

Law on the Election of Commune/Sangkat Council

Chapter 1: General Provisions

Article 1:

The purpose of this law is to determine the administration and the conduct of the election of commune/sangkat council.

Article 2:

Each commune shall have a council (hereinafter referred to as CC) which shall be elected by its population under a procedure prescribed by this law.

Article 3:

The commune election shall be conducted for every five years.

The commune election shall be conducted on the same day for all communes.

The election day for the commune election shall be determined by the Prime Minister on request of the Interior Minister.

The commune election shall be conducted only in one day and on Sunday.

Article 4:

A CC shall hold its office until a new CC is elected and takes office.

Article 5:

A CC is elected under a system of proportional representation by the electors:

- who has his or her name registered in the list of electors in that commune;
- who is eligible to cast only one vote through a secret ballot;
- who has cast a free and fair vote;

Each elector is eligible to vote for one CC only.

Article 6:

The number of each CC membership shall be determined by a sub-decree in conformity with the provisions of Article 12 of the Commune Administration Law, at least nine months before the election day of the commune election.

Article 7:

This law applies to all communes in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Chapter 2: Administration of Commune Election

Article 8:

The organization and administration of the lists of electors and the administration of the commune election shall be the competence of the National Election Committee, which was created under the 1998 Law on Election to the National Assembly.

The National Election Committee (hereinafter referred to as NEC) shall appoint the Provincial-Municipal Election Commissions (hereinafter referred to as PEC), and the Commune or Sangkat Election Commissions (hereinafter referred to as CEC).

CEC shall consist of voter registration(s) and polling stations(s).

Membership of the voter registration station and that of the polling station shall be appointed by NEC.

Article 9:

All members and officials of NEC, PEC, CEC, the voter registration station and the polling station shall adopt an independent, impartial and faithful attitude in applying their powers, functions and duties.

Article 10:

NEC shall spell out different regulations and procedures for the organization of the lists of electors and the conduct of election under conditions prescribed in this law.

Article 11

NEC shall have the following powers, function and duties:

- Direct works for the voter registration, update and organize the lists of electors, and conduct the commune election;
- Take necessary measures to secure that the voter registration, the updating and organization of the lists of electors, and the election will be conducted freely and fairly;
- Determine and establish the voter registration stations;
- Organize and approve validity of the lists of electors;
- Review and organize the lists of electors every year;
- Maintain safety and keep the lists of electors;
- Decide the registration of the lists of candidates;
- Follow up the election campaigns;
- Administer the electoral procedure at each polling station;
- Administer the vote-count procedures and direct the vote counting;
- Proclaim the election results;
- Maintain safety during the course of examining the lists of electors, voter registration, the election process, the election materials, equipment and furniture for the whole election process;
- Train the electoral officials and give instructions to the candidates, agents of the lists of candidates, and the electoral observers on different procedures for updating the lists of electors, voter registration, casting ballots, and the vote counting, and other provisions of this law;
- Ensure that the public have understood the purpose of the election;
- Ensure that everybody gets free access, with great safety and without fear or intimidation, to the process of updating the list of electors, voter registration, and casting ballots;
- Organize procedures for updating the lists of electors, voter registration, casting ballots, and vote counting, with transparency and the cooperation by the electoral observers and/or agents of the lists of candidates;
- Maintain regular relations between NEC and the candidates, agents of the lists of candidates, and electoral observers;
- Apply determinations and procedures relating to the financial control and management prepared by the Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- Report to the National Assembly and the Senate about the administration, the conduct of election and election results within 90 days after the election day;

The powers, function, and duties as outlined in Articles 8, 9, 10, and 11 of this law are added to those assigned to NEC or NEC is required to perform by the 1998 Law on Election to the National Assembly.

Article 12:

NEC shall appoint memberships of PEC, CEC, officials of voter registration stations and polling stations from among the Cambodian citizens, civil servants, or other noticeable persons in the provinces or municipalities, who are eligible to vote, except:

A member of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, a member of the national police forces, and a court official;

A monk or a priest of any religion;

A delegate of the Royal Cambodian Government, a Governor or a Deputy Governor of a province or municipality;

A manager or deputy manager of a district or Khann;

A commune leader, a commune deputy or assistant, a chief of village, a deputy and a member of a village;

A member of the CC;

A candidate seeking election in the commune election;

Any person who is in active position in any political party or who has resigned that position in that political party in a period less than six months on the date of appointment.

Article 13:

PEC membership shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and three to five members.

CEC membership shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and three members.

Membership of a voter registration station shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman, a secretary and two to four members as might be determined by NEC for each voter registration station.

Membership of a polling station shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman, a secretary and two to four members as might be determined by NEC for each polling station.

All members of the election Commission at any level, and officials of the voter registration station and those of the polling stations are electoral officials.

NEC may set up and appoint a secretariat as an assistant to PEC and CEC.

Article 14:

The ranks, prerogatives and remuneration of NEC chairman, deputy chairman, and secretary general and of election commissions of all levels and their staff are determined under the provisions prescribed by Articles 30 and 31 of the 1998 Law on the Election to the National Assembly.

Article 15:

Membership of the voter registration station shall remain in office as NEC might direct.

Membership of the polling station shall remain in office until the temporary proclamation of the results of the CC election in its polling station is made, and after the delivery (and receipt) of the electoral records, as well as other electoral materials and equipment, to CEC has been fully completed.

CEC shall remain in office until the official proclamation of the results of the CC election in its commune is made.

PEC shall remain in office until the official proclamation of the results of the CC elections in its province/municipality is made.

Article 16:

NEC may delegate any of its powers, function, and duties under regulations to PEC, CEC, the voter registration station, the polling station, or to any electoral official to whom a proper authority has been assigned.

Any reference to NEC in this law is also a reference to a commission member, or to any electoral official to whom proper authority, function, and duties have been assigned by NEC.

Article 17:

PEC, CEC, the voter registration and the polling station shall perform any functions, duties and other powers assigned by this law or by NEC.

Article 18:

The authorities at any level, who are responsible for maintaining security, peace and order, and other works, shall provide cooperation with NEC, and the Election Commission at any level, the voter registration station and the polling station, in order to maintain safety, security, and public order during and after the election period.

Article 19:

NEC may appoint any PEC or CEC or membership of the voter registration station, or that of the polling station for a limited period and at any time after the election was conducted in order to organize and conduct a¹ reelection or a new election or to update the lists of electors and to undertake voter registration

Chapter 3: Right to Register and Right to Vote

Article 20:

In order to be eligible to vote, a Cambodian citizen of either sex shall have his or her name enrolled in the list of electors for the CC election and shall have a voter registration card or a substitute certificate.

In order to be eligible to have his or her name enrolled in the list of electors, a Cambodian citizen of either sex shall meet the following requirements:

He or she shall be a Cambodian national;

He or she shall be at least 18 years old on the polling day;

He or she shall have a permanent residence in which commune he or she seeks registration;

He or she shall not remain in one of the situations prescribed by Article 21 of this law;

A place of residence of any person in any commune is a place where that person normally lives and very often he or she returns to that place after his or her temporary absence from that place.

Article 21:

A person may not have his or her name registered in the list of electors or may not cast his or her vote in a CC election if that person:

is a convicted;

is insane or remains under any legal guardianship certified by a competent institution.

¹ Regarding a reelection and a new election, see Article 211 of this law

**Chapter 4:
The Electoral System and the Allocation of Seats**

Article 22:

The CC election is conducted under a system of proportional representation.

The CC members shall be selected from the lists of candidates proposed by the elected political parties.

Article 23:

The number of seats in any CC shall be equal to the number of CC members determined by a sub-decree consistent with the Commune Administration Law.

Article 24:

The seats of any CC shall be apportioned by taking into account the number of total seats each CC has had and the vote results by applying the following steps:

Step one:

Determine the electoral quota in order for a list of candidate to gain a seat in the CC by dividing the total valid votes by the total number of seats of that CC by applying the following formula:

$Q = \frac{V}{S}$	<p>Where:</p> <p>Q = the electoral quota, irrespective of the rest; V = the total number of valid votes obtained by all lists of candidates; S = total number of seats in any CC</p>
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Steep Two:

Preliminary determination of seat(s) obtained by each list of candidates by dividing total valid votes each list received by the quota by applying the following formula:

$N_s = \frac{V_v}{Q}$	<p>Where:</p> <p>Ns = Number of seat(s) each list received, irrespective of the rest, and before any necessary assessment is made in step 3. Vv = the total number of valid votes each list received; Q = the electoral quota determined in Step 1.</p>
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After the apportionment of seats in Step 2 to each list is achieved, and if there is no seat(s) left for further apportionment, then the number of seats each list receives shall be determined at this step.

In case where Step 2 is completed and there is one or many seat(s) left, the remaining seats are then apportioned by applying a formula in Step 3.

Step three:

The remaining seats are apportioned by a highest average by applying the following formula:

$H_a = \frac{V_v}{N_s + 1}$	<p>Where:</p> <p>Ha = the highest average Vv = the total number of valid votes each list received; Ns = Number of seat(s) each list received in step 2.</p>
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If there is only one seat left, that seat shall be apportioned to any list receiving the highest average.

If there are more than one seat left, the formula in Step 3 must apply, and one seat must be apportioned to any list receiving the highest average. Then this formula must apply again by augmenting Ns to (Ns + 1) for any list receiving at least one seat during the first application of this formula. So a seat must be apportioned to any list receiving the highest average during the second application of this formula. If there are still more seats left, repeat the same computation successively until there is no seat left.

Article 25:

All elected candidates shall be taken from any lists of candidates proposed by elected political parties, and their number shall be equal to the number of seats that or those lists received in accordance with the apportionment prescribed in Article 24 of this law.

The elected candidates shall be selected from the top of each list downward.

Article 26:

Any commune which can afford only one list of candidates for approval for registration shall not hold an election.

The only one list of candidates being approved for registration is automatically eligible to receive all seats in the CC in which commune it seeks election.

All candidates must be selected from that unique list from the top of the list downward until all seats in the CC are filled.

Article 27:

The names of candidates selected from any list of candidates of any elected political party to fill the seats in the CC shall be deleted from that list of candidates.

Article 28:

In case where a list of candidates waives the CC seats, NEC must apportion the vacant seats to other lists of candidates having seats in the CC not later than 14 days by making assessment in accordance with the following steps:

Step one:

Determine the electoral quota in order for a list of candidate to gain one seat in the CC by less the total valid votes of candidate list of the party who waived the seats from the total number of valid votes received by all parties in commune/sangkat election and divided by the total number of vacant seats under the following formula:

$Q' = \frac{V'}{S'}$	<p style="text-align: center;">Where:</p> <p>Q' = the electoral quota, irrespective of the rest;</p> <p>V' = total valid votes received by all lists deducted the number of valid votes received by the list waiving the seats.</p> <p>S' = total number of vacant seats in any CC</p>
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Step Two:

Preliminary determination of seat(s) obtained by each list by dividing total valid votes each list received by the quota computed in Step 1 by applying the following formula:

$Ns' = \frac{Vv'}{Q'}$	<p style="text-align: center;">Where :</p> <p>Ns' = Number of seat(s) each list received before any necessary assessment is made in step 3.</p> <p>Vv' = the total number of valid votes each list received;</p> <p>Q' = the electoral quota computed in Step 1.</p>
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After the apportionment of seats in Step 2 to each list is achieved, except any list of candidates waiving such seat(s), and if there is no seat(s) left for further apportionment, then the number of seats each list received shall be determined at this step.

In case where Step 2 is completed and there is one or many seat(s) left, the remaining seats are then apportioned by applying a formula in Step 3.

Step 3:

The remaining seats are apportioned by a highest average by applying the following formula:

$Ha' = \frac{Vv'}{Ns' + 1}$	<p style="text-align: center;">Where :</p> <p>Ha' = the highest average,</p> <p>Vv' = the total number of valid votes each list received;</p> <p>Ns' = Number of seat(s) each list received in step 2.</p>
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The method as specified in paragraphs 7 and 9 of Article 24 shall apply for the computation in Step 3 and for any other further calculation.

Article 29:

If the computation as specified by Articles 24 and 28 of this law leads to equal results between the lists of candidates of a number of political parties, which is impossible to determine which list is the winner for the allocated seat, then PEC shall organize a drawing lots in order to determine the winner.

A drawing lots must be conducted under NEC regulations.

**Chapter 5:
Voter Registration Station, Polling Station and Vote-Count Station**

Article 30:

NEC shall organize one or many voter registration stations in each commune.

Each voter registration station shall serve any determined area.

Each voter registration station and the area it serves shall be located within the boundaries of each commune.

Article 31:

The organization of each voter registration station shall be made under the conditions of this law and the conditions prescribed by the second paragraph, Article 46 of the 1998 Law on Election to the National Assembly.

Each voter registration station shall register at most 600 eligible electors, except otherwise decided by NEC, but NEC decision shall not allow any number which is greater than 700 eligible electors.

The voter registration station shall depend on the voter registration station in the commune which was established for the last election.

NEC may adjust any voter registration and the area it serves in case of a change in population and geographical location.

The adjustment of a voter registration shall be made at least 15 days before the date of examining the lists of electors and the voter registration.

Article 32:

Each voter registration station shall become a polling station when the election is conducted, and a vote-count station when the votes are counted.

NEC shall post for public announcement the name and location of each voter registration station at the voter registration station and at CEC office at least 10 days before the date of examination of the lists of electors and the voter registration.

Article 33:

Everybody may request NEC for a copy of the list of electors and locations of one or many voter registration stations in the commune by paying the production costs only.

Article 34:

NEC shall set up under regulations and procedures one or many polling stations in each commune.

Each polling station and the area it serves shall be the same as the voter registration station established under Articles 30 and 31 of this law.

Article 35:

Each polling station shall consist of at most 600 eligible electors, except otherwise decided by NEC, but NEC decision shall not allow any number which is greater than 700 eligible electors..

Article 36:

NEC may choose only one premise or building for two or many polling stations if it does not affect regularity in the administration and the conduct of election

Those polling stations which are located together in one premise or building shall be located distinctly from each other.

Those polling stations, which are together located in one premise or building, shall be administered separately from each other under NEC regulations and procedure.

Article 37:

NEC shall post for public announcement the name and location of each polling station at the polling station and at CEC office from the date of registration of the lists of candidates to the date where that polling station is closed in the election day.

Article 38:

The vote count shall be conducted at the polling station.

Each vote-count station is a polling station.

A vote-count station is a place where the votes are counted, and the election results are temporarily proclaimed.

Article 39:

Each voter registration station, polling station and vote-count station shall comprise its inner perimeter identified by NEC.

The inner perimeter is an area surrounding each voter registration station, or polling station or vote-count station separated by a circle of at least 15-meter radius.

The inner perimeter shall consist of an entrance and an exit.

Article 40:

Each voter registration station, polling station and vote-count station shall comprise its outer perimeter identified by NEC.

The outer perimeter is an area surrounding each station separated by a circle of a 100-meter radius or by any other form or by a circle of smaller radius according to the actual characteristics of the outer perimeter of each station.

Article 41:

Any kind of firearms, explosive device, or hazardous substance shall be prohibited from taking into the outer perimeter, the inner perimeter, and into the voter registration station, the polling station, as well as the vote-count station, except proper authority is obtained from NEC Chairman.

Article 42:

The following persons are allowed to enter the voter registration station and the inner perimeter of that station:

The registration officials assigned by NEC;

The electoral observers with proper card accredited by NEC;

The agents of political parties which have been properly registered under the Law on Political Parties, and accredited;

The citizens who intent to register and who have not yet been registered;

Any person who accompanies an applicant for registration who is a handicapped under the conditions prescribed by Article 61 of this law;

Any person who accompanies an applicant for registration in order to provide a guarantee for him or her under the conditions prescribed by Articles 56 of this law;

Any security officials and first-aid workers when they are requested as necessary by Chairman of the voter registration station;

Any person may not enter any voter registration station before that station starts its works or after it closes its door without proper authority in writing from NEC.

Article 43:

The following persons are allowed to enter the polling station and the inner perimeter of that station:

The electoral officials with proper assignment by NEC;

The agents of political parties proposing the lists of candidates and who obtained proper authority (permission) and the electoral observers with proper accredited card provided by NEC;

The citizens who are eligible to vote and who must cast their votes at that station;

Any person who accompanies a handicapped voter under the conditions prescribed by Article 180 of this law;

Any security officials and first-aid workers as might be requested in case of need by the Chairman of the polling station.

Any person may not enter any polling station before the election starts or after it closes its door without proper authority in writing from NEC.

Article 44:

The following persons are allowed to enter the vote-count station and the inner perimeter of that station:

The vote-count officials with proper assignment by NEC;

The agents of political parties proposing the lists of candidates and who obtained proper authority and the electoral observers with proper accredited card provided by NEC;

Any security officials and first-aid workers as might be requested by the Chairman of the vote-count station.

Any person may not enter a vote-count station before it starts to count the votes or after the vote count without proper authority in writing from NEC.

Article 45:

NEC and the Election Commissions of all levels, the Chairman of the voter registration station, the Chairman of the polling station, the Chairman of the vote-count station, shall take necessary and proper measures to protect the persons remaining inside the voter registration station, the polling station, and the vote-count station and the persons remaining inside the inner perimeter of each station against any bodily harm or injury, an improper hindrance, threat or intimidation, and to maintain control of the election materials and equipment remaining in those stations.

NEC and the Election Commissions of all levels, the Chairman of the voter registration station, the Chairman of the polling station and the Chairman of the vote-count station, may apply the conditions under Articles 42, 43, and 44 of this law in relation to the outer perimeter of those stations, whether in part or in whole, when necessary in order to secure that the voter registration, casting ballots, and the vote counting will be accomplished with great safety.

Article 46:

The following activities are prohibited in a voter registration station, and within the inner and the outer perimeter of that station:

Wearing or posting or talking about anything which has a direct connection with any political party or the list of candidate of any political party, or a candidate of any list;

Showing a support for or an opposition against any political party, or the list of candidates of any political party or a candidate of any list;

Improper hindrance or other activities which might affect any person as regards to the voter registration.

Article 47:

The following activities are prohibited in a polling station, and within the inner and the outer perimeter of that station:

Wearing or posting anything which has a direct connection with any political party or the list of candidate of any political party, or a candidate of any list;

Disseminating or talking anything which might affect an elector to vote for any list of candidates of any political party,

Showing a support for or an opposition against any political party, or any list of candidates of any political party or a candidate of any list.

Article 48:

The following activities are prohibited in a vote-count station, and within the inner and the outer perimeter of that station:

Wearing or posting anything which has a direct connection with any political party or the list of candidate of any political party, or a candidate of any list;

Disseminating or talking anything which might affect a vote-count official to count the votes to meet the satisfaction of or to be against any list of candidates of any political party, or a candidate of any list.

Article 49:

Any person who is present at the voter registration station, the polling station and the vote-count station, and in the inner perimeter of those stations are subject to NEC's instructions and control under this law.

Chapter 6: Lists of Electors for the CC Election

Article 50:

Each commune shall have its own list of electors organized by NEC for the CC election

Article 51:

The list of electors for the CC election shall be organized at least 90 days before the election day.

The Prime Minister shall determine the date for examining the lists of electors and for the voter registration on request of the Interior Minister;

The duration for examining the lists of electors and for voter registration of each commune shall not be less than 15 days, including Saturday and Sunday.

NEC shall determine the duration for examining the lists of electors and for voter registration of all communes and shall determine the time schedules for reviewing the lists of electors and the voter registration at the registration station in each commune.

NEC shall put for public announcement the date and the time schedule for all communes not later than 3 days before starting to examine the list of electors and voter registration.

Article 52:

The list of electors for the CC election shall be updated from the list of electors for the last election compiled at each voter registration station in each commune.

Article 53:

In organizing the lists of electors for the CC election, NEC shall have the following duties:

Review the update of the lists of electors based on the lists of electors for the last election;

Enroll the names of those who are eligible to vote in the CC election in the list of electors;

Delete from the list of electors the names of those who lose their right to vote in the CC election;

Organize the lists of eligible electors in the CC election at all voter registration stations in each commune.

Article 54:

A Cambodian citizen of either sex who is willing to register for the CC election shall go in person to the voter registration station of which commune they live in.

Each Cambodian citizen shall have only one name registered in one list of electors of only one registration station.

Article 55:

When present in order to register at the voter registration station, a Cambodian citizen of either sex shall:

- Present his or her identity to the voter registration officials;
- Have a right to register in the list of electors under the conditions prescribed by Article 20 of this law;
- Assert that he or she has not yet registered at any other voter registration station.

Article 56:

In order to prove his or her identity, each Cambodian citizen shall show one of the following documents or evidences:

- A passport of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- An identity card provided by the Royal Cambodian Government with a photo;
- A voter registration card or a substitute certificate;

An applicant for voter registration may identify his or her identity through a guarantee by two eligible electors in that commune made before the voter registration officials by asserting that the applicant for registration is actually a person as he or she has asserted.

Article 57:

In order to prove that he or she is actually a Cambodian citizen, a citizen of either sex shall show one of the following instruments:

- A passport of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- An identity card of Cambodian citizenship provided under a sub-decree No.36, dated 26 July 1996;
- A card of the civil servant or of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces or of the National Police of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- An evidence proving that the applicant's name was enrolled in the list of electors for the last election;
- A voter registration card or a substitute certificate;
- A birth certificate proving a Cambodian citizenship;
- An instrument delivered by the Royal Cambodian Government certifying that he or she is a Cambodian citizen;
- Other certified letter or instrument or court warrant proving that applicant's mother or father is a Cambodian citizen, and instrument showing that applicant is actually the son or daughter of that mother or father;
- An official instrument proving that the applicant was born in Cambodia and his or her mother or father was also born in Cambodia, and an official instrument showing that the applicant is actually the son or daughter of that father or mother.

Article 58:

In order to prove that he or she is at least 18 years old on the polling day, a Cambodian citizen shall show one of the following instruments or evidences:

- Any instrument as specified by Articles 56 and 57 of this law which specifies the applicant's age or date of birth;
- A guarantee made by two eligible electors in the commune before the voter registration officials asserting that he or she is actually 18 years old on the polling day of the CC election.

Article 59:

In order to prove that he or she is actually having a residence in any commune, a Cambodian citizen shall show one of the following instruments:

Any instrument as specified by Articles 56, 57 and 58 of this law and which specifies that he or she is actually having a residence in that commune;

A certification made by the commune authorities proving that the applicant is actually having a residence in that commune.

Article 60:

Any Cambodian citizen who is having more than one residence in the Kingdom of Cambodia may choose only one residence for the purpose of voter registration.

Article 61:

Any Cambodian citizen who is a handicapped and not able to register by himself or herself may choose an adult to accompany him or her or may seek help from the Chairman of the voter registration station.

Article 62:

In order to update the last lists of electors for organizing the lists of electors for the CC election, any Cambodian citizens who had their names registered for the last election shall go in person to the voter registration station where they had their names last registered by taking with them a voter registration card or a substitute certificate provided by NEC and other instruments or evidences as specified by Articles 59 of this law.

Based on the last lists of electors provided by NEC, the electoral officials shall:

Examine applicant's voter registration card or substitute certificate in order to prove that such voter registration card or substitute certificate actually belongs to the applicant which was provided by NEC and is still in a useable form;

Examine the number of applicant's voter registration card or substitute certificate, his or her first name and last name and date of birth in the voter registration card or substitute certificate and check them against the number of voter registration card or substitute certificate, as well as his or her first name and last name, and date of birth in the last lists of electors of that voter registration station;

Examine applicant's identity as specified by Article 59 of this law in order to prove that applicant is actually having a residence in the commune he or she seeks registration.

Article 63:

In case an applicant meets all the conditions specified by Article 62 of this law, the voter registration official shall:

Inform the applicant that his or her registration is approved;

Enroll his or her name in the list of electors for the CC election under prescribed conditions;

Inform him or her that the voter registration card or the substitute certificate will be used for the CC election;

Issue a receipt to the applicant certifying his or her registration.

Article 64:

In case an applicant lastly registered in the list of electors and has had his or her name in the list of electors of the voter registration station of which he or she seeks registration, but his or her registration card or substitute certificate is lost, damaged or becomes useless, then the voter registration officials shall:

Require that applicant to fill in a form regarding the loss or damage of voter registration card or substitute certificate under NEC regulations and procedure;

Examine applicant's identity as specified by Articles 56 and 59 of this law.

Based on the identity as mentioned above, the voter registration officials shall examine and find out the serial number of applicant's voter registration card or substitute certificate, his first name and last name and his or her date of birth in the last lists of electors of that voter registration station, in order to fill in formality specified by Article 65 of this law.

Article 65:

In case an applicant meets the requirements as specified by Article 64 of this law, the voter registration officials shall:

- Inform the applicant that his or her registration is approved;
- Enroll his or her name in the list of electors for the CC election under prescribed conditions;
- Issue a substitute certificate with applicant's proper photo for the lost or damaged voter registration card, following a model determined by NEC and inform him or her that this substitute certificate will be used for the CC election;
- Issue a receipt to the applicant certifying his or her registration.

Article 66:

Any citizen who lastly registered in the list of electors at any voter registration station of any commune and is still holding a voter registration card or substitute certificate, but that person actually no longer lives in that commune, the voter registration officials shall delete his or her name from the list of electors of the last voter registration station.

The citizen as mentioned above shall go in person to and register with the voter registration station of which commune he or she lives in.

The voter registration officials shall:

- Examine applicant's voter registration card or substitute certificate in order to prove that the voter registration card or the substitute certificate provided by NEC is actually belonging to that person;
- Examine applicant's identity as specified by Article 59 of this law in order to prove that the applicant is actually a citizen having a residence in that commune.

Article 67:

In case an applicant meets the requirements as specified by Article 66 of this law, the voter registration officials shall:

- Inform the applicant that his or her registration is approved;
- Withhold the voter registration card or substitute certificate from him or her;
- Issue a voter registration card following a model determined by NEC to the applicant;
- Issue a receipt to the applicant certifying his or her registration.

Article 68:

In order to be eligible to register, any citizen who asserts that he or she had registered in the list of electors of any commune, but his or her voter registration card or substitute certificate is lost, damaged or becomes useless, and now that person no longer lives in that commune, and any person who becomes 18 years old on the polling day of the CC election and any citizen who has never registered in any list of electors, shall meet the conditions prescribed by Articles 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60 of this law.

In case an applicant meets the conditions prescribed by Articles 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60 of this law. The voter registration officials shall:

Inform the applicant that his or her registration is approved;
Enroll his or her name in the list of electors for the CC election under prescribed conditions;
Issue a voter registration card following a model determined by NEC to the applicant;
Issue a receipt to the applicant certifying his or her registration.

Article 69:

Any person, who does not meet the conditions prescribed by Articles 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 66 and 68 of this law, is not allowed to register in the list of electors for the CC election.

In such a case as mentioned above, the voter registration officials shall:

Fill in a prescribed rejection form by clarifying reasons for the rejection, then put a signature and date on that form, and give a copy to the applicant;
Inform the applicant that he or she or his or her representative may bring a protest in writing against that rejection to CEC not later than 5 days;
Provide a copy of a protest form to the applicant or his or her representative;
Refer a copy of rejection form to CEC for information and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 70:

Any applicant for voter registration whose application has been rejected by the voter registration officials of any station, or his or her representative, may bring a protest in writing following a prescribed form to CEC not later than 5 days.

Article 71:

CEC shall hold a public hearing not later than 5 days after it received the protest form.

CEC shall post for public announcement at its office, the place, date and time of its hearing

Article 72:

If CEC agrees with the protest, it shall certify "approval" on the protest form and give a copy to the applicant and keep a copy for documentation.

CEC shall:

Enroll applicant's name in the list of electors under prescribed conditions;
Issue a voter registration card or a substitute certificate with photo to the applicant;
Issue a receipt to the applicant certifying his or her the registration;
Send the relevant instruments and approval for registration to PEC, and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 73:

If CEC rejects the protest, it shall:

Fill in a rejection form by clarifying reasons for the rejection, then put a signature and date on that form, and give a copy of the rejection to the applicant, a copy to PEC and keep a copy for documentation;
Provide a prescribed protest form to the applicant or his or her representative to appeal against the rejection;
The applicant or his or her representative may bring a protest in writing against the rejection to PEC not later than 5 days after he or she received the rejection form.

Article 74:

PEC shall hold a public hearing not later than 5 days after it received the protest form.

PEC shall post for public announcement at its office, the place, date and time of its hearing.

PEC decision shall be final.

Article 75:

If PEC agrees with the protest, it shall certify on the protest form and give a copy to the applicant, a copy to CEC and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 76:

CEC shall:

- Certify “approval ” on the protest form and give a copy to the applicant;
- Enroll applicant’s name in the list of electors under prescribed conditions;
- Issue a voter registration card or a substitute certificate with photo to the applicant;
- Issue a receipt to the applicant certifying his or her registration;
- Send the relevant instruments and approval for registration to PEC and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 77:

If PEC rejects the protest, it shall:

- Fill in a prescribed rejection form by clarifying reasons for the rejection, then put a signature and date on that form, and give a copy to the relevant CEC, a copy to NEC and keep a copy for documentation;
- Certify “rejection” on the protest form and give a copy to the applicant;
- Inform the applicant that PEC decision is final

Article 78:

Immediately after the termination of the voter registration and all protests are definitely settled, NEC shall determine the date and duration for posting for public announcement all of the preliminary lists of electors at each voter registration station in the commune and at CEC office.

Every person may bring a protest or an objection in writing to CEC regarding the preliminary lists of electors not later than 5 days after these lists were posted for public announcement

Article 79:

A protest may be made for a failure to enroll the name of any person in the list of electors, or for the retention of any name in the list but it was not written clearly according to each case as below:

That person has already applied for registration at any voter registration station, or has had already a voter registration card or a substitute certificate or any other form or document provided during or after the voter registration period allowing him or her to register in the list of electors, but his or her name is not enrolled in the list of electors.

That person has had already his or her name in the list of electors, but it was not written clearly.

That protester shall show CEC evidence in the form of written documents.

Article 80:

An objection against any person who is not eligible to register in the list of electors may be made only if that person has registered and has had his or her name already in the list of electors at any voter registration station;

or that person is not eligible to register in the list of electors under the conditions specified by Article 21 of this law, but has had his or her name registered already in the list of electors at any voter registration station; or that person has had his or her name registered in two or more lists of electors.

The person who brought an objection shall provide further information to CEC in accordance with its request.

Article 81:

CEC shall hold a public hearing not later than 3 days after it received the protest or objection.

CEC shall put for public announcement at its office:

The name and address of the person who brought the protest or objection and that of the person to whom an objection has been brought;

The date, time and place of its hearing.

Article 82:

If CEC agrees with the protest, it shall certify "approval" on the protest form and keep a copy of it for documentation, and then immediately enroll applicant's name in the list of electors under conditions outlined by Article 72 of this law.

Article 83:

If CEC rejects the protest, it shall apply conditions and the procedure prescribed by Article 73 of this law.

Article 84:

If CEC rejects any objection, it shall:

Fill in a prescribed rejection form by clarifying reasons for the rejection, then put a signature and date on that form, and give a copy to the person who brought an objection, a copy to the person to whom an objection was brought, and send copy to PEC and keep a copy for documentation;

Provide a form to the person who brought the objection or his or her representative;

Inform the person who brought the objection that he or she or his or her representative may bring a protest in writing to PEC not later than 5 days after he or she received notice of the rejection.

Article 85:

If CEC agrees with the objection, it shall:

Certify "approval" on the objection form and give a copy of it to the person who brought the objection, a copy to the person to whom an objection was brought, send a copy to PEC, and keep a copy for documentation.

Provide a protest form to the person to whom an objection was brought;

Inform the person to whom an objection was brought that he or she or their representative may bring a protest in writing to PEC not later than 5 days after he or she received notice of the approval of the objection.

In case the person to whom an objection was brought failed to bring a protest within a prescribed time limit, CEC shall reject that person's application for registration, and delete his or her name from the list of electors, as well as withhold or deny his or her voter registration card or substitute certificate.

CEC shall send the relevant instrument as regards to the removal of the name from the list of electors as mentioned above to PEC.

Article 86:

Any protest or objection as outlined in Articles 83, 84 and 85 of this law shall be made in writing under a prescribed form and submitted directly to PEC not later than 5 days after the date he or she received notice of the CEC decision.

PEC decision is final.

Article 87:

PEC shall hold a public hearing not later than 5 days after it received the protest form;

PEC shall post for public announcement at its office:

The name and address of the person who brought the protest or objection and that of the person to whom an objection was brought;
The date, time and place of its hearing.

Article 88:

If PEC agrees with the protest of any person, it shall certify "approval" on the protest form and give a copy to the person who brought the protest, a copy to the relevant CEC and keep a copy for documentation.

CEC shall register applicant's name immediately in the list of electors under conditions prescribed by Article 76 of this law.

Article 89:

If PEC rejects the protest of any person, it shall apply conditions and the procedure specified by Article 77 of this law.

Article 90

If PEC agrees with the objection of any person or deny a protest of the person to whom an objection was brought, it shall certify on the rejection form or protest form, and give a copy to the person who brought the protest or objection, a copy to the relevant CEC, and keep a copy for documentation.

CEC shall deny registration of the person to whom an objection was brought and delete his or her name from the list of electors, as well as withhold and deny the voter registration card or substitute certificate of that person.

CEC shall send to PEC the relevant instrument relating to the removal of the name of that person from the list of electors.

Article 91:

Immediately after all protests and objections in the communes are definitely settled, NEC shall:

Sign and put a date on the list of electors for each voter registration station; and certify that such list is an official list of electors for the CC election.
Control and keep safe the official lists of electors.

Article 92:

NEC may delete the name of any person from the list of electors when substantial evidence shows that such person has his or her name registered in the lists of electors of many places.

Article 93:

NEC shall make copy of the official list of electors for each voter registration station and put for public announcement all official lists of electors at each registration station, and at CEC office according to a date and time determined by NEC.

Article 94:

Any person may request NEC for one or many copies of official lists of electors by paying only the production costs.

Article 95:

Any person, who is in possession of a voter registration card or a substitute certificate of a dead person, shall deliver that voter registration card or substitute certificate to CEC to rescind it.

CEC shall organize a list for the dead electors and shall certify the term “deceased” on those names in the list of electors which will be used for the election.

CEC shall notify NEC through PEC all names of the deceased electors by being enclosed with their voter registration cards or substitute certificates.

Article 96:

In organizing the list of electors of each voter registration station, NEC shall:

Insert in that list the names of all electors, their address, age, sex, number of voter registration card or substitute certificate as specified above for which only one number is granted to each elector all over the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Insert in that the name of the commune and the number of the voter registration station;

Organize the lists in the same form;

Put signature and the date.

A list of electors may be adjusted and combined with other lists of electors in order to create a common list of electors at commune, municipal-provincial, or national level under the law.

NEC shall direct the update of these lists of electors as outlined above every year.

Chapter 7: Registration of the Lists of Candidates for the CC Election

Article 97:

Any Cambodian citizen of either sex who is willing to stand as a candidate in the CC election, shall meet the following requirements:

He or she shall be a Cambodian national by birth;

He or she shall be able to read and write;

He or she shall have their name registered in the list of electors of which commune they seek election;

He or she shall be at least 25 years old on the polling day of the CC election.

Article 98:

Are not eligible to stand as a candidate in the CC election, any person:

Who is member of the National Assembly, a member of the Senate, a member of the Constitutional Council and a judge;

Who is a delegate of the Royal Cambodian Government, a Governor or a Deputy Governor of a province or municipality, a manager or a deputy manager of a district or Khann;
Who is a member of NEC, PEC, CEC, an official of the voter registration station, official of the polling station, and any official serving in NEC and the Election Commissions of all levels;
Who is a civil servant, a court official, a member of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, or of the national police forces in position,
Who is a monk or a priest of any religion;
Who is a CC member in position;
Who is a commune leader, a commune deputy or assistant, a chief of village, a deputy and a member in position;
Who is a secretary of any commune (detailed by the Interior Minister).

Article 99:

After the Prime Minister has set up the date for the CC election under conditions outlined by Article 3 of this law, NEC shall post for public announcement in each commune the date for the CC election and the date and location for the registration of the list of candidates.

Article 100:

Any person who is willing to stand as a candidate in the CC election shall have his or name placed on any list of candidates of the political party.

Each list of candidates shall be proposed by any political party which has been properly registered under conditions specified by the Law on Political Parties.

Each list of candidates of any political party shall contain the names of candidates in order.

Article 101:

Each candidate shall have his or her name placed only in one list of candidates of the political party.

Article 102:

In order to stand as a candidate in the CC election, each political party shall file for registration of the lists of candidates with CEC under NEC regulations at least 90 days before the election day.

The application for registration shall be signed by the political party leader or by his or her representative to whom proper authority has been assigned in writing.

Article 103:

Application for registration of the lists of candidates shall be enclosed with:

- A copy of the party registration with the Ministry of the Interior;
- Address of the party main office, address of its office in the commune, and the name of its representative in the commune it seeks election;
- A list of candidates containing a number of candidates at least twice the number of seats in the CC;
- Name and family name, address, and the number of voter registration card or substitute certificate of each candidate in the list;
- A brief personal history of each candidate filled in by their own hand writing, and 3 photos, format 4 x 6, of each candidate;
- Full name, acronym and the logo of the political party proposing the list of candidates.

Article 104:

NEC shall determine the date for registration of the list of candidates in each commune.

NEC shall post for public announcement the date and duration for the registration of the lists of candidates at all CEC offices.

The acceptance of an application for registration of the lists of candidates lasts only three days CEC shall issue a receipt certifying the acceptance of the filing for registration of the lists of candidates to each political party proposing the list of candidates and keep the stub of the receipt for documentation.

A receipt certifying the acceptance of an application shall indicate the number of instruments received, the date of delivery and acceptance and the signatures or fingerprints of the person who delivers and of the person who receives.

Article 105:

After the date for filing for registration of the lists of candidates expires, CEC shall examine all applications for registration of the lists of candidates only in one day.

CEC shall post for public announcement at its office all lists of candidates which have been properly filed for registration and accepted by it not later than 3 days after the date of examination of the lists of candidates.

Any citizen in the commune who is eligible to vote may make a recommendation to CEC about any list of candidates while such list is posted as outlined above.

Article 106:

Regarding any list of candidates which properly meets conditions specified by Articles 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, and 103 of this law, CEC shall decide and approve its filing for registration and issue a receipt certifying such registration of the list of candidates to the political party proposing such list not later than 7 days after it received the filing.

Article 107:

In case the list of candidates of any political party which does not properly meets conditions specified by Articles 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, and 103 of this law, CEC shall give a notification in writing to and instruct the political party proposing the list of candidates to make proper adjustment under conditions specified by this law and provide opportunity for that political party to undertake adjustment as regards to any deficiency not later than 3 days after that political party received notification.

Article 108:

If the political party received notification in writing of the deficiencies for which it is requested to make proper adjustment and the political party did it on time as it was requested, then CEC shall accept that political party's filing for registration of the list of candidates and issue a note certifying the registration of the list of candidates to that political party.

Article 109:

If the political party filing for registration of the list of the candidates failed to make adjustment on time as regards to any deficiencies as specified by Article 107 of this law, CEC shall reject that political party's filing for registration of the list of candidates.

CEC shall:

- Fill in a prescribed rejection form by clarifying the reasons for the rejection, then put a signature and date on that form, give a copy thereof to the concerned political party or its representative;
- Provide a protest form to the political party proposing the list of candidates;
- Send a copy of the rejection form to PEC and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 110:

Any political party which filed for registration of the list of candidates, but such list is rejected by CEC, that political party or its representative may bring a protest in writing to PEC not later than 5 days after it received notice of the rejection.

Article 111:

PEC shall hold a public hearing not later than 3 days after it received the protest.

PEC shall post for public announcement at its office, the place, date and time of its hearing.

Article 112:

If PEC agrees with the protest, it shall certify on the protest form and give a copy to the person who brought the protest, and send a copy to the relevant CEC.

CEC shall approve the filing for registration of the list of candidates of the political party and shall register that list of candidates and issue a note certifying the registration of the list to that political party.

Article 113:

If PEC rejects the protest, it shall:

Fill in a prescribed rejection form by clarifying the reasons for the rejection, then put a signature and the date on that form;

Provide a copy of a completely filled-in rejection form to the concerned political party and send a copy to the relevant CEC;

Give a protest form to the political party proposing the list of candidates in order to bring a protest to NEC;

Send a copy of a completely filled-in rejection form to NEC for information and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 114:

Any political party which filed for registration of the list of candidates, but such list is rejected by PEC, that political party or its representative may bring a protest in writing to NEC not later than 3 days after it received notice of the rejection form.

NEC decision is final.

Article 115:

NEC shall hold a public hearing not later than 3 days after it received the protest form.

NEC shall post for public announcement at its office, the place, date and time of its hearing.

Article 116:

If NEC agrees with the protest, it shall certify on the protest form and give a copy to the person who brought the protest, and send a copy to the relevant PEC, a copy to the relevant CEC, and keep a copy for documentation. .

CEC shall approve the filing for registration of the list of candidates and shall register that list of candidates of the political party and issue a note certifying the registration of the list of candidates to that political party.

Article 117:

If NEC rejects the protest, it shall:

Fill in a prescribed rejection form, then put a signature and date on that form;

Provide a copy of a completely filled-in rejection form to the concerned political party or its representative, send a copy to the relevant PEC, a copy to the relevant CEC, and keep a copy for documentation;

Inform the political party proposing the list of candidates that NEC decision is final.

Article 118:

Immediately after termination of the filing for registration of the lists of candidates and all protests are definitely settled, NEC shall direct CEC to post for public announcement at each CEC office the preliminary lists of candidates not later than 3 days.

Article 119:

Any citizen in the commune who is eligible to vote may bring an objection in writing to NEC regarding the preliminary lists of candidates as outlined by Article 118 of this law not later than 3 days after these lists were posted for public announcement

Article 120:

An objection may be made against any list of candidates of the political which did not meet conditions specified by Articles 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, and 103 of this law.

An objection shall delineate the list of candidates of any particular political party by showing any real deficiency in that list of candidates and the reason for the rejection of that list of candidates.

Article 121:

NEC shall hold a public hearing not later than 3 days after it received the objection;

NEC shall inform the political party filing for registration of the list of candidates to which an objection was brought, to the person who brought an objection, and to the public regarding the place, date and time of its hearing.

Article 122:

Whether NEC agrees with or rejects the objection, it shall:

Fill-in a prescribed form by clarifying the reasons for the approval or rejection of the objection, then put a signature and date on that form;

Give a copy of a completely filled-in form to the person who brought the objection, a copy to the political party proposing the list of candidates and to which an objection was brought, a copy to the relevant PEC, a copy to the relevant CEC, and keep a copy for documentation;

Inform the person who brought the objection and the political party proposing the list of candidates that NEC decision is final.

Article 123:

If an objection is agreed with, CEC shall deny the registration of the list of candidates of the political party to which an objection was made, then delete that list of candidates, and withhold and rescind the note certifying the registration of that list of candidates.

Article 124:

A preliminary list of candidates will become an official list of candidates if there is no objection to it within a time limit as specified by Article 119 of this law or if such objection is completely settled under conditions as specified by Articles 121, 122, and 123 of this law.

Article 125:

Based on official lists of candidates as outlined in Article 124 of this law, CEC shall direct the drawing lots in order to determine the order of the lists of candidates which must be placed on the ballot and shall make a report of the result of drawing lots to NEC through PEC.

The procedure under which the drawing lots is conducted shall be determined by NEC regulations and the procedure.

Article 126:

CEC shall post for public announcement at its office the official lists of candidates and the names of the candidates in each list not later than 7 days.

The official lists of candidates, their names and order in each list may not be modified.

Article 127:

The political parties and candidates in the list of candidates of each political party which have been properly registered shall comply with the Code of Ethics determined by NEC.

Chapter 8: The Election Campaign

Article 128:

The election campaign is aimed at providing any political party which has been allowed to register the list of candidates and its candidates to disseminate to the electorate its policy and political program as regards to the development of the commune.

Article 129:

The duration of the election campaign is 15 days and other campaign-related activities shall terminate 2400 hours before the election day.

Article 130:

During the election campaign, each political party or candidate shall not commit an act of threat, intimidation or a violence against the citizens, the political parties, candidates, and other supporters.

The political party or candidates shall not induce their supporters or electors into committing any act of abuse, threat, violence, or intimidation against other political parties, candidates or other electors.

Article 131:

The civil servants in all areas and at all levels, all institutions and services of the Royal Cambodian Government and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces shall adopt a neutral attitude and shall not use any power or influence, or commit any activity calculated to be giving a support for or undertaking an apposition against any political party, candidates, or their supporters.

Article 132:

Any local non-governmental organization or association, and any international organization or association operating in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall adopt a neutral attitude in the CC election.

Any local non-governmental organization or association, and any international organization or association in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall not perform any of the following activities, whether directly or indirectly:

Initiate or participate in the election campaign of any political party, candidates or their supporters;

Issue any statement or commit any activity that supports or shows a bias for or an apposition against any political party, or candidates or their supporters;

Provide financial assistance, materials or human resources for supporting any political party, or candidates or their supporters.

Article 133:

During the election campaign and during the election, all political parties, all candidates, and all members of all political parties and their supporters shall comply with the rules, regulations, and principles outlined in the Law on Commune Election and the Code of Ethics and NEC regulations and procedures, and respect the principles of Human Rights and democracy specified in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Article 134:

The state's radios, newspapers, and televisions shall publish or broadcast, free of charge, all news requested by NEC in order to disseminate the progress of the election and the management of the election education.

Article 135:

The managers in charge of the opera hall, sport stadium, public park or public hall shall provide their place to any candidates or the political party proposing the list of candidates who rented these places for use in the conduct of election campaign on an equal basis and according to their order of request.

Any political party or candidates who are willing to rent the opera hall, sport stadium, public park or public hall shall submit a request to the managers of these places at least 3 days in advance and shall refer a record of such request to CEC.

The managers in charge of these places shall respond to such request not later than 24 hours after they received the request.

Article 136:

The political party of any list of candidates or candidates may conduct an election campaign in a private place if they obtained proper authority from its owner and shall provide prior notice to CEC of the date of the election campaign.

Article 137:

Any political party or candidates or their supporters shall neither interfere nor obstruct the activities undertaken by any other political party, candidates or their supporters.

Article 138:

The authorities of all levels shall provide cooperation, on an equal basis, in order to maintain safety, security, law and order (public order) and order in the conduct of election campaign by any political party, the list of candidates of the political party, and candidates in the lists of candidates of all political parties.

Chapter 9: Agents of the Political Party and Electoral Observers

Article 139:

In undertaking to update the list of electors and the voter registration for the CC election all political parties, which have been properly registered under the Law on Political Parties at least 90 days before starting to update the list of electors and the voter registration, may appoint an agent known as the agent of the political party to each voter registration station.

Article 140:

Any political party, which has been properly registered under the Law on Political Parties and is willing to send its agents to watch the process of updating the lists of electors and the voter registration for the CC election, shall file for registration of its agents to CEC not later than 7 days before the date to update the list of electors and the voter registration as outlined in the second paragraph of Article 51 of this law.

The filing for registration of the agents of the political party shall be enclosed with a copy of the party registration with the Ministry of the Interior, the list of agents of the political party who are an adult by clarifying the family name and name, date of birth and address of each agent of the political party, as well as the name of the voter registration station to which each agent is assigned

Article 141:

CEC shall register and provide a card of official recognition to any agent of the political party who meets conditions outlined in Article 140 of this law.

In case any agent of the political party does not meet conditions outlined in Article 140 of this law, CEC shall reject their name in writing to the concerned political party not later than 3 days after CEC received the request.

The concerned political party shall file for registration with CEC of a new agent of the political party as a substitute not later than 3 days after it received notice in writing of the rejection.

Article 142:

The political party proposing the lists of candidates in the CC election may appoint an agent namely the agent of the political party at each polling station and vote-count station of which commune it seeks election.

The agent of the political party at each polling station and vote-count station shall have his or her name registered in the list of electors of any polling station in that commune.

Article 143

The political party proposing the lists of candidates in the CC election shall apply for registration of its agents with CEC not later than 7 days after the day the lists of candidates are posted for public announcement under conditions specified by Article 126 of this law.

The application for registration of the agent of the political party shall specify his or her first name and last name, address, the number of his or her voter registration card or substitute certificate and the polling station where such agent shall fulfil their duties.

Article 144:

CEC shall register and provide a card of official recognition to any agent of the political party who meets conditions outlined in Articles 142 and 143 of this law.

In case any agent of the political party does not meet conditions outlined in Articles 142 and 143 of this law, CEC shall reject their name in writing to the concerned political party not later than 3 days after CEC received the request.

The concerned political party shall file for registration with CEC of a new agent of the political party as a substitute not later than 3 days after it received notice in writing of the rejection.

Article 145

Any political party having no lists of candidates in the CC election in any commune, may send its member in that commune who is an eligible citizen in the CC election to participate as an electoral observer in the polling and vote-count process.

Article 146

Any political party having no lists of candidates in the CC election as outlined in Article 145 of this law, shall apply for registration of its electoral observers with NEC not later than 7 days after the day the lists of candidates are posted for public announcement under conditions specified by Article 126 of this law.

The application for registration of the electoral observers of the political party having no lists of candidates in the CC election shall specify their family name and name, address, the number of his or her voter registration card or substitute certificate of each electoral observer, the polling station well as the vote-count station, where such electoral observer shall fulfil their duties.

Article 147:

NEC shall register and provide a card of official recognition to any electoral observer of the political party having no lists of candidates in the CC election who meets conditions outlined in Articles 145 and 146 of this law.

In case any electoral observer does not meet conditions outlined in Articles 145 and 146 of this law, NEC shall reject their name in writing to the concerned political party not later than 3 days after NEC received the request.

The concerned political party may file for registration with NEC of a new electoral observer of the political party as a substitute not later than 3 days after it received notice in writing of the rejection.

Article 148:

As regards to participation as an electoral observer in the polling and vote-count process, the electoral observer of the political party having no lists of candidates shall not commit any activities outlined in Article 161 of this law.

Article 149:

Any local non-governmental organization or association may participate in the CC election as an electoral observer in the whole election process.

Article 150:

In order to coordinate NGO electoral observers, there shall be created a committee known as “Coordination Committee for NGO Electoral Observers” at least 30 days before the date of examination of the list of electors and the voter registration in order to coordinate with NEC in organizing NGO agents to participate in observing the process of updating the list of electors, voter registration, casting ballots and vote-counting

The mandate of the Coordination Committee for NGO Electoral Observers shall terminate after the official proclamation of the election results of the CC election in accordance with each mandate.

Article 151:

Membership of the Coordination Committee for NGO Electoral Observers shall consist of a Chairman, two deputies and four members.

The Chairman, deputies, and members of the Coordination Committee for NGO Electoral Observers shall be organized through an election under the procedure determined by NEC.

Article 152:

Any NGO which is willing to be a member of the Coordination Committee for NGO Electoral Observers shall have the following qualifications:

It shall be officially recognized by the Ministry of the Interior of the Kingdom of Cambodia at least 9 months before the election day of the CC election;

It shall have a Statute or other similar instrument specifying its goal and objectives as regards to improving good governance and democracy or the election or Human Rights or social justice.

Article 153:

Any NGO which has proper qualifications as outlined in Article 152 of this law and is willing to become a member of the Coordination Committee for NGO Electoral Observers shall file application in writing with NEC under conditions determined by regulations and the procedure

Article 154:

The Coordination Committee for NGO Electoral Observers shall have the following duties:

Cooperate with other associations and NGOs in organizing NGO Electoral Observers in order to participate in observing the process of updating the list of electors, voter registration, casting ballots and vote-counting under NEC instructions;

Train NGO electoral observers the laws and procedures relating to the election;

Seek financial resources and materials in order to secure the availability of means for serving the election observation process;

Cooperate with NEC in undertaking voter education as regards to the purposes of election and procedures relating to the whole election process;

Cooperate with NEC in seeking assistance and help as regards to any means, materials and budget for serving the election;

The means and budget for the operation of the Coordination Committee for NGO Electoral Observers do not belong to the state's budget.

Article 155:

NEC may dismiss any member of the Coordination Committee for NGO Electoral Observers if such member commits in contravention of the provisions of this law or NEC regulations and the procedure.

Article 156:

After consultation with the Coordination Committee for NGO Electoral Observers, NEC shall determine under regulations and the procedure:

The number of NGO electoral observers for each voter registration, polling station, and vote-count station;

The qualifications of NGO electoral observers.

Article 157:

The Coordination Committee for NGO Electoral Observers shall file application for registration of NGO electoral observers with NEC according to the time and procedure determined by NEC regulations.

Article 158:

NEC shall register and provide a card of official recognition to any electoral observer who meets qualifications as outlined by regulations and the procedure.

In case any electoral observer does not substantially meet qualifications, NEC shall reject their name in writing to the Coordination Committee for NGO Electoral Observers not later than 5 days after NEC received the request.

The Coordination Committee for NGO Electoral Observers may file for registration with NEC of a new electoral observer as a substitute not later than 3 days after it received notice in writing of the rejection.

Article 159:

The agent of each political party has the right to be present at each voter registration station, polling station or vote-count station for which they obtained proper authority from CEC.

The agent of each political party may make an objection to any breach of the provisions of this law or regulations for which they have seen through their proper eyes.

The objection shall be made to Chairman of the voter registration station, the Chairman of the polling station and that of the vote-count station when the breach was or is committed.

The objection shall be carried out under conditions determined by NEC.

Article 160:

Any agent of the political party shall not:

- Provide any instructions or reprimand any electoral officials of the voter registration station; polling station, and vote-count station;
- Disturb or interfere in the process of updating the list of electors, voter registration, casting ballots and vote-counting;
- Submit or provide an objection to any person other than Chairman of the voter registration station, the Chairman of the polling station and that of the vote-count station;
- Act in contravention of the provisions of this law or any other NEC regulations and the procedure.

Article 161:

Any electoral observer shall not:

- Provide any instructions or reprimand any electoral officials of the voter registration station; polling station, and vote-count station;
- Disturb or interfere in the process of updating the list of electors, voter registration, casting ballots and vote-counting;
- Act in contravention of the provisions of this law or any other NEC regulations and the procedure.

Article 162:

NEC shall publicize to the political parties and NGOs undertaking the electoral observation the administration and the progress of the CC election, the important provisions of the Commune Administration Law, and NEC regulations and the procedure.

Article 163:

NEC shall invite the international observers to participate in the electoral observation.

Article 164:

NEC may spell out regulations for agents of the political party and electoral observes under the provisions of this law.

Chapter 10: The Organization, Administration and Conduct of Election

Article 165:

Each commune shall have its distinctive ballots.

Article 166:

NEC shall secure the publication of sufficient number of ballots for each commune on a blank paper.

Article 167:

Each ballot shall contain its stub.

Serial number shall be placed on the stub of each ballot.

Article 168:

Each ballot shall bear the logo of each political party, and its full name and acronym.

The logo of each political party, and its full name and acronym which must be placed on the ballot, shall be placed following an order determined by drawing lots as outlined in Article 125 of this law.

Article 169

NEC shall secure to provide sufficient number of ballot boxes for each commune.

Each ballot box shall:

- Have an inherent lid (lid from the production process);
- Secure that no ballots will be sneaked out of the box if the lid is not taken off the box;
- Be equipped with a key or other tool for closing the box with its lid;
- Bear clear number or other indicative sign on its outer side which cannot be easily changed or deleted, and there shall be only one number or indicative sign for each ballot box, and shall indicate that that ballot box is related to any commune and polling station.

Article 170:

NEC shall secure the availability of sufficient number of distinctly various secret and official seals for the polling stations of each commune.

Each polling station shall have a secret official seal for affixing on the back of each ballot

NEC shall draw up regulations and the procedure for the delivery, and receipt and the delivery back of the seal and shall secure its secrecy.

Article 171:

CEC shall deliver all necessary election materials to each polling station not longer than 36 hours before the polling day.

Each polling station shall examine and sign the receipt of all election materials delivered to it.

NEC shall draw up regulations for identifying the election materials and the procedure for the delivery, receipt, and the delivery back of the election materials, and shall secure the secrecy and security of the ballots.

Article 172:

NEC shall provide each polling station with the following necessary materials and equipment:

- The desks and chairs for electoral officials;
- The lists of electors,
- Ballot papers;
- Ink for finger

Polling booths;
Ballot boxes;
Other necessary materials and equipment.

Article 173:

Twenty-four hours before the election day, the Chairman of each polling station shall meet all electoral officials in order to control their presence and examine the location of each polling station, and the materials and equipment serving the election.

If any electoral official is absent, he or she is replaced by a new electoral official detailed under provisions outlined in regulations and the procedure.

The Chairman of the polling station shall direct so as the polling station will have all necessary election materials, equipment and furniture.

The Chairman of the polling station shall examine the security situation at the polling station and direct necessary security measure if needed.

Article 174:

On the polling day, all electoral officials who have been properly assigned to each polling station shall be present at the polling station at 0600 hours by bringing with them all necessary election materials and equipment.

Article 175:

On the polling day between 0600 hours and 0630 hours, the electoral officials shall organize the following tasks:

- Properly check each ballot box provided and its number or indicative sign;
- Show each ballot box to the people in the polling station that there is nothing in it;
- Close each box with its inner lid, lock it with the key compact;
- Put the number or indicative sign on each ballot box and put a seal of the polling station on them;
- Allow agents of the political party and electoral observers to see the ballot boxes and various indicative signs on these boxes.

In case the election materials and equipment were delivered to the polling station after 0630 hours; the Chairman of the polling station, upon receiving them, shall apply the procedure mentioned above. In such a case the Chairman of the polling station may suspend the polls at that polling station for a while until the procedure mentioned above is fully completed.

When the number and indicative sign is placed on each ballot box, all of these boxes may not be opened, except for the purpose of counting the votes as outlined in this law, and it is also not allowed to take them out of the polling station, except for transportation to another place for counting the votes where the law or regulations require to do so in other place.

Article 176:

Between 0630 hours and 0730 hours, the Chairman of the polling station shall direct to open the envelope in which contains a secret seal for affixing on the back of the ballots, or when the votes are counted and recorded, as well as on the stubs of the ballots under conditions determined by NEC.

Article 177:

The Chairman of the polling station shall open the polling station at 0700 hours.

Article 178:

Any person who has a voter registration card or a substitute certificate for that polling station and who has not yet cast his or her ballot is allowed to enter the inner perimeter and the polling station.

Any person who does not show his or her valid voter registration card or substitute certificate is not allowed to enter the polling station.

Each voter is provided with a ballot within the polling station in case she or she meets the following conditions:

He or she has a proper voter registration card or a substitute certificate;

He or she has his or her name and the serial number of his or her voter registration card or substitute certificate on the list of electors for that polling station;

He or she has not yet cast his or her ballot and allows the electoral official to examine his or her finger.

Each voter shall make a mark by himself or herself on a ballot in a separate polling booth and inserts the marked ballot into the ballot box in the polling station, and then allows the electoral official to soak his or her finger with some kind of indelible ink under the prescribed procedure.

The way the ballot is marked and inserted into the ballot box shall be determined by NEC regulations and procedure. .

NEC shall spell out regulations to actually apply this Article and to figure out the control over the electoral procedure in the polling station.

Article 179:

Any voter who unintentionally spoils a ballot shall deliver it to the electoral official of the polling station, and the electoral official shall give him or her a new ballot under a procedure determined by NEC.

Article 180:

Any elector who is a handicapped and is not able to vote by himself or herself may choose an adult to help him or her or may seek help from the Chairman of the polling station.

Article 181:

NEC shall spell out regulations to protect the right of any elector who is a handicapped and is not able to soak his or her finger in the indelible ink.

Article 182:

Any person is not allowed to interfere or help any elector when that elector remains within the inner perimeter or in the polling station, except proper authority is obtained under the provisions of this law.

Article 183:

The electoral officials of the polling station, or the agent of the political party may object the presence of any individual in the polling station in case that individual does not meet one of the conditions specified by the provisions of Article 178 of this law.

The objection must be made to the Chairman of the polling station.

In case the Chairman of the polling station finds out that such individual does meet one or many conditions specified by the provisions of Article 178 of this law, that individual is not allowed to vote and is accompanied out of the polling station or the inner perimeter by the electoral officials of the polling station.

In case the Chairman of the polling station decides that such individual meets the conditions specified by the provisions of Article 178 of this law, that individual is allowed to vote.

The decision made by the Chairman of the polling station is final.

NEC shall determine through regulations the way by which an objection is brought, settled and recorded.

**Chapter 11:
Closing the Polls, Vote Counting, and Collecting,
and Delivering Back the Election Materials**

Article 184:

The Chairman of the polling station shall declare to close the polls at 1500 hours.

Any person who is willing to vote is not allowed to enter the inner perimeter of the polling station after 1500 hours.

Any person who is eligible to vote and remains in the polling station or the inner perimeter of that station at 1500 hours is allowed to vote.

Article 185:

Immediately after declaring to close the polls and after all electors have cast their votes, the Chairman of the polling station, before the presence of agents of political party and electoral observers, shall:

Close the hole of each ballot box through which ballots are inserted into that box, and put the outer lid over it and lock the box; and allow agents of the political party and electoral observers to see all of those boxes.

Record in a minute the number of people who came to the polls;

Fill in and sign a form under a procedure by showing the number of ballots received, the number of ballots provided to the electors, the number of spoiled ballots or ballots withheld in the polling station;

Prepare the stubs of used ballots from those of unused ballots.

Show the form which has been completely filled in and properly signed to agents of the political party and electoral observers for examining.

Agents of the political party may participate in signing or applying a fingerprint on such record.

Article 186:

The ballots shall be counted at each polling station in the commune.

NEC shall spell out particular instructions for any polling station which is unable to count the ballots at its polling station because of a force majeure or insecurity.

NEC shall organize and manage the vote-count stations under the provisions of this law.

Article 187:

The electoral officials at each polling station are held responsible for counting the ballots at their station; in such a case a polling station shall become a vote-count station.

In case the ballots are counted at any other place beside the polling station under conditions specified by the second paragraph of Article 186 of this law, NEC shall direct the electoral officials of that polling station to

count the votes or might detail other electoral officials to count the votes in case the electoral officials of that polling station are not available.

Article 188:

Any persons remaining at the vote-count station and in the inner perimeter of that station are subject to the management and control by the Chairman of the vote-count station following instructions provided by NEC.

Article 189:

NEC shall secure the availability of necessary materials and equipment at each vote-count station, including sufficient desks and chairs for the vote-count officials

Agents of the political party and electoral observers shall remain at a reasonable distance enabling them to observe all vote-count activities.

Article 190:

After fulfilling the terms and conditions required by the provisions of Articles 185, 186, and 187 of this law, the Chairman of the vote-count station shall direct to open the ballot boxes, and pour the ballots out of each box and shall:

- Put other things, if any, far away from the ballots;
- Unfold each ballot bearing an official secret seal on its back by putting it face downward in the first pile;
- In case any ballots bearing no official secret seal on their back were cast, they shall be put separately in the second pile;
- Count these face-downward ballots in these two piles and record them and show their numbers to agents of the political party and electoral observers.

The Chairman of the vote-count station shall check the number the ballots counted from the boxes against the number of ballots recorded in the form filled in under conditions specified by Article 185 of this law, and then show the result of this checking-against to agents of the political party and electoral observers so as they will be able to follow up and assess this result.

Article 191:

The electoral officials of the vote-count station shall put face upward all ballots bearing the seal on their back in the first pile as mentioned in Article 190 of this law, and then shall divide them into valid ballots and invalid ballots.

Invalid ballots are any ballot:

- Which is not provided by the electoral officials of the polling station;
- Which is marked for more than one lists of candidates;
- Which contains no mark;
- Which is not marked clearly;
- Which is torn or spoiled.

Then the electoral officials of the vote-count station shall count all valid ballots which were marked for each list of candidates.

The ballots shall be counted under a way that all agents of the lists of candidates and the electoral observers can see the mark on each ballot.

Article 192:

When there exists an objection to any ballots counted under the conditions specified by the provisions of Article 191 of this law, those ballots to which an objection is brought shall be put separately from other ballots and shall be settled under the provisions of Article 193 of this law.

Article 193:

The electoral officials of the vote-count station shall examine all invalid ballots and ballots to which an objection is brought under the conditions specified by Articles 191 and 192 of this law.

These ballots shall be examined openly before the agents of the lists of candidates and electoral observers and ask them to provide suggestions.

After considering all suggestions or opinions, the electoral officials of the vote-count station, who have been properly detailed, shall decide to deny to count any ballot:

- Which is not provided by the polling station;
- Which bears no secret official seal on its back;
- Which is marked for more than one lists of candidates;
- Which contains no mark;
- Which contains a mark, but the electoral officials are unable to conclude which list of candidates it was marked for;
- Which contains a mark leading the voter to be known by other people;
- Which is torn or spoiled.

Any ballots which are accepted under the provisions of this Article shall be added to the number of ballots counted under the provisions specified by the third and fourth paragraphs of Article 191 of this law, whether or not there exists an objection to such acceptance.

Article 194:

After fulfilling the conditions specified by the provisions of Articles 190, 191, 192 and 193 of this law, the Chairman of the vote-count station shall make a record of the preliminary results of the vote count for their station under regulations and the procedure determined by NEC, and shall show these preliminary results to agents of the political party and electoral observers.

The agents of the political party must participate in signing or in applying a fingerprint on such record as outlined above.

The records of preliminary results of the vote count shall contain the total number of allots counted from the boxes, the number of denied ballots, the number of valid ballots, the number of spoiled ballots, the number of remaining ballots, and the number of ballots received by each list of candidates placed on the ballots following an order.

The records of preliminary results of the vote count at each polling station are subject to the review by any Election Commission of higher level and by NEC.

Article 195:

Records of the vote count as specified by Article 194 of this law shall be made in 3 copies.

A copy shall be referred to CEC by being enclosed with the list (s) of electors, the stubs of used ballots, the ballots which are not used, valid ballots, invalid ballots, spoiled ballots, ballot boxes, the secret seal for the polling station, the objection or protest if any, and other necessary instruments (documents), materials and equipment determined by NEC.

The materials, equipment and instruments as mentioned above shall be put separately in envelope in accordance with NEC instructions.

A copy is posted for public announcement at the vote-count station until the day the official election results are proclaimed.

A copy is posted for public announcement at CEC office until the day the official election results are proclaimed.

Article 196:

NEC shall more actually determine:

The vote-count procedure;

Instructions regarding the making of the vote-count record at the vote-count station;

The way to properly collect, wrap, and record the election materials for the delivery to and receipt by and to report to CEC.

Procedure for CEC to review the vote-count records, compute the election results from each vote-count station, and control over the election materials and equipment received from all vote-count stations.

Article 197:

In case NEC decides to count the ballots at any other place beside the vote-count station, the vote count at such other place shall be conducted under provisions specified by Articles 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, and 196 of this law.

Article 198:

After the vote-count record is made and the election materials are collected, the officials of the vote-count station shall refer the vote-count record and the election materials to CEC.

The agents of the political party and electoral observers are allowed to participate in the transport, delivery and receipt of the vote-count records and the election materials mentioned above.

Article 199:

CEC shall be present at its office waiting for receiving the vote-count records and election materials from all vote-count stations from 1500 hours until it receives the vote-count records and election materials from all vote-count stations in its commune

When CEC receives the vote-count records and election materials, it shall sign on a delivery-receipt form and then give a copy of it to the Chairman of the vote-count station and keep a copy for documentation.

As regards to the delivery-receipt form outlined above, agents of the political party may sign or apply a fingerprint on such a form as a witness.

Article 200:

CEC shall review and compute preliminary results of the vote counts from all vote-count stations not later than 3 days after it receives the election records and election materials from all vote-count stations.

In reviewing and computing the preliminary results of the vote-counts, CEC may not open any envelopes containing the ballots--and may not count these ballots- from any vote-count station for which there was no protest against or objection to the election preliminary results.

The agents of the lists of candidates and electoral observers are allowed to participate in the review and computation of the preliminary results of vote-counts and election materials collected from all vote-count stations in each commune.

Article 201:

The vote-count records and election materials received from each vote-count station shall be recorded and kept separately for each vote-count station.

CEC shall make a record regarding the computation of preliminary election results in the commune under a conditions determined by NEC regulations and the procedure.

The record as mentioned above shall be made in 3 copies:

A copy shall be referred to PEC by being enclosed with the lists of electors, the stubs of used ballots, the ballots which are not used, valid ballots, invalid ballots, spoiled ballots, the secret seal for affixing on the back of ballots at each polling station, the objection or protest if any, and other instruments, materials and equipment,

A copy is posted for public announcement at CEC office until the official election results are proclaimed,

And keep a copy for documentation.

Article 202:

In case there exists an objection to or a protest against any serious irregularity in the election at any polling station, CEC shall review preliminary election results of that polling station before agents of the political party and electoral observers by:

Examining the serial numbers of all ballot books delivered to the polling station by checking against the serial numbers of the stubs of ballots received from that polling station;

Examining the list of electors who came to vote;

Examining and counting valid ballots received by each list of candidates of the political party;

Examining invalid ballots;

Counting the number of spoiled ballots;

Counting the number of unused ballots;

Examining the official secret seal delivered to that polling station;

Examining each ballot box and its indicative number or sign for that polling station by checking against the indicative number or sign of the ballot boxes delivered to that polling station.

The valid ballots, invalid ballots, and spoiled ballots shall be tied up in accordance with NEC instructions.

After the review as mentioned above is made, CEC shall draw up a record and raise suggestions together with the record of the computation of preliminary election results to PEC to consider and decide.

Article 203:

When PEC receives records of the computation of preliminary election results from each commune, it shall put a signature on a delivery-receipt form and give a copy to CEC and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 204:

NEC shall spell out regulations and the procedure in order to more actually apply regarding the proper administration and conduct of the vote-counts under provisions of this law.

Article 205:

PEC shall review preliminary election results of all communes under its jurisdiction not later than 5 days after it receives records of the computation of preliminary election results from each commune.

In reviewing the preliminary election results of each commune, PEC may not open the ballot envelopes of any commune or of any polling station, if there exist no protests or objections to such preliminary election results of that commune or of the polling station of that commune.

Regarding any commune or polling station the preliminary election results of which protests or objections were brought to, PEC may open and examine all election materials and may recount the votes if necessary.

The concerned CEC, the agent of the political party, the electoral observer from that commune and the person who brought the objection as mentioned in under Article 212 of this law, may be present during the process of reviewing preliminary election results conducted by PEC.

After reviewing preliminary election results of the vote counts in each commune, PEC shall determine the seats to be received by each list of candidates of the political party, and select the names of elected candidates for the CC members of each commune under conditions specified by Article 25 of this law, and then select elected candidates to be the CC chairman, and deputies or assistants under conditions outlined in Articles 33, 34, 35, and 36 of the Commune Administration Law and then make a report to NEC following a prescribed form.

In determining the elected candidates to assume the role as the CC Chairman, and deputies or assistants, if two or many candidates received equal votes, PEC shall draw lots under the procedure determined by NEC.

Chapter 12: Preliminary Election Results, Final Election Results and Objection to Election Results

Article 206:

In reviewing the election results of each commune, if PEC finds out that an irregularity in the election does not affect the election results, then it shall fill in a form of approval and put a signature on that form and show its approval of the election results of that commune to the agents of the political party and electoral observers.

Article 207:

In case there exists a serious irregularity in the election that might lead to a change in the preliminary election results, PEC shall suspend preliminary results of the relevant commune and then deny preliminary election results of that commune or at that polling station and shall:

- Declare that preliminary election results in that commune or at that polling station are denied;
- Fill in a prescribed notice form of the decision on the protest by clarifying the reasons for the rejection of preliminary election results, then put a signature and date on that form;
- Declare that PEC decision subject to the review by NEC;
- Send a copy of a prescribed notice form of the decision on the protest to NEC, a copy to the relevant CEC, a copy to the person who brought the objection, a copy to all representatives of the political party proposing the lists of candidates in that commune, and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 208:

PEC shall send a notice of the decision on the rejection of preliminary election results of any commune or any polling station not later than 24 hours to NEC to review.

NEC shall review and decide on PEC decision to reject preliminary election results not later than 4 days after it receives a prescribed notice form of the decision on the protest.

Article 209:

In case NEC does not agree with PEC decision to reject preliminary election results, it shall:

Declare that preliminary election results of that commune or at any polling station of that commune are proper;

Fill in a prescribed form by clarifying the reasons for disapproving with PEC decision, then put a signature and date on that form;

Send a copy of that form to relevant PEC, a copy to the relevant CEC, a copy to the person who brought the protest, a copy to all representatives of the political party proposing the lists of candidates in that commune, and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 210:

In case NEC agrees with PEC decision to reject preliminary election results, it shall:

Declare that preliminary election results of that commune or at any polling station of that commune are denied;

Fill in a prescribed form by clarifying the reasons for the rejection of preliminary election results, then put a signature and date on that form;

Send a copy of that form to the relevant PEC, a copy to the relevant CEC, a copy to the person who brought the protest, a copy to all representatives of the political party proposing the list of candidates in that commune, and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 211:

In case NEC denies preliminary election results of any commune or of any polling station, it shall order a new election² not later than 30 days after preliminary election results were denied.

A new election shall be conducted at the same polling station(s) for the same list electors, and the same lists of candidates of the political parties as the previous election.

The provisions specified in Chapters 8-12 of this law shall apply to a new election, except the ballots which must be published with a different color from the color used for the previous ballots.

Article 212:

Any person who has been registered in the list of electors of that commune or the political party proposing the list of candidates may bring an object to preliminary election results of that commune or at any polling station of that commune to PEC.

The objection must be made in writing to PEC not later than 3 days after CEC has posted for public announcement the preliminary election results of that commune.

2 As regard to reelection and new election, Article 18 of the Commune Administration specifies that a reelection shall be proceeded not later than 120 days to elect a CC when one of the following cases occurs:

Any commune which was newly created under the conditions specified by Article 6 of this law;

Any CC which must be dissolved under the conditions specified by Articles 58 and 59 of this law.

A reelection may not be proceeded if the CC's remaining mandate is less than 180 days.

Whereas a new election is conducted when NEC denies the election results of any commune or at any polling station of that commune, and it shall be conducted not later than 30 days after the day of the rejection of preliminary election results of any commune or at any polling station of that commune.

The objection shall be based on any irregularity in the election process which seriously affects the election results.

The objection must be based on reasonable grounds by showing the place and time where such irregularity occurred, the names and addresses of witnesses and other justifiable supports or evidence.

PEC shall make a decision regarding such objection not later than 5 days after it received the objection.

Article 213:

In case PEC finds out that the objection is not based on any reasonable grounds or does not affect the election results, it shall reject the objection and shall:

Inform the person who brought the objection that his or her objection is rejected;

Fill in a prescribed rejection form by clarifying the reasons for the rejection, then put a signature and date on that form;

Inform the person who brought the objection that he or she or his or her representative may bring a protest against PEC decision to NEC not later than 4 days after he or she received the rejection form;

Give a protest form to the person who brought the objection or his or her representative to appeal against the rejection;

Send a copy of a completely filled-in rejection form to NEC, a copy to the relevant CEC, a copy to the person who brought the objection, a copy to representatives of the political party proposing the list of candidates in that commune, and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 214:

If PEC agrees with the objection, it shall temporarily deny the preliminary election results in that commune and then shall:

Inform the person who brought the objection that his or her objection is accepted;

Declare that preliminary election results in that commune or in any polling station of that commune are denied;

Fill in a prescribed rejection form of preliminary election results by clarifying reasons for the rejection, then put a signature and date on that form;

Declare that PEC decision subject to NEC review;

Send a copy of a rejection form to NEC, a copy to CEC, a copy to the person who brought the objection, a copy to the representative of the political party proposing the list of candidates in that commune, and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 215:

NEC shall review the preliminary election results of any commune or at any polling station of that commune to which an objection was brought not later than 4 days after it receives a protest form as outlined in Article 213 of this law, or a rejection form of preliminary election results, as outlined in Article 214 of this law.

In reviewing the preliminary election results of any commune or at any polling station of that commune to which an objection was brought, NEC may open and see all election materials, and may recount the ballots of that commune or at any polling station of that commune if necessary.

The process of reviewing the preliminary election results as mentioned above shall be made before the agents of the political party, electoral observers and the relevant person who brought the objection.

Article 216:

In case NEC finds out that the objection to the preliminary election results of any commune or at any polling station of that commune is not based on any reasonable grounds or does not affect the election results, it shall reject the objection and shall:

Inform the person who brought the objection or his or her representative that his or her objection is rejected;

Declare that the preliminary election results of that commune or at any polling station of that commune are proper;

Fill in a prescribed rejection form by clarifying the reasons for the rejection, then put a signature and date on that form;

Inform the person who brought the objection or his or her representative that NEC decision is final;

Send a copy of a completely filled-in rejection form to relevant PEC, a copy to the relevant CEC, a copy to the person who brought the objection, a copy to the representative of the political party proposing the list of candidates in that commune, and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 217:

If NEC agrees with the objection to the preliminary election results of any commune or at any polling station in that commune, it shall:

Inform the person who brought the objection or his or her representative that his or her objection is accepted;

Declare that the preliminary election results in that commune or at any polling station of that commune are denied;

Fill in a prescribed form by clarifying reasons for the rejection of preliminary election results, then put a signature and date on that form;

Send a copy of a completely filled-in form to the relevant PEC, a copy to the relevant CEC, a copy to the representative of the political party proposing the list of candidates in that commune, a copy to the person who brought the objection, and keep a copy for documentation.

NEC decision is final

Article 218:

In case NEC denies the preliminary election results of any commune or at any polling station of that commune, it shall apply provisions outlined in Article 211 of this law.

Article 219:

After all preliminary election results of all communes have been reviewed and found proper, NEC shall proclaim the official results of the CC election in those communes.

For any communes the preliminary election results of which protests or objections have been brought to, the proclamation of official election results in these communes shall be made when all protests and objections have been definitely settled under the procedure outlined in this law.

NEC shall provide a copy of the official election result of each commune to the Prime Minister, a copy to the Interior Minister, and shall post these results for public announcement at the relevant PEC office, relevant CEC office, and keep a copy for documentation.

Article 220:

NEC shall keep safe all election instruments used in the CC election, including:

Records of the election results of the CC election, any protests or objections to such results, and decisions made by electoral authorities of all levels to settle such disputes by keeping them for ever;

The lists of electors for the CC election of all communes in the country for each mandate, and shall send a copy of it to the state's Bureau of Archives, and keep a copy for ever at NEC office;

All ballots used in the CC election for each mandate shall be kept safe for one year from the election day onward. When this time limit expires, NEC shall set up a commission to destroy these ballots.

Article 221:

Any candidate elected to the CC under this law will become a CC member for a mandate of five years from the date he or she takes office and shall terminate his or her mandate under conditions specified by Article 11 of the Commune Administration Law.

Chapter 13: Closing the Polling Station(s) in Case of Emergency

Article 222:

NEC may decide not to open and may close one or many polling stations in case of emergency which might cause a danger or a threat to the safety of the electoral officials and the electors who remain in the inner perimeter.

Cases of emergency may include one of the following:

Public insecurity;

Flooding, storm, earthquake or other natural disaster;

The collapse of a structure, fire or other similar hazardous losses;

Administrative deadlock rendering the conduct of election to become impossible.

Any polling station which is not opened or which is closed under this Article shall be closed all day long.

Article 223:

NEC shall immediately inform the Prime Minister in case any polling station must be closed.

Article 224:

In case a polling station is closed, the election at that polling station shall be conducted anew not later than 30 days at any proper place determined by NEC.

All electors who are eligible to vote at that polling station are allowed to vote whether or not they have cast their ballots already.

NEC shall secure sufficient number of ballots which are published in different color from the ones used in earlier election.

Article 225:

The ballots marked at any polling station which was closed under conditions specified by Article 222 of this law shall not be counted; and only ballots marked during the polling day of a new election that may be counted;

Regarding any ballots which must not be counted, the electoral officials of the polling station shall record and keep them properly in accordance with regulations and the procedure determined by NEC.

All ballots marked at all polling stations which are not closed shall be counted and recorded in the polling day.

All ballots shall be counted and recorded under the procedure determined by this law.

After a new election is conducted, NEC shall direct to count the vote results for the whole commune and to proclaim results under the procedure specified by this law.

Article 226:

NEC shall spell out regulations and procedures for actually apply conditions outlined in Articles 222, 224, and 225 of this law, including:

- The safety for the electoral officials, electors, agents of the political party, and electoral observers;
- The role of agents of the political party and electoral observers;
- The delivery, maintenance, receipt and safety of all election materials;
- The closure of polling stations and the reopening of these polling stations;
- The conduct of a new election;
- Vote counting;
- Proclamation of election results.

Chapter 14: Reelection

Article 227:

A reelection as specified by Article 18 of the Commune Administration Law shall be conducted not later than 120 days.

The Interior Minister shall determine the date for conducting a reelection not later than 7 days after the occurrence of an event requiring such reelection.

A reelection shall be carried out from 0700 hours through 1500 hours.

Article 228:

Any citizens are eligible to vote in a reelection only if their names have been registered in the list of electors and only if they have had their voter registration card or a substitute certificate, which is still valid.

The list of electors shall be the list of electors for the last election.

Each registered elector has the right to cast one vote only through a secret ballot.

Article 229:

A reelection shall be conducted and administered by NEC in accordance with provisions of this law.

Article 230:

NEC shall be held responsible for any reelection.

The provisions for the CC election as specified by this law shall apply to a reelection in order to elect a new CC

NEC may design regulations and the procedure to secure that a reelection will be conducted freely and fairly.

Chapter 15: Budget

Article 231:

There shall be created a Treasury Special Account as a Fund-Endowment Bank Account for the Election for use by NEC in the CC election under financial appropriations.

Fund endowment for the election, which is obtained from other contributions of the government, assistance from foreign governments, international organizations, donations from generous persons and from other NGOs, and other lawful incomes, shall be integrated into the national budget in order to provide directly to this Treasury Special Account.

A number of foreign financing for the election may be made outside the Treasury operation.

The conditions and procedure for applying this Article shall be determined by sub-decree on request of NEC after it has consulted the Minister of Economy and Finance.

Chapter 16: Penalties

Article 232:

Any voter registration official who committed one of the following offenses shall be reprimanded or dismissed from office by NEC, regardless of other criminal penalties:

He or she has registered any elector, but refuses to provide them a voter registration card or a substitute certificate;

He or she has intentionally issued a voter registration card or a substitute certificate to any person who is under the minimum age requirement for voting or who does not meet qualifications for voter registration;

He or she has intentionally registered and provided a voter registration card or a substitute certificate to any person who has been deprived of the right to vote;

He or she prevents any citizen who is eligible to vote from being registered;

He or she prevents any citizen from receiving the voter registration card or a substitute certificate when he or she has registered their name already in the list of electors.

Article 233:

Any person, who committed one of the following offenses, that person's voter registration card or substitute certificate shall be withheld, [their] candidacy shall be deleted from the list of candidates by NEC, and shall be fined from 5,000,000 Riels to 25,000,000 Riels, regardless of any other criminal penalties:

He or she uses a force, or a violence, or an intimidation purporting to prevent the eligible electors from being present at the voter registration station, or from being registered or receiving a registration card or a substitute certificate;

He or she induces their supporters or the electors into committing an abuse, a threat, a violence against any candidates or the list of candidates of any political party;

He or she commits a duress, or a threat, or coerces other electors into getting their promise to vote for [their] list of candidates or for any list of candidates he or she likes it;

He or she uses a force or a violence to prevent the eligible electors from going to vote;

He or she prevents the list of candidates of any political party or the candidates of any list and their supporters from undertaking an election campaign according to the time schedules:

He or she uses a force, or a violence, or intimidation, a slander or a libel by causing a fear, a mistake, a confusion or a loss of confidence in the election honesty (secrecy);

He or she causes a willful hindrance to the conduct of election;

He or she causes a willful hindrance to the vote counting;

He or she causes a willful disturbance to the peace and order during the election;

He or she buys the votes whether by using a commodity or cash;

He or she withholds the voter registration card or substitute certificate from other people.

Article 234:

Any member, official, or staff of NEC, PEC, CEC and any official of the voter registration station and the polling station, who committed in contravention of the provisions of Article 9 of this law shall be fined from 10,000,000 Riels to 50,000,000 Riels, and shall be dismissed from employment with the election commissions of all levels.

Article 235:

Any member of NEC, PEC, CEC, and any official of the voter registration station, polling station and the vote-count station, who counterfeited documents, ballots, or used other dirty tricks to cheat the vote results, shall be fined from 10,000,000 Riels to 20,000,000 Riels, regardless of any other criminal penalties, and [their] voter registration card shall be withheld for five years, their name deleted from the list of electors.

Article 236:

Any person who persuades, attracts somebody's mind by using money, or uses threat, coercion, or intimidation, or violence, or prevents any citizen who meets conditions outlined in this law from standing as a candidate in the CC election, shall be fined from 5,000,000 Riels to 25,000,000 Riels, regardless of any other criminal penalties.

If the offender is a candidate in the CC election, [their] voter registration card or substitute certificate shall be withheld, and their candidacy shall be deleted from the list of candidates of the political party, in addition to punishment outlined above.

If the offender is a member, an official, or a staff of NEC, or of the commission at any level, or an official the voter registration station and of the polling station, NEC shall dismiss them definitively from employment, in addition to the punishment outlined above.

Article 237:

Any person who committed in contravention of the provisions of Article 41 of this law shall be warned.

In case of subsequent commission, he or she shall be detained, and their weapon, explosive device, or other hazardous substance or object shall be withheld for 48 hours by the competent authorities, and shall be fined from 5,000,000 Riels to 10,000,000 Riels .

And if the offender is a civil servant, a military people or a police, NEC shall:

Request the manager of the relevant institution to impose administrative sanctions on them, ranging from temporary discharge from employment without pay to the definite discharge from employment in accordance with the seriousness of offense committed by them;

Delete their name from the list of electors, withhold their voter registration card or substitute certificate.

If the offender is a member, an official, or a staff of NEC, PEC, CEC, or an official the voter registration station, the polling station, and the vote-count station, NEC shall dismiss them from employment, and prevent them from getting any job with NEC or with the Election Commission of any level, or with the voter registration station, or the polling station, or the vote-count station for 10 years from this election period onward, in addition to the punishment outlined above

Article 238:

Any person who committed in contravention of the provisions of Articles 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, and 48 of this law shall be warned.

In case of subsequent commission, he or she shall be fined from 5,000,000 Riels to 10,000,000 Riels.

And if the offender is a candidate of any list of the political party, his or her voter registration card or substitute certificate shall be withheld, his or her name deleted from the list of electors, and his or her candidacy deleted from the list of candidates, in addition to punishment outlined above.

Article 239:

Any civil servant or official who committed in contravention of the provisions of Article 18 of this law, NEC shall withhold his or her voter registration card or substitute certificate for 5 years, delete his or her name from the list of electors, and request the manager of the relevant institution to impose administrative sanctions on him or her, ranging from temporary discharge from employment without pay to the definite discharge from employment.

Article 240:

Any person who orders or persuades or cheats the electors into voting for any list of candidates of the political party following their instruction-indication or by using any other means during the election, shall be fined from 5,000,000 Riels to 10,000,000 Riels, and their voter registration card or substitute certificate shall be withheld for 5 years, and their name deleted from the list of electors.

If the offender is a member, or an official, a staff of NEC, or of the commission of any level or an official the polling station, NEC shall dismiss them from employment and prevent them from getting job for 10 years from this election period onwards.

If the offender is a candidate, their candidacy shall be deleted from the list of candidates in addition to the punishment outlined above.

Article 241

Any person who intentionally causes a ballot box to be broken, torn, or the key compact to become unlocked, or any safety mark or sign around it to become loose, or the ballot box to become lost, stolen, or who gets it by force, or destroys it whenever there are ballots in the box, shall be fined from 10,000,000 Riels to 25,000,000 Riels, regardless of other criminal penalties, and his or her voter registration card or substitute certificate shall be withheld for 5 years, his or her name deleted from the list of electors.

If the offender is a member, or an official, a staff of NEC or of the commission of any level, or an official the polling station, NEC shall dismiss him or her from employment, and prevent him or her from getting any job for 10 years from this election period onward.

If the offender is a candidate, his or her candidacy shall be deleted from the list of candidates in addition to the punishment outlined above.

Article 242

Any person who committed in contravention of the provisions of Articles 130, 131, 132, and 137 of this law shall be fined from 5,000,000 Riels to 10,000,000 Riels, regardless of any other criminal penalties, and [their] voter registration card or substitute certificate shall be withheld for five years, and [their] name deleted from the list of electors.

If the offender is a candidate, their candidacy shall be deleted from the list of candidates in addition to the punishment outlined above.

Article 243:

Any person who committed in contravention of the provisions outlined in the first and third paragraphs of Article 135 of this law shall be warned.

In case of subsequent commission, his or her voter registration card or substitute certificate shall be withheld, and his or her name deleted from the list of electors for 5 years, and shall request the manager of the relevant institution to impose administrative sanctions on him or her, ranging from temporary discharge from employment without pay to the definite discharge from employment, and shall be fined from 2,000,000 Riels to 4,000,000 Riels .

Article 244:

Any person who committed in contravention of the provisions of Articles 160 and 161 of this law shall be warned.

In case of subsequent commission, he or she shall be fined from 5,000,000 Riels to 10,000,000 Riels .

Chapter 17: Transitional Provisions

Article 245:

In order to conduct the CC election for the first time after this law comes into effect, the Prime Minister shall declare the date for the CC election at least nine months and not later than 10 months before the election day.

Article 246:

In order to update the lists of electors for the CC election for the first time, the lists of electors for the 1998 election to the National Assembly compiled at each voter registration in each commune shall be used as basis

The terms and conditions under which the lists of electors are updated shall apply conditions outlined in this law.

Chapter 18: Final Provisions

Article 247:

Any provisions which are contrary to the provisions of this law shall be repealed.

Article 248:

This law shall be declared to be urgent.

Done at Phnom Penh, March 19, 2001

Norodom Sihanouk

Having submitted to the King for signature

Prime Minister

Hun Sen

Having submitted to Samdech Prime Minister

Co-Ministers of Interior

Sar Kheng You Hok Kry