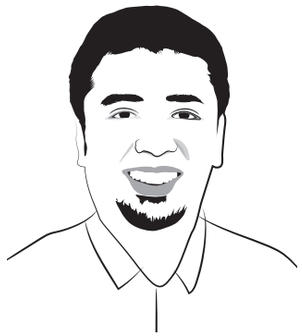
Preparing the Electoral Roll for the 2024 Simultaneous *Pilkada*



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On Tuesday, April 23, 2024, the General Elections Commission (KPU) conducted the "Public Test of the Draft of KPU Regulation on the Compilation of the Electoral Roll in the Simultaneous Regional Head Elections (*Pilkada*) 2024", which is part of the preparation for the simultaneous *Pilkada* to be held on November 27, 2024.

Similar to the 2024 national-level election, the electoral roll update for the 2024 *Pilkada* will be based on Potential Voters Population Data (DP4) released by the Home Affairs Ministry. Data from the DP4 will be processed into the final electoral roll (DPT), the process of which can be appended with additional voter lists (DPTb) and special voter lists (DPK) as in the 2024 election.

The KPU hopes the data will reveal no significant differences when the Electoral Roll Update Committee (*Pantarlih*) conducts the matching and verification process. The Electoral Roll Information System (*Sidalih*) will be reused as a tool to update the electoral roll, as in the 2024 election. The determination of the final electoral roll (DPT) will be held on September 21, 2024, based on KPU Regulation (PKPU) 2/2024 concerning the Stages and Schedule of *Pilkada*.

Compiling the electoral roll is a crucial stage in election organization in Indonesia, including in *Pilkada*. Frequently, the voter list arises as a central issue in election organization. For example, in the 2019 election, 36 days before the voting day, the electoral roll issue sparked a controversy. The National Winning Committee of Prabowo Subianto-Sandiaga Uno raised concerns about an alleged 17.5 million voter data that were suspiciously irregular and 775 thousand duplicate data in the DPT of the 2019 election.

The suspicion of irregularity occurred due to voter data of 9.8 million voters born on July 1. Furthermore, voter data of people born on December 31 reached 3 million, and those born on January 1 totaled 2.3 million. Responding to these allegations, the KPU explained that those data referred to the Population and Civil Registration Agency (*Dukcapil*) data of the Home Affairs Ministry. Voter data with the dates mentioned occurred because the voters forgot their birth dates during the Dukcapil administrative process.

A problem concerning the electoral roll also occurred in the 2024 election, where the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) found that 4,005,275 citizens who were in the 2024 election DPT did not have electronic identity cards (e-KTP), mostly voters who would have reached the age of 17 by the voting day and those who were already 17 years old but had not secured their e-KTP.

The KPU reckoned that voters who had just turned 17 and had not obtained e-KTP could use their Family Registration Card (KK). The KPU stated that the National Identification Number (NIK) is based on data from the Home Affairs Ministry. The KPU assumed new voters would have obtained their ID cards on the ballot day. This is because the KPU periodically coordinates with the Home Affairs Ministry.

From this experience, the stage of creating the electoral roll must be equipped with more effective management to implement election regulations. Election stages must be implemented properly, from electoral roll creation to vote count. Therefore, risk management must be better prepared for the 2024 election and *Pilkada*.

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) (2020) defines risk management in elections as a systematic effort to develop knowledge and situational awareness about internal and external risks to the electoral process to initiate timely preventive and mitigation actions. Risk management commonly refers to measures for identifying and analyzing threats to take preventive and mitigation actions.

Identifiable risks include issues related to the development of the legal framework, introduction to the regional-level KPU and Bawaslu, the matching and verification process and the determination of the electoral roll. If these risks are not anticipated from the outset and fail to be solved in the future, it can result in confusion during the voting process and the potential loss of voters' rights.

To address these challenges, election organizers and policy stakeholders must take necessary measures. First, the KPU, Bawaslu and Home Affairs Ministry must have a common understanding of the main voter data following PKPU 7/2022 concerning the Compilation of the Voter List in the Election Organization and the Voter Data Information System, which serves as the legal basis for compiling the electoral roll for the 2024 election.

Second, the Bawaslu and civil communities, particularly election supervisors, must monitor the stages from compiling to determining the electoral roll. Thirdly, the KPU, Bawaslu, and Home Affairs Ministry must encourage public participation, especially for those who are eligible to vote, in obtaining their population registration documents so they do not lose their voting rights.