



The situation before the Commune Council/Sangkat Election 2017 in Cambodia

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Peace Research Project



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About ACT

The Alliance for Conflict Transformation (ACT) is a local non-profit non-governmental organization located in Phnom Penh. ACT is composed of like-minded individuals committed to work together to provide skills and knowledge in conflict resolution and transformation and peacebuilding. ACT is mainly focused on building and strengthening capacities for peace based on analysis of current issues and situations. These skills include identifying the most strategic actions to transform conflicts in order to maximize the impact for sustainable peace and development. ACT was registered as an organization in 2002 after carrying out a number of peacebuilding training programs.

About Report

Since the process of the 6th election is going to happen for election registration from 1st September 2016 – 30 November 2016 for the commune election in 4th June 2017 and National election 2018. Peace Research team interested to research on the effectiveness of the Pre-election for 2017 to seek for the positive and challenge that happen before the commune election 4th June 2017 and find out the strategy to improve the issues that found in the finding include provide awareness to the people through media and social media public.

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Feedback

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I. Introduction

In the world, there are many forms of democracy. The United States of America (USA) is a presidential, democratic country. While India, England, Australia and Japan are parliamentary democracy. Cambodia and Thailand have monarchical, parliamentary democracy in which the king functions as the Head of State for the whole life. The king has not any power. (YCC, 2012). The power lead the country is in the hand of Prime Minister who is voted by the parliamentarian (at least 50%–1 votes). Those parliamentarian are elected by the Cambodian people nationwide through the national election..

So far in 2016, Cambodia has been through 8 elections, including both national and sub-national level from 1993 to 2012. For each election, the participation of the people is approximately 69% – 93%².

The process of organizing the elections is responsible by the National Election Committee (NEC) and all expenses during the election is the responsibility of the Government. After the elections and the announcement of the voting results, NEC observed a number of complaints of irregularities that occurred during the election by opposition parties, civil society and NGOs. The irregularities have been raised are as the followings:

- Registered voter lose names
- A voter can vote in many places
- Two voter names in different places
- Non-Cambodian citizen can vote (Vietnamese)
- Threatening and ban in voting
- Voter intimidation
- Interference with the election process
- Noted voter's name, taking photos of or asking questions to voters at the voting station
- Missing ballots.....

² Quoted from White book of NEC II on the process of election 2013, Page III

The legal cases have been filed to the NEC immediately regarding all the above mentioned irregularities. However, it is observed that NEC handle with less the complaint poorly, giving the reason that these complaints did not provide sufficient evidences to NEC.

Therefore, to respond to theoretical peace research study methodology, the Alliance for Conflict Transformation Organization (ACT) and Peace Research project participants has decided to raise a topic on "the situation before the Commune Council / Sangkat Election 2017 in Cambodia" to conduct study research³.

Goal

The goal of this research is study on situation before the Commune /Sangkat Election 2017 in Cambodia.

Objectives

- To learn and study from some of the positive effects that occur during the commune elections
- To study about the challenges ahead of commune elections and mechanisms of officers concerned.
- To look at people's awareness on the various procedures before the commune election 2017.

Research Questions

- What are the challenges and the mechanism of resolution to those challenges intervene by relate officers involved before commune elections 2017?
- How citizens understand the procedure of the election and their participatory in the Commune election on 2017?

³ Quoted from White book of NEC II on the process of election 2012, Page III

II. Research Methods

1. Research Methods

- **Online Resources:** The online-based questionnaire were shared on social network such as Facebook and sent to E-mail.
- **Social network / organization Association:** The researchers collected documents in the libraries, institutions or organizations and relevant websites as well as social media, such as Radio Free Asia, Radio Voice of Democracy (VOD) and other radio stations of election news.
- **Initial data sources:** Two targeted groups was used:
 - o The completed online-based questionnaires.
 - o Personal interviews with each target group and by regions.

2. Information Collection

For the information collection, our team went to field interview with people and students at the villages, districts, capital and the provinces by taking note of the information collected from the survey directly in the questionnaires plan and notebooks from September 12, 2016 to October 15, 2016. Then, all the collected information was used for data analysis and conclusions.

3. Information analysis

The information collected was analyzed based on qualitative research which focuses on peace research methodology according to goals and objectives set.

4. The scope and limitations

4.1. Target Areas

23 provinces in Cambodia are the target group of this research.

4.2. Target Group

The interviews were conducted with political parties, police, authorities, businessman, people, workers, students, Buddhist monks, teachers, youth, elderly people, organizations and associations staff and *Motordoup* drivers. They are 18 years old up and have voted in the past.

5. The selection of samples

701 people participated in the interviews; make it easier to make the standard of this study more specific on the topic. We chose samples from meet face to face interview or sample easily (Convenient Sampling). The reason that we chose this way such easily samples because unfavorable situation in collecting information and permission not allowed.

III. Theory summary

1. The process of election

1.1. Vote Registration

Before registering to vote in the first election NEC must first cleanse the voter list by cut name who was died, who has relocated/housing, those who discard the right to vote, those who genuinely homeless and those with duplicate names.

To guarantee the accuracy of any unregistering from the voter list the commune council/Sangkat & clerk must be based on existing documents, citing each case or the assertion of family or the neighbor village with a thumbprint and clarification from the village chief or commune/Sangkat administration and police. When data was already to clean the NEC will registration voters more.

For more new voter registration based on 4 main criteria is: 1). personal register, 2). has Identity Card, Khmer nationality which has age 18 till election date, 4). and a resident of the commune/

Sangkat. To make this process go smoothly NEC transmitted information to the commune council and commune council meeting with clerk, chief of police, commune/Sangkat administration, village chief, representative from political party, civil society in commune/Sangkat to disseminating information to the people in the commune/Sangkat about objective of annual verification and voter registration and to urge them to participate in this process to ensure the accuracy of voter lists⁴.

1.2. Registration of political parties, candidacy, voting and candidates

The process of registering party lists and candidates for the voted to be 3 main steps:

1. NEC get accept requests their registration of each political party that comes with relevant documentation and deposit, and reply back to political party within a week later, after checking the documents ready.
2. All political party which registration in vote list must dispatched candidates in the Party and all the candidates' names in each constituency to NEC.
3. After NEC handle complaints of political parties or candidates who have been denied ready, NEC will publish the official list of each party and organize cast lots number of parties on the ballot.

1.3. Election Campaign

To avoid any conflicts amongst the political parties during election campaigns, the NEC allocated a designated public

⁴ Quoted from White book of NEC II on the process of election 2013, Page 15

place for the march, assembly, concert, and other sporting events. Any electoral campaign of all political parties shall abide by the election law. All registered political parties in the list could disseminate their party's policy on electronic media, , radio, and television. The dissemination shall abide by all the principles of the election law.

In addition, all political parties can publish their policies on paper to be distributed to voters too. The dissemination of the policy and the campaign of each party shall be completed before Election Day.

1.4. The election days, vote counting and result review

The voting starts from 7:00 am to 3:00 pm., and during the voting and vote counting process there must be the presence of representatives of political parties, polling officials, observers and journalists. Any of those who are present could raise hands to express objection when any irregularities is found.

2. Information before the election

Calendar of invitation to register for the 2016 Voter Registration

Tasks to be fill	Period
Printing and packaging invitation to register	June 10 to July 15, 2016
The referral instructions to Municipal Committee / Provincial Election	18 to 19 July 2016
Municipal Committee / Provincial Election communication with governors to request for support	20 to July 22, 2016
The instructions on the invitations to register in Municipal Committee / Provincial Election to NEC.	June 23 to July 25, 2016
Municipal Committee / Provincial Election instructions implement to commune councils / Sangkat, NGOs and political parties.	July 28, 2016
commune councils / Sangkat disseminated instructions calendar of implementation and provides an invitation to register to vote in villages.	July 29, 2016
The village chief disseminated calendar, the time and Place of invitation.	July 30 to 31, 2016
The invitation to register to vote to citizens	01 to 31 August 2016
The village chief reported regularly to commune councils/Sangkat	01 to 31 August 2016
The village chief handed total report and leftover invitations to commune councils / Sangkat	September 01, 2016
To continue distributing invitation letter to commune/Sangkat.	September 01 to November 29, 2016
Commune councils / Sangkat controls and reporting weekly to the Municipal Committee / Provincial Election.	01 to 31 August 2016
Municipal Committee / Provincial Election contender preliminary report to the NEC	02 August to 05 September 2016
Secretariat of NEC preliminary report contender to the NEC	05 to 08 September 2016
Commune council, Municipal Committee / Provincial Election and NEC secretariat final report contender of provide invitation letter to vote registration to NEC.	Not later than 14 days after the end of the voter registration process

3. The eligibility to register to vote

3.1. Conditions to be eligible to register to vote

To be eligible to vote, citizens were named in the list of voters and Khmer nationality ID and to register to vote, citizens of both sexes must meet the following conditions:

- Address and ID Khmer nationality on NEC responsible of the electoral registration officer during the voter registration office to register to vote in the community where they are living.
- Khmer nationality
- 18 (eighteen) years of considerably Election Day (born June 05, 1999)
- Housing or temporary in commune where the vote is to be done.
- Not in a prison or voting rights cannot be excluded.
- Not person psychiatric or under the any guardians by confirmation letter from ministry and competent institution.
- Not registered or registered to vote in any other commune, in 2016 or not registered anywhere in the commune.

Note:

- Each Khmer citizen has one name on the voter list of the polling station only. Be fined from any person who tried to register in more than one electoral list shall be fined from 10,000 (ten thousand riel) to 100,000 (one hundred thousand riels).
- Khmer people who have housing or temporary house more than one in Kingdom of Cambodia could choose one place only in the location of their actual living conditions in order to register to vote.

Khmer citizens or laborer, employee, student, university student, civil servants, or the armed forces and national police officer, who are staying in some communes are able to register to vote in the commune/Sangkat as long as they meet all principals required by registration regulation⁶...

3.2. Document used for voter registration

Document used in voter registration is Khmer identification card which is valid or expired. There are 3 categories as the followings:

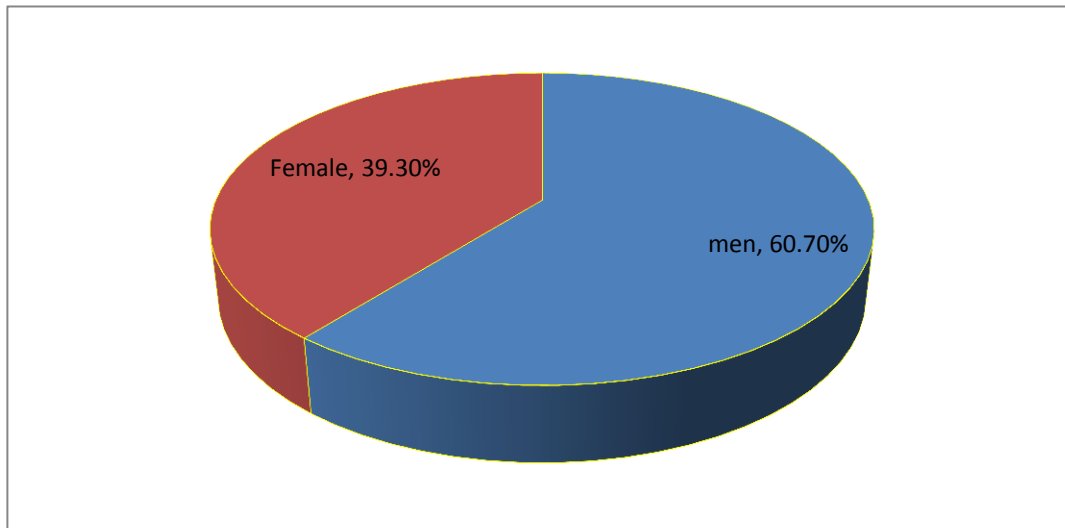


⁶ Quoted from guide book of NEC for election registration to prepared the new voter lists in 2016 page 14-19

1 A 1 10 1 6 11 11

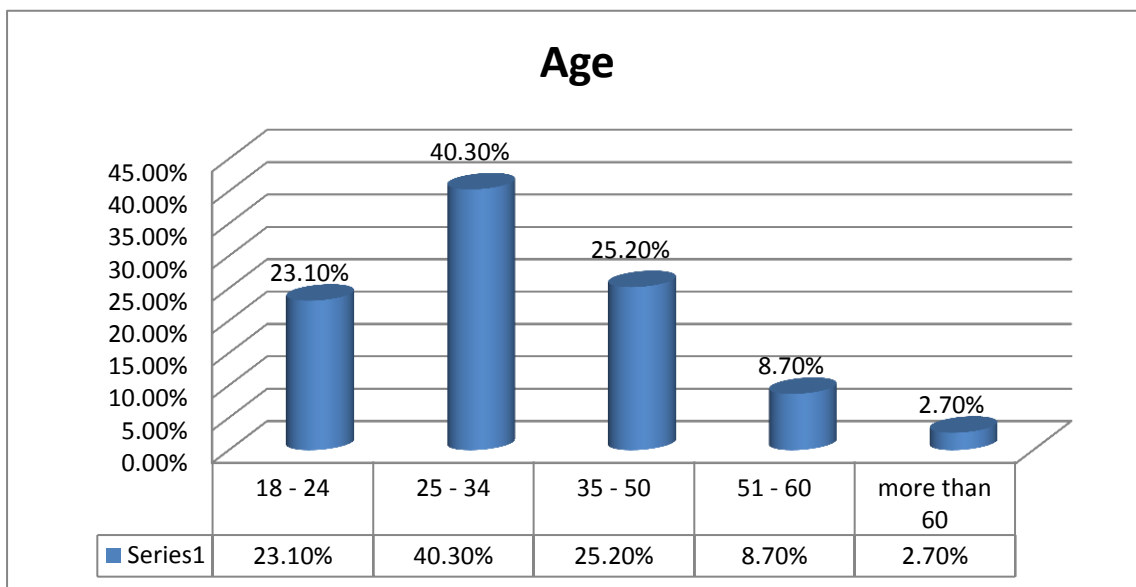
1.1 Number of participants

1.2. Sex



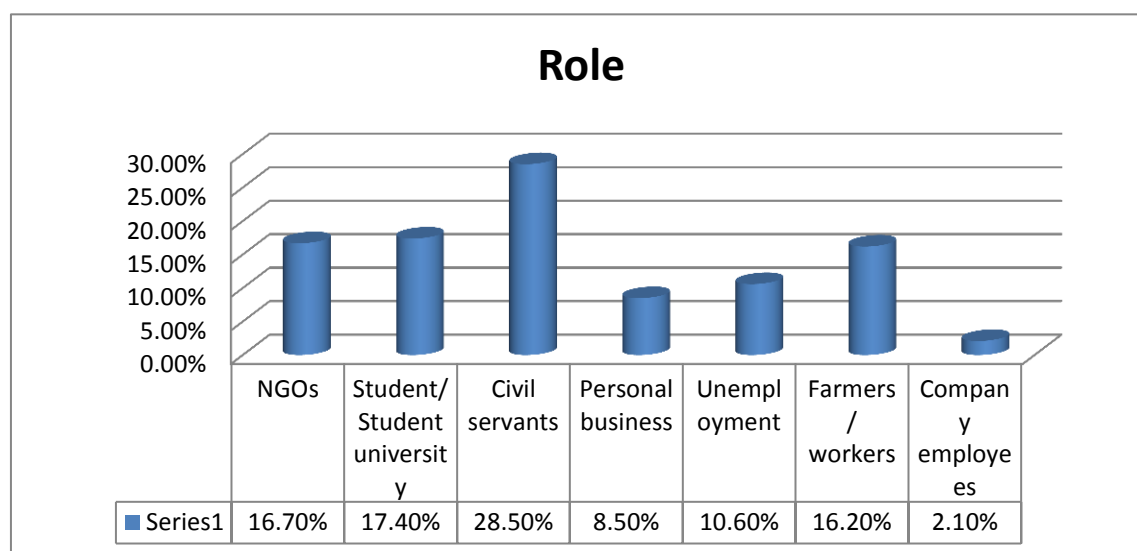
According to the graph above, there are 60.70% male participants and 39.30% female participants from whom the data is collected.

1.3. Age



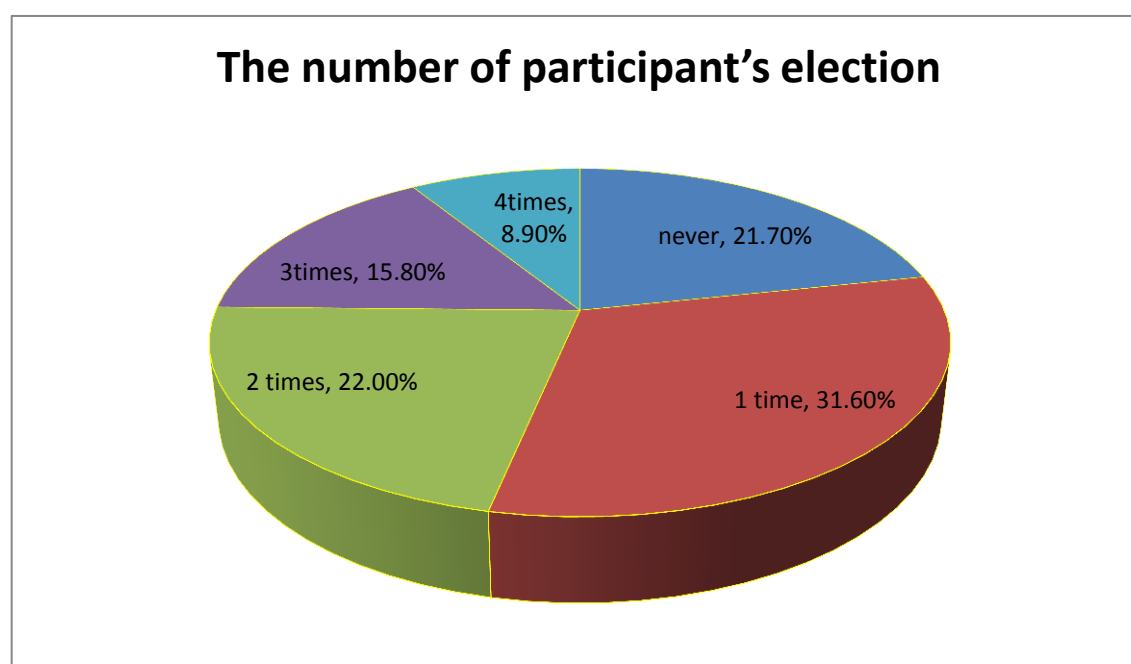
The graph indicated that between the ages of those who collect data have; those aged 18–24 years accounted to 23.10%, between 25–34 years accounted to 40.30%, between 35–50 years accounted to 25.20%, between 51–60 years accounted to 8.70% and those between more than 60 years at 2.70%.

1.4. Role



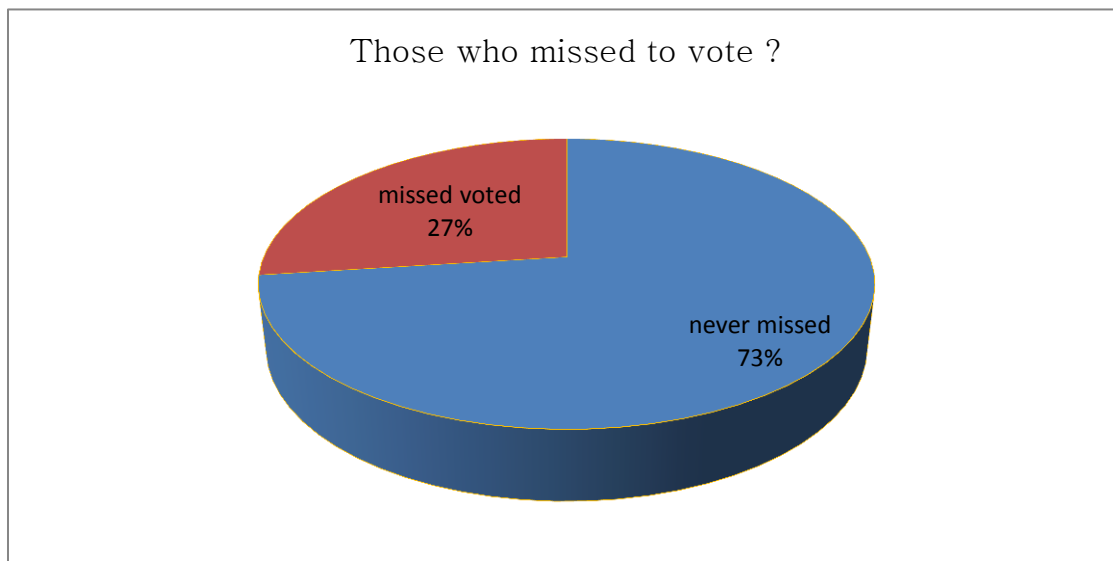
According to the graph, it indicated the role of people in data collection: Those from civil society organizations accounted 16.70%, students accounted 17.40%, Civil servants accounted to 28.50%, Those own business accounted to 8.50%, those who are unemployed or certain occupations accounted to 10.60%, famer & labor accounted to 16.20%, and company staffs accounted to 2.10%.

1.5. The number of participant's election



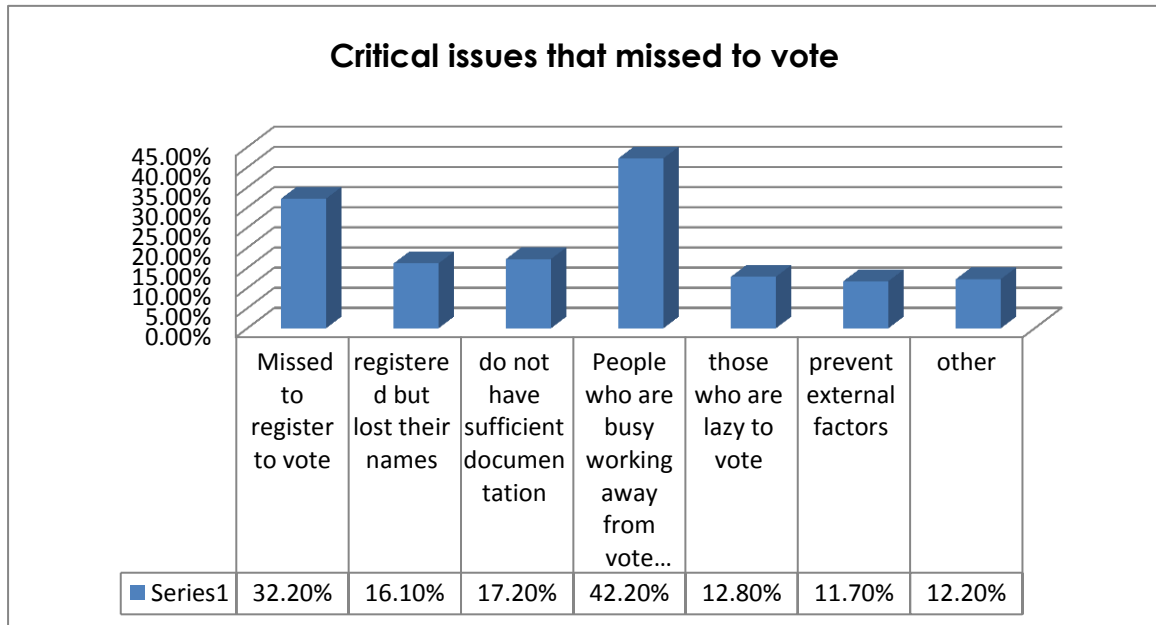
According to the graph above, it indicated the number of people who had joined the commune/Sangkat elections for the past mandate have; Those never attended voting with 21.70%, Those who voted 1time with 31.60%, those who voted 2times with 22.00%, Those who voted 3times have 15.80%, and those who vote 4 times with 8.90%.

1.6. Number of those who missed to vote



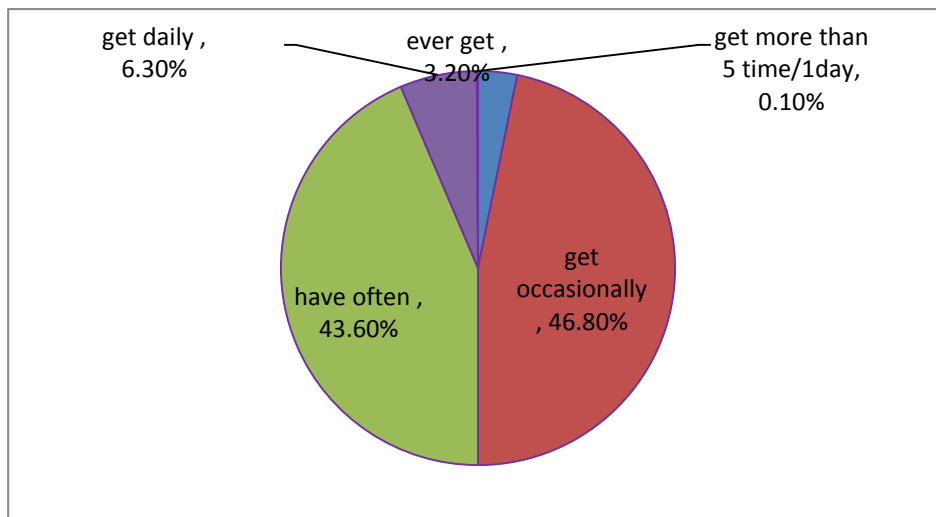
According to the graph above, it indicated the number of those who missed to the communal elections for the previous (2012); those who have said that missed in vote was 27.00% and who never missed 73.00%.

1.7. Critical issues that missed to vote



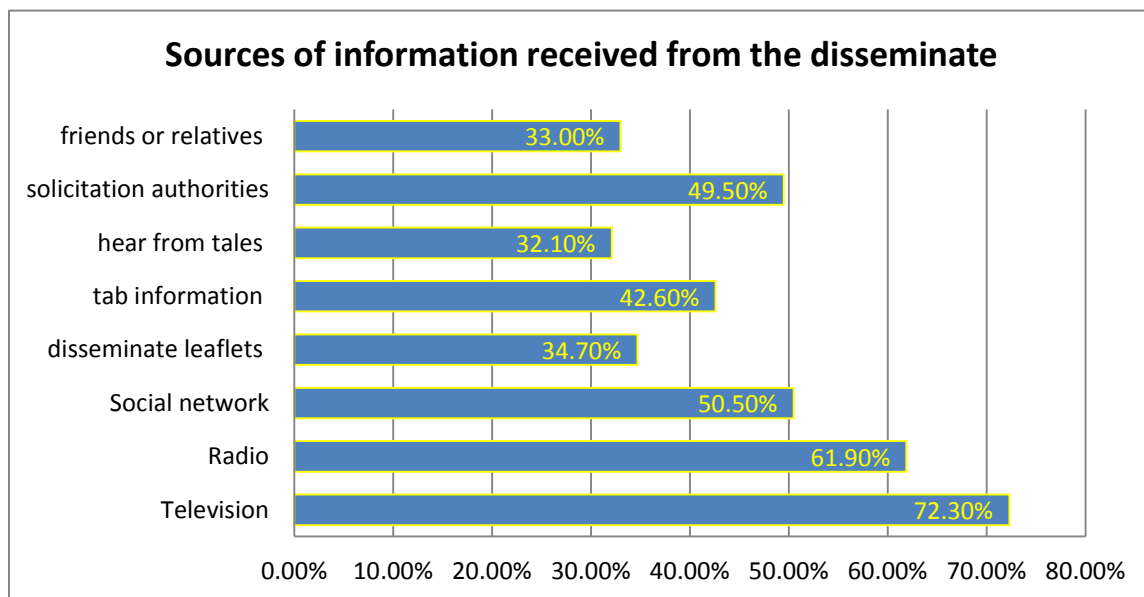
According to the graph, the main reason that fail to participate in communal elections in the past (2012) found that those who missed to register to vote at 32.20%, those who have registered but lost their names on the voter list amounted to 16.10%, those who do not have sufficient documentation proving that can register to vote at 17.20%, People who are busy working away from vote locations amounted to 42.20%, those who are lazy to vote amounted to 12.80%, prevent external factors accounted for 11.70%, and other amounted to 12.20%.

1.8. Election dissemination



According to the graph, it indicated that the amount who got information on vote registration through media have those who ever get amounted to 3.20%, those who get occasionally amounted to 46.80%, those who have often amounted to 43.60% those who get daily amounted to 3.60%, and those get more than 5 times/1day amounted to 0.10%.

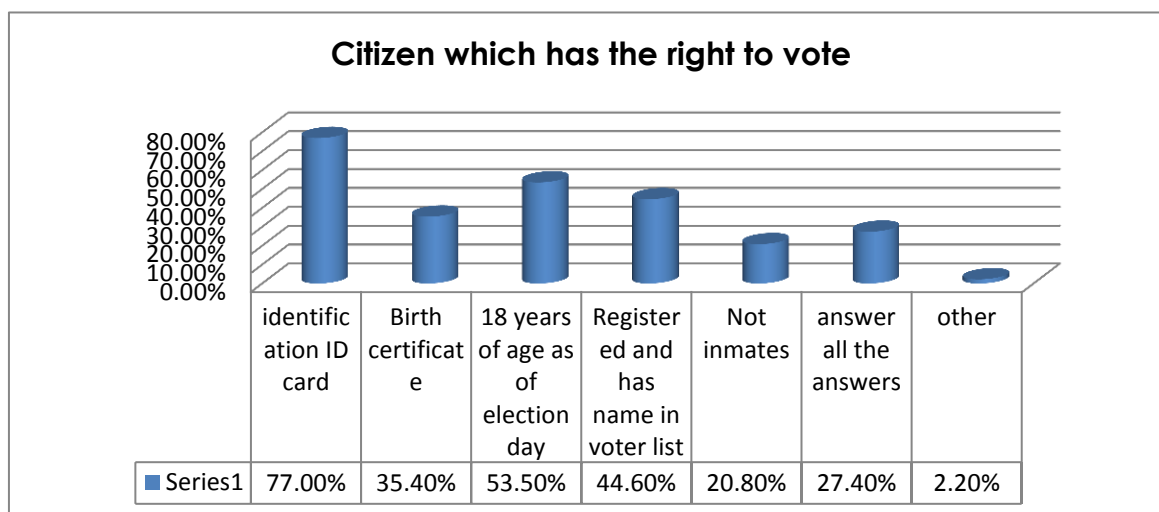
1.9. Sources of information received from the dissemination



The graph show that; the sources of information received from vote registration have; through friends or relatives amounted to 33.00%, solicitation authorities amounted to 49.50%, hear from tales amounted to 32.10%, disseminate tab information amounted to 42.60%, disseminate leaflets amounted to 34.70%, Through social networks (Facebook website blocks) amounted to 50.50%, through radio, accounting for 61.90% and television accounted for 72.30%.

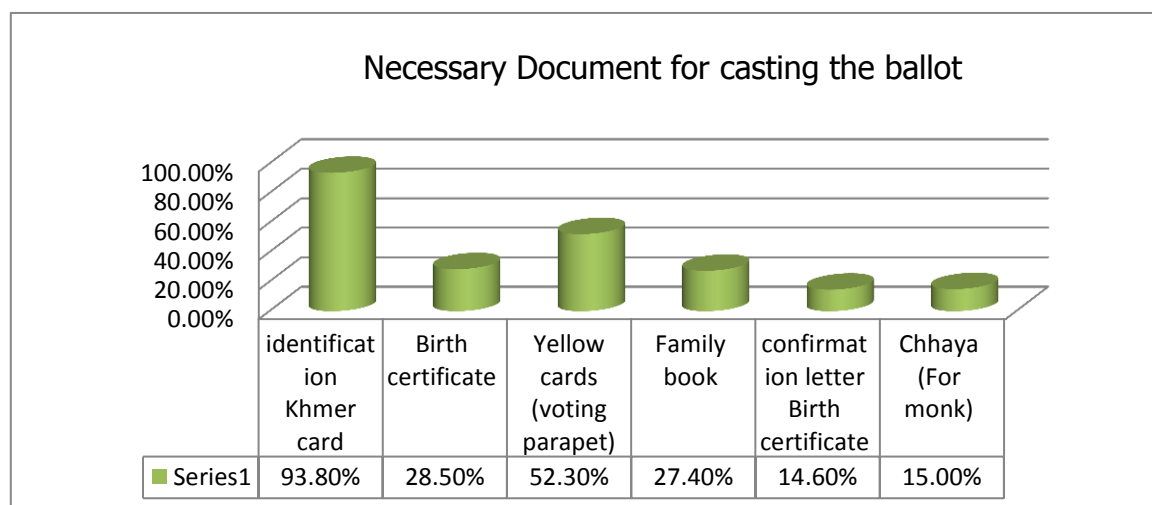
2- Conditions which have the right to vote

2.1. Citizen which has the right to vote



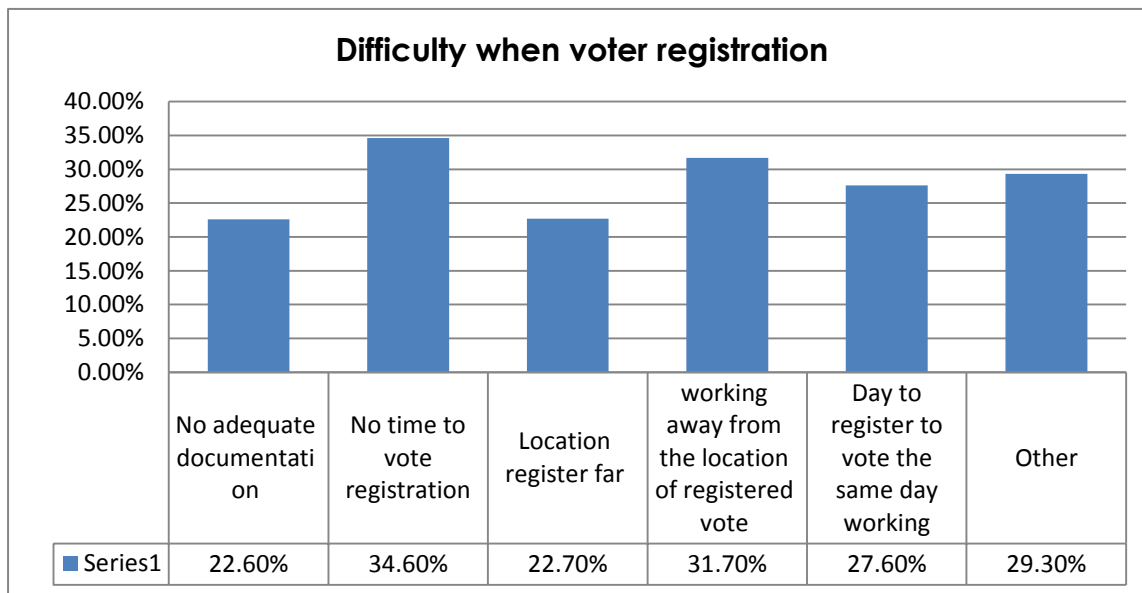
According to the graph above, it indicated that to understanding of the people for condition which have right to vote is; who said identification Khmer card accounted for 77.00%, Birth certificate amounted to 35.40%, those who are 18 years of age as of election day amounted to 53.50%, Registered and has name in voter list accounted for 44.60%, Not inmates (prisoners that the court determines that there is no right to register to vote) amounted to 20.80%, Those who answer all the answers amounted to 27.40%, and other amounted to 2.20%.

2.2. Necessary Document for casting the ballot



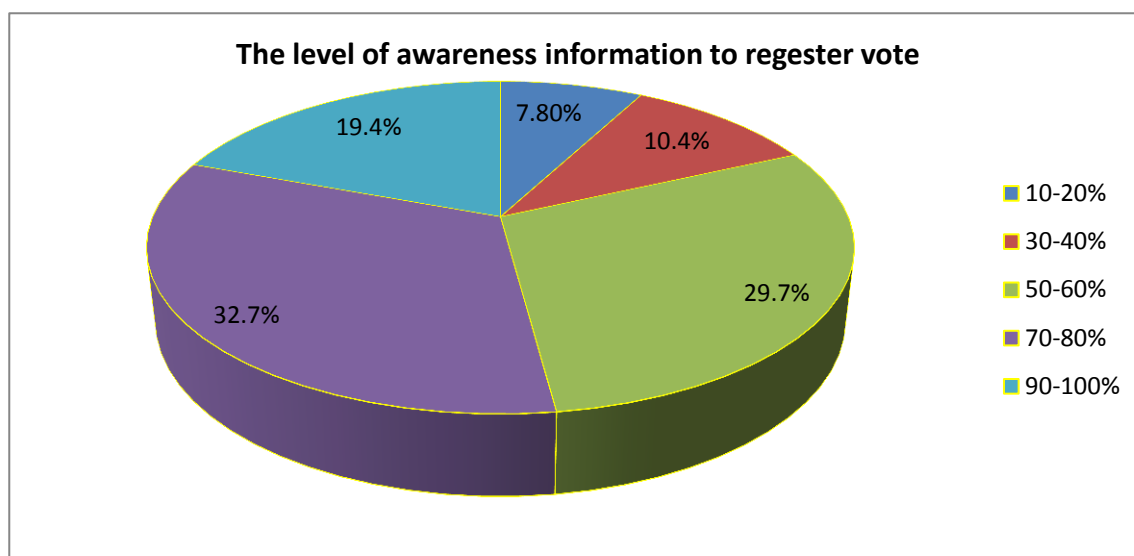
The graph indicated that to understanding of the people on documentation relevant for take with in voting have; said identification Khmer card amounted to 93.80%, Birth certificate amounted to 28.50%, Yellow cards (voting parapet) amounted to 52.30%, Family book amounted to 27.40%, confirmation letter Birth certificate amounted to 14.60%, and Chhaya (ID for monks) amounted to 15.00%.

2.3. Difficulty when voter registration Process



The graph indicated who have difficult when go to vote registration have; No adequate documentation has to 22.60%, No time to vote registration has to 34.60%, Location register far amounted to 22.70%, working away from the location of registered vote was 31.70%, Day to register to vote the same day working amounted to 27.60%, and Other amounted to 29.30%.

2.4. The level of awareness on the information to register



The graph above indicated the level of awareness information to register vote is; between 10–20% amounted to 7.80%, between 30–40% amounted 10.40% this all by the disseminate did extensive, no interest from people and no try to understanding of all information, they was busy with their livelihood and some are very complex, difficult to understand, and Some communities in remote areas do not have adequate device and means to obtain information, and for outreach to rural communities still low.

Between 50–60% amounted to 29.70%, Between 70–80% amounted 32.70% because of the news media have comprehensive, share in social media and past along public road, solicitation by the local authorities, and alerts more time from NEC to people who has of all ages to register to vote, and have more interesting from player social network and family relatives and as well as encouraging them to enroll in institutions.

Between 90–100% amounted to 19.40% by receiving information from daily voting, There are many media broadcast in their respective institutions, saw picture, video clip which have interesting and easy understand with participated training course ToT and some election observers.

2.5. The problem that occurred during the previous election

challenges	Not true at all	Not true	Don't Know	True	All Trues
Number of people don't have election name registered	90	85	265	207	54
Number of missing names from the voter list	89	83	270	211	48
Not go for vote	94	112	242	214	39
Have been violence near election polling	97	155	258	151	40
Have been instructed to voter for political parties	68	141	204	218	70
There are cases of missing election ballots	70	103	325	137	66

The table shows that the problems that had occurred during the election previous year, 2012 there is a number people do not go to register to vote, people answered, not quite true at all there are 90 person, Not true 85 people, they're not know there were 265 people, say True there were 207 respondents and that the absolutely trues amount 54 people.

Missing names from the voter lists they are say not true at all 89 person, not true 83 person, don't know 270 people, say true there were 211 respondents and absolutely true 48 people. The numbers of non-voters are more respondents that are completely not true at all have 94 person, Not true 112 person, say unknown have 242 person, say true 214 person and there were 39 people say absolutely true.

Have been violence near election polling respondents that are completely not true at all have 97 person, Not true 155

person, say unknown have 258 person, say true 151 person and there were 40 people say absolutely true.

Have been instructed to voter for self-political parties respondents that are completely not true at all have 68 person, Not true 141 person, say unknown have 204 person, say true 218 person and there were 70 people say true at all.

Cases of missing election ballots respondents that are completely not true at all have 70 person, Not true 103 person, say unknown have 325 person, say true 137 person and there were 66 people say absolutely true.

2.6. Importance of Election

challenges	Not true at all	Not true	Don't Know	True	All Trues
Bring actual Democracy	17	15	56	234	379
Empowering citizens to select leaders who favor	14	10	54	213	410
Justice competition and transparency	14	17	69	222	379
Involve in Country development	14	13	65	216	393
Human Rights applied and proper Law enforcement	15	20	74	207	385

The table shows that the people understanding of Importance of vote election is: numbers people say that Bring true Democracy in the country they're say not true at all 17 person, answered not true there are 15 person, don't know 56 person, they're say that true 234 people, say absolutely true 379 respondents.

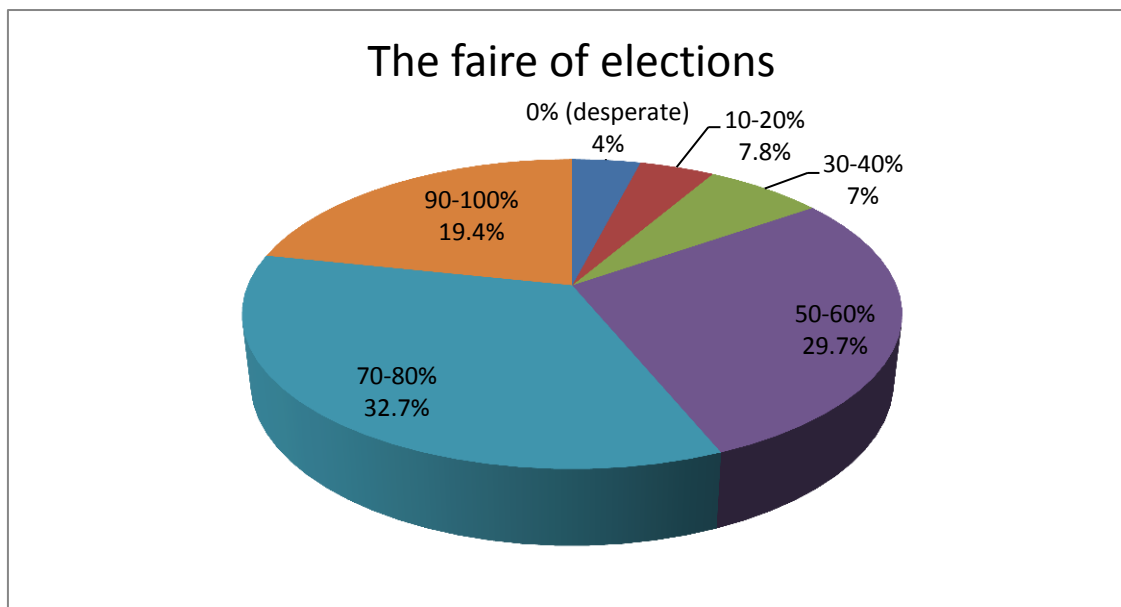
Empowering citizens to choose leaders who favor respondents that are completely not true at all have 14 person, not true 10 people, say unknown have 54 people, say true 213 people and there were 410 people say absolutely true.

For a part of Justice Competition and transparency, respondents that are completely not true at all have 14 person, Not true 17 person, say unknown have 69 person, say true 222 person and there were 379 people say absolutely true.

The question ask for by the election will part of country development, respondents answered that, are completely not true at all have 14 person, Not true 13 person, say unknown have 65 person, say true 216 person and there were 393 people say absolutely true.

The last part of question for Human Rights will respect applied and proper Law enforcement in Cambodia by the election, respondents answered that, are completely not true at all have 15 person, Not true 20 person, say unknown have 74 person, say true 207 person and there were 385 people say absolutely true at all.

2.7. The people expectation of faire of election



According to the graph, it shows that the people expectations of the accuracy elections in 2017 are: respondents answered 0% (hopeless) amounted to 4.00%, between 10–20% amounted 7.80%, and between 30–40% have amounted 7.00% because in

2012 people have rights to protest or complain when they found irregularities in their constituencies

But after National Rescue Party (NRP) participate the National Assembly and Congress to create a new NEC Law, so this law makes people no Rights only watch over but cannot make complain as before. Some others have suggested that the results in the same or there is fraudulent ballots there hacked to vote from people outside the NEC not be independent enough to do all this, many people not go to register to vote and migration, there are some irregularities during registering to vote, propaganda uneven from political parties and particularly the threat reaches opposition party.

Between 50–60% have amounts 29.70%, between 70–80% accounted for 32.70%, and between 90–100% have amounted 19.40% because elections past three mandates in the constituencies impartial, election by Justice, Transparency and clear planning. NEC have procedures correctly, people realize the duties of its, NEC officials who take a neutral registration system technology, proper Election law-abiding all parties applied, has counted ballots are verified and we can vote on our Rights willing decision making.

2.8. The intervention of the authorities

To respond to the problems that occurred there intervene of authorities as facilitate on The new registration, Checked name in voter list, facilitated not to have violence, facilitated to political party activist in constituencies, and authority have role respond was written on election law said about voting and have solve by other ways.

2.9. People's perceptions of the process of pre-election

For upcoming commune election process, some people have suggested that;

There were 35.00%, they want to participate in the election because they can choose their favorite leaders and there is a lot of confidence on the process of NEC in this mandate, because the voter registration by electronically system which have more accurate and easy for people which migrant working at city or other area in Cambodia have right to voter registration in their current work place. They expect to be given equal rights to other political parties to compete peacefully and looking on the positive peace-building as a goal for the nation.

There were 54.50%, of comment found that there are many irregularities occurred there since registering to vote beginning so they are not credibility 100% the accuracy which use of the electoral power to citizens. Many people who do not get information and understand the procedures of voter registration yet.

There were 10.50%, of comment found that they all seem confident on political parties because there has been causing a lot of chaos in the country and there are many victims of this. There are many other problems have occurred in the community and not be handled by local authorities. Has many of promise from representative of villages, commune but were not implemented.

2.10– Cases on the Finding⁸

Case1: The 2016 Chief of the village convinced the brokers who lose their position from 2013 National Election to help gain more supporters for the ruling party if they want their positions back. If you have child just born from one day to ten days you can bring their birth certificate to claim from our party from 25–50 USD but your house member need to vote for our party, nothing free.

Case2: In mid December of 2016 in Battambang province, the local authority visited staffs at the hospital. When he arrived he called them for a meeting. He told the hospital staffs who migrate from other province to not need to go back to register at their hometown. However, they can register in Battambang province but they must vote for the ruling party.

Case3: An area in Battambang province banned to raise a type of fish called TreyChdoa (Snakehead fish) due to this type of fish eat other small fishes. that lead to loss other type of small fishes that's why the officer from the fishery ban to raise that kind of fish. During the election registration process, we observed there was allow raising that type of fish in that area with promise to vote for the ruling party if the ruling party lost the election in this area they will totally close to raise this type of fish and the one who against this will sentence according to law. Even they propose to community people vote for the party instead of allow them to raise fish, the fisherman have to pay some amount of money according to their possibility to those officers when they visit/control/check.

⁸ With the suggestion from the people who gave interviews asked not to mention their name or specific place for their safety cause so far they was in threat and no any institution or person take intervention

Case4: In Siem Reap province along the Tonle-Sap River, 99 percent of the people are fishermen. These needy people go to fish every day to support their families with their tradition homemade equipment such as bamboo fishing traps, fishing nets, and net casting. During the banning season, there were illegal fisheries used the illegal equipment to fish. If they ever get caught they will need to pay the penalty plus the fishery officers will seize all their boats and equipment. The penalty for the small boat cost 125 USD and the larger boat cost 250 USD. Sometimes, the fishermen do not need to pay the fines but they have to sworn in to vote for the ruling party or bad consequences will happen to them and families. Until they fishermen swear like this sentence (*I swear anything can be happen to me, I have to vote for the ruling party, if I am not do so, may I sink my boat in the river or died by traffic accident*) the fishery officer release those fisherman.

Case5: There was calling youth to attend in the training, bring to expose to other places, free scholarship to study at university, able to work at government institution or being in a position of commune officer which they are living, those will be priority person to be selected as government officer or NEC officer to serve during the election preparation and with other encouragement when those young people agreed to registered as member of the party to have those benefit.

Case6: 2 villages in Rattanakiri province. People raise their reason why they are not going to register to vote for 2017, because all local authority always makes empty promises. For instance, before the election the authority promise to help solve the land disputes if their party wins. But after they win the election, then they ignore the people issues, that's why people feel furious and mistrust.

Case7: One party persuaded people who were in debt with bank or micro-finance for reduce those people debt from less than 1000 USD to those banks or micro-finance for them to vote for his party but have condition to drink the vow water for the whole family members who age for election must vote for them.

Case8: Many places villages in that province, there was forming group and instructs people about election by chief village trend to vote for their party if those village people afraid for having war again then vote for their party to win if the party lost war will happen.

Case9: For people who migrate to find job opportunity in different provinces they face difficulty in election registration especially with the people who are not members of the ruling party.

Case10: Sometimes, people have difficulty finding their names on the registration list. Their name appeared in other commune instead where they are registered.

Case11: Political party gives small gifts to villagers to exchange for their vote.

Case12: The Chief of the village did not serve people or concern of their opinions. The Chief is more fearful to their chain command of the party.

Case13: According to my observation, every election always corruption involved either by bribery or physically threatening by the ruling party such as frightening people that civil war will be happening if the ruling party loss the election. This threatening repeatedly declared by the ruling party just to remind and scare people whom gone through the war.

V. Summaries result

1. Conclusion

According to the result of our research we could conclude that most of adult people who are qualified age (18 years old) to register for election are not get the information about the election yet and the media still limited in communities. The government is still lacking of solution to coordinate and spreading the media wider or intervention to who are living and working abroad to get information and opportunity to join the election. This is the concerned of the lost a lot of people name in the election in the future.

The percentage of people who are getting nothing information about the election from 0% are 0.40%, from 10–20% are 7.80%, and from 30–40% are 10% because the media systems are still limited or the media are not attracted or transparency or people did not have enough times to understand about the election while they are too busy with daily life. By the way, some of the information about the election is too complicated and some of remote communities are still poor or lacked of solution to get information.

According to statistic of NEC said that people with 18 years old that are qualify to the register for election are 9,664,216 till 30th September 2016 the total amount of registered are 7,873,194 people (4,213,427 female) while 1,791,022 people are not registered yet⁹.

On the other hand, the expectation of Cambodian for election in 2018 ahead found that the people who expected for the election from 0% (no hope) are 4.00%, from 10–20% are 7.80%, and from 30–40% are 7.00%. The previous election in 2012 people could against or protest to the irregularities in

⁹ <http://necelect.org.kh/khmer/content/> announcement on ៖ - Interim the results of voter registration page-90

their election constituency but since Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP) agreed to join and access the procedure of parliamentary with Cambodian People's Party (CPP) and also created some new laws of NEC which banned the people's right to make trouble or protest against the irregularities even they seen it's happening in their election constituency.

Most of comments said that the result of the election are remaining the same with some problems happened such as vote fraud, the election are stolen from the outside people, NEC did not has independency to manage and control its responsibility, most people are committed not to register for election and some are transparency between the political parties, and especially the opposition parties are threat by the powerful men. Although, the people who are expected from 90–100% have only 19.40% that still a low result including their worry and the other problems concern caused they to lost their faiths and do not wish to join the next mandate election because they may know the result while nothing could be changed with no real independency and transparency of the election procedure.

2. Recommendation

2.1 Government

1. Build trust, confident and not harm or threat to people before, during, and after the election.
2. Speed up ID process for all people.
3. Make proper laws and rules and apply them to select their leader without affecting any party.
4. People have rights to receive information regarding to the election process.
5. Provide election information without force or threat.
6. Make people feel confident and believe in election process and obligation for people in the country to have free and fair election

7. To protect people to report the regulations of the election

2.2 National Election Committee

- 1- Independent and justice in the election process.
- 2- To help people to process their document for the election registration.
- 3- Have skillful computer technical staff to work faster with secure and confidential document.
- 4- Speed up the election registration for people.
- 5- Announce the election result fairly and to avoid the public chaos.
- 6- NEC should encourage youth to participate in election observation.
- 7- Registration officers should perform professional working ethnic.
- 8- NEC must guaranty free and fair election process
- 9- NEC must ensure all names in each poll correctly
- 10- To provide enough time for all people inside and outside of the country to be able to register to vote

2.3 Political parties

- 1- No political parties interfere the election process of NEC
- 2- All parties should accept the election result.
- 3- All parties should work together after the election to benefits the country and people
- 4- To solve all issues and to make sure all migrant workers have rights to vote.

2.4 NGOs and Citizenship

- 1- Join the national and international to investigate for free and fair election.
- 2- To ensure no foreigners or non-citizens can vote
- 3- NGOs and their partners should work together to solve all social issues