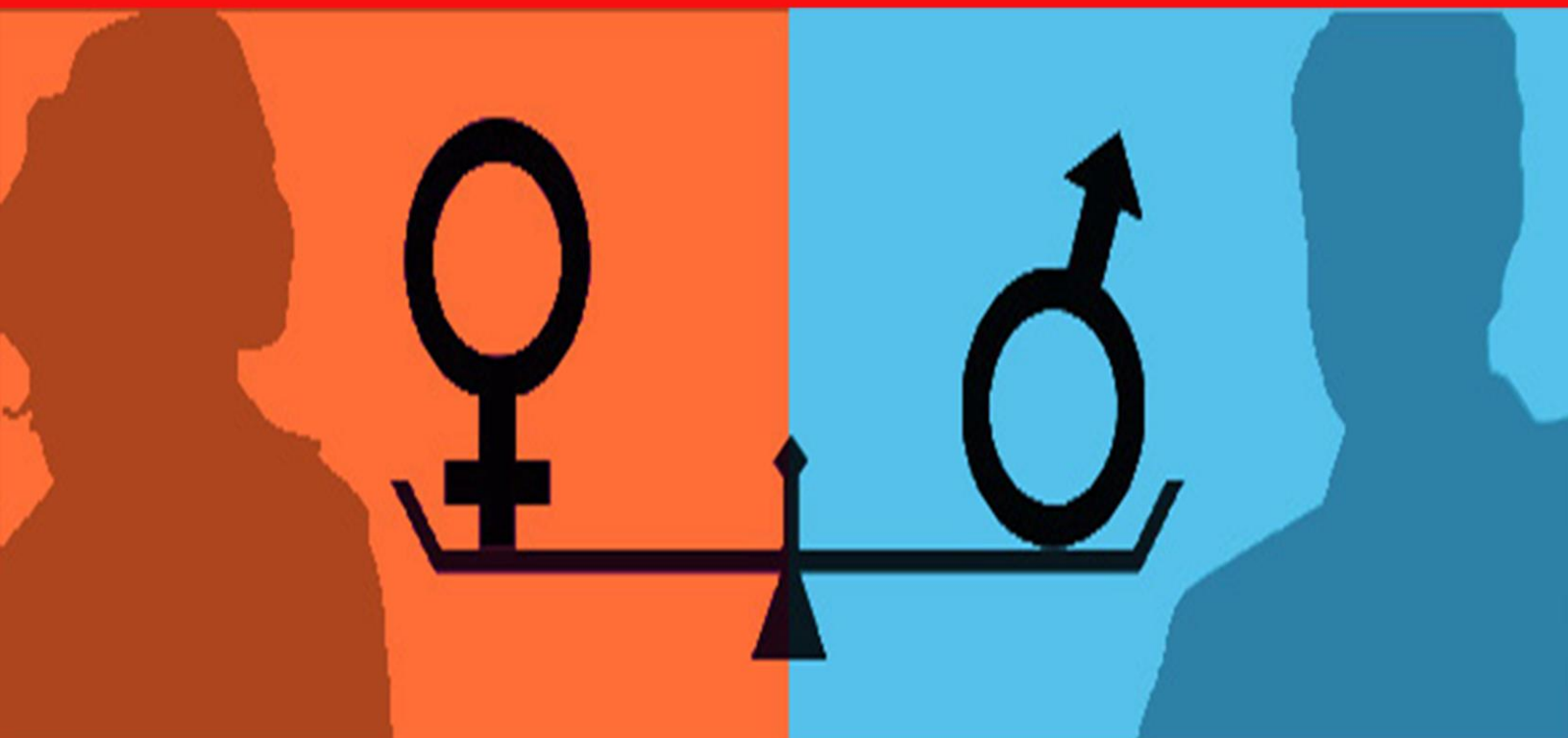




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COMMITTEE FOR FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS IN CAMBODIA

# REPORT

## **The Empowerment of Women in Politics and the 6<sup>th</sup> Legislature National Assembly Elections 2018**



**NOVEMBER 2018**

# Report

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## PREAMBLE

**The Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL)** serves to promote democracy and citizen’s participation in the spirit of building capacity for nationwide networking and cooperation with its member organizations and partners. Democracy is not just about elections, but free and fair elections as they are a necessary condition of democracy. COMFREL is also a member of Women for All, working together to promote women’s participation in politics and decision-making at national, sub-national and local levels in promoting positive change for democratic women’s participation through women’s capacity development, advocacy and lobby the political party leaders, the government to formulate policies and laws to increase number of women’s political representation at all levels.

The report on ***“The Empowerment of Women in Politics and the 6<sup>th</sup> Legislature National Assembly Elections 2018”*** is an analysis of the data and views of Cambodian women’s participation in politics, especially the process of the 6<sup>th</sup> Legislature National Assembly (NA) Elections 2018.

This report looks in particular at the women’s political empowerment and elections; number of women candidates, measures for how to select women candidates, policies of political parties for promoting women’s political participation, political party platforms on women’s and children’s issues, challenges facing women both as voters and candidates including violence against women in politics. Also, it shows about women’s opinions on electoral progress, and activities related to promoting women’s participation in politics as well as the outcome of elected women representative from the single party CPP which dominated the election and the outcome. It also provides an overview of a rapid survey on ***“The reason of women voters who voted or have indelible ink on their finger and women voters who did not go to vote or have no indelible ink on their finger”*** conducted by Women Volunteer Citizens throughout the four provincial target area of COMFREL a day after the election and two case studies. The report closes with a set of recommendations to improve gender equality and women’s political empowerment in Cambodia.

**COMFREL** hope that this report is of importance and useful for many stakeholders in the fields of women’s affairs and politics, especially government officials, member of parliament, political parties, staff of associations and non-governmental organizations, representatives of

development partners, researchers and academics among others, to help with their work promoting women to become involved in politics and decision-making level.

Special acknowledgement goes to the COMFREL team, namely **Mrs. Sonket Sereyleak** who is the author of this report. She also supervise her team, **Mrs. Eim Sivutha** and all **female volunteer citizens** who implemented the action plan regarding the collection of data, translated from Khmer to English, designed and decorated the report with support of COMFREL’s provincial secretaries. We would also like to thank **Mr. Koul Panha** and **Mr. Kim Chhorn** for their support and feedback which further improved the quality of this report. Last but not least, I would also like to fabulous thanks **Mr. Kevin Nauen** who helped edit the English version.

Phnom Penh, 30 November 2018

**Koul Panha**  
**Executive Director of COMFREL**

## ACRONYMS

<b>AIPA</b>	<b>ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly</b>
<b>APA</b>	<b>American Psychological Association</b>
<b>BCC</b>	<b>Ballot Counting Commission</b>
<b>BSDP</b>	<b>Beehive Social Democratic Party</b>
<b>CCIM</b>	<b>Cambodian Center for Independent Media</b>
<b>CCHR</b>	<b>Cambodian Center for Human Rights</b>
<b>CEC</b>	<b>Commune Election Commission</b>
<b>CEDAC</b>	<b>Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture</b>
<b>CEDAW</b>	<b>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women</b>
<b>CIPDP</b>	<b>Cambodian Indigenous People’s Democracy Party</b>
<b>CNP</b>	<b>Cambodian Nationality Party</b>
<b>CNRP</b>	<b>Cambodian National Resuse Party</b>
<b>COMFREL</b>	<b>Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia</b>
<b>CPP</b>	<b>Cambodian People’s Party</b>
<b>CYP</b>	<b>Cambodian Youth Party</b>
<b>DP</b>	<b>Dharmacracy Party</b>
<b>EBA</b>	<b>Everything But Arms</b>
<b>FUNCINPEC/FCP</b>	<b>National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia</b>
<b>GDP</b>	<b>Grassroots Democracy Party</b>
<b>ICAPP</b>	<b>International Conference of Asian Political Parties</b>
<b>IPU</b>	<b>Inter-Parliamentary Union</b>
<b>KAPP</b>	<b>Khmer Anit-Poverty Party</b>
<b>KEDP</b>	<b>Khmer Economic Development Party</b>
<b>KNUP</b>	<b>Khmer National United Party</b>
<b>KRP</b>	<b>Khmer Rise Party</b>
<b>KRP</b>	<b>Khmer Republican Party</b>
<b>KUP</b>	<b>Khmer United Party</b>
<b>KWP</b>	<b>Khmer Will Party</b>
<b>LDP</b>	<b>League for Democracy Party</b>
<b>LEMCC</b>	<b>Law on Elections of Members of Commune Council</b>

<b>LEMNA</b>	<b>Law on Elctions of Members of National Assembly</b>
<b>MP</b>	<b>Member of Parliament</b>
<b>NA</b>	<b>National Assembly</b>
<b>NEC</b>	<b>National Election Committee</b>
<b>NGOs</b>	<b>Non-Governmental Organizations</b>
<b>NICFEC</b>	<b>Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia</b>
<b>NLP</b>	<b>New Light Party</b>
<b>OMP</b>	<b>Our Motherland Party</b>
<b>PEC</b>	<b>Capital/Provincial Election Commission</b>
<b>PSC</b>	<b>Polling Station Commission</b>
<b>PSO</b>	<b>Polling Station Official</b>
<b>RDP</b>	<b>Republican Democratic Party</b>
<b>RFI</b>	<b>Radio France International</b>
<b>RGC</b>	<b>Royal Government of Cambodia</b>
<b>RKP</b>	<b>Reaksmey Khemara Party</b>
<b>SDGs</b>	<b>Sustainable Development Goals</b>
<b>TI</b>	<b>Transparency International Cambodia</b>
<b>UN</b>	<b>United Nations</b>
<b>WMC</b>	<b>Women’s Media Center of Cambodia</b>
<b>YRDP</b>	<b>Youth Resource Development Program</b>



# I. Introduction

As a result of the 2018 National Assembly (NA) Elections, women politicians and activists of the main opposition party (Cambodian National Rescue Party-CNRP) were disempowered and obstructed from engaging in the political process and the election because of the dissolution of the main opposition CNRP, ban of women opposition politicians to participate in the 2018 elections, an environment of fear and restrictions to freedom of expression. The result of the NA elections 2018 marked a step backwards for Cambodian democracy, shifting from political pluralism to one-party rule (Cambodian People’s Party or CPP) from controlling the elections and its result. The UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia called into question the “genuineness” of the general elections in July 2018, in which the ruling Cambodian People’s Party won all of the parliamentary seats in the vote. The step backwards removing political pluralism negatively affects the quality of women elected and women’s participation. Political pluralism of gender is an essential element in ensuring the political gender check and balance.

Cambodia continues to exhibit a pronounced inequality of elected women and men representatives. There are only 19 elected female representatives (immediately elected), equaling 15.02%, while the overwhelming percentage of elected male representatives was equal to 84.80% making up 106 of the total 125 parliamentary seats for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature National Assembly Elections 2018 (NA Elections). The main cause of this issue is the lack of political will of the political parties with the highest potential and lack of specific written policies, including specific supporting articles of election laws for providing opportunities for women’s equal participation with men in politics, particularly as candidates to be elected. In addition, there are barriers to political activity faced by women, such as financial needs of the parties regarding candidate nomination for election campaigns, discrimination against women during the candidate selection process in the parties. The parties may decide based on the stereotype that placing many female candidates at the top of the list would alienate many voters, following from prejudices common in Cambodian culture, female candidates stand as candidates in constituencies where they were not expected to win the election and male individuals in position did not want to step down etc.

Regarding the financing issue, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) conducted a survey in 2008 affirming that campaign financing was one of the biggest obstacles faced by women. This was later



confirmed in research done by UN Women in 2013, wherein over 80% of respondents identified access to financing as one of the biggest barrier to enter politics.<sup>1</sup>

In Cambodia, women have become more involved in political affairs and they were very actively involved in elections process in the last decade, in term of frequency, scope, and voice. On contradiction to this, there is a lack of opportunity for women to stand as candidates and to be elected as a leader. The number of elected female parliamentarians was decreasing continually from the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections 2013 to the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections 2018. The number of female candidates is still low, despite the increase for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections 2018.

According to the official result of political party registration and list of candidates released by National Election Committee (NEC) on 14 June 2018 for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections there were a total of 1,972 titular candidates from 20 political parties, of which 498 (25.25%) were female. The number of female candidates increased by 6.29% when compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 which had only 168 (18.96%). In the contrast, the number of female candidates from the Cambodian People's Party (CPP), the party with the highest potential to secure office, has decreased. It was the lowest even though this party is leading the government and has obligation to promote and implement the international conventions related to providing opportunities and encouraging for women's equal participation with men. In fact, the CPP had the fewest women candidates with 19 (15.20%) for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018, which slightly decreased by 1.06%, compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 when it had 20 (16.26%). At the same time, some other competing political parties have put up more women candidates over 30-50 percent in some cases. There were 62, equaling 17.81% of female candidates at the 1<sup>st</sup> rank and this was a slight increase of 1.54%, when compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 which had 16.27%.

The number of elected females as members of parliament (MPs) for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature was only 19 (15.20%) [Immediately Elected]<sup>2</sup> it has significantly decreased by 5.12% (6), when compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 with 25 (20.32%). After the new government was formed, there were 25 (20%) female MPs and the ruling CPP won all of the parliamentary seats in the vote (125 seats). The low number of elected women indicates that Cambodia will be unable to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which call for “Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls in the World by 2030” at all levels of decision-making. However, in the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections 2018, there was strong criticism from independent civil society organizations, independent

<sup>1</sup> UN Women undertook an assessment of parliamentarians and activists during the 57<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York in March 2013, and with members of the iKNOW Politics network, <http://www.iknowpolitics.org>.

<sup>2</sup> The Official result of the Election was released by the NEC on August 15, 2018

analysts, opposition parties, supporter of the main opposition party and the international community asserting that the elections was neither free nor fair. Moreover, there is general agreement among such stakeholders that the systematic attacks on fundamental freedoms will have longstanding impacts, beyond this election cycle and it is necessary to put pressure on the current regime, as in the threat of expulsion from the EU Everything But Arms (EBA) program.<sup>3</sup>

More attention has to be paid by political parties related to resolving women’s and children’s issues in their political platforms for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature National Assembly. Most political parties have considered on women’s and children’s issue such as: implementing the National Policy Framework to Social Protection by funding support and providing free health care to poor people, pregnant women, orphans, elderly people and people with disabilities; strengthening the quality and promoting education by creating more schools from primary school to higher education and providing scholarships to student and poor students and allowing for borrowing money from the government without interest in order to pay for education costs; creating more job opportunities and ensuring the provision of reasonable salaries for youth and young girls who recently graduated or received vocational training; encouraging women to prioritize to essential social work at all levels in all national institutions; promoting Human Rights, right to living wage, freedom of expression, women’s rights, labor rights, gender perspective mainstreaming, and full freedom of participation in political life; eliminate corruption, sexual trafficking of women and children as well as prevent domestic violence, gangsters and drug abuse.

The report below is based on monitoring and analysis conducted by COMFREL staff, female volunteer citizens, and secondary data in the process of NA elections 2018. This report elaborates on issues or challenges, solutions or measures for how to select female candidates, the quantity of female candidates on the party lists, political party platforms on women’s and children’s issues, female election officials at all levels and female voters as well as the outcome of elected women representatives from the single party CPP which dominated the election and the outcome.

<sup>3</sup> The European Union officially notified Cambodia that the procedure for the withdrawal of its preferential trade treatment under the ‘Everything But Arms’ (EBA) scheme had already “been launched” by October 6, 2018

## II. Women’s Political Participation in the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature National Assembly Elections 2018

Women's Political Participation in the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections 2018 continued to face challenges in terms of having an opportunity to stand as a candidate, voting participation, as well as the opportunity for elected women to advance their political career.

### 1- Selection of Female Candidates and Candidates Registration of Political Parties

Political activities are restricted and this increases challenges for women to have an opportunity to stand as a candidate in the 2018 NA elections for 6<sup>th</sup> legislature. Some political parties contesting in this election raised concerns about the financial needs of the parties regarding to candidate nomination and some criteria to stand as candidate such as they have the ability, popularity, level of commitment and established political background. This funding need was for the election campaign. Therefore, some parties required their members to contribute money voluntarily or as much as possible, without limiting the amount of money for the nomination and other parties based it on their top ranking in the party list.

The Beehive Social Democratic Party (BSDP), each candidate can spend as much money as possible, on average between USD 400 to USD 5,000. In the selection of candidates, the BSDP has a policy to increase the number of female parliamentarians through encouraging and training from party leaders, inspiring women to participate in politics without discrimination. However, there are no specific conditions for putting women candidates at the top ranking, just the demand that candidates be struggle and be loyal to the party and the people. As a result, BSDP has put 14 women candidates in the 1<sup>st</sup> rank in 14 constituencies more than men candidates (which were put in the 1<sup>st</sup> rank in 11 constituencies) and the total amount of female candidates at 51.20%. Whereas the Dharmacracy Party (DP) is similar to the BSDP, and each candidate does not require lot of money, depending on their ability. The DP has a policy for promoting and increasing the number of women in all fields, especially in politics sector. Therefore, the DP welcomes all women who wish to participate in politics, regardless of their experience, the party will strengthen their capacity through training, and

nominated candidates are selected by the President of the party. As a result, the DP had the highest percentage of women candidates at 53.57%.

The Grassroots Democratic Party (GDP) has regular funds in the party. The party members contributed budget dependent on their own ability. Women or men have opportunity to stand as a candidate at the top of the party list without contributing money, depending on ability and level of commitment. The process of candidate selection in the GDP is based on party congress by elections in accord with the candidate’s ability. For women candidates who have not been nominated at the top rank, the party will push some women at the top of the party list from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> rank. Because of the GDP has no clear policy to set the specific number of women candidates, other than selecting candidates based on ability, there are challenges for women to stand as candidates. As a result, the GDP has only 17.60% of female candidates.<sup>4</sup>

The Cambodian People's Party (CPP) with the highest potential for political activities did not act differently principle from the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 in terms of both campaign budgeting and candidate selection.<sup>5</sup> The candidates contributed money dependent on the candidates’ ranking from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup>: around USD 30,000 to USD 60,000 for each candidate. The CPP process of selecting candidates is to nominate candidates by a party member survey in each Commune/Sangkat, District/Khan and Capital/Province level, and results of the survey was examined and approval for the section of female and male candidates for the candidate list of the party is done by the national committee.

The adaptation of this internal principle in the party is causing challenges for female candidates, which many party members lacking confidence in the potential of female candidates, and along hesitancy to spending a lot of money for standing as candidates, as women are competing with men with higher levels of finances, these are huge barriers and challenges for females who were willing to stand for election in the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018. For instance, the CPP has only 15.20% of women candidates which was not a significant improvement from the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature election of 2013. On the other hand, discrimination against women occurred largely during the candidate selection process and nominee elections in the parties. The most important factor is that women do not have sufficient funds to compete with their male counterparts in order to become a candidate and/or to stand at the top of the party lists, no matter how qualified with they are. This is because women are less wealthy than their male counterparts and most of them hold lower positions than their male counterparts,

<sup>4</sup>COMFREL’s interviewed with political party representatives: BSDP, GDP, and DP on “The selection of candidate for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA Elections 2018”

<sup>5</sup>COMFREL’s Report on “The Empowerment of Women in Politics and the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature National Assembly Elections 2013”

which is why their income is generally lower. Women are more tight-fisted than their male counterparts in spending for political affairs due to factors such as family, financial arrangement, and prioritizing long-term consideration for livelihood of their family. Another factor found is the resistance to a female running at the top of the candidate list, when this would mean excluding their male counterparts. It is almost like a tradition and culture that party leaders and members have always excessively focused on appointment and nomination of male candidates without taking into consideration the participation of women. Therefore, the presence of women candidates at the top list leads to a loss of opportunities for some male candidates and thereby causes discontent among the men for they have to **share power** with their female counterparts.

Although, some political parties standards for the promotion of women and a policy that candidates should provide money voluntarily, female candidates are still low because these parties are less popular and/or are newly formed and were not expected to perform well in the elections. At the same time, the highest potential party pays less attention to promoting and providing opportunities for women to stand as candidates and fully participate in political affairs.

Unlike the previous elections, in the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections, due to restrictions on independent non-governmental organizations and on political rights, active of Civil Society Organizations who were working to promote women in politics, did not have any meetings with key political parties to lobby or propose political parties place women candidates on party lists by alternating male and female candidates. However, some independent civil society organizations such as the Committee for free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL), the Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR), the Women’s Media Center of Cambodia (WMC), the Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM) and the Youth Resource Development Program (YRDP) continued radio programming, but with restricted expression. COMFREL has actively advocated and lobbied for gender equality in politics through its radio program by asking to all political parties to place female candidates and male candidates on the candidate list by using sandwich system from the top to bottom, as well as proposing to the National Assembly and the Government that they amend some articles of the Election Laws to ensure gender equality of elected representatives in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Table 1: Number of Female Candidates Fielded by 20 Political Parties for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA Elections**

Nº	Political Party	Titular Candidates			Reserve Candidates			Constituencies
		Total candidates (Female-Male)	Female		Total candidates (Female-Male)	Female		
			#	%		#	%	
1	KNUP	125	18	14.40%	141	19	13.47%	25
2	OMP	53	21	39.62%	53	22	41.50%	6
3	NLP	99	28	28.28%	99	48	48.48%	13
4	CNP	125	15	12%	141	43	30.49%	25
5	KRP	48	20	41.66%	48	25	52.08%	6
6	BSDP	125	64	51.20%	141	91	64.53%	25
7	GDP	125	22	17.60%	150	25	16.66%	25
8	RDP	84	24	28.57%	90	33	36.66%	16
9	RKP	59	18	30.50%	59	34	57.62%	6
10	LDP	125	19	15.20%	143	5	3.49%	25
11	KRP	61	18	29.51%	65	23	35.38%	10
12	KAPP	125	45	36%	141	55	39%	25
13	FUNCINPEC	125	9	7.20%	141	14	9.92%	25
14	KEDP	86	33	38.37%	86	43	50%	12
15	CYP	117	19	16.23%	117	49	41.88%	17
16	DP	84	45	53.57%	84	53	63.09%	10
17	KWP	125	33	26.40%	141	74	52.48%	25
18	CIPDP	42	2	4.76%	54	14	25.92%	11

19	KUP	114	26	22.80%	114	34	29.82%	16
20	CPP	125	19	15.20%	146	28	19.17%	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,972</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>25.25%</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>33.98%</b>	

According to the official result of the registration of political parties and list of candidates released by NEC on June 14, 2018 for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA Elections 2018, there was a total of 1,972 titular candidates from 20 political parties, of which 498 (25.25%) were female. This figure increased by 6.29% when compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 with only 168 (18.96%). However, the number of female candidates is still low, as the overwhelming number of candidates were male.

It should be noted that, the number of female candidates from the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) with the highest potential has decreased and the fewest even though this party is leading the government and has obligation to promote and implement the international conventions related to providing opportunities and encouraging women's equal participation with men. For instance, the CPP had the fewest women candidates with only 19 (15.20%) for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018, which slightly decreased by 1.06% when compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 with 20 (16.26%). At the same time, some other competing political parties have put up a high percentage of women candidates with over 30%-50%.

The regions (provinces/capital) with the higher percentage of women candidates included the provinces of Pailin with 36.36%, Kratie with 35.89%, Kampong Cham with 32.10%, Mondolkiri with 30% and the capital Phnom Penh with 29.82%. *(See Appendix 1 on Number and Percentage of Women Candidates by Capital-Province Constituencies)*

**Table 2: Total Number of Women Candidates from 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Rank for Each Party**

No.	Political Party	Titular Female Candidates; 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Rank						
		Number of Constituencies	1 <sup>st</sup> rank		2 <sup>nd</sup> rank		3 <sup>rd</sup> rank	
			#	%	#	%	#	%
1	KNUP	25	2	8%	0	0	3	12%
2	OMP	6	1	16.66%	0	0	3	50%
3	NLP	13	2	15.38%	0	0	5	38.46%



4	CNP	25	5	20%	0	0	1	4%
5	KRP	6	2	33.33%	1	16.66%	4	66.66%
6	BSDP	25	14	56%	9	36%	5	20%
7	GDP	25	1	4%	4	16%	11	44%
8	RDP	16	2	12.50%	4	25%	4	25%
9	RKP	6	0	0	2	33.33%	4	66.66%
10	LDP	25	4	16%	5	20%	2	8%
11	KRP	10	2	20%	1	10%	1	10%
12	KAPP	25	4	16%	8	32%	7	28%
13	FUNCINPEC	25	2	8%	2	8%	1	4%
14	KEDP	12	4	33.33%	5	41.66%	3	25%
15	CYP	17	1	5.88%	1	5.88%	2	11.76%
16	DP	10	5	50%	5	50%	5	50%
17	KWP	25	8	32%	3	12%	3	12%
18	CIPDP	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	KUP	16	1	6.25%	1	6.25%	3	18.75%
20	CPP	25	2	8%	4	16%	1	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 Parties</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>17.81%</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>15.80%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>19.54%</b>

Table 2 shows that the number of female candidates to be 62, equaling 17.81% at the 1<sup>st</sup> rank the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018, a slight increased of 1.54% compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 which had 16.27%. The number of female candidates from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> ranking was 185 (17.72%) out of the total 1,044 candidates, an increase of 5.52% (122) when compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 which had only 63 (12.20%). The number of CPP female candidates from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> rank decreased 3.17%, from 12.50% in the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 to 9.33% in the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018.

## 2. Elected Women

**Table 3: Number of Elected Female as MPs for the 6<sup>th</sup> Legislature**

Political Party	The 6 <sup>th</sup> Legislature Elected Women			Seats
	Total # Of Elected Women	Percentage (%)	Province/Capital Constituency	
CPP	19	15.20%	15 Provinces/Capital: Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kandal, Kratie, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, Takeo, Pailin and Odor Meanchey	125
	25 (After forming new government)	20%		

**Table 4: Number and Percentage of Elected Female MPs Compared to Elected Male**

The Number of Elected MPs of 125 seats taken by CPP			
Female	Percentage (%)	Male	Percentage (%)
<b>Immediately Elected</b>			
19	15.20%	106	84.80%
<b>After Forming the New Government</b>			
25	20%	100	80%

Table 3 and 4 reveal the result of the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections 2018 that the percentage of elected women MPs was only 15.20%, equal to 19 (immediately elected) of the total of 125 parliamentary seats and most of those were men (84.80%, equal to 106). Only the ruling CPP won all of the parliamentary seats in the vote (125 seats) and has female MPs. But the number of female MPs increased to 25 (20%) following resignation of a number of elected candidates, most of whom were men, following the formation of the new government.

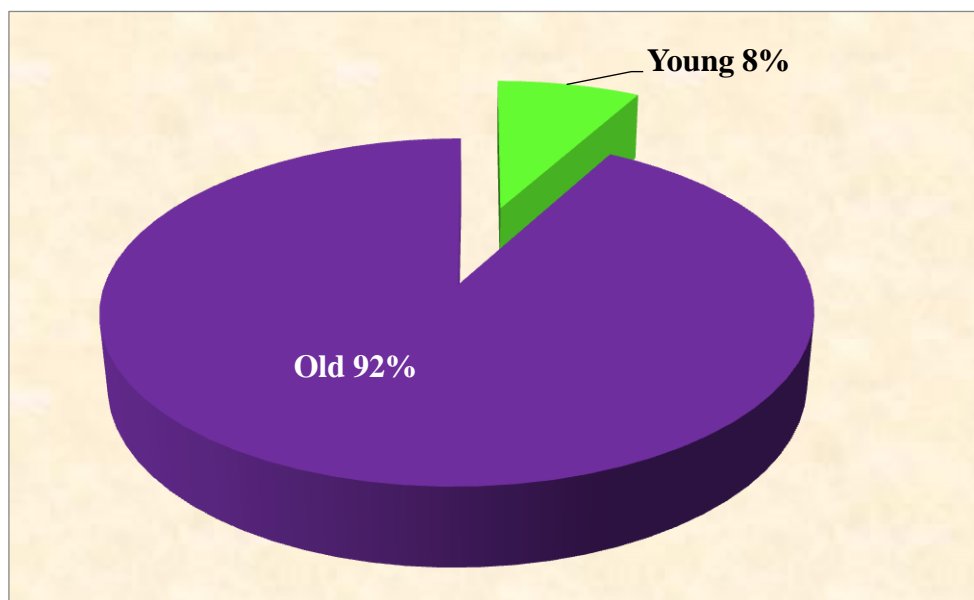
Among the 15 capital-province constituencies where there were elected women, Phnom Penh and Svay Rieng province with **four seats** and Kampong Cham province with **three seats**, have more elected women than the rest of the country. In the contrast, the provinces with the **highest percentage** of elected women are Pailin province with **100%** and Svay Rieng province with **80%**. They

are the followed by Kratie province with **66.66%**, Kampong Chhnang with **50%**, Phnom Penh with **33.33%** and Kampong Cham province with **30%**. Prey Veng and Kandal province are tied with the **lowest percentage** of **9.09%**. *(Please refer to Appendix 2 on the number and percentage of elected female by capital-province constituencies)*

Compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013, the number of elected women has decreased by 5.12% (6) for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018, from 25 (20.32%) in the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 to 19 (15.20%) in the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018 out of the total 125 elected candidates (immediately elected) but, after the new government was formed, the number of female MPs is up to 25 (20%), which is similar to the number of elected women for the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013.

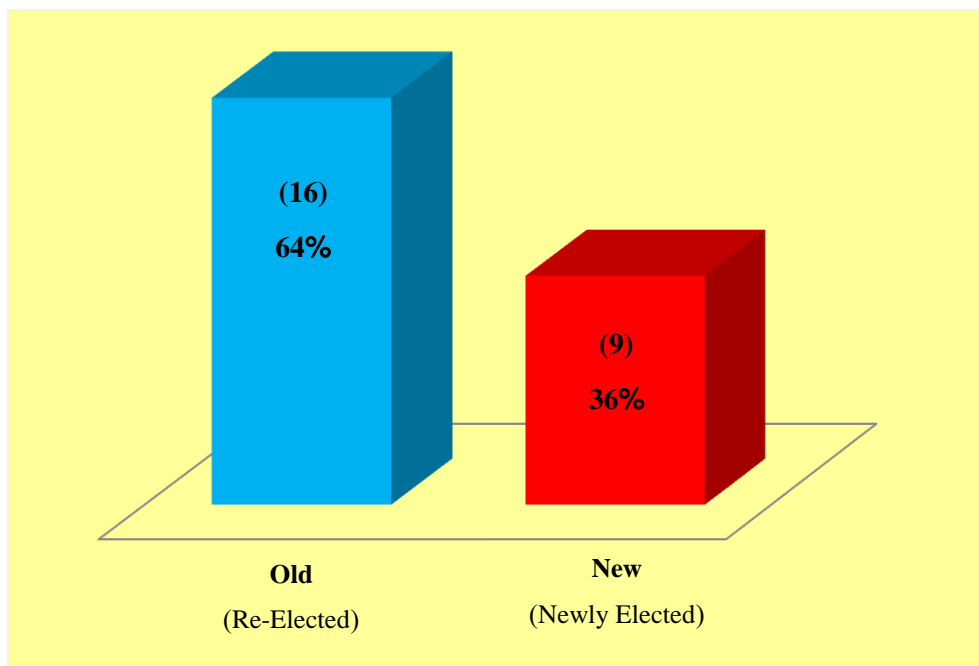
According to the figures above, female candidates were still low in number, and the amount of elected women parliamentarians decreased with the change from the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 to the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018. The continuing gender inequality is due to the following reasons: **(1)** *A lack of political commitment from the parties, especially the party with the highest potential, namely CPP;* **(2)** *Continued discrimination against women during the candidate selection process and in the parties;* **(3)** *A lack of specific written policies, including articles in election laws for supporting and providing opportunities for women’s equal participation in the political sphere, especially as candidates in elections and to be elected;* and **(4)** *Failure to fulfill national obligations in accordance with the International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which Cambodia has ratified since 1992.* Furthermore, these were found that the popular parties, the ruling party and opposition party used political messages to criticize and tackle each other's politics to counteract their political activities and gain popularity as well as to keep their power during the 2018 NA Elections, even though the opposition party was dissolved and there was no opportunity to compete in the elections. This is reason why the popular parties failed to pay sufficient attention to promote women’s participation in politics in accordance with CEDAW and SDG commitments Cambodia has taken on. It also makes clear that violence against women in politics is currently ongoing in Cambodia.

**Graphic 5: Young & Older Elected Female**



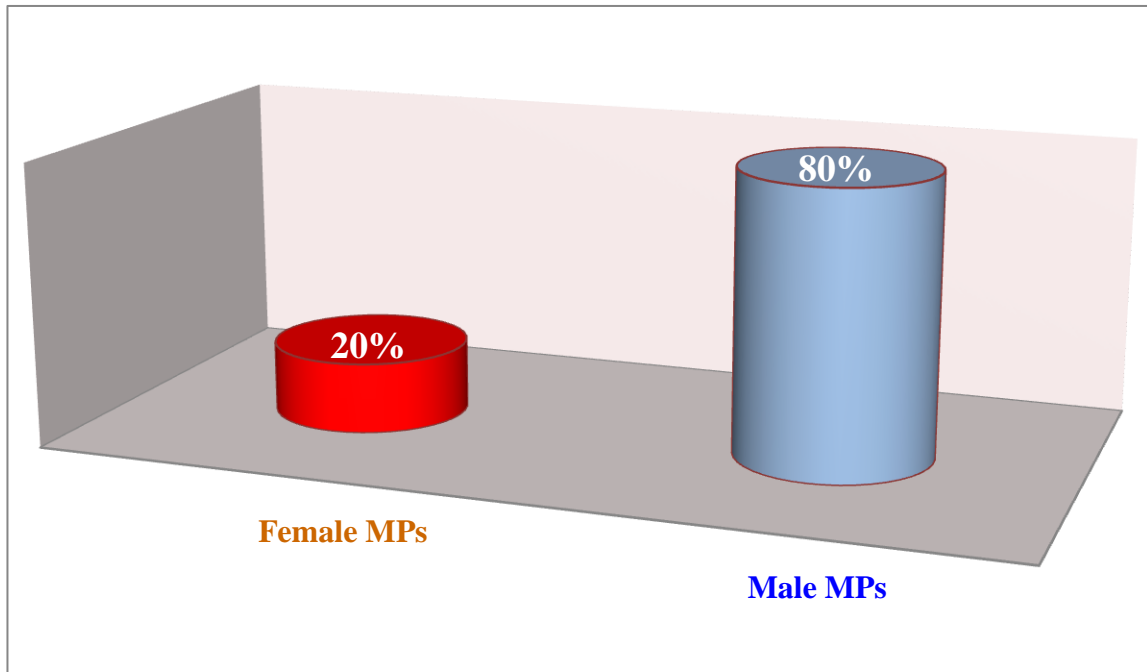
*(For more detail, see Appendix 3 on Number and Name of Female Elected by Capital-Province Constituencies)*

**Graphic 6: Female MPs of CPP, Old and New for the 6<sup>th</sup> Legislature**



(For more detail, see Appendix 3 on Number and Name of Female Elected by Capital-Province Constituencies)

**Graphic 7: Female-Male MPs 125 of the Parliamentary Seats**



## Case Study 1

The Factor that motivated Ms. Prok Vanny to do enter politics was seeing that women were not have brave enough. Also, she aims to be a female activist who is a role model for women and inspires them to be brave.



**Ms. Pok Vanny** was the 2<sup>nd</sup> rank candidate for the Grassroots Democratic Party (GDP) in Kampong Cham constituency, which had a total of 10 contested seats in the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018. She was born in 1952 and was 66 years old. She was a contestant with a high level of education and more experience with social work, and she has been involved in developing policies to promote women.

She received education, training, and had a lot of work experiences before becoming a politician:

- Finished Bac II (High School)
- 1973 - 1975 Mathematics professor exam ( study completed in 1980 and

became a mathematics teacher at Baktouk High School, Phnom Penh)

- 1991 Bachelor degree in Mathematics
- 2002 - 2004 Master degree in Political Science and International Relations
- Participated in various training courses both local and abroad and have experiences such as:
  - Working for a US organization (PACT) as a project officer
  - Village survey
  - Working for UNIFEM (International Org.)
  - Learning about gender, PRA
  - Learning how to use strategies
  - Writing proposals and projects
  - Being a Moderator of Ceremony in the party political platform debates during election campaign periods for both the local and national elections in 2002 and 2008
  - Learn about leadership, public speaking, conflict resolution, and peace building...etc

The factors that motivated **Mrs. Prok Vanny** to participate in the political sphere were the observation that ***“Women were not have brave enough. And, the motivation to become a woman activist to be role model who inspires women to be brave”*** She also describes about GDP as a newly party and established as an initiative by Dr. KEM LEY with the approach that the existing parties do not seem to have sufficient capacity to properly set strategy, to write a good policy, or to get reports and information from people. In the meeting there were no women present, even though they were invited. Therefore, Ms. Prok Vanny was invited to participate by Dr. Kem Ley and through her experience working on as a member of Board of Directors for some NGOs. In 2017, she was involved with people who are members of the GDP to participate in a consultation with women in villages and communes about how women could participate in the society. She mentioned that ***“Women can do politics, Women can be prime minster”***. She encouraged women to stand as candidates for commune/sangkat councilors and gave advice during the 2017 Commune Council Elections period on how to conduct election campaigning and leaflet dissemination. She was asked to stand as a candidate by commune/sangkat councilors, GDP members, and many women, so she decided to stand as a candidate and appointed as Head of the Commission for Conflict Resolution and Discipline in the GDP. She was elected by party’s members to stand as 2<sup>nd</sup> rank candidate in Kampong Cham province for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections 2018. Moreover, she has advocated for placing women candidates who are at the lowest-rank to 3<sup>rd</sup> rank on the party list.

**Ms. Prok Vanny** described her challenges during the election campaign period, such as criticism or insults through social media, some of which were very hurtful. The other challenge was that her party has a little resources and money, but candidacy significant costs for things such as leaflets carrying out the campaign. In addition, when she went to the community to do campaigning, some citizens

seem scared, they did not want to listen to my ideas and hurried away. Some citizens, especially young women and men, were not interested in knowing about the issues faced by the society.

Meanwhile, regarding the support from her family for standing as a candidate, she said: ***“At first my family did not want me to do politics, but because of they knew whatever I did was for the nation, and if I did not do it then who would? And if I’m remain scared, who’s leading? Some give ideas and some give money. And neighbors or friends are also supporters.”***

Her method to attract the support of the people: ***“Her team work talks to people directly to find ways to make people strong and more knowledgeable about the situation of politics and the nation, and how to exercise their rights as citizens. Also we explain people to make them aware the party is good so they will ask to join with us.”***

**Ms. Prok Vanny** also special promised solutions for women’s and children’s issues during the election campaign. She said ***“If the party wins, the women will be promoted to enhance understanding and achieve equality with men. I will conduct more training for both women and men in order to aware that all forms of violence against women have to be reduced both within the family and society. Additionally, the GDP’s MPs, whether female or male must be at the grassroots, and have to know about the well-being of local residents, and whatever they need they can come to our MPs. The GDP’s MPs will not live in the City so women are able to meet them all the time.”***

## Case Study 2

The reasons Mrs. Va Sophy got involved in politics were: (1) In Cambodia, there is a low number of women who stand as candidates or as MPs. She wanted to increase the number of women, especially to achieve gender equality in politics and at decision-making levels. (2) She was distressed from having lived as a poor person that society does not care about and who is looked down on by others. (3) She saw illegal deforestation by powerful people as well as injustice in the society and significant insecurity.

**Mrs. Va Sophy** was the 1<sup>st</sup> rank candidate in Kratie constituency (with a total of three seats) from the Beehive Social Democratic Party (BSDP) for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018.



She was born in 1964 in Prey Veng province, and became at candidate at the age of 54. But she was asked by the party president to stand as a candidate for the Kratie constituency. She had the following qualifications and work experience:

- Graduated from grade 7
- Attended training session of CEDAC on planting techniques (Techniques for growing agricultural crops)
- Educating people in her community

**Mrs. Va Sophy** had long maintained an ambition to get involved in politics, although she did not have political experience. She saw that ***“In Cambodia, there are not many women candidates in the party list or as MPs. She wished to increase more women in the political sphere, particularly to have gender equality in decision-making and promote women's equal rights with men.”*** She had a strong commitment to stand as a candidate in a political party. Other reasons **Mrs. Va Sophy** decided to participate in politics were: ***(1) She was distressed to live as a poor person, that was disregarded by others and looked down on; (2) she saw illegal deforestation by powerful people as well as injustice in the society and a lot of insecurity.*** She thought that only by getting involved in politics could she contribute to solve these problems and be able to stand tall, so she joined the BSDP, because the party has good policy and encourages women's political participation. She added that the support of her family was also a motivating factor, as well as respect and loving from other male candidates in the party.

**Mrs. Va Sophy** was an active candidate, and never failed to work with high commitment and made a strong contribution to the party. All these factors made her an outstanding candidate, and she was elected as the 1<sup>st</sup> rank candidate for the BSDP.

***“I have faced discrimination by some people who are dissatisfied with me and hold contempt because they think that women should not be involved in politics. They say it’s not good for women and threatened on me to pressure me to stop my campaign or restrict my actions”*** Mrs. Va Sophy said. However, she was supported by her relatives and family, and this motivated her to continue working in politics.

Her method to attract support from the people was helping people directly with solving problems that were happening such as land conflicts, natural disasters that knock down homes, fire house fires, as well as digging wells and water canals for the people. In all these areas, she got significant support from the people. Prior to standing as a candidate, she worked as a Permanent Committee Member of the BSDP.

She promised that, if selected as a MP for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018: ***“I am going to help women, children, elderly people, and the people with disabilities by accelerating solutions to the problems***

*they are facing. Moreover, I will be encouraging more women to participate in the political sphere. More women as leaders, and women’s and children’s issues are resolved sequentially.”*

**Ms. Va Sophy** recommended: **(1)** Calling on Cambodian women be brave enough to get involved more in politics. Not only in political parties, but in all sectors of society, especially in the main institutions, they should stand up to defend their equal treatment. As well, women have to study more to be role models, in order for the next generation to have a clear understanding about issues in the society and solving problems together; **(2)** Women vote for women in order to increase women's political participation towards gender equality because if there are more women representatives, social issues will be resolved more peacefully than as with men who always use force to solve problems, so the situation of women and children will also improve.

### 3. National Political Platforms of Political Parties on Women’s and Children’s Issues

During the official election campaign period for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections 2018 which lasted for 21 days, from 07-27 July 2018, all twenty political parties actively campaigned to showcase their political platform to voters, in relation to leading and developing capital-provinces and the nation, including their political platforms on women’s and children’s issues.



The main point and promises of the political platforms outlined below were extracted from the NEC bulletin, released on July 13, 2018, No. 3 on “Policies of political parties during their campaign for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections”. Additional sources include the political platform of the Grassroots Democratic Party (GDP), the political platform of the Cambodian Youth Party (CYP) for the election 2017-2018, and the statement by Samdech Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, in the opening remark of the election campaign on July 7, 2018 as well as female volunteer citizens reporting for COMFREL on “women’s political participation in the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections 2018”. It also is based on information from female candidates and male candidates in COMFREL’s target areas which consisted

of 20 communes/sangkat, of 10 districts/khan, of 5 provinces (including Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Takeo and Preah Vihear).

**Table 8: National Political Platforms of Political Parties to Solve Women’s and children’s Issues**

The table below shows more attention should be paid by political parties related to solving women’s and children’s issues in their political platforms.

**Note:** There are 7 political parties that have no political platforms initiatives related to solving women’s and children’s issues including KWP, CNP, DP, LDP, OMP, KRP, and CIPDP.

No.	Political Platforms	Political Parties
1	Develop and strengthen an effective and sustainable social support system to assist that support all people from risks, so that no one is left behind. Continuing to enforce without sacrificing “The National Social Support Policy Framework 2016-2025”. Enforcement from the mid-2019 for pregnant women and children under 2 years in the poor family support program will be divided into three stages. <b>Stage 1:</b> Subsidize 4 times. 40,000 Riels per time for pregnancy check of pregnant women at local/public health care centre. <b>Stage 2:</b> Women that give birth at local/public health care center will be subsidized 200,000 Riels. <b>Stage 3:</b> Subsidize 10 times. 40,000 riels per time when mothers bring the baby to take vaccination or care services until reach 2 years old.	CPP
	Increase work opportunities and reasonable salary for women.	
	Reduce and eliminate exploitation, sexual trafficking of women and children and raise awareness on gender rights.	
2	Provide health services by creating health care education program for maternity, pregnant women WIC, and establish a maternity department at all villages and communes, as well as provide health insurance.	KAPP
	Increase and strengthen the quality of education by providing transportation support to students and change to US-style education system. Jobs will be provided to poor students and people with disabilities. Supporting outstanding students to study abroad, especially in the United States, and create a Student Exchange Program.	
3	Prevent and eliminate domestic violence, gangsters, human	KNUP

	trafficking and drug abuse through media and regular crackdowns by the relevant authorities, or immediate intervention from local authorities for commune-village safety.	
	Protect and promote respect for all people’s rights such as human rights, right to live, freedom of expression, women rights, labor rights, and equal freedom of political participation with comprehensive, fair competition by law.	
4	Encourage every Cambodian youth who graduated and has research talent to expand ability and skills to be able to make business plan and organize small enterprises. The government will provide loans without interest.	<b>CYP</b>
	Strengthening education at national education institutions and in private sector from primary to higher education. Enforce to the Annual National Budget Law for the development of children's clubs, youth’s clubs and libraries in schools from primary school, secondary/high school, and higher education.	
	Treating all kinds of diseases for poor people, the elderly, orphans, widows, unemployed persons, and civil servants throughout the Kingdom of Cambodia. By law, state hospitals, including health centers, would be prohibited from requiring fees.	
	Review the system of the national anti-corruption mechanisms to combat land grabbing, all kinds of gambling, money laundering, and trafficking of drugs, women, and children.	
	Encourage women to be prioritized in key social work through existing national principles and law to ensure recruitment of women at all levels in all state institutions, and setting number of women parliamentary candidates to be equal in number to male candidates (or approximately 50% of the total candidates).	
5	Promote respect for human rights, matriarchy and put highest priority on education.	<b>NLP</b>
	Anti-human-trafficking, drugs trafficking, and anti-corruptions.	
6	Create more jobs by being responsible for ensuring youth have a job after graduation and gaining professional skills.	<b>KUP</b>
7	Free health care and treatment services for poor people, orphans, and the elderly people and have policy to solve women’s and children’s issues.	<b>RDP</b>
8	Encourage and promote women as priority in working for the nation in key units at all levels of state institutions as well as	<b>BSDP</b>

	setting number of women parliamentary candidates to be equal to male candidates.	
	Strengthen the field of education and youth at national education institutions and in the private sector, from primary school to higher education, by allowing students and poor students to borrow, covered by the national budget without pay interest for their continuing study. In particular, encouragement to include in the national budget resources for the development of children's clubs, youth's clubs and libraries in schools, ranging from primary school to secondary school and higher education.	
9	Youth entrepreneurs will receive 5 million Riels for their business.	GDP
	Creating Kunthak Bopha Hosptial in all districts/khan capital-provinces and improve the physician's abilities and values.	
	A one-time maternity award will be provided from the state in the amount of 500,000 riels. Unemployed workers will be supported by 50% state subsidy of their salary for a period of five months.	
	Support youth with a 5 million riels loan per year for 5-year to pursue studies in all areas and levels. Organize a good kindergarten in at least 10,000 villages. Prepare public schools to meet ASEAN standards from kindergarten to university by improving capacity and values of teachers.	
10	Develop human resources with equality of access to education, have lunch for primary school and those in full-time study.	KEDP
11	More attention should be paid by FUNCINPEC to build more schools, and provide scholarship to students, as well as more work opportunities with reasonable salaries for citizens, especially women.	FUNCINPEC
12	Eradicate injustice, exploitation, corruption, and destruction of natural resources resulting form as mining, logging, fishing, illegal smuggling, trafficking of drugs, as well as trafficking of women and children.	RKP
	Ensure more work opportunities and reasonable salaries for women.	
13	Free health care and treatment services for poor people, orphans and elderly people, as well as motivating them.	KRP



**Table 9: The promises of female and male candidates given to constituencies toward resolving women’s and children’s issues**

During the election campaign period, women candidates and men candidates actively campaigned in accordance with national political platforms, revealing the outcomes for the past five years specific promises related to women’s and children’s issues for upcoming mandate.



No.	Promises of female and male candidates in the provincial constituencies	Candidates	Political Parties
1	He will contact Korean doctors to treat people, especially women and children.	<b>Mr. Meas Sophea</b> , 65 year-old, 1 <sup>st</sup> rank candidate at Preh Vihear constituency.	<b>CPP</b>
2	She will inspire more women’s social work participation, and make it easier for pregnant women to give birth and check on the health of the pregnancy more often.	<b>Mrs. Khoy Bunthan</b> , 50 year-old, 6 <sup>th</sup> rank reserve candidate at Preh Vihear constituency.	<b>CPP</b>

#### 4. Female Members of NEC, PEC, CEC, PSC/BCC



*There were still very few women working in election management positions at all levels for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections 2018.*

### **National**

There were **no woman** among the **nine members** of the National Election Committee (NEC), but there were **119 women**, equal to **23.47%** of the total of 507 people, working staff at the NEC’s cabinet. This was an **increase of 5.03% (55)**, compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 when there were only 64 women, equaling 18.44%.

### **Sub-national**

At the same time, the number of women is **still low** in the sub-national election commissions: there were **121 women**, equal to **12.38%** out of a total 977 staff working at Capital/Provincial Election Commissions (PEC). This was a **slightly decrease of 1% (3)**, when compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections 2013 with 124 women, equaling 13.38%.

However, the number of women **increased slightly by 0.79% (92)** in the Commune Election Commissions (CEC) a change from 1,195, equal to 14.64% in the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 to **1,287**, **equaling 15.43%** out of a total 8,338 for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018.

### **Polling Station and Ballot Counting**

Surprisingly, there were **more women** at the lower levels: there were **63,968 women**, equal to **43.32%** out of a total 147,633 polling station officials (PSOs) working at the Polling Station Commissions (PSCs) and Ballot Counting Commissions (BCCs). This **increased slightly by 1.31% (16,055)** compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 when there were 47,913 women, equal to 42.01%. Notably, the number of women working at PSCs and BCCs kept increasing from the 4<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2008 with 32.29%, to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 with 42.01%, and the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018 **with 43.32%**.

## **5. Women Observers and Female Political Party Agents**

For the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections in 2018, local NGOs, some foreign embassies which were approved by NEC, and political parties deployed their observers and representatives to polling station offices in commune/sangkat of the capital city and provinces in order to observe and monitor the election process. However, reputed independent non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which work on election monitoring, including: COMFREL, NICFEC and TI refused to deploy observers. The Japanese government and some European Union members did not send their observers to monitor



Cambodia's elections as well. According to the official figures of NEC, the number of local and international observers and political party agents were as follow:<sup>6</sup>

#### ❖ Female National Observers

The NEC officially accredited National Observers of the NGOs Associations in the amount 79,612 from 112 institutions to monitor the election process for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections on Sunday, July 29, 2018. The total number of national observers increased by 39,470, compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 when there was only 40,142.



#### ❖ Female International Observers



Regarding the registration of International Election Observers, the NEC officially accredited 322 persons from 42 countries, institutions, and embassies, including AIPA-APA-ICAPP-CDI-EUROPEAN COUNCIL TOURISM and TRADE-EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL

Unfortunately, the figures did not specify the number of female observers for monitoring the election.

<sup>7</sup> Major civil society organizations that monitor the elections decided against observation due to restrictions on freedoms and rights of civil society organizations, making people afraid of being accused of participating in serious crimes against the state by pursuing revolution.

For the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections in 2018, Transparency International Cambodia (TI) announced that its observers would not be deployed for the election due to the political environment and political conditions during the preceding few months. As a result it could not mobilize sufficient human resources to meaningfully participate in the upcoming election.

<sup>6</sup>Press released of NEC on National and International observers on July 26, 2018 and the official result of political party agents for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections on July 18, 2018

<sup>7</sup>Radio Free Asia (RFA) broadcast on June 20, 2018

Two major electoral monitoring non-governmental organizations, including the Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL) and the Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (NICFEC), also announced that they would not conduct election observation on July 29 for the same reason. A COMFREL officer told RFA that the reason for not taking part in the election was the prohibition on and threats of legal action against the Situation Room NGO coalition for election monitoring, a grouping of more than 40 organizations-associations which were accused in 2017 of participating in the spread of color revolution.

The spokesman for the NEC Dr. Hang Puthea, told the RFI on June 20, 2018 that the absence of observers from NGOs would not affect the accuracy of the vote.

Small parties have also express their concerns about the lack of election observers.

#### ❖ Female Political Party Agents

The Titular Political Party Agents		
Total Female-Male	Female	
	#	%
51,575	11,241	21.79%

## 6. Female Voters

There was a total of 8,380,217 eligible voters on the official voter list of which 4,470,864 were eligible female voters, equal to 53.35% for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections 2018. Voter turnout was only 6,956,900, equal to 83.02% of the total voters, with more women than men voting on Sunday, July 29, 2018.<sup>8</sup>



According to COMFREL's female volunteer citizens in four target provinces (Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom and Takeo) it was found that during the election campaign and cooling day period, there were some irregularities affecting women such a CPP village chief telling villagers to vote for the CPP and teaching people to choose number 20 on.

<sup>8</sup>The official result of the number of voters for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA Elections on Sunday, 29 July 2018 was released by the NEC on August 15, 2018

In other cases, women were threatened by their husbands, and forced to support his favored party. There were active pressure by the village chiefs of the CPP to bring people together to teach them how to choose the ruling party and correctly mark number 20 on the ballot. It was also found that of the 65 women that been interviewed, 46.15% did not vote and 53.84% voted for the following reasons:

<b>The 46.16% of women that did not vote claimed that they did not want to go to vote for the following reasons:</b>
Loss of Khmer identity card
They are worried about the future, because there are no indelible ink on their finger so they point out that they did not go to polls.
No preferred political party
Did not have enough documents
Immigration
Did not register as they work far away
Elections not fair due to the absence of the CNRP
They were discriminated against by the authorities, and not given money like other people
Think that if they did not go to vote, the CPP would still win the election
Went to vote but was not on time
Did not support the 6 <sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections in 2018

<b>The 53.84% of women that did vote claimed that they voted for following reasons:</b>
Not happy to vote but felt it was their duty
Wanted to make change to develop the country
Fear of war because they have experienced difficulties
To fulfill obligations as a good citizen
Gifts to the people and money 20,000 Riels to 30,000 Riels as well as solidary food gathering motivated them to participate
To have indelible ink on their finger because it was demanded at their workplace
Went to show their face because the village chief monitored and listed the voters at the polling station
Wanted to vote to choose their favorite leader
Do not want to be accused of being opposition supporter
Civil servants were required to vote to avoid pressure at work
Because it is a habit to vote for every mandate

### III. Conclusion and Summary

Female candidates are still low in number and the amount of elected women to parliament decreasing from the 5<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2013 to the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature of 2018. The inequality and negative trend were due to a lack of political commitment from the parties, especially the party with the highest potential, namely the CPP., Observation and analysis has found *continued discrimination against women* during the candidate selection process in the parties, *and* lack of specific written policies, including no specific articles in election laws for supporting and providing opportunities for women’s equal participation with men in the political sphere, especially as candidates to be elected. Furthermore, the popular parties, the ruling party and major opposition party used political messages to criticize each other's politics to counteract their political activities and gain popularity for the 2018 NA Elections. For this is reason the Parties overlooked the issue of promoting women’s participation in politics in accordance with CEDAW and SDG commitments Cambodia has taken on. It also made clear that violence against women in politics continues Cambodia.

More attention has to be paid by political parties related to advancing on women’s and children’s issues outlined in the political platforms for the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature National Assembly.

More women voters turned out to vote than men on Sunday July 29, 2018. Among 65 total women interviewed, there 46.15% did not vote and 53.84% voted. For the 46.15% that did not vote, it was because of reasons and concerns such as lost Khmer identity card, no political party they liked, did not have enough documents, immigration, did not register as they work far away, elections not fair due to the absence of the opposition CNRP, discrimination by the authorities, not given money like other people, the ruling party would win even if they did not vote and they did not support the 6<sup>th</sup> legislature NA elections 2018. For the 53.84% that voted it was because of reasons such as: fulfilling citizen obligation, wanting to make changes to develop the country, fear of war because after having experienced difficulties, vote buying by donation to the people 20,000 Riels to 30,000 Riels and gave them an incentive, to have indelible ink on their finger because it was demanded at their workplace and civil servants were required to vote, otherwise they would be pressured or exclude at work.

## IV. Recommendations

To improve gender equality and women’s political empowerment, the following measures should be taken:

### 1. Determining Affirmative Action in Electoral Laws

**“Affirmative action” is an effective solution to encourage all political parties to place female candidates on the party list.** The political parties should be encouraged to implement reforms to the legal framework by amending electoral laws. The law can be improved establishing criteria to the political party’s candidate registration procedure requiring the use of a sandwich system from the top to bottom for ranking on the political party candidate list. There should also be an amendment to the Law on Elections of Members of National Assembly (LEMNA) **Chapter 4, new Article 37 “the list of candidates in each constituency has to use sandwich system from top to bottom between women candidates and men candidates.”** And the Law on Elections of Members of Commune Council (LEMCC) **Chapter 7, new Article 49 “candidate lists of each political party must alternate female candidates and male candidates from the top to bottom ranking.”** This is needed to ensure that women stand as candidates in equal proportion and importance on each political party list by alternate candidate between female and male from the top to bottom. This is a needed affirmative action to achieve genuine gender equality.

### 2. Eliminate of all Forms of Discriminations Against Women

**Providing opportunities** to women and **eliminating of all forms of discriminations** in order to promote and improve women’s political participation. Ensure equality of male and female elected representatives, and equal access to political power at both local and national levels.

### 3. Capacity Development for Women

It is necessary to encourage female candidates and elected females through **capacity development** that increases their confidence and work effectiveness after being elected. Additionally, there should be training provided to potential women leaders and the next generation of female political activists.

### 4. Good Political Environment

**Enhance the political environment and ensure the safety of women**, especially women candidates. The RGC, local authorities, and the NEC should continue to implement special

measures to prevent intimidation and violence against female voters, female candidates, and female political activists.

## 5. Sharing Information through Media

**Information must be accessible to people nationwide through the media.** The media has a responsibility to share information and broadcast it to the public, particularly local communities, on the importance and role of women in politics and elections, as well as on the duties and achievements of women before and during their term in office, in relation to their decision-making, leadership and resource management. It is also necessary to increase the effectiveness of transferring information and educating citizens on the role of female MPs in the National Assembly, their responsibilities and administrative power under the law. Only in this way will citizens become more aware of the power and potential of female representatives.

## 6. Strengthening of law enforcement

The strengthening of legislative power and law enforcement and to achieve independence and betterment of the judicial system to protect women from all forms of gender based violence including violence against women in politics as well to abolish the culture of impunity that exist around these crimes and to punish those who abuse women’s roles and duties.

## 7. High commitment of political parties

Political parties have to be committed to achieving sustainable development goals. Both the ruling party and the opposition parties must have a high commitment to providing opportunities for women to stand as candidates and to be elected at a rate equal to men in accordance with CEDAW and SDGs. Even if they are divided on political views and are trying to maintain competitiveness or popularity in order to gain power and to win the election, parties must not fail to promote women’s equal participation.

*🏁 The end 🏁*

## Appendix 1

### The Number and Percentage of Women Candidates by Capital-Province Constituencies

N°	Provinces/Capital	Candidates	Women		Political Parties
			Number	Percentage (%)	
1	Banteay Meanchey	78	19	24.35%	13
2	Battambang	120	34	28.33%	15
3	Kampong Cham	190	61	32.10%	19
4	Kampong Chhnang	56	14	25%	14
5	Kampong Speu	108	32	30.55%	18
6	Kampong Thom	102	27	26.47%	17
7	Kampot	96	28	29.16%	16
8	Kandal	187	41	21.92%	17
9	Koh Kong	9	1	11.11%	9
10	Kratie	39	14	35.89%	13
11	Mondolkiri	10	3	30%	10
12	Phnom Penh	228	68	29.82%	19
13	Preah Vihear	12	3	25%	12
14	Prey Veng	165	33	20%	15
15	Pursat	52	9	17.30%	13
16	Ratanakiri	11	2	18.18%	11
17	Siem Reap	108	19	17.59%	18
18	Preah Shihanouk	42	11	26.19%	14
19	Stung Treng	10	2	20%	10
20	Svay Rieng	70	13	18.57%	14
21	Takeo	144	32	22.22%	18
22	Kep	9	2	22.22%	9
23	Pailin	11	4	36.36%	11
24	Oddor Meanchey	11	1	9.09%	11
25	Tbong Khmum	104	25	24.03%	13
Grand Total		1972	498	25.25%	



## Appendix 2

### The Number and Percentage of Elected Female by Capital-Province Constituencies

N°	Provinces/Capital	Total	Women	
			Number	Percentage (%)
1	Banteay Meanchey	6	1	16.66%
2	Battambang	8	1	12.50%
3	Kampong Cham	10	3	30%
4	Kampong Chhnang	4	2	50%
5	Kampong Speu	6	0	0%
6	Kampong Thom	6	1	16.66%
7	Kampot	6	1	16.66%
8	Kandal	11	1	9.09%
9	Koh Kong	1	0	0%
10	Kratie	3	2	66.66%
11	Mondolkiri	1	0	0%
12	Phnom Penh	12	4	33.33%
13	Preah Vihear	1	0	0%
14	Prey Veng	11	1	9.09%
15	Pursat	4	1	25%
16	Ratanakiri	1	0	0%
17	Siem Reap	6	1	16.66%
18	Preah Shihanouk	3	0	0%
19	Stung Treng	1	0	0%
20	Svay Rieng	5	4	80%
21	Takeo	8	1	12.50%
22	Kep	1	0	0%
23	Pailin	1	1	100%
24	Oddor Meanchey	1	0	0%
25	Tbong Khmum	8	0	0%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>125</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20%</b>

## ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ៣

### ចំនួន និងឈ្មោះស្រ្តីជាប់ឆ្នោតតាមមណ្ឌលខេត្ត រាជធានី

ល.រ	គោរមងារ	គោត្តនាម នាមខ្លួន	ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំកំណើត	មណ្ឌល ខេត្ត-រាជធានី	វ័យ
១	លោកជំទាវ	នូម សុភ័ណ	០៣ មករា ១៩៥៥	ខេត្តឧត្តរមានជ័យ	វ័យចំណាស់
២	លោកជំទាវ	លី គឹមលៀង	០១ មករា ១៩៤៨	ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង	វ័យចំណាស់
៣	លោកជំទាវ	ស្រី គឹមឆាយ		ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម	
៤	លោកជំទាវ	ខុន ស៊ុនអេង		ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម	
៥	លោកជំទាវ	កុល ធារិន		ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម	
៦	លោកជំទាវ	កែ ច័ន្ទមុនី	១៩៥៨	ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	វ័យចំណាស់
៧	លោកជំទាវ	កុប ម៉ារីយ៉ាស	១៥ មីនា ១៩៧១	ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	វ័យក្មេង
៨	លោកជំទាវ	លឹម ផល្លា		ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ	
៩	លោកជំទាវ	អ៊ុន សុគន្ធា	១៥ មីនា ១៩៥៥	ខេត្តកំពត	វ័យចំណាស់
១០	លោកជំទាវ	យួន សុដារី	១៨ វិច្ឆិកា ១៩៥២	ខេត្តកណ្តាល	វ័យចំណាស់
១១	លោកជំទាវ	ស៊ុន សារ៉េន	១៩៤២	ខេត្តក្រចេះ	វ័យចំណាស់
១២	លោកជំទាវ	ត្រឹង ថាវី	០៤ មេសា ១៩៥១	ខេត្តក្រចេះ	វ័យចំណាស់
១៣	លោកជំទាវ	ម៉ក់ វណ្ណស៊ីថា		រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	
១៤	លោកជំទាវ	គ្រូច សំអាន	២៦ ឧសភា ១៩៥៣	រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	វ័យចំណាស់
១៥	លោកជំទាវ	ឡោក ខេង	២៥ មីនា ១៩៥៥	រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	វ័យចំណាស់
១៦	លោកជំទាវ	ម៉ាណា ណារី		រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	
១៧	លោកជំទាវ	គង់ សាឡុន	០៦ មេសា ១៩៥៨	ខេត្តព្រៃវែង	វ័យចំណាស់

១៨	លោកជំទាវ	ឯម ប៉ុណ្ណា	១៧ មិថុនា ១៩៥៧	ខេត្តពោធិ៍សាត់	វ័យចំណាស់
១៩	លោកជំទាវ	ពៅ សារ៉េន	១៣ កញ្ញា ១៩៤៧	ខេត្តសៀមរាប	វ័យចំណាស់
២០	លោកជំទាវកិត្តិ សង្គហបណ្ឌិត	ម៉ែន សំអន	១៥ សីហា ១៩៥៣	ខេត្តស្វាយរៀង	វ័យចំណាស់
២១	លោកជំទាវ	ដូង វណ្ណា	០១ មករា ១៩៥៣	ខេត្តស្វាយរៀង	វ័យចំណាស់
២២	លោកជំទាវ	ឈុន សារីម	១៧ កក្កដា ១៩៥០	ខេត្តស្វាយរៀង	វ័យចំណាស់
២៣	លោកជំទាវ	ពៅ សុភាព	០៥ កក្កដា ១៩៥៩	ខេត្តស្វាយរៀង	វ័យចំណាស់
២៤	លោកជំទាវ	និន សាផុន	០៦ កក្កដា ១៩៤៨	ខេត្តតាកែវ	វ័យចំណាស់
២៥	លោកជំទាវ	បាន ស្រីមុំ	១៥ សីហា ១៩៧៥	ខេត្តប៉ៃលិន	វ័យក្មេង

គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ



គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត

ការបោះឆ្នោតជាតិក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៨

ផ្នែកទី៣ ឆ្នាំ២០១៨

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះបេក្ខជន	លេខប្រទេស										លេខខេត្ត				
		ស្រី	ប្រុស	សរុប	ស្រី	ប្រុស	សរុប	ស្រី	ប្រុស	សរុប	ស្រី	ប្រុស	សរុប	ស្រី	ប្រុស	សរុប
01	បុត្រីយមាធិប្ប	14,609			554	1,773	438				10,805	5,180	2,131	17,567	2,311	7,728
02	បាត់ដំបង	6,421			1,305	4,326	770				28,279	4,761	2,920	29,218	3,114	16,327
03	កំពង់ចាម	4,671			5,283	4,970	650				20,266	4,784	2,888	27,418	2,913	16,009
04	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	3,317			3,700	1,985	615				10,289		2,755	20,789	1,435	9,954
05	កំពង់ស្ពឺ	5,480			5,524	4,203	606				19,542		3,784	16,335	2,803	13,913
06	កំពង់ធំ	6,594			1,627	3,958	548				10,490	5,475	2,554	32,188	2,464	12,911
07	កំពត	4,428			2,234	3,536	741				14,480		3,951	19,385	2,296	12,706
08	កណ្តាល	4,609			8,462	4,264					27,495		4,265	23,226	2,171	15,474
09	កោះកុង	1,237			233	378					1,773		785	2,792		2,516
10	ក្រចេះ	2,446			1,126	1,217	400				4,201	2,532	1,363	11,155	1,760	5,789
11	កណ្តាលត្បី	554			142	243					1,074		477	1,097		968
12	ភ្នំពេញ	5,844			5,647	13,463					30,025	3,689	3,350	30,740	1,812	14,772
13	ព្រះវិហារ	3,152			445	672	385				3,085	2,839	1,465	4,118		4,615
14	ព្រៃវែង	6,387			9,275	4,490	1,074				31,439		4,527	27,028	3,066	15,199
15	ពោធិ៍សាត់	1,601			791	905	277				7,137		1,581	7,033	717	4,585
16	ពោធិ៍	1,779			406	1,167	273				2,828		1,063	2,439		2,673
17	ព្រៃវែង	9,605			1,043	5,278	954				29,234	6,634	2,914	29,728	2,209	12,991
18	ព្រះសីហនុ	1,252			299	739	204				3,464		792	9,129	1,059	3,375
19	ស្ទឹងត្រែង	1,376			333	364					1,551		1,142	4,632		2,310
20	ស្វាយរៀង	2,937			1,539	2,585					10,903		3,280	15,133	1,533	9,367
21	តាកែវ	4,880			3,889	6,685	558				21,649	3,999	2,403	17,770	1,676	12,866
22	កំពង់	343			89	155					820		268	1,124		875
23	ប៉ៃលិន	443			120	272	100				1,472		269	1,300		1,142
24	ឧត្តរមានជ័យ	2,123			259	468					5,989	1,738	1,034	3,854		3,541
25	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	3,289			1,699	2,471					11,074		3,537	19,912	1,937	10,265
	សរុបប្រទេស	99,377			56,024	70,567	8,591				309,364	41,631	55,298	374,510	23,255	212,869

ផ្នែកទី៣ ឆ្នាំ២០១៨  
លេខប្រទេស ឆ្នាំ២០១៨





# ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

## ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត

លទ្ធផលផ្ដល់ការចំណូលគ្រប់គ្រាន់នៃការបោះឆ្នោតសម្រាប់ការបោះឆ្នោតសម្រាប់តំណាងរាស្ត្រ នីតិកាលទី៦ ឆ្នាំ២០១៨

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះគណបក្សនយោបាយ	គ្រប់គ្រាន់នៃការបោះឆ្នោត				សរុបពេញសិទ្ធិ និងមេប្រូ	
		ពេញសិទ្ធិ	ស្រី	មេប្រូ	ស្រី	សរុប	ស្រី
១	គណបក្សខ្មែររួបរួមជាតិ	៣៨៦៦	១៣៣០	៤២៣	១៣៩	៤២៨៩	១៤៦៩
២	គណបក្សមាតុភូមិយើង	១១	២	០	០	១១	២
៣	គណបក្សពន្លឺថ្មី					០	០
៤	គណបក្សសញ្ជាតិកម្ពុជា	៥	៤	០	០	៥	៤
៥	គណបក្ស ខ្មែរក្រោក					០	០
៦	គណបក្សសំបុកឃ្មុំសង្គមប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ	៣២១	៦៩	២៧	១១	៣៤៨	៨០
៧	គណបក្សប្រជាធិបតេយ្យមូលដ្ឋាន	៣៤១	៧៩	៣៤	១២	៣៧៥	៩១
៨	គណបក្សសាធារណរដ្ឋប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ	៥	០	០	០	៥	០
៩	គណបក្សស្មើខេមរា	៧	១	០	០	៧	១
១០	គណបក្សសម្ព័ន្ធដើម្បីប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ	១០៨០៣	២១៧៥	៨៣១	២១២	១១៦៣៤	២៣៨៧
១១	គណបក្សខ្មែរសាធារណរដ្ឋ					០	០
១២	គណបក្សខ្មែរឈប់ក្រ					០	០
១៣	គណបក្សហ៊ុនស៊ីនប៊ុច	១២៨១៨	៤១១៩	៣៩១៦	១៥៤៤	១៦៧៣៨	៥៦៦៣
១៤	គណបក្សខ្មែរអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ច	២៨	៥	១	០	២៩	៥
១៥	គណបក្សយុវជនកម្ពុជា	១៤៤	៤៦	១០	៦	១៥៤	៥២
១៦	គណបក្ស ធម្មាធិបតេយ្យ					០	០
១៧	គណបក្ស ឆន្ទៈខ្មែរ					០	០
១៨	គណបក្សជនជាតិដើមប្រជាធិបតេយ្យកម្ពុជា	៦៩	១៧	២៥	៨	៩៩	២៥
១៩	គណបក្សខ្មែរតែមួយ	១៩០	៧០	២៦	៨	២១៦	៧៨
២០	គណបក្សប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	២២៩៦៧	៣៣២៤	២២៩៨១	៥០២២	៤៥៩៩៨	៨៣៤៦
	<b>សរុប</b>	<b>៥១៥៧៥</b>	<b>១១២៤១</b>	<b>២៨២៧៤</b>	<b>៦៩៦២</b>	<b>៧៩៨៤៩</b>	<b>១៨២០៣</b>

ថ្ងៃ ព្រហស្បតិ៍ ខែ មិថុនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៨  
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ១៧ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៨





**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត**

**អ្នកនាំពាក្យ គ.ជ.ប**  
**លេខ ១៣៥ គ.ជ.ប**

ថ្ងៃព្រហស្បតិ៍ ១២ ខែ ឧសភា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៨ សំរឹទ្ធិស័ក ព.ស ២៥៦២  
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ២១ ខែ តុលា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៨

**សេចក្តីប្រកាសព័ត៌មាន**  
**អ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍ជាតិ និងអន្តរជាតិ សរុបជាង ៨ ម៉ឺន នាក់**  
**ត្រូវបាន គ.ជ.ប សម្រេចទទួលស្គាល់ជាផ្លូវការ**

បន្ទាប់ពីផុតកំណត់នៃការទទួលពាក្យសុំចុះឈ្មោះអ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍ជាតិ កាលពីថ្ងៃទី១៨ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត (គ.ជ.ប) បានសម្រេចទទួលស្គាល់ជាផ្លូវការអ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍ជាតិ នៃសមាគម អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាលសរុប ៧៩.៦១២ នាក់ មកពី ១១២ ស្ថាប័ន ដើម្បីចូលរួមសង្កេតការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសតាំងតំណាងរាស្ត្រ នីតិកាលទី៦ ដែលនឹងប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៅថ្ងៃអាទិត្យ ទី២៩ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ។

ចំពោះការទទួលចុះឈ្មោះអ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍បោះឆ្នោតអន្តរជាតិ ដែលបញ្ចប់នៅថ្ងៃទី ២៥ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ គ.ជ.ប បានទទួលស្គាល់ជាផ្លូវការអ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍បោះឆ្នោតអន្តរជាតិចំនួន ៣២២ នាក់ មកពីប្រទេស ស្ថាប័ន និងស្ថានទូតចំនួន ៤២ ក្នុងនោះរួមមាន AIPA-APA-ICAPP-CDI-EUROPEAN COUNCIL TOURISM និង TRADE-EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ។ ល ។

គ.ជ.ប ក៏កំពុងពិនិត្យអ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍អន្តរជាតិចំនួន ២១៦ នាក់ ទៀតមកពី ២៨ ស្ថាប័ន ក្នុងនោះមានជាអាទិ៍ CENTRIST DEMOCRAT INTERNATIONAL-RUSSIA CIVIC CHAMBER ។

យោងតាមប្រការ ៣.៤.៣ នៃបទបញ្ជា និងនីតិវិធីសម្រាប់ការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសតាំងតំណាងរាស្ត្រ នីតិកាលទី៦ គ.ជ.ប ត្រូវពិនិត្យ និងសម្រេចលើពាក្យសុំចុះឈ្មោះអ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍អន្តរជាតិ ក្នុងរយៈពេលយ៉ាងយូរ ៣ (បី) ថ្ងៃ បន្ទាប់ពីបានទទួលពាក្យស្នើសុំ ត្រូវនឹងថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ។

អ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍ជាតិ និងអន្តរជាតិ នៃសមាគម អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល គឺជាសាក្សីនៃការបោះឆ្នោតដោយសេរី ត្រឹមត្រូវ និងយុត្តិធម៌ និងត្រូវផ្តល់របាយការណ៍ជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរស្តីពីការសង្កេតការណ៍ និងសេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋានរបស់ខ្លួននៅក្នុងដំណើរការបោះឆ្នោត ធ្វើជូន គ.ជ.ប បន្ទាប់ពីដំណើរការបោះឆ្នោតចប់សព្វគ្រប់ ។

**ចំពោះព័ត៌មានពិស្តារ សូមទាក់ទង!**

ឯកឧត្តម <b>ហង្ស ពុទ្ធា</b> សមាជិក និងជាអ្នកនាំពាក្យ គ.ជ.ប Tel: (855)12 959 666 Email : hangputhea@gmail.com	ឯកឧត្តម <b>ឌីម សុវណ្ណារុំ</b> សមាជិក និងជាអ្នកនាំពាក្យ គ.ជ.ប Tel: (855)12 518 485 Email : sovannaromhy@yahoo.fr
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## បេក្ខភាពតំណាងរាស្ត្រនារីដែលឈរឈ្មោះលំដាប់លេខរៀងទី ១

- ពុធ, 6 មិថុនា 2018 14:53
- អត្ថបទ៖ សុខ សុវត្ថិ

គណបក្សចំនួន ២០ នឹងចូលរួមបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសតាំងតំណាងរាស្ត្រ នីតិកាលទី៦ នាថ្ងៃទី២៩ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៨។ គណបក្សទាំង២០ បានដាក់បេក្ខជនឈរឈ្មោះ តាមមណ្ឌលនានា ដែលក្នុងនោះក៏មានបេក្ខជនជានារី ជាច្រើនរូបផងដែរ។ ខ្លីៗ សូមលើកយកតែ បេក្ខជនជានារី ដែលឈរឈ្មោះលំដាប់លេខរៀងទី១ នៅតាមមណ្ឌល ប៉ុណ្ណោះ។ សូមតាមដានតាមលំដាប់លេខរៀងគណបក្សទាំង ២០ ដូចខាងក្រោម៖

### ១. គណបក្សខ្មែររួបរួមជាតិ

- អង្គខ្នង ណិមសូហ្វីន (អាយុ ៦៣ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តក្រចេះ
- ជា នន (អាយុ ៦៥ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តប៉ៃលិន

### ២. គណបក្សមាតុភូមិយើង

- ហ៊ឹម សុគន្ធី (អាយុ ៥៦ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ

### ៣. គណបក្សពន្លឺថ្មី

- កែវ សុផា (អាយុ ៤០ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តបាត់ដំបង
- សរ សោភ័ណ្ឌ (អាយុ ៥៥ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ

### ៤. គណបក្សសញ្ញាតិកម្ពុជា

- វិន សោភា (អាយុ ៣៣ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តបាត់ដំបង
- ហង្ស ភណ្ឌិកា (អាយុ ៣១ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តភ្នំពេញ
- វិន សុភាន (អាយុ ២៦ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តពោធិ៍សាត់
- ហ៊ិន សោភា (អាយុ ៤៤ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តតាកែវ
- ហង្ស សុបញ្ញា (អាយុ ៣១ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តត្បូងឃ្មុំ

### ៥. គណបក្សខ្មែរក្រោក

- ឈុនលី នារីវត្ត (អាយុ ២៦ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកណ្តាល
- គ្រាន ណារីន (អាយុ ២៨ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ

### ៦. គណបក្សសំបុកឃុំសង្គមប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ

- ជៀម សុលី (អាយុ ៥២ឆ្នាំ) ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ
- ជា សុខអេង (អាយុ ២៥ឆ្នាំ) ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តបាត់ដំបង
- ហួន ជាន់ណារី (អាយុ ៥៤ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកំពង់ចាម
- អ៊ុយ ផល្លី (អាយុ ៦២ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកំពត



- ង ជាត (អាយុ ៥៦ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកោះកុង
- វ៉ា សុភី (អាយុ ៥៤ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តក្រចេះ
- ប៊ុន គឹមហេង (អាយុ ៦០ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី
- គង់ ស្រីតូច (អាយុ ២៥ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តព្រះវិហារ
- ឡេង គឹមហុង (អាយុ ៥៣ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តរតនគិរី
- ជួរ ចាន់ថន (អាយុ ៣១ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ
- ខៀក ចាន់រៀន (អាយុ ៥០ឆ្នាំ) ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង
- ម៉ែ សុខា (អាយុ ៤១ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកែប
- អ៊ុំ ផៃ (អាយុ ៧១ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តប៉ៃលិន
- ប៉ាង រណ្តា (អាយុ ៣៥ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តឧត្តរមានជ័យ

#### ៧. គណបក្សប្រជាធិបតេយ្យមូលដ្ឋាន

- ឡឹក រដ្ឋា (អាយុ ៤៥ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តពោធិ៍សាត់

#### ៨. គណបក្សសាធារណរដ្ឋប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ

- សួន ម៉ុម (អាយុ ៣៨ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ
- និត ចាន់ធា (អាយុ ៤២ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តសៀមរាប

#### ៩. គណបក្សស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត

មិនមានបេក្ខជនជានារី ដែលឈរលេខរៀងទី១ នោះទេ

#### ១០. គណបក្សសម្ព័ន្ធដើម្បីប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ

- សេង សុខធីម (អាយុ ៣៣ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង
- អ៊ុំ ស៊ីធីង (អាយុ ៣៣ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកំពត
- សុទ្ធ សុផារី (អាយុ ២៥ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តក្រចេះ
- សុខ សុផាតា (អាយុ ៣២ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តព្រះវិហារ

#### ១១. គណបក្សខ្មែរសាធារណរដ្ឋ

- យួន ស៊ីថា (អាយុ ៣៩ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
- ឡេង ចិន្តា (អាយុ ៣១ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តតាកែវ

#### ១២. គណបក្សខ្មែរឈប់ក្រ

- វ៉ាន វាន (អាយុ ៣៧ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តក្រចេះ
- កុយ ស៊ុនហេង (អាយុ ៦២ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី
- ស្រី រលក្ខណ៍ (អាយុ ៤៤ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
- នឹម សុខឃៀន (អាយុ ៣៩ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង

#### ១៣. គណបក្សហ្វ្រង់ស៊ុនប៊ុច

- យុន ខេម (អាយុ ៥១ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តប៉ៃលិន

**១៤. គណបក្សខ្មែរអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ច**

- ភ្លេង ប៊ុនយ៉ុន (អាយុ ៣៩ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកំពង់ចាម
- ញ៉ែត សុន (អាយុ ៥៩ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ
- ថោង សុភា (អាយុ ៤៤ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តសៀមរាប
- អូន ណាវ៉ត (អាយុ ២៦ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តត្បូងឃ្មុំ

**១៥. គណបក្សយុវជនកម្ពុជា**

- កែវ ច័ន្ទសុផារ៉ា (អាយុ ២៦ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តស្វាយរៀង

**១៦. គណបក្សធម្មជាតិប្រជាជន**

- សូរាជ សិរីធីតា (អាយុ ៥៨ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ
- យី វិបុល (អាយុ ៦៧ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកំពត
- ពោធិគី សារត្តី (អាយុ ៦២ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
- ពៅ អូន (អាយុ ៥៨ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តព្រៃវែង
- សិន សុផល្លី (អាយុ ៣៥ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តតាកែវ

**១៧. គណបក្សឆន្ទៈខ្មែរ**

- សាន មុទិតា (អាយុ ៤៦ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ
- វ៉ា ស្រីនាង (អាយុ ៤៤ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង
- ផល សុភា (អាយុ ៤០ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី
- អ៊ុក សុផល (អាយុ ៣៨ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តព្រះវិហារ
- ជា សារ៉ុ (អាយុ ៥៥ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តរតនគិរី
- គង់ សុភី (អាយុ ៥០ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ
- ម៉ា សុខរ៉ានីន (អាយុ ៥៨ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តតាកែវ
- ផល សុភាព (អាយុ ៥០ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តកែប

**១៨. គណបក្សជនជាតិដើមប្រជាធិបតេយ្យកម្ពុជា**

*មិនមានបេក្ខជនជានារី ដែលឈរលេខរៀងទី១ នោះទេ*

**១៩. គណបក្សខ្មែរតែមួយ**

- យី ម៉េងលីន (អាយុ ៤៣ឆ្នាំ) ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តបាត់ដំបង

**២០. គណបក្សប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា**

- ម៉ែន សំអន (អាយុ ៦៥ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តស្វាយរៀង
- បាន ស្រីមុំ (អាយុ ៤៣ឆ្នាំ)៖ ឈរឈ្មោះលេខរៀងទី ១ មណ្ឌលខេត្តប៉ៃលិន



# គណបក្សនយោបាយដែលបាន ឈរឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសតាំង តំណាងរាស្ត្រ នីតិកាលទី៦ (ថ្ងៃអាទិត្យ ទី២៩ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨)

<div>១  គណបក្សខ្មែរប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ គ.ប.ជ</div>	<div>១១  គណបក្សខ្មែរសាធារណរដ្ឋ គ.ខ.ស.រ</div>
<div>២  គណបក្សមហាគុម្ពិយ៍ ម.គ.យ</div>	<div>១២  គណបក្សខ្មែរឈប់សឹក គ.ខ.ឈ.ស</div>
<div>៣  គណបក្សព្រឹទ្ធិ គ.ព.វ</div>	<div>១៣  គណបក្សឃុំនស៊ីនធីប គ.ឃ.ន.ស.ធី.ប</div>
<div>៤  គណបក្សសក្តានុពល គ.ស.ក</div>	<div>១៤  គណបក្សខ្មែរអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ច គ.ខ.អ.ស</div>
<div>៥  គណបក្សខ្មែរក្រោក គ.ខ.ក</div>	<div>១៥  គណបក្សយុវជនកម្ពុជា គ.យ.ក</div>
<div>៦  គណបក្សសម្តេចប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ គ.ស.ប</div>	<div>១៦  គណបក្ស ធម្មជាតិ គ.ធម</div>
<div>៧  គណបក្សប្រជាធិបតេយ្យមូលដ្ឋាន គ.ប.ម</div>	<div>១៧  គណបក្ស ពន្លឺខ្មែរ គ.ព.ខ</div>
<div>៨  គណបក្សសាធារណរដ្ឋប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ គ.ស.រ.ប</div>	<div>១៨  គណបក្សជនជាតិដើមប្រជាធិបតេយ្យកម្ពុជា គ.ជ.ប.ក</div>
<div>៩  គណបក្សស្មើរមក គ.ស.រ</div>	<div>១៩  គណបក្សខ្មែរតែមួយ គ.ខ.ត.ម</div>
<div>១០  គណបក្សសម្តេចប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ គ.ស.ប</div>	<div>២០  គណបក្សប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា គ.ប.ជ</div>

## កំណត់សម្គាល់ ៖ នេះមិនមែនជាសន្លឹកឆ្នោតទេ !