



ရွေးကောက်ပွဲဆိုင်ရာ
ပြည်သူ့လုပ်ရှားမှုအဖွဲ့
PEOPLES ALLIANCE FOR CREDIBLE ELECTIONS



2020 General Elections Observation Report

Contents

A. Executive Summary	7
B. Recommendations	12
1. Introduction	15
2. Legal Framework	17
Pre-election Period	21
3. Campaign	22
3.1 Campaign Activity Requests and Complaints received by Sub-commissions	23
3.2 Candidates' Activities	33
3.3. Rallies	38
4. Inside-constituency Advance Voting	44
Election Day	47
5. Election Day observation	48
5.1 Arrival and Setup	49
5.2 Voting Process	50
5.3 Closing and Counting	51
6. Tabulation of results	52
7. Methodologies	54
7.1 Campaign monitoring	55
7.2 Inside Constituency Advance Voting	55
7.3 Election-day observation	55
7.4 Tabulation of results	56
Appendices	57
Fig 1: Campaign activities requests received by the sub-commissions	24
Fig 2. Number of townships/sub-commissions Vs campaign activities applications received (States)	25
Fig 3. Numbers of townships vs campaign activities applications received (Regions)	25
Fig 4. Average requests per township	26
Fig 5. Top five types of campaign activity requests received by sub-commissions (States)	27
Fig 6. Top five types of campaign activity requests received by the sub-commissions (Regions)	28

Fig 7. Numbers of applications for rallies/parades submitted by political parties (only parties that submitted 100 or more applications are presented, based on responses from the 307 sub-commissions)	29
Fig 8. Reasons for rejection of rally applications	30
Fig 9. Numbers of complaints submitted to sub-commissions	31
Fig 10. Political parties that submitted complaints to sub-commissions	31
Fig 11. Political parties that got complaints	32
Fig 12. Reasons for filing complaints	32
Fig 13. Are campaign managers women?	35
Fig 14. Methods used to reach out to voters (interviews with 1,500 candidates from 77 political parties)	36
Fig 15. Incidents mentioned by the candidates (399 candidates from states, 709 candidates from regions)	37
Fig 16. Rallies locations (262 townships)	39
Fig 17. COVID-19 prevention measures during the rallies (262 townships)	40
Fig 18. Speakers at campaign rallies (262 townships)	41
Fig 19. Materials distributed during the rallies (262 townships)	42
Fig 20. Rally environment (262 townships)	43

2020 General Elections Observation Report

About PACE

The People's Alliance for Credible Elections (PACE) is an independent, non-partisan, non-government domestic election observer group founded in 2014 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 works on civic and voter education, election observation and electoral reform.

Upholding the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, PACE conducts its work regardless of race, religion and gender. Moreover, PACE has signed the Declaration of Global Principles for Nonpartisan Observation and Monitoring by Citizen Organizations, which has been endorsed by more than 296 organizations from 94 countries and territories. PACE is a member of the Global Network of Domestic Election Monitors (GNDEM) and the Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL).

For additional information, please visit www.pacemyanmar.org.

¹ <http://www.gndem.org/declaration-of-global-principles>

Acknowledgements

PACE would like to express its deepest gratitude towards all long-term observers (LTOs), trainers and training assistants for their commitment to make this project happen. Without the incredible effort of the 16 state and region coordinators, this operation would not have been possible.

PACE would like to thank the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO/UKaid); Norwegian People's Aid (NPA); National Endowment for Democracy (NED); the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) for their financial and technical support, which allowed PACE to conduct this observation.

A. Executive Summary



During the 2020 general elections, PACE deployed 2,500 observers, including 616 long-term observers (LTOs) and 1,884 short-term observers (STOs) to assess the quality of the overall process². Generally, the elections were smooth and peaceful despite shortcomings in administrative procedures which did not impact the whole process and the overall election results. The abduction of three candidates in Rakhine State constituted lack of political consensus among different political forces, and the country's incomplete state building, and nation building process, and highlights the need for all armed actors to respect democratic processes and for the country to redouble efforts towards an inclusive peace. It is also important to highlight the effort and commitment of sub-commission members and polling station officials to be able to hold the elections successfully under extreme circumstances. The COVID-19 preventive measures taken by the election officials were also sufficient at almost all the polling stations on election day. According to statistics from the Union Election Commission (UEC), the overall turnout in the 2020 general elections was 71 percent, which was slightly higher than in the 2015 general elections (69 percent turnout).

However, the pre-election issues like regulations on election observer regulations, voter list, campaign regulations and advance voting and post-election disputes underscore the needs for robust electoral reform in the future. The election observers' code of conduct and regulations issued by the UEC were problematic and prevented most local groups from observing the elections. On July 7, 2020, four months ahead of the election day, the UEC issued regulations that barred any unregistered domestic groups from observation. As a result, several domestic groups, including PACE, were denied accreditation. Even though PACE was able to receive temporary registration and finally got accredited, the regulations remained in force, and unregistered domestic organizations were ultimately barred from observation.

² In 2020 general elections, PACE initially planned to observe the whole electoral process but due the delay in accreditation process and COVID-19 preventive regulations, PACE was not able to observe the entire voter list display process and only able to observe campaign period partially.

In fact, the Association Registration Law does not explicitly say whether unregistered organizations are able to receive funding either from domestic or international donors or individual contributions. To promote transparency and civic participation in public affairs, legislation needs to be reviewed, made consistent and clarified.

The accuracy of the voter list has been one of the major concerns in this 2020 general elections as well as in 2015 general elections. However, it is hard to draw the conclusion to what extent the information of the voters was mistaken or correct or the impact on the election-day as there was no systematic study since 2015. PACE initially tried to conduct one way voter list audit (People-to-list) during the first voter list display but was not able to do so as PACE received the accreditation only after the first display. Therefore, it is important to let the non-partisan civil society groups to conduct voter list audit so that the UEC can have better understandings and could allocate its resources strategically during the voter registration process in the future.

As the 2020 general elections took place during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, the pre-election period was characterized by uncertainty and public health concerns. While some political parties urged the UEC to postpone the election until the COVID-19 situation was under control, the commission did not come up with a specific timeline until July 6, when the election date was officially announced. While the election laws do not stipulate any specific timeline to release the election calendar, the way election calendar was released in a last-minute manner left different stakeholders unprepared. For instance, the campaign date and COVID-19 preventive guidelines were officially released one day before the official campaign period was scheduled to start.

Overall, the campaign period was relatively calm throughout the country. The major issues reported to election sub-commissions were disturbing during the campaign by the supporters of competing political parties and the destruction of campaign materials. Very few incidents of violence were recorded during the observation. However, in a major incident three candidates of the National League for Democracy (NLD) party were abducted in Rakhine by the Arakan Army, an ethnic armed organization, for more than 70 days, including the campaign period. The candidates were finally released in January 2021. The entire Yangon region and Rakhine state were pretty quiet as those two were under stay-at-home order and not allowed to conduct any campaign activities until the last week. Even though there were campaign activities in other regions and states, because of the COVID-19 preventive guidelines, there were no events with big crowds like in the 2015 general elections. Although use of social media, especially Facebook, was increased relative to the previous elections, campaigns across political parties mostly reported using other campaign activities, including distributing materials, hanging posters and “distributing small tokens. NLD and the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) were the most active parties

in terms of the number of candidates and the number of activities conducted, followed by the Union Betterment Party (UBP) and the Union Democratic Party (UDP)³.

According to the election laws, citizens who are staying abroad, who are out of their registered constituencies attending training or completing official postings, and citizens who are elderly, unfit or have to travel on election day can cast advance votes at designated locations. Citizens abroad can cast in-person votes only at the embassies or consulates. Citizens who are out of their constituencies can cast their ballots through voting organized by the head of the department or training school. Citizens who want to cast advance votes at their constituencies are assigned specific dates before the election when they can cast their votes, usually two days before election day. In these elections, citizens who were 60 years old and older were allowed to cast advance votes in some townships, and citizens who were unable to travel to their registered townships because of travel restrictions were also allowed to cast advance votes at their current locations. As in previous elections, observers were allowed to observe the inside-constituency advance voting. However, as the advance voting schedule was announced five days before the voting started, PACE could observe only some part of the advance voting, from November 3 to 7. As in previous electoral cycles, observers were barred from observing out-of-constituency voting at institutions. PACE's observation of the in-constituency advance vote indicates that the process was transparent, and COVID-19 preventive measures were followed by the sub-commissions. There were a few cases where the secrecy of the votes was not respected and a few locations where small numbers of people were not able to cast their votes because they were not able to show required documents. The NLD and USPD parties were present at most of the locations where in-constituency advance voting was conducted.

PACE conducted a sample-based observation (SBO) to assess the quality of the election day process throughout the country. PACE deployed its observers to specific polling stations and tasked them to observe from the preparation process until the counting so that the process could be assessed objectively. The sample-based methodology allowed PACE to generalize its findings to the whole country. Generally, the election day process was peaceful and orderly. No major incidents which could impact the overall result were recorded on election day. COVID-19 preventive measures were well prepared, and the process was transparent. The administrative issue most commonly recorded throughout the country was that initially observers were not allowed to enter the polling stations, as election officials were not informed or confused citizen observers with the political party agents. Less than a third of the polling

³ UDP and its all candidates were disqualified by UEC during the campaign period since the chair of UDP was charged with the fugitive warrant and money laundering

stations were accessible to the voters who used wheelchairs. A few issues related to the voter list were recorded during the voting: a few people turned away because their names were not on the list and a few were allowed to cast the votes even though their names were not on the list.

As part of the election day observation, PACE deployed long-term-observers to follow the tabulation process at 306 township tabulation centers. Overall, the tabulation process was open to the observers and no major incidents were reported during the process. Party agents were present at all tabulation centers, and NLD and USDP were more likely than other parties to raise complaints during the tabulation process.

B. Recommendations



Generally, the election-day process was smooth and peaceful without major incidents. However, the uncertainty, confusion, and the tensions between political parties and UEC prior to the election and the disputes over the results in the post-election period highlighted that the decade old electoral legal framework and practices need a robust reform to meet the principles of democratic elections. First and foremost, it is important to underscore the urgency of enacting constitutional reforms, especially removing non-elected military representatives in Parliament, to deepen the country's democratization process. Moreover, to guarantee the independence and neutrality of the UEC, to protect the role of civil society organizations, and the accessibility of election-related information the President, the Parliament and UEC need to commit short-term and long-term to both constitutional and legal electoral reform, which should be started soon. Therefore, to safeguard and guarantee citizens' political rights and to meet the principles of democratic elections, PACE would like to recommend the following to ensure that elections are inclusive, transparent, and accountable.

■ To the President

- The Constitution grants the president the power to nominate all UEC members, whose terms expire at the same time as the president's. Therefore, to guarantee the independence, impartiality and integrity of the commission, the Constitution needed to be amended in the long run. However, for this term, in order to set up a more independent UEC, instead of the president alone selecting the nominees, the president should set up a selection committee comprise for nominees and even open the nomination process to the public.

■ To Union level Hluttaws (parliaments),

To promote a more inclusive electoral process, Parliament should review and amend the 1982 citizenship law to protect and guarantee the political rights of all marginalized citizens in the electoral process.

- Parliament should set up an electoral reform working committee comprising representatives from political parties, civil society and academia to review for the amendment of the Constitution and the electoral laws such as three Hluttaw laws, Political Parties Registration Law and Union Election Commission Law to make sure that elections are inclusive, transparent and accountable.
- To promote transparency and accountability, Parliament should set up an election calendar with specific dates so that the whole electoral process is more predictable, and all election stakeholders will have sufficient time for the preparation.
- To promote the independence and neutrality of the UEC, the Union Election Commission Law should be reviewed and amended. Especially the appointment procedures, and the qualifications, the term, and the role and responsibilities of its members should be reviewed and amended.
- To make sure the election dispute resolution process is “fair, effective, impartial and timely”, the legal process including the appeal process should be reviewed and amended.
- The election system should be reviewed and updated to ensure a broader participation of ethnic minorities in Myanmar’s parliaments, both at the Union level and in states and regions.
- Parliament should review the role of civil society in the electoral process and to pass laws to protect or guarantee the right of civil society to access all the electoral information and to observe the entire electoral process.

■ the Union Election Commission,

- The UEC should set up an internal electoral reform working group to review the whole electoral process, to communicate with all electoral stakeholders and to submit recommendations for the next electoral cycle.
- To promote inclusiveness, accountability and trust, the selection process of sub-commission members should be open to the public and transparent.
- To promote a level playing field and to ensure equal access for all contestants to the public resources, campaign regulations need to be reviewed, specified, and amended.
- UEC should publish an electoral calendar to inform the public, political parties and the media about key dates, thus enhancing transparency and the UEC’s public image.
- Election-related information, such as the meeting minutes, the detailed list of polling stations (locations and number of registered voters), voter list, detailed information of the candidates,

and polling station-level results should be released in machine-readable format in a timely manner. This will allow candidates and political parties to prepare for the elections, and the media and civil society groups to conduct and release reliable and objective news and research findings.

- The political parties and civil society groups should be allowed to conduct an independent verification of the current voter list. The verification would allow stakeholders to have a better understanding of the list's level of inclusiveness and accuracy. Such a verification would also provide the election commission information on existing discrepancies so that it can allocate resources strategically as it prepares to update the list for the next election cycle.
- To guarantee and protect the voting rights of the millions of Myanmar citizens who are staying abroad, UEC should develop alternative ways such as postal voting or opening temporary voting places rather than in-person vote at embassies or consulate offices.
- To promote citizen participation, transparency and electoral integrity, all aspects of the election should be open to the observer groups and citizen observation should be protected and guaranteed by law.
- To promote transparency in the voting process, all aspects of advance voting in government institutions and organizations should be managed by the UEC or election sub-commissions instead of the head of the institutions. Information on the process should be shared broadly and in a timely manner, and the process should be fully open to observers and representatives of political parties, candidates and the media.
- To promote transparency and accountability in the process, all the advance votes, whether cast in-country or abroad, should be counted at the polling stations.
- To promote accountability in the process, the provision that allows citizens to vote locally after 90 days of residency should be cancelled. Instead, these citizens should be allowed to vote in out-of-constituency advance voting at the township sub-commissions.

1. Introduction



The 2020 general elections marked Myanmar's third general elections the military gave up its power in 2010. A total 5,639 candidates from 91 political parties including the independent candidates competed for 1,117 seats in Hluttaws both at the Union level and in states and regions. As these general elections were held under COVID-19, the impact of the pandemic posed a huge challenge for different stakeholders engaged in the process. At most townships, the political parties were not able to reach out to their electorates as they did in the previous elections; in-person campaign events had a limited number of participants; in townships with the stay-at-home order there were no in-person events at all. With the travel restrictions, civil society organizations were not able to conduct in-person voter education and had to move to online trainings. For the election commissions, the impact was unprecedented: the UEC and sub-commissions needed to put additional efforts than in the previous electoral circle, in terms of poll workers training, mobilizing citizens to check their names during the voter list display, health safety of the poll workers and COVID-19 health preventive measure at the polling stations. Despite the enormous challenges, the 2020 general election was successfully held with an official 71% turnout with no reported major incidents. However, given the weak and ambiguous electoral legal framework, and the tensions between the UEC and most of the political parties, there were lack of trust between political parties and the UEC, administrative weaknesses and ambiguities during the planning and implementation of the process, which highlight need for both short-term and long-term electoral reform.

Over the last five years, there were no changes in electoral laws except for a few minor amendments, most of which clarified or provided additional interpretation on existing provisions or terminology and did not introduce substantial changes to the process. The current election laws were drafted under the military rule under a very different political environment, and they need to be amended to meet democratic principles. To meet the changing political context, to guarantee citizen's political rights, and to ensure the representation and participation of different ethnic peoples in the political process in the future, the election laws need to be reviewed and amended to be more inclusive, transparent and accountable. For instance, the qualification of the candidates including citizenship laws, the advance voting for citizens abroad, the current electoral system, the procedures to appoint members of the UEC

and election sub-commissions, the campaign procedures and the participation of civil society organizations in the process are some priorities that need to be discussed among the electoral stakeholders prior to the next general elections.

While the contents of the reform are important, the process itself needs to be inclusive to allow all electoral stakeholders to discuss and reach consensus on what needs to be amended. In early 2016, there was a brief process to review the electoral legal framework but, unfortunately, the process was short-lived and did not provide an opportunity to have a meaningful discussion. The criticism during the pre-election period and the current post-election disputes among candidates and political parties indicate that the current electoral legal framework needs to be reviewed as part of a robust reform. Some changes and reforms are within the UEC's jurisdiction, but some may need legal or constitutional reform. The constitutional reform is a lengthy and complicated process, but for the short-term solution, changing some procedures, and having meaningful participation of all electoral stakeholders could promote trust and electoral integrity. In accordance with international best practice, any reforms should be finished by 2024, one year before the next election, to allow sufficient time for all stakeholders to be prepared accordingly.

PACE has observed national and subnational elections since 2015. In these 2020 general elections, PACE deployed a total 616 long-term and 1,884 short-term observers to observe the whole electoral process, except for the voter list display and some parts of the advance vote process. PACE also conducted a pre-election survey, an assessment of Myanmar migrant workers' voting rights in Thailand, and an assessment of migrant workers' voting rights in the Hlaing Thar Yar industrial zone. In addition, to better understand the electoral environment, PACE conducted social media and mainstream media monitoring for four months, starting from the official campaign period. The reports can be found on the PACE website.

PACE conducted its observation using internationally proven methodology and strictly followed the principles set in the Declaration of Global Principles for Nonpartisan Domestic Observation and Monitoring by Citizen Organizations (DoGP) and the regional instrument Bangkok Declaration. To assess the quality of the electoral process objectively, PACE developed indicators to measure the level of inclusiveness, transparency and accountability of the whole electoral process. The questionnaire and methodology for each process can be found at the end of the report. Based on the findings, PACE presented short-term and long-term recommendations for the electoral legal framework to different institutions such as the government, the Union Parliament, and the UEC. PACE will continue to pursue meaningful reform in preparation for the 2025 general elections.

2. Legal Framework

For the last five years, the Hluttaws and UEC amended several articles in laws, by-laws, and regulations, most of them to clarify existing provisions. However, structural undemocratic elements remain. Twenty-five percent of non-elected representatives of the military at the Union level parliament and one third at the states/regions remain unchanged, preventing constitutional reform needed for Myanmar's democratic transition. The invalidation of temporary identity cards (known as "white cards") and revoking of voting rights of the Rohingya community in early 2015 left about 700,000 people disenfranchised. In addition, even though the Constitution allows to draw Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies either based on the populations or the township administrative boundaries, the previous and current UEC decided to demarcate the boundaries based on the townships administrative boundaries resulting in malapportionment in elections.

Among the changes since the last national election, the amendment of the article 89 (Pyithu, Amyotha, region/state Hluttaws) passed in 2019 gives the UEC discretionary power to call or not to call by-elections for any vacant constituencies between the first and fifth year of Hluttaws⁴, which will impact the by-elections for any vacant by-elections in the future. While most people welcomed an amendment to remove the polling stations from military compounds and combine them with civilian polling stations, an amendment that allows temporary residents to vote if they have lived in their current constituencies for more than 90 days was controversial, especially among political parties based in the states. While this could allow voters to choose the representatives from the current location, it could be manipulated to overturn the electoral dynamic at ethnic states. Therefore, the UEC needs to have consultation and have consensus with political parties rather than made the decision unilaterally.

⁴The amendment passed in 2016 allowed the Hluttaws to trigger the call for by-elections for any vacant constituency. The 2019 amendment transferred that decision to the UEC.

Concerns among political parties over the real and perceived independence of the UEC and sub-commissions, and potential conflicts of interest due to the way they are appointed, were even higher in this 2020 general elections. The Union Election Commission Law grants the president the power to nominate the members of the commission, makes it almost impossible for Parliament to reject their nominations, and establishes the same five-year term for the commission as for the president. With the constitutional power granted the UEC to make a final decision over any matter related to elections and political parties, the UEC was highly perceived to have been institutionally biased toward the incumbent during this cycle. Another major concern raised among political parties and candidates during the campaign period was the uneven level playing field. The Constitution bars the president, vice-presidents and the members of government at all levels to engage in partisan activities during their terms. However, the Union Government Law is inconsistent with this constitutional provision and allows them to engage in party and campaign-related activities. On top of that, the campaign regulations released in 2014 did not specify the procedures and guidelines for the members of government to participate in the campaign activities. As a consequence, the incumbent was perceived as using state resources for electoral advantage, and most political parties and prominent candidates criticized the campaign environment as unfairly benefiting the party in power. Furthermore, even though social media were increasingly used in these elections, the campaign regulations were not updated to regulate online campaign activities and spending.⁵

According to the current Hluttaw laws, citizens who were staying abroad can only vote at the embassies or consulate offices. As a result, the vast majority of the millions of Myanmar citizens living abroad were disenfranchised, especially in Thailand and Malaysia, where most of them work. The Myanmar government estimates that about 4.25 million Myanmar nationals are living abroad, including 70% in Thailand, 15% in Malaysia, 4.6% in China, 3.9% in Singapore, and 1.9% in the United States.⁶ However, according to the UEC, in these general elections, the ballot envelopes for only 101,526 citizens, only about 2.35% of those living abroad, were sent to the embassies or consulate offices for early voting.

Besides the out-of-country advance voting, there were two types of in-country advance voting for specific voters or for the civil servants: 1) voting was conducted at different government institutions for eligible

⁵ There were several clauses regarding the online campaign in the code of conduct for the political parties, the CoC was not legal binding.

⁶ <https://www.iom.int/countries/myanmar>

citizens voting outside of their constituencies; and 2) advance voting conducted at election sub-commission offices for eligible citizens voting inside their constituency. While the inside constituency advance voting process was open to observers and the media, the advance voting at the government institutions was managed by the institutions themselves rather than UEC. The out of constituency advance voting was conducted in a very untransparent manner, and civil society organizations were not able to observe the process. To minimize disenfranchisement due to the pandemic, UEC extended the inside-constituency advance voting to the citizens who were not able to go back to their constituencies because of COVID-19 travel restrictions and in some constituencies to citizens 60 years or older to cast their ballots in advance at sub-commission offices. However, as UEC released the schedules at the last minute, there were no systematic studies regarding the process.

In accordance with the Hluttaw by-laws, the voter list was compiled by the sub-commission offices based on the list from ward/village track records and the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population's immigration department. Even though the list was widely perceived as inaccurate or inflated, no systematic study of the quality of the list was done since 2015. On the other hand, the by-laws did not specify whether political parties or civil society organizations were allowed to access the list so that independent systematic studies could be conducted.

The Union Election Commission Law grants the UEC the power to make final decisions on any matter related to elections. Electoral dispute resolution was one of those and there is no appeal process for the judicial review of the decisions made by UEC.

Amendments to the code of conduct and regulations for domestic and international observers released on July 7 caused concern among domestic observer groups. The amendments removed key aspects of the election process – the legal framework, voter list information, printing of ballot papers, and electoral disputes – from the areas that observers can monitor. They also removed legal and security protections for observers and substituted “individual election observer” with “election study” on which majority of the civil society organization perceived that the UEC were undermining the role of election observers in the election just merely to study instead of monitoring.

A significant challenge during this election compared with previous cycles – including the 2015 general elections and by-elections conducted in 2017 and 2018 – was the last-minute introduction of additional requirements to accredit citizen observers. Unlike in previous elections, civil society organizations interested in observing the process were asked to provide additional information on their legal registration status and funding sources. These requirements are not established in the laws, by-laws or regulations. In addition, the UEC's initial decision to decline accreditation based on organizations' lack of legal

registration ignored that the Association Registration Law makes legal registration voluntary for civic groups. Tying accreditation to legal registration was one of the biggest challenges for domestic groups to participate in the electoral process.

On October 16, the UEC announced the cancellation of elections in 15 townships, as well as 581 village tracts in an additional 41 townships. On October 28, the UEC restored voting in seven village tracts from Ann and Kyauk Phyu townships in Rakhine state, three village tracts from Muse, Lashio and Kunlong townships in Shan state, but cancelled elections in 94 village tracts from Paletwa township in Chin state. The cancellations were based on the grounds that the situation in those areas was not conducive to hold free and fair elections. The decision raised concerns among ethnic political parties based in Shan and Rakhine states. Even though the Union election law gives the UEC discretionary power to make any decision regarding elections, the law does not stipulate how the decision-making process should be and what criteria should be taken into consideration. The cancellation of elections disenfranchised about 1.2 million voters in Rakhine in addition to the estimated 600,000 Rohingya who were already disenfranchised, as well as about 45,000 voters in Mong Kung, Shan state.

In general terms, the 2020 elections were conducted under a very similar legal framework as previous elections. However, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the changing political context highlighted the urgency for electoral reform to guarantee a more inclusive, transparent, and accountable process in the future.

Pre-election Period



ပတ်တော်ကိုယ်စားပြု လွှတ်တော်ကိုယ်စားလှယ်လောင်း များကို
ပြုရန် မလိုပါ။

ပြုခဲ့ပါလျှင် ပယ်မဲအဖြစ် သတ်မှတ်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပြည်ထောင်စုရွေးကောက်ပွဲကော်မရှင်

အထွေထွေရွေးကောက်ပွဲကို မကြာခင်ကျင်းပပါမည်

သတိပေးချက်

အသုံးပြုရန်

မဲဆန္ဒနယ်

မဲပေးကြပါစို့ သင့်အတွက်အရေးမဆုံးပဲ၊ ဝမ်းနည်းစရာမရှိ
၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ နိုဝင်ဘာလ ၂ ရက်
နံနက် ၆ နာရီ မှ ည ၆ နာရီအထိ



3. Campaign

The election campaign is one of the most important processes, where citizens can ask questions or have meaningful deliberation with the political parties and candidates about their parties' platform or campaign promises, empowering citizens to make an informed decision on election day. Unfortunately, the 2020 general election was disrupted by the global pandemic outbreak and left most of the country with no meaningful campaign at all. Especially in Yangon and Rakhine, where the government issued “stay-at-home” orders, there were no campaign activities at all until the last week of the official 60-day campaign period. Even though there was specific airtime allocated for all political parties on the state-owned media outlets, very strict censorship on the speeches by UEC ended up with at least six political parties deciding not to air their speeches. In the meantime, the campaign regulations did not clearly specify how incumbent candidates could engage in campaign activities, which led to disputes among the political parties and candidates. The lack of an alternative mechanism for all candidates to reach out to their electorate equally resulted in a very uneven campaign environment between the incumbent and the rest of the parties, and between bigger parties and those with very limited resources.

To assess the level playing field, the abuse of state resources, and whether candidates followed the campaign regulations and COVID-19 standard operating procedures on the ground during the official campaign period, PACE deployed 309 long-term-observers to 309 townships to follow the campaign activities for six weeks. Initially, PACE planned to observe the whole campaign period (60 days). However, PACE was denied accreditation initially and received approval on September 2, only a week before the campaign started. The following are the findings of the six-week observation in 309 townships.

3.1 Campaign Activity Requests and Complaints received by Sub-Commissions

Overall, the 309 sub-commissions interviewed said they received a total of 1,826 different requests related to campaign activities over the 60-day campaign period. Regardless of the number of constituencies in each state or the COVID-19 situation, in-person campaign activities like rallies, parades and door-to-door visits were still the most requested campaign activities (up to 60%) in the states, with the exception of Rakhine (Fig 1). When it comes to the regions, Sagaing, Yangon and Mandalay were the three regions receiving the highest number of requests for campaign activities. In Tanintharyi and Bago regions, up to 25 percent of the total requests were to conduct rallies, compared to only 5 percent in Yangon, where a region-wide stay-at-home order was enforced in late September (Fig 6).

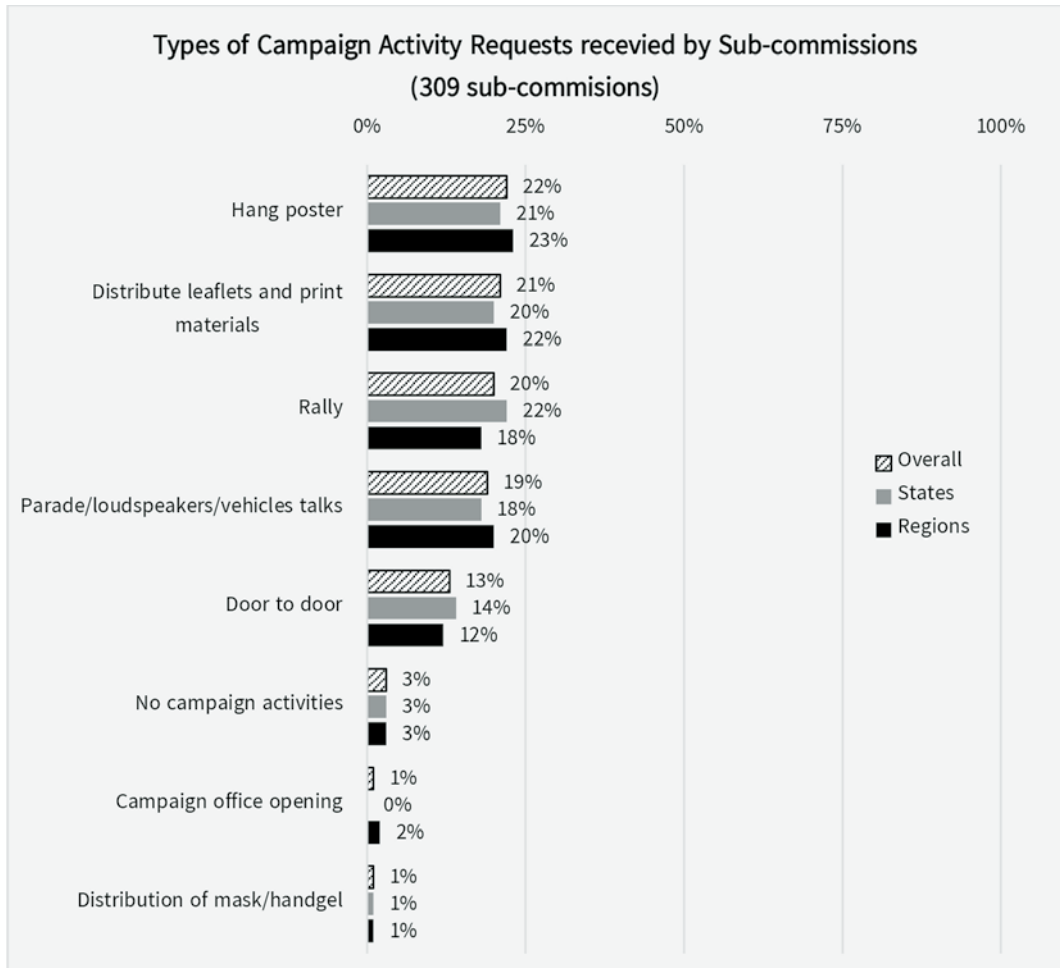


Fig 1: Campaign activities requests received by the sub-commissions [In the previous week, what kind of campaign activities and events are submitted for the permission of UEC/sub-commission?]

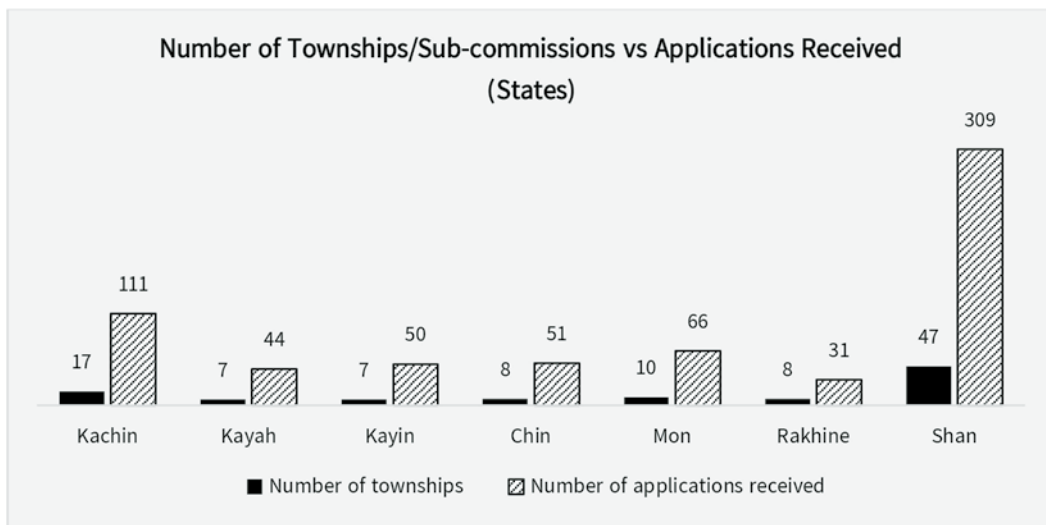


Fig 2. Number of townships/sub-commissions Vs campaign activities applications received (States)

[In the previous week, what kind of campaign activities and events are submitted for the permission of UEC/sub-commission?]

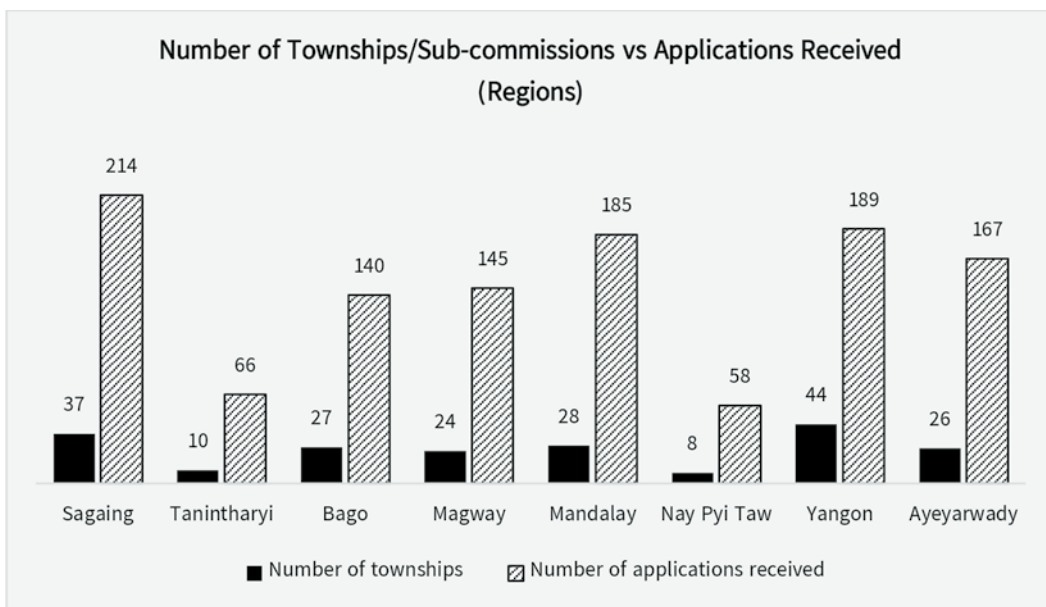


Fig 3. Numbers of townships vs campaign activities applications received (Regions)

[In the previous week, what kind of campaign activities and events are submitted for the permission of UEC/sub-commission?]

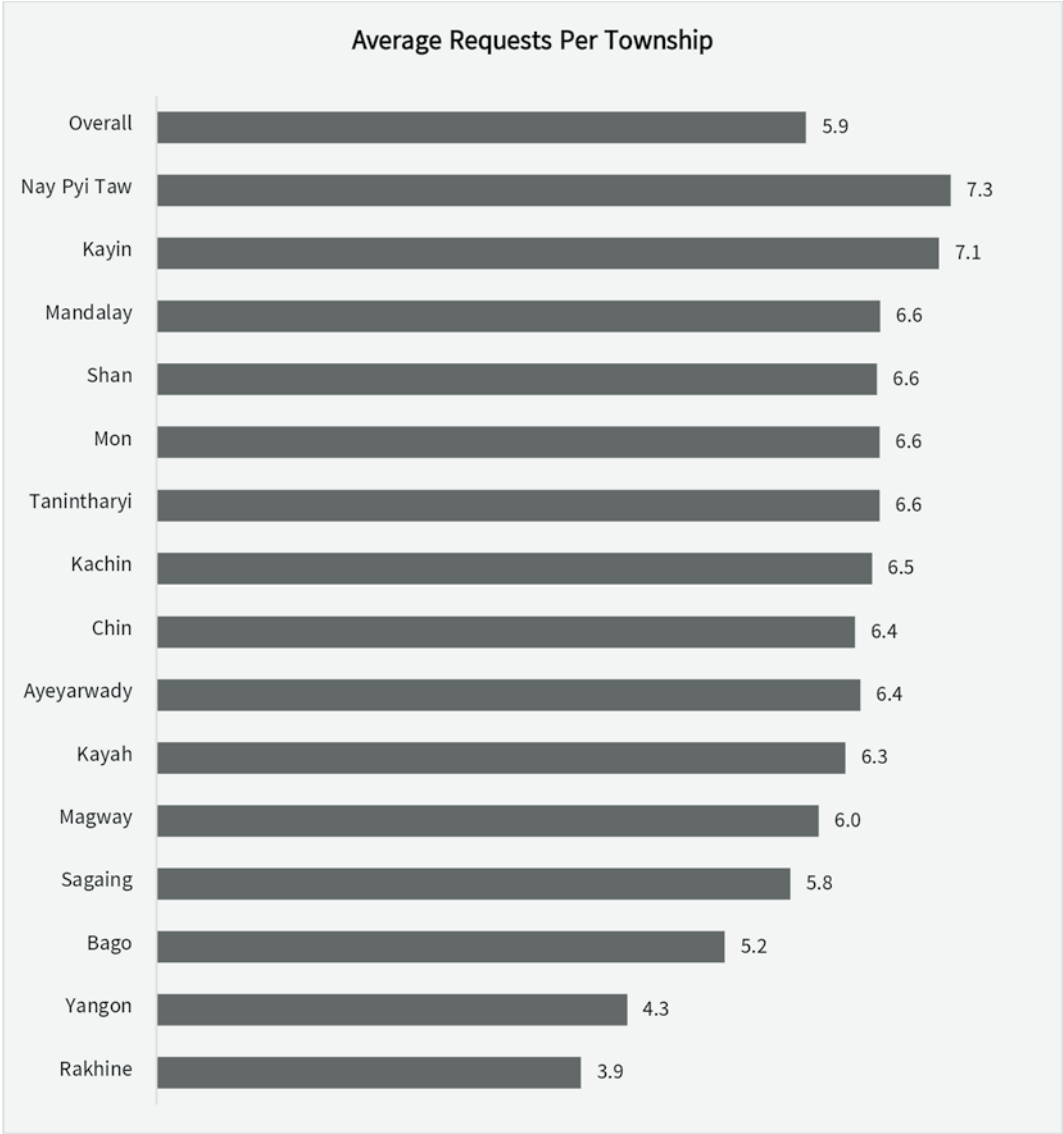


Fig 4. Average requests per township [In the previous week, what kind of campaign activities and events are submitted for the permission of UEC/sub-commission?]

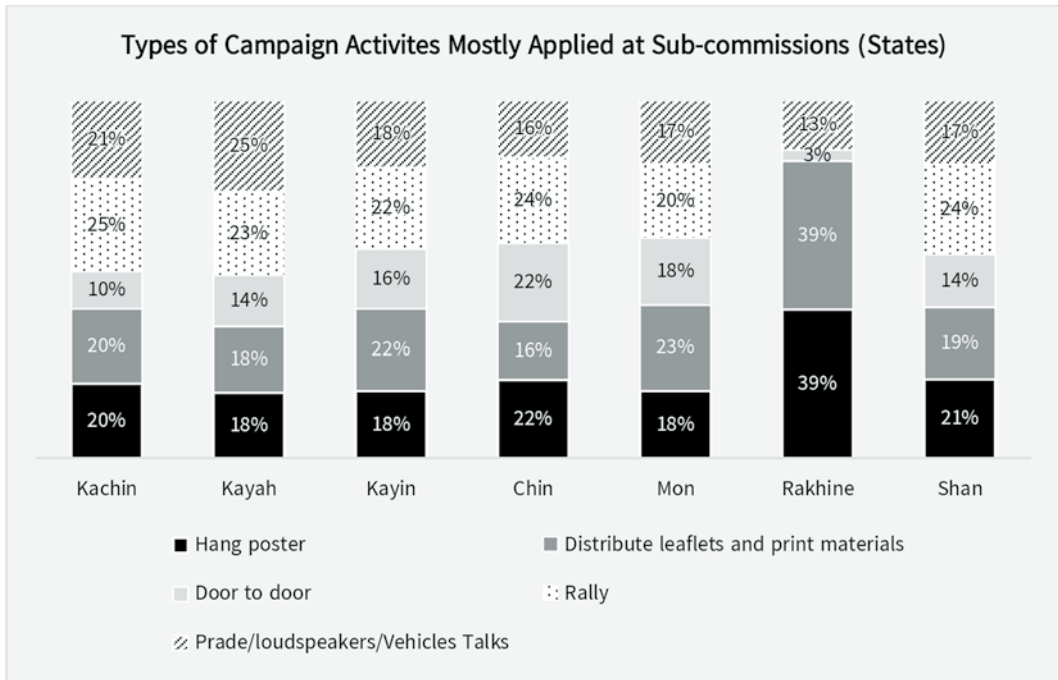


Fig 5. Top five types of campaign activity requests received by sub-commissions (States) [In the previous week, what kind of campaign activities and events are submitted for the permission of UEC/sub-commission?]

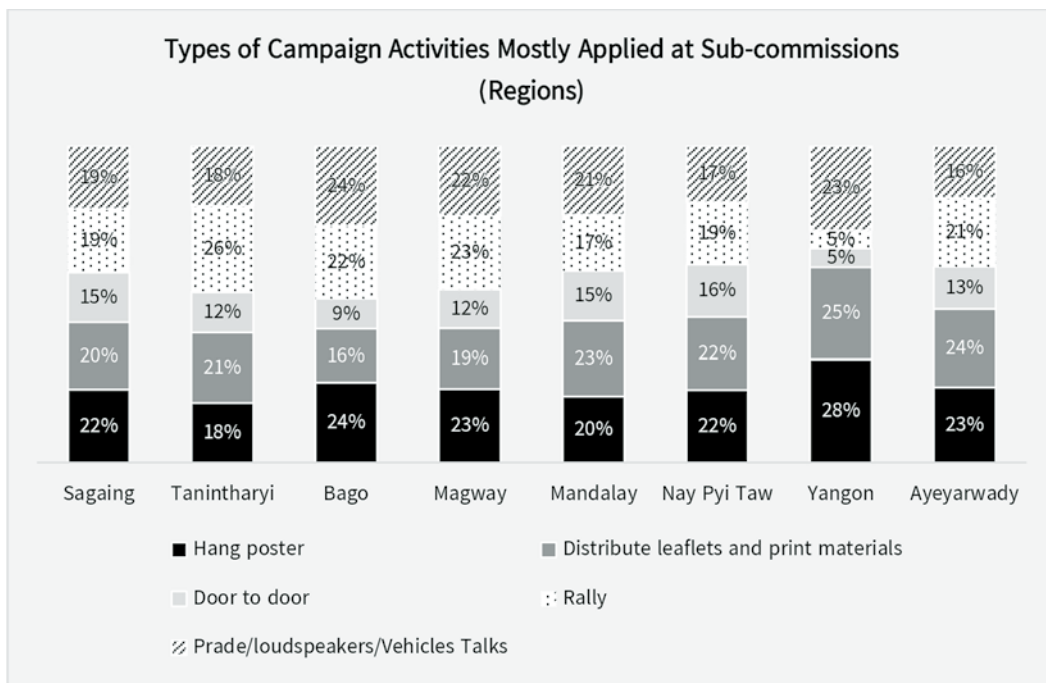


Fig 6. Top five types of campaign activity requests received by the sub-commissions (Regions) [In the previous week, what kind of campaign activities and events are submitted for the permission of UEC/sub-commission?]

When we looked into the numbers of requests for the rallies and parades specifically, a total of 40,867 requests were received by the 309 sub-commissions interviewed over the 60 days campaign periods. According to the responses of the sub-commissions, Ayeyarwady region received the highest number of requests (6,361), followed by Sagaing region (5,753), Bago region (5,211), Shan state (4,985), Mandalay region (3,516) and Kachin state (3,488). The Yangon region only received 1,007 requests. When it comes to political parties, NLD (9,928), USDP (9,040), UBP (5,490), and UDP (2,929) were the parties that submitted permissions the most to conduct rallies or parades (Fig 7). According to the sub-commissions interviewed, almost all the requests (96 percent) were approved and only a few requests were rejected because they did not meet COVID-19 standard operating procedures (Fig 8)⁷.

⁷PACE was not able to follow up on whether those rallies/parades were actually carried out or cancelled because of the COVID-19 situation.

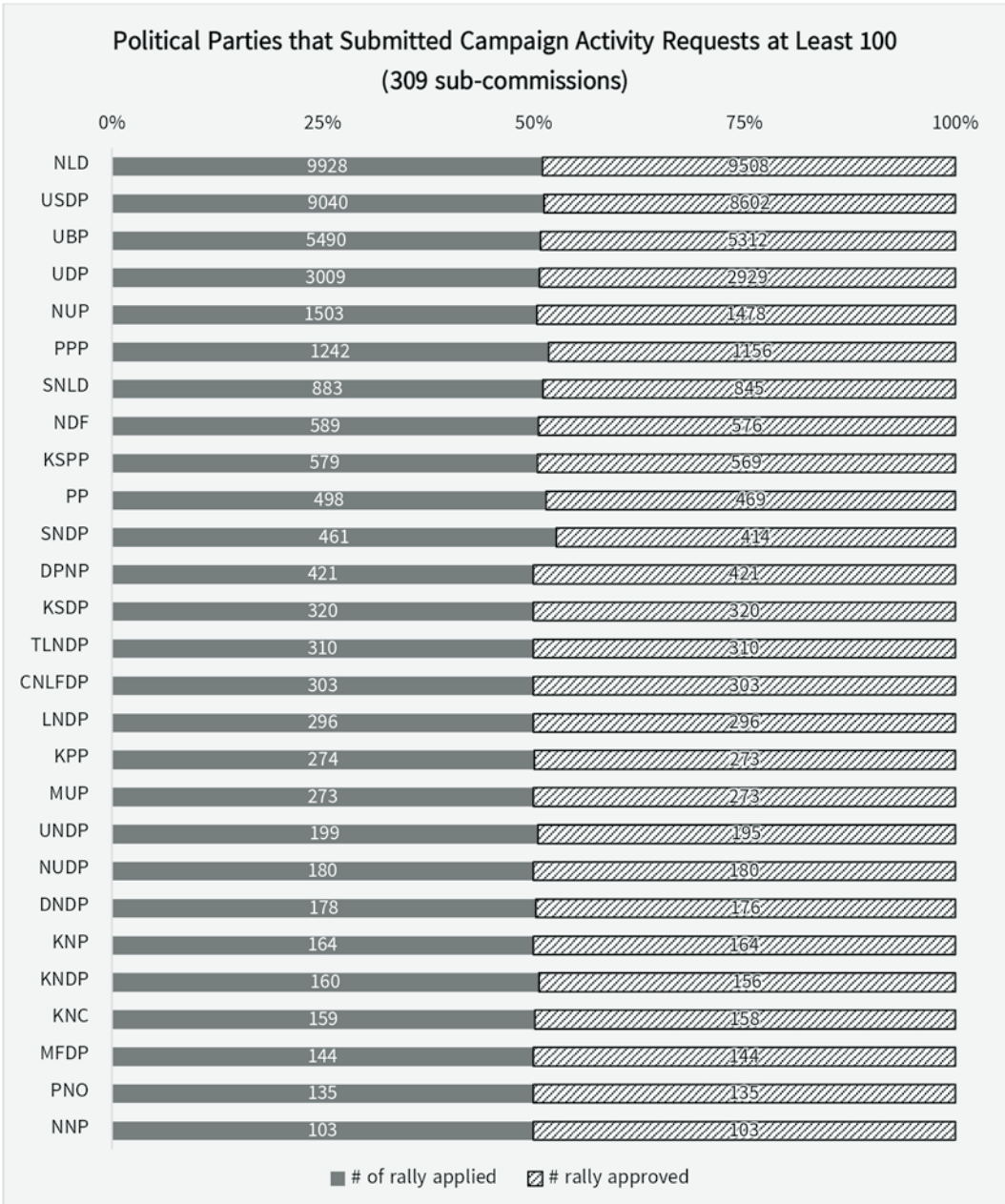


Fig 7. Numbers of applications for rallies/parades submitted by political parties (only parties that submitted 100 or more applications are presented, based on responses from the 309 sub-commissions) [In the previous weeks, which political party asked for permission to conduct a rally, Parade/loudspeakers/Vehicles Talks? Please tell me how many files each party submitted and how many of them got permission.]

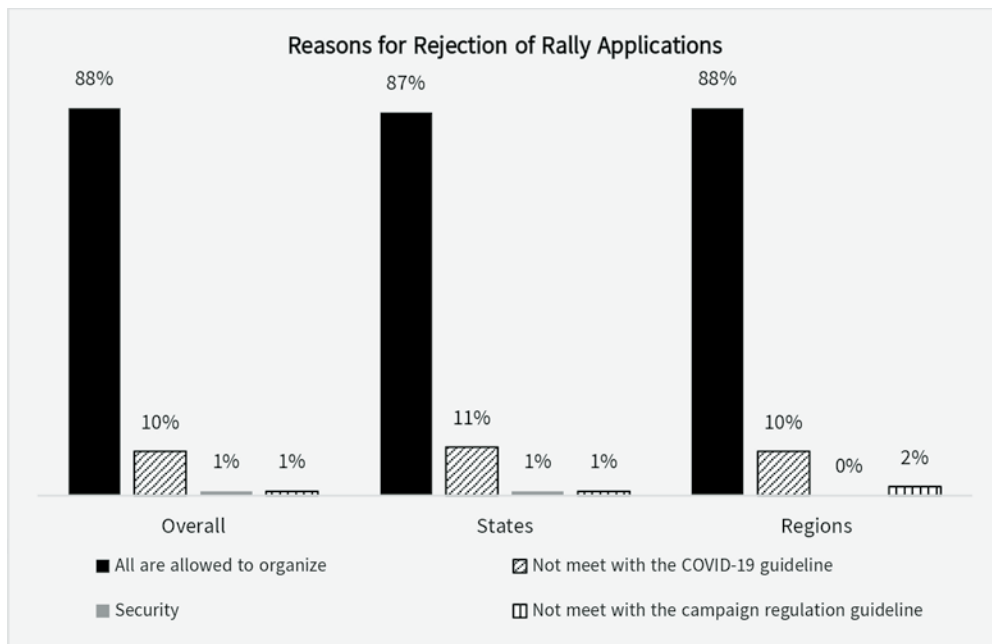


Fig 8. Reasons for rejection of rally applications (If there was any case where election participants could not organize rally, Parade/loudspeakers/Vehicles Talks, please tell me the reasons why?)

According to the sub-commissions interviewed, the rally requests by different political parties were approved and there were no inconsistencies in deciding whether to approve requests across parties. When PACE’s observers asked the sub-commissions how many complaints were received over the whole campaign period, only 75 of the 309 sub-commissions responded that in total they received 182 cases and the rest of the sub-commissions said they did not receive official complaints (Fig 9). There were more complaints received by sub-commissions in the regions than in the states (Fig 9). Among political parties, USDP was the one that submitted the most complaints (Fig 10) and NLD got the most complaints (Fig 11). According to the sub-commission, the highest numbers of cases received were related to non-compliance with COVID-19 procedures, followed by cases of destroyed signboards or minor disturbances (Fig 12).

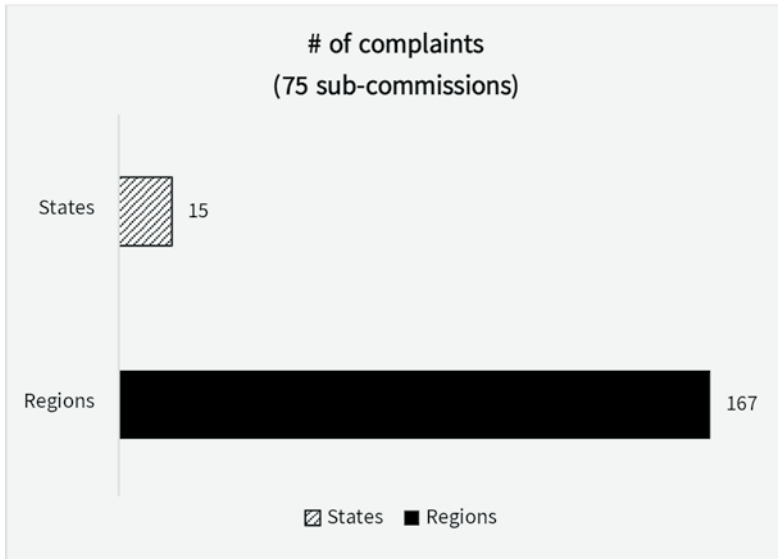


Fig 9. Numbers of complaints submitted to sub-commissions
 [How many cases of complaints have been submitted so far starting from September 8?]

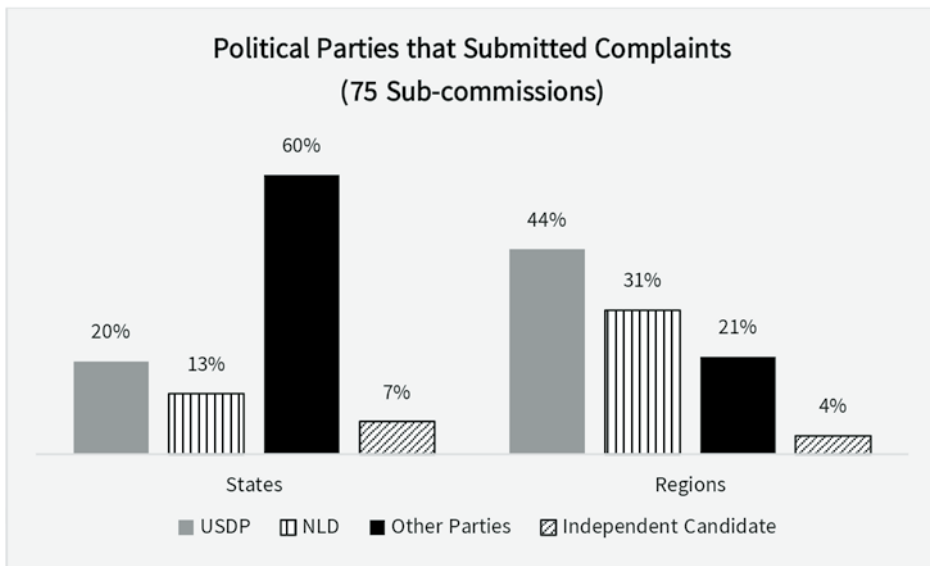


Fig 10. Political parties that submitted complaints to sub-commissions
 (among the 75 sub-commissions that received complaints)

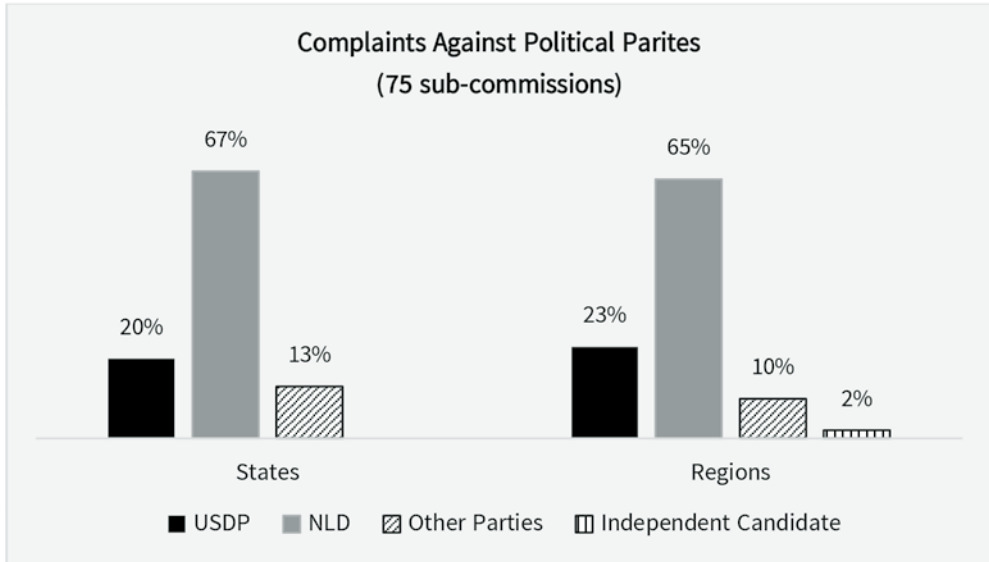


Fig 11. Political parties that got complaints (among the 75 sub-commissions that received complaints)

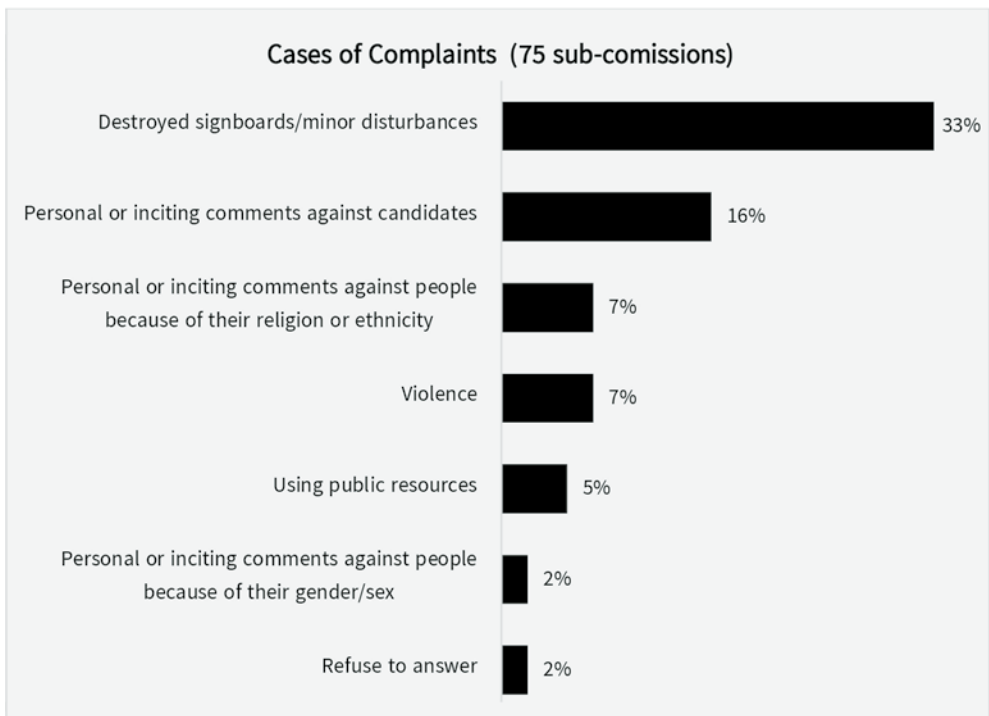


Fig 12. Reasons for filing complaints (77 cases received by 75 sub-commissions)

3.2 Candidates' Activities

A total of 5,639 candidates from 91 political parties and 259 independent candidates competed for 1,117 seats (315 for Pyithu Hluttaw, 161 for Amyotha Hluttaw, 612 for region/state Hluttaw and 29 ethnic minister seats). Out of those candidates, 908 are women (16 percent) and 613 are 35 years old or younger (11%).

	Seats	Candidates		
		Women	Men	Total
Amyotha Hluttaw	161	136	643	779
Pyithu Hluttaw	315	249	1,316	1,565
State/Region Hluttaws	612	490	2,622	3112
Ethnic Ministers	29	33	150	183
Total	1,117	908 (16%)	4,731 (84%)	5,639

Between September 28 and October 11, PACE's observers interviewed 1,383 Hluttaw candidates directly and 117 official campaign staff of other candidates in 309 townships. PACE's observers asked the candidates what kind of campaign activities they submitted for sub-commission approval. Based on the interviews with the candidates and their campaign staff (1,500 candidates), USDP submitted the highest number of requests, followed by NLD, UBP and UDP (Table 2). The most common activities requested at the sub-commissions were "hanging posters," "distributing materials (leaflets, party souvenirs)" and "rally." Only a few candidates or candidate's representatives interviewed indicated that their applications were rejected on grounds of non-compliance with COVID-19 guidelines. Of the candidates interviewed, only 705 (47 percent) said they assigned someone specifically as a campaign manager. Only 12 percent of the 705 campaign managers assigned were women (Fig 13).

2020 General Elections Observation Report

	Candidates interviewed	No application	Hang poster	Distribute materials	Rally	Parade	Door to door	Campaign office opening	Distribution of Mask /Hand Gel	Other	Total activities	Average
Overall	1,473	82	1,139	1,060	738	460	369	15	10	39	3,830	2.6
NLD	228	5	186	164	136	108	69		3	10	676	3.0
USDP	255	10	201	185	148	86	75	2	3	7	707	2.8
SNLD	35		31	26	29	12	17				115	3.3
ANP	9		9	9	1	3	1				23	2.6
MUP	10		9	8	5	6	4				32	3.2
KNC	5		4	5	4	1	1				15	3.0
CNLD	12		11	10	10	1	4				36	3.0
KSPDP	16		14	14	12	3	6			1	50	3.1
NDF	30	7	20	18	10	5	4				57	1.9
PP	35	3	28	22	11	8	5			1	75	2.1
MFDP	3	1		1	2						3	1.0
UNDP	11	0	10	6	2	3					21	1.9
NUDP	3	1	2	2	1	2	1				8	2.7
PPP	72	1	61	46	22	24	15	1	2	3	174	2.4
NUP	84	4	71	63	33	21	13	1		1	203	2.4
UBP	221	8	177	182	105	65	70	4		7	610	2.8

UDP	166	11	111	104	73	52	29	4	1	3	377	2.3
Other Parties	220	25	154	154	112	46	43	3	1	6	519	2.4
Independent	57	6	39	40	21	14	12				126	2.2

Table 2. Types of campaign activity applications submitted to sub-commissions (1,473 candidates) [In the previous week, what kind of campaign activities and events are submitted for the permission of UEC/sub-commission.]

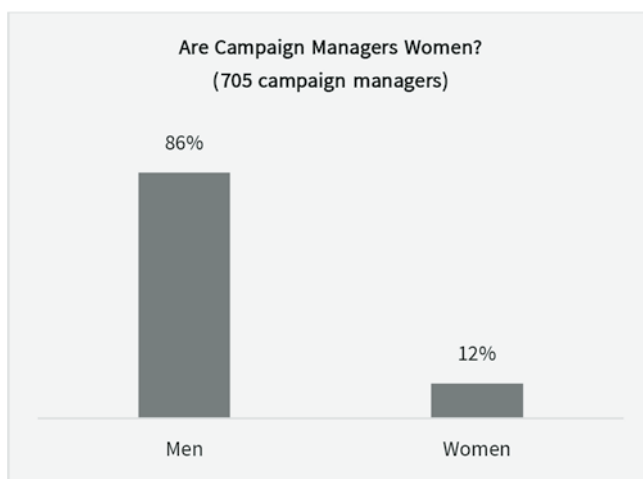


Fig 13. Are campaign managers women? [Please tell me if your campaign manager is male or female?]

PACE’s observers also asked the candidates about the voter outreach methods they used during the campaign. “Distributing materials (leaflets, party souvenirs)”, “hanging posters”, “parade/using loud-speaker” and “door to door” were the most common voter outreach methods used by the interviewed candidates. Only seven percent of the candidates interviewed indicated that they used digital platforms such as blast email, SMS/phone calls, Viber, social media or Facebook. The outreach methods used by candidates are consistent across the most active 16 political parties.

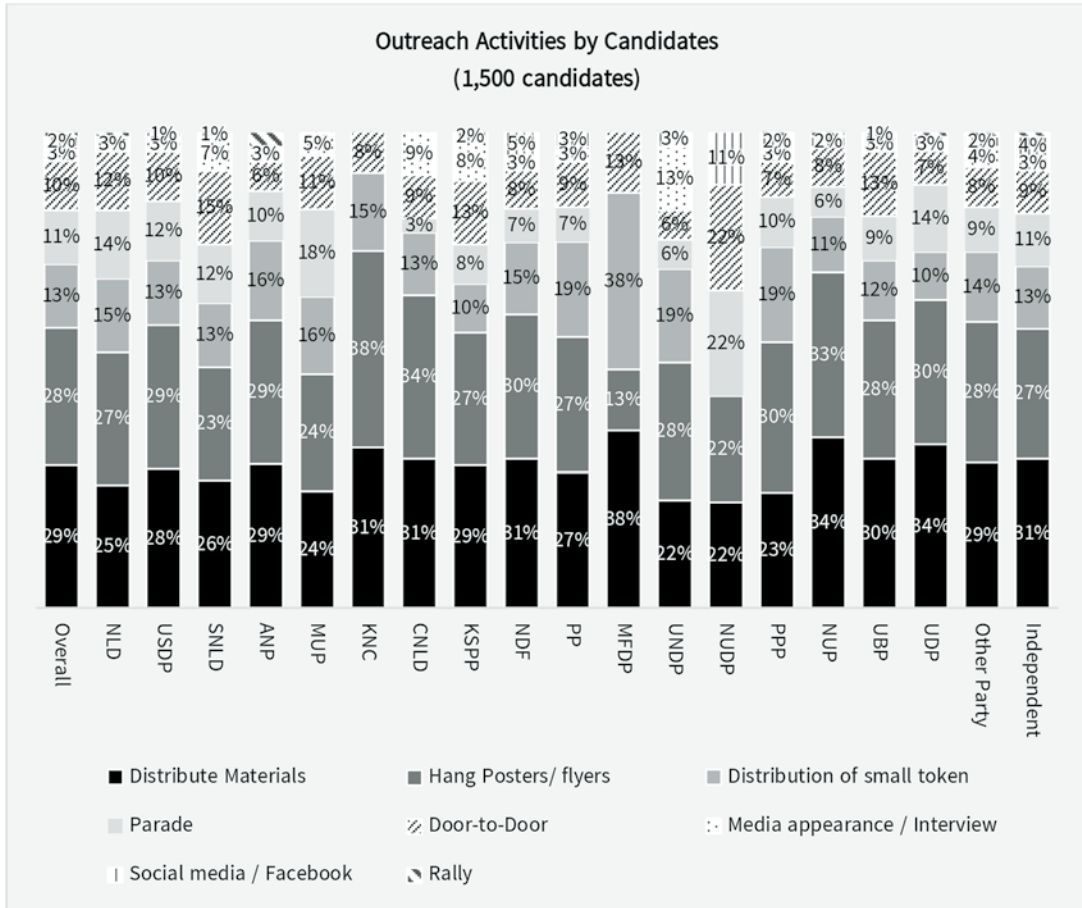


Fig 14. Methods used to reach out to voters (interviews with 1,500 candidates from 77 political parties)

[What campaign methods are you using to reach voters?]

While the 75 sub-commissions that provided information on complaints indicated they had received 182 complaints during the campaign period, among those candidates interviewed, 414 candidates (28 per cent) said they or their campaigns were disturbed during their campaign activities. The majority of the candidates said their campaign activities were interfered with and campaign materials were destroyed (Fig 15). When PACE asked the candidates if they filed official complaints related to campaign activities with the sub-commissions, out of those candidates interviewed, only 4% responded “yes”. Amid the campaign period, three NLD party’s candidates were abducted by the ethnic armed group, Arakan Army, in Rakhine states and released after more than three months.

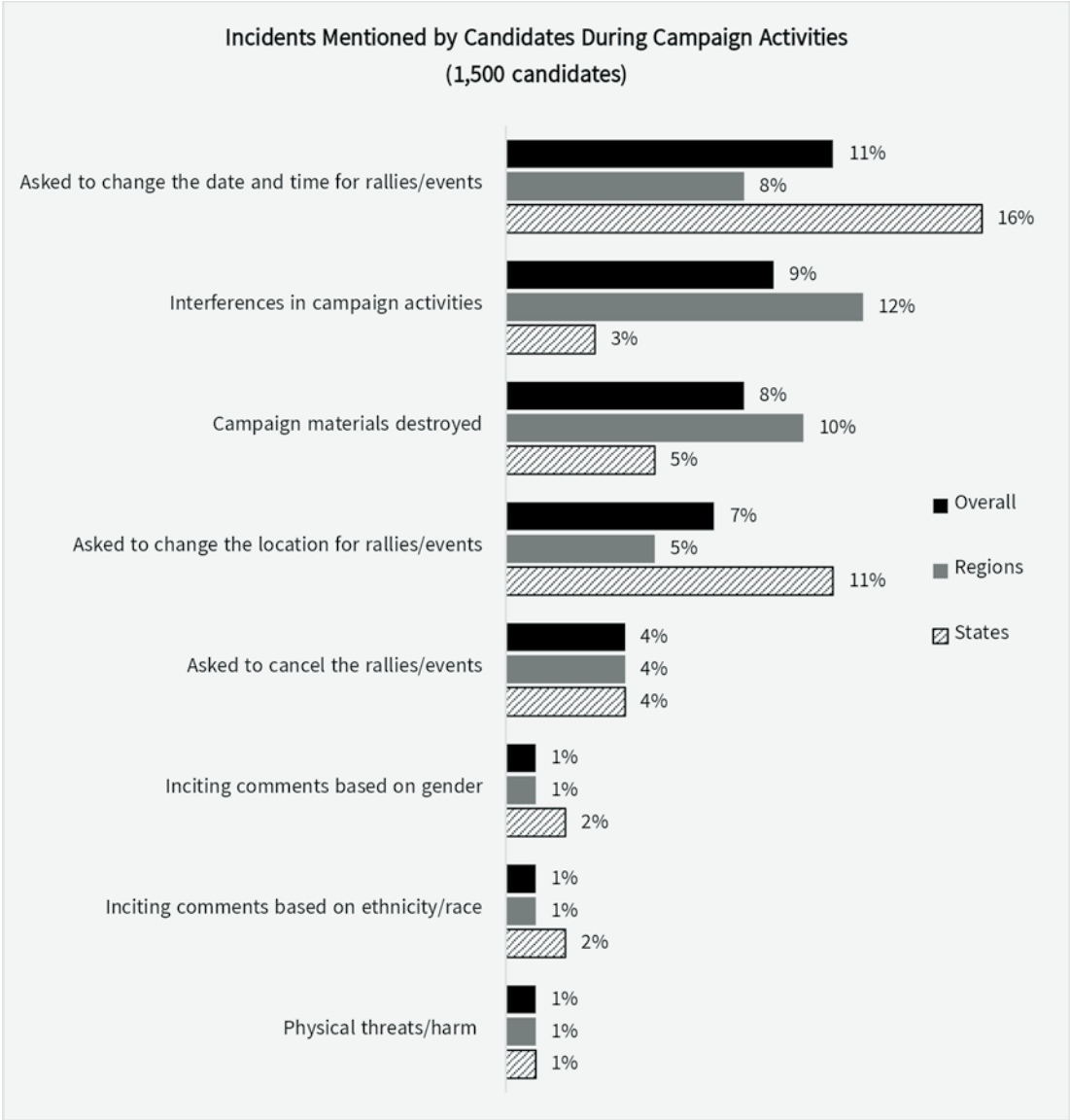


Fig 15. Incidents mentioned by the candidates (399 candidates from states, 709 candidates from regions)

3.3. Rallies

Between September 28 and November 6, PACE’s observers followed 2,071 rallies/parades in 262 townships. The majority of the observed rallies were conducted in private houses/offices, followed by “rally by vehicles” and in public spaces (Fig 16). There were a few rallies held in religious compounds. Observers only identified a few rallies without following COVID-19 prevention measures (Fig 17). Candidates themselves spoke at most of the rallies that PACE observed (Fig 18). The materials most distributed at campaign activities that PACE observed were printed materials, health supplies to prevent COVID-19 and party souvenirs, followed by food. PACE also found that cash was distributed at a few rallies (Fig 19). Out of the rallies observed, the speakers announced or presented state-funded projects or mobilized voters based on ethnicity, races, or religion where more candidates from regions are more likely to mobilize voters based on religion (Fig 20).

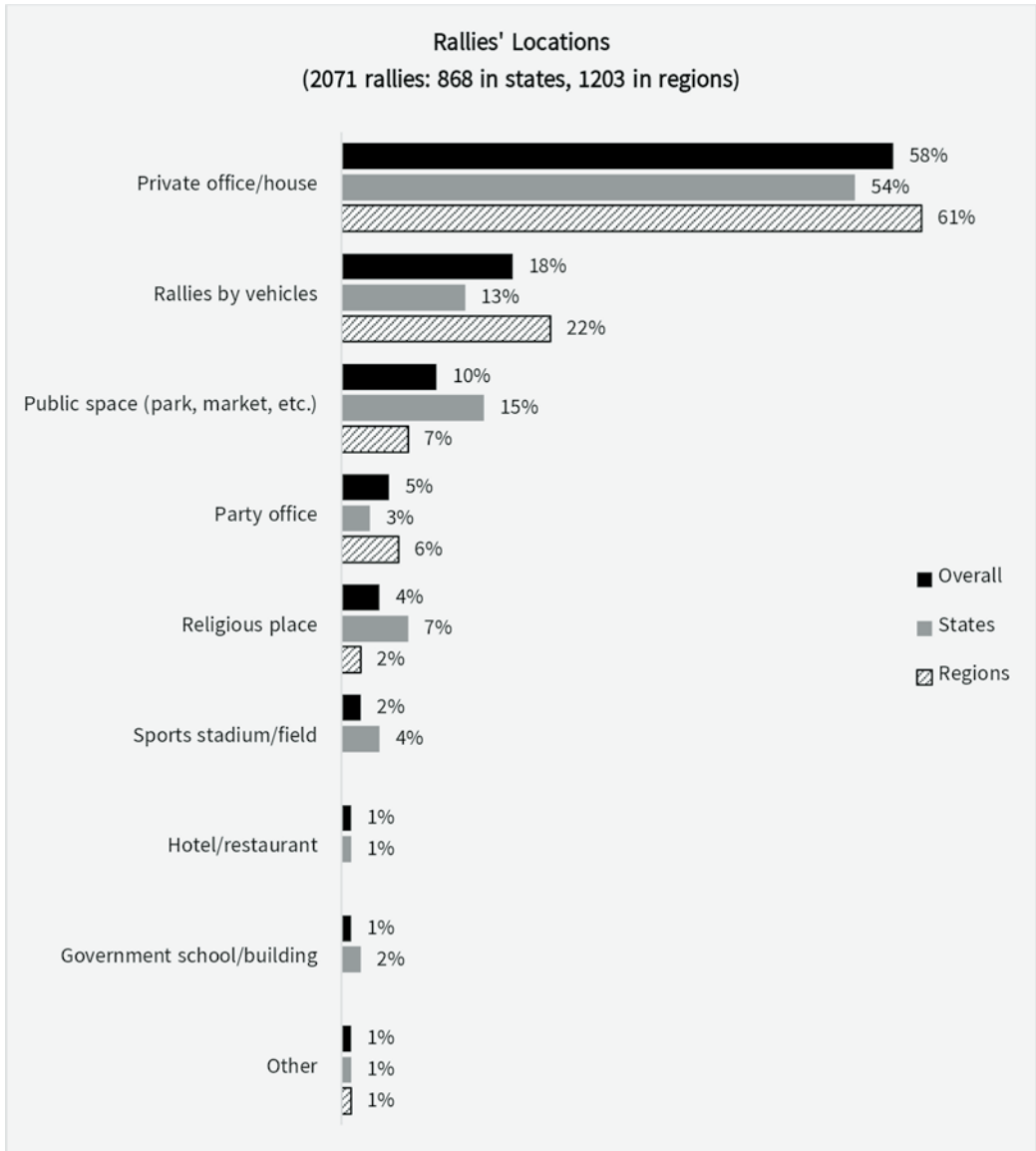


Fig 16. Rallies' locations (262 townships)

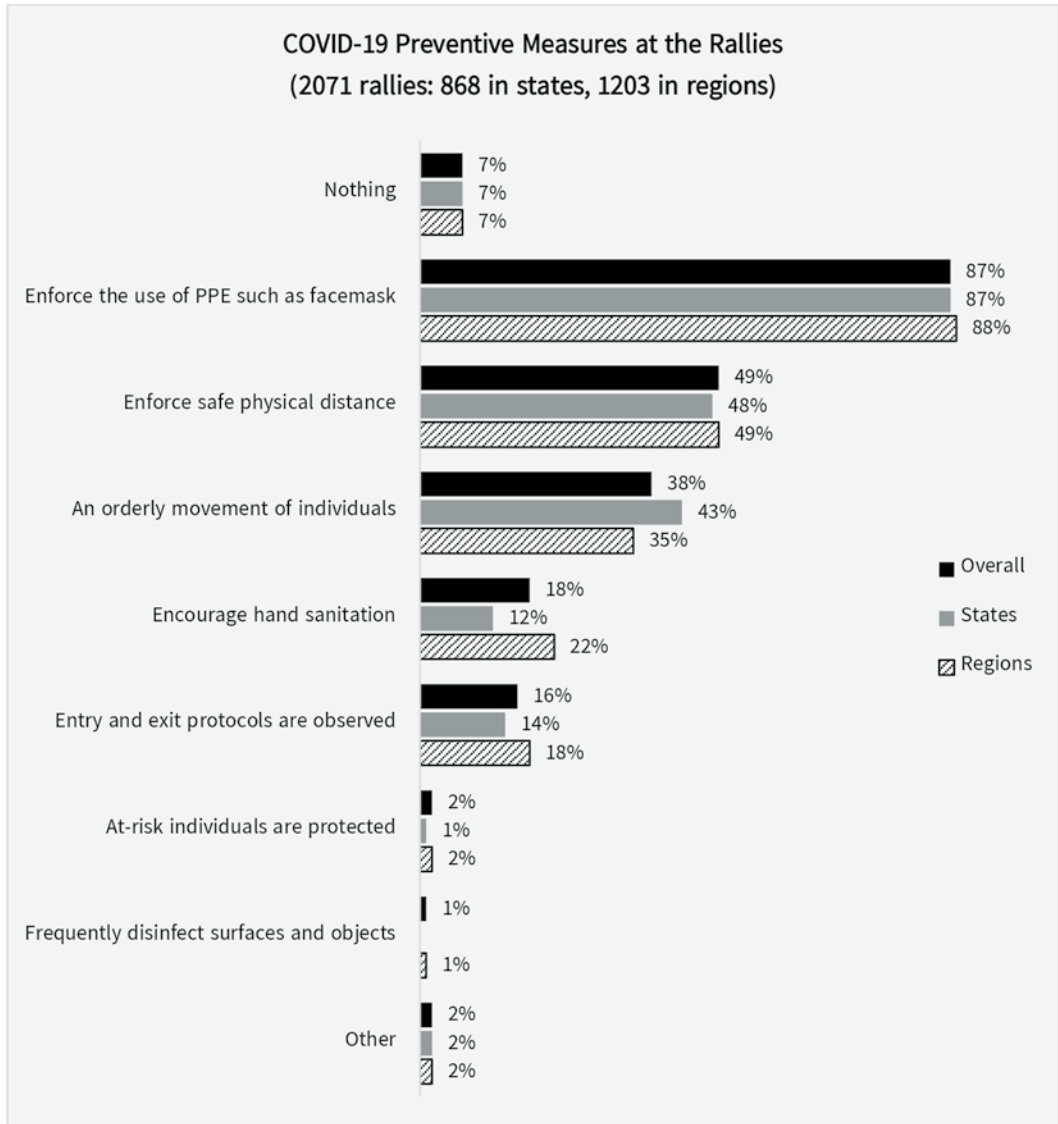


Fig 17. COVID-19 prevention measures during the rallies (262 townships)

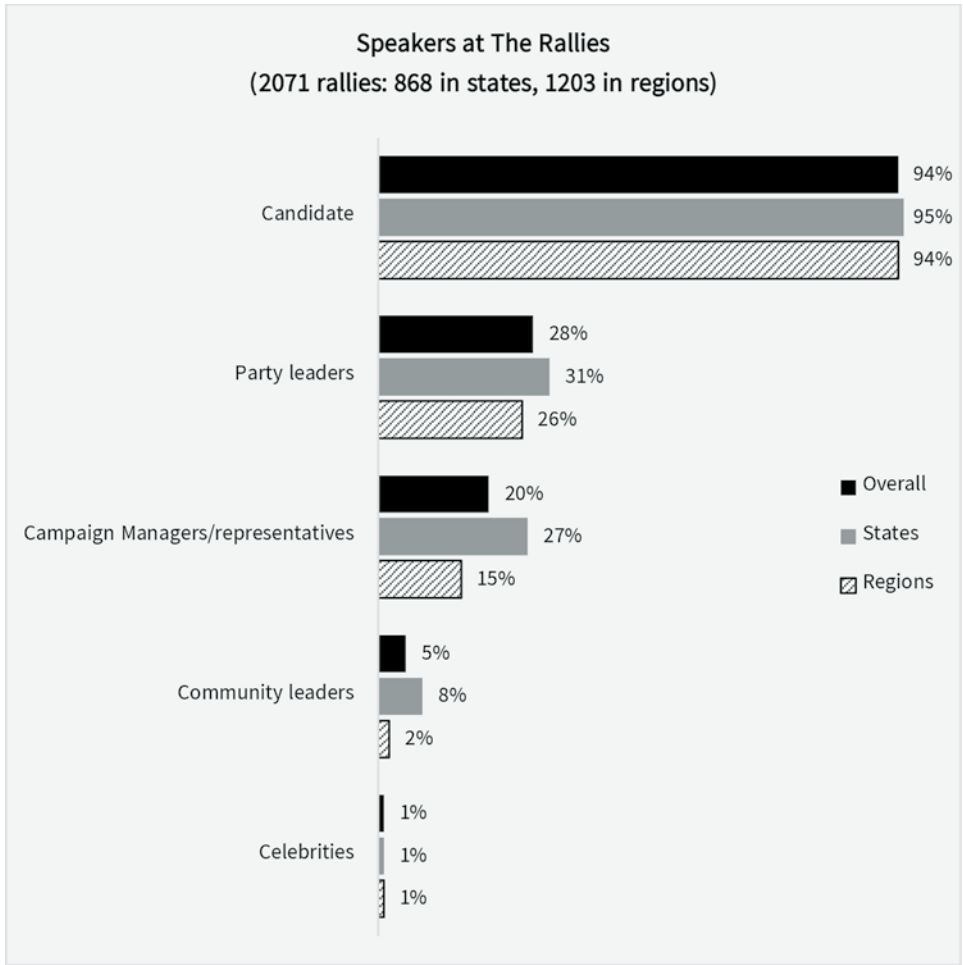


Fig 18. Speakers at campaign rallies (262 townships)

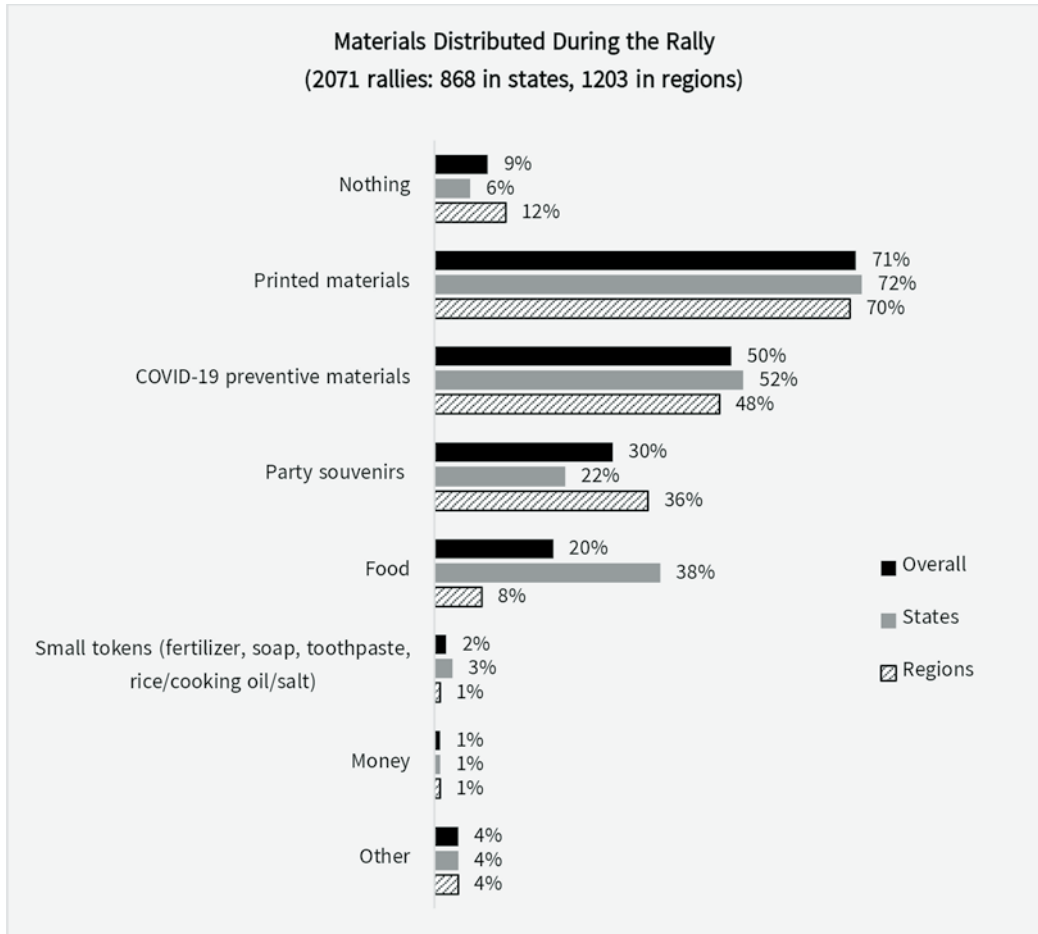


Fig 19. Materials distributed during the rallies (262 townships)

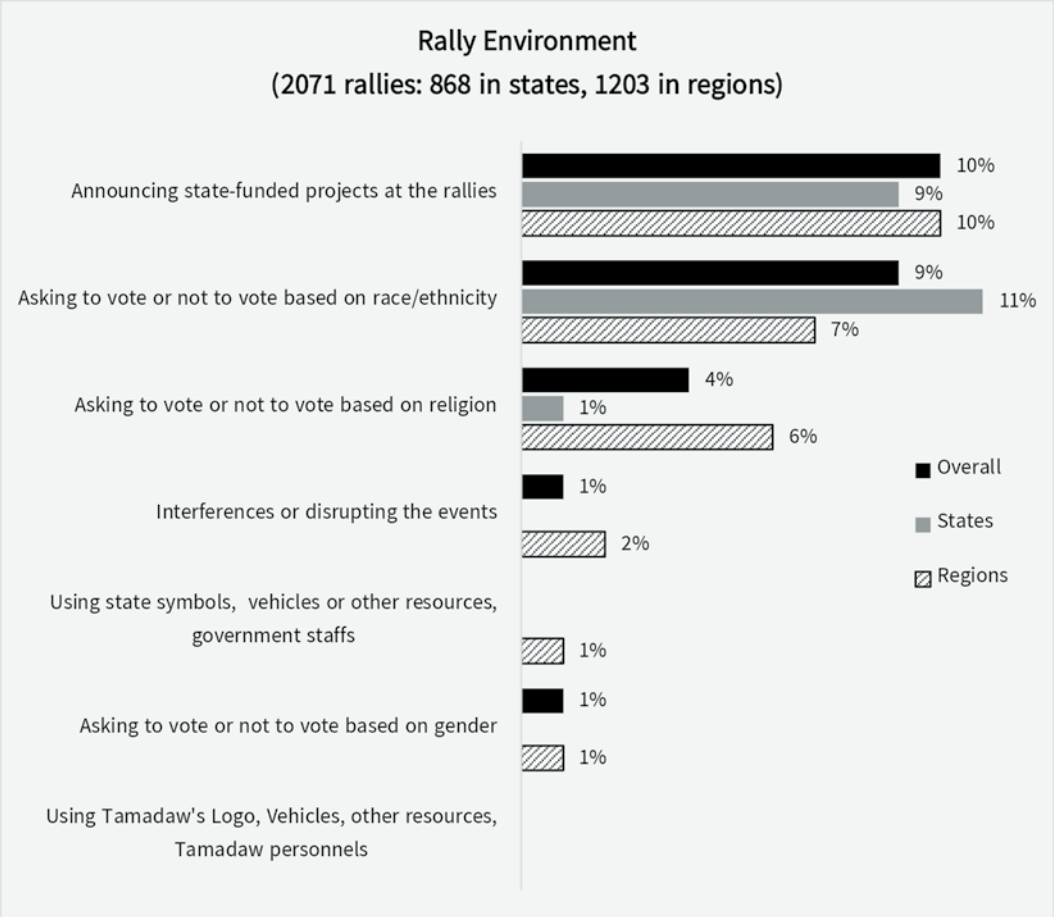


Fig 20. Rally environment (262 townships)



4. Inside-constituency Advance Voting

To understand the trend of the advance voting process in the 2020 general elections, PACE planned to observe the inside and outside constituency advance voting process in 315 townships. However, PACE was only able to observe the inside constituency advance voting because observers were not invited to the out of constituency advance voting. The inside-constituency advance voting started on October 25 for the voters who were not able to go back to their registered constituencies because of COVID-19 travel restrictions⁸, and voters who were 60 years and above could cast their votes on October 29 at some constituencies⁹. However, PACE was unable to monitor those processes conducted prior to November 3 because the schedule was released at the last minute and there was not sufficient time to prepare to observe the process. PACE also was unable to monitor the out-of-constituency advance voting process, which was conducted in a non-transparent manner outside of the control of the election authorities, particularly the out-of-constituency advance voting processes at the institutions and the quarantine centers. During the period of November 3 to 7, PACE deployed 307 long-term observers (one observer dropout for accident during the deployment) and were able to observe the inside-constituency advance voting process at 693 wards/villages across the county. Out of 307 townships, PACE received the reports from 302 townships (PACE observers cannot observe the advance voting process at five townships because there was no advance voting when PACE had deployed the LTOs from November 3 to 7.) for the advance voting at the sub-commission offices and 263 for the mobile advance vote. The remaining observers were unable to report because the advance voting process was completed prior to the observation period at their particular locations.

By using standardized checklists, PACE's observers assessed the quality of advance voting process both at the sub-commission offices and during the mobile voting process. During the observation, PACE's observers assessed the level of transparency in the voting process, whether the sub-commission members complied with the COVID-19 preventive measures, and whether the secrecy of the votes was respected during the process. It is important to note here that even though these findings would not represent the process across the country, as PACE's observers only observed the advance voting process at the locations where LTOs had access, it would be helpful to understand the trend in the process. The following are the key findings:

⁸ On October 8, UEC announced that voters who were not able to go back to their registered constituencies were allowed advance voting between October 25 to November 7.

⁹ On October 10, UEC announced that elderly voters (60 years and above) who were staying the townships with more than 5000 peoples in one square kilometer were allowed advance voting between October 29 to November 5.

- All of PACE's observers were allowed to observe both the stationary and mobile voting without restrictions at the observed locations.
- Among observed sub-commission offices or locations, health risk mitigation measures were enforced in the advance voting throughout the day in 94% of cases, including enforcing the use of masks (87%), encouraging hand sanitation (86%) and enforcing physical distance (34%). When it comes to the mobile advance voting, health risk mitigation measures were enforced in 89% of the cases including wearing masks (83%), encouraging hand sanitation (71%), and enforcing physical distance (22%). In almost all cases (99%), the sub-commission officers wore PPE during the mobile advance voting process, including wearing masks (96%), using hand sanitation (74%), wearing face shields (45%) and hand gloves (42%).
- The groups most likely to cast advance votes at the sub-commission offices were senior citizens (76%), civil servants (71%) and election officials (67%), followed by persons with disabilities (26%) and sick/infirm/hospitalized people (20%). The vast majority of reports of mobile voting involved sick or hospitalized people (92%) followed by elderly people (14%) and election officials (13%) casting ballots.
- At most observed locations (96%), the secrecy of the vote was respected both at the sub-commission offices and during mobile voting.
- Observers reported that citizens who voted in advance were added to the Advance Voter List (Form 13) at 94% of sub-commission offices and 93% of mobile ballots.
- In almost all cases (99%), no voters were turned away from the voting places because of high body temperature.
- In 13% of cases, a small number of voters (one to five) were not allowed to cast the advance voting because they could not show the required documents.
- Observers reported that materials were stored securely overnight at all observed wards and village tracts.
- PACE observers witnessed no major problems during 96% of their stationary or mobile observations. At a few locations, observers reported that they witnessed some problems such as interference in the process, impersonation/voting for others and ballots not secured.
- There were no party agents at 12% of observations at sub-commission offices and 10% of mobile voting observations where PACE observed. The parties most likely to have agents present during advance voting were NLD, USDP and independent candidates.

Election Day





5. Election Day observation

As a part of its comprehensive election observation, PACE deployed 1,884 short-term-observers to 994 polling stations in all 14 states and regions to observe the election day process. Out of those, sample-based-observation covered 499 sample polling stations across the country. To assess the quality of the election-day process systematically, PACE developed key indicators to measure the level of inclusiveness, transparency and accountability throughout the election-day. By using the checklist, all PACE's observers assessed the preparation and the set-up process, the voting process, and the counting process.

Overall, the election-day was peaceful, and no major incidents were recorded. However, PACE's observers reported that there were some isolated incidents related to the administrative issues on election day such as denying observers to enter the polling stations, voters being turned away because their names were not on the lists, allowing unregistered voters to vote, not allowing voters in the queue to vote, and double voting. The findings details are as follows:

5.1 Arrival and Setup

- Most observers (95%) were permitted to enter the polling stations by 6 a.m. However, 5% of the observers were initially prevented by polling station officers from observing the election process at their assigned polling stations. In most of these cases, polling station officials incorrectly asked for additional permission from the township sub-commissions even though PACE was accredited at the national level. Most observers were able to gain access to the polling stations later.
- Form 13 (Advance Voting) was posted outside 76% of polling stations. On average, in-constituency advance voters represented 15% of registered voters.
- At almost all polling stations (93%), COVID-19 prevention guidelines were displayed publicly. Regarding the implementation of COVID-19 prevention measures, almost all polling stations (98%) provided hand sanitizing gel, 93% provided masks, 87% conducted temperature tests, 84% displayed marks on the floor to encourage social distancing and 23% provided gloves. However, only a few polling stations (7%) had a separate room or space for voters who might have COVID-19 symptoms.
- Overall, two-thirds of the polling station officers (66%) were women. However, PACE's observers reported that the majority of the polling station officers (84%) in Yangon regions were women. Women comprised a similar proportion (66%) of polling station members present when voting began.

- Less than a third (28%) of polling station facilities were accessible to voters who use wheelchairs. Only a small fraction of polling stations (13%) set up an accessible booth.
- In most polling stations (93%), the advance ballot boxes were delivered before the station opened as required by election regulations. At 7% of polling stations, observers reported that they did not see advance ballot boxes being delivered before voting began.
- At the time of opening, almost all polling stations (99%) had all the necessary materials. Some materials, including ballot boxes and ballots, were missing at less than 1% of polling stations.
- At most polling stations (84%), voting began between 6 and 6:30 am.

5.2 Voting Process

- At most polling stations (92%), PACE's observers were allowed to observe the voting process from inside the polling stations all the time. However, 6% of the observers reported that they were only allowed to observe from outside of the polling stations, and 2% reported that they were asked to leave at times. Most observers (86%) reported being able to observe the whole process, while 8% said they could only observe some part of the polling station. According to polling station regulations from the UEC, unauthorized persons were not allowed to be inside the polling station to make sure the voters were able to cast their votes securely and free from intimidation or external influence. During the observation, PACE's observers found that there were no authorized persons present at most of the polling stations (87%). However, local authorities or village heads were present at 7% of the polling stations, and police were present at 3% of stations.
- The most important administrative requirement for citizens to be able to participate in the elections is a clean, correct and updated voter list. At two-thirds of polling stations (65%), PACE observers did not witness anyone being turned away because they did not find their names on the list. However, at about one-third of the polling stations (30%) up to 10 people were turned away because their names were not on the list. On the other hand, PACE's observers assessed that no body who was not on the list was allowed to vote at almost all polling stations (95%). There were a few polling stations (4%) where up to 10 people were allowed to vote even though they were not on the list.
- In these elections, the UEC and polling station officials had the challenge of empowering eligible citizens to vote while mitigating their risk of COVID0-19 infection. At less than 1% of polling stations, PACE's observers witnessed a small number of citizens being unable to vote because they had high temperatures.

-
- When PACE's observers assessed to what extent the COVID-19 precaution measures were followed during election day, at 95% of the polling stations, voters were asked to wear masks all the time. However, only 72% of the polling stations enforced safe distance requirements all the time. PACE's observers found at 82% of the polling stations, polling station staff were wearing masks and hand gloves all the time.
 - To make sure all voters who arrived at the polling station on time are able to exercise their rights, in accordance with Hluttaw's elections by-laws, polling station officials should allow voters in queue when the polling stations were closed. Based on PACE's observation, at most polling stations (85%) there were no voters in the queue at 4 pm, when the polling stations were scheduled to close. At most of the 15% where there were people in the queue at 4 PM, all those in line were allowed to cast their votes.

5.3 Closing and Counting

- At almost all polling stations (99%), agents and eyewitnesses were allowed to remain in the station after it closed to observe the counting process. Observers were allowed to stay inside the polling station to observe the counting process in 98% of the polling stations.
- At almost all polling stations (95%), the count was conducted so that observers could see how the ballots were marked.
- Officials declared invalid ballots in a consistent manner in almost all (99%) polling stations.
- In the majority of polling stations, there were party or candidate agents present during the count. Agents of NLD were present at 92% of polling stations and agents for other parties were present at 92% of polling stations.
- After the count, ballots and forms were sealed inside tamper evident bags in almost all (98%) polling stations.
- In 94% of polling stations, results forms (Form 16) of the Pyithu and Amyotha Hluttaw were posted for public viewing after the count was completed, while 93% of the polling stations posted results of the State/Region Hluttaw.
- In almost all polling stations (98%), there was no intimidation, harassment or interference in the counting process.
- At the majority of polling stations (91%), no party or candidate agents raised complaints to the station officer during the counting process. Agents for the USDP raised complaints at 5% of stations, NLD agents raised complaints at 6% of stations, ethnic party agents at less than 1% of stations, and agents for other parties and independent candidates' agents at 1% of stations.



6. Tabulation of results

In addition to the election-day process observation at the polling stations, PACE deployed 306 LTOs observers to 306 townships to assess the quality of the tabulation process. PACE's observers assessed the level of transparency and whether the tabulation was conducted according to the regulations and procedures. After polling stations closed on November 8, PACE deployed observers to 306 townships election sub-commissions to monitor the tabulation of results. On election-day, PACE's LTOs reported that in 67 townships, tabulation ended on November 8, in 233 townships tabulation ended on November 9 and the remaining were on November 10 and 11.

Generally, the tabulation process was transparent and there was no major interference, intimidation or harassment at almost all tabulation centers. However, there were several townships where political parties/candidates' representatives raised complaints to the officials during the tabulation.

The following are the details of the findings.

- All PACE's observers were allowed to observe the process in all tabulation centers. Observers were unable to see the marks on out of constituency advance votes as they were counted at 19 townships.
- PACE's observers reported that election materials were stored securely at all tabulation centers.
- Observers reported instances of interference, harassment or intimidation during the tabulation process at five townships.
- PACE's observers reported that party agents were present at all tabulation centers. At least at 25 townships, candidate/party agents raised complaints during the tabulation process. NLD and USDP agents were more likely to raise complaints, followed by representatives of independent candidates and representative of ethnic parties.



7. Methodologies



7.1 Campaign monitoring

PACE deployed 309 long-term observers (LTOs) from September 28 to November 7 to 309 townships out of 315 townships where the 2020 general elections was conducted. PACE 's LTOs conducted 1,500 interviews with Hluttaws candidates from all 91 political parties who ran the 2020 elections. PACE's LTOs mainly interviewed Pyithu Hluttaw Candidates but also the campaign official staff behalf of candidates when they were not available to meet. The observers asked each candidate questions about their campaign activities and challenges that they faced. PACE did not observe informal party gatherings or other political events conducted by other actors.

PACE also observed 2071 rallies/parades conducted by Pyithu Hluttaw candidates mainly from different political parties as much as possible. PACE cases, PACE was unable to observe rallies in very remote locations due to logistical challenges. PACE did not directly observe other political events or speeches by those not formally affiliated with the candidate.

Three hundred and eight township sub commissions were interviewed twice last week of September and the first week of November by PACE. The LTOs asked how many applications and what kind of activities the political parties and individual candidates apply for campaign events and, the LTOs asked how many cases for official complaints had been submitted by candidates during the campaign period and how many of them had been addressed., and if the commission had conducted any voter education activities. PACE's methodology was designed to identify trends in the overall campaign environment. It did not focus on particular candidates, political races or incidents that may have been covered by media reports.

7.2 Inside Constituency Advance Voting

In order to observe the in-constituency advance voting at the ward/village tract sub-commission offices, PACE deployed 307 LTOs to 307constituencies for the period of November 3 to 7. All LTOs were tasked with observing both the voting process at the sub-commission offices and to accompany the sub-commission members if mobile voting was conducted at their assigned locations.

7.3 Election-day observation

On election day, PACE deployed 996 non-partisan citizen observers to 498 polling stations in all 14 states and regions to conduct a Sample Based Observation (SBO) of the election day process. The Sample Based Observation (SBO) is an advanced observation methodology that employs well-established

statistical principles and sophisticated information technology. An SBO involves the use of a representative sample of polling stations across the country to systematically assess the quality of the voting and counting process on election day. SBOs provide the most timely and accurate information on the conduct of voting and counting. The SBO involved deploying citizen observers to a random sample of 499 polling stations in 288 townships.

PACE's citizen observers arrived at their assigned polling stations at 5:30 am. They observed the setup of polling stations, voting, counting, and the announcement and posting of results. Throughout the day, PACE's observers sent via SMS to the data center at five designated times to report their observations. The SBO observers collected and reported at least 30,800 data points.

To further increase citizens' participation in the elections and increase the transparency of the process, PACE deployed an additional 886 observers to additional 463 polling stations across the country. All short-term observers reported information on the quality of the election day process, as well as any critical incidents they witnessed.

7.4 Tabulation of results

PACE deployed 306 long-term observers to 306 townships to observe the tabulation process. All LTOs were instructed to arrive at the township sub-commission offices at 3:30 pm on November 8 to observe the tabulation. If the tabulation process was not completed on November 8, they were instructed to observe the following day.

Appendices



2020 General Elections Observation Report

FC: Candidate Interview Checklist (Pyithu Hluttaw)

A	State/Region	<< pre-print >>		D	Observer Name	<< pre-print >>	
B	Township	<< pre-print >>		E	Observer PACE ID	<< pre-print >>	
C	Date of Interview/ Observation	DD	MM	F	Observer Phone Number	<< pre-print >>	

After September 14 and September 30, please interview all Pyithu Hluttaw candidates in your assigned townships. AC - AH, fill on your own. BD-DS/EA-ET you will ask directly to the candidate or his/her official staff. for AC-AH, you have to submit the answer after you complete the interview with google form, but for EA-ET you should keep the completed form carefully and send it to PACE Yangon office according to the instructions.

Candidate Information *[fill your own]*

AC Pyithu Hluttaw Candidate Name AC

AD Pyithu Hluttaw Candidate FB account name AD

AE Candidate Party

Name of Party _____	Independent Candidate
(1)	(2)

AE

AF Candidate Gender
[Ask only if talking to staff and the candidate gender is not available through other means]

Male	Female
(1)	(2)

AF

AG Candidate Ethnicity
[Ask only if talking to staff and the candidate ethnicity is not available through other means]

Bamar	Other Ethnicity	Don't Know
(1)	(2)	(3)

AG

AH Person Interviewed

Candidate	Staff
(1)	(2)

AH

Permission for Campaign Activities

BD In the previous week, what kind of campaign activities and events are submitted for the permission of UEC/sub-commission. **BD**
(Don't read out and Choose all that apply)

Hang poster	1
Distribute materials	2

Door to door	3
Rally	4
Prade/loudspeakers/Vehicles Talks	5
Other (Specify)_____	6
Don't know	98
Refuse to Answer	99

BE If there was any case that cannot all be organized, Parade/loudspeakers/Vehicles Talks, please tell me the reasons why
(Don't read out, and Choose all that apply)

BE

All are allowed to organize	1
Not meet with the COVID-19 guideline	2
security	3
Not meet with the campaign regulation guideline	4
Other (Specify)_____	7
Don't know	98
Refuse to Answer	99

Supporting the Campaign Activities

CA Have you/your candidate appointed a campaign manager (electoral agent) for campaign activities in this constituency?
[1 - Continue to BN, 2 and 99 - Go to BP]

Yes (1)	No (2) [→ BP]	Refuse to answer (99) [→ BP]
------------	---------------------	------------------------------------

CA

CE Please tell me if your campaign manager is male or female?

Male (1)	Female (2)	Refuse to answer (99)
-------------	---------------	--------------------------

CE

CF How many volunteers did you use for the campaigns in the past week?
[If no volunteers, Circle 1, 2 - Write the number]

None (1)	One or more (write the number) _____ (2)
Don't Know (98)	Refuse to answer (99)

CF

2020 General Elections Observation Report

DQ	Independent supporters or Party activists/ members been arrested or detained during your campaign?	Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (98)	Refuse to answer (99)	DQ
DR	Did you have any other problem related to your campaign activities this past week? What specific problem(s) did you face this past week?	Yes (<i>specify</i>) _____	No (2)	Don't Know (98)	Refuse to answer (99)	DR
DS	Did you file any complaints about campaign-related problems with the election commission?	Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (98)	Refuse to answer (99)	DS

Campaign Promises by party/candidate

Ask the campaign promises of party and candidate related to the following each category, then record the answer in detail under the related categories. You don't need to submit the following answer using google form, but carefully record and keep the completed form, then send it to the S/R coordinator according to the instruction. You also need to take the photos of the recorded answer and send them to Viber No. #####.

EA. Infrastructure and public service	Detail Explanation

EB. Economic/Development	Detail Explanation

EC. COVID-19 rehabilitation plan	Detail Explanation

EG. Education	Detail Explanation

EH. Health	Detail Explanation

EJ. Good governance	Detail Explanation

EK. Peace	Detail Explanation

EM. Public Safety	Detail Explanation

EN. Human Right/Democracy/Rule of law	Detail Explanation

EH. Health	Detail Explanation

EJ. Good governance	Detail Explanation

EK. Peace	Detail Explanation

EM. Public Safety	Detail Explanation

EN. Human Right/Democracy/Rule of law	Detail Explanation

EP. Environment /Natural Resources Prevention	Detail Explanation

EQ. Foreign Policy	Detail explanation

ER. Unemployment and Poverty Eradication	Detail explanation

ES. Inclusion of Women and Minorities	Detail explanation

ET. Taxes	Detail explanation

2020 General Elections Observation Report

FR: Rally Observation Checklist

A	State/Region	<< pre print >>			D	Observer Name	<< pre print >>		
B	Township	<< pre print >>			E	Observer PACE ID	<< pre print >>		
C	Date of Interview/ Observation	DD	MM		F	Observer Phone Number	<< pre print >>		

Each week, please observe the rallies that are related to Pyithu Hluttaw Candidates. Remember to fill a critical incident form if you select an answer with a "☐". After observing each rally, please submit the report to PACE Yangon Office using the respective google forms.

(Instruction: You should observe the rallies that are related to all Pyithu Hluttaw Candidates as many as you can, but, you need to complete at least one rally for each Pyithu Hluttaw Candidate within your assigned township).

AC	Week covered by this report	Sep 28- Oct 4 (4)	Oct 5-11 (5)	Oct 12-18 (6)	AC
		Oct 19-25 (7)	Oct 26-Nov 1 (8)	Nov 2- 8 (9)	

Candidate Information

BD Candidates and Parties Name
(If there will be more than one Pyithu Hluttaw Candidate and Party, add all candidate names and parties names using "," between each of them.)

Names of Pyithu Hluttaw Candidates

BE Candidates' Parties Name
(If there will be more than one Pyithu Hluttaw Candidate and Party, add all candidate names and parties names using "," between each of them.)

Names of Party/Parties, Independent Candidate Name

Rally Information

CA Event is in

Ward (Urban)

Village (Rural)

(1)

(2)

CE Ward/village name

CF Event date

Day

Month

CG Where was the rally held?
[Select only one]

Government school/ building (1)	Religious place (2)	Public space (park, market, etc.) (3)
Sports stadium/field (4)	Party office (5)	Private office/house (6)
Industrial building/ factory (7)	Hotel/restaurant (8)	Other: _____ (9)

CH What kind of health risk mitigation measures are enforced in the rally?

Nothing (1)	Enforce safe physical distance (2)	At-risk individuals are protected (3)
Entry and exit protocols are observed (4)	An orderly movement of individuals to avoid contact (5)	Encourage hand sanitation (with water or alcohol-based solution) (6)
Enforce the use of PPE such as face masks (7)	Frequently disinfect surfaces and objects used by multiple people (8)	Other _____ (9)

CJ Who are the speakers in this rally?
[Circle all that apply]

Candidate (1)	Campaign Manager/Electoral Agents (2)	Party leader (3)
Religious Leader (4)	Local authority (5)	Celebrity (6)
Community leader (7)	Businessman / woman (8)	Other: _____ (9)

CK Approximately how many people were in attendance?

1 - 30 (1)	31 - 100 (2)	More than 100 (3)
---------------	-----------------	----------------------

2020 General Elections Observation Report

CM What kind of materials were given to participants at the event? <i>[Circle all that apply]</i>	Nothing (1)	Print materials (2)	Small presents (fertilizer, soap, toothpaste, rice/cooking oil/salt etc.) (3)	CM
	Food (4)	Money (5)	Party souvenirs (pins, headbands, notebooks, brooches, flags, etc.) (6)	
	Health supplies to prevent Covid 19 (masks, sanitizers, etc.) (7)	Other _____ (8)		

CN Did the candidate or other person ask people to vote or not to vote based on race/ethnicity?	Yes (1)	No (2)	CN
--	------------	-----------	-----------


CP Did the candidate or other person ask people to vote or not to vote based on religion?	Yes (1)	No (2)	CP
--	------------	-----------	-----------

CQ Did the candidate or other person ask people to vote or not to vote based on gender?	Yes (1)	No (2)	CQ
--	------------	-----------	-----------

CR Did the candidate or other person announce public works/programs during the event? (if there will be more than one program, record all programs name using “,” between each of them)	Yes (work/Program Names) _____ (1)	No (2)	CR
--	---	-----------	-----------

CS Did you see Government Logo, vehicles or other resources, government staffs used to organize the event?	Yes (1)	No (2)	CS
---	------------	-----------	-----------

CT Did you see Tamadaw Logo, Vehicles, other resources, Tamadaw personnels to be used in the event?	Yes (1)	No (2)	CT
--	------------	-----------	-----------

CU Was there any outside interference or disruption of the event?	Yes  (1)	No (2)	CU
--	---	-----------	-----------

Campaign Promise Collection Form

Please record the campaign promises that candidates and/or their people are talking about during the rallies. You don't need to submit the following answer using any google form, but carefully record and keep the completed forms, then send it to your S/R coordinator according to the instruction.

DA. Name Of Speaker	DB. Position	DF. Promises	DG. Detail Explanation

2020 General Elections Observation Report

FU-1: Interview Checklist - UEC Sub-Commission for Interview

A	State/Region	<< pre-print >>			
B	Township	<< pre-print >>			
C	Date of Interview/ Observation	DD	MM		

D	Observer Name	<< pre-print >>
E	Observer PACE ID	<< pre-print >>
F	Observer Phone Number	<< pre-print >>

On September 28 and November 2, please interview a member of the UEC sub-commission (Chair or Election Officer preferred) and collect the following information and submit the answer using the google form.

AC Time covered by this report

Sep 8 - 27 (1)	Sep 28 - November 1 (2)	AC
-------------------	----------------------------	----

Permission for Campaign Activities

BD In the previous week, what kind of campaign activities and events are submitted for the permission of UEC/sub-commission? BD

(Don't read out and Choose all that apply)

Hang poster	1
Distribute materials	2
Door to door	3
Rally	4
Parade/loudspeakers/Vehicles Talks	5
Other (Specify)_____	6
Don't know	98
Refuse to Answer	99

In the previous weeks, which political party asked for permission to conduct a rally, Parade/loudspeakers/Vehicles Talks? Please tell me how many files each party submitted and how many of them got the permission. (Only use for political parties and their candidates)

	1. Political Party Name	2. Number of Rallies, Parade/loudspeakers/Vehicles Talks	3. How many of them got permission	
BE				BE
BF				BF
BG				BG
BH				BH
BJ				BJ
BK				BK

BM				BM
BN				BN
BP				BP
BQ				BQ

In the previous weeks, which independent candidates asked the permission to conduct the rally, Parade/loudspeakers/Vehicles Talks?
Please tell me how many files each party submitted and how many of them got the permission. (only use for independent candidate)

	1. Political Party Name	2. Number of Rallies, Parade/loudspeakers/Vehicles Talks	3. How many of them got permission	
BR				BR
BS				BS
BT				BT

BU If there was any case where election participants couldn't organize a rally, Parade/loudspeakers/Vehicles talks, please tell me the reasons why? (Don't read out, and Choose all that apply) **BU**

All are allowed to organize	1
Not meet with the COVID-19 guideline	2
security	3
Not meet with the campaign regulation guideline	4
Other (Specify)_____	5
Don't know	98
Refuse to Answer	99

Voter Education

CA What kind of voter education activities did the UEC conduct during the past campaign period? **CA**

Voter education activities for youths	1
Voter education activities for women	2
Voter education activities for disables	3
Voter education activities for voter list	4
Voter education activities for advance voting	5
Voter education activities for COVID-19 prevention	6

2020 General Elections Observation Report

Other (Specify) _____	7
Don't know	8
Refuse to Answer	9

Number of cases for complaint

DA How many cases of complaints have been submitted so far starting from September 8 (or) September 28 (for second interview)?

No case (1) [End the interview]	(write the number of cases to be addressed) _____ (2) [Go to BE]	DA
---	---	-----------

Don't Know (98) [End the interview]	Refuse to answer (99) [End the interview]
---	---

[The following Question BE will be asked only if BD answer is 2]

DB How many cases of complaints have been addressed so far by the UEC or sub commission starting from September 8 (or) September 28 (for second interview)?

No case (1) [Go to Form FU-2]	(write the number of cases to be addressed) _____ (2) [Go to Form FU-2]	DB
--------------------------------------	---	-----------

Don't Know (98) [Go to Form FU-2]	Refuse to Answer (99) [Go to Form FU-2]
--	--

FU-2: Interview Checklist - UEC Sub-Commission for Complaint

A	State/Region	<< pre-print >>			D	Observer Name	<< pre-print >>		
B	Township	<< pre-print >>			E	Observer PACE ID	<< pre-print >>		
C	Date of Interview/ Observation	DD	MM		F	Observer Phone Number	<< pre-print >>		

Regarding the specific period (from September 8 to 27 (or) September 20 to November 1) please interview a member of the UEC sub-commission (Chair or Election Officer preferred) and collect the following information and submit the answer using the google form.

Complaints Related to Campaigns (Please record the all the case of complaints of each week, submit each case using google form. Be careful to submit the number of to be the same number of complain receive in this week)

AC Time covered by this report

Sep 8 - 27 (1)	Sep 28-November 1 (2)
-------------------	--------------------------

AC

FA. Who complain the case	FB. To Whom	FC. Number of Case	FD. The causes of the case of complaints					
_____	_____	_____	Personal or inciting comments against candidates (1)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their religion or ethnicity (2)	Using public resources (3)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their gender/sex (4)	Violence (5)	Other _____ (6)
_____	_____	_____	Personal or inciting comments against candidates (1)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their religion or ethnicity (2)	Using public resources (3)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their gender/sex (4)	Violence (5)	Other _____ (6)
_____	_____	_____	Personal or inciting comments against candidates (1)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their religion or ethnicity (2)	Using public resources (3)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their gender/sex (4)	Violence (5)	Other _____ (6)
_____	_____	_____	Personal or inciting comments against candidates	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their religion or ethnicity	Using public resources	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their gender/sex	Violence	Other _____

2020 General Elections Observation Report

			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
_____	_____	_____	Personal or inciting comments against candidates (1)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their religion or ethnicity (2)	Using public resources (3)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their gender/sex (4)	Violence (5)	Other (6)
_____	_____	_____	Personal or inciting comments against candidates (1)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their religion or ethnicity (2)	Using public resources (3)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their gender/sex (4)	Violence (5)	Other (6)
_____	_____	_____	Personal or inciting comments against candidates (1)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their religion or ethnicity (2)	Using public resources (3)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their gender/sex (4)	Violence (5)	Other (6)
_____	_____	_____	Personal or inciting comments against candidates (1)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their religion or ethnicity (2)	Using public resources (3)	Personal or inciting comments against people because of their gender/sex (4)	Violence (5)	Other (6)



ရွေးကောက်ပွဲဆိုင်ရာ
ပြည်သူ့အလင်းရှာဖွေရေးအဖွဲ့
PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE FOR CHIEF EXECUTIVES

Critical Incident Form - Campaign Monitoring

A	State/Region	<< pre-print >>			
B	Township	<< pre-print >>			
C	Date of Interview/ Observation	DD	MM		

D	Observer Name	<< pre-print >>
E	Observer PACE ID	<< pre-print >>
F	Observer Phone Number	<< pre-print >>

AC Ward / village tract name

--

AC

AD Where did the incident occur? *[full address]*

--

AD

AE When the event happened

Hour		Minute	

AE

AM

PM

AF Did you witness the incident?

I witnessed the incident. (1)	I arrived just after the incident happened. (2)	The incident was reported to me by someone else. (3)
----------------------------------	---	--

AF

AG Type of incident

[choose all that apply]

PACE observers were prevented access. (1)	Stop the campaign activities/ events. (2)	Campaign materials, instruments, vehicles, etc. were destroyed. (3)
Building/Place used for campaign activities/events. were destroyed. (4)	Violence (Wrong) (5)	Violence (Death) (6)
Intimidation/threats (with words) (7)	Intimidation/threats (with weapon) (8)	Other (specify) _____ (9)

AG

2020 General Elections Observation Report

AH Who were impacted because of the incident? <i>[choose all that apply]</i>	No one/ Don't know (1)	Voter (2)	Candidate (3)	AH	
	Campaign Volunteer (4)	Election Observer (5)	Election Official (6)		
	Authority (7)	Police (8)	Soldiers (9)		
	EAOs Members (10)	Other (specify) _____	(11)		
AJ Who caused the incident?	(Write the name or names who cause the incident) _____		Don't know (98)	AJ	
	(1)				
AK Organizations/positions of people who caused the incident. <i>[choose all that apply]</i>	Political Party (Name) _____	Candidate (With political party's name) _____	Independent Candidate	AK	
	(1)	(2)	(3)		
	Campaign Volunteers (4)	UEC/Sub-Commission (5)	Voter (6)		
	Police (7)	Religious Leader (8)	Local Authority (9)		
	Tatmadaw (10)	EAOs (11)	Other (specify) _____		(8)
AM What type of people were impacted? <i>[choose all that apply if multiple people were impacted]</i>	Male (1)	Female (2)	Persons with Disabilities (3)	AM	
	Burman (4)	Other Ethnicity (5)	Other (specify) _____		(6)
AN How many people were impacted by this incident?	None (1)	Few (1-10) (2)	Some (11-50) (3)	AN	
		Many (51 or more) (4)	Don't know (98)		

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.

2020 General Elections Observation Report

FA-1: In-Constituency Advance Voting Checklist (Stationary at Sub-commission Office)

From November 6 to 7, go to the ward/Village tract sub-commission office in your current place to observe daily.

A	State/Region	<< pre print >>			
B	Township	<< pre print >>			
C	Date of Interview/ Observation	DD	MM		
D	Observer Name	<< pre print >>			
E	Observer PACE ID	<< pre print >>			
F	Observer Phone Number	<< pre print >>			

The Information of Ward/Village Tract to observe;

AC How many people are staying at the quarantine center or home quarantine in this township.? [Go to the townships Covid 19 control committee before November 2 and report only one time when you start the first day of observation, please use English Number to record]

No one (1)	(Write the number) _____ (2)	No information (3)
---------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------

AD Location type

Ward/Urban (1)	Village Tract / Rural (2)
-------------------	------------------------------

AE The name of Ward or Village Tract *[if you observe at a village tract, fill the name of Village you observe at AE. If you observe at a Ward, go to BD]*

AF The Name of Village

Please go to the Village Tract/Ward sub-commission office to observe 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. QUESTIONS TO COMPLETE THE FIRST DAY YOU CAN OBSERVE

BD On which date did the in-constituency advanced voting process begin in this location?

Day	Month

BE Total number of people who voted before the day you started observing (Use English numbers)

QUESTIONS TO COMPLETE EVERY DAY YOU OBSERVE, if you see an incident, please use the incident form.

CA Were you permitted to enter the advanced voting location?
[If NO, complete an incident report and report immediately.]

Yes (1)	No (2)
------------	-----------

CE Time you started your observation at this location. *[Use four digits format and check AM or PM]*

Hour		Min		<input type="checkbox"/> AM
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> PM

CF What kind of health risk mitigation measures are enforced in the advance voting throughout the day?

Nothing (1)	Enforce safe physical distance (6 ft) among voters (2)	Special arrangement to vote for elder and sickness voters (3)
Temperature test for voters (4)	Enforce the use of PPE such as face masks (5)	Encourage hand sanitation (with water or alcohol-based solution) (6)
Frequently disinfect surfaces and objects used by multiple people (7)		Other (specify) _____ (8)

CG Who did you observe in advance?
[Check all that apply.]

Sick/infirm/ hospitalized (1)	Elderly people (2)	Persons with disabilities (3)
People in prison (4)	Election officials (5)	Civil Servants (6)
Military (7)	Other (specify) _____ (8)	

CH What kinds of PPE equipment are used by Ward/Village Tract sub-commissions election officers when the advance voting is conducted.
[Circle all that Apply]

Nothing (1)	Head cover (2)	Face Shield (3)
Hand Gloves (4)	Hand sanitation (5)	PPE suit (6)
Mask (7)		

2020 General Elections Observation Report

CJ How many voters are not allowed to vote because their body temperature is high when you observe? **CJ**

No one (1)	0-5 (2)	6-10 (3)	11-20 (4)	21 and above (5)	Don't know (98)
---------------	------------	-------------	--------------	---------------------	--------------------

CK How many voters are not allowed to vote because they cannot show the required document for advance voting? **CK**

No one (1)	0-5 (2)	6-10 (3)	11-20 (4)	21 and above (5)	Don't know (98)
---------------	------------	-------------	--------------	---------------------	--------------------

CM Is there a secret voting booth or can people vote secretly? **CM**

Yes (1)	No (2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
------------	---

CN Was the information of the people who voted at this location added to Form 13? **CN**

Yes (1)	No (2)
------------	-----------

CP Did you witness any problems in advance voting? **CP**
[Select all that apply]

No problems (1)	Violence when voting (2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intimidation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (3)
Interference in the process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (4)	Impersonation / voting for other (5) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ballots not secure (6) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Not allowed to vote because of Covid 19 suspect or contact (7)	Other _____ (8) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

CQ Were party or candidate agents present to observe the process? **CQ**
[Select all that apply]


No agents present (1)	USDP (2)	NLD (3)
Ethnic Party (4)	Independent _____ (5)	Other Party (Specify) _____ (6)

CR Time you finished your observation at this location. [Use four digits format and check AM or PM] **CR**

Hour	Min	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AM
------	-----	--

				PM
--	--	--	--	----

CS Were you allowed to observe the whole time?

Yes (1)	Yes, with some restrictions because of COVID-19 situation (2)	No (3) 
------------	--	---

CS

CT Please tell your feeling of concern upon COVID-19 infection risk during the observation

No concern at all (1)	A little concerned (2)	So-so (3)	Somewhat concerned (4)	Very concerned (5)	Don't Know (98)
-----------------------------	------------------------------	--------------	------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------

CT

2020 General Elections Observation Report

FA-2: In-Constituency Advanced Voting Checklist (Mobile Voting)

A	State/Region	<< pre print >>		
B	Township	<< pre print >>		
C	Date of Interview/ Observation	DD	MM	

D	Observer Name	<< pre print >>
E	Observer PACE ID	<< pre print >>
F	Observer Phone Number	<< pre print >>

The Information of Ward/Village Tract to observe;

AC Location type

Ward/Urban (1)	Village Tract / Rural (2)
-------------------	------------------------------

AD The name of Ward or Village Tract
[if you observe at a village tract, fill the name of Village you observe at AE. If you observe at a Ward, go to AE]

AE The Name of Village

AF How many people are staying at the quarantine center or home quarantine in this Ward/village tract? [Go to the ward/village tract Covid 19 control committee for query and report only one time when you start the first day of observation, please use English Number to record]

No one (1)	(Write the number) _____ (2)	No information (3)
---------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------

AG Did the sub commission go to collect the advance votes from people who are at the quarantine center or home quarantine *[Ask the ward/village tract sub-commission]*

Yes (1)	No (2)
------------	-----------

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.

MA Were you permitted to accompany the mobile vote box? *[If NO, complete an incident report and report immediately.]*

Yes (1)	No (2)
------------	-----------

MB Time you started your mobile observation. *[Use four digits format and check AM or PM]*

Hour	Min	<input type="checkbox"/> AM
		<input type="checkbox"/> PM

MC What kind of health risk mitigation measures are enforced in the advance voting throughout the day?

Nothing (1)	Enforce safe physical distance (6 ft) among voters (2)	Special arrangement to vote for elder and sickness voters (3)
Temperature test for voters (4)	Enforce the use of PPE such as face masks (5)	Encourage hand sanitation (with water or alcohol-based solution) (6)
	Frequently disinfect surfaces and objects used by multiple people (7)	Other (specify) _____ (9)

MD What kinds of PPE equipment are used by Ward/Village Tract sub-commissions election officers when the advance voting is conducted.
[Circle all that Apply]

Nothing (1)	Head cover (2)	Face Shield (3)
Hand Gloves (4)	hand sanitation (5)	PPE suit (6)
Mask (7)		

ME Where did you observe the mobile in-constituency advance voting process?
[Select all that apply]

Voters' Homes (1)	Institutions (hospitals, schools, eldercare facility, etc.) (2)	Government facility (civil service office, barracks) (3)
Prison (4)	quarantine center (5)	Home quarantine (6)
	Other (Specify) _____ (7)	

MF Who did you observe vote in advance?
[Check all that apply]

Sick/infirm/hospitalized (1)	Elderly people (2)	Persons with disabilities (3)
People in prison (4)	Election officials (5)	Civil Servants (6)
Military (7)	People who is home quarantine (8)	People who live in quarantine center (9)
	Other _____ (8)	

2020 General Elections Observation Report

MG	Were citizens able to vote in secret?	Yes (1)	No (2)	MG								
MH	Was the information of the people who mobile added to Form 13?	Yes (1)	No (2)	MH								
MJ	Did you witness any problems in advance voting? [Select all that apply]	No problems (1)	Violence when voting (2)	MJ								
		Intimidation (3)										
		Interference in the process (4)	Impersonation / voting for other (5)									
		Ballots not secure (6)										
		Not allowed to vote because of Covid 19 suspect or contact (7)	Other _____ (8)									
MK	Were party or candidate agents present to observe the process?	No agents present (1)	USDP (2)	MK								
		Ethnic Party (4)	NLD (3)									
		Independent (5)	Other Party (Specify) _____ (6)									
MP	Time you finished your observation at this location (use 24-hour format)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Hour</th> <th colspan="2">Minutes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Hour		Minutes						MP
Hour		Minutes										
MQ	Were you allowed to observe the whole time?	Yes (1)	Yes, with some restrictions because of COVID-19 situation (2)	No (3)	MQ							
MR	Please tell your feeling of concern upon COVID-19 infection risk during the observation	No concern at all (1)	Little concerned (2)	So-so (3)	Somewhat concerned (4)	Very concerned (5)	Don't Know (98)	MR				

FT-1: Tabulation Checklist

A	State/Region	<< pre print >>			
B	Township	<< pre print >>			
C	Date of Interview/ Observation	DD	MM		

D	Observer Name	<< pre print >>
E	Observer PACE ID	<< pre print >>
F	Observer Phone Number	<< pre print >>

Election Day (November 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.
After completing AC-AK, please submit the google form (Link Here) according to the instruction.

AC Were you permitted to observe inside the tabulation center? (If NO, complete an incident report and report immediately)

Yes (1)	No (2) 🚩
------------	-------------

AC

AD Were party or candidate agents present to observe the process?

No agents present (1)	USDP (2)	NLD (3)
Ethnic Party (4)	Independent (5)	Other Party (Specify) _____ (6)

AD

AE Were any advance votes accepted after 4pm?

Yes (1) 🚩	No (2)
--------------	-----------

AE

AF Were you able to see the marks on the ballots during the counting of advance votes?

Yes (1)	No (2)
------------	-----------

AF

AG Were all sensitive materials (like ballots, results forms) stored securely?

Yes (1)	No (2)
------------	-----------

AG

AH Was there any interference, intimidation or harassment in the tabulation process?

Yes (1) 🚩	No (2)
--------------	-----------

AH

AJ Which party/candidate agents raised complaints to the officials during the tabulation? (Tick all that apply)

No agents present (1)	USDP (2)	NLD (3)
Ethnic Party (4)	Independent (5)	Other Party (Specify) _____ (6)

AJ

2020 General Elections Observation Report

AK Did the tabulation process finish on election day (Nov 8)?

[If yes, fill out the results form

If no, go back again on the next day!]

Yes

(1)

No

(2)

AK

[Note, if "No" go to the next page to fill the answer when you go back again the next day.]

Post Election Day (November 9) Review questions throughout the day and answer at the end of the day. Report your form by phone between 4pm and 6pm in the evening. After completing BD-BJ, please submit the google form ([Link Here](#)) according to the instruction.

BD	Were you permitted to observe inside the tabulation center? <i>(If NO, complete an incident report and report immediately)</i>	Yes (1)	No (2) 🗳️	BD	
BE	Were party or candidate agents present to observe the process?	No agents present (1)	USDP (2)	NLD (3)	BE
		Ethnic party (4)	Independent (5)	Other Party (Specify) _____ (6)	
BF	Were all sensitive materials (like ballots, results forms) stored securely?	Yes (1)	No (2)	BF	
BG	Was there any interference, intimidation or harassment in the tabulation process?	Yes (1) 🗳️	No (2)	BG	
BH	Which party/candidate agents raised complaints to the officials during the tabulation? (Tick all that apply)	No agents present (1)	USDP (2)	NLD (3)	BH
		Ethnic Party (4)	Independent (5)	Other Party (Specify) _____ (6)	
BJ	Did the tabulation process finish the day after election day (November 9)? <i>[If yes, fill out the results form. If no, call PACE office.]</i>	Yes (1)	No (2)	BJ	

2020 General Elections Observation Report

FT-2: Tabulation Result Form

A	State/Region	<< pre print >>			
B	Township	<< pre print >>			
C	Date of Interview/ Observation	DD		MM	

D	Observer Name	<< pre print >>
E	Observer PACE ID	<< pre print >>
F	Observer Phone Number	<< pre print >>

Results Information - After completing CA-CG, please submit the google form ([Link Here](#)) according to the instruction.

CA Did you witness the officials recording the results from Pyithu Hluttaw Election Form 16 and Pyithu Hluttaw Election Form 18 into Pyithu Hluttaw Election Form 19?

Yes (1)

No (2)

CA

CE Did the officials make any changes to any numbers to Pyithu Hluttaw Election Form 16 before recording into Pyithu Hluttaw Election Form 19?

No changes (1)

Yes, correcting small mathematical errors (2)
--

CE

Yes, significant changes (3) 🗳️

Did not observe/ don't know (4)

CF Were the results of the township (Pyithu Hluttaw Election Form 19) posted for public viewing? Take a photo of Pyithu Hluttaw Election Form 19 and send the viber number by phone.

Yes (1)

No (2)

CF

CG Were the results of the township (Pyithu Hluttaw Election Form 18) posted for public viewing? Take a photo of Pyithu Hluttaw Election Form 18 and send to the viber number by phone.

Yes (1)

No (2)

CG

Out of Constituency Voting Institutions - In the space below, list the institutions that submitted out of constituency ballots as they appear on Pyithu Hluttaw Election Form 18-1.

DO NOT REPORT THIS INFORMATION OVER THE PHONE.

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

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)



Critical Incident Form - In-Con and Tabulation

A	State/Region	<< pre print >>			
B	Township	<< pre print >>			
C	Date of Interview/ Observation	DD		MM	

D	Observer Name	<< pre print >>
E	Observer PACE ID	<< pre print >>
F	Observer Phone Number	<< pre print >>

AC Ward / village tract name

--

AC

AD Where did the incident occur? *[full address]*

--

AD

AE When the event happened

Hour	Minute	
		<input type="checkbox"/> AM <input type="checkbox"/> PM

AE

AF Did you witness the incident?

I witnessed the incident (1)	I arrived just after the incident happened (2)	The incident was reported to me by someone else (3)
---------------------------------	---	--

AF

AG Type of incident
[choose all that apply]

PACE observers were prevented access (1)	Stopped/postponed the advance voting process/tabulation process (2)	Impersonation / voting for other (3)
Tabulation/ Advance voting place was destroyed (4)	No secret voting (5)	Ballots not secure (6)
Interfere the advance voting process (7)	Violence (Wrong) (8)	Violence (death) (9)

AG

Intimidation/threats (with words) (10)	Intimidation/threats (with weapon) (11)	Other (specify) _____ (12)
---	--	----------------------------------

AH Who are impacted because of the incident?
[choose all that apply]

No one/Don't know (1)	Voter (2)	Candidate (3)
Campaign Volunteer (4)	Election Observer (5)	Election Official (6)
Authority (7)	Police (8)	Soldiers (9)
	EAO Members (10)	Other (specify) _____ (11)

AH

AJ Who caused the incident?

(Write the name or names of those who caused the incident) _____ (1)	Don't know (98)
--	--------------------

AJ

AK Organizations/positions of people who caused the incident?
[choose all that apply]

Party (Name) _____ (1)	Candidate (With political party's name) _____ (2)	Independent Candidate (3)
Campaign Volunteers (4)	UEC/Sub-Commission (5)	Voter (6)
Police (7)	Religious Leader (8)	Local Authority (9)
Tatmadaw (10)	EAOs (11)	Other (specify) _____ (8)

AK

AM Which types of people were impacted?
[choose all that apply if multiple people were impacted]

None (1)	Male (2)	Female (3)
Disable (4)	Burman (5)	Other Ethnicity (6)

AM

Other (specify) ----- (7)

AN How many people were impacted by this incident?

None (1)

Few (1-10) (2)

Some (11-50) (3)

AN

Many (51 or more) (4)

Don't know (98)

<p><u>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.</u></p>	
--	--

CODE No.



E-Day Observation SMS Report Form
November 8, 2020 General Elections

Observer Name:	<< Pre-Fill>>
Observer ID:	<< Pre-Fill>>
Observer Phone Number:	<< Pre-Fill>>
Supervisor Name:	<< Pre-Fill>>
Supervisor No.	<< Pre-Fill>>

State/Region:	<< Pre-Fill>>
Township:	<< Pre-Fill>>
Ward/Village Tract	<< Pre-Fill>>
Village	<< Pre-Fill>>
Polling Station No.	<< Pre-Fill>>
Polling Station Location	<< Pre-Fill>>

For Ooredoo Network SMS No.	#####
Form MPT Network SMS No.	#####

For Telenor Network SMS No.	#####
For Mytel Network SMS No.	#####

1st Report: ARRIVAL Answer question and report upon arrival at the polling station at 5:30 am.
 Send text to the phone number of the same mobile network you use. If you do not receive a confirmation text within 5 minutes, resend your SMS again. If a critical incident occurs, immediately complete a critical incident form and SMS to PACE.

AC Were you permitted to enter the polling station by 5:30 am at the latest? (If NO, complete an incident report and report immediately)

Yes (1)	No (2) 🗳️	Never Opened (3) 🗳️	AC
------------	--------------	------------------------	----

AD Write down the polling station number on the display
 [Write the number displayed at the polling station you are at. Use English numbers.]

			AD
--	--	--	----

Each SMS starts with the letter P and Code No.				Question AC (1-3)			Question AD (Up to four digits)				
P				A	C		A	D			

Example: P12345AC3AD9

2nd Report: SETUP 1 Answer question BD-BH during setting up of the polling station at the polling station at 6 am.
 Send text to the phone number of the same mobile network you use. If you do not receive a confirmation text within 5 minutes, resend your SMS again. If a critical incident occurs, immediately complete a critical incident form and SMS to PACE.

BD Number of registered voters in the polling station
 (Found in form 1 the voter list, final Serial Number. Please ask the Polling station officer if you cannot find the form 1. You also need to write "# # # #" if you don't get the information at all)

				BD
--	--	--	--	----

CODE No.

BE Was Form-13s (Advanced Voting) posted outside the polling station?

Yes (1)	No (2)	BE
------------	-----------	-----------

BF Number of inside-constituency advance voters in the polling station
(Found in form 13 displayed outside the polling station, you can record from *Phyithu Hluttaw* Form 13 only, if form-13 was not displayed, ask polling station officials for the numbers *You also need to write "####" if you don't get the information at all!*)

				BF
--	--	--	--	-----------

BG Are there COVID-19 prevention measures for safe voting signboards/ papers posted at inside or outside polling station?

Yes (1)	No (2)	BG
------------	-----------	-----------

BH Is this polling divided into two and assigns voters to vote depending on the serial numbers from the voter list?

Not splicted (1)	Splicted (2)	BH
---------------------	-----------------	-----------

Each SMS starts with the letter P and Code No.				Question BD (Expected to be less than 3,000)				BE (1 or 2)		Question BF (Up to four digits)				BG Question (1 or 2)		BH (1-3)	
P				B	D			B	E	B	F			B	G	B	H

Example: **P1234BD650BE2BF18BG2BH1**

3rd Report: SETUP 2. Answer questions CA-CN during setting up of the polling station and report at 7:30 am or when voting starts!
Send text to the phone number of the same mobile network you use. If you do not receive a confirmation text within 5 minutes, resend your SMS again. If a critical incident occurs, immediately complete a critical incident form and SMS to PACE.

CA Is the polling station officer a woman or a man?

Woman (1)	Man (2)	CA
--------------	------------	-----------

CE Would a person in a wheelchair be able to come into the polling station without any assistance?

Yes (1)	No (2)	CE
------------	-----------	-----------

CF Is there at least one voting booth set up for people in wheelchairs?

Yes (1)	No (2)	CF
------------	-----------	-----------

2020 General Elections Observation Report

CODE No.

CG Please choose any preparedness inside or near the polling station to prevent COVID-19 infection.
[Circle all that apply]

None (1)	Checking temperature (2)	Hand sanitizer (3)	A designated place for voters with symptoms (4)
Distribute Masks to whom forgot to wear one (5)	Distribute rubber glove (6)	There are 6ft markers on the floor/ground for the voter que (7)	Disinfecting inside the polling station and polling booth (8)

CH Did the advance ballot box arrive before the polling station opened?

Yes (1)	No (2)
------------	-----------

CJ Which of the following items were missing, if any?
[Circle all that apply]

None (1)	Ballot Boxes (2)	Ballot Papers (3)
Voter List (4)	Stamp (5)	Indelible Ink (6)

CK At what time did the first voter come to vote?

Before 6:00 (1)	6:01-6:30 (2)	6:31 – 7:00 (3)	7:01-7:30 (4)	After 7:31 (5)
--------------------	------------------	--------------------	------------------	-------------------

CM How many polling station members, including the polling station officer, were PRESENT when voting began?
[Write the number. Use English numbers. If there are less than five (5), submit an incident form

--	--

CN How many of the polling station members were PRESENT when voting began, are women?
[Write the number. Use English numbers.]

--	--

Each SMS starts with letter P and Code No.	CA (1 or 2)	CE (1 or 2)	CF (1 or 2)	CG (1 or combination of 2-8)	CH (1 or 2)
P	C A	C E	C F	C G	C H

CJ (1 or combination of 2-6)	CK (1 -5)	CM (Up to 2 digits)	CN (Up to 2 digits)
C J	C K	C M	C N

Example: P12345CA2CE2CF2CG2345CH1CJ2345CK1CM10CN10

CODE No.

4th Report: VOTING PROCESS Review questions throughout the day and report immediately when the polling station closes
Send text to the phone number of the same mobile network you use. If you do not receive a confirmation text within 5 minutes, resend your SMS again.
If a critical incident occurs, immediately complete a critical incident form and SMS to PACE.

DA Were always you permitted to remain inside the polling station to observe the voting process? **DA**

Yes, all the time (1)	Were asked to leave sometimes (2)	No, were asked to stay outside all the time (3)
--------------------------	--------------------------------------	--

DB Were you able to observe the whole polling station? **DB**

Yes, all the time (1)	Were asked to leave sometimes (2)	No, were asked to stay outside all the time (3)
--------------------------	--------------------------------------	--

DF Is there any unauthorized person inside the polling station? **DF**

None (1)	Local authorities or village/ward head (2)	Police (3)	Military (4)
	Religious Leaders (5)	Ethnic Armed forces (6)	Other (7)

DG How many people were turned away because they were not on the voter list? **DG**

None (1)	1-10 (2)	11-20 (3)	More than 20 (4)
-------------	-------------	--------------	---------------------

DH How many people were NOT on the voters list but still allowed to vote? **DH**

None (1)	1-10 (2)	11-20 (3)	More than 20 (4)
-------------	-------------	--------------	---------------------

DJ How many people came but were not allowed to vote because of COVID 19 suspect of high body temperature? **DJ**

None (1)	1-10 (2)	11-20 (3)	More than 20 (4)
-------------	-------------	--------------	---------------------

DK Was everyone in the queue at 4 pm able to vote? **DK**

No One in line (1)	There were people in line and all were allowed to vote (2)	There were people in line and some were not allowed to vote (3)	There were people in line and none was allowed to vote (4)
-----------------------	---	--	---

DM Were voters asked to wear masks all the time? **DM**

Yes (1)	No (2)
------------	-----------

2020 General Elections Observation Report

CODE No.

DN Were voters asked to keep 6ft away in que all the time?

Yes (1)	No (2)	DN
------------	-----------	----

DP Were polling station officers asked to wear masks and hand gloves all the time?

Yes (1)	No (2)	DP
------------	-----------	----

Each SMS starts with letter P and Code No.				DA (1 - 3)		DB (1 - 3)		DF (1 or combination of 2-7)							DG (1 - 4)		DH (1 - 4)	
P				D	A	D	B	D	F						D	G	D	H

DJ (1 - 4)		DK (1 - 4)		DM (1 or 2)		DN (1 or 2)		DP (1 or 2)	
D	J	D	K	D	M	D	N	D	P

Example: P12345DA1DA3DB3DF2345DG4DH4J4DK4DM2DN2DP2

5th Report: CLOSING AND COUNTING Review questions and report immediately after voting materials are sent from the polling station.
Send text to phone number 09-XXX-XXX-XXX. If you do not receive a confirmation text within 15 minutes, resend your SMS to phone number 09-YYY-YYY-YYY.

EA If the polling station was divided, were votes from all the voting places counted together, or were votes counted separately in each voting location?

Polling station is not divided (1)	Counted all the votes in one place (2)	Counted separately in each voting location (3)	EA
---------------------------------------	--	--	----

EB Were agents and eyewitnesses allowed to stay in the polling station after closing to observe the counting process?

Allow to observe all the time (1)	Allow to observe alternate period (2)	Not allow to observe (3) 🗳️	EB
---	---	-----------------------------------	----

EC Were observers allowed to stay in the polling station after closing to observe the counting process?

Allow to observe all the timeYes (1)	Allow to observe alternate period (2)	Not allow to observe (3) 🗳️	EC
--	---	-----------------------------------	----

EG Could you clearly see the voters' marks on the ballots?

Yes (1)	No (2)	EG
------------	-----------	----

EH Were determinations for invalid ballots consistent?

Yes (1)	No (2)	EH
------------	-----------	----

CODE No.

EJ Were all ballots and forms sealed inside tamper-evident bags according to procedures?

Yes (1)	No (2)	EJ
------------	-----------	----

EK Was there any interference, intimidation or harassment in the counting process?

Yes (1)	No (2)	EK
------------	-----------	----

EM Which party/candidate agents, if any, raised complaints to the PS Officer during the counting process?

None (1)	USDP (2)	NLD (3)	EM
Other Ethnic Party (4)	Independent (5)	Other Party (6)	

[Circle all that apply]

EN Were the results of the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Form 16 posted for public viewing?

Yes (1)	No (2)	EN
------------	-----------	----

EP Were the results of the Amyotha Hluttaw Election Form 16 posted for public viewing?

Yes (1)	No (2)	EP
------------	-----------	----

EQ Were the results of the state/region Hluttaw Election Form 16 posted for public viewing?

Yes (1)	No (2)	EQ
------------	-----------	----

Each SMS starts with letter P and Code No.		EA (1 - 3)		EB (1 - 3)		EC (1 -3)		EG (1 or 2)		EH (1 or 2)		EJ (1 or 2)	
P		E	A	E	B	E	C	E	G	E	H	E	J

EK (1-2)		EM (1 or combination of 2-6)				EN (1 or 2)		EP ((1 or 2)		EQ (1 or 2)	
E	K	E	M			E	N	E	P	E	Q

Example: P1234EA2EB2EC2EG2EH2EJ2EK2EM345EN2EP2EQ2

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.

ZA _____

Yes (1)	No (2)	ZA
------------	-----------	----

2020 General Elections Observation Report

CODE No.

ZB _____

Yes (1)	No (2)	ZB
------------	-----------	----

ZC _____

ZD _____

Each SMS starts with letter P and Code No.	ZA (1 or 2)		ZB (1 or 2)		ZC (Up to 4 digits)				ZD (Up to 4 digits)									
P			Z	A	Z	B	Z	C					Z	D				

Example P12345ZA2ZB2ZC1234ZD1234

We affirm, to the best of our ability, that all 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)



CODE No.

Election Day Critical Incident Form

A. Observer Name		F. State	
B. Observer ID		G. Townships	
C. Observer Phone No.		H. Polling Station No.	
D. Ward/Village Tract		J. Polling Station Location	
E. Village			

For Ooredoo Network SMS No.	#####	For Telenor Network SMS No.	#####
For MPT Network SMS No.	#####	For Mytel Network SMS No.	#####

General Information About the Incident; If you witness or hear of a critical incident that meets the criteria outlined below immediately complete this form FA to FC and Send SMS to PACE data center.
Send text to the phone number above the same with you mobile network. If you do not receive a confirmation text within 5 minutes, resend your SMS again. The data center will call you back soon for detailed information by phone.

FA Did you witness the incident?	I witnessed the incident (1)	I arrived just after the incident happened (2)	The incident was reported to me by someone else (3)	FA
FB Where did the incident occur? (Circle all that apply)	Inside the polling station (1)	In the vicinity of the polling station (2)	On the way to the polling station (3)	FB
FC Type of incident <i>[choose all that apply]</i>	PACE observers Were denied access (1)	Significant delays/ Polling station did not open/ Voting suspended (2)	Missing items (3)	FC
	Campaigning outside or within 600 ft of the polling station (4)	Not allowed voters who are eligible to vote in this polling station (5)	Allowed voters who are not eligible to vote in this polling station (6)	
	Violated any voting procedure (7)	Violent/Intimidation (8)	Voting stopped because of health safety (9)	

2020 General Elections Observation Report

Each SMS starts with letter P and Code No.				FA (1 or 2 or 3)		FB (1 or 2 or 3)		FC (1 or combination of 2-9)											
C				F	A	F	B	F	C										

Description of Perpetrators and victims

GA When did the incident happen?

Hour		Minute		<input type="checkbox"/>	AM
				<input type="checkbox"/>	PM

GA

GB Who caused the incident?

(Write the name or names who cause the incident) _____ (1)	Don't know (98)
--	--------------------

GB

GC Organizations/positions of people who cause the incident?
[choose all that apply]

Party (Name) _____ (1)	Candidate (Party Name) _____ (2)	Independent Candidate (3)
Campaign Volunteers (4)	UEC/Sub-Commission (5)	Voter (6)
Police (7)	Religious Leader (8)	Local Authority (9)
Tamadaw (10)	EAOs (11)	Other (specify) _____ (8)

GC

GD Who are impacted because of the incident?
[choose all that apply]

No one/Don't know (1)	Voter (2)	Candidate (3)
Campaign Volunteer (4)	Election Observer (5)	Election Official (6)
Authority (7)	Police (8)	Soldiers (9)
	EAOs Members (10)	Other (specify) _____ (11)

GD

GE What type of people were impacted?
[choose all that apply if multiple people were impacted]

None (1)

Male (2)

Female (3)

GE

Persons with Disabilities (4)

Burman (5)

Other Ethnicity (6)

Other (specify) ----- (7)

GJ How many people were impacted by this incident?

None (1)

A few (1-10) (2)

Some (11-50) (3)

GJ

Many (51 or more) (4)

Don't know (98)

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.



Code of Conduct for Long Term Observer (LTO)/Short Term Observer (STO)

I, _____ (*print name*), agree to work as a Long Term Observer (LTO)/Short Term Observer (STO) for PACE for the 2020 General Elections observation process. Hereby pledge to work on in accordance with the guidelines and restrictions specified as follow:

1. That I will attend training sessions, participate in the observation, and fully understand the duties of an LTO/STO;
2. That as a non-partisan observer I will not engage in any activities that could be construed as campaigning for a political party, either directly or indirectly, in my personal time or while conducting my PACE duties;
3. That I will execute my duties professionally, impartially, accurately and timely;
4. That I will not write or speak out or violate any discrimination against race, religion, gender via social media while conducting my PACE duties;
5. I agree to treat as confidential all information obtained while working on this survey and I will keep information confidential during and after my assignment. To fulfill confidentiality obligations, I will:
 - a. Only discuss confidential survey information with authorized PACE staff
 - b. Store and safeguard confidential information as specified by observation protocols
 - c. Not photocopy or record by any other means any confidential information
 - d. Not in any way compromise the confidentiality of interview participants
 - e. Not allow access to any confidential information to unauthorized persons
 - f. I will report any lost or misplaced of confidential information to my Coordinator immediately.
6. That I further vow to resign from my role as an LTO/STO if I should develop any conflicts of interest that would hinder me from fulfilling impartially, accurately and in a timely manner my activities or in case of breaching the PACE Code of Conduct.

I understand that compliance with the terms of this agreement is a condition of my employment agreement with PACE and that failure to comply with these terms may result in termination of this contract between me and the PACE.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



လွှဲကောက်ပွဲဆိုင်ရာ
ပြည်သူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်း
PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE FOR CREDIBLE ELECTIONS

2020 General Elections Observation Report

No 14, San Yeik Nyein Street 5,
Kamayut Township, Yangon.

www.pacemyanmar.org

cover design : mar na