be released as quickly as possible and in format that is usable and analyzable by the public; and

- Issue necessary instructions to election sub-commissions in a timely manner and follow the instructions to improve trust among voters and maintain consistent procedures.

Political Parties

To promote more inclusive and competitive elections, political parties should:

- Involve in every phase of electoral cycle, such as pre-electoral preparation, electoral period preparation and post-electoral strategies;

- Develop more effective communication strategies to reach out voters so that voters could receive more information and make more informed decisions;

- Utilize IT as a communication tool to reach out to respective constituencies as IT is developing and widely used in other countries; and

- Maintain the campaign code of conduct and develop more effective committees to mediate disputes in the future.

Civil Society

To promote the role of neutral actors in improving election, civil society should:

- Maintain non-partisanship and neutrality while engaging electoral process;

- Continue to engage the electoral process for electoral reform and create a mechanism to engage with UEC and Parliament; and

- Continue to encourage voters, especially those in underrepresented communities, to participate in the process.

Media

To promote public awareness and participation in elections, the media should:

- Maintain neutrality and non-partisanship in their election reporting;

- Report on the whole electoral process and during the election period, to cover various parties' and candidates' activities so that voters are well informed;

- Disseminate voter information and education during the election period, so that the voter awareness and participation can be improved; and

- Cover voter education not only in printed media, and state radio and television station, but also FM stations from every state and region.

International Community

To support a better election process in Myanmar, the international community should:

- Provide specific election assistance for civil society, political parties and the UEC so that each stakeholder could develop appropriate programs and take necessary steps for electoral reform based on the finding in the 2015 elections;

- Engage the UEC with specific programs for electoral reform, such as reviewing the legal framework and voter list update process, so that the UEC could continue its professionalization process in the future; and

- Support independent civil society to improve election processes and build public confidence through projects like voter list audits and other observation activities in advance of the next elections.

Appendix 1

Township Locations of PACE Long Term Observers and Spot Checkers

Sr.	Township	Voter list monitoring	Campaign Monitoring	Advanced vote & Voter slip distribution	Tabulation
Kachin State					
1.	Myitkyina	✔	✔	✔	✔
2.	Hpakant	✔	✔	✔	
3.	Mogaung*		✔	✔	
4.	Bhamo*		✔	✔	
Kayah State					
1	Loikaw	✔	✔	✔	✔
2	Hpruso*		✔	✔	
3	Shadaw*		✔	✔	
Kayin State					
1	Kawkareik*		✔	✔	
2	Thandaunggyi	✔	✔	✔	
3	Hlaingbwe	✔	✔	✔	
4	Hpa- An				✔
Chin State					
1	Falam	✔	✔	✔	
2	Mindat	✔	✔	✔	
3	Paletwa				✔
4	Thantlang	✔	✔	✔	
5	Hakha*		✔	✔	
Mon State					
1	Mudon	✔	✔	✔	
2	Thanbyuzayat	✔	✔	✔	
3	Paung	✔	✔	✔	
4	Mawlamyine*		✔	✔	✔
5	Bilin*		✔	✔	
Rakhine State					
1	Kyaukpyu	✔	✔	✔	
2	Buthidaung	✔	✔	✔	
3	Kyauktaw	✔	✔	✔	✔
4	Minbya	✔	✔	✔	
5	Sittwe	✔	✔	✔	
6	Mrauk-U	✔	✔	✔	
7	Thandwe	✔	✔	✔	
8	Rathedaung*		✔	✔	
9	Toungup*		✔	✔	
Shan State (North)					
1	Lashio*		✔	✔	
2	Hsipaw*		✔	✔	
3	Kyaukme	✔	✔	✔	
4	Tangyan	✔	✔	✔	
5	Muse	✔	✔	✔	
Shan State (South)					
1	Loilen	✔	✔	✔	
2	Pinlaung	✔	✔	✔	
3	Lawksawk	✔	✔	✔	
4	Hsihseng*		✔	✔	
5	Taungyi				✔
6	Kalaw	✔	✔	✔	

Sr.	Township	Activities			
		Voter list monitoring	Campaign Monitoring	Advanced vote & Voter slip distribution	Tabulation
Shan State (East)					
1	Mongping	✔	✔	✔	
2	Tachileik	✔	✔	✔	
3	Monghsat*		✔	✔	
4	Kengtung*		✔	✔	
5	Mongyawng				✔
Bago Region (East)					
1	Bago	✔	✔	✔	
2	Shwegyin	✔	✔	✔	
3	Waw	✔	✔	✔	
4	Taungoo	✔	✔	✔	
5	Yedashe	✔	✔	✔	
6	Phyu	✔	✔	✔	✔
7	Kyaukkyi	✔	✔	✔	
Bago Region (West)					
1	Pyay	✔	✔	✔	
2	Thegon	✔	✔	✔	✔
3	Paukkhaung				✔
4	Okpho	✔	✔	✔	
5	Minhla	✔	✔	✔	
6	Zigon*		✔	✔	
Tanintharyi Region					
1	Dawei	✔	✔	✔	
2	Kawthoung	✔	✔	✔	
3	Myeik	✔	✔	✔	✔
4	Kyunsu*		✔	✔	
Nay Pyi Taw					
1	Pokebathiri	✔	✔	✔	
2	Zabuthiri*		✔	✔	
3	Pyinmana	✔	✔	✔	
4	Tatkon				✔
Ayeyarwady Region					
1	Hinthada	✔	✔	✔	✔
2	Myanaung	✔	✔	✔	
3	Zalun	✔	✔	✔	
4	Ingapu	✔	✔	✔	
5	Labutta	✔	✔	✔	
6	Maubin	✔	✔	✔	✔
7	Danubyu	✔	✔	✔	
8	Myaungmya	✔	✔	✔	✔
9	Wakama	✔	✔	✔	✔
10	Pathein	✔	✔	✔	
11	Thabaung	✔	✔	✔	
12	Yegyi	✔	✔	✔	
13	Kyaunggon	✔	✔	✔	
14	Dedaye	✔	✔	✔	
15	Ngapudaw	✔	✔	✔	
16	Mawlamyinegyun				✔
17	Bogale	✔	✔	✔	✔

Sr.	Township	Activities			
		Voter list monitoring	Campaign Monitoring	Advanced vote & Voter slip distribution	Tabulation
Sagaing Region					
1	Hkanti	✔	✔	✔	
2	Mingin	✔	✔	✔	
3	Pinlebu	✔	✔	✔	
4	Monywa	✔	✔	✔	
5	Sagaing	✔	✔	✔	
6	Tamu	✔	✔	✔	
7	Kale	✔	✔	✔	
8	Shwebo	✔	✔	✔	
9	Tabayin	✔	✔	✔	
10	Kanbalu	✔	✔	✔	✔
Magway Region					
1	Natmauk	✔	✔	✔	
2	Gangaw	✔	✔	✔	
3	Magway	✔	✔	✔	✔
4	Sidoktaya	✔	✔	✔	
5	Chauk	✔	✔	✔	✔
6	Minhla	✔	✔	✔	
7	Pakokku	✔	✔	✔	✔
8	Yesagyo				✔
9	Salin				✔
10	Thayet	✔	✔	✔	
11	Taungdwingyi				
12	Mindon	✔	✔	✔	
13	Aunglan				✔
14	Pauk	✔	✔	✔	✔
15	Sinbaungwe	✔	✔	✔	
Mandalay Region					
1	Kyukpadaung				✔
2	Pyawbwe				✔
3	Wundwin				✔
4	Kyaukse	✔	✔	✔	
5	Amarapura	✔	✔	✔	
6	Patheingyi	✔	✔	✔	
7	Pyinoolwin	✔	✔	✔	✔
8	Chanmyathazi	✔	✔	✔	
9	Singu	✔	✔	✔	
10	Mahaaungmyay	✔	✔	✔	
11	Tada-U	✔	✔	✔	
12	Natogyi	✔	✔	✔	
13	Nyaung-U	✔	✔	✔	✔
14	Yamethin	✔	✔	✔	✔
15	Thazi	✔	✔	✔	
16	Meiktila	✔	✔	✔	✔
17	Myingyan	✔	✔	✔	✔

Sr.	Township	Activities			
		Voter list monitoring	Campaign Monitoring	Advanced vote & Voter slip distribution	Tabulation
Yangon Region					
1	Insein				✔
2	Twantay				✔
3	Hlaing				✔
4	Miangaladon	✔	✔	✔	
5	Hmawbi	✔	✔	✔	
6	Hlegu	✔	✔	✔	
7	Taikkyi	✔	✔	✔	
8	Htantabin	✔	✔	✔	
9	Thingangyun	✔	✔	✔	
10	Thaketa	✔	✔	✔	✔
11	DagonMyothit(Seikkan)	✔	✔	✔	
12	Dagon Myothit(East)	✔	✔	✔	
13	Kawhmu*		✔	✔	
14	Hlaingtharya*		✔	✔	
15	Kamaryut	✔	✔	✔	
16	DagonMyothit (South)	✔	✔	✔	
17	Thanlyin	✔	✔	✔	✔
18	Thongwa	✔	✔	✔	
19	Kyungyangon	✔	✔	✔	
20	Ahlone	✔	✔	✔	

*Hot Spot locations

Appendix 2

Check lists

PACE 2015 Survey Questionnaire

To be completed by PACE Office:

Form Number							Data Clerk No.		PSU *[circle one]*	
									Urban	1
									Rural	2

To be completed by Enumerator

A	PACE Enumerator ID					D	State/Region	
B	Enumerator Name		E	Township	
C	Respondent No. (1-9)		F	Ward/ Village	

Household Visits	HH 1	HH 2	HH 3	HH 4	HH 5	HH 6	HH 7
Numbers from the interval process	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Completed interview	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Partly completed interview	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Reason for failure:							
Refused to be interviewed	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Person selected was never at home after at least two visits	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Household/ premises empty for survey period after at least two visits	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Not a citizen/ spoke only a foreign language	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Deaf/ did not speak a survey language	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
No adults in household	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Other *[specify]_____*	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Not applicable	89	89	89	89	89	89	89

The person I need to speak to is *[insert name]* _____. **Is this person presently at home?**				
Yes	1	No		2
If yes:	**May I please interview this person now?**			
If no:	**Will this person return here at any time today [or tomorrow]?** *(Interviewer: Only say "tomorrow" on your first day of deployment)*			
	Yes	1	No	2

VISITS.		Circle number		
How many visits were made to the household where the interview actually took place?		1	2	3

DATEINTR.	Day	Month	Year
Date of interview *[Interviewer: Enter day, month, and year]*			

STRTIME.	Hour	Minute
Time interview started *[Interviewer: Enter hour and minute, use 24 hr. clock and be exact]*		

I'd like to ask start with some general questions

Q1. Are you the head of the household?
[Interviewer: Read Choices. Circle correct response number]

Yes	1
No	2
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

Q2. Here is a list of groups and organizations; I'd like you to tell me if you have <u>often, sometimes</u>, or <u>never</u> participated in the following types of meetings or activities over the past year.
[Interviewer: Read Choices. Circle correct response number]

(a) Cultural Groups (such as literary talks, entertainment events, music concerts)	
Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

(b) Sports Groups (involve physically yourself or as audience)	
Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

(c) Worker Associations (groups related with a job)	
Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

(d) Community Development Groups	
Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

(e) Other Gatherings, Groups, Organizations or Collective Activities	
(Please indicate what kind of other gatherings they attend: _____)	
Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

Q3. How interested would you say you are in politics?
[Interviewer: Read Choices. Circle correct response number]

Very interested	1
Somewhat interested	2
Not very interested	3
Not interested at all	4
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

Q4. In many countries, independent groups observe elections. Have you heard of this?
[Interviewer: Read Choices. Circle correct response number]

Yes	1
No	2
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

Q5. Sometimes, international groups observe elections. Do you think that the involvement of <u>international </u>observers helps guarantee transparent elections?
[Interviewer: Read Choices. Circle correct response number]

Very helpful	1
They can help a little	2
I doubt they can help	3
It is of no use at all	4
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

Q6. Sometimes, national groups observe the elections. Do you think the involvement of <u>national</u> observers helps guarantee transparent elections?
[Interviewer: Read Choices. Circle correct response number]

Very helpful	1
They can help a little	2
I doubt they can help	3
It is of no use at all	4
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

Q7. On a scale of 1 to 5 where '1' means "not important at all" and '5' means "very important," how important are the following things for an election to be run well...
[Interviewer: Use Scale for Q7 card]

		Not imp 1	2	3	4	Very Imp. 5	*Don't Know*	*refuse*
(a)	**Ballot is secret/Secrecy while voting**	1'	2	3	4	5	*-8*	*-9*
(b)	**Election commission is neutral**	1	2	3	4	5	*-8*	*-9*
(c)	**There is no fraud**	1	2	3	4	5	*-8*	*-9*
(d)	**The votes are counted properly**	1	2	3	4	5	*-8*	*-9*
(e)	**The correct results are announced**	1	2	3	4	5	*-8*	*-9*
(f)	**Every party has an equal chance to campaign**	1	2	3	4	5	*-8*	*-9*
(g)	**Voters are free from intimidation or pressure**	1	2	3	4	5	*-8*	*-9*

Q8. Whose opinion do you think matters most, when it comes to deciding whether elections have been run well? Please pick up to three.
[Interviewer: Read Choices. Circle correct response number for their top three selections]

	1st Mention	2nd Mention	3rd Mention
The party I support	1	1	1
Independent election observers	2	2	2
Foreign governments	3	3	3
The Myanmar Government	4	4	4
The Election Commission	5	5	5
The Media	6	6	6
My own opinion	7	7	7
Opinion of the average citizen	8	8	8
[Don't read out :]			
Don't Know	*-8*		
Refused to Answer	*-9*		

Q9. Do you plan to vote in the 2015 election?
[Interviewer: Read Choices. Circle correct response number]

Yes	1
No	2
I haven't decided	3
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

Q10. Here are some statements some people make about elections in the country. For each one, can you tell me if you: <u>strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree</u> with each statement.
[Interviewer: Read Choices. Circle correct response number]

(a)"Free and fair elections are essential for any democracy"	
Strongly Agree	1
Agree	2
Disagree	3
Strongly Disagree	4
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

(b) "If there are no elections in 2015, that will fine"	
Strongly Agree	1
Agree	2
Disagree	3
Strongly Disagree	4
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

(c) "Other forms of political participation are more effective than elections for Myanmar"	
Strongly Agree	1
Agree	2
Disagree	3
Strongly Disagree	4
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

(d) "The 2015 elections will be free and fair"	
Strongly Agree	1
Agree	2
Disagree	3
Strongly Disagree	4
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

(e) "Myanmar is ready for elections in 2015"	
Strongly Agree	1
Agree	2
Disagree	3
Strongly Disagree	4
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

Q11. I will read two statements about politicians. For each one, please tell me if you: strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.
[Interviewer: Read Choices. Circle correct response number]

(a) "Politicians are interested in the views of people like me in between elections"	
Strongly Agree	1
Agree	2
Disagree	3
Strongly Disagree	4
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

(b) "Politicians make promises at election time, but they do not fulfill them afterwards"	
Strongly Agree	1
Agree	2
Disagree	3
Strongly Disagree	4
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

Now I want to ask a few questions about your own background. This will help us to make sure that the data we have is representative.

Q12. Do you have a job?
[Interviewer: DO NOT READ OUT]

Yes	1
No	2
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

Q13. What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed?
[Interviewer: DO NOT READ OUT]

No formal schooling	1
Other schooling	2
Some primary schooling	3
Primary school completed	4
Some secondary school / high school	5
Secondary school / high school completed	6
Post-secondary qualifications, other than university e.g. a diploma or degree from a polytechnic or college	7
Some university	8
University completed	9
Post-graduate	10
(Don't know)	-8
(Refuse to answer)	-9

Q14. What is your marital status?
[Interviewer: DO NOT READ OUT]

Married	1
Single	2
Divorced	3
Widowed	4
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

Q15. Here is a list of family monthly income categories. Which categories come closest to representing the total income for your household?
[Interviewer: READ OUT OPTIONS]

Under 50,000 Ks	1
50,000 Ks –100,000 Ks	2
100,000 Ks – 200,000 Ks	3
200,000 Ks – 300,000ks	4
300,000 Ks – 400,000 Ks	5
Over 400,000 Ks	6
[Don't read out :]	
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

Q16. In what year were you born?

Write in YEAR:	_ _ _ _
Don't Know	*-8*
Refused to Answer	*-9*

That completes the interview. I would like to inform you that a supervisor from PACE may come to ask you about the quality of this survey interview.
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME!

	Hour		Minute	
ENDTIME. Time interview ended *[Interviewer: Enter hour and minute, use 24 hr. clock]*				

People's Alliance for Credible Elections
Voter List Update Monitoring

State/Region	
Township	
Ward/Village Tract	
Display Location	
Address of display location	

Observer Name	
Observer PACE ID	
Observer Phone Number	
Date of observation	
Time arrived at location	

OUTSIDE THE VOTER LIST DISPLAY LOCATION *(Answer questions as you approach the display location)*

Q1	In this ward/village, did you see any voter education materials? (*Check all that apply*)	1)None		2)Pamphlet	Q1
		3)Posters		4)Training/Meeting	
		5)Loudspeaker		6)Other	
Q2	In this ward/village, did you see any of the following actors conducting voter education? (*Check all that apply*)	1) None		2)Political Parties	Q2
		3) Local Sub-Commission		4)CSOs	
		5)Religious leaders		6) Other/Don't know	

SET-UP OF THE DISPLAY LOCATION *(Answer questions upon arriving at the display location)*

Q3	Which materials, if any, were missing from the display location? (*Check all that apply*)	1) None missing	2) Voter List	Q3
		3) Form 3 (Addition)	4) Form 3-A (Addition for Temp. Stay)	
		5) Form 4 (Objection)	6) Form 4-A (Change Constituency)	
		7) Form 4-B (Confirm Removal)	8) Form 4-C (Detail Correction)	
Q4	Was the voter list displayed so that all voters, including elderly and disabled voters, could check their name?	1) Yes	2) No	Q4

VOTER LIST UPDATE PROCESS *(Review these questions throughout the day and answer them when you finish your observation at official closing time)*
[If a critical incident occurs while you are observing, immediately complete a critical incident report and contact PACE!]

Q5	Did thedisplay officialsclearly explain the procedures to voters who needed assistance?	1) Yes	2) No	Q5
Q6	Did display officials provide equal assistance to all voters?	1) Yes	2) No	Q6
Q7	Was there any intimidation of voters who came to check their name or make changes to the list?	1) Yes	2) No	Q7
Q8	Was any unauthorized personinterfering with the voter list display or update process?	1) No one	2) Party Member/Agent	Q8
		3) Other GovtOffical	4) Security/military official	
		5) Religious leader	6) Local Leader	
		7) Other/Unknown person		
Q9	Which political party representatives were present? (*check and list all that apply*)	1) None	2) USDP	Q9
		3) NLD	4) Other Burman Party	
		5) Other Ethnic Party	6) Don't know	
Q10	Were any other CSO volunteers present?	1) Yes	2) No	Q10
Q11	How many voters did you observe submittedforms to make changes to the voter list?	1) None 2) Few (1 to 10)	3) Some (11 to 50) 4) Many (51 or more)	Q11
Q12	How many voters attempted to make changes but left because they did not know how to complete the forms?	1) None 2) Few (1 to 10)	3) Some (11 to 50) 4) Many (51 or more)	Q12
Q13	How many voters attempted to make changes but left because they did not have an ID document?	1) None 2) Few (1 to 10)	3) Some (11 to 50) 4) Many (51 or more)	Q13
Q14	How many voters attempted to make changes but left because they could not prove their residency?	1) None 2) Few (1 to 10)	3) Some (11 to 50) 4) Many (51 or more)	Q14
Q15	How many voters were not allowed to make changes even though they were eligible and had required documents?	1) None 2) Few (1 to 10)	3) Some (11 to 50) 4) Many (51 or more)	Q15
Q16	Using your best estimate, approximately how many voters came to check their name today? (Tick box)	0-10 11-20 21-50 301-400 401-500 501-700	51-100 101-150 151-200 201-300 701-900 901-1000 Over 1000 Don't know	Q16
Q17	Using your best estimate, approximately how many *women*voters came to check their name today?	0-10 11-20 21-50 301-400 401-500 501-700	51-100 101-150 151-200 201-300 701-900 901-1000 Over 1000 Don't know	Q17
Q18	Was the voter update process open during the officially designated hours?	1) Yes	2) No	Q18
Q19	Was the voter update process open for additional hours than required?	1) Yes	2) No	Q19
Q20	At all times were you permitted to observe?	1)Yes	2) No	Q20

DATA FROM DISPLAY LOCATION OFFICIAL *(Please ask Display Official for official information to complete the questions below)*						
Q21	What date did the display begin? (*If later than August 24rd, please explain reason for delay:*	Month				Q21
		Date				
Q22	Total number of voters displayed in the voter lists at that location *(in English numbers)*					Q22
Number and Status of Forms Submitted by Voters in that location: *Please write official number provided by Display Official. Use English numbers*						
Forms	Form 3 (Addition)	Form 3-A (Addition for Temp. Stay)	Form 4 (Objection	Form 4-A (Change Constituency)	Form 4-C (Detail Correction)	
Q23	Total number submitted by voters					Q23
Q24	Number approved					Q24
Q25	Number rejected					Q25

People's Alliance for Credible Elections

Critical Incident Form

State/Region		Observer Name	
Township		Observer PACE ID	
Ward/Village Tract		Observer Phone Number	
Display Location		Date of observation	
Address of display location		Time arrived at location	

A.	Did you witness the incident/ irregularities?	1. I witnessed the incident/ irregularity 2. I arrived just after the incident/ irregularity happened 3. The incident were reported to me by someone else
B.	When did the incident occur?	Time: _____ Date: _____
C.	Where did the incident occur? *[full address]*	

D.	Type of incident/ irregularities *Choose all that apply*	1) PACE observer denied access	5) Intimidation/Threat	9) Other *(explain)*
		2) Violence (Inter-communal)	6) No materials at display location	
		3) Violence (between party)	7) Display process stopped/Inaccessible	
		4) Violence (between EAG/Gov.)	8) Unauthorized person influencing process	

E.	Who caused the incident (check all that apply)	1) No one/Don't know	5) Local authority
		2) Voter	6) Security force
		3) Display Official	7) Religious leader
		4) Party Member/Agent (party:_____)	8) Other:_____

F.	Who was impacted by the incident (check all that apply)	1) No one/Don't know	2) Voter
		3) Display Official	4) Party Member/Activist (party:_____)
		5) Other:_____	

G.	What type of people were impacted? (Check all that apply if multiple people were impacted)	1. Gender:	Men	Women	Don't know/N/A
		2. Ethnicity:	Bamar	Other ethnicity	Don't know/N/A
		3. Disabilities	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities	Don't know/N/A

H.	In your opinion, how many voters were affected by this incident?	1) None	2) Few (1-10)	3) Some (11-50)	4) Many (51 or over)	5) Unknown

I.	**Detailed explanation:** Please provide a brief description of the concrete facts regarding each incident, including **who** participated (their position and affiliation), **what** happened (type of incident), **how** did it happen, and the sequence of events. Indicate other individuals, such as other observers or party agents, who also witnessed the incident (and their contact information if possible). Use other side of the form if necessary.	

People's Alliance for Credible Elections
Campaign Monitoring Weekly Report

1. State/Region		4. Observer Name	
2. Township		5. Observer PACE ID	
3. Ward/Village Tracts visited this week		6. Observer Phone Number	
		7. Dates included in this report	

Workplan Overview

	Assignment	Required	Completed	Reason for incomplete?
8.	UEC Interview	1		
9.	Candidate Interviews	4		
10.	Voter Interviews	5		
11.	Rally Observation	4		

12.	Number of Critical Incident Forms Completed This Week?

Block 1: Interview - UEC Sub-Commission
One time each week, please interview a member of the UEC sub-commission and collect the following information.

	Of rally requests, how many were submitted, approved and rejected for each of the following?				
	Type	1. Submitted	2. Accepted	3. Rejected	
A1	USDP Candidates				A1
A2	NLD Candidates				A2
A3	Candidates from biggest other party				A3
A4	All Candidates				A4
A5	Did any candidates submit official complaints about the decision? (check all that apply)	1. None 2. USDP	3. NLD 4. Other 5. D/K		A5

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Block 2: Interview - Candidate (1) - USDP

One time each week, please interview 4 candidates according to instructions. B1-B6, fill on your own. B7-B14 you will ask directly to the candidate or staff. Remember to fill a critical incident form if you select an answer with a "☞".

B1	Candidate Name					B1

B2	Candidate Party	1. USDP	2. NLD	3. Other Big Party	4. Small Party/Independent	B2

B3	Candidate Race	1. Amyotha	2. Pyithu	3. Regional	4. Ethnic Minister	B3

B4	Candidate Gender	1. Male	2. Female	B4

B5	Party Association	1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	3. None/D/K	B5

B6	Person Interviewed	1. Candidate	2. Staff	B6

B7 What Campaign outreach did you conduct this week?
(Check all that apply, do not read options) — B7

1. Hang posters	2. Distribute materials
3. Door-to-Door	4. Rally
5. Parade/loudspeaker	6. Blast email/SMS/phone calls
7. Media appearance/interview	8. Paid advertising
9. Other	10. None

B8 Of rally requests, how many were submitted, approved and rejected this week? — B8

1. Submitted		
2. Accepted		
3. Rejected		

B9 In general, how many days prior to your event did you receive approval? — B9

1. Same day	2. 1 day	3. 2-3 days	4. 4+ day
5. Don't know		6. Never received	

B10	Were you requested to change the date, time or location of any events?	1. Yes	2. No	B10

B11	Did you file any complaint about the process	1. Yes	2. No	B11

B12 Do you face any problems campaigning in this area? If so, what kinds of problems?
(Don't read options. Check all that apply.) — B12

1. No problems	2. Interference in campaign activities ☞	3. Problems with job/business
4. Physical threats/harm ☞	5. Property/campaign material damage	6. Problems with friends/family
7. Bribes	8. Other	9. Refuse to answer

**B13** When and where are your planned campaign rallies this week? — B13

Block 2: Interview - Candidate (2) - NLD

One time each week, please interview 4 candidates according to instructions. C1-C6, fill on your own. C7-C14 you will ask directly to the candidate or staff. Remember to fill a critical incident form if you select an answer with a "☞".

C1	Candidate Name					C1

C2	Candidate Party	1. USDP	2. NLD	3. Other Big Party	4. Small Party/Independent	C2
C3	Candidate Race	1. Amyotha	2. Pyithu	3. Regional	4. Ethnic Minister	C3
C4	Candidate Gender		1. Male		2. Female	C4
C5	Party Association		1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	3. None/ D/K	C5
C6	Person Interviewed		1. Candidate		2. Staff	C6

C7 What Campaign outreach did you conduct this week? C7
(Check all that apply, do not read options)

1. Hang posters	2. Distribute materials
3. Door-to-Door	4. Rally
5. Parade/loudspeaker	6. Blast email/SMS/phone calls
7. Media appearance/interview	8. Paid advertising
9. Other	10. None

C8 Of rally requests, how many were submitted, approved and rejected this week? C8

1. Submitted		
2. Accepted		
3. Rejected		

C9 In general, how many days prior to your event did you receive approval? C9

1. Same day	2. 1 day	3. 2-3 days	4. 4+ day
5. Don't know		6. Never received	

C10 Were you requested to change the date, time or location of any events? | 1. Yes | 2. No | C10

C11 Did you file any complaint about the process | 1. Yes | 2. No | C11

C12 Do you face any problems campaigning in this area? If so, what kinds of problems? C12
(Don't read options. Check all that apply.)

1. No problems	2. Interference in campaign activities ☞	3. Problems with job/business
4. Physical threats/harm ☞	5. Property/campaign material damage	6. Problems with friends/family
7. Bribes	8. Other	9. Refuse to answer

C13 When and where are your planned campaign rallies this week? C13

Block 2: Interview - Candidate (3) – Other Big Party
One time each week, please interview 4 candidates according to instructions. D1-D6, fill on your own. D7-D14 you will ask directly to the candidate or staff. Remember to fill a critical incident form if you select an answer with a "☞".

D1	Candidate Name					D1
D2	Candidate Party	1. USDP	2. NLD	3. Other Big Party	4. Small Party/Independent	D2
D3	Candidate Race	1. Amyotha	2. Pyithu	3. Regional	4. Ethnic Minister	D3
D4	Candidate Gender			1. Male	2. Female	D4
D5	Party Association			1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	3. None/ D/K	D5
D6	Person Interviewed			1. Candidate	2. Staff	D6

D7	What Campaign outreach did you conduct this week? *(Check all that apply, do not read options)*		D7

1. Hang posters	2. Distribute materials
3. Door-to-Door	4. Rally
5. Parade/loudspeaker	6. Blast email/SMS/phone calls
7. Media appearance/interview	8. Paid advertising
9. Other	10. None

D8	Of rally requests, how many were submitted, approved and rejected this week?	D8

1. Submitted		
2. Accepted		
3. Rejected		

D9	In general, how many days prior to your event did you receive approval?	D9

1. Same day	2. 1 day	3. 2-3 days	4. 4+ day
5. Don't know		6. Never received	

D10	Were you requested to change the date, time or location of any events?	1. Yes	2. No	D10
D11	Did you file any complaint about the process	1. Yes	2. No	D11

D12	Do you face any problems campaigning in this area? If so, what kinds of problems? *(Don't read options. Check all that apply.)*	D12

1. No problems	2. Interference in campaign activities ☞	3. Problems with job/business
4. Physical threats/harm ☞	5. Property/campaign material damage	6. Problems with friends/family
7. Bribes	8. Other	9. Refuse to answer

D13	When and where are your planned campaign rallies this week?	D13

Block 2: Interview - Candidate (4) – Small Party/Independent

One time each week, please interview 4 candidates according to instructions. E1-E6, fill on your own. E7-E14 you will ask directly to the candidate or staff. Remember to fill a critical incident form if you select an answer with a "☞".

E1	Candidate Name					E1

E2	Candidate Party	1. USDP	2. NLD	3. Other Big Party	4. Small Party/Independent	E2

E3	Candidate Race	1. Amyotha	2. Pyithu	3. Regional	4. Ethnic Minister	E3

E4	Candidate Gender		1. Male		2. Female	E4

E5	Party Association		1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	3. None/D/K	E5

E6	Person Interviewed		1. Candidate		2. Staff	E6

E7	What Campaign outreach did you conduct this week? *(Check all that apply, do not read options)*		E7

1. Hang posters	2. Distribute materials
3. Door-to-Door	4. Rally
5. Parade/loudspeaker	6. Blast email/SMS/phone calls
7. Media appearance/interview	8. Paid advertising
9. Other	10. None

E8 Of rally requests, how many were submitted, approved and rejected this week? **E8**

1. Submitted		
2. Accepted		
3. Rejected		

E9 In general, how many days prior to your event did you receive approval? **E9**

1. Same day	2. 1 day	3. 2-3 days	4. 4+ day
5. Don't know		6. Never received	

E10	Were you requested to change the date, time or location of any events?	1. Yes	2. No	E10

E11	Did you file any complaint about the process	1. Yes	2. No	E11

E12 Do you face any problems campaigning in this area? If so, what kinds of problems? *(Don't read options. Check all that apply.)* **E12**

1. No problems	2. Interference in campaign activities ☞	3. Problems with job/business
4. Physical threats/harm ☞	5. Property/campaign material damage	6. Problems with friends/family
7. Bribes	8. Other	9. Refuse to answer

E13 When and where are your planned campaign rallies this week? **E13**

Block 3: Interview - Voter 1 (Average Male Voter)
One time each week, please interview a new person according to instructions. F1-F4, fill on your own. F5-F10 you will ask directly to the person.

F1	Voter Gender	1. Male	2. Female	F1
F2	Voter Ethnicity	1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	F2
F3	Voter lives in	1.Ward/Urban	2. Village/Rural	F3
F4	Voter age is	Under 30	Over 30	F4

F5	Is there much campaign activity in this area?	1. A lot	2. Some	F5
		3. Not Much	4. None	
		5. Don't know		
F6	Are voters in this area interested in the election?	1. Yes / 2. No / 3. Don't know		F6
F7	Do voters in this area feel free to attend campaign events of the party that they like?	1. Yes / 2. No / 3. Don't know		F7
F8	Do many voters here want to vote?	1. Yes / 2. No / 3. Don't know		F8
F9	Do voters in this area feel free to vote for candidates or parties that they like?	1. Yes / 2. No / 3. Don't know		F9

F10 Do you think voters in this area face problems if they vote for certain political parties?? If so, what problems? *(Don't read options. Check all that apply.)* — F10

1. No problem	2. Problems with friends/family
3. Problems with job/business	4. Physical threats/harm
5. Property damage	6. Vote Buying/Bribe
7. Other	8. Don't know/Refuse to Answer

Block 3: Interview - Voter 2 (Woman Voter)
One time each week, please interview a new person according to instructions. G1-G4, fill on your own. G5-G10 you will ask directly to the person.

G1	Voter Gender	1. Male	2. Female	G1
G2	Voter Ethnicity	1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	G2
G3	Voter lives in	1.Ward/Urban	2. Village/Rural	G3
G4	Voter age is	Under 30	Over 30	G4
G5	Is there much campaign activity in this area?	1. A lot	2. Some	G5
		3. Not Much	4. None	

		5. Don't know			
G6	Are voters in this area interested in the election?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	G6
G7	Do voters in this area feel free to attend campaign events of the party that they like?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	G7
G8	Do many voters here want to vote?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	G8
G9	Do voters in this area feel free to vote for candidates or parties that they like?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	G9

G10 Do you think voters in this area face problems if they vote for certain political parties? If so, what problems? *(Don't read options. Check all that apply.)*   G10

1. No problem	2. Problems with friends/family
3. Problems with job/business	4. Physical threats/harm
5. Property damage	6. Vote Buying/Bribe
7. Other	8. . Don't know/Refuse to Answer

Block 3: Interview - Voter 3 (Youth Voter)

One time each week, please interview a new person according to instructions. H1-H4, fill on your own. H5-H10 you will ask directly to the person.

H1	Voter Gender	1. Male	2. Female	H1
H2	Voter Ethnicity	1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	H2
H3	Voter lives in	1.Ward/Urban	2. Village/Rural	H3
H4	Voter age is	Under 30	Over 30	H4

H5	Is there much campaign activity in this area?	1. A lot	2. Some	H5
		3. Not Much	4. None	
		5. Don't know		

H6	Are voters in this area interested in the election?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	H6
H7	Do voters in this area feel free to attend campaign events of the party that they like?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	H7
H8	Do many voters here want to vote?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	H8
H9	Do voters in this area feel free to vote for candidates or parties that they like?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	H9

H10 Do you think voters in this area face problems if they vote for certain political parties? ? If so, what problems? *(Don't read options. Check all that apply.)*   H10

1. No problem	2. Problems with friends/family
3. Problems with job/business	4. Physical threats/harm
5. Property damage	6. Vote Buying/Bribe
7. Other	8. . Don't know/Refuse to Answer

Block 3: Interview - Voter 4 (Ethnic Minority)

One time each week, please interview a new person according to instructions. J1-J4, fill on your own. J5-J10 you will ask directly to the person.

J1	Voter Gender	1. Male	2. Female	J1
J2	Voter Ethnicity	1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	J2
J3	Voter lives in	1.Ward/Urban	2. Village/Rural	J3
J4	Voter age is	Under 30	Over 30	J4

J5	Is there much campaign activity in this area?	1. A lot	2. Some		J5
		3. Not Much	4. None		
		5. Don't know			
J6	Are voters in this area interested in the election?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	J6
J7	Do voters in this area feel free to attend campaign events of the party that they like?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	J7
J8	Do many voters here want to vote?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	J8
J9	Do voters in this area feel free to vote for candidates or parties that they like?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	J9

J10 Do you think voters in this area face problems if they vote for certain political parties? ? J10
If so, what problems? *(Don't read options. Check all that apply.)*

1. No problem	2. Problems with friends/family
3. Problems with job/business	4. Physical threats/harm
5. Property damage	6. Vote Buying/Bribe
7. Other	8. . Don't know/Refuse to Answer

Block 3: Interview - Voter 5 (Migrant Worker/Low-income Worker)
One time each week, please interview a new person according to instructions. K1-K4, fill on your own. K5-K10 you will ask directly to the person.

K1	Voter Gender	1. Male	2. Female	K1
K2	Voter Ethnicity	1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	K2
K3	Voter lives in	1.Ward/Urban	2. Village/Rural	K3
K4	Voter age is	Under 30	Over 30	K4

K5	Is there much campaign activity in this area?	1. A lot	2. Some		K5
		3. Not Much	4. None		
		5. Don't know			
K6	Are voters in this area interested in the election?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	K6
K7	Do voters in this area feel free to attend campaign events of the party that they like?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	K7
K8	Do many voters here want to vote?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	K8
K9	Do voters in this area feel free to vote for candidates or parties that they like?	1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't know	K9

K10	Do you think voters in this area face problems if they vote for certain political parties? If so, what problems?*(Don't read options. Check all that apply.)*	K10

1. No problem	2. Problems with friends/family
3. Problems with job/business	4. Physical threats/harm
5. Property damage	6. Vote Buying/Bribe
7. Other	8. . Don't know/Refuse to Answer

Block 4: Rally Observation Form (1)
Each week, please observe four different rallies according to instructions. Remember to fill a critical incident form if you select an answer with a "☞".

L1	Candidate Name						L1

L2	Candidate Party	1. USDP	2. NLD	3. Other Big Party		4. Small Party/Ind.	L2

L3	Candidate Race	1. Amyotha	2. Pyithu	3. Regional	4. Ethnic Minister	L3

L4	Candidate Gender	1. Male	2. Female	L4

L5	Party Association	1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	3. D/K	L5

L6	Event is in:	1. Ward (Urban)	2. Village (Rural)	L6

L7	Ward/Village name:		Date:		L7

L8 — Where was the rally held? — L8

1. Government school/building	2. Religious place
3. Public Space (park, market, etc.)	4. Sports Stadium/Field
5. Party Office	6. Private office/house
7. Industrial building/factory	8. Other

L9 — Did any other speakers join the candidate? — L9

1. No one	2. Party Leader	3. Religious Leader
4. Local Official	5. Celebrity	6. Other

L10	Approximately how many people were in attendance?		L10
L11	Approximately how many security officials were present?		L11

L12 — What kind of materials were given to participants at the event? *(Select all that apply)* — L12

1. Nothing	2. Print Material
3. Clothing/Longyi	4. Small present
5. Food	6. Money
7. Other	

L13	Did the candidate or any other make any personal or inciting comments against another candidate?	1. Yes	2. No	L13

L14	Did the candidate or any other official speaker make any inciting comments against any group or person related to their race, religion and/or gender? (check all that apply)			L14
		1. No	2. Yes, against race ☞	

	3. Yes, against religion ☞	4. Yes, against gender ☞	

L15	Did you see any state vehicles or other resources used to organize the event?	1. Yes	2. No	L15
L16	Was there any outside interference or disruption of the event?	1. Yes ☞	2. No	L16

Block 4: Rally Observation Form (2)

Each week, please observe four different rallies according to instructions. Remember to fill a critical incident form if you select an answer with a "☞".

M1	Candidate Name		M1

M2	Candidate Party	1. USDP	2. NLD	3. Other Big Party	4. Small Party/Ind.	M2

M3	Candidate Race	1. Amyotha	2. Pyithu	3. Regional	4. Ethnic Minister	M3

M4	Candidate Gender	1. Male	2. Female	M4

M5	Party Association	1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	3. D/K	M5

M6	Event is in:	1. Ward (Urban)	2. Village (Rural)	M6

M7	Ward/Village name:	Date:	M7

M8 Where was the rally held?

1. Government school/building	2. Religious place
3. Public Space (park, market, etc.)	4. Sports Stadium/Field
5. Party Office	6. Private office/house
7. Industrial building/factory	8. Other

M9 Did any other speakers join the candidate?
1. No one 2. Party Leader 3. Religious Leader
4. Local Official 5. Celebrity 6. Other

M10	Approximately how many people were in attendance?		M10
M11	Approximately how many security officials were present?		M11

M12 What kind of materials were given to participants at the event? *(Select all that apply)*

1. Nothing	2. Print Material
3. Clothing/Longyi	4. Small present
5. Food	6. Money
7. Other	

M13	Did the candidate or any other make any personal or inciting comments against another candidate?	1. Yes	2. No	M13

M14 Did the candidate or any other official speaker make any inciting comments against any group or person related to their race, religion and/or gender? (check all that apply)

1. No	2. Yes, against race ☞
3. Yes, against religion ☞	4. Yes, against gender ☞

M15	Did you see any state vehicles or other resources used to organize the event?	1. Yes	2. No	M15

M16	Was there any outside interference or disruption of the event?	1. Yes ☞	2. No	M16

Block 4: Rally Observation Form (3)

Each week, please observe four different rallies according to instructions. Remember to fill a critical incident form if you select an answer with a "☞".

N1	Candidate Name				N1

N2	Candidate Party	1. USDP	2. NLD	3. Other Big Party	4. Small Party/Ind.	N2

N3	Candidate Race	1. Amyotha	2. Pyithu	3. Regional	4. Ethnic Minister	N3

N4	Candidate Gender	1. Male	2. Female	N4

N5	Party Association	1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	3. D/K	N5

N6	Event is in:	1. Ward (Urban)	2. Village (Rural)	N6

N7	Ward/Village name:		Date:		N7

N8 Where was the rally held? **N8**

1. Government school/building	2. Religious place
3. Public Space (park, market, etc.)	4. Sports Stadium/Field
5. Party Office	6. Private office/house
7. Industrial building/factory	8. Other

N9 Did any other speakers join the candidate? **N9**

1. No one	2. Party Leader	3. Religious Leader
4. Local Official	5. Celebrity	6. Other

N10	Approximately how many people were in attendance?		N10

N11	Approximately how many security officials were present?		N11

N12 What kind of materials were given to participants at the event? *(Select all that apply)* **N12**

1. Nothing	2. Print Material
3. Clothing/Longyi	4. Small present
5. Food	6. Money
7. Other	

N13	Did the candidate or any other make any personal or inciting comments against another candidate?	1. Yes	2. No	N13

N14 Did the candidate or any other official speaker make any inciting comments against any group or person related to their race, religion and/or gender? (check all that apply) **N14**

1. No	2. Yes, against race ☞
3. Yes, against religion ☞	4. Yes, against gender ☞

N15	Did you see any state vehicles or other resources used to organize the event?	1. Yes	2. No	N15

N16	Was there any outside interference or disruption of the event?	1. Yes ☞	2. No	N16

Block 4: Rally Observation Form (4)

Each week, please observe four different rallies according to instructions. Remember to fill a critical incident form if you select an answer with a "☞".

P1	Candidate Name			P1
P2	Candidate Party	1. USDP	2. NLD	3. Other Big Party	4. Small Party/Ind.	P2
P3	Candidate Race	1. Amyotha	2. Pyithu	3. Regional	4. Ethnic Minister	P3
P4	Candidate Gender		1. Male	2. Female	P4
P5	Party Association		1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	3. D/K	P5
P6	Event is in:		1. Ward (Urban)	2. Village (Rural)	P6
P7	Ward/Village name:	Date:			P7

P8   Where was the rally held?   P8

1. Government school/building	2. Religious place
3. Public Space (park, market, etc.)	4. Sports Stadium/Field
5. Party Office	6. Private office/house
7. Industrial building/factory	8. Other

P9   Did any other speakers join the candidate?   P9

    1. No one   2. Party Leader   3. Religious Leader
    4. Local Official   5. Celebrity   6. Other

P10   Approximately how many people were in attendance?   P10

P11   Approximately how many security officials were present?   P11

P12   What kind of materials were given to participants at the event?   P12
      (Select all that apply)

1. Nothing	2. Print Material
3. Clothing/Longyi	4. Small present
5. Food	6. Money
7. Other	

P13	Did the candidate or any other make any personal or inciting comments against another candidate?	1. Yes	2. No	P13

P14   Did the candidate or any other official speaker make any inciting comments against any   P14
      group or person related to their race, religion and/or gender? (check all that apply)

1. No	2. Yes, against race ☞
3. Yes, against religion ☞	4. Yes, against gender ☞

P15	Did you see any state vehicles or other resources used to organize the event?	1. Yes	2. No	P15
P16	Was there any outside interference or disruption of the event?	1. Yes ☞	2. No	P16

People's Alliance for Credible Elections

Critical Incident Form - Campaign Monitoring

1. State/Region		5. Observer Name	
2. Township		6. Observer PACE ID	
3. Ward/Village Tract Name		7. Observer Phone Number	
4. Location Type	Urban / Rural	8. Date of Incident	

Q1	Did you witness the incident/ irregularities?	1. I witnessed the incident/ irregularity 2. I arrived just after the incident/ irregularity happened 3. The incident were reported to me by someone else
Q2	When did the incident occur?	Time: _____
Q3	Where did the incident occur? *[full address]*	

Q4	Type of incident/ irregularities *Choose all that apply*	**1)** PACE observer prevented	**2)** Violence (Inter-communal)	**3)** Violence (between party)
		4) Violence (between EAG/Gov.)	**5)** Intimidation/Threats	**6)**Interference with campaign event/materials
		7)Inflammatory Remarks in Campaign	**8)**Other *(explain)*	

Q5	Who caused the incident (check all that apply)	1) No one/Don't know	5) Local authority
		2) Voter	6) Security force
		3) UEC Official	7) Religious leader
		4) Party Member/Agent (party:_____)	8) Other:_____

Q6	Who was impacted by the incident (check all that apply)	1) No one/Don't know	2) Voter
		3) UEC Official	4) Party Member/Activist (party:_____)
		5) Other:_____	

Q7	What type of people were impacted? (Check all that apply if multiple people were impacted)	1. Gender:	Men	Women	Don't know/N/A
		2. Ethnicity:	Bamar	Other ethnicity	Don't know/N/A
		3. Disabilities	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities	Don't know/N/A

Q8	In your opinion, how many voters were affected by this incident?	1) None	2) Few (1-10)	3) Some (11-50)	4) Many (51 or over)	5) Unknown

Q9	**Detailed explanation:** Please provide a brief description of the concrete facts regarding each incident, including **who** participated (their position and affiliation), **what** happened (type of incident), **how** did it happen, and the sequence of events. Indicate other individuals, such as other observers or party agents, who also witnessed the incident (and their contact information if possible). Use other side of the form if necessary.	

People's Alliance for Credible Elections

Campaign Monitoring Report for November 1-7

1. State/Region		4. Observer Name	
2. Township		5. Observer PACE ID	
3. Ward/Village Tracts visited this week		6. Observer Phone Number	
		7. Dates included in this report	

Workplan Overview

	Assignment	Required	Completed	Reason for incomplete?
8.	Rally Observation	2		
9.	Voter Slip Observation	2		
10.	Advance Voting Observation (Nov. 6-7)	2		

11. Number of Critical Incident Forms Completed This Week?

Block 4: Rally Observation Form (1)

Each week, please observe four different rallies according to instructions. Remember to fill a critical incident form if you select an answer with a "☞".

L1	Candidate Name		L1

L2	Candidate Party	1. USDP	2. NLD	3. Other Big Party	4. Small Party/Ind.	L2

L3	Candidate Race	1. Amyotha	2. Pyithu	3. Regional	4. Ethnic Minister	L3

L4 Candidate Gender — 1. Male / 2. Female — L4

L5 Party Association — 1. Bamar / 2. Ethnic / 3. D/K — L5

L6 Event is in: — 1. Ward (Urban) / 2. Village (Rural) — L6

L7 Ward/Village name: [_____] Date: [_____] — L7

L8 Where was the rally held? — L8

1. Government school/building	2. Religious place
3. Public Space (park, market, etc.)	4. Sports Stadium/Field
5. Party Office	6. Private office/house
7. Industrial building/factory	8. Other

L9 Did any other speakers join the candidate? — L9
  1. No one   2. Party Leader   3. Religious Leader
  4. Local Official   5. Celebrity   6. Other

L10 Approximately how many people were in attendance? [_____] — L10

L11 Approximately how many security officials were present? [_____] — L11

L12 What kind of materials were given to participants at the event? — L12
  (Select all that apply)

1. Nothing	2. Print Material
3. Clothing/Longyi	4. Small present
5. Food	6. Money
7. Other	

L13 Did the candidate or any other make any personal or inciting comments against another candidate? — 1. Yes / 2. No — L13

L14 Did the candidate or any other official speaker make any inciting comments against any group or person related to their race, religion and/or gender? (check all that apply) — L14

1. No	2. Yes, against race ☞
3. Yes, against religion ☞	4. Yes, against gender ☞

L15 Did you see any state vehicles or other resources used to organize the event? — 1. Yes / 2. No — L15

L16 Was there any outside interference or disruption of the event? — 1. Yes ☞ / 2. No — L16

Block 4: Rally Observation Form (2)

Each week, please observe four different rallies according to instructions. Remember to fill a critical incident form if you select an answer with a "☞".

M1	Candidate Name		M1

M2	Candidate Party	1. USDP	2. NLD	3. Other Big Party	4. Small Party/Ind.	M2

M3	Candidate Race	1. Amyotha	2. Pyithu	3. Regional	4. Ethnic Minister	M3

M4	Candidate Gender	1. Male	2. Female	M4

M5	Party Association	1. Bamar	2. Ethnic	3. D/K	M5

M6	Event is in:	1. Ward (Urban) 2. Village (Rural)	M6

M7	Ward/Village name:	Date:	M7

M8 Where was the rally held? M8

1. Government school/building	2. Religious place
3. Public Space (park, market, etc.)	4. Sports Stadium/Field
5. Party Office	6. Private office/house
7. Industrial building/factory	8. Other

M9 Did any other speakers join the candidate? M9

1. No one	2. Party Leader	3. Religious Leader
4. Local Official	5. Celebrity	6. Other

M10 Approximately how many people were in attendance? M10

M11 Approximately how many security officials were present? M11

M12 What kind of materials were given to participants at the event?
(Select all that apply) M12

1. Nothing	2. Print Material
3. Clothing/Longyi	4. Small present
5. Food	6. Money
7. Other	

M13	Did the candidate or any other make any personal or inciting comments against another candidate?	1. Yes 2. No	M13

M14 Did the candidate or any other official speaker make any inciting comments against any group or person related to their race, religion and/or gender? (check all that apply) M14

1. No	2. Yes, against race ☞
3. Yes, against religion ☞	4. Yes, against gender ☞

M15	Did you see any state vehicles or other resources used to organize the event?	1. Yes 2. No	M15

M16	Was there any outside interference or disruption of the event?	1. Yes ☞ 2. No	M16

Block 6: Voter Slip Distribution (1)

In the final election week, please gather information on the voter slip distribution by speaking to voters, parties and local ward/village tract sub-commission officials. For each ward or village tract, answer the questions below

Q1	Date observed	Month:	Date:	Q1
Q2	What type of place did you observe	1.Ward/Urban	2. Village Tract/Rural	Q2
Q3	What date did the UEC **begin** to distribute voter slips?	Month:	Date:	Q3

Q4   How did the sub-commission distribute the slips (check all that apply)?   Q4

1. Did not distribute	2. Asked voters to come to office	3.Door-to-door distribution
4. Hand out from central places (market, pagoda)	5. Give to local leaders/heads	6. Other/Don't know

Q5   Did the sub-commission distribute to all voters?   Q5

1. Did not distribute	2. Yes, to everyone
3. No, only to some voters	4. Don't know

Q6   Did you hear complaints from voters about the distribution? *(check all that apply)*   Q6

1. No complaints	2. Not distributing to all voters
3. Difficult to get slips	4. Slips given to the wrong people
5. Don't know	6. Other

Block 6: Voter Slip Distribution (2)

In the final election week, please gather information on the voter slip distribution by speaking to voters, parties and local ward/village tract sub-commission officials. For each ward or village tract, answer the questions below

R1	Date observed	Month:	Date:	R1
R2	What type of place did you observe	1.Ward/Urban	2. Village Tract/Rural	R2
R3	What date did the UEC **begin** to distribute voter slips?	Month:	Date:	R3

R4   How did the sub-commission distribute the slips (check all that apply)?   R4

1. Did not distribute	2. Asked voters to come to office	3. Door-to-door distribution
4. Hand out from central places (market, pagoda)	5. Give to local leaders/heads	6. Other/Don't know

R5   Did the sub-commission distribute to all voters?   R5

1. Did not distribute	2. Yes, to everyone
3. No, only to some voters	4. Don't know

R6   Did you hear complaints from voters about the distribution? *(check all that apply)*   R6

1. No complaints	2. Not distributing to all voters
3. Difficult to get slips	4. Slips given to the wrong people
5. Don't know	6. Other

Block 7: Advanced Voting (November 6)
On November 6-7 please go to the Village Tract/Ward sub-commission office to observed advanced voting. Please note, advance vote might take place in the sub-commission office or a mobile team might take the ballot box to where the voters are. Please complete the below form as a summary for one day that you observe.

S1	Date observed	Month:		Date:		S1
S2	What type of place did you observe		1.Ward/Urban	2. Village Tract/Rural		S2
S3	What hours did you observe		From:	Until:		S3
S4	Were you allowed to observe advanced voting?	1. Yes	2. Yes, with some restrictions	3. No ☞		S4
S5	Were party or candidate agents present to observe the process?		1. Yes	2. No		S5

S6 · Where did you observe advanced voting? *(check all that apply)* · S6

1. Sub-commission office	2. Voters' house	3. Institution (hospital, school, elder care)
4. Government facility (civil service office, barracks)	5. Prison	6. Other

S6 · Who did you observe advance vote? *(check all that apply)* · S7

1. Sick/infirm/hospitalized	2. Elderly/disabled
3. Imprisoned people	4. Election officials
5. Civil servants	6. Military
7. Other	8. Don't know

S8	Were voters able to vote secretly?	1. Yes	2. No ☞	S8

S9 · Did you witness any problems in advance voting*(Check all that apply)* · S9

1. No problems	2. People forced to advance vote ☞
3. Intimidation ☞	4. Interference in process ☞
5. Impersonation/voting for another person ☞	6. Ballots not secure ☞
7. Other ☞	

S10	Overall, how was the advanced voting process?	1) No problems	2) Small problems	3) Serious problems ☞	S10

Block 7: Advanced Voting (November 7)
On November 6-7 please go to the Village Tract/Ward sub-commission office to observed advanced voting. Please note, advance vote might take place in the sub-commission office or a mobile team might take the ballot box to where the voters are. Please complete the below form as a summary for one day that you observe.

T1	Date observed	Month:		Date:		T1
T2	What type of place did you observe		1.Ward/Urban	2. Village Tract/Rural		T2
T3	What hours did you observe		From:	Until:		T3
T4	Were you allowed to observe advanced voting?	1. Yes	2. Yes, with some restrictions	3. No ☞		T4
T5	Were party or candidate agents present to observe the process?		1. Yes	2. No		T5

T6	Where did you observe advanced voting? *(check all that apply)*			T6
	1. Sub-commission office	2. Voters' house	3. Institution (hospital, school, elder care)	
	4. Government facility (civil service office, barracks)	5. Prison	6. Other	

T7	Who did you observe advance vote? *(check all that apply)*		T7
	1. Sick/infirm/hospitalized	2. Elderly/disabled	
	3. Imprisoned people	4. Election officials	
	5. Civil servants	6. Military	
	7. Other	8. Don't know	

T8	Were voters able to vote secretly?	1. Yes	2. No ☞	T8

T9	Did you witness any problems in advance voting *(Check all that apply)*		T9
	1. No problems	2. People forced to advance vote ☞	
	3. Intimidation ☞	4. Interference in process ☞	
	5. Impersonation/voting for another person ☞	6. Ballots not secure ☞	
	7. Other ☞		

T10	Overall, how was the advanced voting process?	1) No problems	2) Small problems	3) Serious problems ☞	T10

PACE Fast Track Observation Form – **November 2015 Elections**　　| PACE Code: XXXXXX |

Observer Name: <<Pre-fill>>
Number: <<Pre-fill>>

Supervisor Name/
Number: <<Pre-fill>>

State/region: <<Pre-filled >>
Ward/Village Tract:: <<Pre-filled>>
Polling Station Location: <<Pre-filled>>

Township: <<Pre-fill>>
Polling station UEC number: <<Pre-filled>>

1st Report: ARRIVAL *Answer question and* <u>*report upon arrival at the polling station at 5:00am*</u>.

Q1 — Were you permitted to enter the polling station by 5:30am at the latest? (*If NO, complete an incident report and report immediately*) — | Yes (1) | No (2) ☞ | **Q1**

2nd Report: SETUP *Answer questions during setting up of the polling station and* <u>*report at 6:00 am or when voting starts!*</u> *If a critical incident occurs, immediately complete a critical incident form and contact PACE data center!*

Q2 — Are the polling station facilities accessible to all voters, including elderly and disabled? — | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q2**

Q3 — Were at least 10 polling station members present? — | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q3**

Q4 — Did the advance ballot box arrive before opening? — | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q4**

Q5 — Which of the following items were missing, if any? (*Tick all that apply*) —
| None (0) | Ballot Boxes (1) ☞ | Ballot Papers (2) ☞ | Voter List (3) ☞ |
| Stamp (4) ☞ | Indelible Ink (5) ☞ | Forms 16 and 17 (6) ☞ | |
— **Q5**

Q6 — At what time did voting begin? —
| Before 5:50 (1) | 5:51 – 6:10 (2) | 6:11 – 6:30 (3) | After 6:30 (4) | Never Opened (5) ☞ |
— **Q6**

3rd Report: VOTING PROCESS *Review questions throughout the day and* <u>*report immediately when the polling station closes*</u>. *For questions Q9-Q12, please observe for the Pyithu Hluttaw process. If a critical incident occurs, immediately complete a critical incident form and contact PACE data center!*

Q7 — Which party or candidate agents were inside the polling station? (*Tick all that apply*) —
| None (0) | USDP (1) | NLD (2) | Other Burman Party (3) |
| Ethnic Party (4) | Independent (5) | Other (6) | |
— **Q7**

Q8 — Were any unauthorized persons were inside the polling station? (*Tick all that apply*) —
| None (1) | Military (2) | Ethnic armed forces (3) |
| Special police (4) | Local authorities (5) | OTHER (6) |
— **Q8**

Q9 — Were voters asked to present proof of identity (for example, a voter slip or NRC card)? — | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q9**

Q10 — How many people were turned away because they were not on the voter list? — | None (1) | Few 1-10 (2) | Some 11-49 (3) | Many 50 + (4) | **Q10**

Q11 — How many people were on the voters list but not allowed to vote? — | None (1) | Few 1-10 (2) | Some 11-49 (3) | Many 50 + (4) | **Q11**

Q12 — How many people were <u>NOT</u> on the voters list but still allowed to vote? — | None (1) | Few 1-10 (2) | Some 11-49 (3) | Many 50 + (4) | **Q12**

Q13 — Were voters able to vote secretly? — | Yes (1) | No (2) ☞ | **Q13**

Q14 — Was there any intimidation and/or harassment <u>inside or outside</u> the polling station against any of the following (*tick all that apply*)? (*If YES, complete an incident report immediately*) —
| None (1) | Yes, men (2) ☞ | Yes, women (3) ☞ |
| Yes, ethnic minority (4) ☞ | Yes, religious minority (5) ☞ | Yes, other (6) ☞ |
— **Q14**

Q15 — Were voters' fingers marked with ink as they left the station? — | Yes (1) | No (2) ☞ | **Q15**

Q16 — Are special election police present outside polling station? — | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q16**

Q17 — Was everyone in the queue at 4pm able to vote? — | Yes (1) | No (2) | No One in line (3) | **Q17**

Q18 — Were people <u>not</u> in line by 4pm allowed to vote? — | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q18**

Q19 Were you able to sufficiently observe all aspects of the voting process? | Yes (1) | Some restrictions (2) | Not at all (3) ☞ | **Q19**

4th Report: CLOSING, COUNTING AND PYITHU HLUTTAW VOTE COUNTS *Review questions and report immediately after voting materials are sent from the polling station. Make sure to observe counting of the Pyithu Hluttaw ballots!*

Q20 Were observers, agents and eyewitnesses allowed to stay in the polling station after closing? | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q20**

Q21 Were advanced votes counted before votes cast in the polling station? | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q21**

Q22 Could you see the marks on the Pyithu Hluttaw ballots? | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q22**

Q23 Were determinations for invalid ballots consistent? | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q23**

Q24 Which party/candidate agents were present during the counting process? (Tick all that apply) | None (0) | USPD (1) | NLD (2) | Other Burman Party (3) | Ethnic Party (4) | Independent (5) | Other (6) | **Q24**

For the answers below, remember to record numbers exactly as written on the official forms for Pyithu Hluttaw Election

Q25 Number of registered voters for Pyithu Hluttaw *(Found in form 1 the voter list, final Serial Number)*   **Q25**

Q26 Number of advanced voters registered *(Found in form 13 advanced voter list, final serial number)*   **Q26**

Q27 Number of ballots issued at the polling station on election day *(Found in form 16, number 1 in remark box)*   **Q27**

Q28 Number of ballots cast by advance voting *(Found in form 16, number 2 in remark box)*   **Q28**

Q29 Total number of valid ballots *(Found in form 16, number 3 in remark box)*   **Q29**

Q30 Total number of invalid ballots *(Found in form 16, number 4 in remark box)*   **Q30**

Q31 Was a **USDP candidate** on the Pyithu Hluttaw ballot? | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q31**

Q32 Votes cast on election day for **USDP** *(Found in form 16, column 4))*   **Q32**

Q33 Advance votes for USDP *(Found in form 16, column 5)*   **Q33**

Q34 Total Votes received for **USDP** *(Found in form 16, column 6))*   **Q34**

Q35 Was an **NLD candidate** on the Pyithu Hluttaw ballot? | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q35**

Q36 Votes cast on election day for **NLD** *(Found in form 16, column 4)*   **Q36**

Q37 Advance votes for **NLD** *(Found in form 16, column 5))*   **Q37**

Q38 Total Votes received for **NLD** *(Found in form 16, column 6)*   **Q38**

!!

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Pyithu Hluttaw

(GREEN BALLOT BOX)

!!

Q39 Were all ballots and forms sealed inside tamper evident bags according to procedures? | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q39**

Q40 Were the results posted for public viewing (Forms 16)? | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q40**

Q41 Was there any interference, intimidation or harassment in the counting process? | Yes (1) ☞ | No (2) | **Q41**

PACE Code: XXXXX	Township: XXXXXXXXXX

Q42 Which party/candidate agents raised complaints to the PS Officer during the counting process? (Tick all that apply)

None (0)	USPD (1)	NLD (2)	Other Burman Party (3)	**Q42**
	Ethnic Party (4)	Independent (5)	Other (6)	

Election Day Questions:
For the questions below, we may call you at any point on election day to tell you the question and when to report it. We have left you space to write in the question.

Q43 | Yes (1) | No (2) | **Q43**

Q44 _____ | | | | **Q44**

Pyithu Hluttaw FORM 16 COPY: Please copy Form 16 for the Pyithu Hluttaw Election exactly as record. NOTE: You will _not_ report this information by phone.

	Candidate Name		Party name		Votes by at the polling station		Votes by advanced votes		Total votes received
A		B		C		D		E	
F		G		H		J		K	
L		M		N		P		Q	
R		S		T		U		V	
W		X		Y		Z		AA	
AB		AC		AD		AE		AF	
AG		AH		AJ		AK		AL	
AM		AN		AP		AQ		AR	
AS		AT		AU		AV		AW	
AX		AY		AZ		BA		BB	
BC		BD		BE		BF		BG	
BH		BJ		BK		BL		BM	
BN		BP		BQ		BR		BS	

We affirm, to the best of our ability, that all of the information recorded on this form is accurate and truthful.

_____   _____   _____
Observer Signature   Observer Name   Confirm Birthday (dd-mm-year)

_____   _____   _____
Observer Signature   Observer Name   Confirm Birthday (dd-mm-year)

PACE Election Day Critical Incident Form – 2015 Election

PACE ID:	<<Pre-fill>>

Observer Name/Number: <<Pre-fill>>   **Supervisor Name/Number:** <<Pre-fill>>
State/region: <<Pre-filled >>   **Township:** <<Pre-fill>>
Ward/Village Tract:<<Pre-filled>>   **Polling station UEC number**: <<Pre-filled>>
Polling Station Location: _____

If you witness or hear of a critical incident that meets the criteria outlined below (Section 2:Type of Incident) immediately complete this form and call the PACE data center.

Documentation

Q1. Did you witness this incident yourself or did you hear about it from someone else?

☐ 1.I witnessed this critical incident myself.

☐ 2.I heard about this critical incident from someone else.

Q2. When did the incident occur (write four digits and circle AM or PM)AM   [____ : ____] / PM

Q3. Where did the incident occur? _____

Type of Incident
Select one or more critical incident codes below that describe the incident(s).

Q4. What was the type of incident?

☐ **1**Intimidation and/or harassment

☐ **2**Violence

☐ **3**Significant delays/Voting suspended

☐ **4**Observer prevented from observing

☐ **5**Polling station did not open

☐ **6**Important materials missing

☐ **7**Chaos that affected the process

☐ **8** Illegal voting on behalf of another person

☐ **9**Ballot box stuffing

☐ **10**Major violations of counting procedures

☐ **11**   Other

Description of Perpetrators and Victims
Answer the following questions to describe the perpetrators and victims of the critical incident(s) selected above.

Q5. What was the gender of the person(s) who caused the incident *(check all that apply if multiple people):*

☐ 1. Male   ☐ 2. Female ☐ 3. Don't know

Q6. What was the ethnicity of the person(s) who caused the incident *(check all that apply if multiple people):*

☐ 1. Bamar ☐ 2. Other ethnicity   ☐ 3. Don't know

Q7. Affiliation of perpetrator(s):

☐ 1. Election official ☐ 2. Security force ☐ 3. Local authority

☐ 4. Religious leader ☐ 5. Party member/agent(party: _____) ☐ 6.Other : _____ ☐ 7. Don't know

Q8. What was the gender of the victim(s):

☐ 1. Male   ☐ 2. Female ☐ 3. Don't know

Q9. What was the ethnicity of the victim (s) *(check all that apply if multiple people):*

☐ 1. Bamar ☐ 2. Other ethnicity   ☐ 3. Don't know

Q10. Affiliation of victim(s):

☐ 1. Election official ☐ 2.Voter   ☐ 3. Religious leader

☐ 4.Party member/agent (party: _____) ☐ 5.Other : _____ ☐ 6. Don't know

Description of Incident
Please provide a brief description of the facts regarding each incident, including **who** participated (their position and affiliation), **what** happened, **how** did it happen, and the sequence of events. Indicate other individuals, such as other observers or party agents, who also witnessed the incident (and their contact information if possible). Use other side of the form if necessary.

Q11.

_____   _____   _____
Observer Name   Signature   Date

PACE Tabulation Spot Check Form – **November 2015 Elections**

| PACE Code: | XXXXXX |

Observer Name: <<Pre-fill>>
Number: <<Pre-fill>>
State/region: <<Pre-filled >>   Township: <<Pre-fill>>

Election Day (Nov 8) Go to your assigned township sub-commission office no later than 3:30pm and remain until 10pm. *Review questions throughout the evening and answer at the end of the day . Report your form by phone between 7am and 9am the next morning.*

A1 Which party or candidate agents were inside the tabulation center? (*Tick all that apply*)
None (0) | USDP (1) | NLD (2) | Other Burman Party (3) | Ethnic Party (4) | Independent (5) | Other (6) **A1**

A2 Were you permitted to observe inside the tabulation center? (*If NO, complete an incident report and report immediately*) — Yes (1) | No (2) ☞ **A2**

A3 Were any advance votes accepted after 4pm? — Yes (1) ☞ | No (2) **A3**

A4 Were you able to see the marks on the ballots during the counting of advance votes? — Yes (1) | No (2) **A4**

For questions A5 and A6 ONLY RECORD ADVANCED VOTE RESULTS FOR PYITHU HLUTTAW. Remember to record numbers exactly as written on the official forms for Pyithu Hluttaw Elections

A5 Outside-of-Constituency Advance votes for USDP (Found in form 18) **A5**

A6 Outside-of-Constituency Advance votes for NLD (Found in form 18) **A6**

A7 Were all sensitive materials (like ballots, results forms) stored securely? — Yes (1) | No (2) **A7**

A8 Were you able to directly see the results of polling stations (Form 16s) before they were recorded in the township results form (Form 19)? — Yes (1) | No (2) **A8**

A9 Was there any interference, intimidation or harassment in the tabulation process? — Yes (1) ☞ | No (2) **A9**

A10 Which party/candidate agents raised complaints to the officials during the tabulation? (Tick all that apply)
None (0) | USPD (1) | NLD (2) | Other Burman Party (3) | Ethnic Party (4) | Independent (5) | Other (6) **A10**

A11 Were the results of the township posted for public viewing (FORM19)? — Yes (1) | No (2) **A11**

Post Election (Nov 9) *Review questions throughout the day and answer at the end of the day . Report your form by phone between 4pm and 6pm the next evening.*

B1 Did you attempt to observe at the tabulation center on November 9? — Yes (1) | No (2) **B1**

If you answered "no" to B1, skip questions B2-B8 below and continue to the results form

B2 Were you permitted to observe inside the tabulation center? (*If NO, complete an incident report and report immediately*) — Yes (1) | No (2) ☞ **B2**

B3 Which party or candidate agents were inside the tabulation center? (*Tick all that apply*)
None (0) | USDP (1) | NLD (2) | Other Burman Party (3) | Ethnic Party (4) | Independent (5) | Other (6) **B3**

B4 Were sensitive materials (like ballots, results forms) stored securely? — Yes (1) | No (2) **B4**

B5 Were you able to directly see the results of polling stations (Form 16s) before they were recorded in the township results form (Form 19)? — Yes (1) | No (2) **B5**

B6 Was there any interference, intimidation or harassment in the tabulation process? — Yes (1) ☞ | No (2) **B6**

B7 Which party/candidate agents raised complaints to the officials during the tabulation? (Tick all that apply)
None (0) | USPD (1) | NLD (2) | Other Burman Party (3) | Ethnic Party (4) | Independent (5) | Other (6) **B7**

B8 Were the results of the township posted for public viewing (FORM19)? — Yes (1) | No (2) **B8**

PACE Spot Checker Code: XXXXX	Township: XXXXXXXXXX

ASSIGNED POLLING STATION TO SPOT CHECK

State/region: <<Pre-filled >>   **Township:** <<Pre-fill>>
Ward/Village Tract:: <<Pre-filled>>   **Polling station UEC number:** <<Pre-filled>>
Polling Station Location: <<Pre-filled>> **PACE Location Code:** <<Pre-filled>>

ONLY RECORD RESULTS FOR THE EXACT STATION LISTED ABOVE. ONLY RECORD RESULTS FOR PYITHU HLUTTAW.
Remember to record numbers exactly as written on the official forms for Pyithu Hluttaw Election

Q1	Was a **USDP candidate** for Pyithu Hluttaw in this township?	Yes (1) No (2)	Q1
Q2	Votes cast on election day for **USDP** (Found in form 19)		Q2
Q3	Advance votes for USDP (Found in form 19)		Q3
Q4	Total Votes received for **USDP** (Found in form 19)		Q4
Q5	Was an **NLD candidate** for Pyithu Hluttaw in this township?	Yes (1) No (2)	Q5
Q6	Votes cast on election day for **NLD** (Found in form 19)		Q6
Q7	Advance votes for **NLD** (Found in form 19)		Q7
Q8	Total Votes received for **NLD** (Found in form 19)		Q8

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!!

Q9	Did you witness the officials recording the results from Form 16 into Form 19?	Yes (1) No (2)	Q9
Q10	Did the officials make any changes to any numbers to Form 16 before recording into Form 19?	No changes (1) Yes, correcting small mathematical errors (2) Yes, significant changes (3) ▷ Did not observe/don't know (6)	Q10

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PACE Spot Checker Code: XXXXX | Township: XXXXXXXXXX

ASSIGNED POLLING STATION TO SPOT CHECK

State/region: <<Pre-filled >> | Township: <<Pre-fill>>
Ward/Village Tract:: <<Pre-filled>> | Polling station UEC number: <<Pre-filled>>
Polling Station Location: <<Pre-filled>>

ONLY RECORD RESULTS FOR THE EXACT STATION LISTED ABOVE. ONLY RECORD RESULTS FOR PYITHU HLUTTAW.
Remember to record numbers exactly as written on the official forms for Pyithu Hluttaw Election

Pyithu Hluttaw FORM 19 COPY: Please copy all results information *for the assigned polling station* from Form 19 for the Pyithu Hluttaw Election.

	Candidate Name		Party name		Votes by at the polling station		Votes by advanced votes		Total votes received
A		B		C		D		E	
F		G		H		J		K	
L		M		N		P		Q	
R		S		T		U		V	
W		X		Y		Z		AA	
AB		AC		AD		AE		AF	
AG		AH		AJ		AK		AL	
AM		AN		AP		AQ		AR	
AS		AT		AU		AV		AW	
AX		AY		AZ		BA		BB	
BC		BD		BE		BF		BG	
BH		BJ		BK		BL		BM	
BN		BP		BQ		BR		BS	

I affirm, to the best of my ability, that all of the information recorded on this form is accurate and truthful.

Observer Signature _____ Observer Name _____ Confirm Birthday (dd-mm-year) _____

PACE Tabulation Critical Incident Form – **2015 Election** | PACE ID: <<Pre-fill>> |

Observer Name: <<Pre-fill>>
State/region: <<Pre-filled >>   **Township:** <<Pre-fill>>

If you witness or hear of a critical incident that meets the criteria outlined below (Section 2:Type of Incident) immediately complete this form and call the PACE data center.

Documentation

Q1. Did you witness this incident yourself or did you hear about it from someone else?

☐ 1.I witnessed this critical incident myself.

☐ 2.I heard about this critical incident from someone else.

Q2. When did the incident occur (write four digits and circle AM or PM**)AM** [:   ] / PM

Q3. Where did the incident occur? _____

Type of Incident
Select one or more critical incident codes below that describe the incident(s).

Q4. What was the type of incident?

☐ **1** Intimidation and/or harassment

☐ **2** Violence

☐ **3** Significant delays/Tabulation suspended

☐ **4** Observer prevented from observing

☐ **5** Tabulation Center did not open

☐ **6** Sensitive Materials not secured

☐ **7** Chaos that affected the process

☐ **8** Advanced Votes accepted after 4pm

☐ **9** Significant Changes to Results Forms (Form 16)

☐ **10** Major violations of tabulation procedures

☐ **11** Other

Description of Perpetrators and Victims
Answer the following questions to describe the perpetrators and victims of the critical incident(s) selected above.

Q5. What was the gender of the person(s) who caused the incident *(check all that apply if multiple people)***:**

☐ 1. Male ☐ 2. Female ☐ 3. Don't know

Q6. What was the ethnicity of the person(s) who caused the incident *(check all that apply if multiple people)***:**

☐ 1. Bamar ☐ 2. Other ethnicity ☐ 3. Don't know

Q7. Affiliation of perpetrator(s):

☐ 1. Election official ☐ 2. Security force ☐ 3. Local authority

☐ 4. Religious leader ☐ 5. Party member/agent(party: _____) ☐ 6.Other :_____ ☐ 7. Don't know

Q8. What was the gender of the victim(s):

☐ 1. Male ☐ 2. Female ☐ 3. Don't know

Q9. What was the ethnicity of the victim (s) *(check all that apply if multiple people)***:**

☐ 1. Bamar ☐ 2. Other ethnicity ☐ 3. Don't know

Q10. Affiliation of victim(s):

☐ 1. Election official ☐ 2.Voter ☐ 3. Religious leader

☐ 4.Party member/agent (party: _____) ☐ 5.Other :_____ ☐ 6. Don't know

Description of Incident
Please provide a brief description of the facts regarding each incident, including **who** participated (their position and affiliation), **what** happened, **how** did it happen, and the sequence of events. Indicate other individuals, such as other observers or party agents, who also witnessed the incident (and their contact information if possible). Use other side of the form if necessary.

Q11.

_____ _____   _____
Observer Name   Signature   Date

ယုံကြည်ရသော ရွေးကောက်ပွဲများပေါ်ပေါက်ရေး
ပြည်သူများပူးပေါင်းလှုပ်ရှားမှုအဖွဲ့.
PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE FOR CREDIBLE ELECTIONS

Final Report
Myanmar
Elections
2015

Photography by Ye' Khaung Nyunt, Moe Kyaw Lwin, PACE Team