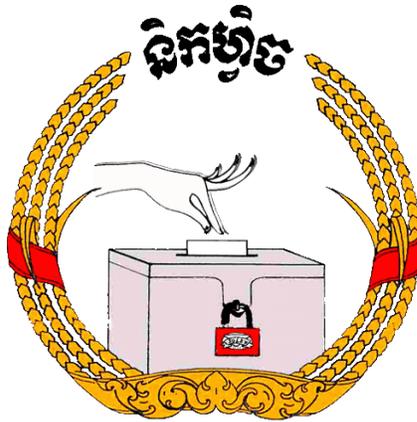


**គណៈកម្មាធិការអព្យាក្រឹត និងយុត្តិធម៌ ដើម្បីការបោះឆ្នោតដោយសេរី  
និងត្រឹមត្រូវនៅកម្ពុជា**

Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in  
Cambodia



**NICFEC**

**Commune Council Election Report**

**In 2012**

**Published by NICFEC**

## Report on 2012 Commune/Sangkat Council Elections

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## **I. Acronyms**

CEC: Commune Election Commission

CPP: Cambodia People's Party

SRP: Sam Rainsy Party

HRP: Human Rights Party

EMO: Election Monitoring Organization

FUNCINPEC: Front Uni National pour un Cambodge Independent, Neutre, Pacifique et Cooperatif

LICADHO: Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights

NEC: National Election Committee

NDI: National Democratic Institute for International Affairs

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNDEF: United Nations Democracy Fund

IFES: International Foundation for Electoral System

PyD: Peace and Development

NICFEC: Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia

PEC: Provincial/Municipal Election Commission

CEC: Commune Election Committee

## **II. Foreword**

The Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair and Elections in Cambodia, NICFEC, is pleased to present final assessment and report on 2012 commune council elections. This is a compilation of the overall assessment, summary of findings, press statements and reports published prior to immediate following and within a week of the polls as well

The report is based on observations of the conditions that prevailed during the pre-election period starting from registration and voter lists revision in October 2011 until the post election period of the transition of power from the 2<sup>nd</sup> mandate commune council elections in July 2012.

We wish to extend our thanks for courtesy and cooperation extended to us by the National Election Committee and election authorities at all levels.

NICFEC wishes to thank and to pay tribute to its domestic and international observer colleagues, especially donors such as NDI, UNDEF, UNDP, PYD, USAID/IFES, AGENDA, German and British Embassies for the support and participation in the shared task of working towards democracy in Cambodia.

We take this opportunity to thank foreign observers who joined us in this meaningful election observation mission. We thank them for generously giving their time and energy to assist in our monitoring exercise.

NICFEC is deeply grateful to our board member organizations and the local partner organizations, who make the observation exercise possible and voluntarily participated

in election activities. A substantial part of the support and participation of our provincial, district, commune activists was on purely voluntarily basis. If not for the deep commitment of these outstanding organizations and individuals, our monitoring task would not have been successful.

Finally, we wish to thanks the media organizations, political parties and groups as well as others who recognized and supported the efforts of NICFEC to contribute towards a free and fair election.

Special thanks to the core team on this report made up of the following members: Mr. Sam Kuntheamy, Mr. Keo Darith, Mr. Mang Sokha under the supervision of Mr. Hang Puthea, Executive Director. The report was edited by Mr. Robert Allbaugh

### **III. Introduction**

NICFEC as an election monitoring organization and having previously observed the 1998 and 2003 National Assembly Elections and 2002 and 2007 commune council elections, closely observed the 2012 third mandate commune lections from the earliest preparations up to the present time. NICFEC has played a leading role on behalf of Civil Society through advocacy, lobbying and education activities in order to promote the highest standards at all levels in the conduct of the elections.

NICFEC, registered on 25th June 1998 at the Ministry of Interior, is a coalition of local Cambodian NGOs, working together on election education and monitoring issues. Its members include: Architect Cultural Association, Cambodian Development Association, Economic Development Community Organization, Fine Arts Association, Khmer Literature Student Association, LICADHO, and the Student Association.

Cambodia's 2012 commune council elections were much more than the country's second set of the local government elections in modern times. They were the latest step in Cambodia's transition towards a true democracy. There are elected local authorities to provide local electorates with the form of local government that reflects their choices, responds to their needs, provides the best standards of public service possible and manages local resources effectively. In most advanced democracies, local governance act as an additional check and balance to central government giving the opportunity for powers at all levels to be entrusted to people and parties other than the national governing party or parties.

### **IV. Executive Summary**

Based on monitoring reports from its network of volunteer observers and NICFEC's extensive and ongoing monitoring of the pre-election period, election-day, and the post-election period, NICFEC presents its findings and recommendations about the election process of 2012 to the National Election Committee, the International Community, donors and embassies.

Prior to registration in 2011, multistage random sampling was used to statistically select 300 communes for observation out of Cambodia's 1,633 communes. NICFEC, with NDI's assistance, trained 318 observers and 20 provincial coordinators from 22 provinces and Phnom Penh municipality, equipping them with guidelines, checklists, and reporting schedules.

Observers were deployed on September 1, 2011, the first day of registration, and monitored 30 out of the total 42 days during which registration took place at the commune council offices. Observers stayed at the commune office the entire day, from opening until closing. Observers' daily checklists included questions pertaining to compliance with NEC schedules and regulations, acceptance of appropriate documents of identification, use of the new Statement of Identity form, and checking for presence of unauthorized individuals in the registration office. Data was compiled and analyzed at NICFEC headquarters.

The election campaigning was held from May 18-June 1, 2012. Ten (10) political parties registered and participated in the elections.

In the course of campaigning, NICFEC deployed 500 observers in 21 provinces/municipalities to monitor the election campaigning and found at least 13 irregularity cases as well as issued a media statement on Prior Actions in the course of Campaigning.

In May 2012, NICFEC produced electoral materials (booklets, fliers and posters), developed an election training manual, recruited 3,000 observers, disseminated electoral materials (15,000 copies of booklets, 150,000 posters and 150,000 fliers) via 50 separate motorbike loudspeaker announcements, conducted 19 training workshops for community people and 9 video forums, as well as 61 training workshops for long-term and short-term observers in 21 provinces/municipalities.

On June 3, 2012, Election and Counting Day, NICFEC deployed 3,000 observers including 20 foreign observers and 7 mobile observers in 21 provinces/municipalities and found at least 24 irregularity cases as well as issuing a media statement on Election Day.

NICFEC observers basically used Election Laws, Regulations and Procedures as materials for measuring the regularities and irregularities during the 15 days of campaigning, election and counting day as well as monitoring electoral officials, civil servants, armed forces, political activists, general people and media systems comparing the principles with the actual implementations.

NICFEC notes that the 2012 commune elections took place as scheduled, offering further confirmation of the steps towards strengthening democracy at all local levels,

especially the decentralization process and democratic governance. Furthermore, the pre-election atmosphere in terms of participation of political parties was better than in 2007. However, continued reliance on party-based systems of representation and lack of choice for voters remains to be a matter of concern.

NICFEC recognizes some credible increase in political space. Around 90% of 1,633 communes/Sangkats have councilors representing parties from, both ruling and opposition parties. The Cambodian People's Party, CPP, received 61.80% of the vote, equal to 8,292 commune councilors, The Sam Rainsy Party, SRP, obtained 20.54% of the vote, equal to 2,155 commune councilors. The Human Rights Party, HRP, saw 9.58% of the vote, equal to 800 commune councilors. The FUNCINPEC got 3.79% of the vote, equal to 151 commune councilors, The Norodom Ranariddh, NRP, received 2.91% of the vote equal to 52 commune councilors. The Coalition for Democracy Party, CDP, obtained 0.46% of the vote, equal to 8 commune councilors and the Khmer Citizen Party, KCP, saw 0.01% of the vote, equal to 1 commune councilor.

One positive outcome of the commune council elections has been the modest increase in participation of women. 2,038 of (17.78%) of the 11,459 commune councilors are women as compared with 1,662 (14.64%) of the 11,353 commune councilors in 2007. As in the last elections, almost all commune chiefs are men. There were 67 women in 2007 but at least 96 in 2012. There is still a marked lack of gender equity. There is a higher percentage of women than men in Cambodian society, which translates into a significantly larger female majority in rural areas owing to male migration to the cities and higher levels mortality for males through conflict.

NICFEC notes that polling and counting were as peaceful as in the previous elections. NICFEC must, however, express serious concern about the markedly lower turnout than in the previous elections. According to NICFEC's and NEC findings almost 65% of the registered voters 5,993,992 cast their ballot across the country. Voting was down by more than 2% as compared with the 2007 elections.

During the period of prior actions in the course of campaigning, election and counting day, NICFEC issued two statements. Please see following report.

## **V. Monitoring of voter registration process in 2011**

### **1. Methodology**

#### **- Commune Selection**

To systematically select communes for observation, NICFEC cooperated with Centre for Advanced Studies (CAS) to draw a multistage random sample of 300 communes. The decision to use a statistical sample was to enable NICFEC to draw conclusions about the voter registration process in its entirety, within a margin of error. (See Appendix A for locations.)

## **- Selection of provincial coordinators and observers**

In August 2011, NICFEC selected 20 provincial coordinators, all of whom had helped oversee past NICFEC monitoring programs, to undertake the role of master trainers and supervisors for observation. Each provincial coordinator then recruited observers, interviewing all candidates and conducting background checks to ensure neutrality and impartiality. This process took one week, and 318 observers were selected, many who had experience monitoring with NICFEC before. An extra 18 people were recruited to serve as alternate observers.

## **2. Material production**

NDI and NICFEC developed the following materials:

### **- Training**

NICFEC utilized a two-tiered training system in which provincial coordinators participated in a two-day training workshop in Phnom Penh before dispersing to eight provinces to facilitate provincial trainings. NICFEC organized the Phnom Penh session on August 23 and 24 to prepare provincial coordinators to train observers and supervise registration observation across 23 provinces. The training provided instruction on NEC guidelines on voter registration, observation checklists, observer reporting procedures, and the responsibility of provincial coordinators.

Each provincial coordinator completed two simulation exercises and a final test in order to measure their comprehension of the materials. In addition, each provincial coordinator signed a pledge promising impartiality in their observation. Out of 20 provincial coordinators participating in the training, 16 were selected based on their test score to be master trainers. For the second stage of the training strategy, NICFEC deployed these provincial coordinators in pairs to eight provinces to train 318 observers (40% women) in one-day and two-day training sessions on August 28 and 29. The observers learned about NEC guidelines, how to observe, how to fill out their observation checklists, reporting procedures, and the importance of impartiality.

The training was divided into two different days in some provinces because the combined numbers of observers exceeded 40 people. The schedule was as follows:

1. Kampong Speu with participants from Preah Sihanouk and Koh Kong province.

(Training on 28 August 2011)

2. Kampong Chhnang with participants from Pursat province.(Training on 28 August 2011)

3. Battambang with participants from Pailin and Banteay Meanchey province (Training on 28 August 2011)
4. Siem Reap with participants from Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, and Odar Meanchey province. (Training on 28 – 29 August 2011)
5. Kampot with participants from Kep and Takeo province. (Training on 28 August 2011)
6. Phnom Penh with participants from Kandal. (Training on 28 – 29 August 2011)
7. Kampong Cham with participants from Kratie, Stung Treng, and Rattanakiri province. (Training on 28 – 29 August 2011)
8. Prey Veng with participants from Svay Reang province. (Training on 28 – 29 August 2011)

#### **- Deployment Plan**

The monitoring period was 30 days and was divided into three stages:

1. September 1-10, 2011
2. September 16-20, 2011
3. October 1-15, 2011

Monitors were required to observe the full day of registration from 7.00am to 5.00pm. They arrived prior to the opening of the commune office and stayed until after its closing. The NEC extended the registration period by three days in 367 of the communes due to extensive flooding. Of those 367 communes, NICFEC observed 56 communes and continued an additional three days. Consistency NICFEC asked the relevant volunteer observers to stay on an extra three days, which all of them accepted to do. (See Appendix C for list of extended communes.)

NICFEC ensured there were many safeguards in place to guarantee the quality of observation. Provincial coordinators rotated among sample communes to observe NICFEC monitors, provide support as needed, and double check reporting forms. NICFEC staff from Phnom Penh also conducted spot checks on the coordinators and observers to check compliance with regulations and procedures. NICFEC staff also traveled to areas where problems occurred to provide support and help with reporting. in Poi Pet, Banteay Meanchey. For example, one observer was absent so NICFEC immediately called on one of its trained 18 alternates to take the observer's place. NDI

conducted spot checking in selected communes in Pursat, Battambang, and Banteay Meanchey to observe NICFEC monitors and ensure protocol was being followed.

#### **- Documentation and data collection**

Observers completed an observation checklist for each day of observation. The checklist asked 10 binary questions and seven multiple choice questions. The questions were factual seeking to determine if NEC staffs were implementing voter registration procedures consistently. Observers were also required to complete a critical incident form only when a critical incident took place. NICFEC defined critical incident as something that happens to significantly impact the ability of multiple voters to register fairly. In addition, critical incident forms were required to be filled in if the responses to the observation checklist were pre-determined to have an impact on registration. Monitors sent their reports to NICFEC headquarters every five days, corresponding to the NEC's reporting schedule, to be entered into the master database, designed by NICFEC and supported by NDI. Results from each data enterer were consolidated daily into a master matrix for data analysis.

NDI provided one day of training to nine data enterers on September 5, 2011. The purpose was to brief them on the objectives of the project, the various observer forms, and how to enter data into the database. During the training, NICFEC and NDI tested them on their abilities through mock forms. To ensure the accuracy of the data, NICFEC's master trainers/provincial coordinators conducted spot checks on observers and responded to circumstances when observers had difficulty reporting. NICFEC's headquarters also conducted audits in target areas in order to double check the data of provincial coordinators and observers. NICFEC continually verified the information provided in the critical incident forms to ensure the data was valid and entered correctly.

#### **- Logistical Challenges to Early Observation**

Due to a mix of poor weather and some isolated confusion on the behalf of commune clerks, some observers did not begin observing on September 1st.

-Two observers, one in Kralanh district and another in Sot Nikum district of Siem Reap province were not allowed to observe the first three days of voter registration because NEC cards were not delivered on time. Therefore, they observed from outside the office.

-One commune, Prek Chrey commune, Koh Thom district of Kandal province, could not be observed at all due to flooding.

-Two observers (in Kralanh and Soutr Nikum districts of Siem Reap province) with NEC and NICFEC cards were not welcomed by the authorized officers for the first few days

and were not allowed to observe near the registration desk.

-Three observers (in Chomnoab, Thmar Bang district, Koh Kong province; Ya Tung, O Yadav district, Rattanakiri province; and Phnom Kravanh district, Pursat province) were late in sending their documents due to difficulties in transportation (bad road conditions, lack of taxi services, flooding) and lack of phone coverage.

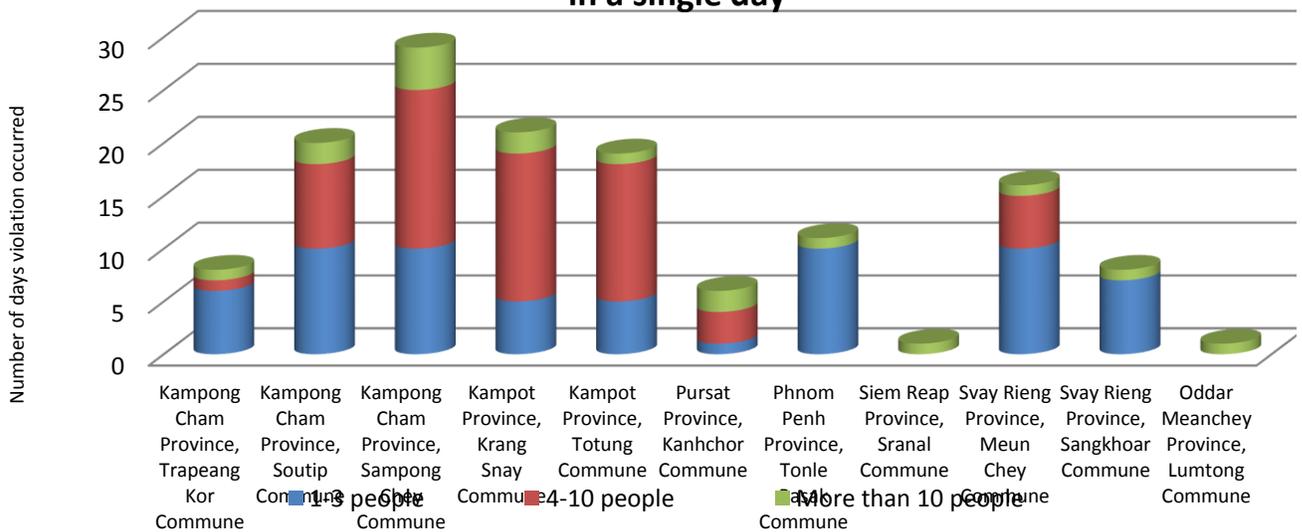
### 3. Findings

Based on the aggregated data from 9,136 daily reports submitted by observers, NICFEC has made a number of conclusions about the voter registration period and local compliance with NEC regulations.

#### - Registration without presence

The most common irregularity observed by NICFEC was the registration of an applicant who did not appear in person despite the legal requirement for applicants to be present (part V of guidelines on review of voters' list and voter registration). More than half of the communes observed (151 out of 299) registered at least one applicant who did not come to the office in person. This violation was reported in 1,226 daily checklists (13.4%), each of which indicated the approximate number of people who were illegally registered. In 17 of these checklists involving 11 communes, commune clerks registered more than 10 people in a single day without appearing in person. When tracking the data over time, this problem occurred less frequently toward the end of the registration period. This violation was most prevalent in Kampong Cham, Kampot, and Svay Rieng.

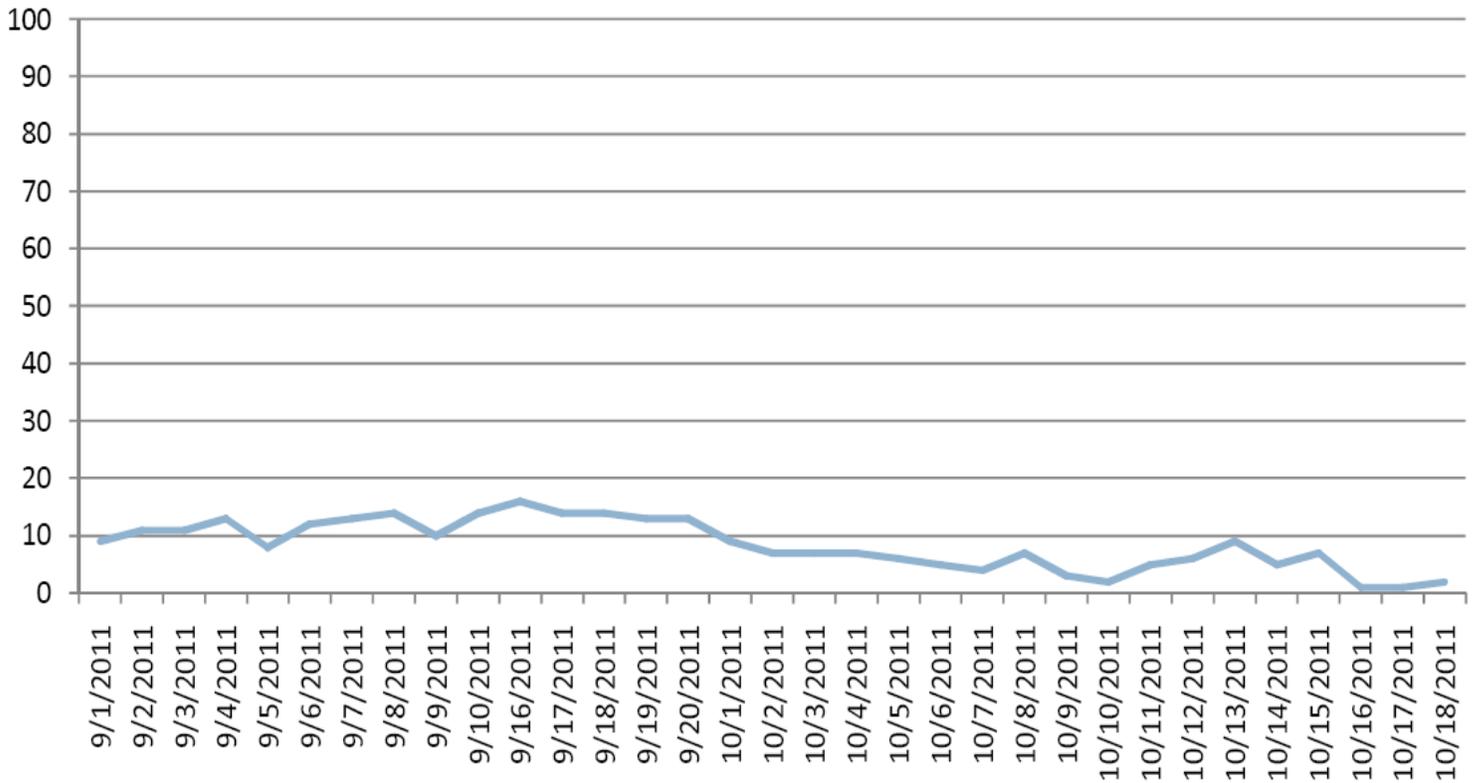
**Communes reporting more than 10 people registering without presence in a single day**



### - Registration without documentation

A total of 69 out of 299 communes (23.1%) allowed the registration of at least one applicant without any documents of identification. In three communes, commune clerks registered more than 10 applicants in a single day without documentation. Applicants are required to present documents that provide their age, commune of residency, proof of citizenship, and an ID photo. This problem disproportionately occurred in Kampong Cham province, with 44% of incidents taking place there compared with an average of 14% in other communes. This problem remained consistent throughout registration, although it decreased slightly toward the end.

### Communes allowing registration without documentation

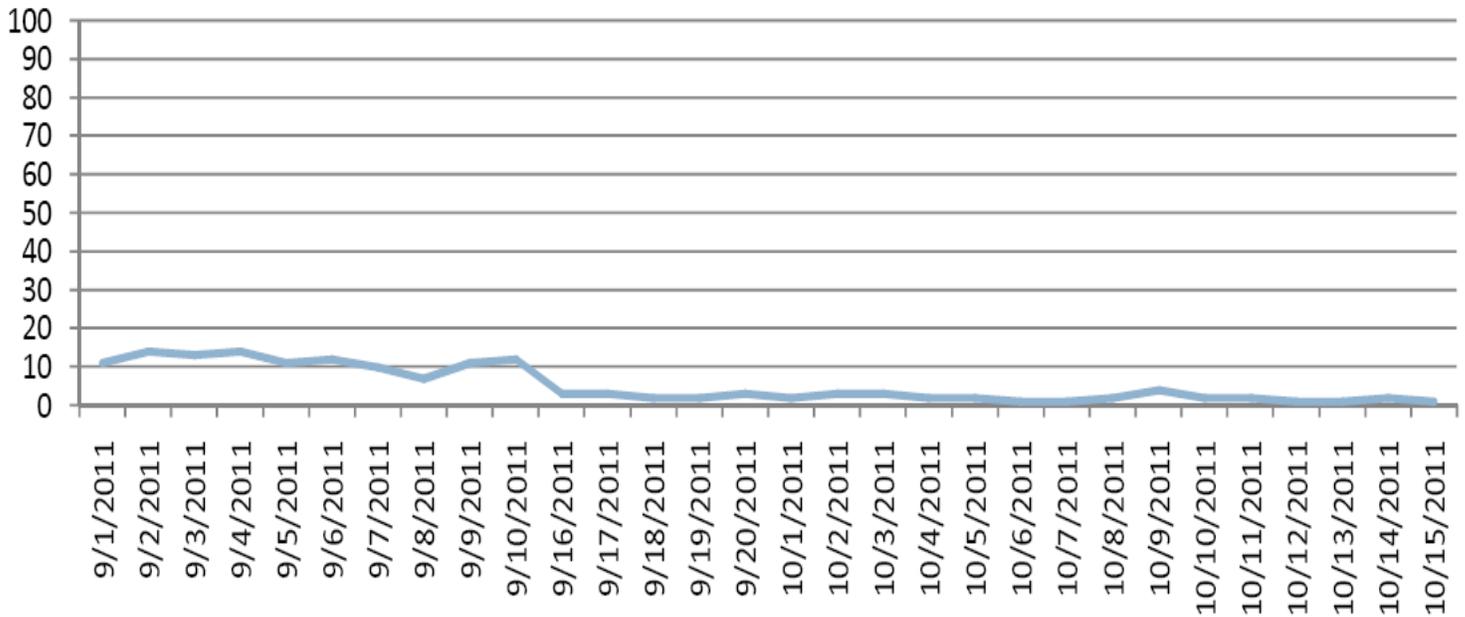


### - Prevented from registering with expired ID

NICFEC found that the new NEC regulation allowing the use of expired national ID cards to register and vote through the end of 2013 was not universally enforced. These

violations were reported in 55 out of 299 communes (18.4%). This information does not include the use of ID cards from the State of Cambodia, which could be rightfully rejected. The problem occurred disproportionately in Phnom Penh.

### Communes rejecting expired IDs



#### - Prevented from registering due to insufficient documentation

Observers reported that applicants were rejected for insufficient documents in 185 communes (62%). They were not asked to judge the validity of this rejection; therefore, this information could include applicants who were rejected correctly or incorrectly. Even if correctly not allowed to register, the data does demonstrate the difficulties citizens continue to face in understanding the necessary documentation for registration. These incidents decreased during the registration period, perhaps indicating a greater understanding over time of necessary paperwork for registration.

#### - Non-compliance with office hours

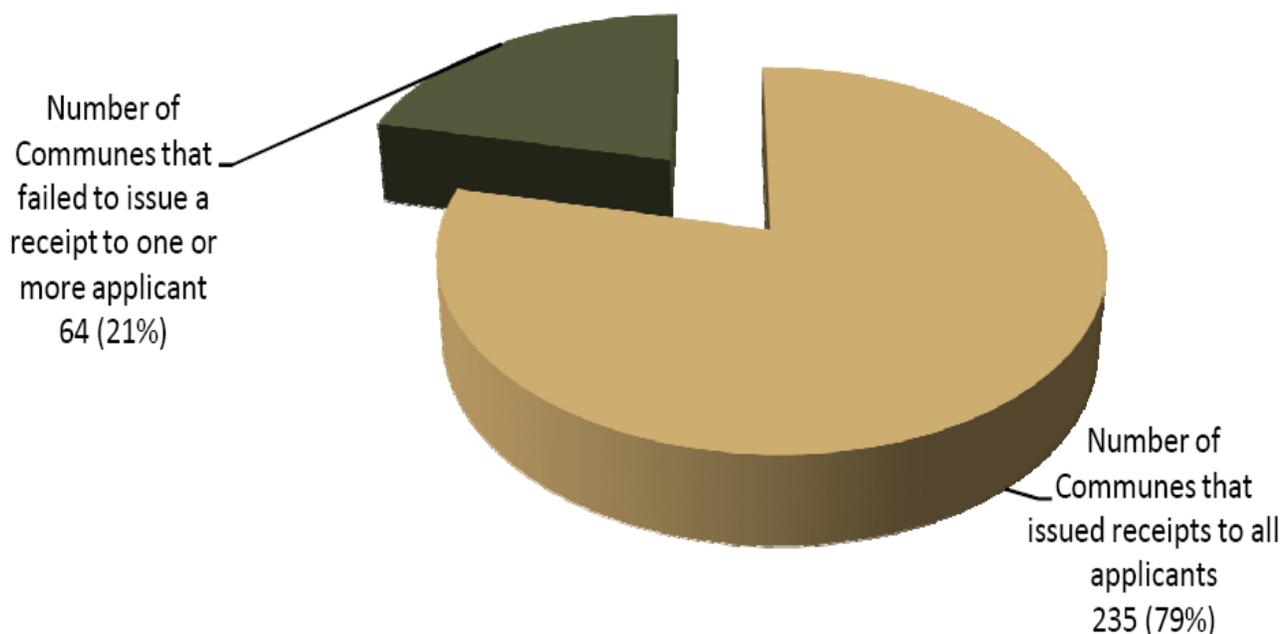
NICFEC observers found that many communes did not consistently comply with regulated hours of operation. Although observers reported that offices opened more than 15 minutes late in only 6% of cases, in 31.5% of cases the registration office did not close on time, including 195 communes in which the registration office did not close on time on at least one day. By closing the registration early, the ability for applicants to

register to vote was limited. NICFEC observers found that many communes did not consistently comply with regulated hours of operation.

### **- Issuance of Registration Receipts**

In 64 communes, commune clerks failed to issue receipts to at least one successful applicant. In 36 of these communes, commune clerks committed this violation on more than one occasion.

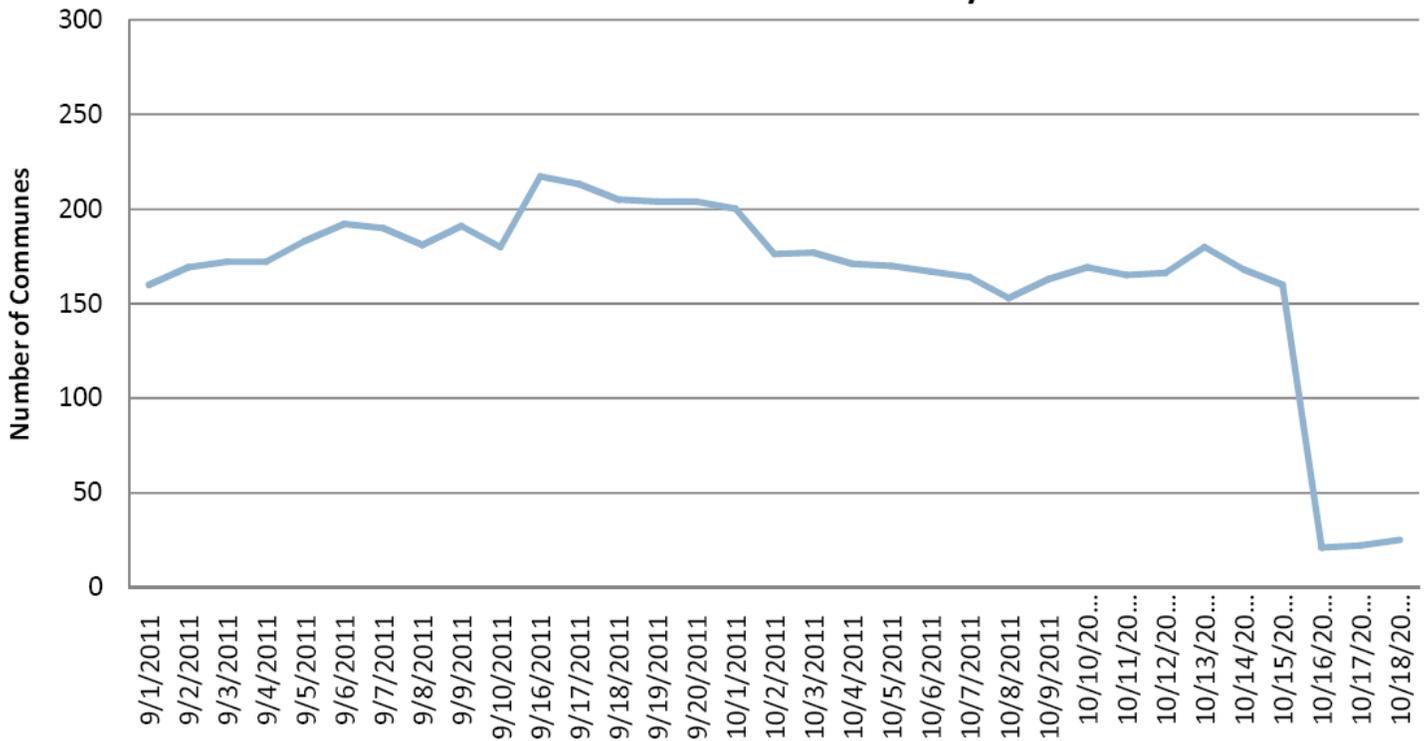
### **Issuance of Registration Receipts**



### **- Use of the Statement of Identity for Electoral Purposes**

Observers monitored the use of the Statement of Identity for Electoral Purposes in order to track the distribution and administration of the new form. During the monitoring period, applicants used the form in 278 communes (93%), with the forms being used in an average of 165 communes per day. Based on the data, a minimum of 20,654 applicants in the 299 communes used the new Statement of Identity for Electoral Purposes to register to vote. The number of applicants who utilized the Statement of Identity for Electoral Purposes (20,654) was determined by using the lower end estimate in the checklists. For example if an observer noted that between 1-3 people used the form, we used '1', and if an observer noted that more than 10 had used the form we used '10.'

## Use of the Statement of Identity



### - Intimidation and political activity

Intimidation of applicants was rare. In only five out of 299 communes (1.7%) did observers report they had witnessed intimidation. Intimidations observed included the use of strong language by party activists against applicants, the presence of police officers next to the center, the collection of data on party membership by village chiefs, and the questioning of suspected foreign applicants by party activists, among other examples. Political activity around the registration centers was limited. In only 11 out of 299 communes (3.7%) did observers report party or campaign activities near or in the registration center, of which half involved commune officials, party activists, or applicants wearing party apparel. The commune clerks did a sufficient job of ensuring that the registration centers were free from violence, intimidation, or political activity.

### - Critical Incidents

NICFEC asked observers to submit additional documents whenever a critical incident arose. Critical incidents were defined as any incident involving the following:

- Inappropriate closures throughout the day
- Intimidation of applicants
- Political activity

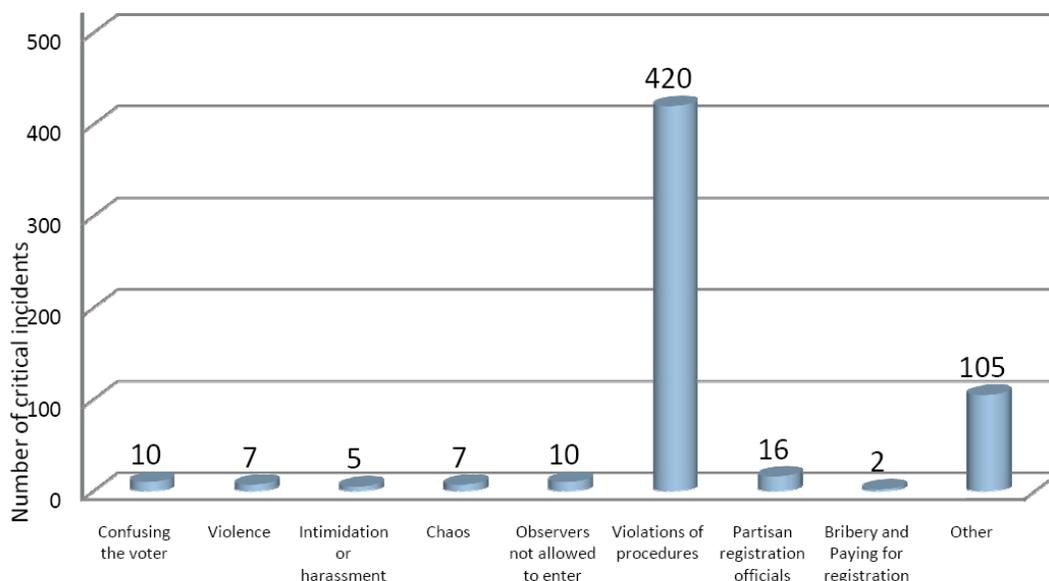
- The failure of a commune clerk to provide a receipt to more than ten applicants
- The rejection of more than ten applicants for insufficient documents
- The registration of more than ten applicants who did not present documentation or who did not appear in person
- The rejection of more than ten applicants with expired ID cards. Observers were told not to report incidents that they did not witness themselves. They were asked to provide information on the incident, including the time of the incident, the type of incident, the people involved, and the number of people affected. Based on these explanations,

NICFEC made several conclusions about the types of irregularities committed during registration. NICFEC found a total of 530 critical irregularities throughout the monitoring period. The majority of these irregularities involved violations of procedure, including inappropriate closures of the registration office. Violations in procedure can include but are not limited to failure to provide receipts to more than 10 applicants, rejection of more than 10 applicants for insufficient documents, and registering on behalf of more than 10 applicants. While NICFEC documented all irregularities, it did not reach the level of a 'critical irregularity' unless 10 or more applicants were involved in a single commune on a single day.

Observers reported that the commune clerk was involved in 412 of the 530 critical incidents. Critical incidents were distributed evenly, given the distribution of the sample.

However, 30% of critical incidents occurred in Phnom Penh, despite the city only occupying 10% of the sample. With 161 critical incidents, Phnom Penh had almost twice as many critical incidents as any other province.

**Types of Critical Incidents**



## - The Distribution of Voter Information Notice, VIN.

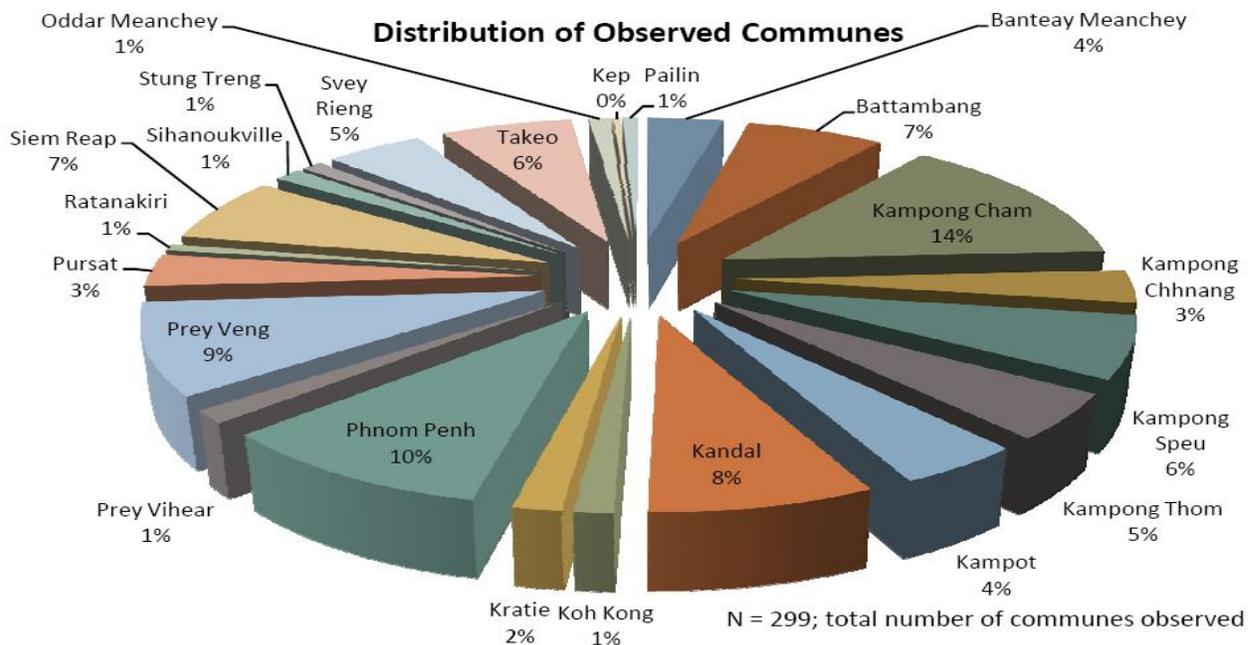
The distribution of Voter Information Notice conducted two phases:

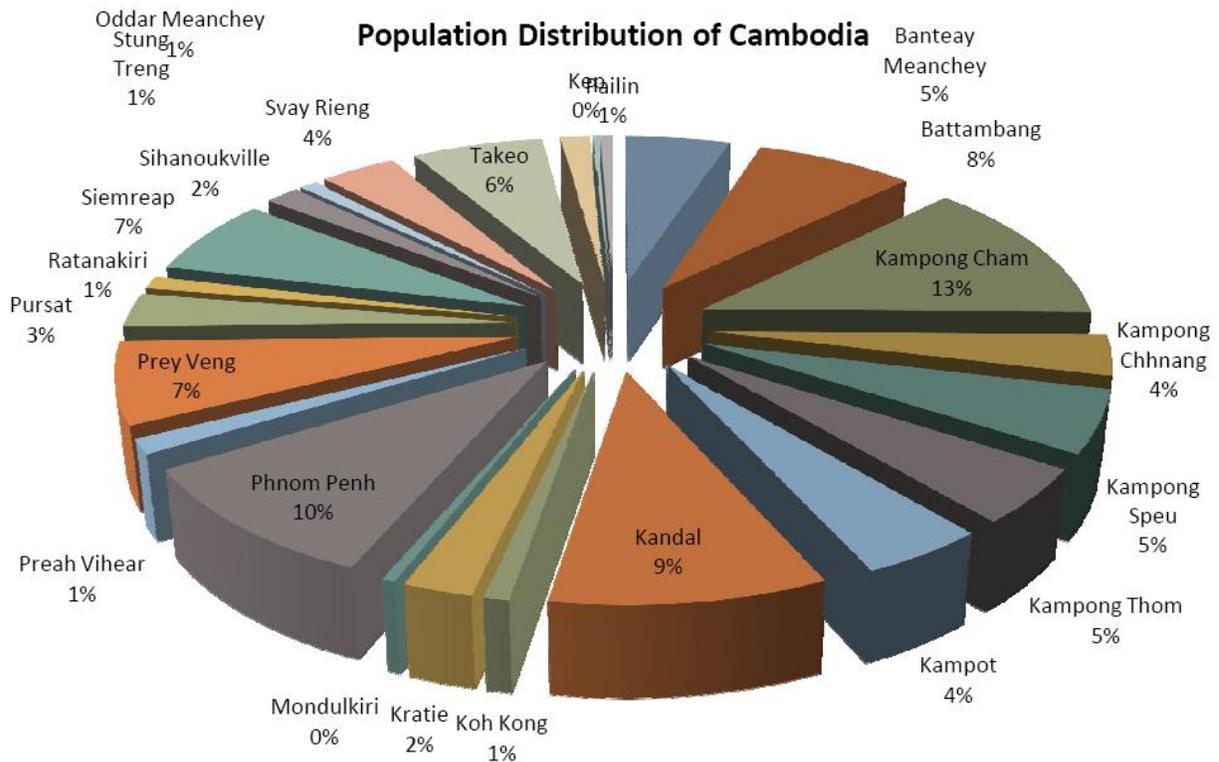
- (1) In the period of voter registration and voter list verification
- (2) Election and counting days.

The first phase of VIN distribution started from 20-30 November 2011 in communes located in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampot, Preas Vihear, Rattanakiri and Preash Sihanouk provinces. The second phase of VIN distribution commenced from 16 April-31 May 2012 in every village

The Voter Information Notice, VIN, is an extract from the current electoral list giving information about each registered voter. It cannot be used to substitute for voter identity documents. The slip of paper has to be checked by the voter for details and if there are errors it must be returned for correction during the voter registration period. If information is not correct and is not in accordance with the ID documents, voters can lose their right to vote on the polling day. In the run-up to the elections, the NEC printed 9,203,493.00 VIN and distributed 8,000,588.00, equal to 86.93%.

The NEC guidelines allowed village chiefs to perform this particular job according to their own discretion, meaning that they might or might not distribute the VIN to voters in their village. Voters who received the VIN did not know clearly how to use it. Information disseminated on television and radio was very limited. Some NGOs helped disseminate information using their own means and capabilities.





## VI. Registration of Political Candidates, 2012.

NICFEC observed that in spite of a few irregularities, the registration of political party candidates (from March 1-3, 2012) was achieved smoothly, particularly in terms of technical improvement. However, observation revealed irregularities arising from threats and intimidation taking place in remote areas during the pre-and post-candidate registration period.

Observation noted that party candidates met difficulties in asking for verification of documents from commune chiefs, who then allegedly tried to delay. Some political parties encountered difficulties in filling their candidates' applications, as the party agents had limited procedural understanding and as CEC officials' did not communicate clearly regarding the documents or photo necessary for application. This led to party representatives being reluctant to submit documents or CEC officials' not accepting applications.

No political party was rejected by the NEC. 10 political parties registered their candidates, with up 111,056 names of which 28,481 were female.

- CPP registered in 1,633 communes, equal to 27,011 persons including 6,069.00 females.

- SRP registered 1,615 communes equal to 24,801 persons including 5,146 females
- FUNCINPEC registered in 1,413 communes equal to 20,552 persons including 6,306 females
- HRP registered in 1,070 communes equal to 16,219 persons including 3,461 females
- NRP registered in 1,029 communes equal to 15,670 persons including 4,752 females
- Cambodian Citizenship Party registered in 225 communes equal to 3,591 persons including 1,816 females
- Coalition Party for Democracy registered in 164 communes equal to 2,713 persons including 746 females
- Democratic Republic Party registered in 9 communes equal to 141 persons including 66 females
- Khmer Chhup Kror Party registered in 23 communes equal to 334 persons including 110 females
- Democratic Movement Party registered in 2 communes equal to 24 persons including 9 females

## **VII. Media monitoring**

NICFEC conducted media monitoring across a selection of most popular electronic media including the state-run television channel, Cambodia National Television (TVK);

On June 8, 2012, at least three radio stations in Cambodia were prohibited from broadcasting by the Cambodian government in observation of the country's commune election on Sunday.

The Ministry of Information (MoI) ordered the local station, Voice of Democracy (VoD), and international broadcasts of Voice of America (VoA) and Radio Free Asia (RFA) to stop broadcasting or not to broadcast any election news at different instances on or around Cambodia's Commune elections on 3 June, 2012.

The VoD's FM 106 radio station in Phnom Penh was told by authorities not to broadcast any news on election day and instead air only music programs until elections were closed at 3 pm of June 3.

Also, VoDs Angkor Ratha FM 95.5 station in Siem Reap was shut down for the entire day. A news item from Phnom Penh Post reported that an Angkor Ratha spokesman said the station's transmission had been damaged.

Meanwhile, five RFA and VoA affiliate stations were prohibited to broadcast for two days, from election eve and on election day itself. The broadcasts were ordered off the air just the night before the probation.

All three stations had previously been broadcasting about issues in the election process and on voters' rights.

A report from the Committee to Protect Journalists said that the ban also extended to Radio Australia and Radio France International.

### **VIII. Monitoring of Prior action in the course of campaigning**

During the period of campaigning, NICFEC deployed 500 observers in 21 provinces / municipalities to monitor the campaigning process. They reported the following irregularities:

#### **- Environment prior to Campaign Day**

Four (4) serious cases were found;

1. Shooting factory workers in Svay Rieng Province
2. Murder of a prominent forestry protection activist in Koh Kong Province
3. Murder of young girl in Kratie Province
4. Imprisonment of 15 Beoung Kak women in Phnom Penh escalating the fear of people

Please see Annex I for details

### **IX. Monitoring of the Campaign Day.**

Thirteen (13) types of irregularities were reported;

1. Murder of political activist in Cheung Prey District, Kampong Cham Province;
2. Direct and indirect threats in Svay Rieng, Battambang and Prey Veng provinces;
3. Physical violence in Battambang and Prey Veng provinces;
4. Destroying political signs, campaign materials, posters and banners in Kampong Cham, Pursat and Rattanakiri provinces;



5. Vote buying (money and materials) in almost every province;
6. Using state vehicle for campaigning by taking off vehicle number plates in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom provinces;
7. Conducting campaign activities without specific schedule. This case took place between political parties in some small communes because of conducting campaign rallies at the same location and time;
8. Interferences of campaigning in Kampot, Siem Reap and Sihanouk provinces;
9. Allegation of observers with political tendency by deputy village chief in Seam Reap Province;
10. Intimidations and threatening environment existed in some communes;
11. Some Commune/Sang Kat Election Committees, NEC officials are not qualified to perform their tasks;
12. Abuses of procedure and false information;
13. Verbal attack in Chum Kiri District, Kampot Province.

Please see Annex II for details.

## **X. Election and Counting Day**

During the election and counting day, NICFEC deployed 2.000 observers inside the polling stations and 1.000 observers including 20 foreign observers and 7 mobile observers outside the polling stations. 22 types of irregularities were found;



1. Continued issuing voting certified letters until election day. According to the law on commune/Sangkat Elections, the deadline of voting certified letters shall end on June 1, 2012, at 5:30 pm;
2. The polling station officials allowed the 1018 Form for voting;
3. Using voter information note for voting;

4. Some voters made a commotion because they could not use voter information note for voting, due to the fact that other voters were allowed to use it and some voters were allowed to vote without an ID;
5. Duplicate names of voters were still a problem on voter lists and causing irregularities in the number of voters and voter names on the voter lists;
6. Some family members were assigned different polling stations. Other problems were the loss of names from voter lists and discovering that someone had mistakenly voted for them;
7. Policemen wearing their uniforms while voting;
8. Older people did not get priority to vote;
9. Some independent media were prohibited to broadcast election information, while TVK was allowed to broadcast;
10. Security police carried guns less than the permitted 100 meter distance of polling stations;
11. Presence of authorities and village chiefs near the polling stations;
12. Political campaign banners, and posters were remained posted less than 100 meter distance of polling station on election day;
13. Some non-Cambodian voters got to vote and electoral officials tried to protect them;
14. Some electoral officials had no experience in elections which affected the proper application of electoral regulations and procedure;
15. Some electoral officials experienced and understood well but allowed abuses of the electoral regulations and procedure;
16. Intimidation of political activists and vote-buying occurred;
17. Issuing the serial number of village for voting by village to village;
18. Giving money to observers not to conduct observations of the polling station;
19. Some voters were not allowed to vote if their name on their ID and/or the voter list was slightly misspelled. According to NEC instruction, they can vote;
20. Village chief brought figure ink and distributed it to non-voters;
21. Using secret ballot seal for other purpose, according to the procedure;

22. Unused ballots were not punctured.

## **XI. Outcome of Election**

### **- Turn-up voters**

According to the monitoring reports, there were 65.13% of turn-up voters for the election out of 5,993,992 registered voters.

### **- Winning political parties of the elections**

There were ten registered political parties for the election, with seven (7) political parties obtaining seats/percentages as follows;

#### **The communal/sangkat ballot percentages received by political parties:**

1. CPP = 61.80%
2. SRP = 20.84%
3. FCP = 3.29%
4. NRP = 2.91%
5. HRP = 9.88%
6. Others=1.28%

#### **The Commune/Sangkat Chiefs:**

- 1. CPP = 1.593 communes
- 2. SRP = 20 communes
- 3, HRP = 18 communes
4. FCP = 1 commune

#### **The commune seats received by seven political parties;**

1. CPP= 8,292 commune councilors
2. SRP= 2,155 commune councilors
3. HRP= 800 commune councilors
4. FCP= 151 commune councilors
5. NRP= 52 commune councilors
6. CDP= 8 commune councilors
7. KCP= 1 commune councilor

## **XII. Evaluation**

According to the monitoring reports of the prior actions in the course of campaigning, election and counting days, the statistics of the previous Commune/Sangkat Elections (2007 Elections) were used for comparison with the outcome of this election;

1. The reported irregularities in this election were similar to the irregularities in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Mandate Commune/SangKat Election;
2. The number of actual irregularities decreased;
3. The political leaders, armed forces, civil servants and NEC have mutual politics and have better electoral knowledge.

### **- Registered voters did not vote**

The reasons for registered voters who not voting were:

1. Many migrant workers were overseas
2. Factory workers have no money for transportation to their home for voting
3. Irregularities found in voter lists
4. Some voters have no confidence in elections
5. Intimidation and threats by local authorities
6. The turn-up voter percentage was 65.03% compared to 67% in the previous election

## **XIII. Recommendations**

NICFEC would like to propose the following recommendations:

### **- Voter registration:**

1. The NEC should disseminate information on voter registration, particularly changes in procedures, to citizens at least three months in advance. Furthermore the NEC should work with civil society and the international community to provide greater resources to voter registration education efforts.
2. The NEC should also create and implement a more robust training program for commune clerks. NICFEC found that violations of procedures decreased over the registration period indicating commune officials were learning more about the process. The government should ensure that the Committee has the appropriate budget to implement training effectively. NICFEC and NDI found that many clerks did not have up-

to-date information about registration procedures, such as the ability to use expired ID cards.

3. The NEC should investigate cases of communes incorrectly denying registration or registering people without proper documentation and take action against any violations of the law and regulations, including sanctioning of commune officials. Investigation should be thorough and go beyond merely contacting the commune officials in question. In particular NEC officials should investigate those areas where the greatest violations were found. NICFEC recommends inviting an outside electoral body to support the investigation effort. NICFEC and NDI are hopeful that the investigation will lead to improved practices for future registration exercises and increased confidence in the process.

4. NEC should support an independent audit of the final voters' list involving multiple tests (people-to-list, list-to-people, deletion list-to-people) to measure the list's accuracy, identifying duplicate names and false deletions. If funding is a challenge, the NEC should work with the government and the international community to identify additional funds.

5. The NEC should enable people to register and verify their names without returning to their home communes. The burden and cost placed on citizens to return home are unnecessary.

6. Residency should not be a requirement for registration. If the applicant is of age, and is a Cambodian citizen, NICFEC believes that should be sufficient for registration. To deny certain people the right to vote based on their economic circumstances or homeless status is a violation of basic human rights and equality.

7. The NEC should not delegate registration authority to commune councils, or any elected body, given the conflict of interest that is inherent. Instead NICFEC recommends future registration be administered by a neutral body, in line with electoral practices internationally.

8. Registration should not be held during the rainy season. This presents unnecessary complications for material distribution and for voters returning home to register. The voters of Cambodia would be best served with a registration period that was during the dry season.

#### **- Prior action in the course of campaigning and campaign day**

1. Concerned institutions should prevent fear tactics prior and during campaigning because this event favors the ruling party and its supporters and favors their political platform on election day

2. NEC should select qualified electoral officials to be in charge of electoral tasks rather than assignment of electoral officials before training. NEC should have sovereignty in solving electoral problems rather than land authorities.
3. NEC should produce, print and provide the election regulation and procedure at the grass-root level at least three months prior to the date of each election phase and should strictly continue implementation of Law, Regulation and Procedures to ensure that the winning party is fair and other parties can fairly accept the result of the election.
4. NEC should have procedures on the use of campaigning budget
5. NEC should develop a fair, but strict plan, to cooperate with land authorities to safely provide the political campaign matching.
6. NEC should solve complaints and sanction anyone who abuses the law even if the suspects are local authorities or senior officials according to established laws and procedures.

#### **- Election and counting Day**

- 1 Ministry of Interior, MOI, should review the non-Cambodian citizens bearing Cambodian Identification Card and ensure every Cambodian citizen at least 18 years old obtains a Cambodian ID;
2. MOI should ensure the commune leaders and village chiefs maintain a neutral position and strictly implement the law on elections, instructions on village duties and obligations. Anyone who abuses the law, regulations and procedures should be fined;
3. All security forces and political parties should maintain a peaceful environment in every electoral stage to avoid intimidation, threatening and vote-buying;
4. Political agents should be trained;
5. NEC should monitor the implementation of polling station officials and authorities who abuse electoral procedures and take legal action, in accordance with law, as well as solving complaints in a transparent method;
6. NEC should put ballot box in a lower position to facilitate blind people and other handicapped voters and set up mobile polling stations for people with disabilities for voting as well as pay attention to the language and gestures of deaf and mute people;
7. NEC should pay additional attention on the training quality because some commune electoral officials performed wrong procedures;

8. NEC should arrange voter lists with photos of voters, strictly review and justify the voter lists toward the 2013 national elections avoiding double names, non-voters in the voter lists and losing names of voters in order to establish better confidence in NEC;
9. NEC should ensure that independent media should not be denied the freedom of information related to elections;
10. NEC should produce voter cards (used for election) rather than making voter information notes which some people used incorrectly;
11. NEC should educate people about the election processes and produce information leaflets to distribute at the grass-root level.

#### **XIV. Conclusion**

The reported Irregularities in this election were similar to the campaigning irregularities in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Mandate Commune/SangKat Election, however, numbers of actual irregularities have decreased. It is indicated that institutions and legal persons concerned with the election have mutual politics and electoral knowledge. It is expected that Cambodia will have better democratic elections in the future.

The general picture of the election process for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mandate of Commune/Sangkat Elections was held in order but the implementation of polling office officials was non-compromising and the attitude of land authorities showed non-neutrality.

Civil society networks, local NGOs and International NGOs concluded that independent media in Cambodia do not have real freedom based on the fact that the Ministry of Information prohibited some independent media to broadcast election information on election day while allowing TVK to broadcast.

The final results of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Elections indicated that the percentage of people voting was smaller than that of the 2<sup>nd</sup> mandate commune/Sangkat elections. In addition, the number of voter lists increased but the turn-out voters decreased.

## XV. ANNEX I



**និកហ្វិច**

**គណៈកម្មាធិការអព្យាក្រឹត និងយុត្តិធម៌ ដើម្បីការបោះឆ្នោតដោយសេរី និងត្រឹមត្រូវនៅកម្ពុជា**  
**Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia**  
**Coalition of Non-Governmental Organizations**

### **STATEMENT ON PRIOR ACTIONS IN THE COURSE OF CAMPAIGNING FOR THE 3<sup>rd</sup> MANDATE COMMUNE/SANGKAT ELECTION**

**Phnom Penh, June 2, 2012**

From May 18 to June 1, 2012, Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia, NICFEC had deployed 500 observers in 21 provinces/municipalities to monitor the election campaigning during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Election in order to provide information and to analyze the campaigning process as well as to improve the process in the future. Based on the reports received, NICFEC found that National Election Committee, NEC tried hard with existing experiences to organize the election campaigning in accordance with the election calendar.

The Royal Government, Land Authorities, citizens including women and people with disabilities paid attention in participation with potential events. Ten (10) registered political parties had carefully conducted campaigning. NICFEC observers basically used Election Laws, Regulations and Procedures as materials for measuring the regularity and irregularity in 15 days of campaigning and also monitor electoral officials, civil servants, armed forces, political activists, general people and media systems comparing the principles with the actual implementations. NICFEC, prior and in the course of election campaigning, finally found some irregularities as follows;

#### **1. Environment prior to Campaign Days**

- Shooting factory workers in Svay Rieng Province
- Murder of a prominent forestry protection activist in Koh Kong Province
- Murder of young girl in Kratie Province
- Imprisonment of 15 Beoung Kak women in Phnom Penh escalating the fear of people

## **2. Campaign Days**

- Murder of political activist in Cheung Prey District, Kampong Cham Province
- Direct and indirect threats in Svay Rieng, Battambang and Prey Veng provinces
- Physical violence in Battambang and Prey Veng Provinces
- Destroying political signs, campaign materials, posters and banners in Kampong Cham, Pursat and Rattanakiri Provinces.
- Vote buying (money and materials) in almost every province
- Using state vehicle for campaigning by taking off vehicle number plate in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom Provinces
- Conducting campaign activities without specific schedule, this case took place between political parties in some small communes because of conducting campaign rallies at the same location and time
- Interferences of campaigning in Kampot, Siem Reap and Sihanouk Provinces
- Allegation of observers with political tendency by deputy village chief in Seam Reap Province
- Intimidation and threatening environment were still existing in some communes
- Some Commune/Sang Kat Election Committee, NEC, officials are not qualified in their tasks
- Abuses of procedure and false information
- Verbal attack in Chum Kiri District, Kampot Province

## **Conclusion**

The found Irregularities in this election were similar to the campaigning irregularities in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Mandate Commune/SangKat Election, however, numbers of actual irregularities have decreased. It is indicated that institutions and legal persons concerned with the election have mutual politics and electoral knowledge. It is expected that Cambodia would have better democratic elections in the future.

## **Recommendations**

NICFEC would like to provide the following recommendations;

1. Concerned institutions should prevent fear tactics which should not happen prior and during campaigning because this event favors the ruling party and its supporters and favors their political platform on election day
2. NEC should select qualified electoral officials to be in charge of electoral tasks rather than assignment of electoral officials before training. NEC should have fully rights in solving electoral problems rather than land authorities.
3. NEC should produce, print and provide the election regulation and procedure at grass-root level at least three months prior to the date of each election phase and should strictly continue implementation of Law, Regulation and Procedure to ensure that the winning party is fair and other parties can fairly accept the result of the election.
4. NEC should have procedure on the use of campaigning budget
5. NEC should develop a fair, but strict plan, to cooperate with land authorities to safely provide the political campaign matching.
6. NEC should solve complaints transparency and sanction anyone who abuses the law even if the suspects are local authorities or senior officials, accordingly to laws.

**Appeal:**

NICFEC would like to appeal to the employers, as well as the owners, of small/large enterprises to respect the instruction of the Royal Government by giving the workers time to vote during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Commune/Sangkat Election so that the people who registered to vote can exercise their right to vote.

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## ANNEX II



ទឹកប្រិច

គណៈកម្មាធិការអព្យាក្រឹត និងយុត្តិធម៌ ដើម្បីការបោះឆ្នោតដោយសេរី និងត្រឹមត្រូវនៅកម្ពុជា  
Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia  
Coalition of Non-Governmental Organizations

### **STATEMENT ON ELECTION ENVIRONMENT FOR THE 3<sup>rd</sup> MANDATE COMMUNE/SANGKAT ELECTION**

**Phnom Penh, June 4, 2012**

On June 3, 2012, Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (NICFEC) deployed 2,000 observers, including people with disabilities, in twenty-one (21) provinces/municipalities to monitor the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Election process in order to provide information and analyze the election process as well as to improve the process in the future. In addition, seven (7) of the observers were mobile observers and twenty (20) were foreign observers

NICFEC observers basically used Election Laws, Regulations and Procedures as materials for measuring the regularities and irregularities during the election day and also monitoring electoral officials, civil servants, armed forces, political activists, general people and media systems comparing the principles with the actual implementations.

Based on the reports received, NICFEC found that the election was generally in order with no major obstacles or violence. There were some minor problems in some polling stations in Phnom Penh and in Odor Meanchey Province because of bad weather. However, NICFEC, in every polling station, found some irregularities as follows:

1. Continued issuing voting certified letters until election day. According to the law on commune/Sangkat Elections, the deadline of voting certified letters shall end on June 1, 2012, at 5:30 pm;
2. The polling station officials allowed the 1018 Form for voting;
3. Using voter information note for voting;

4. Some voters made a commotion because they could not use voter information note for voting, in case some voters used it for voting and some people have no ID.
5. Duplicate names of voters were still a problem on voter lists and voters causing irregularities in the number of voters and voter names on the voter lists;
6. Losing names from voter lists, separation of family members to different polling stations and many voters did not find their name and some voters found someone voted for them. This seriously affected the results of the election;
7. Policemen wearing their uniforms while voting;
8. Older people did not get priority to vote;
9. Some independent media were prohibited to broadcast election information, while TVK was allowed to broadcast;
10. Security police carried guns less than the permitted 100 meter distance of polling stations;
11. Presence of authorities and village chiefs near the polling stations;
12. Political campaign banners, posters were remained posted less than 100 meter distance of polling station on election day;
13. Some non-Cambodian voters got to vote and electoral officials tried to protect them;
14. Some electoral officials had no experience in elections which affected the proper application of electoral regulations and procedure;
15. Some electoral officials experienced and understood well but allowed abuses of the electoral regulations and procedure;
16. Intimidation of political activists and vote-buying occurred;
17. Issuing the serial number of village for voting by village to village;
18. Giving money to observers not to do the observation of the polling station
- 19 Do not allow to vote even if name in ID and name in voter list were slightly misspelled, according to NEC instruction, they can vote.
20. Village chief brought figure ink and distributed it to non-voters
21. Using secret ballot seal for other purpose, according to the procedure
22. Un-voted ballots were not punctured.

## **Conclusion**

The general picture of the election process for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mandate of Commune/Sangkat Elections held in order but the implementation of polling office officials was non-compromising and the attitude of land authorities showed non-neutrality.

Civil society networks, local NGOs and International NGOs concluded that independent media in Cambodia do not have real freedom, while the Ministry of Information prohibited some independent media to broadcast election information on election day, although TVK was allowed.

The preliminary results of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Elections indicated that the turn-out voters were less than the previous Elections. The number of voter lists increased but the turn-out voters decreased.

## **Recommendation**

NICFEC would like provide the following recommendations:

1. Ministry of Interior, MOI, should review the non-Cambodian citizens but bearing Cambodian Identification Card and ensure every Cambodian citizen at least 18 years old obtains a Cambodian ID;
2. MOI should ensure the commune leaders and village chiefs maintain a neutral position and strictly implement the law on elections, instruction on village duties and obligations. Anyone who abuses the law, regulations and procedure should be fined;
3. All security forces and political parties should maintain a peaceful environment in every electoral stage to avoid intimidation, threatening and vote-buying;
4. Political agents should be trained;
5. NEC should monitor the implementation of polling station officials and authorities who abused electoral procedure and take legal action, in accordance with law, as well as solving complaints in a transparent method;
6. NEC should put ballot box in a lower position to facilitate ball for blind people and other handicapped voters and set up mobile polling stations for people with disabilities for voting as well as pay attention to the language and gestures of deaf and mute people;
7. NEC should pay additional attention on the training quality because some commune electoral officials performed wrong procedures;

8. NEC should arrange voter lists with photos of voters, strictly review and justify the voter lists toward the 2013 national elections avoiding double names, non-voters in the voter lists and losing names of voter in order to establish better confidence in NEC;
9. NEC should ensure independent media should not be denied the freedom of information related to elections;
10. NEC should produce voter cards (used for election) rather than making voter information note which some people used incorrectly;
11. NEC should educate people about the election processes and produce small-sized information leaflets to distribute at the grass-root level.

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## ANNEX III

### TOTAL ELECTED FEMALE COMMUNE COUNCILORS (FCC) BY POLITICAL PARTIES

03<sup>rd</sup> June, 2012

No	Provinces	CPP				Total	SRP				Total	FUP				Total	NRP				Total	HRP				Total	Com/Sa.		
		chief	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Mem		chief	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Mem		chief	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Mem		chief	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Mem		chief	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Mem		Sub Total	Total Con.	No Wo.
1	Banteaymeanch	2	9	4	70	85			6	3	9			1		1					0				0	95	65	4	
2	Battambang	4	15	1	134	154			9	15	24					0					0				0	178	102	0	
3	Kg.Cham	12	5	0	135	152		4	6	20	30					0			1	1		1	1	2	185	173	44		
4	Kg.chhnag	6	4		47	57	1	3	6	3	13					0		1			1		2	1	3	74	69	17	
5	Kg.Speu	2	3		67	72	1		2	3	6					0					0		1	1	1	79	87	20	
6	Kg.Thom	2	8	1	71	82		6	3	19	28			1		1					0		1	1	1	112	81	11	
7	Kampot	6	15	4	79	104			2	2	4					0					0		1	1	109	93	3		
8	Kandal	14	8	3	112	137		2	6	7	15					0					0		2	2	154	127	13		
9	Koh Kong		4	4	24	32			1	2	3					0					0				0	35	29	3	
10	Kratie	1	13	2	36	52		1	3	2	6					0					0				0	58	46	2	
11	Monduliri	1	1	5	14	21					0					0					0				0	21	21	1	
12	Phnom Penh	12	19	3	116	150			15	34	49					0					0				0	199	96	3	
13	Preah Vihear	4	5	3	45	57				6	6					0					0				0	63	51	8	
14	Prey Veng	5	4	2	118	129			1	8	9					0					0		3	3	141	116	17		
15	Pursat	4	8	9	40	61			2		2					0					0				0	63	49	5	
16	Rattanakiri	2	4	8	34	48			2		2			1		1					0				0	51	50	8	
17	Siem Reap	3	15	2	79	99		1	2	10	13					0					0				0	112	100	15	
18	Sihanuok	1	4		19	24			1		1					0					0				0	25	27	8	
19	Stung Treng	6	4	6	16	32			1	1	2			1	1	2					0				0	36	34	5	
20	Svay Reng	5	10	7	73	95		1	4	1	6					0					0				0	101	80	4	
21	Takeo	1	5		82	88			2	2	4					0					0				0	92	100	23	
22	Kep		1	2	3	6					0					0					0				0	6	5	0	
23	Pailin		3		10	13			2		2					0					0				0	15	8	0	
24	Odormenchey	1	2	1	30	34					0					0					0				0	34	24	0	
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1454</b>	<b>1784</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2038</b>	<b>1633</b>	<b>214</b>

## ANNEX IV

### Irregularity Findings on Election Day, June 3, 2012

No.	Irregularities	Banteay Mean Chey	Battam Bang	Kam Pong cham	Kam Pong Chnang	Kam Pong Speu	Kam Pong Thom	Kam Pot	Kan Dal	Kra Tie	Mon Dul Kiri	Preah Vihear	Prey Veng	Pur Sat	Ratta Nakiri	Siem Reap	Preah Siha Nouk	Stung Treng	Svay Reang	Udar Mean Chey	Ta Keo	Cases
1	Issuance of statement of identity for electoral purposes.	10	12	20	10	17	15	10	22	21	11	32	43	10	21	15	34	23	34	56	23	439
2	1018 form was allowed to use for vote.	23	22	34	34	23	34	22	32	44	24	12	12	32	22	23	22	32	43	38	25	519
3	Allowing to vote without sufficient document.	43	32	33	21	21	24	25	26	27	23	23	23	42	43	22	22	32	23	33	22	560
4	People caused a lot of noise because they were not allowed to use voter information card for vote while some were allowed. And some people did not received Khmer national identity card.	23	34	23	9	32	34	22	22	33	43	34	21	23	12	12	13	12	22	32	34	490
5	Double names were still problems for voter list causing irregularities related to the numbers of voters and remained names without voters.	34	54	31	23	22	21	22	32	30	21	22	22	25	26	26	27	28	21	21	21	529
6	Losing name from voter list, separating names of one family to different polling station, some voters could not find their names and gave up the rights to vote. Some voters found out their names were already voted when they came to polling station. This caused bad effect to the result of elections.	24	54	35	22	23	32	21	23	34	33	44	23	43	56	32	23	32	42	43	41	680
7	Allowing police in uniform to enter into polling station.	7	5	4	9	6	8	7	10	12	12	13	12	19	17	13	21	31	34	34	12	286
8	The old was not prioritized to vote first.	3	2	3	5	4		3	4	5	3	7	2	3	1	7	5	8	5	3	12	85
9	Independent media was prohibited not to live broadcast related to election events on election day while National Television of Kampuchea entitled to broadcast.	2	7	2	4	2	3	5	6	2	3	2	5	4	3	2	1	2	4	4	3	66
10	Security agent of NEC carried gun in less than 100 meters from polling station.	3	8	4	6	5	7	3	4	5	9	8	4	8	3	7	4	6	5	3	2	104
11	Banner or leaflet of political party campaign still remained in less than 100 meters from polling station.	3	4	4	5	6	7	3	2	7	4	4	6	4	3	4	5	7	4	6	5	93
12	There were people whom they believed not Cambodian citizen got voted and polling officers tried to speak in defense.	12	12	11	22	23	32	23	13	22	21	21	12	32	34	23	35	45	45	65	54	557

No.	Irregularities	Banteay Mean Chey	Battam Bang	Kam Pong cham	Kam Pong Chnang	Kam Pong Speu	Kam Pong Thom	Kam Pot	Kan Dal	Kra Tie	Mon Dul Kiri	Preah Vihear	Prey Veng	Pur Sat	Ratta Nakiri	Siem Reap	Preah Siha Nouk	Stung Treng	Svay Reang	Udar Mean Chey	Ta Keo	Cases
13	Some polling officers did not have work experience, this could lead to improper implementation against the regulation and election procedure.	23	23	42	34	34	23	25	26	27	21	24	27	27	23	23	42	56	64	21	32	617
14	Some polling officers had experience and clearly understood how to carry out the work, but intentionally committed in contrary to the regulation and election procedure.	26	23	23	25	24	31	28	26	25	24	23	23	43	23	23	12	43	23	24	23	515
15	Threatening cases against other political party members and vote buying.	43	34	34	21	22	31	34	23	34	34	43	43	43	45	34	43	53	22	23	33	692
16	Distributing voting subquential numbers to voters in villages.	45	56	56	65	45	23	23	43	75	26	24	23	33	34	36	25	23	24	23	21	723
17	Paying observers not to go observing.	43	43	22	32	32	43	23	45	8	34	33	34	54	32	43	43	45	54	32	22	717
18	Voters were not kindly allowed to vote with few mistakes of word spellings.	24	32	43	45	23	23	23	22	8	74	56	24	54	25	23	22	32	32	23	23	631
19	Village heads asked those who did not go to vote to use indelible ink on their finger.	4	4	5	7	5	3	2	1	3	3	5	3	5	4	5	6	8	7	8	10	98
20	Village heads asked those who did not go to vote to use indelible ink on their finger.	2	3	2	4	5	6	7	5	7	7	4	5	8	3	5	3	6	7	5	5	99
21	Unused ballots were not pierced.	3	4	4	6	5	3	3	6	6	7	8	9	2	5	5	8	5	4	4	6	103
Total		400	468	435	409	379	369	334	393	435	437	442	376	514	435	383	416	529	519	501	429	<b>8603</b>