Voter Registration in Antigua and Barbuda

July 2003

The Report of the Commonwealth Expert Team

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1. Introduction

1.1. Terms of reference

The government and Electoral Commission of Antigua and Barbuda (the Commission) called a registration of electors under its Representation of the People (Amendment) Acts 2001 and 2002. The process of application to register commenced on 1st July 2003 and continued until 31st July 2003.

The Commonwealth Secretariat received a letter of invitation from the Chairman of the Antigua and Barbuda Electoral Commission on July 21st to observe the aforementioned registration exercise¹. The Commonwealth Secretariat immediately responded by sending a team of experts to observe the first part of the registration process, that of the application to register. They arrived on Antigua and Barbuda on 24th July and remained until 2nd August 2003.

The three person team consisted of:

Ms Myrtle Palacio, MBE
Chief Electoral Officer
Elections and Boundaries Commission, Belize
and
Member, Executive Board
Association of Caribbean Electoral Organisations

Ms Karen Quaintmere
Practice Team Manager
Policy Directorate
UK Electoral Commission

Ms Savita Bailur
Programme Officer
Commonwealth Policy Studies Unit
Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London

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¹ See Appendix A.

The team's terms of reference, as set out by the Commonwealth Secretary-General were as follows:

"Following an invitation to the Commonwealth Secretariat from the Chairman of the Electoral Commission to observe voter registration in Antigua and Barbuda, the Commonwealth Expert Team is to observe relevant aspects of the organisation and conduct of the voter registration process, in accordance with the laws of Antigua and Barbuda. They are to consider the various factors impinging on the credibility of this part of the electoral process and to determine in their own judgement whether it provides a sound basis for continued preparations for the General Elections³."

1.2. The Electoral Commission

The Commission was established by the Antigua and Barbuda Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 2001 and came into being in April 2002. The Commission comprises a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and three members. It is legislated that the Chairman and two members are appointed by the Governor-General acting on the recommendation of the Prime Minister after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition, and two other members appointed by the Governor-General acting on the recommendation of the Leader of the Opposition after consultation with the Prime Minister.

The current members and legal counsel are as follows:

Chairman McClin S. Matthias
Deputy Chairman Bruce Goodwin
Member Nathaniel James
Member Winston Gomes

Member Bishop Ewang Dorsett

Counsel Mrs. E. Patricia Simon-Forde

A Supervisor of Elections is appointed under section 67 of the Constitution and is mandated to perform the duties of the Chief Executive Officer of the Commission. The Supervisor of Elections is also legislated to be the Chief Registration Officer. Miss Lorna Simon is currently the Supervisor of Elections.

³ See Appendix B.

The Commission is responsible for "the general direction, control and supervision of the preparation of the voters' register and the conduct of elections in every constituency and enforcing with respect to all election officers, fairness, impartiality and compliance with the electoral law."

In addition, the Commission's functions include:

- Selecting and appointing all officers of the Commission;
- Developing and designing staff training programmes;
- Designing a non-partisan voter education programme; and
- Regulating the conduct of election officials.



The Antigua and Barbuda Electoral Commission and Supervisor of Elections (centre)

1.3. Political background

On 9th March 1999 the fourth post-independence election was held. This was observed by the Commonwealth Observer Group. In their interim statement, the Group expressed their "belief that the electoral process we observed on polling day had allowed the people of Antigua and Barbuda to freely express their will at the

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⁴ The Antigua and Barbuda Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 2001, S6(1)

polls". This election was won by the Antigua Labour Party (ALP), under the leadership of Lester Bird, who is the present Prime Minister.

Presently there are four political parties namely the ALP, the United Progressive Party (UPP), the Barbuda Peoples' Movement (BPM), and the Barbuda Peoples' Movement for Change (BPMC). There are 17 constituencies, 16 on Antigua and one on Barbuda.

1.4. Legal framework for registration

The legal framework for voter registration is set out by the following primary and secondary legislation:

- The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 2001
- The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 2002, Second Schedule, Registration Regulations
- The Registration (Amendment) Regulations, 2003, SI 2003, No. 12

As per the Commission's brochure entitled 'Voter Registration July $1^{st} - 31^{st}$ 2003⁶ a person is qualified to be registered as an elector for a constituency if that person:

- Is a citizen of Antiqua and Barbuda;
- Is a Commonwealth citizen who has resided in Antigua and Barbuda for at least three years immediately before the qualifying date;
- Is 18 and over;
- Has resided in the constituency for at least one month immediately preceding the qualifying date.

Furthermore, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 2001, S2 defines 'qualifying date' as "the date on which that person applies to be registered as an elector unless in respect of any particular year of election, the Commission, by order, appoints some other date".

Persons responsible to conduct the registration process as per legal requirements are Registration Officers and Registration Clerks appointed by the Commission.

⁶ See Appendix E.

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⁵ The General Election in Antigua and Barbuda 9th March 1999, Report of the Commonwealth Observer Group, Commonwealth Secretariat, London 1999, page 24.

Provision is also made for scrutineers nominated by political parties to monitor the process.

The registration procedure is stated in regulation 12 of registration regulation contained in the Registration (Amendment) Regulations, 2003. An applicant for registration shall submit an application in the prescribed form (Form 1 – Application for Registration / Registration Record Card) to the registration officer for the constituency in which the applicant resides. The legislation requires that the applicant,

"shall produce -

- (a)his birth certificate;
- (b) his baptismal certificate;
- (c) his certificate of naturalization;
- (d) his passport; or
- (e) his driver's licence issued in Antigua and Barbuda; and
- (f) such other evidence as may be required by the registration officer to authenticate the validity of any of the documents specified in this sub-regulation or to authenticate the information in the application."⁷

At the time when the applicant submits the application, regulation requires that "the photographer appointed by the Commission shall take a photograph of every applicant" ... "and that the registration officer shall attach the photograph to the application form."

The registration officer is required to "conduct" investigations and hold inquiries as he sees fit to satisfy himself of the applicant's eligibility or otherwise to be registered as an elector. If the registration officer disallows an application, he is required to issue to the applicant a prescribed notice of disallowance, setting out reasons for disallowance. The applicant may deliver a statement of appeal to the registration officer within seven days from the date of the notice of disallowance.⁸

Regulation 6 and 7 amending Regulation 12(1), (2) and (3), and Regulation 13 respectively in the principal Regulations.

⁸ The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 2002, Second Schedule, Regulation 12(5) and (6).

⁷ Antigua and Barbuda Statutory Instruments 2003, No. 12, The Registration (Amendment) Regulations, 2003 made by the Electoral Commission, with the approval of the House of Representatives, under section 28 of the Representation of the People Act - Cap.379, Regulation 6 and 7 amending Regulation 12(1), (2) and (3), and Regulation 13 respectively.

The registration officer is required to forward the Application to register / Registration Record Card (Form 1) to the Chief Registration Officer 'as soon as practicable, and in any case, within seven days of its completion', for the Chief Registration Officer to use in compiling the electors' lists. Regulation 27 of the principal regulations is also amended by the 2003 amendment regulations, and requires the registration officer to issue to each person registered as an elector "an identification card in the Form 7 in the Appendix as soon as possible after the publication of the register of electors in which that person's name appears but, in any case, not later than seven days before the date of an election in the constituency in which the person is registered; and the identification card shall bear the photograph and the name, date of birth, address, occupation, gender, thumbprint and, where the applicant made his signature, the signature of the registered elector."

2. Methodology

2.1. Fieldwork

The Expert Team visited all 17 constituencies on Antigua and Barbuda. The 17 constituencies were subdivided into 54 registration units⁹. The team visited 52 out of the 54 units. At the close of registration on 31st July between 5pm and 6pm the team revisited two units, namely Golden Grove Primary School in St John's Rural South and Fiennes Institute in St John's City South. The team did not visit Buckley's Primary School in All Saints West and Irene B. Williams Primary School in All Saints East and St Luke. At the units the team observed the registration process and interaction of applicants to registration staff and scrutineers, and dialogued with the same.

The team also visited public places to engage members of the community in order to triangulate specific information.

2.2. Briefings

The first briefing took place on Friday 25th July 2003 at the office of the Electoral Commission. It was firstly with the Commissioners, Legal Counsel and Supervisor of Elections. The team later toured the IT facility and observed the data entry process and spoke with data entry clerks, the systems programmer, and the hardware and

⁹ These are detailed in Appendix E.

software consultants. The consultants came from the Electoral Office of Jamaica (EOJ).

Subsequent briefings took place on the following dates¹⁰:

- Tuesday 29th July Womens' NGO;
- Wednesday 30th July Political parties, media, Church representatives, labour and trade unions, educators, civil society and private sector organisations;
- Thursday 31st July Representatives of the Free and Fair Election League at their request;
- Friday f^t August final briefing with the Antigua and Barbuda Election Commission, including the Supervisor of Elections.

2.3. Literature review

The team read the relevant legislation, the Commonwealth Observer Group Election Report 1999, and other background material.

2.4. Monitoring the media

The team read a selection of newspapers and listened to various radio stations. We did not have access to the local TV station.

2.5. Census data

On 31st July the team visited the National Statistics Office to source the preliminary results of the 2001 census. While there the team also requested and received photocopies of various tables from the 1991 census report, and tables on population projections.

3. Findings

3.1. The registration process

The registration process is in the following stages:

the application for registration, taking place from July 1st to 31st 2003;

¹⁰ See Appendix C.

- the preparation and publication of a preliminary list of electors;
- a period of claims and objections "delivered to the registration officer or the Chief Registration Officer", after the 31st day "after the last day for application for registration"¹¹;
- the hearing of objections by a revision judge;
- the preparation and publication of a final list of electors.

In the first stage, applicants are required to bring with them proof of identity. We saw these to be Antiguan and Barbudan passports, those of Commonwealth citizens and birth certificates. Commonwealth citizens were required to prove residence of three years, which we observed was gleaned from the date of entry stamp in the passport. The process of verification for the one month residence requirement was mostly reliant on personal knowledge of the applicant by the clerks and scrutineers. The team was informed that it was only in a few cases that a physical check was needed.

The Application for Registration - Registration Record Card (RRC) is on three pages. Page one contains the demographic data and registration certificate. The photograph is attached to page two which also has the copy of the registration certificate which is given to the elector as a receipt. The fingerprints are captured on page three. Each page also has a section for residence verification. Each record card is printed with a sequential unique reference number which becomes the voter's unique registration number. 12

On presenting themselves to the registration clerk, the applicant is asked to sign part three of the form giving permission for all ten fingers to be fingerprinted. There is provision on the form to record any disabilities with regard to fingerprinting. The clerk then takes the fingerprints, the photograph and records the applicant's height. The applicant returns to the desk to be interviewed by the clerk in respect of the demographic data. The Polaroid photograph is affixed to the RRC. During this process the applicant's documents are examined by the registration clerk. The clerk passes the documents to the scrutineer to be examined. The team was informed by scrutineers that documents were not examined in cases where the applicant is known to them.

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¹¹ The Antigua and Barbuda Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 2002, Second Schedule Part II, Registration, Regulation 16.

¹² A copy of the Application for Registration – Registration Record Card is attached in Appendix D.

To complete this process the applicant signs a declaration in respect of the demographic data they have given, the registration certificate and the copy. The registration clerk signs the form as do scrutineers.

The clerk records each applicant on a three part daily record sheet of which one part goes to each scrutineer and one remains with the clerk. Variables on the daily record sheet include a sequential number, unique registration number, surname, title, first names, address, occupation, and remarks. Daily record sheets are signed by all scrutineers and the registration clerk / officer, and dated.

RRCs and the daily record sheet are collected daily by the Registration Officer for the constituency. The Registration Officer takes these home to complete administrative obligations, i.e. accounting for each record card against the record sheet. The Registration Officer then delivers these to the Electoral Commission by 10:00 am the next morning. The clerks invariably took home their registration equipment for safekeeping until commencing registration again the next morning. The team questioned the practice of taking documents and equipment home, but was somewhat comforted that data can be audited through the Daily Record Sheet which was shared with the scrutineers. However, the team remains concerned as to how this practice is perceived by stakeholders and the public.

The team found inconsistencies in the identification requested even in the same constituency. Most prominent was whether a picture ID was required along with a birth certificate or whether such a certificate could be accepted along with recognition of the applicant by both scrutineers. We were further informed by those registration units using the method of scrutineer approval that this was information either heard on the radio or passed down by the Commission through registration officers. What we found exceptional was the difference in interpretation from units in the same constituency on the same day. Some registration clerks were adamant in requesting documents to be tendered as required in the manual provided by the Commission.

3.2. The technology – hardware and database systems

Consultants were contracted from the EOJ, and the agreement and scope of work is as follows:

"The Agreement between the Antigua and Barbuda Electoral Commission and the Electoral Office of Jamaica allows the Electoral Office of Jamaica to provide technical assistance in developing an Elector Registration System to accomplish the following:

- 1 Register eligible voters in accordance with the Representation of the People Act.
- 2 Produce a Voters' List of all eligible voters. The production of the list involves the following:
 - a. Producing a preliminary list of electors
 - b. Checking preliminary list of electors for omissions, etc.
 - c. Producing a final list.
- 3 Preparing ID cards for all eligible voters.

The Scope of Work covers two areas:

- 1 Data entry and printing;
- 2 System development and delivery." ¹³

The team observed 26 data entry clerks each operating a workstation with a scanner attached. There are three servers and one mirror server: one server for the database, one for files and one for the application. Additional back-up is provided on tapes on a daily basis. However, these were stored on site.

The software for the database is customised utilising the EOJ database system as the basis. It was written in SQL utilising a database application called Sybase. From information we gathered, this system mirrors the EOJ system. There are security features in the software:

- Nine levels of access:
- Verification of data entry by re-keying;
- Each user has a unique password;
- User audit trail.

The primary output is the Register of Electors.

¹³ Scope of work between the Commission and the Electoral Office of Jamaica (EOJ) – provided to the Expert Team by the Commission.

After data entry, the Registration Record Cards (RRCs) which form the manual database system were stored in a secure environment (see picture below).



RRCs are stored in filing cabinets with combination locks

3.3. Data capture

The team were informed that 26 data entry clerks observed comprised of 19 nationals and 7 brought in by the Consultants from Jamaica. The Consultants were involved with the selection and training of all data entry clerks.

The process of capturing the data as we observed it includes the following stages:

The source of the data is the RRC which were batched in groups of twenty, each batch having a control header. The data consisted of demographic and biometric data. The latter consisted of fingerprints, photograph and signature. The demographic data were captured by keyboarding the information and the biometric data were scanned. Each record was verified by re-keying the data. The team was informed that the verifier was a clerk not involved in the initial data entry of the record.



Access to the data entry is controlled (above); Scanning biometric data (above right); Data to be entered (right); The data entry room (below).





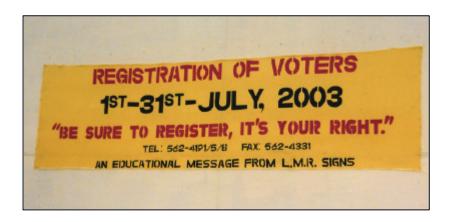


The scanning process requires that the fingerprints taken are of sufficient quality for the images to be captured by the scanning technology. We were informed that initially a number of RRCs had to be returned for the fingerprinting to be redone. This was confirmed by clerks in the registration units.

3.4. Information campaign

According to the Commission, the public was alerted from October 2002 through press releases, jingles on the radio and through talk shows to what they were doing in respect of voter registration. They also met with both political parties.

The team heard a jingle on the radio utilising calypso music urging people to come out to register. The team saw five wall-posters, four around St John's and one on Barbuda, and also saw five banners hung across roads on the way from St John's City to St Paul's constituency in the south east of Antigua. The posters and banners invited people to register and gave the dates of the registration period. All contained the theme "Be sure to register, it's your right" (see picture below).



Poster urging citizens to register

The Commission also disseminated a four-part brochure with information on registration including where and how to register, and registration qualifications ¹⁴.

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¹⁴ See Appendix E.

The team was informed that advertisements were run on the television channel 29 by the Commission. However, we were unable to verify this.

The team described this section as "information campaign" as it was not sufficiently in-depth and structured to be considered a voter education programme.

3.5. Registration staff and scrutineers

The team were told by the Commission, the registration staff and the scrutineers that training was provided by the Commission, with a duration of two weeks for registration staff and two days for scrutineers. Two manuals were provided – an *Antigua and Barbuda Elector Registration System Manual*, and an *Antigua and Barbuda Elector Registration System, Instructions for Scrutineers/Political Representatives, Elector Registration Exercise 2003*. These were prepared for the Commission by the EOJ. The registration clerks and officers were recruited by the the Commission¹⁵, and the scrutineers by the political parties.

The team observed that both clerks and scrutineers were primarily women with a fair representation of young people. Registration officers were mainly mature women. All staff members encountered were amiable, open, efficient, and freely discussed their work. In many cases there was very little distinction between registration staff and scrutineers, particularly when badges were not being worn.

Broadly, the team found that scrutineers understood their role well describing it in terms of "observing", "monitoring", or "verifying" the process. In four units, the scrutineers did not see their role as very important. In three other units, it was felt that training was inadequate.

A few staff and scrutineers commented that they were bored due to the slow pace of registration. Most felt that there were a number of people still to come before close of registration and that they were not satisfied with the numbers. In some areas, it was mentioned that potential applicants walked past the unit every day without entering to register. The reasons given for staying away included not wanting to be fingerprinted, not liking the new process of photographing and that the process was perceived to be too tedious. We were told that some of those who stayed away were the young

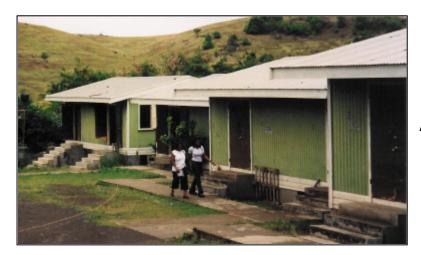
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¹⁵ See Appendix F for a list of names of registration officers.

people who besides the above reasons, had a problem with accessing photographic ID. The staff and scrutineers informed the team that for the last week of registration, to ease the requirement of photographic ID, recognition by scrutineers and the production of a birth certificate was acceptable. However, the team encountered this in practice on Saturday 26th July.

3.6. Registration units

Registration units, located within communities, varied in terms of size and facilities. Although signposting was not always clearly visible, the community appeared to be aware of their location. A few units were cramped with very little waiting area, had there been a rush. A police officer was in attendance at every unit. Only four units were seen as accessible for the disabled/wheelchair users.



A registration unit in Antigua (left); Waiting to register (below).



3.7. Voter registration and census data

The preliminary statistics received from the Commission on the morning of August 1st is data up to and including the 30th of July. The total persons registered at this time was 39,334, some 4196 RRCs were spoilt, indicating that a total of 43,530 RRCs were issued to that date. From the team's observation of the units visited on the 31st July, registration was up relative to the preceding days. However, contrary to expectations expressed by staff and scrutineers, not a large number of persons could be observed registering on the last day. It is unfortunate that as the team compiles this report, final figures are not available to be able to make a comparative analysis with the census data.

The size of the constituencies ranged from the largest St. John's Rural East (3727), followed closely by St. John's Rural West (3469) and St. George (3398). The smallest constituencies are Barbuda (725) followed by St. Phillips South (1097) and St. John's City South (1227). According to the media, close to the end of the day on July $31^{\rm st}$, application for registration had exceeded the 42,000 mark. In our first discussions with the Commission on Friday $25^{\rm th}$ July, the expected projection was 40,000-45,000. However, this was a "guesstimate" and there appears to be no linkage with the Statistics unit.

According to the 1991 Census Report, Table 15^{16} , the population of Antigua and Barbuda was 59,335. Of this, 47,021 were nationals and 12,334 non-nationals. A large percentage of the non-nationals represented people from the Caribbean region, the largest groups being from Dominica and Guyana. In all non-nationals represented 21.79% of the total population at the census period in 1991. The age cohort 15 – 19 is comprised of the following: 15 – 17 58% and 18 – 19 42%.

A recent census was conducted in 2001 which is still being analysed for several variables, including age cohort, non-nationals that would have been useful for comparison with the statistics of registered electors. The preliminary estimate for the total resident population is 75,741. Not included in this, are 120 persons as crew on board ships in harbour, and 1665 hotel and guesthouse visitors. Included in this figure are 158 "long-term guests" in hotels ¹⁷.

Antigua and Barbuda Preliminary Census Report 2001, p. 6, Table 3: Preliminary Estimate of Population by sex and selected characteristics.

¹⁶ The 1991 Census Report, p. 62, Table 15: Population by Country of Birth and Sex.

Through the kindness of Mr Franck Jacobs of the Statistics Division, the team also acquired population estimates by sex and age cohort for the years 2001 to 2011. Total population estimated for 2003 is 78,580 persons. The population for the age group 0 -15 is estimated to be 24,822. For the age group 15 - 80+, the estimate is 53,758. The age group 15 – 19 consists of 7227 persons. Applying the 1991 trend to the 2003 estimate mentioned above, the 18 – 19 age group will consist of approximately 3036 persons. Therefore, the approximate number of persons 18 – 80+, or of registration age, is 49,567. In considering this figure, it is important to note that it would include persons who would be ineligible to register primarily due to residence and nationality.

3.8. The media

Presently there exists public and private media in Antigua and Barbuda. The team observed a free media, in that both print and radio were able to give their views on issues in the country such as crime and the political scene (including voter registration). For example, one letter to the editor in *The Daily Observer* captioned "The Many Faces of Dictatorship" expressed bulleted points of disenchantment, including several criticizing the government, and one the electoral process.¹⁹ Frequent calls to the *Observer Radio* voiced concern about the voter registration system. One such example was the issue of the IDs being produced off Antigua and Barbuda, in another country, the main concern being that the individuals' data would be out of the control of the Commission. The team also heard DJs inviting listeners, especially the youth, to register during various programmes.

On 1st August 2003, the team heard a talk-show on *Observer Radio* in which the Free and Fair Election League claimed that the Expert Team observing the voter registration exercise in Antigua and Barbuda was not a Commonwealth team. This came after meeting with two members of the League at their request. The team subsequently received an unsigned faxed press briefing, attached in Appendix I. The team consulted two members of the League on Saturday 2nd August to confirm their knowledge and association with the press briefing. Both confirmed and gave the following reasons for such actions:

¹⁸ Please make note that this figure is not definitive, and make note of the calculations. It represents an effort to arrive at an estimate of voter age population in Antigua and Barbuda. ¹⁹ *The Daily Observer*, Wednesday July 23rd, p. 3.

- They were engaged with ongoing dialogue with the Commonwealth Secretariat
- As such the team should have been knowledgeable of the existence of the Free and Fair Election League and should have been personally contacted rather than the other way around

The team shared with the League a copy of the Commonwealth Secretariat's press release.

3.9. Issues and concerns

Subsequent to meetings with stakeholders, the team noted the following concerns:

- Lack of confidence in the Electoral Commission and the registration process
 - o initial internal rift which spilled out into the public arena;
 - the RRCs and registration equipment taken home by registration staff;
 - perceived inconsistency in information given out in respect of the registration process, i.e. the relaxing of the requirement for photographic ID with the birth certificate.

Voter education

- This was not comprehensive;
- Information given by the Commission was seen as reactive rather than proactive;
- Information provided late in the day.

Fingerprinting

- People have reservations about the fingerprinting;
- Questioning the need for fingerprinting all ten fingers;
- Concern that particularly the young may have stayed away from the registration process because of the fingerprinting.
- Registration data being taken off Antigua and Barbuda in order to produce the ID cards
 - Suspicion regarding security of the data.

Proof of residence

- The public was not in agreement with the dependence on scrutineers making a decision on residence;
- Residence was not properly verified;
- Scrutineers and clerks did not know most persons and as such were not qualified to decide on an applicant's residence.

Nationality

- Perceived sudden upsurge in the issue of Antiguan passports to Caribbean nationals;
- Antiguans perceived to be experiencing difficulties in obtaining passports.
- Registration period timing and length
 - People away on vacation;
 - Lead up to carnival time;
 - o One month not long enough.

Funding

- Dependent on the Consolidated Fund;
- The process was under funded;
- Funding received late in the day;
- Late payment to registration staff.

Community outreach

 Community groups were not consulted by the Commission and would like to be consulted.

The main concerns of the political parties:

- Antiqua Labour Party (ALP)
 - Multiplicity of difficulties from the Opposition. For example, opposition scrutineers wanting to make demands above their authority in the registration units.
- United Progressive Party (UPP)
 - Those currently working in the registration system were historically aligned with the ruling party and with the old flawed electoral system.
- Barbuda Peoples' Movement (BPM) and Barbuda Peoples' Movement for Change (BPMC)
 - Commission consults only with the major political parties (ALP and UPP);
 - Registration needs special application to Barbudans.

4. Conclusions and recommendations

These conclusions are drawn bearing in mind the Expert Team was only present in Antigua and Barbuda during the latter part of the first phase of voter registration and can only speak for this phase, i.e. the application to register, which ended on July 31st. The organisation and conduct of the application to register was administered effectively according to the law. The only factor that may impinge on the registration process is the perception of lack of confidence with the clerks and registration officers taking equipment and paperwork home at the end of the day. However, this is addressed in the following conclusions on this stage of the registration process. It is to be noted that there is also provision for a further important stage, that of the publication of a preliminary list and for a period of claims and objections.

- The voter registration has been voluntary, through self-registration.
- The process was transparent in that
 - The law gives the political parties represented in the Parliament a clear role in directly monitoring the process;
 - Political parties are represented by scrutineers in the registration units.
 Scrutineers inspect documents presented by applicants;
 - The team noted that these scrutineers are trained and paid by the Commission, and provided with an instruction manual. Scrutineers communicated to the team that they considered themselves to be part of the monitoring and verification processes. They confirmed that they are given a copy of the Daily Record Sheet which they can use to compare against the preliminary list, in order to audit for discrepancies;
 - The team observed that scrutineers assented to each applicant by affixing signatures on completed application forms;
 - Scrutineers signed off on each page of the Daily Record Sheet;
 - Scrutineers utilized notebooks for further note taking.
- The process had clear eligibility criteria.
- The population was generally aware of registration.
- The registration units were accessible, in that they were situated within the community. However, most were not accessible to the physically disabled.
- There is little external risk to the database at the Commission, as it is contained on a local area network.
- The software provides for adequate security features.
- It is the team's understanding that there is technical capacity building ongoing, in that two Antigua and Barbuda nationals are currently being given extensive responsibility and training, and will manage future systems.

The off-island production of IDs was a decision taken by the Commission for management reasons, including cost-effectiveness in order to avoid high capital expenditure for a one-time application. Members of the Commission have emphasized to the team that they will travel with CD-ROMs of the data to Jamaica and remain until production of IDs is complete.

On 1st August, the Commission supplied the team with data on the number of citizens registered up to and including 30th July 2003 (i.e. not including the final day of registration, 31st July). This is attached in Appendix G. The Commission also supplied the team with the timetable for claims and objections which starts with the publication of a preliminary electoral list on 6th August 2003 and a deadline for filing claims and objections of 6th September 2003.²⁰

The team believes that the process of applying to register provided a sound basis for preparing for the final stage, that of claims and objections. However, we would like to recommend the following:

- In terms of technology, although backups were made, these should also be stored off-site in a secure environment.
- The Commission's Public Relations Unit be more proactive and link with stakeholders, including civil society and the media for broader dissemination of information.
- o The Commission should develop a structured programme for voter education.
- The details of the off-island production of IDs, including the Commission's assurance of data security should be communicated clearly to the public.
- The objections period be transparent and efficient in order to obtain confidence from the electorate
- The Commonwealth Secretariat should complete its monitoring of the registration process by observing the final and important stages of objections.
- The Commission's schedule for the claims and objections period should be communicated to stakeholders and the general public as widely as possible for continued transparency.

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²⁰ A copy of this timetable is attached at Appendix H.

Appendix A: Letter of Invitation



Queen Elizabeth Highway P.O. Box 664 St. John's, Antigua, W.I. Te: 562-4191/5/8 Fax: 562-4194 E-mail: <u>eleccom@candw.ag</u>

21st July 2003

Mr Christopher Child Commonwealth Secretariat Pall Mall London SW1Y 5HK

Dear Sir,

I refer to our discussion last week and your telephone reminder this morning and should let you know that the Electoral Commission is in full agreement with your visit to Antigua to observe our Registration exercise.

Yours sincerely,

McClin S. Matthias

Chairman

Appendix B: Press Release



COMMONWEALTH **NEWS RELEASE**

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA AUSTRALIA

03/52

28 July 2003

THE BAHAMAS BANGLADESH BARBADOS BOTSWANA

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM CAMEROON CANADA CYPRUS DOMINICA

FIJI ISLANDS THE GAMBIA GHANA GRENADA GUYANA INDIA JAMAICA

KENYA KIRIBATI LESO (HO MALAWI MALAYSIA MALDIVES MALYA MAURITIUS

MOZAMBIQUE NAURU NEW ZEALAND NIGERIA PAKISTAN* PAPUA NEW GUINEA SEYCHELLES

SINGAPORE SOLOMON ISLANDS SOUTH AFRICA SRI LANKA ST LUCIA ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES SWAZILAND TRINIDAD AND TUVALU

UNITED KINGDOM UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Commonwealth to observe voter registration in Antigua and Barbuda

A Commonwealth Expert Team has arrived in Antigua and Barbuda to observe voter registration which is in progress.

The three-person team consists of:

Ms Myrtle Palacio

Chief Electoral Officer

Belize Elections and Boundaries Commission

and

Member, Executive Board

Association of Caribbean Electoral Organisations

Ms Karen Quaintmere

Practice Team Manager Policy Directorate UK Electoral Commission

Ms Savita Bailur

Programme Officer

Commonwealth Policy Studies Unit

Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London

The team will be briefed by the Electoral Commission of Antigua and Barbuda and will meet with a range of political and civil society groups. It will then visit voter registration centres around the country.

The observers will depart on 2 August after completing their report to the Secretary-General. The report will subsequently be made available to the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, the Electoral Commission and the leadership of the political parties taking part in the elections. It will also be available on the Commonwealth Secretariat website.

1/2

ISSUED BY THE COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION

Commonwealth Secretariat Marlborough House Pall Mall London SW1Y 5HX United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)20 7747 6385/6 Fax: +44 (0)20 7839 9081 Telex: 27678 Cable: COMSECGEN LONDON SW1 E-mail: info@commonwealth.int Web Site: http://www.thecommonwealth.org

Note to Editors:

The Expert Team's Terms of Reference are as follows:

"Following an invitation to the Commonwealth Secretariat from the Chairman of the Electoral Commission to observe voter registration in Antigua and Barbuda, the Commonwealth Expert Team is to observe relevant aspects of the organisation and conduct of the voter registration process, in accordance with the laws of Antigua and Barbuda . They are to consider the various factors impinging on the credibility of this part of the electoral process and to determine in their own juagement whether it provides a sound basis for continued preparations for the General Elections."

Appendix C: Briefings

During our stay, we held briefings with the following representatives of political parties, press, chambers of commerce, NGOs, churches, trade unions

George S. Daniel	United Progressive Party
Dean Thomas	United Progressive Party
Dr. L. Errol Cort	United Progressive Party
Baldwin Spencer	United Progressive Party
Senator Llewellyn Smith	Antigua Labour Party
Jean Sharpe	British High Commission
Michael Hall	Danish Consul
Haydn Thomas	Ombudsman (Office of the Ombudsman)
Ermina Osoba	University of West Indies School of Continuing Studies
Colin James	Daily Observer/BBC/AP
Ezra Christopher	Observer Radio
George Rick James	Free and Fair Election League
Ernest S. Benjamin	Free and Fair Election League
Joan Underwood	Power (Womens' NGO)
Patricia Hodge	Power (Womens' NGO)
Donald Anthonyson	NGO/CBO Forum
Theophilus Daniel	All Saints Community Group
Lucilla Benjamin	Antigua Christian Council
Reverend Thomas	Antgua Christian Council
David Massiah	Antigua and Barbuda Workers' Union
Maurice Christian	Antigua and Barbuda Workers' Union
Linley Winter	Bendals Community Group
Eddie Hunter	Antigua and Barbuda Pensioners
Shirley Hesten	Antigua and Barbuda Persons with Disabilities
Roberta Williams	GARD Center (NGO Network)
Ingrid O'Meade	Teachers Credit Union
Jennifer Maynard	Antigua Girl Guides Association
Doreen Lee	Antigua Girl Guides Association
Auckland Jarvis	Antigua and Barbuda Beekeepers Association
David Spencer	NGO Network

Appendix D: Application for Registration – Registration Record Card Part 1: Demographic Details

2	Antigua & Barbuda Electoral Commission Application for Registration - Registration Record Card
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z O I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Be cause proper and quick processings, please print characters as shown.
1 Date of Registration	2. Constituency Norse 3. Polling Division 4. Table
Day Morsh Year 5. Surrame (Last Name)	Mr. Mrs. Miss
5. Fire Name	
	7. Middle Name
8. Address Line 1	9. Address Lists 2
10. Occupation	
	11. Office Names 1
12 Other Names 2	13. Nationality 14 A. Years Resident in Antique Barbada Attique A Commonweigh 14 B. Months Resident in
16 Age	17 Date of Hirth 18. Sex 19. Bright
20. Marind Status 21. Maiden Nor	Day Moret Year Male Female Feet Indies
Single Married 22 Spense's First Name	
	23, Distinguishing Marks.
I solemnly declare that all the particulars set my knowledge, information, and belief, I am it	out in this RRC relating to me are true, that I have not already been registered in this current registration exercise and that to the best of not otherwise disqualified from being registered.
Signature of Elector	Has the Elector signed the Registration Record Card?
Electoral Commission Whereas application has been made by the	Part A – Declaration Registration Certificate #
The application has been received by Documents presented:	for the constituency and polling division noted therein, this is to certify that: Signature of Illector The application has been received by an e-subject to The verification of recidence which is scheduled for: Day Month Year
Signature of Registration Officer Cle	rk Simon Forting
	Signature of Actualistics 2
Signature of Scrutineer 1	Signature of Strutineer 4 Signature of Strutineer 5
This is to certify that on	Part B – Residence Verification
To be his bee place of ordinary residence. Further to be within the boundaries of DI	tive visited the address stated on RRC # E 2 0 2.7501 for the person named therein and found it; and net to be higher place of residence (see objection(s) and/for refusal form(s) stacked)
Signature of Registration Officer Cler	Signature of Sensineer 1 Signature of Sensineer 2
Signature of Senaturer 3	Signature of Scrutineer 4 Signature of Scrutineer 5
Signature of Elector	AND DOCUMENTS OF THE PARTY OF T
ABEC RRC 02/03	PART ONE - CENTRAL SITE CORV

Part 2: Photograph attached here

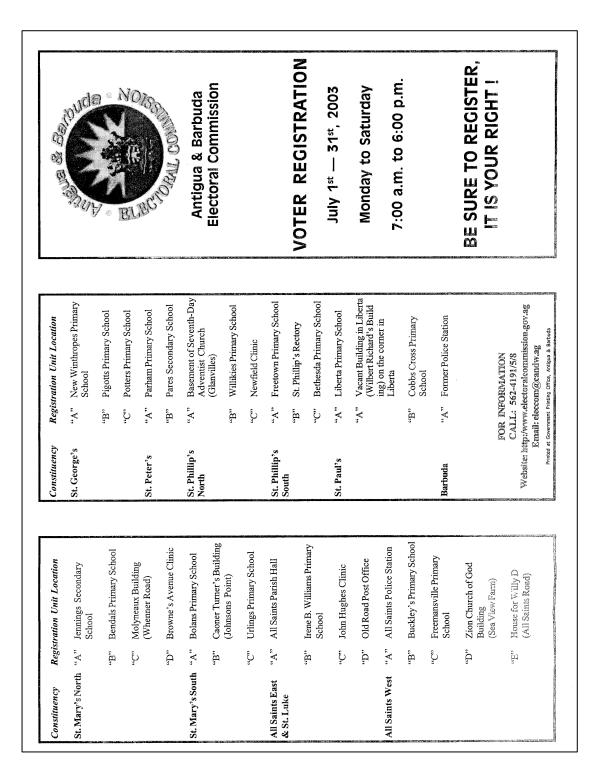
7	Application for Registration - Registration Recor	ssion d Card
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	E 2027501	
_		
	PLEASE TEAR ALONG DOTTED LINE	
Electoral Commission	Part A – Declaration Registration C	Certificate #
Electoral Commission ereas application has been made by		whose
ereas application has been made by	the person named on RRC #E 2027501 and red for the constituency and polling division noted therein, this is to	whose Signature of Elector
ereas application has been made by	the person named on RRC #E 2027501 and red for the constituency and polling division noted therein, this is to	whose Signature of Elector
ereas application has been made by	the person named on RRC #E 2027501 and red for the constituency and polling division noted therein, this is to	whose Signature of Elector
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ereas application has been made by nature appears therein, to be register. The application has been granted by m Signature of Registration Officen/Cle Signature of Scrutineer 3 Signature of Scrutineer 3	the person named on RRC #E 2027501 and red for the constituency and polling division noted therein, this is to the. The application has been granted provisionally – subject to The verification of residence which is scheduled for: Signature of Scrutineer 1 Part B – Residence Verification Use visited the address stated on RRC # E 202	Signature of Elector Day Month Year Signature of Sorutineer 2 Signature of Scrutineer 5 7501 for the person named therein and found not to be his/her place of gradence (see objection)
reas application has been made by nature appears therein, to be register. The application has been granted by m Signature of Registration Officen/Cle Signature of Scrutineer 3 Signature of Scrutineer 3 To be higher place of ordinary residence a Further to be within the boundaries of F.D.	the person named on RRC #E 2027501 and red for the constituency and polling division noted therein, this is to re. The application has been granted provisionally – subject to The verification of residence which is scheduled for: Signature of Scrutineer 1 Part B – Residence Verification Dec visited the address stated on RRC # E 202	Signature of Elector Day Month Year Signature of Scrutineer 2 Signature of Scrutineer 5 Tot to be histor place of residence [see objection refusal form(s) stached]
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Part 3: Fingerprints captured here

	Antigua & Barbuda Electoral Comm Application for Registration - Registration Rec	ission ord Card
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	E 2027501	NOTE 6 2021501
Signature of Ele	Apassentpung wapit (apin pen dan 'appen 'aspen) sading ang pding Left Middle (8) – Rolled Tenporarily Purasaretly Duraged Unavailable	
	Left Index (7)—Rolled Frost Injured or Temporarily Formassully Charmilable	
	Right Index (2) – Rolled Preset lajured or Missing of Temporarily Permanently Danaged Unavailable	Lef Thumb Flac
	Apassungrang unpt_ (copul par agaptur flat 'spir) undur ana tip' Right Middle (3) - Rolled Right Middle (3) - Rolled Present Injured or Missing or Temperarily Perusasserily Damaged Unavallable	
ABEC RRC 02/03	PART THREE – FINGERPRINTS	
o certify that on To be his her place of ordinary reside Earther to be within the horostaries	Part B — Residence Verification New visited the address stated on RRC # E 2027 Jence and of PB:	for the person named therein and found it: not to be his/her place of residence [see objection(s) and refinal form(s) attached]
Signature of Registration Office	er/Uerk Signature of Sensineer 1	Signature of Scrutineer 2
Signature of Scrutineer 3	Signature of Scratineer 4	Signature of Scrutiseer 5

Appendix E: Brochure with registration details

Front Page



Back Page

Registration Unit Location	"A-C" Former Blections Office	(Redcliffe Street)	"D" Fiennes Institute	"D" Heavy Spares & Rental	Daniang (Dentroin)	"A." Buckiey's Building (Gravs Farm)	minor of None of the second		(Building F)	"B" Greenbay Moravian Church Basement	"C" Five Islands Primary		"A" Technical Vocational	"B" St. John's Health Centre	"C" Golden Grove Primary School	"A." Emanuel Building (Old Parham Road)	"B" Clare Hall Secondary School	"C" Antigua Grammar School	"A" Yorks Community Centre	"B" Cedar Grove Primary School	"B" Hero House (Longfords)
Constituency Re	St. John's City	South				St. John's Rural							St. John's Rural South			St. John's Rural East			St. John's Rural		
(b) is serving a sentence of imprisonment in	Antigua and Barbuda;	(c) is under sentence of death imposed on		Commonwealth or under serience of imprisonment (by whatevername called)	exceeding 12 months imposed on him	by such a court under some sentence substituted therefor by a competent.	authority and has not suffered the	punishment to which he was sentenced or received a free partion thereof;	(d) is under any enactment discussified for	registration as an elector.	HOW TO REGISTER		or to the registration One in your Constitution of from Tuesday 1st July to Thursday	31st July, 2003 and provide on request your Birth or Baptismal Certificate, Naturalization	Certificate or Passport, or any other document the Registration Officer may ask you to provide.	WHERE TO REGISTER	Constituency Registration Unit Location	St. John's City "A." Pilgrim Holiness Building West (Popeshead Street)	"B" Villa Primary School	ohn's City "A"	East "B" Tim O'Reilly Auditorium
WHAT IS REGISTRATION?		Registration is the process by which a Register of Voters or Electors is prepared.	(VVELY A MEGNERALINA OF VOLEMMS	The Voters or Electors' Register is an important	part of our electoral system. Its main purpose is to confirm the eligibility of Voters in electing	members to Parliament and Local Government.	REGISTRATION QUALIFICATIONS		elector for a constituency if he:	(a) is a citizen of Antigua and Barbuda;	(b) is a Commonwealth Citizen (other than		a period of at least three (3) years immediately before the qualifying date;	(c) is 18 years or older;	(4) has resided in that constituency for a period of at least one (1) month	immediately preceding that qualifying date.	On the other hand a person is disqualified	shall mot be so registered if he:	(a) is a person certified to be insane or	otherwise adjudged to be a person of unsound mind under any enactment in force in Antigua and Barbuda;

Appendix F: List of Registration Officers for each constituency

St. John's City West	Pauline Destin
St. John's City East	Lestroy Merchant
St. John's City South	Valerie Gonsalves-Barrerio
St. John's Rural West	George Phillip
St. John's Rural South	Nicole Christian
St. John's Rural East	Ismay Spencer
St. John's Rural North	Glennis Simon
St. Mary's North	Ralph Henry
St. Mary's South	Michael Francis
All Saints East & St. Luke	Melrose Limerick
All Saints West	Generis Robinson
St. George	Carlton Samuel
St. Peter	Coralita Shadrach
St. Philip North	Mervin Gore
St. Philip South	Viviana Sheppard
St. Paul	Albertine Richards
Barbuda	Karen Manwarren

Appendix G: Estimated number of persons registered up to and including 30th July 2003

<u>REGISTRATION REPORT - ALL CONSTITUENCIES</u>

Period Ending 30th. July

CONSTITUENCIES	TOTAL REG. FROM PREV. PERIOD	NO. REG. FOR THE DAY	TOTAL REGISTERED TODATE	# OF SPOILT RRC	COMMENTS
	to the second se				
1. St. John's City West	2003	119	2122	128	
2. St. John's City East	1472	98	1570	270	
3. St. John's City South	1227		1227	250	no report
4. St John's Rural West	3277	192	3469	493	
5. St. John's Rural South	2595	165	2760	284	
6. St. John's Rural East	3503	224	3727	300	*
7. St. John's Rural North	2627	130	2757	165	
3. St. Mary's North	3077	218	3295	560	
9. St. Mary's South	1518	84	1602	66	*
10. All Saints East & St. Luke	2647	159	2806	248	
11. All Saints West	2983	184	3167	270	
12. St. George	3203	195	3398	241	
13. St. Peters	2060	71	2131	231	
14. St. Phillips North	1255	99	1354	182	
15. St. Phillip South	1069	28	1097	105	
16. St. Paul	2127		2127	245	no report
17. Barbuda	725		725	158	
TOTAL REGISTERED Previous Day Difference	37368	1966	39334	4196	
Difference					

Appendix H: Timetable for Claims and Objections Following Publication of Preliminary Register on 6th August, 2003

TIMETABLE FOLLOWING PUBLICATION OF PRELIMINARY REGISTER ON 6TH AUGUST, 2003

NO.	ACTIVITY	DATE
1	Publicatioin of electoral lists & Notice as to making claims	6th August, 2003
	and objections	
2	Deadline for filing claims and objections	6th September, 2003
3	Publication of claims and objections and sending of Notices to	7th September
	persons objected to	•
4	Settlement of claims (not objected to) without hearing;	8th September, 2003
	disallowance of objection (Rule 18 (2) ©, (d)	
5	Deadline for making objections to a claim	10th September, 2003
6	Request for additional information from claimant or objector	11th September, 2003
7	Deadline for receipt of information re (4) above	17th September, 2003
8	Hearing of claims & objections not requiring additional information	11th - 18th September, 2003
9	Time for submission of appeal by elector of decision of	23rd September, 2003
	Registration Officer to Commission	
10	Time for Registration Officer to submit case with evidence	25th September, 2003
	to Commission in respect of (9) above	

Timetable for Claims and Objections according to legal requirements

Appendix I: Press Briefing by Free and Fair Election League

08/01/2003 16:47 FAX
Aug-01-2003 03:16pm From-GBSERVER RADIO 91,1FM

ELECTORAL COMMISSION +2584819125

T-204 P.001/001 P

Ø 002 F-454

Press Briefing

On Thursday 31st July 2003, a two Member Team from the Free and Fair Election League met with a three Member Group that is purported to be a Commonwealth Observer Group to report on the just concluded Re-Registration Process.

The Meeting with both sides lasted for over an hour during. During the Meeting certain pertinent issues leading up to and during the Re-registration Process were raised by the Free and Fair Election League and were fully discussed.

Contrary to News Report put out by the Government on the Media that that the three Member Team is a Commonwealth Observer Group, but based on information gleaned the Free and Fair Election League is satisfied that no member of the Delegation of the so called Commonwealth Oberver Group works with or is attached to the Commonwealth Secretariat in London.

Mr.George Rick James, Secretary of the Free and Fair Election League will break his silence and make a detailed Statement in order to shed more light on the matter.

George Rick James Secretary, Free and Fair Election League 1st August, 2003