

**Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King**

**LAW
On Elections of Members of the
National Assembly (LEMNA)
And
Amended Law of Law on Elections
of Members of
The National Assembly**

Law on Elections of Members of the National Assembly (LEMNA) and Amended Law of Law on Elections of Members of the National Assembly

- The LEMNA initially adopted by the National Assembly on December 19, 1997 during the 8th plenary session of its 1st legislature and promulgated by Preah reach kram dated December 26, 1997.
- The Additional Law to the LEMNA adopted by the National Assembly on March 31, 1998 during the 8th plenary session of its 1st legislature and promulgated by Preah reach kram dated April 08, 1998.
- The 2nd Additional Law to the LEMNA adopted by the National Assembly on May 05, 1998 during the 8th plenary session of its 1st legislature and promulgated by Preah reach kram dated May 18, 1998.
- The 3rd Additional Law to the LEMNA adopted by the National Assembly on May 08, 1998 during the 8th plenary session of its 1st legislature and promulgated by Preah reach kram dated May 18, 1998.
- The Amended Law of the LEMNA adopted by the National Assembly on August 21, 2002 during the 8th plenary session of its 2nd legislature and promulgated by Preah reach kram dated September 17, 2002.
- The Amended Law on Article 13 (new) of the Amended Law on Elections of the Members of the National Assembly adopted by the National Assembly on May 25, 2006 during the 4th plenary session of its 3rd legislature and promulgated by Preah reach kram dated June 27, 2006.
- The Amended Law of the LEMNA adopted by the National Assembly on December 15, 2006 during the 5th plenary session of its 3rd legislature and promulgated by Preah reach kram dated January 31, 2007.

The following is an unofficial translation of the Law on the Elections of the Members of the National Assembly including all amendments to date.

The Khmer text of this law and its amendments should be referred to as the official text.

Reviewed in December, 2012

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 1-

The purpose of this Law is to establish electoral organs, procedures, and the conduct of the election of members of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Art. 2-

The election of members of the National Assembly shall be conducted in accordance with the principles of multi-party liberal democracy.

Art. 3-(new)

Election of Members of the National Assembly shall be held every five years.

The date of polling shall be determined and announced by the Prime Minister upon the request of the Minister of Interior.

Election of Members of the National Assembly shall be held only one day on Sunday except for the following circumstances:

- Force majeure, in which the Election Day shall be postponed;
- dissolution of the National Assembly before the end of its mandate; in this case the election shall be held within sixty (60) days of the dissolution of the National Assembly;
- Extension of the legislative term of the National Assembly pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article 78 of the Constitution.

Art. 4-

The management of the election of members of the National Assembly shall be under the jurisdiction of the National Election Committee as defined in Chapter III of this Law.

CHAPTER II

ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND DETERMINATION OF SEATS

Art. 5-

Members of the National Assembly shall be elected by a general, universal, free, fair, equal, direct, and secret election by means of secret balloting. The electoral system shall be proportional representation with provincial/municipal constituencies.

Art. 6-

The National Assembly shall have at least one hundred and twenty (120) seats.

Art. 7-

On the third year of every legislative term, the Council of Ministers shall form a Committee for the Determination of National Assembly Seats to modify the number of seats and allocate seats to each province/municipality.

The Committee shall be composed of:

- A representative from each political party currently having seats in the National Assembly;
- Two representatives of the Ministry of Interior;
- The Director of the National Institute of Statistics.

The Committee is headed by a Chairperson and assisted by a Vice-Chairperson, who shall be elected by an absolute majority of the members of the Committee.

Taking account of demographic, geographic, social and economic factors, the Committee shall report and recommend to the Royal Government whether to increase the number of seats or keep the same number of seats.

The Royal Government shall draft a law concerning the determination of the number of seats to be passed by the National Assembly.

Where there is no modification adopted, the number of seats shall be the same as of the last legislative term.

Art. 8-

The number of seats of the National Assembly and the number of seats allocated to each province/municipality shall be published at least one year before the Election Day.

Art. 9-

The new number of seats shall be computed according to the following formula, disregarding the remainders:

$$\frac{PP}{NP} = Q \quad \frac{Pa}{Q} = NA$$

Where:

PP represents the number of Cambodian citizens in the last election of the National Assembly;

NP represents the current number of seats in the National Assembly.

Q represents the quotient in whole numbers, disregarding the remainder;

Pa represents the current number of Cambodian citizens;

NA represents the new number of seats, disregarding the remainder.

The number of seats allocated to each province/municipality shall be computed according to the following formula:

$$\frac{P}{Q} = N$$

Where:

P represents the number of Cambodian citizens in the province/municipality.

Q represents the quotient obtained from the calculation above;

N represents the new number of seats for the province/municipality, disregarding the remainder.

Art. 10-

A province/municipality, for which the number of citizens is less than the quotient, shall be allocated one seat.

As for the remaining seats to be allocated after allocation in accordance with the above formula, the Commission may recommend to allocate them to any province/municipality, taking account of geographical, social and economic considerations.

CHAPTER III ADMINISTRATION OF THE ELECTIONS

Art. 11-

The election of members of the National Assembly shall be administered by the National Election Committee (NEC). The National Election Committee shall have Provincial/Municipal Election Commissions (PECs), Commune/Sangkat Election Commissions (CECs), and Polling Station Commissions (PSCs) to carry out its work.

Art. 12-

The National Election Committee shall be an independent and neutral body in the carrying out of its duties.

Members of the National Election Committee and those of Election Commissions at all levels shall be neutral and impartial in the implementation of their electoral duties.

Art. 13- (new 2)

The National Election Committee shall have the following composition:

- One (1) Khmer dignitary as Chairperson
- One (1) Khmer dignitary as Vice-Chairperson
- Seven (7) Khmer dignitaries as Members.

The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Members of the National Election Committee shall be selected from among dignitaries who are competent in politics, have work experience and have good reputation.

The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Members of the National Election Committee shall be appointed by Royal-Decree at least seven (7) months prior to Election Day, at the request of the Council of Ministers upon approval by an absolute majority of members of the National Assembly.

The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and Members of the National Election Committee shall take an oath before taking office.

The Minister of Interior shall have obligation to submit to the Council of Ministers the draft of the proposed composition of the National Election Committee at least nine (9) months prior to Election Day.

The National Election Committee shall have the right to recruit staff as necessary for the election process and shall be assisted by a General Secretariat.

Art. 14-

In case of the dissolution of the National Assembly before the end of its mandate, the National Election Committee shall organize the election within sixty (60) days of the dissolution.

Art. 15- (new)

After appointment as Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and Members of the National Election Committee, those who are members of a political party and/or who are holding in the leading positions of a non governmental organization, a civil society, an association, a trade union and/or who are civil servants, shall resign definitely from the party or from the leading positions in the non governmental organization, civil society, association, trade union and/or shall apply to be on secondment/detachment until the expiration of their mandates. The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Members of the Provincial/Municipal Election Commission and Commune/Sangkat Election Commission, who are members of a political party and/or civil servants, after the appointment shall temporarily resign from the party and/or shall apply to be detached until the expiration of their duties.

The Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson or Members of National Election Committee, Provincial/Municipal Election Commission and Commune/Sangkat Election Commissions, shall lose their position in any of the following cases:

- The person is deceased;
- He/she resigns in writing ;
- He/she lost his/her professional aptitude as certified by competent ministries/institutions;
- He/she acts in contravention of internal rules regulated by the National Election Committee;

The dismissal of the Chairperson or the Deputy Chairperson or members of the National Election Committee is the competence of the National Assembly.

The dismissal of the Chairperson or the deputy chairperson or members of the Provincial/Municipal Commission and Commune/Sangkat Election Commission is the competency of the National Election Committee.

- He/she is condemned/ sentenced to a prison sentence for a felony or a misdemeanor.

In case the Chairperson or the Vice-Chairperson or Members of the National Election Committee lost their office, the Ministry of Interior must submit a new proposed candidate, no later than ten (10) days, to the Council of Minister. This period can be extended up to thirty (30) days in case there is no election.

The Council of Ministers must submit the new proposed candidate, no later than five (5) days, to the National Assembly after receiving the proposal from the Ministry of Interior. This period can be extended up to fifteen (15) days in case there is no election.

The Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson or members of the National Election Committee who is/are substituted to the vacancy shall take office as soon as possible.

In case the Chairperson or the Vice-Chairperson or Members of the Provincial/Municipal Election Commission and Commune/Sangkat Election Commission lost their office, the National Election Committee must recruit substitution in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 18 (new) and paragraph 1 of article 20 (new) of this law.

Art. 16- (new)

The National Election Committee shall be responsible for planning, organizing and managing the election in the whole country. The National Election Committee shall have full right to implement its duties. Rights, authority, duties and responsibilities in connection with the planning, organization, management, and supervision of the election are as follows:

1. Taking all necessary measures to ensure that the elections are free, fair and secret vote;

2. Preparing the work plan, budget and the materials and equipment for the election, and publishing the schedule of the election;
3. Appointing Provincial/Municipal Election Commission, Commune/Sangkat Election Commission, and Polling Station Commission;
4. Adopting regulations, procedures and directives for the election process within the framework of applicable laws;
5. Proposing and enforcing measures to maintain security and public order at the time of the election;
6. Supervising the work of Election Commissions at all levels;
7. Establishing the jurisdiction of polling stations;
8. Issuing decisions regarding locations of the voter registration and polling stations;
9. Furnishing electoral materials and equipments;
10. Selecting and appointing officials to help the revision of voter lists and voter registration in accordance with laws and regulations;
11. Preparing the voters list and voter registry;
12. Review and provide validation on the voter lists;
13. Receiving and deciding on applications of the political parties' registrations and political parties' candidates to run for the National Assembly;
14. Monitoring and facilitating the organization of the electoral campaign;
15. Organizing and managing the voting, counting of ballots, consolidation of the result of the poll, and announcement of the results of the election;
16. Temporarily depriving of the right to vote or to restore the right to vote;
To register the political party in the party list running for the election or to delete the political party from this list.
To delete the candidacy of candidate(s) who stands for the election of the National Assembly or to restore their candidacy.
17. Auditing the income and financial expenses incurred by candidates and political parties during election campaigns;
18. Taking measures and facilitating to ensure equal access to the public media;
19. Providing information on the progress of the electoral process to political parties and candidates and receiving suggestion relating to election;
Ensuring regular information exchanges and coordination on the electoral process between the National Election Committee/Election Commissions at all levels with political parties, candidates and stakeholders;
20. Producing and disseminating publications on election matters;
21. Promoting public awareness on electoral matters through voters education and public dissemination program and by other means;
22. Preparing curricula and training for electoral officers;
23. Approving and issuing identification cards to political party representatives and national and international observers;
24. Overview legality, regulations, and procedures on the implementation of the election;
25. By opening a public hearing, deciding on all complaints and appeals relating to the election, except complaints which fall under the jurisdiction of the courts;
26. Preventing and monitoring electoral irregularities;
27. Establishing a committee to destroy the ballot papers used during each election of Members of the National Assembly after these ballot papers

had been stored in a safe place for four (4) years of polling day of each election with participation of representatives of the political party(ies) that have seat(s) in the National Assembly;

28. Implementing other tasks as deemed required or expressly permitted by laws and regulations.

Art. 17- (new)

The working modalities of the National Election Committee shall be determined by internal rules (by-laws) of the National Election Committee in accordance with the provisions in this Law and regulations. In case of the absence of the Chairperson of the National Election Committee, delegation of power shall be made in writing base on hierarchal rankings among members of the National Election Committee. The meetings of the National Election Committee shall be valid if there is a quorum of 2/3 of the members of the National Election Committee. If it does not meet the above quorum for a meeting, another meeting shall be convened immediately for the next day and the quorum for this second meeting shall be the majority of the number of members of the National Election Committee. All decisions of the National Election Committee shall not be deemed valid unless made by an absolute majority.

Art. 18- (new)

The composition of the Provincial/Municipal Election Commissions shall be appointed by the National Election Committee from among populations, civil servants and/or officials of the province/municipality who are eligible to vote, except for members of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, National Police, court officials, religious priests, provincial/municipal governor and deputy governor, chief and deputy chief of district/Khan, members of the Commune/Sangkat council, village chief, village deputy chief and village member.

This Provincial/Municipal Election Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and three (3) to five (5) Members. This Provincial/Municipal Election Commission shall establish a Secretariat as assistant.

Between elections, the National Election Committee shall designate one or two officials of the Secretariat to maintain the continuity of electoral work in the province/municipality.

Art. 19-

The Provincial/Municipal Election Commissions shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. To perform duties permitted or required by law, regulations, and other legal norms;
2. To perform other duties and exercise rights assigned and vested in them by the National Election Committee.

Art. 20- (new)

The members of the Commune/Sangkat Election Commissions, upon request of Provincial/Municipal Election Commissions, shall be appointed by the National Election Committee from among population, civil servants and/or officials in the district/Khan, Commune/Sangkat who are eligible to vote, except for members of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, National Police, court officials, religious priests, chief and deputy chief of district/khan, members of the Commune/Sangkat council, village chief, village deputy chief and village member.

A Commune/Sangkat Election Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and three (3) members.

Art. 21-

The Commune/Sangkat Election Commission shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. To perform duties permitted or required by law, regulations, and other legal norms;
2. To perform other duties and exercise rights assigned and vested in them by the National Election Committee.

Art. 22- (new)

The members of the Polling Station Commissions shall, upon request of the Provincial/Municipal Election Commission, be appointed by the National Election Committee from among population and civil servants in the district/khan or commune/Sangkat who are eligible to vote, except for members of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, National Police, court officials, religious priests, chief and deputy chief of district/Khan, members of Commune/Sangkat Council, administrative officials working for the Commune/Sangkat office, village chief, village deputy chief and village member.

A Polling Station Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson, a Secretary, and two (2) members as it deemed appropriate and as determined by the National Election Committee.

Art. 23-

A Polling Station Commission shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. To perform duties permitted or required by law, regulations, and other legal norms;
2. To perform other duties and exercise rights assigned and vested in them by the National Election Committee.

Art. 24-

The National Election Committee may delegate its authority or power to Provincial/Municipal Election Commissions, Commune/Sangkat Election Commissions, Polling Station Commissions, or electoral officers or agents to conduct the election.

Art. 25-

Candidates for election as members of the National Assembly or members of the executive committee of a political party shall not be members of the National Election Committee or Election Commissions.

Art. 26- (new)

Each political party running in the election may send two of its representatives, one (1) full pledged representative and one (1) reserved representative among eligible voters, to observe polling activities at each polling station.

The full pledged representative shall be authorized to enter in the Polling and Counting Stations.

The reserved representative shall be permitted to replace the full pledged representative in case he/she is absent.

Each political party is entitled to shift its representatives.

Art. 27-

National and international non-governmental organizations, foreign countries and international organizations may send their representatives to observe the electoral process.

Art. 28-

Representatives of political parties running in the election, national and international non-governmental organizations and foreign countries who observe the electoral process shall be accredited by the National Election Committee.

Art. 29- (new)

Authorities at all levels responsible for security, public orders, and other assignments, at the request of the National Election Committee or other Election Commissions, shall absolutely cooperate with the National Election Committee and other Election Commissions at all levels to maintain safety, security and public orders during election time, electoral campaign, polling and counting.

Art. 30-

The Chairperson of the National Election Committee shall have the same rank and privileges as Deputy-Prime Minister. The Deputy-Chairperson of the National Election Committee shall have the same rank and privileges as Minister. The members of the National Election Committee shall have the same rank and privileges as Secretary of State. The Secretary General of the National Election Committee shall have the same rank and privileges as a General Director of a Ministry.

Art. 31-

Members of Election Commissions at all levels and staff of the General Secretariat and Secretariats shall receive remuneration as determined by the National Election Committee.

Art. 32- (new) (2)

The Commune/Sangkat Election Commissions shall perform their functions until the announcement of the final results.

The Provincial/Municipal Election Commissions shall perform their functions until the sixtieth (60th) day after the announcement of the final result of the election of members of the National Assembly.

The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Members of the National Election Committee shall continue their functions until new appointments are made.

In case of failure to set up the composition of the National Election Committee in accordance with the time as set forth in the paragraph 3 of the Article 13 (new 2) of this law, the existing composition of the National Election Committee shall continue to work and have competency in managing and organizing the election of the members of the National Assembly and other elections as required by law.

CHAPTER IV

REGISTRATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND LISTS OF CANDIDATES RUNNING IN THE ELECTION

Art. 33- (new)

A Khmer citizen who is eligible and wishes to stand as candidate in the election of members of the National Assembly shall meet the following requirements:

1. Be Khmer national from birth;
2. Be at least twenty-five (25) years of age on the date of election;
3. Be eligible to vote and registered in the voter list;
4. Have a residence in the Kingdom of Cambodia;
5. Be nominated by a registered political party running in the election.

Art. 34- (new)

The following persons shall not be eligible to stand as candidate in the election of members of the National Assembly:

1. Civil servants, court officials, members of the military forces and members of the national police in office, and religious priests; or
2. Persons who are sentenced to prison for a felony or misdemeanor by courts and have not been rehabilitated; or
3. Persons condemned to be deprived of their right to vote; or

4. Insane persons or persons under guardianship, who are certified as such by a competent institution; or
5. Person whose rights to vote is temporary deprived or his/her name is deleted from the voter lists by the National Election Committee; or
6. Members of the National Election Committee and Election Commissions for the election of members of the National Assembly; or
7. Members of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy; or
8. Members of the Constitutional Council.

Art. 35- (new)

Civil servants, court officials, members of the military forces, members of the national police, members of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy, members of the Constitutional Council, and religious priests, who wish to stand as candidate running for election of members of the National Assembly, shall resign from their functions or renounce their priesthood at least seven (7) days prior to date of electoral campaign.

If elected, any such person shall, through hierarchal rankings, apply to the relevant Ministry or institution to be on detachment for the duration of his mandate. During his/her mandate, he/she shall automatically retain his rights for promotion and upgrading and maintain his seniority for retirement purposes;

At the end of his legislative mandate, he/she shall be entitled to return to his previous Ministry/institutions, but his/her position shall be determined by the Ministry/institutions concerned.

Art. 36- (new)

Modalities of the implementation of Articles 33 (new) and 34 (new) of this Law shall be determined by regulations and procedures of the National Election Committee.

Art. 37- (new)

Registration of political parties running for the election shall begin at ninety (90) days before polling day.

To officially register the political party running for the election, a political party shall submit to the National Election Committee an application in a form approved by the National Election Committee, no later than seventy (70) days before polling day, and shall provide the following attachments:

1. A copy of the certificate of registration of the political party issued by the Ministry of Interior;
2. The name of the political party in full, together with its abbreviation and logo;
3. The address of the headquarters of the political party;
4. A list of all candidates throughout the country. The list shall include a number of full pledged candidates equal to at least one-third (1/3) of the seats in the National Assembly, and number of reserved candidates equal to that of full pledged candidates;

5. The names of the constituencies where the party wishes to run and the corresponding lists of candidates. A list of candidates for the constituency shall have the same number of candidates as the number of determined seats for that constituency and shall conform to the form prescribed by the National Election Committee;
For which a constituency is allocated with one or two seats, there shall be at least three reserved candidates.
6. A statement indicating the bank account in which revenue, including contributions from whatever sources, has been deposited by the political party in any bank in the Kingdom of Cambodia accredited by the National Bank of Cambodia;
7. The statute of the political party and other documents certifying the formation of the political party;
8. A statement of the political party's commitment to participate in and accept the result of the election conducted in the manner of free, fair and just and to abide by the Law on the Election of the Members of the National Assembly, the Code of Conduct, and the Law on Political Parties;
9. A list of members of the steering committee or standing committee or equivalent organ of the political party;
10. A receipt for deposit of fifteen million (15,000,000) riels issued by the National Treasury. This deposit shall be returned to the political party concerned if it receives at least 3 % of the valid votes or it wins one seat in the National Assembly.

In case of the dissolution of the National Assembly before the end of its mandate, the registration of political parties running in the election shall proceed within ten (10) days of the announcement of its dissolution.

Art. 38- (new)

The list of candidates for each constituency shall contain:

1. Names of the candidates listed in descending order of priority as determined by a political party;
2. A certificate of voter registration issued by Commune/Sangkat authority of which a concerned candidate has been registered;
3. An attached declaration by each candidate accepting his nomination by a political party to run in the election in the relevant constituency.

Art. 39-

The name of a candidate shall appear on the list of only one constituency.

A candidate whose name appears on more than one list of candidate shall be declared by the National Election Committee having lost his rights to be a candidate in the election, even if he seeks to be a candidate of another political party.

Art. 40- (new)

The National Election Committee shall decide on a political party's application running in the election within seven (7) days of receipt of its application.

In the event of the dissolution of the National Assembly before the end of its mandate, the National Election Committee shall immediately examine and decide upon the applications of political parties running in the election.

If the National Election Committee accepts the application, it shall issue to the party concerned a letter of certification on the registration.

If the National Election Committee examined that the party does not fulfill the requirements as set out in Articles 33 (new), 34(new), 35 (new), 36 (new), 37 (new) and 38 (new) of this law, the National Election Committee shall notify the party concerned accordingly so that it can take appropriate steps to complete the requirement.

The party concerned shall have five (5) days from the date of receipt of the notice to complete the lacks point in the said criteria.

In the event of the dissolution of the National Assembly before the end of its mandate, the party concerned shall complete the requirement before the closure of registration of political parties running in the election.

If the political party fails to meet the requirements before the expiration of this period, the National Election Committee shall consider that this political party as having abandoned its registration for running in the election.

Art. 41- (new)

If a candidacy or list of candidates is rejected pursuant to provisions stated in Articles 33 (new) or 34 (new) or 35 (new) or 39 of the Law on the Election of members of the National Assembly, the National Election Committee shall:

- complete a rejection form, indicating the reason for rejection and the date of rejection;
- provide a copy of the rejection form to the candidate and political party concerned;
- inform the candidate and political party concerned that, in accordance with Article 42 of this Law, they may lodge an appeal in writing to the Constitutional Council within five (5) days after notification of the rejection; in case of the dissolution of the National Assembly before the end of its mandate, the candidate or political party concerned may immediately lodge an appeal in writing to the Constitutional Council;
- send a copy of the rejection form to the Constitutional Council for information and retain a copy for its file.

Art. 42- (new)

If a candidacy or list of candidates is rejected by the National Election Committee, the candidate or political party concerned shall be entitled to appeal in writing to the Constitutional Council within five (5) days of notification of the rejection.

In the event of the dissolution of the National Assembly before the end of its mandate, the candidate or political party concerned may lodge an appeal in writing with the Constitutional Council immediately.

The Constitutional Council shall examine and decide the appeal within ten (10) days after receiving the appeal.

In the event of the dissolution of the National Assembly before the end of its mandate, the Constitutional Council shall immediately examine and decide the appeal.

Art. 43-

The hearing or the partial hearing by the Constitutional Council to rule on the appeal shall be publicly open.

The Constitutional Council shall post the date, place and time of the hearing on the appeal.

Art. 44-

After the end of period of registration of political parties running in the election and/or after the final decision on the appeal, the National Election Committee shall publish the list of registered political parties running in the election and their list of candidates for each province/municipality, in accordance with the regulations and procedures.

CHAPTER V

POLLING STATIONS

Art.45- (new)

The National Election Committee shall establish one or more polling stations in each Commune/Sangkat in accordance with regulations and procedures.

Each polling station shall serve for a specific determined area.

Each polling station and its coverage areas must locate within their Commune/Sangkat boundary.

Art. 46- (new)

A- Each polling station shall have no more than seven hundred (700) of eligible voters.

Each polling station shall serve the whole village by making it accessible to all members of families in this village to cast their vote at that polling station.

In case a polling station has received more than seven hundreds (700) voters, the National Election Committee shall insert these exceeding names into another polling station, which is located at the nearest point in the commune/ Sangkat.

B- The National Election Committee shall select a whole perimeter or a single building for two or more polling stations, if it is not affect to the regularity of management and functioning of the election.

More polling stations of which located in the same single perimeter or building must be arranged separately.

Each polling station located in the same single perimeter or building must be managed separately and shall differ from other polling stations in accordance with the regulations and procedures prescribed by the National Election Committee.

Art. 47- (new)

The names and locations list of polling stations already established shall be posted publicly.

Political parties that have been registered for running in the election may ask for the names and locations list of polling station by paying a fee.

The fee shall be no more than the cost of production.

The National Election Committee shall send a copy of the names and locations list of polling stations of each constituency to the Constitutional Council.

CHAPTER VI

VOTER REGISTRATION AND VOTER LISTS

Art. 48- (new)

The National Election Committee must ensure that voter lists are available at each polling station established in accordance with the provisions prescribed in Articles 45 (new) and 46 (new) of this law.

The voter list at each polling station must be recorded into a voter registry and be retained permanently at the Commune/Sangkat Office in accordance with the regulations and procedures prescribed by the National Election Committee.

The National Election Committee must provide the validity and disseminate the official voter lists at least ninety (90) days before the polling day.

In the event of the dissolution of the National Assembly before the end of its mandate, the last valid voter list shall be used as official voter list for the election and shall disseminate these voter lists at least fifty (50) days before the polling day.

Art. 49- (New)(3)

This voter registry must be kept permanently at the Commune/Sangkat Office and one copy shall be officially photocopied and kept at the Headquarters of the National Election Committee. The period of reviewing the voter lists, the voter registration and providing validity to the voter lists shall begin from the 1st October to 31st December of every year.

In the year of universal Elections, the National Election Committee can decide upon the date and duration of voter list revision, voter registration and providing validity to the voter lists on a date other than the above. The National Election Committee can prolong the period of reviewing the voter lists and voter registration no longer **than 30 days**.

In the event of the dissolution of the National Assembly during the voter list revision and voter registration or force majeure or insecurity, the National Election Committee may decide on period of the voter list revision and voter registration other than the above.

The voter list revision, voter registration and providing validity to the voter lists in the newly establish and/or border adjustment Commune/Sangkat, as stipulate in the law on Commune/Sangkat Administration, must carry out in accordance with the conditions and provisions set forth by this law and National Election Committee's Procedure and Regulation on Election of Member of National Assembly.

Art. 50- (new)

To be eligible to vote, every citizen must have his/her name in the voter lists and must have documents to certify his/her identity during the election.

In order to have his/her name in the voter lists, every citizen must meet the following conditions:

- Be a Khmer national;
- Be eighteen (18) years or over on the polling day;
- Have a residence in the Commune/Sangkat where he/she is going to cast his/her vote;
- Not be in a situation of serving prison term;
- Not be insane or under guardianship as certified by a competent ministry or institution.

The National Election Committee must issue regulations and procedures in order to actually implement paragraph 1 of this Article.

Art. 51- (new)

Candidates for election and their spouse and children are able to vote in the constituency for which they run for election.

A candidate who has his/her name in the candidate list of political party which is approved to run in the election by the National Election Committee, including his/her spouse and children that have been registered as voters at another constituency than the one he/she run for, this candidate may request to the National Election Committee to register his/her name and his/her spouse's and children's

names in any polling station at the constituency where he/she is running for.

The National Election Committee must direct to delete that candidate's name and his/her spouse's and children's names from the voter lists in the Commune/Sangkat where he/she previously registered and then direct to register the candidate's name and his/her spouse's and children's names in the voter list of a polling station in the constituency where he/she is running on the basis on his/her proposal.

Art. 52- (new)

Every Khmer citizen shall be registered under one name in the voter list of only one polling station.

Every Khmer citizen, who is having more than one residence in the Kingdom of Cambodia, shall choose only one location to register as voter.

Art. 53- (new)

The National Election Committee shall delegate any of its power to Commune/Sangkat Council to perform functions on its behalf in order to implement the voter list revision, voter registration in the voter list and voter registry for each Commune/Sangkat.

To carry out the functions mentioned above, the Commune/Sangkat Council should deliver these tasks to its commune/sangkat clerk who will act as officer in charge of voter list revision and voter registration in the voter list and voter registry of each Commune/Sangkat.

The Commune/Sangkat Council must lead its Commune/Sangkat clerk to exercise properly in accordance with the election law, regulations and procedures prescribed by the National Election Committee.

The Commune/Sangkat Council shall assign one (1) of its council members for Commune/Sangkat that has five (5) council members, and two (2) of its members, for Commune/Sangkat that has between seven (7) council members and up, to be on duty in order to standby and take accountability to supervise the Commune/Sangkat Clerk during the period of the voter list revision and voter registration. This standby member of the Commune/Sangkat council will not get additional payment.

The National Election Committee must consult with the Ministry of Interior on the delegation of power that is appropriated to the capacity and resources of Commune/Sangkat Council and must provide appropriate training, capacity building, facility, supplies and materials and budget to Commune/Sangkat Council and clerk to be able to implement these responsibilities.

Art. 54- (new)(2)

A- In order to register to vote, Khmer citizens shall appear themselves at their Commune/Sangkat office or at any place in the Commune/Sangkat where they are living, as determined by the National Election Committee.

When appearing, Khmer citizens shall:

- show their identity to the Commune/Sangkat clerk;
- be eligible to vote in accordance with the Article 50 (new) of this law;
- have not yet been registered to vote or have been already registered at any other Commune/Sangkat or have not yet been registered at any place in the Commune/Sangkat.

In case, there are citizens who are deceased, whose rights to vote have been temporarily deprived, who have been deleted from the voter list, and whose residence have been moved to other Commune/Sangkat, the Commune/Sangkat clerk shall draw out the names of those citizens and put them in a separate list. During the voter list revision and the voter registration as stipulated in the **Article 49 (new) (3)** of this law, the Commune/Sangkat clerk shall delete those names of citizens from the voter lists and voter registry of their Commune/Sangkat.

For those citizens who have not previously registered themselves, who just reach the age to be eligible to vote, and who have moved their residences from other Commune/Sangkat, the Commune/Sangkat clerk shall draw out the names of those citizens and put them in a separate list. During the voter list revision and the voter registration, those citizens shall register themselves in compliance with the provisions of the paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of Article 54 (new).

When necessary, the Commune/Sangkat Councils may manage to conduct a mobile registration in accordance with the regulations and procedures as determined by the National Election Committee.

B- In order to certify their identity, the citizen shall show any of the following documents:

- A passport of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- An Identity Card issued by the Royal Government of Cambodia, with a photo.
- A family book.

The citizen who appear himself/herself may identify himself/herself by a statement of two eligible voters in that Commune/Sangkat, made in front the Chief of Commune/Sangkat (Meikhum/Chausangkat), or in front of the commune/Sangkat deputy chief if the chief is absent, by ensuring that the declaration of the applicant for registration is certainly true, then he/she shall immediately bring that letter of testimony and show it to the Commune/Sangkat clerk in order to fulfill the voter registration form.

C- In order to prove that he/she is a Khmer citizen, the citizen shall show any of the following documents:

- A Passport of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- An Identity Card issued pursuant to the Law on the Nationality of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Sub-Decree (Anukret) n° 36, dated on 26 July 1996, on the Khmer Identity Card.
- An Identification Card of the Civil Servant or of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces or of the National Police of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

- An ID Card of the Buddhist monk;
 - An evidence proving that the name of the applicant for voter registration exists in the last voter list, and in the voter registry of the Commune/Sangkat;
 - A birth certificate stating of the Khmer nationality;
 - A letter issued by the Royal Government of Cambodia certifying that he/she is a Khmer citizen;
 - A letter of certification, a document or a final decision of the court proving that a parent (mother or father) of the applicant is a Khmer citizen, and a document proving that the applicant for voter registration is the child of that parent.
 - An official document proving that the applicant for voter registration was born in Cambodia and that the foreign parents of that applicant was also born and lived legitimately in Cambodia, and an official document proving that the applicant for voter registration is the child of those parents;
- D- In order to prove that his /her age is at least 18 years old to the date of election of Members of the National Assembly, the citizen shall show one of the following documents:
- Any document as stated in points B and C of the Article 54 (new) of this law which mentioned of the age or date of birth of the applicant for voter registration or a letter of testimony by two persons who are eligible to vote in the Commune/Sangkat made in front of the Commune/Sangkat Chief (Meikhum/Chausangkat), ensuring that the applicant for voter registration is certainly 18 years old at least, to the date of election of members of the National Assembly.
- E- In order to prove that he/she has a certain residence in that Commune/Sangkat, the citizen shall show one of the following documents:
- any document as stated in points B, C, and D of the Article 54 (new) of this law and which proves that the applicant for voter registration is certainly having a residence in that Commune/Sangkat or a letter of certification from the Commune/Sangkat authority certified that the concerned person is certainly having his/her residence in that Commune/Sangkat.
- F- In case the citizen has sufficient documents as determined in the points B, C, D and E of the **Article 54 (new)(2)** of this law, the Commune/Sangkat clerk shall:
- register the name of that citizen in the voter list;
 - record his/her name of that citizen in the voter registry;
 - issue a receipt of the voter registration to the concerned person;
 - indicate to the citizen the polling station where he/she has to cast the vote.

For the citizen who already has his/her name in the voter registry, the Commune/Sangkat clerk will simply examine the evidence of the registration of that person; if that person is not under any of the cases as stipulated in the paragraph A,

subparagraph 3 of the Article 54 (new) of this law, the Commune/Sangkat clerk shall update the name of that person in the voter list.

Art. 55- (new)

During the voter list revision and voter registration, it is prohibited to bring in weapons, explosives, ammunitions and all other dangerous objects, inside the Commune/Sangkat office or any determined place for the voter list revision and the voter registration, except in case of a disturbance caused by any person, then the Commune/Sangkat Chief (Meikhum/Chausangkat) may ask for an intervention from the competent authority.

The National Election Committee shall ensure that the process of the voter list revision and the voter registration be conducted safely without any fear or intimidation.

Art. 56- (new)(2)

The Commune/Sangkat clerk, after having consulted with a supervisory stand-by member(s) of the Commune/Sangkat council, may refuse to register any voter if there is any evidence proving that such person does not sufficiently fulfill the requirements of the Article 50 (new), and of the points A, B, C, D and E of **Article 54 (new)(2)** of this law.

In case if the Commune/Sangkat clerk refuses to register for any citizen, the Commune/Sangkat clerk shall:

- fill up a rejection form by indicating the reasons and date of such rejection;
- provide a copy of the rejection form to the concerned person;
- inform the concerned person that pursuant to the Article 57 (new) of this law, he/she or the representative may file an appeal in writing with his/her Commune/Sangkat Council within three (3) days the latest, after the date of receipt of the notification of the rejection.
- send a copy of the rejection file to the NEC through the secretariat of the Provincial/Municipal Election Committee for information and keep a copy as a file.

Art. 57- (new)

Any person whose registration is rejected by the Commune/Sangkat clerk, that person or representative may file an appeal in writing with his/her Commune/Sangkat Council, within three (3) days the latest, after the date of receipt of the notification of rejection.

Art. 58- (new)

The Commune/Sangkat Council shall hold a public meeting to rule on the appeal by an absolute majority votes of its whole Commune/Sangkat Council within three (3) days the latest, after the date of receiving the appeal.

Art. 59- (new)(2)

If the Commune/Sangkat Council decides in favor of the complainant, the Commune/Sangkat Council shall order the Commune/Sangkat clerk to proceed to register according to the conditions as stated in the paragraph F of the **Article 54 (new) (2)** of this law.

If the Commune/Sangkat Council decides not in favor of the request of the complainant, the Commune/Sangkat Council shall:

- fill up the rejection form by indicating the reasons and date of the rejection.
- provide a copy of the rejection form to the concerned person;
- inform the concerned person that pursuant to the Article 60 (new) of this law, he/she or representative may file an appeal to the National Election Committee within five (5) days the latest, from the date of receipt of the rejection;
- send a copy of the rejected file to the NEC, through the secretariat of the Provincial/Municipal Election Committee, for information and keep a copy as a file.

Art. 60- (new)

Any person whose registration is rejected by the Commune/Sangkat Council, that person or representative may appeal against rejection in writing to the National Election Committee, within five (5) days the latest, after the date of receipt of the notice of rejection.

Art. 61- (new)(2)

The National Election Committee shall, through an open public hearing, decide on this appeal within five (5) days, from the date of receipt of the appeal.

If the NEC decides in favor of the request of the complainant, the NEC shall issue a decision to the Commune/Sangkat Council to order the Commune/Sangkat clerk to register the name of the rejected person in accordance with the conditions for voter registration as provided for in the paragraph F of the **Article 54 (new)(2)** of this law.

If the NEC decides not in favor of the request made by the complainant, the NEC shall:

- fill up a rejection form by indicating the reasons and date of the rejection;
- provide a copy of the rejection form to the complainant;
- inform to the concerned person that pursuant to the **Article 62 (new)(2)** of this law, he/she or the representative may file a contested complaint in writing to the Constitutional Council within five (5) days the latest, after the date of receipt of the notice of rejection.
- send a copy of the rejection file to the Constitutional Council for information and keep a copy as its files.

Art. 62- (new)(2)

Any person whose registration is rejected by the National Election Committee, that person or representative may file a contested complaint in writing to the Constitutional Council within five (5) days the latest, after the date of receipt of the notice of rejection.

The Constitutional Council shall, through an open public hearing, decides on that contested complaint within ten (10) days the latest after the date of receipt of the complaint.

If the Constitutional Council decides either in favor of or not in favor of the contested complaint, it shall:

- make a Decision to the National Election Committee to register or refuse to register the name of the person who has problem;
- send a copy of the Decision on approval or rejection to the complainant or his/her representative;

If the Decision of the Constitutional Council requires to register the name of the person who has problem, the NEC shall order the Commune/Sangkat Council to register the name of that person who has problem according to the conditions as stipulated in the paragraph F of the **Article 54 (new)(2)** of this law, then shall send a copy of that newly modified voter list to the Constitutional Council.

Art. 63- (new)

After the date of termination of the voter list revision and voter registration, and once the appeals related to the registration have been totally settled, the NEC shall manage to publicly post the preliminary voter lists at the Commune/Sangkat Office, and at a location in the Commune/Sangkat as determined by the National Election Committee.

Those political parties that have been registered themselves in conformity with the Law on Political Parties shall have rights to request for a copy of this voter lists by paying a fee. This fee shall not exceed the production cost.

Art. 64- (new)(2)

Any person may, within five (5) days after the posting of the preliminary voter lists, file an appeal or an objection in writing with his/her Commune/Sangkat Council, regarding an omission or against any registration or retention in the voter lists of the name of any person of which he/she has the evidence to prove that the person:

- does not meet the requirements as stated in the Article 50 (new) and the **Article 54 (new)(2)** of this law.
- has his/her name registered in the voter lists in more than one place;
- has come to register and has a receipt proving of the voter registration, however, that person does not have his/her name in the voter lists and in the voter registry.
- has his/her name in the voter list, but the record is not clear.

The appellant regarding an omission or seeking the correction of the record shall show any evidential document to the Commune/Sangkat Council.

The person who objects the registration of a name shall provide additional information, if there is a request from the Commune/Sangkat Council.

In the year of general election management, the complaint timeframe as set forth in the paragraph one of this article will be extended, at least, 10 days after the preliminary voter list have been shown.

Art. 65- (new)(2)

The Commune/Sangkat Council shall convene a public meeting to decide on any appeal or objection complaint within three (3) days after the date of receipt of the complaint.

If the appeal or the objection is sustained, the Commune/Sangkat Council shall order the Commune/Sangkat clerk to register or delete the name of the relevant person in the voter lists.

If the person who lodged the appeal or the objection does not agree with the decision of the Commune/Sangkat Council, he/she or his/her representative may appeal against that decision to the National Election Committee within five (5) days after the date of receipt of the decision of the Commune/Sangkat Council.

The National Election Committee shall, through an open public hearing, decide on such appeal within five (5) days after the date of receipt of the complaint.

If the appeal is sustained, the National Election Committee shall manage the Commune/Sangkat Council to register the name of the relevant person on the voter list in accordance with the conditions as stated in the paragraph F of the Article 54 (new)(2) of this Law, or to delete it from the voter list and the voter registry.

If the appellant does not agree with the decision of the National Election Committee, he/she or his/her representative may file an appeal in writing to the Constitutional Council within five (5) days, after the date of receipt of the decision of the National Election Committee rejecting the appeal.

Art. 66- (new)(2)

The Constitutional Council shall, through an open public hearing, decide on such appeal within ten (10) days of the receipt of the complaint.

If the contested or objection complaint is sustained, the Constitutional Council shall:

- issue a decision to the National Election Committee to register or refuse to register the name of the complainant of the appeal or objection complaint, or the person concerned;
- send a copy of its decision in favor of or not in favor of, to the complainant of the appeal or objection complaint, or to the person concerned.

If the decision of the Constitutional Council requires that the name of complainant or the person concerned be registered, the National Election Committee

shall order the Commune/Sangkat Council to register the name of such concerned person in accordance with the conditions as stated in the paragraph F of the Article 54 (new)(2) of this law, then shall send a copy of the newly modified voter list to the Constitutional Council.

Art. 67- (new)

When all appeals are definitely settled, the National Election Committee shall manage to send the official annual voter lists to the Commune/Sangkat office to be kept as official document.

The citizen who is eligible to vote residing in the Commune/Sangkat may have access to see his/her name in the above official voter lists.

The Political Party that have been legally registered in accordance with the Law on Political Parties may have rights to request for a copy of this official voter lists through payment of a fee. This fee shall not exceed the production cost.

Art. 68- (new)

The National Election Committee shall manage to post publicly the official voter list at each polling station in the Commune/Sangkat, at the offices of Commune/Sangkat Election Commission and the Provincial/Municipal Election Commission at the date as determined by the National Election Committee.

Art. 69- (new)

Political parties, national and foreign NGOs, international organizations and other countries, may send their representatives to observe during the voters list revision and voter registration every year.

All representatives shall have recognition from the National Election Committee.

CHAPTER VII

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

Art. 70-

The electoral campaign shall be a process by which political parties and candidates for the election convey their political platforms to voters.

Art. 71-

Every political party and candidate shall avoid using threats, intimidation or violence against citizens, other political parties or candidates.

Political parties and candidates shall not incite their supporters or voters to use threats, intimidation or violence against other parties or candidates.

Art. 72-

The electoral campaign period shall last thirty (30) days and activities of the electoral campaign shall be finished twenty four (24) hours before the polling day.

Art. 73- (new)

During the electoral campaign period and on polling day all political parties and candidates, members and supporters of political parties shall comply with the rules, provisions and principles set out in this Law and with the Code of Conduct, regulations and procedures of the National Election Committee, and shall respect the principles of human rights and democracy enshrined in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The procedures and modality of filing appeal or objection complaint during the election campaign and the complaint resolution shall be determined by regulations and procedures. The Constitutional Council is the highest competent body in the final adjudicating on relevant complaints.

Art. 74-

All media, including state-run press, television and radio, shall make their services available to the National Election Committee at no cost for the purpose of publicizing electoral work and conducting voter education.

Art. 75-

The National Election Committee shall take steps to publicize political messages at the request of a political party, which has been registered for running in the election, based on equal and orderly access to media.

Art. 76-

In exercising their rights to publicize, political parties and candidates shall refrain from using violence, abuse, or contemptuous remarks, causing fear, confusion and loss of confidence in the secrecy of voting.

Art. 77-

Public theaters, stadiums, parks and halls shall be made available to all candidates or political parties that have been registered for running in the election offering to rent for electoral campaign, based on equal and orderly access to those facilities.

Art. 78-

During the electoral campaign, political parties and candidates who wish to rent public theaters, stadiums, parks or halls, in accordance with Article 77 of this Law, shall submit an application to the manager(s) of these facilities at least three (3)

days before the scheduled campaign meeting; and a copy of this application must be sent to the relevant Commune/Sangkat Electoral Commission.

The manager of the facility shall respond to the applicant within twenty-four (24) hours the latest of receipt of the application.

Art. 79-

Political parties or candidates may conduct their campaign in private areas or halls with the consent of the owners but political parties or candidates must inform the relevant Commune/Sangkat Electoral Commission.

Art. 80-

All political parties and candidates shall not interfere with or obstruct activities of other political parties or candidates.

Art. 81-

All expenses for electoral campaign incurred by a political party or a candidate shall be covered by that political party or candidate.

Art. 82-

Every political party that has been registered for running in election shall have an account book showing sources of incomes and expenses for electoral campaign purposes.

The National Election Committee may examine the account book, if necessary.

Art. 83-

All contributions received by a political party shall be credited into a bank account and all electoral campaign expenses shall be debited from the same account.

CHAPTER VIII

POLLING, COUNTING OF VOTES AND CONSOLIDATION OF ELECTION RESULTS

Art. 84- (new)

Polling stations shall be organized in accordance with the Article 45 (new) and 46 (new) of this Law.

Art. 85- (new)

The Polling shall be conducted in one (1) day only.

The polling shall start at 7 a.m. and end at 3 p.m., unless otherwise decided by the National Election Committee.

If all voters who have their names in the voter list of a polling station have cast their ballots, the Polling Station Commission may declare to end the polling before 3 p.m.

The chairperson of the polling station shall announce the closure of the polling at 3 p.m.

Every person who wishes to cast his/her vote shall not be permitted to enter into the inner perimeter after 3 p.m.

Voters who have the rights to vote after 3 p.m. are the persons being inside the polling station or the inner perimeter at 3 p.m.

Art. 86-

The National Election Committee shall publicize and post the lists of polling station locations at least thirty (30) days before polling day.

Art. 87-

Registered political parties running in the election shall be entitled to obtain copies of lists of polling station locations at a cost not exceeding the cost of production.

Art. 88- (new)

One day before polling day, the National Election Committee shall provide each polling station with an appropriate quantity of the following polling materials:

1. voter list;
2. ballot papers still unused ;
3. ballot box;
4. voting compartments;
5. secret stamp for stamping on the ballot papers;
6. indelible ink to indicate of having cast the ballots;
7. padlocks and seals;
8. forms for filling the polling minutes and vote results;
9. pens of good quality.
10. printed envelopes;
11. plastic bags;
12. other necessary materials and equipments.

Art. 89-

One day before polling day, the Chairperson of the Polling Station Commission shall call a meeting to verify the presence of its members, examine the polling station and check polling materials and equipment.

If a member of the Polling Station Commission is absent, a new one who shall be selected in accordance with the regulations and procedures shall replace that member.

The Chairperson of the Polling Station Commission shall verify that necessary material, equipment and furniture for the conduct of the poll are available.

The Chairperson of the Polling Station Commission shall inspect the security at the polling station and, if necessary, shall take appropriate measures to maintain the security.

Art. 90-

On polling day, members of the Polling Station Commission shall present themselves at the polling station at least one (1) hour before polling start, in order to make appropriate preparations.

The Polling Station Commission shall verify the credentials of the political party agents and of the electoral observer, before allowing them to enter the polling station.

Art. 91- (new)

Before the beginning of the polling, the Chairperson of the Polling Station Commission shall open and show the ballot box in the presence of all members of the Commission, the representatives of political parties and the observers to make sure that there is nothing in the ballot box, then seal it with the seal and record down the numbers of the seal in the polling minutes, and after that shall examine and count the number of the still not used ballot papers which have been actually received and later, open the envelope which contains a secret stamp for stamping on the back of ballot papers.

Art. 92- (new)

Each citizen shall cast their vote only at the polling station where he/she has been registered and shall have a document certifying his/her identity.

Art. 93-

Members of a Polling Station Commission are entitled to cast their votes first, followed by the political party agents and national observers whose names are on the voter list of that polling station.

Art. 94-

Every voter is entitled to cast only one vote, one time only, in person.

Every voter shall vote by placing a mark on the ballot paper against only one political party of their choice, without making any change or addition. The manner of voting shall be determined by the National Election Committee.

Art. 95-

Voting shall be secret.

Any attempt to discover or to reveal the secrecy of voting must be prohibited.

Art. 96-

To maintain order inside the polling station, all persons shall respect the electoral regulations of the National Election Committee.

Art. 97- (new)

The handicapped that needs help to vote has the rights to be assisted by an adult or ask for the assistance of the Chairperson of the Polling Station.

Art. 98- (new)

The person who only has identification document but whose name is not on the voter list, is not entitled to vote.

Art. 99-

No one shall enter a polling station other than to cast his ballot, except for the persons authorized by the National Election Committee.

Art. 100-

Entering a polling station with a weapon or any type of explosive and entering in military uniform shall be prohibited, except by special permission of the Chairperson of the Polling Station.

The area of the polling station shall be 2000 square meters, and the security range shall be set at a distance of 200 meters surrounding the polling station unless otherwise decided by the National Electoral Committee.

Art. 101-

If a political party agent finds that the polling is irregular, he may object or complain to the Chairperson of the Polling Station Commission.

The procedures for objection or complaint shall be determined by the Regulations and Procedures.

The Polling Station Commission shall settle the objection or complaint.

The decision of the Polling Station Commission shall be confined to matters under its jurisdiction if the polling proceeds regularly.

If the party agent persists in objecting or complaining, the Polling Station Commission shall record the objection or complaint in the minutes form, which shall be signed by the objecting or complaining person.

Art. 102-

After the announcement of closing of the polling, the Polling Station Commission shall record the number of voters who have cast their votes and the number of unused ballot papers, and shall arrange the counting of the ballots at the Polling Station in accordance with the Regulations and Procedures.

If the counting of ballots at a given polling station cannot be conducted because of force majeure or insecurity, the National Election Committee shall separately issue directives regarding the case.

National and international observers and political party agents may participate as witnesses of the ballot counting.

Art. 103-

The Polling Station Commission shall be responsible for the ballot counting. Before opening ballot box, the Chairperson shall invite members of the polling station, political party agents, and observers to check the seals, and then open the box in their presence.

Art. 104-

The Polling Station Commission shall count the number of ballot papers that have been placed in the ballot box and shall check with the number of votes who have cast their ballots as indicated on the voter list.

Where the number of ballot papers in the ballot box differs with that of voters indicated, the Chairperson of the Polling Station Commission shall arrange a recount.

If the numbers still differ, the Chairperson of the Polling Station Commission shall note the fact in the minutes form.

Then, the Chairperson of the Polling Station Commission shall arrange the ballot counting in accordance with the Regulations and Procedures.

Art. 105- (new)

Any ballot paper that is ticked for only one political party during the polling shall deem valid. Shall otherwise deem invalid for the following ballot papers:

- 1) Illegal ballot paper; or
- 2) Without-ticked ballot paper or with tick but the polling station commission is unable to make conclusion for which political party that the voter wants to vote for; or
- 3) It bears a mark that leads to identify the voter ; or

- 4) Torn ballot paper or damaged; or
- 5) No official secret stamped ballot paper.

Invalid ballot papers as stipulated in point 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 above shall be determined by the regulations and procedures.

Art. 106-

After the ballot counting has been finished, the Polling Station Commission shall prepare minutes regarding the ballot counting in two (2) copies; one of which shall be sent to the Commune/Sangkat Election Commission by enclosing the voter list, valid and invalid ballot papers, unused ballot papers, records of objections or complaints, if any, and other documents; and another copy shall be posted at the polling station.

The valid and invalid ballot papers, unused ballot papers and records of complaints or appeals shall be separately packed in the supplied envelope.

The Chairperson and members of the Polling Station Commission shall sign the minutes of the ballot counting. The minutes may be signed by representatives of political parties as witnesses.

Art. 107-

The minutes of the ballot counting shall be delivered and received in accordance with the regulations and procedures.

Art. 108-

Political party representatives and national and international observers may participate as witnesses in the delivery or receipt of the minutes of the polling.

Art. 109-New

The Commune/Sangkat Election Commission shall collect all minutes and other documents from the Polling Station then making a note on result calculation in their Commune/Sangkat. Note on result calculation must be done in four (4) copies, one send to National Election Committee, one send to Municipal/Provincial Election Commission, one must be shown in Commune/Sangkat Election Commission Office and other one be archived.

In case of there are complaints against the result of and irregularity polling station(s) Commune/Sangkat Election Commission must initiate the meeting urgently and publicly to decide the case.

If the Commune/Sangkat Election Commission's decision does not satisfy the plaintiff, she/he or the representative must advance the complaint immediately to Provincial/Municipal Election Commission.

Art. 110-

The Provincial/Municipal Election Commission shall collect all minutes from the Commune/Sangkat Election Commission and prepare consolidated minutes of polling results in the province or municipality concerned. The consolidated minutes shall be made in three (3) copies; one of which shall be sent to the National Election Committee, enclosing the voter lists, valid and invalid ballot papers, unused ballot

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papers, the record of objections or complaints, if any, and other documents; another copy shall be posted at the office of the Provincial/Municipal Election Commission and the last copy shall be retained for its files.

Art. 111- (new)

If there are contested complaints against the result of the election or against any serious irregularity, the Provincial/Municipal Electoral Commission shall

immediately hold a public hearing to decide on those complaints and shall send its decision attached to the minutes of the consolidated results of the election to the National Election Committee.

In case any complainant does not agree with the decision of the Provincial/Municipal Electoral Commission, he/she or representative shall file a contested complaint immediately to the National Election Committee.

The National Election Committee shall examine and decide whether to validate the results or to organize a re-election.

The new election shall be organized within eight (8) days as the latest after that decision.

Art. 112- (new)

The National Election Committee shall collect and check all polling results and decide on the results.

If there have been no serious irregularities, the National Election Committee shall announce its recognition of the election results.

If there are serious irregularities that affect the results of the election, the National Election Committee shall refuse to recognize the results of the polling station or the polling stations concerned and inform the political parties accordingly. In these cases, a re-election shall be organized for this polling station or these stations within eight (8) days as the latest from the decision.

Art. 113-

After checking and deciding the results of the election, the National Election Committee shall publish the provisional result.

A copy of the provisional result shall be sent to the King and another copy to the Constitutional Council. The political parties that have been registered for running in the election shall be entitled to request a copy of the provisional result.

Art. 114-

After the announcement of the provisional results of the election, not later seventy-two (72) hours, a political party that has been registered for running in the election may file a complaint against all or part of the results of the election either to the National Election Committee or directly to the Constitutional Council by indicating irregularities caused by Commissions or members of Commissions, the date and place of irregularities, the names and addresses of witnesses, and other documents or evidence.

Art. 115- (new)

The National Election Committee shall rule on the appeal within forty eight (48) hours after the receipt of the appeal.

If the National Election Committee decides that the appeal is inadmissible, the National Election Committee shall:

- complete in the rejection form by certifying the reason and the date of the rejection;
- provide a duplicate of the rejection to the appellant and/or the political party;
- inform the appellant and/or the political party that pursuant to the Article 117 (new) of this law, the person concerned or political party has the right to appeal in writing to the Constitutional Council within seventy two (72) hours as the latest from the reception of the objection;
- send a copy of the rejection to the Constitutional Council for information and keep one copy for its files.

Art. 116- (new)

If the National Election Committee thinks the appeal is having reasonable grounds, the National Election Committee shall open a public hearing to decide on the appeal. In such case, the National Election Committee shall publicize the date and place of the hearing and inform the appellant and/or the political party and the Constitutional Council.

The appellant and/or the political party and the members of Election Commissions and/or the Election Commissions concerned shall be present at the hearing.

If the NEC upholds the appeal, it shall:

- reject the election results at the polling station or the polling stations concerned and organize a new poll at this polling station or these polling stations within eight (8) days as the latest from its decision;
- make a record of the acceptance of the appeal, indicating the reason adduced and of the date;
- send a copy of the record to the appellant and/or the political party concerned;
- send a copy of the record to the Constitutional Council for information, and retain a copy for its files.

If the NEC withholds the appeal, it shall:

- make a record of the appeal's rejection, of the reason adduced and of the date;
- send a copy of the record to the appellant and/or the political party concerned;
- inform the appellant and/or the political party concerned that, in accordance with the Article 117 (new) of this law, they are entitled to make a further appeal in writing to the Constitutional Council within seventy two (72) hours as the latest after the date of receipt of the appeal's rejection;
- send a copy of the record of the rejection to the Constitutional Council for information, and retain a copy for its files.

Art. 117 (new)

Any person and/or political party whose appeal is rejected by the National Election Committee shall be entitled to make a further appeal in writing to the Constitutional Council within seventy two (72) hours as the latest after the date of receipt of notification of the rejection.

The Constitutional Council shall open a public hearing to rule on any such appeal from ten (10) to twenty (20) days of its receipt.

The decision of the Constitutional Council shall be final.

If the Constitutional Council rejects the appeal, it shall:

- make a record of the appeal's rejection, indicating of the reason adduced and of the date;
- send a copy of the rejection to the appellant and/or the political party concerned and to the NEC;
- publicize the decision and retain one copy for its files.

If the Constitutional Council thinks the appeal has reasonable grounds, it shall open a public hearing to review and decide on the appeal within ten (10) to twenty (20) days of its receipt.

A- If the Constitutional Council upholds the appeal, it shall:

- make a record of the acceptance of the appeal, indicating the reason adduced and of the date;
- send a copy of the record to the appellant and/or the political party concerned;
- direct the National Election Committee to reject the election results at the polling station or the polling stations concerned and organize a new poll at the polling station or the polling stations within eight (8) days as the latest from the decision;
- publicize the decision and retain a copy for its files.

B- If the Constitutional Council rejects the appeal, it shall:

- make a record of appeal's rejection, indicating of the reason adduced and of the date;
- send a copy of the rejection to the appellant and/or the political party concerned, and to the NEC;
- publicize the rejection and retain a copy for its files.

Art. 118- (new)

A- After having resolved all complaints and received all results of the election, including the results of re-election, if any, the National Election Committee shall publicize the official results of the election and allocate the seats for each constituency to the political parties on the basis of the number of valid votes.

Allocation of seats shall be made in accordance with the highest average formula depends on the number of seats and the result of the election through the following steps:

Step 1: determines the quota that is required by a political party to win a seat, by taking the total valid votes in the province/municipality to divide with the total number of seats in the province/municipality through the following formula; and shall be applied separately for each individual province/municipality:

$$Q = \frac{V}{S}$$

Where:

Q : Quotient, ignoring any remaining decimal, represents the quota;

V : Represents the total number of valid votes cast for all candidate lists running in the election in the province/municipality;

S : Represents the total number of seats in each provincial/municipal constituency.

Step 2: determines the preliminary number of seat(s) that each political party has received in the province/municipality.

The following formula shall be applied separately for each individual political party running in the election in the province/municipality:

$$Ns = \frac{Vv}{Q}$$

Where:

Ns: Proportion, ignoring any remaining decimal, represents the number of seat(s) that each political party is entitled to receive prior any necessary calculation as in Step 3.

Vv: Represents the number of valid votes cast for each political party in the province/municipality;

Q : Represents the quota as determined in Step 1.

Once the calculations for all political parties running in the election in the province/municipality are done as in Step 2 and if there is no seat remaining for any further allocation, therefore, the number of allocated seats is considered as final.

In case of remaining seat(s) after the calculations for all political parties running in the election in the province/municipality, those remaining seat(s) shall be allocated in the manner that is set out in Step 3.

Step 3: the remaining seat(s) shall be allocated to each legitimated political party in the province/municipality by determining the highest average. The following formula shall be applied separately for each political party running in the election in the province/municipality:

$$Ha = \frac{Vv}{Ns + 1}$$

Where:

Ha: Represents the highest average;

Vv: Represents the number of valid votes of a political party;

Ns: Represents the number of seats allocated to a political party.

If a seat remains to be allocated after making the calculation in accordance with the formula in Step 3 for all qualified political parties, this seat shall be allocated to the political party that has attained the highest average.

If there is more than one seat remains to be allocated, the formula in Step 3 shall be applied and one seat shall be allocated to the political party that has attained the highest average. Then, this formula shall be reapplied by increasing the value of Ns by one (Ns + 1) for the political party that received one seat during the first application of the formula. Thus, one seat will be allocated to the political party that attained the highest average resulted from the second application of the formula. In case seat(s) are still remaining for allocation, the calculation shall be repeated with the same manner consecutively, allocating one seat at each application, until all the remaining seat(s) left.

B- Declaration of elected members for the National Assembly shall be made in accordance with the list of candidates running in the election and in descending order as stipulated in Article 38 (new) of this law.

C- If, on the list of candidates, an elected member for the National Assembly deceases or resigns or loses the candidature for the National Assembly, the next candidate whose name laid down on the same list shall be declared as elected member for the National Assembly from the party concerned.

D- In case the list of candidates of a political party does not have enough candidates for any reasons mentioned in point C of this Article, the National Election Committee shall make a request in writing to the concerned party to add more names of candidates within fourteen (14) days after the receipt of the request.

The review and approval on the list of the added candidates shall be based on the provisions stipulated in Articles 33 (new), 34 (new), 35 (new), 36 (new), 38 (new), 41 (new), 42 (new) and Article 43 of the law on the election of members of the National Assembly.

In case a political party fails to respect the time frame mentioned above or fails to fulfill the requirement needed for completing the vacant seat(s), thus, the political party concerned will be considered as having abandoned those vacant seat(s).

E- In case a political party had received one seat or more in the National Assembly but this party declared to abandon its seat(s) or had been deleted from the list of political parties in accordance with the law on the political parties, the list of

candidates and the candidates of this political party that has been declared elected is not validated nor qualified for overtime.

In such a case, the National Election Committee shall allocate this/these vacant seat(s) within given time of seven (7) days to other political parties that have received seat(s) in the same province/municipality, regardless the political party that abandoned its seat(s), through the following step:

Step 1: determines the quota required by a political party to receive one seat, as the formula below:

$$Q' = \frac{V'}{S'}$$

Where:

Q': Quotient, ignoring any remaining decimal, represents the quota;

V': Represents the total number of valid votes cast for all political parties that received the seat(s) in the election in the province/municipality by subtracting valid votes cast for the political party which has abandoned its seat(s) in the province/municipality;

S': Represents the abandoned seat(s) in the province/municipality.

Step 2: determines the preliminary number of seat(s) that each political party is received as the following formula:

$$Ns' = \frac{Vv'}{Q'}$$

Where:

Ns': Represents the number of seat(s) that each political party in the province/municipality is entitled to receive prior to any necessary calculation as in Step 3.

Vv': Represents the total number of valid votes cast for each political party in the province/municipality;

Q' : Represents the quota as determined in Step 1.

Once the calculation as in Step 2 is made and in case there are no more seats to be further allocated, the number of seat(s) that all political parties attained in the province/municipality, except the political party which abandoned their seat(s) in the province/municipality, shall be finalized and determined.

In the case after the calculation as in Step 2 is done but seats are still remaining for further allocation, the remained seats shall be allocated and calculated in accordance with the Step 3.

Step 3: The remaining seat(s) shall be allocated base on the highest average as the following formula:

$$Ha' = \frac{Vv'}{Ns' + 1}$$

Where:

Ha': Represents the highest average;

Vv': Represents the total number of valid votes cast for each political party in the province/municipality;

Ns': Represents a number of seats allocated for to a political party;

The methods as stipulated in paragraph 9 and paragraph 10 of point A of this article shall be applied upon the calculation as in Step 3 and the further consecutive calculation.

F- In case the calculation is implemented in accordance with the formula above, and if two or more political parties had received equal results, which could not determine the allocation of the remaining seat to any political parties, that seat shall be allocated to the political party which received the highest of the total number of valid votes. If the total numbers of valid votes are still equal to each other, the remaining seat shall be allocated base on a lucky draw, which determined by the regulations and procedures of the National Election Committee.

G- In case a political party attained one or more additional seats, whereas its list of candidates has less candidates than the seats attained, therefore, a procedure as stated in point D of this article shall be implemented.

H- Based on the result of the election as stated in point A of this article, the National Election Committee may announce consecutively the result of the election for each constituency.

I- Prior to the announcement of the official result of the election, the National Election Committee shall report to all parties' representatives running in the election the number of printed ballot papers, used ballot papers and remaining ballot papers.

Art. 119-

The period allowed for lodging and resolving complaints as stipulated in Chapters IV, VI and VIII of this Law shall not include official holidays.

CHAPTER IX

REPLACEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Art. 120- (new)

Members of the National Assembly shall lose his/her membership in the following events:

- Decease

- Loss of professional capacity as certified by the competent ministry.
- Written resignation from the National Assembly Membership
- Being convicted of any criminal or misdemeanor act.
- Loss of Membership from his/her political party.

If any National Assembly Member lost his/her Membership at least six months before ending of the legislative term, the political party concerned may propose an appointment of a replacement by choosing another candidate whose name appears in serial order next to the former on the same list, without holding a by-election.

CHAPTER X

BUDGET

Art. 121-

Subject to the Law on Finance, a special account of the National Treasury, called the Donated Fund Account for Election, shall be established for the benefit of the National Election Committee in its management of the election.

Donated Fund for Election that obtained from contributions from the Royal Government, foreign governments, international organizations, charitable individuals, non-governmental organizations, and any other legal revenue shall be included into the national budget to be credited to this special account.

Some kinds of foreign financing for electoral purposes may be made without passing through the National Treasury.

CHAPTER XI

PENALTIES

Art. 122- (new)

Regardless of any other possible criminal penalty, a Commune/Sangkat clerk or official(s) or member(s) of the Commune/Sangkat Council who commits any of the following violations shall be subject to a dismissal in accordance with the Law on the Administration of the Commune/Sangkat Council and the Law on the Statute of Civil Servants of the Kingdom of Cambodia:

- had issued a registration receipt but had voluntarily refused to record that person's name in the voter list and voter registry.
- had voluntarily registered the underage or ineligible people to vote in the voter lists;
- had voluntarily registered or issued a registration receipt to person(s) whose right to vote is/are deprived;
- has deterred citizen aged 18 or over from voter registration.

Art. 123- (new)

A request of an application to stand as a candidate for the election shall be refused if he/she violates Article 33 (new) or Article 34 (new) of this Law.

Art. 124- (new)

Regardless of any possible criminal penalty, his/her name shall be deleted from the voter list and from the list of candidates of political parties running in the election, and his/her candidacy shall be cancelled by the National Election Committee, and/or shall be fined from five million (5,000,000) to twenty-five million (25,000,000) riels, any person or political party that:

- uses force or violence or intimidation against eligible voter to prevent them from registration or deters the registration of eligible people to vote in the voter list and voter registry.
- incites his (its) supporters or voters to commit offenses, threats, or violence against another candidate or political party;
- uses of duress, threats or coercion to secure a promise to vote for a candidate or political party that he (it) desires;
- uses force or violence to prevent eligible voters from voting or standing as a candidate;
- prevents a candidate or supporters of any political party from conducting campaign activities allowed;
- uses force or violence or intimidation by insulting to frighten, to create confusion or to undermine the credibility and the secrecy of the voting;
- disrupts the polling process;
- disrupts the ballot counting process;
- disturbs the order during the polling;
- buys votes by offering material or monetary incentives.

Art. 125- (new)

Regardless of any possible criminal penalty, any Member of the National Election Committee or of Provincial/Municipal, Commune/Sangkat and Polling Station Commissions who falsifies any electoral documents or ballot papers or uses any other means to distort the election result shall be fined from ten million (10,000,000) to twenty-five million (25,000,000) riels and/or have his/her name deleted from the voter list for a period of five (5) years.

Art. 126- (new)

Any agent, Member or staff member of the National Election Committee, or agent, member or staff member of an Election Commission who violates provisions of the Second Paragraph of Article 12 of the Law on the Election of member of the National Assembly shall be fined from ten million (10,000,000) to fifty million (50,000,000) riels and dismissed from electoral jobs forever.

Art. 127- (new)

Any person who violates Article 55 (new) or Article 100 of the law on the election of member of the National Assembly shall be subject to a warning. If he/she fails to comply with the warning, he/she shall be arrested and have his weapon confiscated for forty eight (48) hours by competent authorities and shall be fined from ten million (10, 000,000) to fifty (50,000,000) million riels.

If the violator is a civil servant or member of the military forces or police, the National Election Committee shall:

- make a request to the head of the violator's institution to impose administrative disciplinary sanctions ranging from suspension without remuneration to dismissal, depending on the seriousness of the violation;
- delete his/her name from the voter list.

If the violator is an agent, member or staff member of the National Election Committee or of the Provincial/Municipal Election Commission and the Commune/Sangkat Election Commission, the National Election Committee, in addition to sanctions provided for in the First Paragraph of this Article, shall immediately dismiss and bar him from further employment with the National Election Committee or with other Election Commissions at all levels for ten (10) years starting from the current election.

Art. 128- (new)

Any government official or responsible person who violates Article 29 (new) of this Law shall have his/her name deleted from the voter list for a period of five (5) years by the National Election Committee and the National Election Committee shall request to the head of his/her institution to impose administrative disciplinary sanctions on him ranging from suspension without remuneration to dismissal.

Art. 129- (new)

Any person who instructs, induces or deceives another person to vote for a particular political party through indicating or by using other means during the polling shall be fined from five million (5,000,000) to ten million (10,000,000) riels and/or have his name deleted from the voter list for a period of five (5) years.

If the offender is an agent or staff member of the National Election Committee or of any Election Commission at all levels, the National Election Committee shall immediately dismiss and bar him from further employment with the Election Commissions at all levels for ten (10) years starting from the current election.

If the offender is a candidate for the election, his candidacy shall be cancelled in addition to penalties as stipulated in the first paragraph of this Article.

Art. 130- (new)

Any person who voluntarily causes the ballot boxes to be opened; seals or safety devices to be broken, torn or detached; or voluntarily causes the loss of, or

steals or change or forcedly taking away of, or destroys a ballot box containing ballot papers; regardless of any possible criminal penalty, shall be fined from ten million (10,000,000) to twenty-five million (25,000,000) riles and/or have his name deleted from the voter list for a period of five (5) years.

If the offender is an agent, staff member, or member of the National Election Committee or of any Election Commission at all levels, the National Election Committee shall immediately dismiss and bar him from further employment with any Election Commission at all levels for ten (10) years starting from the current election.

If the offender is a candidate for election, the National Election Committee shall cancel his candidacy, in addition to imposing penalties provided for in the first paragraph of this Article.

Art. 131-New

Any person or political party who violates Article 73 or Article 76 of this Law, regardless of any possible criminal penalty, shall be fined from five million (5,000,000) to ten million (10,000,000) riles and/or have his/her name deleted for a period of five (5) from the voter list.

Art. 132- (New)

A warning shall be imposed upon any person who violates Article 77 or the second paragraph of Article 78 of the law on the Election of Members of the National Assembly.

In case of failure to comply with the warning, the name of this person shall be deleted from the voter list for period of five (5) years, and shall be proposed to the head of institution of the person concerned to impose an administrative disciplinary sanctions ranging from suspension without remuneration to dismissal from function, and/or subject to a fine from one million (1,000,000) riels to two millions (2,000,000) riels in cash.

Art. 133-New

A warning shall be made to any person who violates Article 72 of this Law.

In case of failure to comply with, the person concerned shall have his/her name deleted for a period of five (5) years from the voter list, his/her candidacy or the candidature of his/her political party running in the election cancelled, and/or shall be fined from five million (5,000,000) to ten million (10,000,000) riels.

CHAPTER XII

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Art. 134- (new)

Once this law comes into force, for the election of the 3rd Legislative National Assembly, to review the voter list and the voter registration in accordance with the provision of this law, the last voter list that has been used for the Commune/Sangkat Council Election on 3rd February 2002 shall be accepted as basis.

Art. 135- (new)

Once this law comes into force, the established polling stations used for the Commune/Sangkat election held on 3rd February 2002, shall be used as polling stations for the election of the members of the National Assembly for the third legislative mandate to be held on 27 July 2003.

In case the National Election Committee makes an adjustment or establishes new polling stations, it shall comply with the provisions as stated in articles 45 (new) and 46 (new) points A and B of this law and shall publicly post the adjusted and newly established polling stations at least thirty (30) days before the polling day.

Art. 136- (new)

A- To review the voter lists and voter registration for the election of the 3rd legislative National Assembly, the citizen whose name is not on the last validated voter lists or has his/her residence moved, this citizen shall appear in person at the Commune/Sangkat office or at other locations in the Commune/Sangkat where he/she is living, during the period determined by the National Election Committee, for filling the registration form in according to provisions stated in this law.

The National Election Committee can adjust the time frame of the review of the voter lists and voter registration as stipulated in paragraph 1 of Article 49 (new) of this law and shall send staff and take any action to assist the commune/Sangkat council and the Commune/Sangkat clerk in the voter list revision and voter registration for this 3rd legislative National Assembly election;

B- Once this law comes into force, for the 3rd legislative national assembly election, citizens shall be entitled to use voter cards or voter certificates as additional documents to be used during the registration process and the polling other than documents stated in paragraph 1 of Article 50 (new) and points A, B, C, D and E of Article 54 (new) of this law, according to the determination of the National Election Committee.

During the period of the voter list revision and voter registration, based on the update of the voter lists used during the Commune/Sangkat council election held on 3rd February 2002, anyone who has enough evidence to prove that a person who has a voter card or voter certificate or has his/her name on the voter lists but does not fulfill the requirements stipulated in the Article 50 (new) and point A, B, C, D and E of the Article 54 (new) of this law, may file an objection against this person.

The objection shall be carried in the manner as stated in the Articles 64 (new), 65 (new) and 66 (new) of this law.

Art. 137- (new)

For the purpose of the election of members of the National Assembly scheduled on Sunday 27th July 2003, the vote counting process as stipulated in Article 102, Article 103, Article 104 and Article 106 of the law on the election of

members of the National Assembly shall be conducted at the office of the commune/Sangkat election commission of the Kingdom of Cambodia, or at any other safe place as determined by the National Election Committee.

The National Election Committee shall issue detailed regulations and procedures on the transportation of the ballot boxes and on the vote counting to ensure that the counting process is conducted with transparency, safety, without threat and intimidation and to ensure that it is free, fair and just.

Party's representatives and observers shall be managed to get closer for clear visibility on the counting activities.

CHAPTER XIII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Art. 138-

Any provision that is in conflict with the provisions of this Law shall be abrogated.

Art. 139-

This Law shall be immediately promulgated.