



A Report on Observing Integrity & Transparency of Central Elections Commission (CEC) Performance During Municipal Elections 2012

Prepared by:

The Coalition for Accountability and Integrity (AMAN)

November 2012

Page of contents

Preface.....	- 3 -
Introduction.....	- 4 -
Methodology.....	- 4 -
Results:	- 6 -
Recommendations:	- 13 -
Appendix 1: citizens' opinion form about CEC performance upon polling day	- 15 -
Appendix 2: observers' opinion form about CEC performance upon polling day	- 16 -
Statistical tables of citizens' sample.....	- 17 -
Statistical tables of observers' sample	- 22 -

Preface

Elections around the world receive a great deal of importance as they truly are among the rights of citizens guaranteed by the international agreements and various constitutions. Importance of elections in Palestine emerged through principles set in the Palestinian Basic Law of 2003 and its amendments, Article 26 of which states that Palestinians, whether individuals or in groups, shall have the right to take part in the political arena, whether by voting or running for elections, to choose representatives in public polls in accordance with law. Electoral legislations have reiterated that right, where all Palestinians fulfilling the conditions stipulated in election laws were given the right to elect by the Palestinian legislation, regardless of religious or political affiliation, opinion, social, economic and academic status.

Elections are the most important form of popular accountability, as it enables citizens to effectively participate in public affairs through electing representatives freely and holding them accountable for adherence to their election programs. Accountability is the most important component for good governance and one of the means of protection against corruption.

The inception of the Central Elections Commission was in October 2002 pursuant to the general elections law of 1995. The elections law enacted in August 2005 confirmed that CEC is ‘... the high commission that administers, supervises and organizes elections, and it is responsible for preparation, organization and taking all measures necessary to guarantee integrity and freedom of elections’¹. Article 22 also states that the CEC is a permanent institution that has legal personality and financial/administrative independence. It is supposed that CEC is careful to observe integrity and transparency upon all stages of practice and actions, starting from employment and tendering procedures and ending with organization of an open approving process to observe elections by municipal and international bodies, factions and the media, as well as publishing registration results and informing all stakeholders about any amendment made to procedures and any new procedure.

Following the third delay within two years of the municipal elections (were due in June 2010 and then July of the same year, then in November 2011), and after the Supreme Court ruling to ask the government to fix a date of elections, Mr. President Mahmoud Abbas issued an order to put municipal elections in the northern provinces on hold (was due on 22/10/2011) in order to support and make the floor for national and Arab effort made to end the internal conflict and realize the national reconciliation, and to offer CEC the opportunity to finish preparations for elections nationwide. This ruling was annulled by the Supreme Court that erred the council of ministers for delay. After that, the CEC organized the municipal elections of 2012 after a decision by the council of ministers on 24/7/2012, stating that municipal elections are to be held in West Bank provinces on Saturday 20/10/2012, while the CEC started its workflow by receiving a list from the Ministry of Local Government regarding the local government bodies that will be elected.

¹ www.elections.ps/ar/tabid/526/language/en

Elections were held in 93 local government bodies, and 179 bodies won by acclamation. Elections for the rest of the local bodies in Northern provinces are due December 22. The number of voters reached 277,153 out of the total number of eligible voters (505,600), or %54.8 of voters. Number of candidates was 2647 (1947 males and 700 females), whereas winners by acclamation were 1771 (1396 males and 375 females).

Introduction

As part of AMAN's commitment –as a local oversight body- to observe municipal elections of 2012, it observed elections at 57 centers in provinces that had elections held according to a sample represented polling stations based on geographical distribution and volume of population. The sample included provinces of Jenin, Tubas, Nablus, Tulkarm, Qalqilya, Salfit, Jericho and Jordan Valley, Ramallah and el-Bireh, Bethlehem, Hebron and Jerusalem, where observers were present right from opening ballot boxes till the end of sorting and results declaration.

AMAN trained observers to raise awareness on elections law 10/2005 and its amendments, the election system and building capacity about observation in terms of tools, procedures and rights of observers on polling day, all of which was intended to provide them with skills necessary to fill the opinion questionnaire developed by AMAN for citizens and observers in order to collate and analyze data of integrity and transparency of workers at ballot centers, to measure CEC performance on poll day as per observations and direct experience of observers themselves on one hand, and experience of voters on the other hand.

Through this observation process, AMAN aimed at measuring integrity and transparency of elections, and to detect violations, if any, in order to benefit from results during the upcoming stage. AMAN wanted to use observation results as a case study to be incorporated in the analytical report that AMAN is drafting about CEC, for which the theme is 'Effectiveness and immunity of integrity system for actions of Central Elections Commission'.

Methodology

AMAN's report for municipal elections of 2012 depended on data collated and analyzed through two forms:

Citizens' opinion form: size of sample that filled the form is 886 individuals, each of which expressed their opinion at poll station in the designated post in residence area. Sample covered all polling stations in West Bank according to stations distribution in provinces and proportional to population volume in each area. Forms were filled using direct interview method with people after getting out of the polling station post voting.

Observers' opinion form: the number of observers who filled the form was 57, and they were distributed to different polling stations throughout the West Bank according to stations distribution, which depended on proportionality with population volume.

The citizens' opinion form included 16 questions addressing the following main themes:

1. Integrity of those working at polling stations and their adherence to procedures upon polling such as verifying identity cards and data of voters etc.

2. Neutrality of those working at polling stations, their impartiality and avoidance to influence voters upon polling.
3. Influence practiced against voters to elect a certain list.
4. Bribery of voters or any other form of corruption.
5. Opinion of voters about election process in general.

The observers' opinion form consisted of 11 questions, addressing transparency of those working at polling stations in terms of:

- Opening ballot boxes before CEC members and representatives of candidates to make sure it is empty and resealing them before commencement of polling.
- Polling process in presence of observers and representatives of candidate.
- Inclusion of any blank and cancelled ballots and any complaints or observations by observers or representatives of candidates in the sorting minutes.
- Informing observers about the sorting minutes and measure responsiveness of CEC with complaints and observations presented by observers.

Collate and analyze data: a statistics expert who is experienced in data collection and analysis was contracted to guarantee that data are is well-received and in a uniform manner. . The following mechanism has been used in order to analyze data:

- Review forms by the statistics expert.
- Enter and process forms using SPSS software, data authenticity was verified using the same software making sure that all questions are interconnected. Some cases were dealt with based on rational question sequence to have data file with quality that reflects reality properly and gives some indicators for integrity and transparency of CEC.
- With that done, results are extracted in form of tables and charts to facilitate comprehension for readers.

The following table shows sample size of citizens' opinion:

District	Sample size	Percentage
Qlaqilia	30	3.4
Salfeet	30	3.4
Jericho and the Jordan valley	39	4.4
Ramallah and Al Bireh	105	11.9
Bethlehem	95	10.7
Hebron	164	18.5
Jerusalem	30	3.4
Total	886	100

The following table shows distribution of observers by district:

District	Observers	Percentage
Jenin	13	22.8
Tubas	2	3.5

Nablus	6	10.5
Tulkarem	4	7.0
Qalqiliya	2	3.5
Salfeet	2	3.5
Jericho and the Jordan Valley	3	5.3
Ramallah & al Bireh	9	15.8
Bethlehem	4	7.0
Hebron	10	17.5
Jerusalem	2	3.5
Total	57	100

Results:

Generally, we can say that the municipal elections of 2012 were transparent and of integrity, with minor violations observed by AMAN that did not affect results. Some were addressed upon occurrence by heads of polling stations and after taking observations of local observers into consideration. AMAN's observers, CEC, as well as all those who worked in polling stations, see that the performance has been characterized by integrity, neutrality and adherence to most of legal procedures and instructions, such as publishing voter lists, banning cell phones, verifying the name and ID card of each voter, checking the ink on voter's forefinger, stamping ballots and refraining from speaking with voters or attempting to influence their vote in favor of a certain list. instructions were given on how to fill ballots, polling by the uneducated while ensuring they are accompanied by relatives up to a second degree. Legal violations inside polling stations have been dealt with firmly, and observers were cooperative.

In terms of citizens polled, %92.7 of the sample stated the integrity and transparency of the elections (see figure 1). This reflects a positive indication of Palestinians' impression about the election process, which helps regain confidence in the CEC and elections after frequent delays.

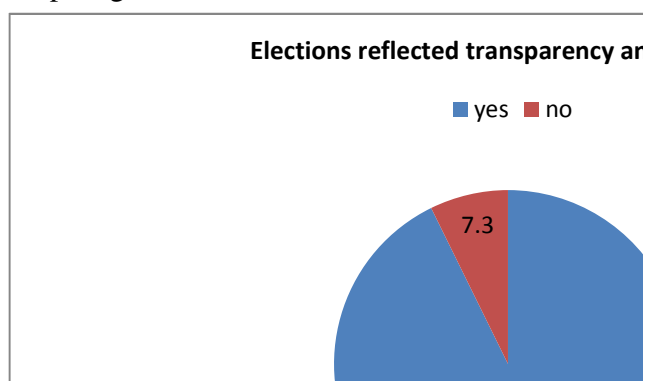
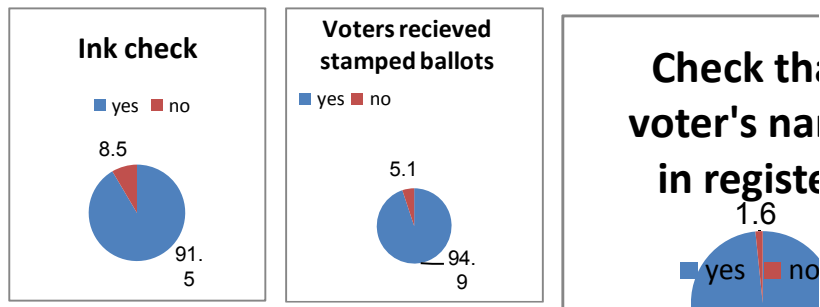


Figure (1)

Transparency and integrity of CEC performance on polling day: Integrity:

Integrity is defined as the system of values associated with honesty, affiliation and adherence to all moral procedures and controls that guarantee provision of services and dealing with everybody fairly and without discrimination or favoritism. Regarding the integrity of CEC staff on the polling day, results of a poll conducted by AMAN to a sample representing citizens showed that CEC staff reflected integrity over the course of their duties, and they followed operational procedures. 91.5 % of polled sample stated that workers at polling stations checked voters' forefinger for ink marks, against 8.5% stated the opposite (figure 2). Poll results showed that 94.9 % confirmed receipt of ballots stamped with CEC seal and signed by head of the polling station (figure 3). 98.4% of respondents stated that the CEC staff checked that their names are in the voters register (figure 4).



Figures 2, 3, 4

In terms of CEC staff practicing influence for a certain list, 96.2% stated that they were not influenced or directed to vote for a certain list by CEC staff, whereas 3.8% stated otherwise.

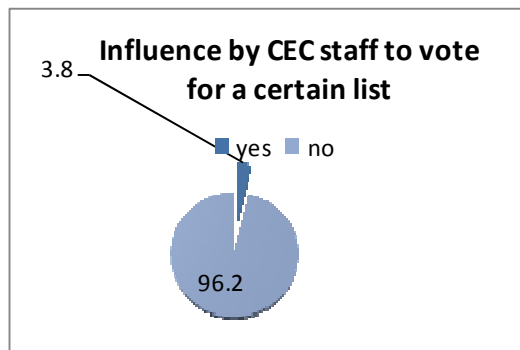


Figure 5

Principle 12 of Charter of Honor among political parties and factions regarding elections states that 'no gifts, donations, in-kind or in cash assistance or other benefits shall be given or promised to normal or legal persons during the election process, whether directly or indirectly'². When asked about bribery (whether material or promises) in exchange for voting for a certain list, 5.6% responded 'Yes' while 94.4% said they were not exposed to any sort of bribery upon polling.

² AMAN has prepared –in cooperation with the civil coalition to guarantee free and fair elections- a charter of honour among political parties and electoral lists regarding elections process, on which 51 nominated lists for 2012 elections have signed.

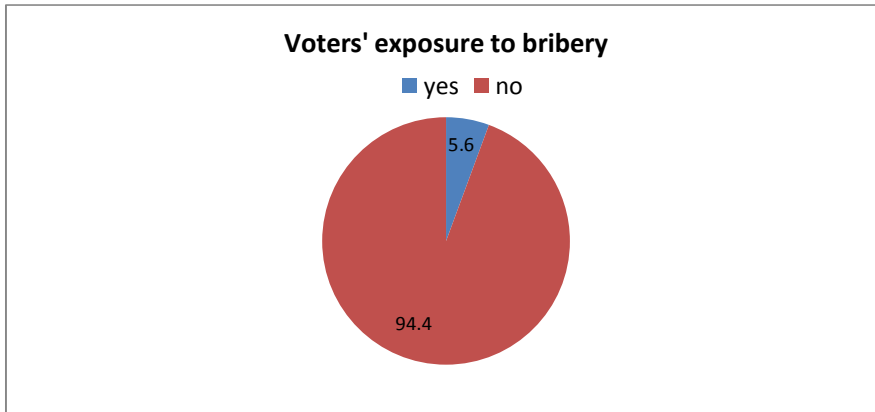


Figure 6

In contrast, when asked at the entrance of the polling station whether they were told to vote for a certain list, about 18.3% responded that they were asked to do so due to the presence of lists representatives at entrances and backyards of polling stations. AMAN observers confirmed this case as well. What drew our attention is the presence of policemen inside polling stations under the pretext of security, where 67.5% of respondents reported that, which is a very high percentage. AMAN observers also mentioned that policemen carried firearms, which is a blatant violation of law.

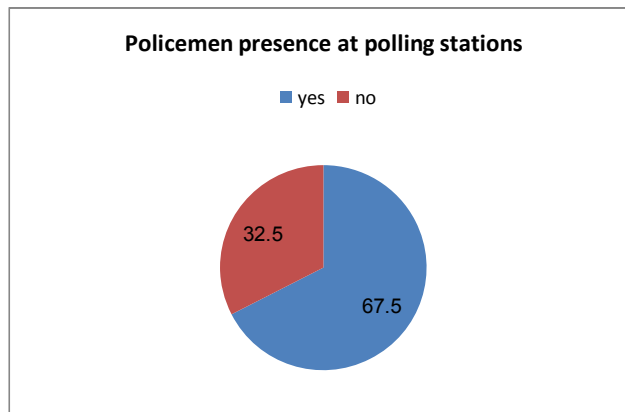


Figure 7

The form also examined whether voters handed ballots that have been mistakenly ticked to CEC staff, where 23.7% responded 'Yes' and 31.4% responded 'no'. The second part of the question –and the most important as it denotes integrity of staff at polling stations- was about having CEC staff hand a second stamped ballot if a voter ticked a ballot by mistake, where results have shown that 14.3% said 'Yes' and 5.6% said 'No'.

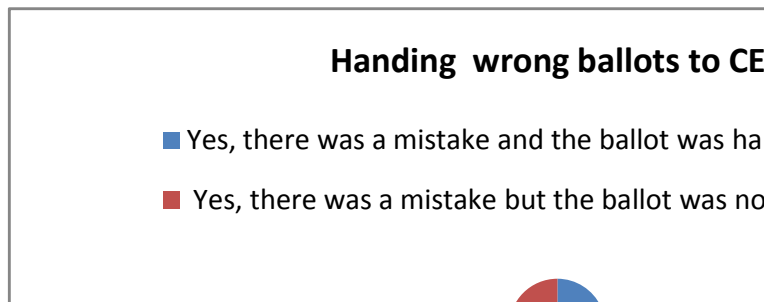


Figure 8

As to observers, 26.3% of them indicated the presence of more than one representative for the same list at the polling station, for 73.7% who denied such an incident. Even though, AMAN recommends that integrity standards be adhered to and equal representation of all lists at polling stations be guaranteed.

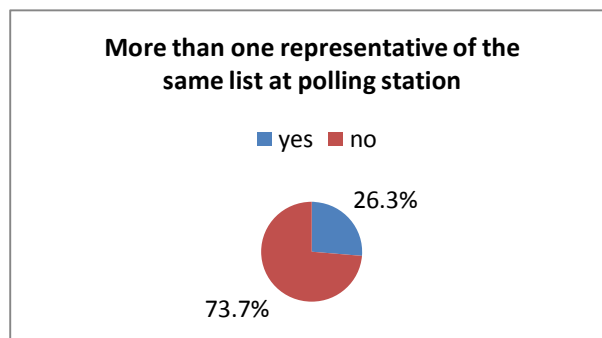
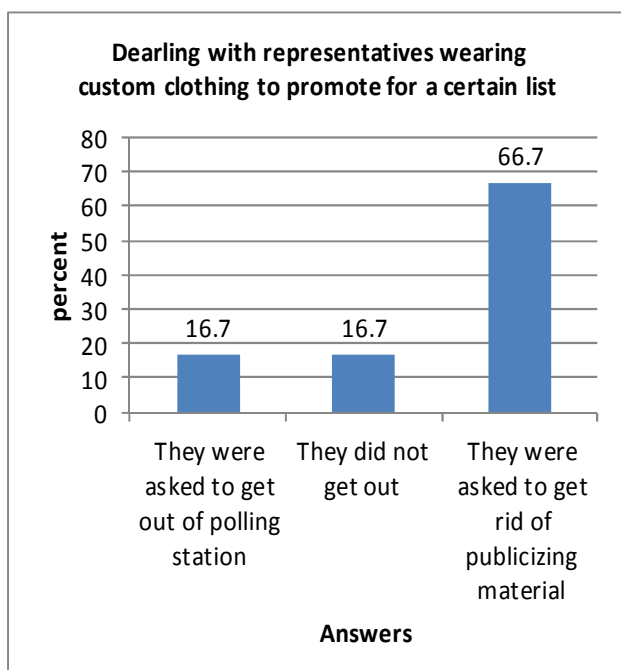


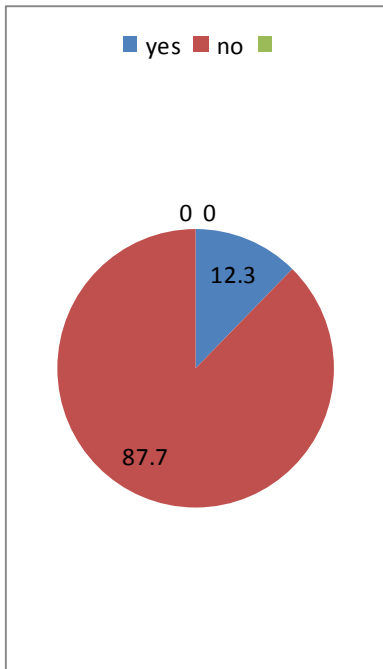
Figure 9

Reference to the results of observers' form, it is clear that there was strong commitment by lists representatives during polling not to promote their lists (87.7%), and 12.3% reported this happened during polling.

Regarding CEC's reaction to representatives who wore custom clothing to promote a certain list, 16.7% of observers stated that representatives violating the law were asked to leave the polling stations, whereas 16.7% reported they were not forced to leave the polling stations. 66.7% of respondents said that CEC staff asked violators from representatives to get rid of promotional material.



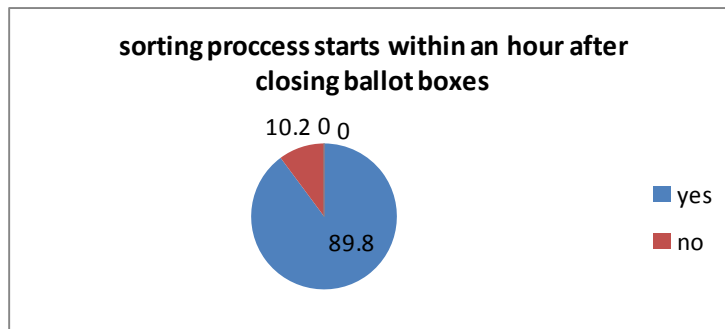
16.7% of observers stated that representatives violating the law were asked to leave the polling stations, whereas 16.7% reported they were not forced to leave the polling stations. 66.7% of respondents said that CEC staff asked violators from representatives to get rid of promotional material.



Figures 10 & 11

89.9% of observers reported that sorting started within one hour after closing ballot boxes, while 10.2% said that was not the case.

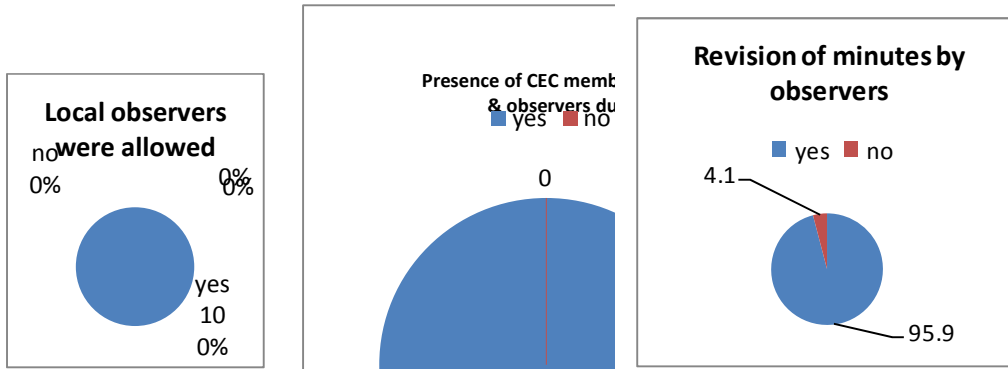
Figure 12



Transparency:

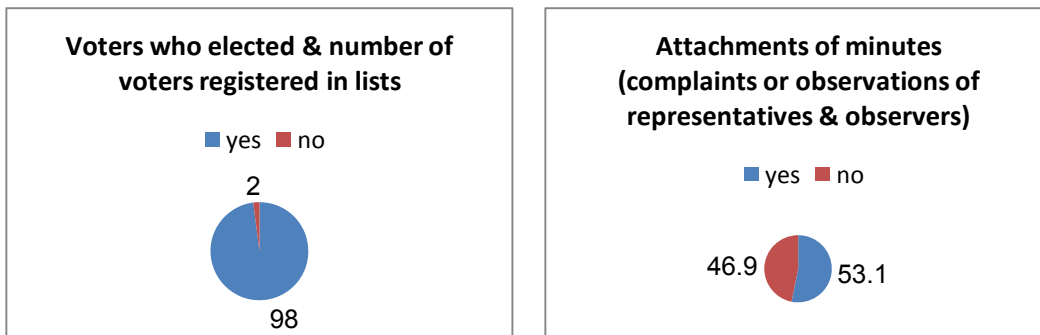
In order to check transparency of CEC staff at polling stations, AMAN set a number of indicators in the observers' form such as allowing the presence of local observers inside polling stations, presence of CEC members, candidates' representatives and observers during the sorting process and allowing observers to review sorting minutes. All polled observers (100%) reported that CEC allowed them to be at polling stations, and this indicates no impediment against their right to observe during polling. 86.0 % of observers said that ballot boxes were opened and checked empty at 07:00 am, and all polled observers stated that presence of observers and

representatives upon sorting means no banning incident has been recorded, and it was the same for reviewing sorting minutes where 95.9% of polled observers who attended sorting reported they reviewed minutes prepared by head of the polling station, in turn 4.1% stated they did not review them, and that indicates transparency of CEC dissemination of information.



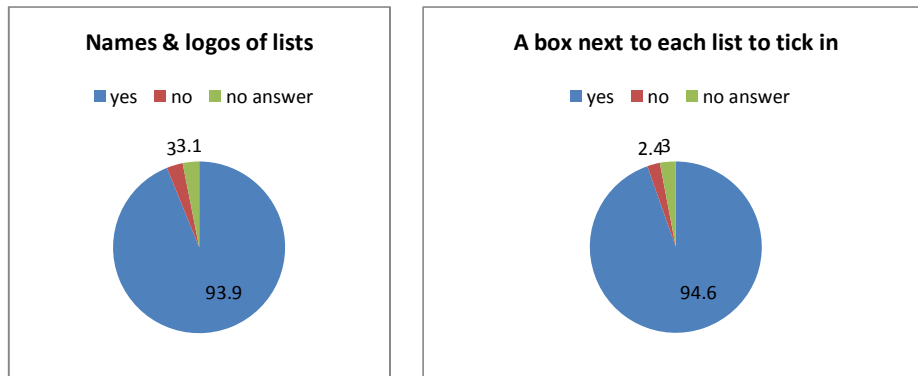
Figures 13, 14, 15

98.2% of polled observers reported that minutes contained the number of voters and number of voters registered in voting lists. Performance of CEC staff at a large number of polling stations is criticized for refraining from attaching observers and representatives' complaints or observations with minutes, where 46.9% of polled observers reported so.



Figures 16 & 17

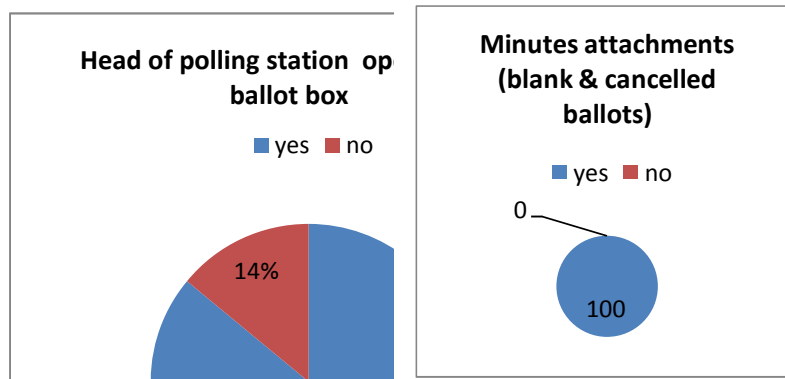
Regarding names and slogans of lists, 93.9% of polled voters said 'Yes' to their availability and 3.0% said 'no'. In terms of presence of a box next to each list to tick inside, 94.6% said 'Yes' and 2.4% said 'no'.



Figures 18 & 19

Regarding availability of a voters' record at the polling station, 98.2% reported there is such a record, and this denotes an organized elections at all polling stations, and that CEC has prepared the record within the legal term; another transparency indicator for CEC.

%86.0 of polled observers stated that head of polling station did open the ballot box in presence of members, observers and representative of lists to make sure it is empty, and then resealed it before polling started. On the other hand, 14.0% indicated that they do not know about that, mostly due to not being there at the time. All polled observers who attended sorting proclaimed that blank and cancelled ballots were attached with sorting minutes.



Figures 20 & 21

From the viewpoint of polled people, CEC performance was transparent in terms of instructions on how to fill ballots. 97% reported that CEC staff explained how to fill ballots as shown in the table below:

Table 1: clear instructions on how to fill ballots and conditions of validity

Answer categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	859	97.0
No	27	3.0
Total	886	100

Summary & conclusions:

With the presence of AMAN's observers at polling stations, a number of violations were observed, albeit the violations were not fundamental and did not impact election results. These violations were:

- Representatives attempts to influence voters to vote for their lists.
- Presence of more than one representative of a list in the same polling station.
- The electoral campaign continued on the polling day, promotional electoral material was also disseminated and candidates frequently entered backyards of polling stations.
- Supporters of electoral lists entered polling stations with voters.
- Policemen were inside polling stations, as well as representatives of lists.
- Cell phones were brought into some polling stations, and there were attempts to take pictures of ballots.
- There was some inconvenience regarding illiterate or hard-of-sight voters, and that led sometimes to attempts to employ these cases to elect a certain list.
- Some voters were unaware of polling stations at which their names were listed, which made AMAN respond to many calls and offer help. However, CEC electronic service was halted several hours later, so AMAN could not help the rest of callers.

Despite the violations, AMAN sees that municipal elections took place on 20/10/2012 in the West Bank are impartial and transparent, where justice was guaranteed for all candidates throughout the whole process. Elections shaped and helped fix public confidence in elections and their results.

Recommendations:

AMAN, commends all effort by all stakeholders to make the elections happen, including the Central Elections Commission and staff deployed in Northern districts, and the Ministry of Local Government for cooperating with AMAN on follow-up of complaints referred to it about the elections process, policemen, electoral lists and Palestinian CSOs, which played substantial role to raise public awareness about elections and observation of procedures and candidates, which contributed to the success of the elections and its implementation with integrity and justice.

AMAN has some recommendations that would realize the maximum transparency and integrity for the next elections:

1. Elections should be completed for the rest of the Northern districts using lessons learned and observations of the first stage.
2. Elections should be held in Gaza as soon as possible.
3. Presidential and parliamentary elections shall be held across the Palestinian territories without exceptions, where elections are the tool for public accountability that enables people to choose representatives based on electoral programs, and then they are held accountable for keeping their promises and realizing programs.
4. Adopt and approve a code of conduct for CEC including all staff participating elections.
5. Raise awareness of electoral lists about election procedures and follow rules of conduct and charters of honor for fair and transparent elections.
6. Ban security personnel (preventive, national, intelligence, etc) from being inside polling stations.

7. Issue instructions banning cell phones in polling stations or using them there, and have CEC staff remove them when finding them in station.
8. Use of red tapes and reflectors in polling stations to organize voters' movement and define places where policemen should be.
9. Explain the procedures for illiterate voters to avoid any potential problems or violations.
10. Guarantee equal representation for all lists inside polling stations.
11. Resolve some minor problems caused by representatives and try preventing them from taking place in the future.
12. Resolve some minor problems caused by CEC staff (influencing voters to favor a certain list and previously ticked ballots that indicate certain lists).

Appendix 1: citizens' opinion form about CEC performance upon polling day

1. Was there a voter record at the polling station entrance?
Yes No
2. Was your full name written in the voter record?
Yes No
3. Did the CEC confirm your ID, and that your name is listed in the voter record? Did the employee check mark your name?
Yes No
4. Did the employee confirm that there is no ink on your forefinger?
Yes No
5. Have you receive a ballot stamped by the CEC and signed by head of CEC?
Yes No
6. Was the ballot marked with any sign that indicates a certain electoral list?
Yes No
7. Were you instructed to whom you should vote for inside the polling station by any of the lists representatives or observers?
Yes No
8. Did any of the polling station staff instruct you to vote for the favor of a certain list?
Yes No
9. Did anyone (at polling station door) ask you to elect a certain list?
Yes No
10. Were you bribed (whether financially or promised) for electing a certain list?
Yes No
11. Did you see any security within boundaries of polling station?
Yes No
12. Has anyone publicized his list inside polling station?
Yes No

If the answer to this question is 'Yes', how CEC staff dealt with this case:

Security was asked to leave Security did not leave Publicity material were taken away from this individual

13. Were there any clear instructions on how to fill the ballot and conditions of validity?
Yes No
14. Did the ballot include the following details:
 - Name of constituency: Yes No
 - Names and logos of lists: Yes No
 - A box next to each list to tick (x) inside: Yes No
15. In the case you ticked the ballot improperly, did you give it back to staff of polling station and receive another stamped ballot?
Yes No
16. Do you think that elections were transparent and fair?
Yes No

Name and signature of observer:

Date and hour:

Local government body:

Appendix 2: observers' opinion form about CEC performance on polling day

1. Did the CEC allow presence of local observers inside polling stations?

Yes No

If the answer was 'Yes':

Was there more than one representative for the same list in the polling station?

Yes No

2. Were any of the representatives wearing a T-shirt, hat or have promotional material of a certain list?

Yes No

3. How did the CEC staff deal with this?

Individual asked to leave individual left individual asked to get rid of the promotional material

4. Did the head of polling station open the ballot box before polling commenced in the presence of CEC members and representatives to make sure it is empty and resealed it afterwards?

Yes No

5. Were the ballot boxes opened at 07:00 am sharp?

Yes No

6. Were the ballot boxes closed at 07:00 pm sharp?

Yes No

7. Did you notice any voters queuing at polling station the moment ballot boxes were closed?

Yes No

8. Were you present while sorting was underway?

Yes No

If the answer was 'Yes':

- Did the sorting start within one hour after the ballot boxes were closed?

Yes No

- Were the CEC members, representatives and observers during sorting?

Yes No

- Have you reviewed the minutes prepared by head of polling station?

Yes No

9. Did the minutes include the number of voters who elected and number of voters registered in election lists?

Yes No

10. Did the minutes include any complaints or observations from observers of representatives of electoral lists?

Yes No

11. Did the minutes include blank and cancelled ballots?

Yes No

Name of observer:

Local government body:

Name of center:

Signature:

Statistical Tables of Citizens' sample

Table 1: availability of voters' record at the polling station entrance

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	870	98.2
No	16	1.8
Total	886	100

Table 2: Availability of the full name in the voters' record

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	879	99.2
No	7	0.8
Total	886	100

Table 3: CEC staff checked and crossed ID and name of voter in the record

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	872	98.4
No	14	1.6
Total	886	100

Table 4: CEC staff made sure no ink present on voter's forefinger

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	811	91.5
No	75	8.5
Total	886	100

Table 5: Receipt of a sealed and stamped ballot by head of polling station

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	841	94.9
No	45	5.1
Total	886	100

Table 6: existence of a sign on the ballot indicating a certain list

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	146	16.5
No	740	83.5
Total	886	100

Table 7: The voter has been instructed to whom he should elect at polling station by a representative or an observer

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	71	8.0
No	815	92.0
Total	886	100

Table 8: One of polling station staff instructed the voter to elect a certain list

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	34	3.8
No	852	96.2
Total	886	100

Table 9: Voters were instructed by someone at the polling stations' entrance to elect a certain list

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	162	18.3
No	724	81.7
Total	886	100

Table 10: Voters were bribed (financially or promised) for electing a certain list

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	50	5.6
No	836	94.4
Total	886	100

Table 11: Security spotted inside polling stations

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	598	67.5
No	288	32.5
Total	886	100

Table 12-1: Someone promoted his/her list inside the polling station

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	164	18.5
No	722	81.5
Total	886	100

Table 12-2: Dealing with those who promote a list by CEC staff

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Made to leave the polling station	100	11.3
Was not asked to leave the polling station	41	4.6
Satisfaction in removing promotional material	22	2.5
Total	163	18.4

Table 13: Clear instructions on how to fill ballots and conditions of validity

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	859	97.0
No	27	3.0
Total	886	100

**Table 14-1: Ballots included the following details:
(1): name of constituency**

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	833	94.0
No	26	2.9
No answer	27	3.1
Total	886	100

Table 14-2: ballots included the following details:

(2): names and logos of lists

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	832	93.3
No	27	3.0
No answer	27	3.0
Total	886	100

**Table 14-3: ballots included the following details:
(3): a box next to each list to tick (x) inside to indicate the list the voter selected**

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	838	94.6
No	21	2.4
No answer	27	3.0
Total	886	100

Table 15-1: percentage of those who ticked the ballots by mistake and handed them to polling station staff

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	210	23.7
No	278	31.4
Unanswered	398	44.9
Total	886	100

Table 15-2: percentage of those who ticked the ballots by mistake and handed them to polling station staff and were given a second sealed ballot

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	127	14.3
No	50	5.6
Unanswered	709	80.0
Total	886	100

Table 16: percentage of voters who think that elections were fair and transparent

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	821	92.7
No	65	7.3
Total	886	100

Statistical tables of observers' sample

Table 1: CEC allowed for presence of local observers inside polling stations

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	57	100
No	0	0
Total	57	100

Table 2: presence of more than one representative for the same list inside the polling station

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	15	26.3
No	42	73.7
Total	57	100

Table 3: representatives wearing clothing that promote a certain list

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	7	12.3

No	50	87.7
Total	57	100

Table 4: Dealing with representative wearing promotional material for a certain list

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Made to leave the polling station	9.5	16.7
Did not leave the polling station	9.5	16.7
Was asked to get rid of the promotional material	38	66.7
Total	57	100

Table 5: Head of polling station opened the ballot box in presence of members and representatives to make sure it is empty and then resealed it

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	49	86.0
No	8	14.0
Total	57	100

Table 6: CEC opened ballot boxes on time in the morning

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	56	98.2
No	1	1.8
Total	57	100

Table 7: CEC closed ballot boxes on time in the evening

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
--------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

Yes	46	80.7
No	11	19.3
Total	57	100

Table 8: Voters queuing at polling station doorstep the moment ballot boxes were sealed

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	15	26.3
No	42	73.7
Total	57	100

Table 9: presence of an observer during ballot sorting

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	49	86.0
No	8	14.0
Total	57	100

Table 10: Sorting started within one hour from boxes closing

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	44	89.8
No	5	10.2
Total	49	100

Table 11: Presence of CEC members, representatives and observers during sorting

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
--------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

Yes	57	100
No	0	0
Total	57	100

Table 12: the observer's review of minutes prepared by head of polling station

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	54.6	95.9
No	2.3	4.1
Total	57	100

Table 13: number of voters who elected and number voters registered in election lists

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
Yes	48	98.0
No	1	2.0
Total	49	100

Table 14: Minutes attachments (complaints or observations of representatives and observers)

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Rate of answer
Yes	30	53.1
No	26.7	46.9
Total	57	100

Table 15: Minutes attachments (blank and cancelled ballots)

Answer Categories	No. of answers	Percentage
--------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

Yes	57	100
No	0	0
Total	57	100

Table 16: Percentage of observers who reported that head of polling station opened ballot box before polling started by province

District	Yes	I don't Know
Jenin	88.2	11.8
Tobas	100	
Nablus	100	
Tulkarem	75.0	25.0
Salfeet	66.7	33.3
Ramallah and al Bireh	100	
Bethlehem	100	
Hebron	75.0	25.0
Total	86.0	14.0