COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS

PILIPINAS 2016

TAMANG PAGBOTO.
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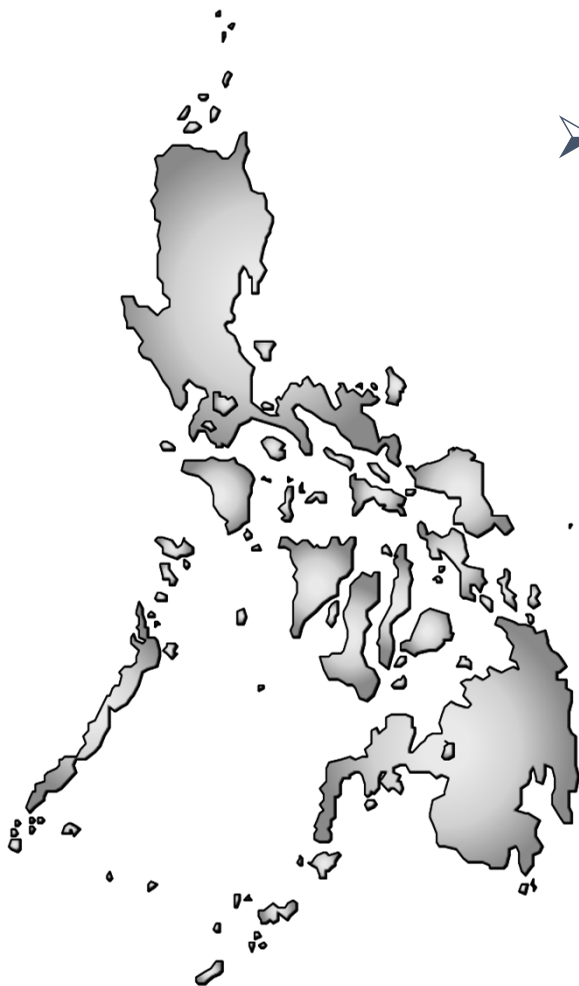UPDATES ON THE PREPARATIONS FOR
THE 9 MAY 2016 NATIONAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS

OUTLINE

A. Election Statistics
B. Objectives
C. Strategy
D. Performance Scorecard
E. Security Features
F. 2016 Innovations
- Mall Voting
- Presidential Debate

ELECTION STATISTICS

- ➢ 18 Regions
- ➢ 81 Provinces
- ➢ 235 Districts
- ➢ 144 Cities
- ➢ 1,490 municipalities
- ➢ 42,036 barangays

ELECTION STATISTICS

Elective Position	No. of Seats at Stake in 2016	No. of Candidates In 2016	No. of Candidates in 2013	No. of Candidates in 2010
President	1	7	-	9
Vice-President	1	6	-	8
Senators	12	48	33	61
Party-List Representatives	58	120	123	187
Member, House of Representatives	235	637	630	801
Governor	81	276	202	291
Vice-Governor	81	207	191	241
Member, Sangguniang Panlalawigan	772	1,824	1,755	2,041
Mayor	1,634	4,172	3,923	4,534
Vice-Mayor	1,634	3,806	3,823	4,337
Member, Sangguniang	13,532	33,785	33,704	37,758
ARMM Regional Governor	1	4	6	-
ARMM Regional Vice-Governor	1	4	8	-
ARMM Member of Regional Assembly	24	68	80	-
TOTAL	**18,067**	**44,964**	**44,478**	**50,268**

TOTAL VOTERS

2010

50,653,828 Total Voters
74.99% Turn-Out

24,323,219
Male Voters

25,106,505
Female Voters

2013

51,345,478 Total Voters
77.57% Turn-Out

24,261,903
Male Voters

25,382,519
Female Voters

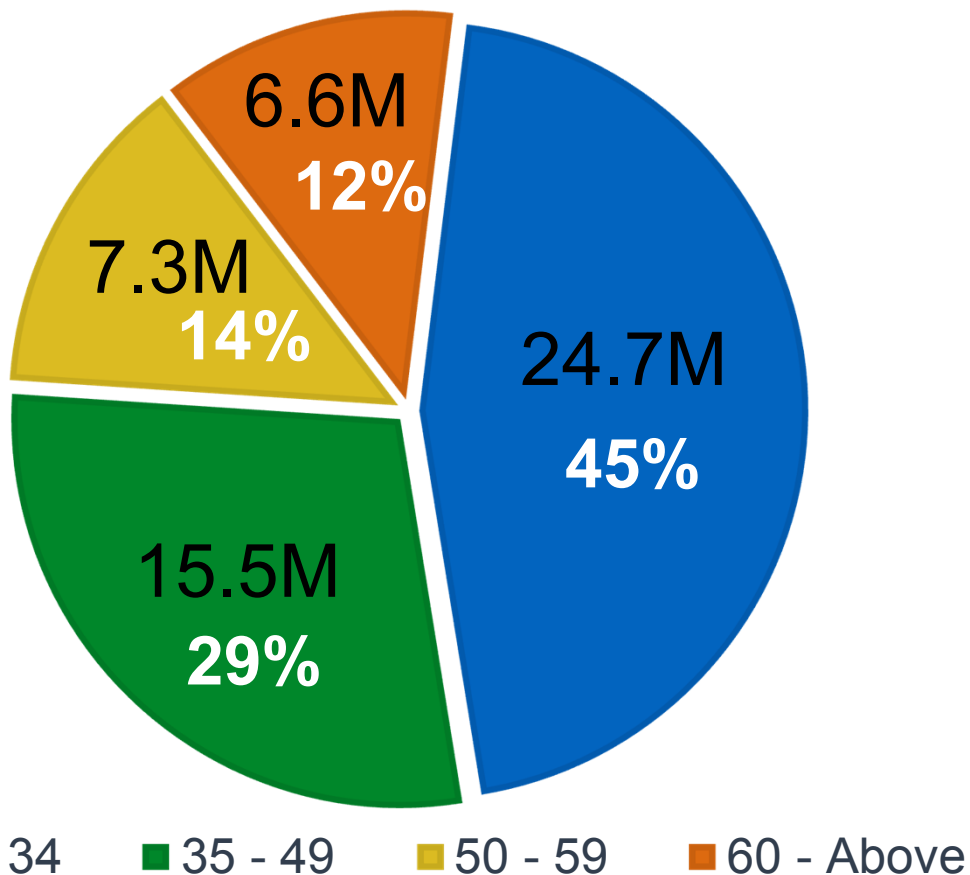## 2016

54,363,844
Registered voters

26,311,706
Male Voters

28,052,138
Female Voters

318,013
PWDs

6,692,763
Senior Citizens

VOTER DEMOGRAPHICS

Age	Voters
18-19	3,043,411.00
20-24	7,983,167.00
25-29	7,370,037.00
30-34	6,333,398.00
35-39	5,764,839.00
40-44	5,100,591.00
45-49	4,680,698.00
50-54	4,025,439.00
55-59	3,367,013.00
60-64	2,596,255.00
65+	4,098,996.00
TOTAL	**54,363,844.00**

Pie chart:
- 18 - 34: 24.7M — 45%
- 35 - 49: 15.5M — 29%
- 50 - 59: 7.3M — 14%
- 60 - Above: 6.6M — 12%

Statistics on Voters

- Of all the regions in the Philippines, **Southern Tagalog (Region IV-A)** has the largest number of registered voters, with 7.6 million accounting for 14% of the total

- **NCR** followed with 6.2 million voters or 12%

- **Central Luzon (Region III)** has the third largest number of registered voters with 6 million or 11% of the total

- On the other hand, **Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)** has the least number of registered voters with 906,162 or 2%

VOTE COUNTING MACHINES

Lease (w/ OTP) of all new **95,317** VCMs

SAES 1800

SAES 1800+

POLLING PRECINCTS

Clustered Precincts

Established Precincts

VOTING CENTERS

2010
76,134
329,741

2010: 37,418

2013
77,829
344,529

2013: 36,772

2016
92,509
369,133

2016: 36,788

OBJECTIVES FOR 2016 ELECTIONS

1. CREDIBLE ELECTIONS

$$\text{Credible Elections} = \text{Should not only be honest} + \text{But also perceived to be honest}$$

2. ENHANCING THE VOTING EXPERIENCE

❖ Looking out for the comfort & convenience of the voter
❖ High voter turn-out strengthens credibility

ICE TEA

Inspire the COMELEC Workforce

Consult our

and

Engage stakeholders (and critics)
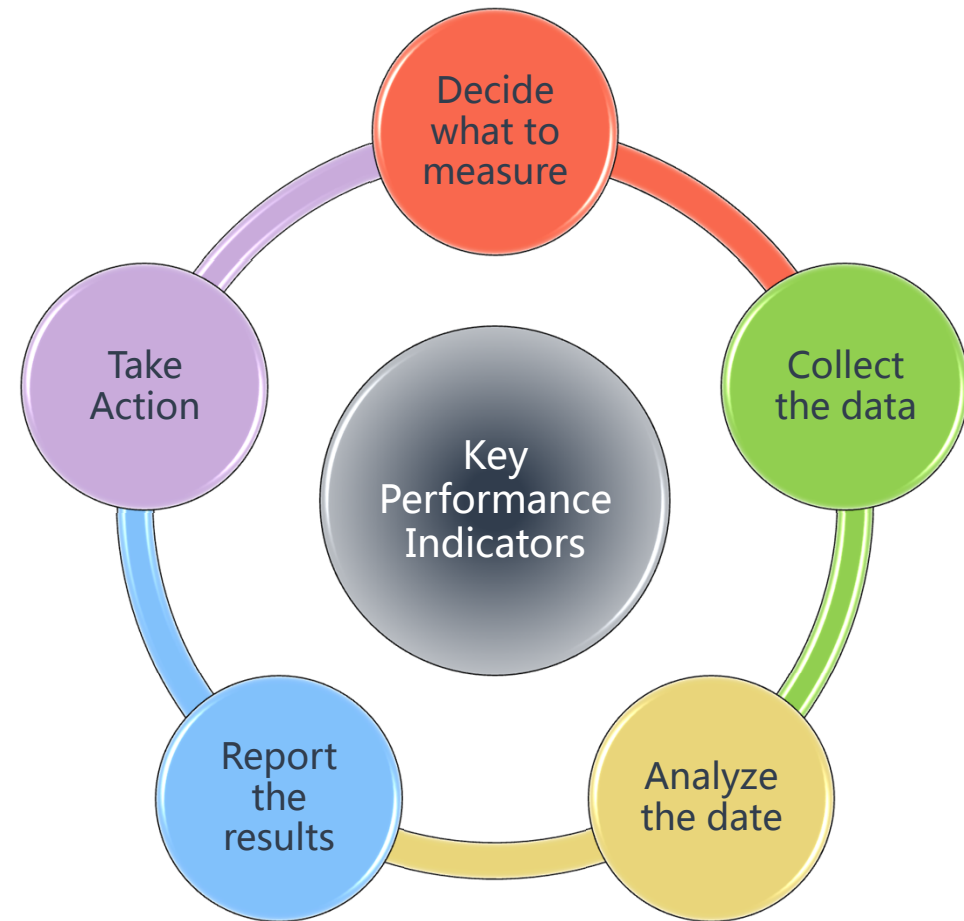
BE **Transparent**,

Efficient, and

Accountable

in the way we do things

SPECIFIC APPROACH

- Improve upon 2010 & 2013 performance

- Identify key result areas / performance indicators (KRAs/KPIs)

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Commission on Elections
PERFORMANCE SCORECARD

	2010	2013	2016
AUTOMATED ELECTION SYSTEM			
ACCURACY			
Random Manual Audit	1 per Legislative District	1 per Legislative District	?
Digital Lines	No Data	5% of Ballot Images Failed. PCOS incapable of self-cleaning	No mylar film; PCOS can self-clean
Transmission of Results[1]	90%	76%	?
Accuracy[2]	99.60%	99.87%	?
SECURITY			
Digital Signature	Machine	Machine +1	?
Data Encryption	128 bit	128 bit	256 bit
Failure of Elections	208 Clustered Precincts	7 Clustered Precincts	?

	Protection of CF Cards	Incapable of simultaneously saving data in the main and back-up cards	Incapable of simultaneously saving data in the main and back-up cards	Capable of simultaneously saving data in the main and back-up cards
	Corrupted CF Cards	3,200	790	?
	PCOS Malfunctions	1,812	1,389	?

TRANSPARENCY

	Mock Elections	5 Locations[3] 09 Feb 2010	9 Locations[4] 02 Feb 2013	?
	Source Code Review	1 month before 2010 elections	1 week before 2013 elections	7 months before 2016 Elections for initial review; 3 months before 2016 Elections for final review

ABSENTEE VOTER STATISTICS

Total Overseas Absentee Voters	589,830	737,759	1,376,067
Turn-Out	25.99% or 153,323	16.11% or 118,823	?
Total Local Absentee Voters	25,663	12,732	?
Turn-Out	74.33% or 19,076	65.59% or 8,224	?

1 Percentage of Election Results that were successfully transmitted electronically and were manually uploaded to the Consolidated Canvassing System (CCS) instead.
2 Accuracy of Election Results based from the Random Manual Audit (RMA) and Electronic Transmission
3 Quezon City,Taguig City, Baguio City, Cebu City, and Davao City
4 Manila City (5th District), Quezon City (4th District), Camarines Sur: Iriga City; Mun. of Bato, Negros Oriental: Dumaguete City; Mun. of Sta. Catalina, Misamis Oriental: Cagayan de Oro City; Mun. of Initao, Tawi-Tawi: Mun. of Bongao, and Maguindanao: Mun. of Buluan

SECURITY FEATURES

Security features mandated by RA9369 include:

1. Ballot verification or ultra violet (UV) lamp detectors

2. Source code review

3. Digital signature

4. Voter verified paper audit trail (VVPAT)

UV LAMP DETECTOR

✦ The UV lamp is an additional feature which is intended to detect fake ballots.

✦ By "reading" the serially numbered bar codes, the VCM also determines whether a ballot has already been previously read and should therefore be rejected

✦ Other security bar codes are printed to enable the VCM to determine the particular precinct, barangay, city, municipality and province where the ballot is assigned. This ensures that the ballots allocated to a specific precinct shall be read only by the VCM assigned to such precinct.

✦ This was disabled in 2010 but enabled in 2013.

✦ We are looking to enable this feature as well in 2016.

SOURCE CODE REVIEW

✤ The source code is the human readable instructions that dictate what the automated election system will do

✤ In 2010 less than a month given to review the source code and in 2013 only four days. In 2016, parties have been given seven (7) months to review the source code.

✤ For 2016, there is a parallel international certification process being undertaken by SLI Global in Denver, Colorado.

✤ There will be two sets of source code to be reviewed:

1) The "baseline source code" which is the source code without the rules and procedures in the counting and consolidation of votes specified in our election laws.

2) This will be followed by a review of the "source code after customization" which is the "tailored" source code that is in accordance with our election laws.

DIGITAL SIGNATURE

✤ A digital signature is intended to authenticate all transmitted election results.

✤ In the case of Capalla v. COMELEC (2012), the Supreme Court ruled that the "machine signatures" were sufficient for purposes of complying with the digital signature requirement mandated by law.

✤ In 2013, the signature of the BEI Chairperson was required.

✤ In 2016, we are looking to have the signatures of the three BEI members as an added safeguard.

VVPAT

✤ In the case of Roque et al v. COMELEC (2009), the Supreme Court ruled that the scanned image of the ballot serves as the paper audit trail.

✤ The VCM has the capacity to print a "voter receipt"

✤ The 2016 VCM has a new feature that enables the voters to view their vote selections on a screen

✤ The feature to print a receipt was disabled in previous elections due to concerns over vote buying

PROs and CONs in Printing a Receipt

1. Accuracy

2. Transparency

1. Vote buying

2. Additional time required to print the receipt and change the ribbon

3. The VCM counts votes depending on the level of shading

4. How do you guard against an organized conspiracy to disrupt the elections and cast doubt in the process?

MALL VOTING

Actual set up in a public school

Actual set up in a public school

BACKGROUND

✤ Logical step-up after successful mall registrations

✤ Generated good-will among voters

✤ 84% online approval (COMELEC survey)

✤ 60% of 1,200 respondents in an SWS Survey conducted between 12-14 December 2015 support mall voting

MALL VOTING AIMS TO:

✣ Provide greater comfort and convenience to voters;

✣ Increase accessibility of the voting precincts especially for identified vulnerable sectors

✣ Bolster the credibility of election results by creating a more secure environment and increasing privacy while voting

Why are we advocating mall voting?

❖ **Necessary and beneficial**
  - ✓ Clean, well-ventilated, well-lighted, orderly environment
  - ✓ Better security management
  - ✓ No power outages
  - ✓ Higher chances of transmission
  - ✓ Larger spaces
  - ✓ Enhanced privacy for voters

❖ **Practical**
  - ✓ Malls are offering their spaces and facilities <u>for free</u> as part of their corporate social responsibility

Compliance with Legal Requirements

✓ Not use malls owned by families of political personalities

✓ Checked SOCEs in 2010 & 2013 in respect of political contributions

✓ Mall voting area under COMELEC control & supervision

✓ Deputize mall security personnel and augment with PNP and AFP personnel
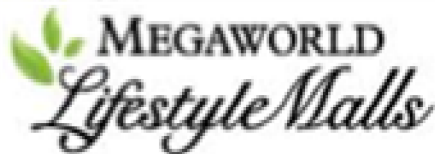
2 Clustered Precincts

MOCK SET-UP (9 November 2015, Eastwood City Mall)
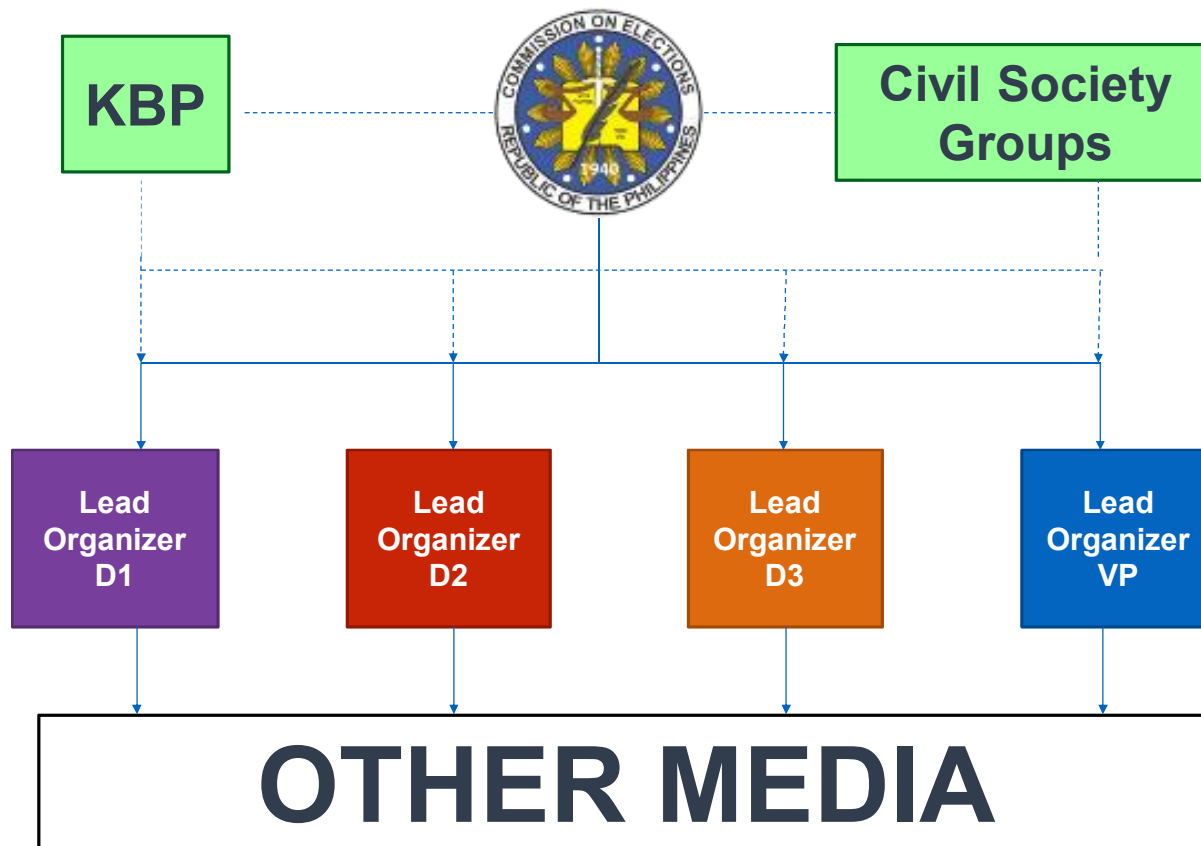
4 Clustered Precincts

POTENTIAL MALL PARTNERS

General Objectives of the debates:

I. Assist voters in making **informed** choices during election day;

II. Encourage candidates to focus on **substantive issues** and **public policy pronouncements**; and

III. Provide a mechanism for exacting **accountability** among elected officials with regard to their campaign promises

TARGET DATES

PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

1st Debate

(Dual Moderator)

• 21 Feb 2016
• *Mindanao*

GMA | PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER

2nd Debate

(Panel)

• 20 March 2016
• *Visayas*

TV5 | THE PHILIPPINE STAR — TRUTH SHALL PREVAIL

3rd Debate

(Town Hall)

• 24 April 2016
• *Luzon*

ABS•CBN | MANILA BULLETIN — THE PHILIPPINES' LEADING NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

SUNDAYS, 5:00pm to 7:00pm

10 April 2016
Metro Manila

CNN Philippines | BusinessMirror | RAPPLER

VP DEBATES

POSSIBLE VENUES

	Location	Date
1st Presidential Debate	Capitol University in CDO	February 21
2nd Presidential Debate	A university in Cebu City	March 20
Vice-Presidential Debate	A university in Metro Manila	April 10
3rd Presidential Debate	A university in Central or Southern Luzon	April 24

LEAD ORGANIZER CONCEPT

"Big Tent" Policy – multi-media link-up

- GMA7 / INQUIRER *(Mindanao)*
- TV5 / PHILSTAR *(Visayas)*
- ABS-CBN / MANILA BULLETIN *(Luzon)*
- CNN / BUSINESS MIRROR *(NCR)*
- RAPPLER / GOOGLE (Social Media)

POSSIBLE TOPICS

Debate 1: MINDANAO

- ✤ Agricultural Development
- ✤ Poverty Reduction / Asset Creation and Redistribution
- ✤ Charter Change
- ✤ Peace & Order

Debate 2: VISAYAS

- ✤ Disaster Preparedness / Climate Change Adaptation
- ✤ Healthcare
- ✤ Education
- ✤ Fighting Corruption

Debate 3: LUZON

- ✤ Traffic & Public Transportation
- ✤ Electoral & Political Reforms
- ✤ Foreign Policy
- ✤ Tax Reform
- ✤ National Defense

VP DEBATE: NCR

- ✤ All topics covered by the Presidential Debates

REPLICATION OF DEBATES

1. Candidates' debates at the Senatorial and Party-list level
2. Candidates' debates at the local level
3. Partnership among COMELEC, media and civil society groups

Your Commission on Elections is committed to make the electoral system more accessible, more credible, and more inclusive.

After all, government "derives its powers from the consent of the governed"…

But you have to do your part…

THANK YOU!