



## ELECTION VISIT PROGRAM 2019 Jakarta, 16 April 2018

### PRE-BRIEFING OF ELECTION VISIT PROGRAM

#### Introduction

1. The Election Visit Program 2019 is a program organized by the Indonesian House of Representatives in collaboration with the general elections organizing institutions held from 16 – 18 April 2019 in Jakarta. On 16 April 2019, an International Seminar is conducted as part of the preparatory stage for the delegation before they observe the actual elections on the next day, 17 April 2019.
2. The program is divided into 3-day programs, with the international seminar being the first to prepare all the delegation for what to expect during the voting day. Deputy Speaker of the House, **H.E. Fadli Zon**, is set to officially open the discussion forum. Meanwhile, the second day is scheduled for **visits to two polling stations** located near the Indonesian House of Representatives to observe the voting process, followed by another visit to a polling station after 1:00 PM to watch the manual vote calculation. The third day is reserved for a **post-observation sharing session** led by Secretary General of the House, **Mr. Indra Iskandar**. The remaining time on the third day will be allocated for a city tour program or visit to the Museum of Indonesian Miniature (TMII).

#### List of Delegates

3. The Election Visit Program 2019 was attended by 21 participants from 3 countries, consisting of 1 Deputy Speakers of Parliaments; 4 Members of Parliaments; 1 parliamentary staff; 9 representatives from Embassies; as well as 4 observers from international organizations.

The list of participants are as follows :

- 1) **His Excellency Mr. Nga Kor MING**, Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of Malaysia.
- 2) **Honorable Mr. Hassan Abdul KARIM**, Member of Parliament of Malaysia
- 3) **Honorable Senator Muhammad Asad Ali Khan JUNEJO**, Member of the Senate of Pakistan.
- 4) **Honorable Mr. Muhammad Bashir KHAN**, Member of Pakistan National Assembly.
- 5) **Honorable Mr. Adnan GUNNAR**, Member of Turkish Grand National Assembly.
- 6) **Honorable Mr. Mouhamed Khouraichi NIASS**, Secretary General of PUIC.
- 7) **Honorable Mr. Ali Asghar Mohammadi SIJANI**, PUIC Deputy Secretary General.
- 8) **Honorable Mr. John HYDE**, Secretary of Executive Committee of GOPAC.
- 9) **Honorable Sir Simon BURNS**, Member of Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD)



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- 10) **Mr. Klaus Rangga Julias LOUIS**, Secretary to Malaysian Delegation
- 11) **His Excellency Mr. Abdul Salik KHAN**, Ambassador of Pakistan
- 12) **His Excellency Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC**, Designate Ambassador of Turkey.
- 13) **Mr. Sajjad KHAN**, Minister/Deputy Head of Mission
- 14) **Mr. Burak Ali KARACAN**, Deputy Chief of Mission/First Counsellor
- 15) **Mr. Mohd Hail Aniff Mohd FAUZI**, First Secretary
- 16) **Mr. Hamid KARIM**, Second Secretary
- 17) **Mr. Jamal NASIR**, Second Secretary
- 18) **Mr. Batuhan BACKIR**, Third Secretary
- 19) **Ms. Azfina L. NASUTION**, Secretary to Ambassador

The Panelists of the International Seminar are as follows :

- 1) **Prof. Dr. Muhammad Alhamid, SIP., M.Si**, Member of the Ethics Council of Election Organizer of the Republic of Indonesia or *Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilihan Umum* (DKPP).
- 2) **Mr. Rahmat Bagja, SH., LLM**, Member of Election Supervisory Board or *Badan Pengawas Pemilu* (Bawaslu).
- 3) **Ms. Chusnul Mariyah, Ph.d**, Senior lecturer in political science from University of Indonesia.
- 4) **Ms. Titi Anggraeni, SH, M.H**, Director of Civil Society Organization of Association for elections and democracy or *Perkumpulan untuk Pemilu dan Demokrasi* (Perludem).

### Opening Session

4. The Opening Session of the International Seminar commenced at 10:00 on Tuesday, 16 April 2019 at the Ambassador Room, Nusantara 3, DPR RI.
5. **H.E. Fadli Zon**, Deputy Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives delivered his opening remarks.

H.E. began his remark by expressing his gratitude that the event can be held as part of a form of mutual respect among fellow countries and international parliamentary organizations on the holding of elections in a country. He also mentioned the program being a part of parliamentary diplomacy exercised by the Indonesian House of Representatives to provide a full picture of the democratic process in Indonesia through its general election.

The 2019 General Election marks a monumental transition in Indonesia's democracy. It will be the country's first ever concurrent general election held to elect the President and Vice President, along with the other parliamentary member of the House of Representatives, Provincial and City-Level House of Representatives, and Regional Representative Council.



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Indonesia is one of the major countries in the world that is characterized by its population of more than 250 million people, an archipelago of more than 17,000 islands, a territory of around 2 million square kilometres, a society of more than 300 ethnic groups that speak 700 local languages, and the largest Muslim-majority country where Muslim people live side by side in harmony with people of other faiths, such as Christianity, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism.

H.E. shares with the delegation that the 2019 general election will be the twelfth election since Indonesia's declaration of independence on 17 August 1945. Indonesia deserves the status of one of the world's largest democracies when the parameter is successful organization of general elections amidst vast pluralism, total area, and population.



Prior to the general election observation on 17 April 2019, an international seminar is organized to disseminate information on how general elections are organized in Indonesia. Presenters include professionals from election-organizing institutions (the Indonesian General Elections Monitoring Agency and General Elections Administrator's Council), as well as an academician from University of Indonesia, Ms Chusnul Mariyah, PhD.

The multiple official positions contested in the general elections have made the event not only the most complicated election ever held, but also the most time-consuming one. Great stamina is to be expected from all the involved staff of organizing institutions in days before, during, and after the election. The general election will determine Indonesian democracy in the future.

As regards the composition of the competing political parties, the Deputy Speaker informs that there are a total of 16 national political parties 4 special local parties in Aceh Province with 4% minimum in parliamentary threshold to secure a seat at the



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parliament. Meanwhile, the presidential election only sees two couples of candidates, incumbent President Joko Widodo, running for a second term, and his rival from the previous presidential election, Great Indonesia Movement (Gerindra) Party leader Prabowo Subianto. Finally, Indonesia will also vote for members of the Indonesian Regional Representative Council, independent provincial representatives with no party affiliations. The number of council members consist of 4 representatives from each province.

H.E. also takes the opportunity to thank the Secretary General of the Indonesian House of Representatives and all officials of the secretariat general for making the international seminar possible. The event has been held as part of the Indonesian House's support for successful running of the 2019 General Elections. He expresses his wish that the Indonesian general elections will become a model for more democratic general elections around the world.

#### **6. Photo Session**



#### **Discussion**

7. The program began with a short video presentation on the step-by-step mechanism on how to cast votes in the general elections. The general elections are divided into pre, during, and post elections period. Prior to elections, voters must ensure that they have been registered as registered voters, otherwise they should update their data through the elections commission's mobile application or website. Once voters are registered, they will get a C6 form, which you will need to present at voting day.



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In the polling station, voters are to present the C6 form and ID card to the officer, which will be then exchanged for a C7 form. Voters will then be asked to sign the form, wait until they are called out, and then vote by punching the ballots (5 color-coded ballots) to vote for President and VP, Members of Parliament, Provincial MPs, Municipality-level MPs, and Member of Regional Representative Council. Before voting, voters must make sure that ballot papers are in good condition. They are not allowed to take pictures and selfies inside the voting booth. An exception will be made for the capital region of Jakarta where voters will only receive 4 ballot papers with the exception of the *municipality-level house of representatives* ballot. Voters are to mark their finger with ink once they voted.

Following the video presentation, moderator takes over the discussion session.

On 17 April 2019 the observers will witness a crucial milestone in Indonesian history, which is one of the world's most complicated elections. An election which will be over in just a single day. As a comparison, In india, with five times as many people, the election takes 39 days to complete. Up to 193 million eligible voters in Indonesia will head to the polls. Among them, around 40 percent or 80 million are millennial voters, many of whom will be voting for the first time. Thus, these millennial votes are considered vital to victory. This year's general elections involve 6 million election workers, which is more than the total population of Denmark or Singapore. It will be conducted to vote for the President and Vice President, 575 members of the House of Representatives, 136 regional Representative Council members, 2,207 city council members and 17,610 district council members.

8. Presentation by **Prof. Muhammad Al Hamid**, Member of the Honorary Council of Election Committee (DKPP).

Opening his presentation, **Prof. Muhammad Al Hamid** mentioned that the main organizing institutions responsible for the preparation and organization of general elections are divided into three institutions, namely *the General Elections Commission* (KPU), *the Honorary Council of Election Committee* (DKPP), and *General Elections Supervisory Board* (Bawaslu).

In the general elections, *the General Elections Commission* (KPU) becomes the main institution with a main task of preparing the human resource for the general elections. Meanwhile, *the General Elections Supervisory Board* (Bawaslu) is responsible to monitor the smooth running of all general elections phases, while *the Honorary Council of Election Committee* (DKPP) is responsible to monitor the enforcement of code of ethics by all election committees, at both national and local levels but without getting into the actual technical mechanism of the general elections itself.

The DKPP is established as an independent institution with the following objectives:

1. To ensure the elections committee's accountability and credibility. Professional works based on code of ethics become the assessment indicator of DKPP.



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2. To ensure the legitimacy of both the process and results of general elections based on the principles ethics and moral compass. In doing this, DKPP strongly advises KPU and Bawaslu officers not to associate themselves with legislative candidates and/or have informal meetings in public places to ensure non-partisanship and maintenance of public trust.

The DKPP is responsible for the following tasks:

- Receiving reports of code of ethics violations;
- Investigating and verifying reports of code of ethics violations. Not all reports will be taken to the code of ethics trial because some reports may be made as a form of retaliation from political competitors;
- Conducting open ethics violation trials, except for sexual violence-related cases;
- Making decisions and administering sanctions based on degree of violations committed.

In carrying out its tasks, the DKPP are faced with several challenges that include, among others:

- Geographical challenge that naturally comes with the fact that Indonesia is an archipelagic country. Furthermore, the committee is also responsible to monitor the general elections management performed by KPU and Bawaslu overseas, some of which include the recent cases of allegedly “punched” or tampered ballot papers found at a warehouse in Selangor, Malaysia and commotions during the elections in Sydney.
- Independence. The committee currently operates under the management of Bawaslu, while it is supposed to monitor the independence and professionalism of its managing institution. In the future, a change in its independence will not likely see much improvement as the committee will still be under another state institution, which is the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- A big jump in the number of reports of violations during and after the elections.

In cases that go into trial, a team comprising seven members of the committee (or at least five) will be formed to decide whether an alleged violation did take place. When consensus deliberation is unsuccessful in the decision-making, decision is made through voting. On the contrary, when a violation cannot be proven, the committee would typically recommend a rehabilitative program. However, when a guilty verdict is given, punishment may be given in the forms of moderate warning or, in some cases, temporary discharge pending further investigation. For severe violations, permanent discharge may be imposed with the accused not being able to be a member of KPU ever again.

Successful performance of the committee’s tasks rely on public awareness of the general elections rules and regulation. The committee conducts regular public dissemination programs in this regard, particularly in areas where violations occurred in previous elections, such as in Papua and North Sumatra. DKPP also works in collaboration with universities in organizing dissemination programs. In addition, it also works with the media in broadcasting meetings to promote transparency.



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9. Presentation by **Ms. Titi Anggraeni, SH, M.H.**, Director of Civil Society Organization of Association for elections and democracy or *Perkumpulan untuk Pemilu dan Demokrasi* (Perludem).

Welcoming the observer delegation, **Titi Anggraini** express her wish that the observers will enjoy their program and later give their input on the organization of general elections in Indonesia.

17 April 2019 will mark Indonesia's 12<sup>th</sup> after the country's declaration of independence. The first general elections were held in 1955, just 10 years after the independence. This year's general elections is the fifth being held after the 1998 "reform". It will be a defining moment for Indonesia, which has been undergoing democratic transitions into a more consolidated democracy.

The 2019 General Elections may be the most historical, phenomenal, and even monumental event in Indonesia since the country will simultaneously vote for its president and vice president, as well legislative members of four different legislative bodies. It will not only the biggest single-day election ever held but also the most complex with the five candidates. The results will also be counted simultaneously beginning at 01:00 PM. Internationally outside of Indonesia, general elections are held in more than one day. This presents significant workload not only for the organizers, but also political party candidates and voters in general.

With the new electoral votes come new design and reformed authority of some of the general election institutions. In 2019, the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) has transformed into one of the most powerful institution in the history of Indonesian general elections. This year will see a combination of a new electoral system, regulations, and institutional structure. All of this will naturally result in massive, complicated, and competitive general elections, especially considering political parties have to work hard for the victory of their presidential candidates, but also for meeting the minimum parliamentary threshold for their legislative members to sit in the parliament. There is a sense of dilemma for some parties with the presidential candidates not being a member of their party when, at the same time, they have to actively promote their presidency in the campaigns. The truth is, when their constituency do not constitute a voter's base of a presidential candidate that their coalition parties support, they wouldn't risk losing public votes by campaigning for the said presidential candidate.

The current parliamentary threshold in Indonesia is relatively high, 4%. When a party fails to secure this minimum percentage in total votes, all of the votes that they've reached will be gone into wasted votes. Competition is even greater with legislative member candidates not only competing with candidates from other parties, but also their fellow party candidates.



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The biggest challenge to Indonesian voters this year is the immense information that people take on a daily basis with regard to presidential candidates, although at the same time they don't have sufficient information needed to wisely and carefully vote for legislative members who will represent them in the parliament. Campaigning rallies for MPs of the House of Representatives, Regional House of Representatives, and Regional Representative Council are, to a certain extent, overshadowed by the presidential campaigns. In hindsight, people's great enthusiasm may not be followed by proper management and organization by all the involved organizers. This could lead to numerous problems, from designated transferred polling stations, insufficient number of ballot papers, etc. So far there are over 50 CSOs registered under Bawaslu to help address these problems, but certainly not all complaints or reports of violations can be resolved properly and in timely manner.

With regard to voting requirements, Perludem realizes potential problem that may arise with the compulsory requirement of presenting electronic ID upon voting, therefore the CSO filed for a judicial review to the Constitutional Court for this requirement. It proposed the minimum requirement of a letter of notice from the population and civil registry office in lieu of the ID card to make it easier for people to vote, a decision which was successfully granted by the court.

During campaigning period and moments leading to the election, money politics still poses a great challenge to fair elections. Furthermore, not all legislative candidates are familiar with the new electoral regulations. There have been a number of technical problems relating to competition that led up to claims of violations. Nevertheless, the principles of freedom of expression and equal opportunity for all to monitor the organization of elections make the work of CSOs so much easier.

To help people get to know their legislative candidates before they vote, Perludem has created a website [pintarmemilih.id](http://pintarmemilih.id) where people can see the track records of those they wish to vote for.



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10. Presentation by **Mr. Rahmat Bagja, SH., LLM**, Member of Election Supervisory Board or *Badan Pengawas Pemilu* (Bawaslu)

**Rahmat Bagja** starts his presentation by discussing the works of Bawaslu. For the 2019 general elections, the board launched a program called “Patroli Pengawasan” which takes place 3 days prior to election, on 14, 15, and 16 April 2019. Bawaslu was established in 1982 before it changed its name into Panwaslu (Election Supervisory Committee) in 2003. In 2008, the supervisory body changed its name into Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Board), an organization consisting independent members assigned by the General Election Commission (KPU) with a working period of 5 years. As a supervisory body, Bawaslu’s main responsibility is to evaluate prevailing regulations and implementations, ensure non-partisanship of armed forces, civil servants, and members of the police department. So far there have been 900 reports of civil servant partisanship to a presidential candidates, and two reported cases from the police force, which were settled independently by the police.

In performing its tasks, Bawaslu has a committee that will investigate any violations reported especially in criminal law, named Gakumdu. There are three important institutions that work collaboratively in investigating such violations, namely Bawaslu, Police and Court.

Indonesia consists of 34 provinces, and Bawaslu is supported by 3 to 7 commissioners at the national level, and 3 to 5 commissioners at city/municipality levels, along with 1 observer in each polling station.

As a follow up to any report of misconduct or violation, Bawaslu has 7 working days since a case is reported to investigate the report. An investigation will also be typically followed by interviews of witnesses. After 14 working days, the investigation should result in a status update whether a case is a violation or non-violation. Once a status is given, a meeting will be held with both the police and the attorney’s office whether a criminal investigation needs to be done.

The attorneys have 5 working days to decide whether they will take a case before a court. The court then has 7 working days to prove any violations, if any, and make a verdict. After a decision is made, the accused has another 7 working days to make an appeal. After 7 days, any decision made becomes final and legally binding. The total amount of time for a case to be settled is 61 working days. Any case that has not been resolved longer than the 61-day resolution period will be considered to have reached its statute of limitation and is therefore expired.

Based on the Electoral Law No.7/2017, any violation of general election regulations may be tried without the presence of the accused (in absentia). However, there were some cases when a court found all the supporting evidences in an in-absentia trial and yet still made a not-guilty verdict upon the accused.

As regards administrative violations, there are a couple of resolution procedures that can be used :



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1. Recommendation from Bawaslu; and
2. An adjudication (open trial), resulting in a violation decision, which is final and cannot be appealed.

Another responsibility of Bawaslu based on the new Electoral Law is to decide on the settlement of disputes relating to the organization of general elections. Bawaslu is responsible for the settlement of all cases relating to the procedures and processes of general elections, not disputes on election results, which falls under the authority of the Constitutional Court.

At one point, KPU decided that former corruption case convicts shall not be eligible to be a legislative candidate, however Bawaslu saw this as a violation of Law No.7/2017, and proposed that they be given the right to run on election given that they disclose the information of being an ex-convict. This KPU Regulation was considered controversial by the Constitutional Court. In the 2019 general elections, there were over 200 ex-cons with more than 5-year imprisonment for various cases of corruption, drug-related crimes, and sexual violence that Bawaslu proposed to be given the requirement to disclose their ex-convict status in polling stations, but this proposal was never approved.

Prior to voting day, Bawaslu conducts dissemination on the do's and don'ts for election observers. In one of the Indonesian regions, during an observer briefing ceremony, some observers made gestures indicating their support for one of the presidential candidates (1 in Aceh, 1 in Makassar) and have been since discharged from their positions.

In September 2018, KPU released the registered voters list (DPT), but Bawaslu found numerous double-ID voters in the list. In December 2018, the list was revised and included a total of 192 million registered voters.

Regarding the recent tempered ballot paper case in Selangor, Malaysia, provisional investigation suggests that the ballot papers are the ones that were going to be used for mail-delivery voting. In addition, there was also a problem the overseas election committee decided to divide the originally three polling stations to 89 polling stations without consulting both KPU and Bawaslu.

Among the challenges facing Bawaslu are:

- Registered voters list, which remains the most prominent problem in any general election;
- Campaigning and money politics;
- General election logistics. Some of the issues relating to this are the easily damaged carton ballot box and insufficient number of ballot papers;
- Religious and ethnicity-based defamation. A collaborative work has been initiated with the Ministry of Information to moderate and delete hoax and defamation posts online, with over a thousand posts taken down so far.
- Election vulnerability index. Regions like West Papua, Maluku, and Yogyakarta are among the cities prone with horizontal conflicts.



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11. Presentation by **Ms. Chusnul Mariyah, P.hd.** Senior lecturer in political science from University of Indonesia

Ms. Chusnul Mariyah divides her presentation into two main themes :

- a. Background to Indonesian Politics

Indonesia is the largest Muslim majority country in the world. Not only that, Indonesia is also a country of vast cultural and historical backgrounds. This has made the 2019 General Elections the most complicated elections in the world, and management of a political event of this scale is a great responsibility for any state institution. In the run against their competitors, political parties should have 20% of votes to be eligible to have a presidential candidate. The challenge is how to make elections as simple as possible. Indonesian people should not be proud when the biggest single-day election becomes the most complicated elections in the world because general elections should be held as easily as possible. What may require some attention is also the fact that there are a total 50% of women voters in Indonesia, with a minimum of 30% women quota in political candidacy. This significant percentage of voters should be enough incentive for all political candidates to take into account the key role that “emak-emak” or Indonesian ladies will be playing in reshaping the future of Indonesian politics.

- b. Religion and freedom of expression

One of the other prominent problems in Indonesian general elections is religious identity in campaigning rally. Some opined that religions should not be mixed with politics, and yet civil and political liberties allow people to express based on their beliefs. In 2016 and 2017, a big mass of Muslim people took the street of Jakarta in a show of solidarity and support for a gubernatorial candidate. The same crowd gathered in the capital city several more times in the following years to support one of the presidential candidates.

With regard to the performance of the General Elections Commission (KPU), in 2006, Mariyah proposed to then president Yudhoyono to improve the recruitment mechanism and extend the term of office of KPU commissioners, especially at the local level, to ensure successful organization of general elections. For her, it doesn't make any sense how elections can be managed properly when, in some regions, for instance, a commissioner wasn't even recruited until two weeks before the elections.

In its development, there are naturally a number of problems that occurred. The first one being the use of cardboard ballot boxes, while in the previous elections, they were made of aluminium. Furthermore, there is obviously a big problem with the registered voters list and those with double ID data. These double-ID voters and other unregistered voters have accounted for a total of 17.5 million people. Another problem also comes from people with mental disorder being given the right to vote. Some other problems that people still complain about have a lot to do with money politics, although proving it remains a challenge for the law enforcement officers. What is particularly concerning about this year's general elections is more TV and news channel stations showing their blatant partisanship towards certain political affiliations.



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### Q&A Session

12. Delegates were invited to deliver their comments on discussion. The comments from the floor are highlighted hereunder:

- **Hon. Sir Simon Burns - Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD)**  
How do you go about voting for the members of parliament and other legislative members of the regional parliament?

Responded by Ms. Chusnul Mariyah and Ms. Titi Anggraini :

Indonesia has a total of 80 electoral districts in which legislative candidates compete to secure their seats at the Indonesian House of Representatives, with a minimum of 4% parliamentary threshold to be met. The sitting composition at the Indonesian House is arranged based on a multi member system, but not for the Provincial and Municipality-Level House of Representatives. Member of the Regional Representative Council are voted directly with no political party affiliation. Each province will have up to 4 representatives sitting at the parliament.

On the ballot papers, the ones that display pictures of the candidates are only the presidential election and Regional Representative Council ballot papers, while the other 3 ballot papers only list the name of political parties and names of candidates. There are a total of 16 political parties competing in the 2019 general elections, displayed on a 50 x 81 cm ballot paper.

- **Hon. Mr. Hassan Abdul Karim - Malaysia**  
The electoral system in Malaysia adopts the British system. For Malaysia, the Indonesian 2014 General Elections was a clean and fair election, and he is pretty much excited to observe this year's elections. How do you ensure the same clean and fair elections again amidst the prevailing money politics cases that, as previously mentioned, still occur?

Responded by Mr. Rahmat Bagja :

Indonesia upholds the principles of LUBER (*langsung, umum, bebas, dan rahasia*) or direct, public, free, and confidential in its general elections, meaning that every eligible Indonesian citizen has the right to directly vote for their own leader and/or representative through general elections. With regard to ensuring clean and fair elections, in 2004 and 2008, an supervisory committee (Panwas) and subsequently supervisory board (Bawaslu) was established to monitor compliance to electoral law and regulations. With the ever-increasing political rivalry, it is something inevitable that some political candidates would resort to money politics but this is something that Bawaslu continues to push back overtime.

- **Hon. Mr. Mouhamed Khouraihi Niass - Secretary General of PUIC**  
How do you go about helping voters with mental disorders cast their votes on voting day?



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Responded by Ms. Chusnul Mariyah :

Mariyah explains that KPU arranges special dissemination and training programs for both voters and election officers in mental health facilities. On voting day, the elections are also held in these designated mental health facilities.

- **Hon. Senator Mr. Muhammad Asad Ali Khan Junejo - Pakistan**

- 1) On the voting day, how do you verify the voters coming to polling station? Do you use biometrics verification or any other verification method?
- 2) What about those who work out of town or reside overseas? Have you ever considered conducting the elections online?
- 3) How do you submit individual results from each polling station to the national KPU office?
- 4) How do you resolve all the problems mentioned before, such as the easily broken ballot boxes?
- 5) Have you ever considered appointing a caretaker setup comprising of judges and technocrats to monitor the elections and count the results? These groups of independent caretaker setup would minimize the possibility of disputes over election.

Response from Mr. Muhammad Alhamid, Ms. Chusnul Mariyah, and Ms. Titi Anggraini :

1. The single electronic identification (e-KTP) helps ensure that every citizen has their own unique data that cannot be duplicated for another person's data.
2. Out-of-town voters may vote in their city of residence as long as they register themselves with the A5 Form.
3. For overseas elections, the Indonesian Embassies are designated for polling stations. However, additionally, KPU may also rent a place for this purpose

Response from Ms. Chusnul Mariyah and Ms. Titi Anggraini :

1. In 2004, mobile polling stations are setup in locations such as prisons, hospitals, and airports. However, mobile polling stations are not available for the 2019 General Elections.
2. Electronic general elections have been previously discussed, but Indonesia still upholds the principles of direct, in-person elections with manual result calculations where everyone can see for themselves the resulting votes.
3. The formal voting results will be announced in a maximum period of one month. Previously, data transfer is conducted electronically through scanning and online transfer to the national KPU office. University students were assigned to take on this task from regional KPU offices, but this method is no longer employed.
4. The main principle is peaceful, free, fair, and just election
5. With regard to the caretaker setup, Mariyah explained that this function is carried out by Bawaslu, which is an independent body.



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- **Honorable Mr. John Hyde - GOPAC**

The general elections will be held from 07:00 AM until 01:00 PM. With a total number of voters of 193 million, what would happen to those who arrived after 01:00 PM, or it's 12:50 PM and there are still hundreds of people queuing?

Responded by Mr. Rahmat Bagja :

As long as these people are registered voters, they have the right to vote even though it's past 01:00 PM. The peak time at most polling station is 10:00 AM. In Malaysia, for example, voting was allowed until 08:00 PM in the evening. However, there were some cases where the overseas election committees (PPLNs) weren't as lenient as the others with regard to voting time.

Moreover, there will also be potential problem with supporters of both presidential candidates meeting each other at polling stations and causing a quarrel, but the number may be insignificant.

In the event some polling stations are out of ballot papers, by regulation they can take some from other polling stations if time still allows although there is no guarantee that the implementation will be as smooth as expected.

## **Closing Session**

13. The Closing Session of the international seminar was held at 12:15 PM on Tuesday, 16 April 2019.

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## PHOTO GALLERY

### Preparation at pooling station





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### Voting process at polling station





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### Vote Counting





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## Post-observation sharing session

