

**FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF NEPAL**

**GENERAL ELECTIONS  
NOVEMBER 20, 2022**

**THE CIVIC CHAMBER  
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION  
FINAL REPORT**



Общественная палата  
Российской Федерации  
CIVIC CHAMBER OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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## **1. Election Announcement and Setting Election Dates**

On December 8, 2022, the term of the current House of Representatives, the lower house of parliament of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, and the Provincial Assemblies, the regional legislative bodies, came to an end.

Under the Election Commission Act, the Cabinet of Ministers of Nepal, assisted by the Election Commission of Nepal, initiated a discussion on the preparation and conduct of upcoming regular general elections, as well as their date.

As a result of the consultations, the Election Commission of Nepal issued a recommendation on July 6, 2022, suggesting a single voting day, which would significantly reduce the cost of preparing and conducting the elections, instead of organizing elections for national and regional legislatures in 2 stages, as was the case in 2017. Chief Election Commissioner Dinesh Kumar Thapaliya also recommended setting the election date for November 18, 2022.

The Cabinet of Ministers reviewed the recommendations prepared by the Election Commission of Nepal and, upon deliberation, thereof, decided on August 4, 2022, to set the election date on November 20, 2022, both for the House of Representatives and the Provincial Assemblies of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal.

Thus, on November 20, 2022 elections were scheduled for 275 members of the House of Representatives and 550 members of the 7 Provincial Assemblies of Nepal.

## **2. Election Significance**

The November 20, 2022 general elections were conducted for the 2<sup>nd</sup> time since the adoption of Nepal's new Constitution on September 20, 2015.

The elections took place against the backdrop of a difficult social and economic situation, including the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath. In particular, the House of Representatives was dissolved twice, in December 2020 and May 2021, by the ruling



coalition but was subsequently reinstated twice by the relevant decisions of the Supreme Court of Nepal.

The November 20, 2022 general elections were also notable for the fact that more than 2 million young Nepalese voted for the first time, creating additional competition for traditional parties, which used to be voted for by the older generation.

### **3. Electoral System**

#### House of Representatives of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

The election of 275 members to the House of Representatives of Nepal, according to the country's Constitution, is held under a mixed electoral system.

165 MPs are elected in single-member constituencies (SMDs) under first-past-the-post (FPTP), other 110 MPs are elected by party-list proportional representation in a single nationwide constituency.<sup>1</sup>

The seat distribution among the parties in the nationwide constituency is determined by a modified Sainte-Laguë (Webster) method.<sup>2</sup>

A 3% electoral threshold is implemented for the election in a nationwide constituency. It is important to note that voters receive 2 ballot papers to vote separately for the candidates on party lists and for the candidates running in SMDs.

The term of office of the House of Representatives of Nepal is 5 years.

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<sup>1</sup> The distribution of 165 seats in the House of Representatives among the provinces of Nepal is as follows: Province No. 1 – 28 seats, Madhesh – 32 seats, Bagmati – 33 seats, Gandaki – 18 seats, Lumbini – 26 seats, Karnali – 12 seats, Sudurpashchim – 16 seats.

<sup>2</sup> The Sainte-Laguë method is a method of seat allocation in parliaments in party-list proportional representation systems, also called a divisor method. It determines consistently which party will receive which seat assigned to a particular constituency, for each individual seat in the legislature. Thus, the total number of votes cast for each party in a constituency is divided by the number of parliamentary seats that the party has already claimed (initially 0) multiplied by 2, to which 1 is added. In each case, the seat is allocated to the party whose calculated coefficient exceeds the coefficients of other parties. For Nepal, the Sainte-Lague method has the following modification: divisor 1.4 is used instead of 1 when the first mandate is distributed among the parties, which gives an advantage to the parties with a higher number of votes.



### Provincial Assemblies of Nepal

Elections for Provincial Assemblies, the unicameral parliaments of Nepal's provinces, are held in a similar manner. In total, 7 Provincial Assemblies have 550 seats: 330 members are elected in SMDs under FPTP; the remaining 220 members are elected by party-list proportional representation in 7 provincial constituencies.

The seat distribution among the parties is determined by the modified Sainte-Laguë (Webster) method mentioned above. The electoral threshold for provincial constituency elections is 1.5%.

The term of office for Provincial Assembly members is 5 years.

### Constituency delimitation

In 2017, based on the report submitted by the Constituency Delimitation Commission, 165 SMDs were established for the election of members to the House of Representatives and 330 SMDs for the election of members to the 7 Provincial Assemblies. The constituencies were delimited with the account of the number of people residing in the territory and the geographical features of the districts. In addition, Article 286, paragraph 12 of the Constitution of Nepal stipulates that the constituency boundaries cannot be changed for the next 20 years (until 2037).

### Quota Allocation

Among other things, the Constitution of Nepal stipulates gender balance requirements for the composition of both the House of Representatives and the Provincial Assemblies. In particular, Article 84, paragraph 8 of the Constitution of Nepal requires that women shall constitute at least 1/3 of the total number of members of the House of Representatives from each political party, elected both under party-list proportional representation and under FPTP. A similar requirement for the composition of Provincial Assemblies is stipulated in Article 175, paragraph 5 of the Constitution of Nepal. Following this legal requirement, at least 50% of the party list members must be



women, which would make up for a possible shortage of party-nominated female MPs elected in SMDs.<sup>3</sup>

Nepal's electoral legislation requires political parties to include not only women on party lists, but also Muslims, residents of "underdeveloped regions,"<sup>4</sup> and members of the following ethnic and caste groups: Aadibasi Janajati, Khas Arya,<sup>5</sup> Madhesi, Tharu.

#### 4. Electoral Legislation

In Nepal, electoral processes and procedures during parliamentary election are regulated by the following laws, normative acts, and legal documents:

1. Constitution of the Federative Democratic Republic of Nepal of September 20, 2015 (*ne.* नेपालको संविधान);
2. Election Commission Act of February 2, 2017 (*ne.* निर्वाचन आयोग ऐन, २०७३);
3. Electoral Rolls Act of February 2, 2017 (*ne.* मतदाता नामावली ऐन, २०७३);
4. Election (Offense and Punishment) Act of February 10, 2017 (*ne.* निर्वाचन (कसूर तथा सजाय) ऐन, २०७३);
5. Constituency Delimitation Act of April 24, 2017 (*ne.* निर्वाचन क्षेत्र निर्धारण ऐन, २०७३);
6. Political Parties Act of April 9, 2017 (*ne.* राजनीतिक दल सम्बन्धी ऐन, २०७३);

<sup>3</sup> In the November 20, 2022 general elections, the Election Commission of Nepal also recommended that parties nominate at least 1/3 of women as candidates in SMDs. In practice, however, the Election Commission of Nepal has no procedure to enforce the implementation of such recommendations by parties.

<sup>4</sup> Under Articles 88 and 175 of the Constitution of Nepal, as well as the official declaration of the Government of Nepal of September 18, 2017, Achcham, Kalikot, Jajarkot, Jumla, Dolpo, Bajhang, Bajura, Mugu, and Humla are recognized as underdeveloped regions.

<sup>5</sup> Khas Arya includes the following ethno-caste communities: Chhetri, Brahmins, Thakuri, and Sanyasi (Dasnami).



7. House of Representatives Member Election Act of September 7, 2017 (*ne. प्रतिनिधि सभा सदस्य निर्वाचन ऐन, २०७४*);
8. Provincial Assembly Member Election Act of September 7, 2017 (*ne. प्रदेश सभा सदस्य निर्वाचन ऐन, २०७४*);
9. National Assembly Member Election Act of July 4, 2018 (as amended on March 3, 2019, *ne. राष्ट्रिय सभा सदस्य निर्वाचन ऐन, २०७५*);
10. Electoral Rolls Rules of March 30, 2012 (*ne. मतदाता नामावली सम्बन्धी नियमावली, २०६८*);
11. Election Commission of Nepal Rules of March 27, 2017 (as amended on October 14, 2017, *ne. निर्वाचन आयोग नियमावली, २०७३*);
12. Political Parties Rules of August 26, 2017 (*ne. राजनीतिक दल सम्बन्धी नियमावली, २०७४*);
13. House of Representatives Member Election Rules of September 19, 2017 (as amended on July 1, 2018, *ne. प्रतिनिधि सभा सदस्य निर्वाचन नियमावली, २०७४*);
14. Provincial Assembly Member Election Rules of September 28, 2018 (as amended on October 13, 2018, *ne. प्रदेश सभा सदस्य निर्वाचन नियमावली, २०७४*);
15. National Assembly Member Election Rules of December 25, 2019 (*ne. राष्ट्रिय सभा सदस्य निर्वाचन नियमावली, २०७६*);
16. Election Code of Conduct of August 29, 2022 (as amended on October 2, 2022, *ne. निर्वाचन आचारसंहिता, २०७९*);
17. Code of Conduct for National Observers at the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections of September 15, 2017 (*ne. राष्ट्रिय प्रर्यवेक्षकका लागि प्रतिनिधिसभा तथा प्रदेशसभा सदस्य निर्वाचन पर्यवेक्षण आचारसंहिता, २०७४*);



18. Code of Conduct for Officers of the Election Commission of Nepal, 2021 (*ne.* निर्वाचन आयोगका पदाधिकारीहरुको आचारसंहिता, २०७७).
19. Code of Conduct for Employees of the Election Commission of Nepal, 2021 (*ne.* निर्वाचन आयोगमा कार्यरत कर्मचारीहरुको आचारसंहिता, २०७७);
20. Code of Conduct for Observers at the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections of November 13, 2017 (*ne.* प्रतिनिधि सभा सदस्य निर्वाचन आचार संहिता अनुगमन, २०७४);
21. Directive of the Election Commission of Nepal on Electoral Rolls and Other Matters, 2012 (*ne.* निर्वाचन आयोग (मतदाता नामावली संकलन तथा अध्यावधिक कार्यक्रम) निर्देशिका, २०६८);
22. Directive of the Election Commission of Nepal on Financing the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections Preparation and Conduct of November 17, 2017 (as amended on December 12, 2017, *ne.* प्रतिनिधि सभा, प्रदेश सभा सदस्य निर्वाचन (आर्थिक) निर्देशिका, २०७४);
23. Directive of the Election Commission of Nepal on Security Management at the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections of November 17, 2017 (*ne.* प्रतिनिधिसभा तथा प्रदेशसभा सदस्य निर्वाचन (सुरक्षा व्यवस्थापन) निर्देशिका, २०७४);
24. Directive of the Election Commission of Nepal on the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies By-elections of October 23, 2017 (as amended on November 11, 2017, *ne.* प्रतिनिधिसभा सदस्य तथा प्रदेशसभा सदस्य उपनिर्वाचन निर्देशिका, २०७६);
25. Directive of the Election Commission of Nepal on the House of Representatives Party-List Proportional Representation Election of August 17, 2022 (*ne.* प्रतिनिधिसभा सदस्य समानुपातिक निर्वाचन निर्देशिका, २०७९);



26. Directive of the Election Commission of Nepal on the Provincial Assemblies Party-List Proportional Representation Elections of August 17, 2022 (*ne.* प्रदेश सभा सदस्य समानुपातिक निर्वाचन निर्देशिका, २०७९);
27. Directive of the Election Commission of Nepal on Security Management at the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies By-elections of November 1, 2017 (*ne.* उपनिर्वाचन सुरक्षा व्यवस्थापन निर्देशिका, २०७६);
28. Directive of the Election Commission of Nepal on the National Assembly Election of December 25, 2020 (as amended on April 29, 2021, May 13, 2021, *ne.* राष्ट्रियसभा सदस्य निर्वाचन निर्देशिका, २०७६);
29. Directive of the Election Commission of Nepal on Vote Counting at the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections of September 12, 2022 (as amended on November 19, 2022, *ne.* प्रतिनिधि सभा तथा प्रदेश सभा सदस्य निर्वाचन (मतगणना) निर्देशिका, २०७९);
30. Directive of the Election Commission of Nepal on Staff Training for the Organization and Conduct of Elections of September 8, 2022 (*ne.* प्रतिनिधि सभा तथा प्रदेश सभा सदस्य निर्वाचन (जनशक्ति व्यवस्थापन) निर्देशिका (पहिलो संसोधन), २०७९);
31. Guidelines of the Election Commission of Nepal on Supervision over the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections of September 15, 2017 (*ne.* प्रतिनिधिसभा तथा प्रदेशसभा सदस्य निर्वाचन (मतगणना) निर्देशिका, २०७४);
32. Guidelines of the Election Commission of Nepal on Voter Education Program Implementation of September 25, 2017 (as amended on November 5, 2017, *ne.* राष्ट्रपति तथा उपराष्ट्रपति निर्वाचन निर्देशिका, २०७४);



33. Guidelines of the Election Commission of Nepal on the House of Representatives Party-List Proportional Representation Election of October 5, 2017 (as amended on December 6, 2017, December 20, 2017, January 31, 2018, *ne. प्रतिनिधिसभा सदस्य समानुपातिक निर्वाचन निर्देशिका, २०७४*);
34. Guidelines of the Election Commission of Nepal on the Provincial Assemblies Party-List Proportional Representation Elections of October 6, 2017 (as amended on October 13, 2017, November 6, 2017, December 20, 2017, *ne. प्रतिनिधिसभा सदस्य समानुपातिक निर्वाचन निर्देशिका, २०७९*);
35. Guidelines of the Election Commission of Nepal on Election Observation at the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections of October 8, 2017 (*ne. प्रतिनिधिसभा तथा प्रदेशसभा सदस्य निर्वाचन अनुगमन निर्देशिका, २०७४*);
36. Guidelines of the Election Commission of Nepal on Preparation and Conduct of the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections of October 15, 2017 (as amended on November 1, 2017, November 12, 2017, December 23, 2017, *ne. प्रतिनिधिसभा तथा प्रदेशसभा सदस्य निर्वाचन निर्देशिका, २०७४*);
37. Guidelines of the Election Commission of Nepal on Election Offense Monitoring and Prosecuting at the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections of November 1, 2017, (*ne. प्रतिनिधिसभा तथा प्रदेशसभा सदस्य निर्वाचन कसूर तथा सजाय निर्देशिका, २०७४*);
38. Guidelines of the Election Commission of Nepal on Human Resource Management at the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections of November 5, 2017 (as amended on November 12, 2017,



- ne.* प्रतिनिधिसभा तथा प्रदेशसभा सदस्य निर्वाचन (जनशक्ति व्यवस्थापन) निर्देशिका, २०७४);
39. Guidelines of the Election Commission of Nepal on Voter Monitoring at the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections of November 13, 2017 (*ne.* प्रतिनिधिसभा तथा प्रदेशसभा सदस्य निर्वाचन (मतदान) निर्देशिका, २०७४);
40. Guidelines of the Election Commission of Nepal on Vote Counting at the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections of September 12, 2022 (*ne.* प्रतिनिधि सभा तथा प्रदेश सभा सदस्य निर्वाचन (मतदान) निर्देशिका २०७९);
41. Guidelines of the Election Commission of Nepal on Election Observation at the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections of September 11, 2022 (as amended on October 16, 2022, *ne.* निर्वाचन अनुगमन निर्देशिका, २०७९);
42. Resolution of the Election Commission of Nepal on Organization of the Hearings and Election Dispute Settlement of August 20, 2019 (*ne.* निर्वाचन विवाद (सुनुवाई र निरूपण) सम्बन्धी कार्यविधि, २०७६);
43. Resolution of the Election Commission of Nepal on Financing By-election Preparation and Conduct of September 19, 2019 (*ne.* उपनिर्वाचन सञ्चालन आर्थिक कार्यविधि, २०७६);
44. Resolution of the Election Commission of Nepal on Financing the National Assembly Election Preparation and Conduct of December 27, 2019 (*ne.* राष्ट्रियसभा सदस्य निर्वाचन (आर्थिक) कार्यविधि, २०७६);
45. Resolution of the Election Commission of Nepal on Financing the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections Preparation and Conduct



- of August 24, 2022 (as amended on September 19, 2022, December 5, 2022, *ne.* प्रतिनिधि सभा तथा प्रदेश सभा सदस्य निर्वाचन सञ्चालन (आर्थिक व्यवस्थापन) कार्यविधि, २०७९);
46. Resolution of the Election Commission of Nepal on Determining Voting Place and Polling Station of January 5, 2021 (*ne.* मतदान स्थल तथा मतदान केन्द्र निर्धारण कार्यविधि, २०७७);
47. Resolution of the Election Commission of Nepal on Election Observation Procedure of September 15, 2017 (*ne.* प्रतिनिधिसभा तथा प्रदेशसभा निर्वाचन पर्यवेक्षण नीति, २०७४);
48. Resolution of the Election Commission of Nepal on Gender Equality and Inclusiveness in Electoral Management of 2021 (*ne.* निर्वाचन व्यवस्थापनमा लैङ्गिक तथा समावेशी नीति, २०७७);
49. Resolution of the Election Commission of Nepal on Human Resources Management in Election Organization and Conduct of January 15, 2021 (*ne.* निर्वाचन व्यवस्थापनमा मानव संसाधन नीति, २०७७);
50. Resolution of the Election Commission of Nepal on Social Media at the Elections, 2021 (*ne.* निर्वाचन व्यवस्थापनमा सामाजिक सञ्जालको उपयोग सम्बन्धी नीति, २०७७);
51. Resolution of the Election Commission of Nepal on Voter Education, 2022 (*ne.* मतदाता शिक्षा निर्देशिका, २०७९);
52. Resolution of the Election Commission of Nepal on Organization of the Traffic on House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies Elections Election Day of December 27, 2019 (*ne.* प्रतिनिधि सभा सदस्य तथा प्रदेश सभा सदस्य निर्वाचनको मतदानको दिनको सवारी आवागमन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड, २०७९);



53. Supplemental Decree of the Election Commission of Nepal on Accreditation of International Election Observers of August 13, 2022 (*ne.* अन्तराष्ट्रिय निर्वाचन पर्यवेक्षण संस्थालाई मान्यता दिने सम्बन्धी पुरक निर्देशिका, २०७९).

## 5. Election Administration and Election Management Bodies

Nepal has a 4-tier system of electoral administration during general elections:

1. Election Commission of Nepal (ECN);
2. 7 Provincial Election Commissions;
3. 77 District Election Commissions;
4. 10,892 voting centers and 22,227 polling stations.

According to the Constitution of Nepal, the ECN is the main institution managing the electoral process in the country. It is also the permanent supervisory body for the electoral process, which is regulated by the Election Commission Act of February 2, 2017.

The functions of the ECN include monitoring the compliance of candidates with the electoral legislation, canceling elections in a constituency or voting at any or all polling stations in that constituency in case of complaints on electoral infringements, accrediting national and international observers, processing complaints filed by observers on electoral infringements, and conducting voter education programs aimed at raising awareness of constitutional electoral rights and peculiarities of Nepal's national electoral system.

The other ECN powers, in addition to the functions and responsibilities set forth under the Constitution, include:

1. drafting, implementing, and overseeing the implementation of election-related policies, government plans, and strategies;
2. taking appropriate measures to identify voters;



3. conducting research and evaluating electoral reforms;
4. consolidating information and data related to elections, maintaining the archive;
5. taking necessary measures to develop the infrastructure of voting centers;
6. providing expert services related to elections;
7. networking with international organizations and other institutions related to elections.

According to Article 245 of the Constitution of Nepal, the ECN comprises 5 members: the Chief Election Commissioner and 4 Election Commissioners appointed by the President of Nepal upon the nomination of Nepal's Constitutional Council.

The eligibility requirements for Election Commissioners are as follows:

1. higher education from a university recognized by Nepal;
2. no membership in any political party immediately prior to appointment;
3. age over 45 years;
4. adherence to the high standards of integrity.

The duties of the Chief Election Commissioner include:

1. determining territories of constituencies in accordance with the Constituency Delimitation Act of April 24, 2017;
2. preparing and reviewing voter registers and managing the registration process for all eligible voters;
3. announcement of the election date and schedule after consultation with the Cabinet of Ministers of Nepal;
4. registration of political parties and assigning them a special identifying symbol;
5. appointment of officials responsible for resolving electoral disputes;
6. enforcement of the election code of conduct.



It is important to note that a person who holds the office of the Chief Election Commissioner or Election Commissioner may not also be appointed to other public service offices.

The term of office of the Chief Election Commissioner and the 4 Election Commissioners is 6 years, not eligible for 1 more term. However, a person who once held the office of an Election Commissioner may be appointed to the position of Chief Election Commissioner.

The Secretariat is the central administrative management body of the ECN. The Secretariat shall be headed by the ECN Secretary, who shall perform administrative functions required for the day-to-day technical and organizational tasks.

The ECN Secretary shall also perform the following functions, as directed by the Chief Election Commissioner, in addition to the duties set forth under the Election Commission Act and other regulations:

1. provide for the administrative and managerial work of the ECN;
2. ensure the preparation and presentation of an annual budget, programs, and plans of the ECN;
3. be responsible for the safety of the movable and immovable assets of the ECN;
4. take measures necessary for the unimpeded performance of the ECN functions and duties;
5. implement the policies, programs, and regulations of the ECN;
6. perform other functions prescribed by the ECN.

The ECN may, where necessary, establish branches in the provinces and regions of the country, thus forming provincial, district, and constituency electoral commissions.

The Provincial and District Election Commissions prepare and administer the local election, including the storage and distribution of election materials among the voting centers and polling stations.



Voting centers, with 1 or more polling stations under their umbrella, are at the lowest level of the election administration system in Nepal.

At polling stations, voting is organized and administered by the PECs, after which the sealed ballot boxes and other election materials are forwarded to the tallying centers.

### Vote Counting System

General election votes are counted in Nepal under a 2-tier system:

1. Chief Election Commissioner of the ECN;
2. 165 tallying centers.

A notable feature of the electoral process in Nepal is that opening of ballot boxes and vote counting is not done in the voting centers or at the polling stations. Instead, having closed the polls, the PEC heads, accompanied by police officers, transport the ballot boxes and all the election materials to specialized tallying centers.

A total of 165 tallying centers were established for the November 20, 2022 general elections, 1 for each SMD in the House of Representatives FPTP election.

The tallying centers process and count the ballots cast at all election types and levels, which are brought there from all polling stations formed within the boundaries of the corresponding SMD in the federal- level election.

Each tallying center is headed by a returning officer, an ECN official responsible for organizing the vote counting process, compiling reports, and transmitting the information to the ECN. Candidates and their official representatives may be present during vote counting.

The tallying center staff shall process, count and sort the ballots in the following order:

1. ballots cast for the election of members to the House of Representatives of Nepal in the SMDs;
2. ballots cast for the election of members to the Provincial Assembly in the SMDs;



3. ballots cast for the election of members to the House of Representatives of Nepal in the nationwide constituency;
4. ballots cast for the election of members of the Provincial Assembly in the provincial constituency.

While counting the votes, all the information, including data on blank and spoiled ballots, is recorded in a special report, after which the returning officer enters it into a special program, the Election Results Information System, developed by the ECN.

Based on the aggregated information, seat distribution among the parties in the national and provincial constituencies is automatically calculated, and after verifying the results, the Chief Election Commissioner of the ECN announces the election results.

### **6. Voter Registration, Number of Eligible Voters, and Voter Turnout**

Active suffrage is exercised by legally capable citizens of Nepal over the age of 18 on Election Day. All legally capable Nepali citizens who are 16 years of age or older on the registration date can register as voters (however, they are still not eligible to vote until they come of age).

The ECN is responsible for compiling and updating the voter register. Voter registration is not automatic, so citizens of Nepal have to turn to the relevant authorities in order to be included in the voter roll.

Since September 2010, the ECN has transitioned to computerized voter registration, which includes voters' photographs and fingerprints, in addition to entering personal data into the database.

At the district level, voter registration consists of the following steps: multilevel multimedia voter education; counting the number of people eligible to register (done by going door-to-door); and registration of voters directly at the voting centers near their residence places. At the same time, continuous registration of voters is underway in 77



DECs, which is mainly envisaged for those citizens who, for some reason, failed to register at their place of residence.

The door-to-door visits to citizens at their residence places are paid for 1-2 weeks before opening polling stations. The ECN officer checks the citizenship certificate of those who wish to be registered as voters, helps them fill out the registration form, and gives the voter a confirmation slip that informs them that they need to bring their citizenship certificate for registration at the polling station.

For registration proper, the citizen must bring the previously received registration slip and the certificate of citizenship to the registration office organized at the polling station at his/her place of residence. Biometric information and personal data, along with the voter's photograph, are entered into the electronic register by the officer in charge. Citizens who were not earlier registered but have a certificate of citizenship can go to the registration desk to fill out the registration form and register on a first-come, first-served basis.

The registration data collected in each district is aggregated and sent to the ECN headquarters in Kathmandu for further processing.

It takes 30 days since registration for a voter ID card to be produced, and a citizen can receive it at the polling station of his/her place of residence.

If a voter has lost his/her card, the voter on the voter roll can also cast his/her vote on Election Day by presenting the certificate of Nepali citizenship, passport, or national ID card to the PEC.

If citizens wish to register in a constituency other than the one listed on their national ID card, they must present a document that confirms the change of their residence, e.g., a letter from an individual (landlord), municipality, or village development commission confirming the person's actual address of residence, a certificate of ownership of land or house, or an electricity or water bill (or other documents) indicating the new address of actual residence.



It is important to note that this system of voter registration excludes a large percentage of the Nepali population who do not possess a certificate of citizenship from the electoral process: i.e., their share may be as high as 20% of people living in Nepal, according to various estimates.

Nepal's electoral legislation does not provide for out-of-country voting. In 2021, about 2.6 million Nepalese lived and worked outside the country, according to the United Nations Development Investment Fund report.<sup>6</sup> Thus, 10-12% of the total number of registered voters cannot cast their vote in the election since all Nepali citizens are able to vote at their official place of residence only.

The voter registry was updated prior to the November 20, 2022 general elections, immediately after the May 13, 2022 municipal election; i.e., from July 15, 2022, to August 4, 2022. During this period, Nepali citizens could register or update their information in the voter registry.

In the November 20, 2022 general elections in Nepal, 17,988,570 voters were officially registered in the national voter registry: 9,140,806 men (50.81%), 8,847,579 women (49.19%), and 185 voters who listed "other" as their sex on the documents.<sup>7</sup> Of these, 11,126,211 voters participated in the elections. Thus, the turnout was 61.85%, significantly lower than that of the 2013 Nepal Constituent Assembly election and the 2017 general elections.

## **7. Candidate Registration**

There are several statutory requirements for candidates for the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies. In particular, a parliamentary candidate shall:

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<sup>6</sup> There is no exact data on the number of migrant workers, citizens of Nepal; according to some estimates, their number totals 3.5 million people.

<sup>7</sup> The legislation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal allows "other" to be listed as the third sex option on official documents.



1. be a citizen of Nepal;
2. be over 25 years of age;
3. have no criminal record or moral offense;
4. be legally capable and have no record of mental illness;
5. not hold a position of high income.

The ECN is also responsible for registering candidates. In the November 20, 2022 general elections, the registration procedure and associated filing deadlines were different for party lists and candidates in single- member constituencies.

For example, political parties which intended to participate in the elections had to submit documents for registration by August 16, 2022, after which they had to compile party lists for the election to the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies and submit them along with the package of necessary documents to the ECN by September 18-19, 2022.

The party lists registered for the elections were published by the ECN on October 12, 2022.

For candidates nominated in the SMDs, both from parties and as independents, it was necessary to submit the documents to the ECN by October 9, 2022, after which the ECN decided on their registration. The final lists of candidates nominated in the SMDs were published by the ECN on October 26, 2022.

It is important to note that the same candidate could not simultaneously run in an SMD and be a party list member.

## **8. List of Registered Candidates**

In the November 20, 2022 general elections, 2,412 candidates were registered as candidates for the House of Representatives running in the SMDs, of whom 2,187 were men (90.67%) and 225 were women (9.33%), as well as 2,199 candidates running on



party lists in the national constituency, of whom 1,013 were men (46.06%) and 1,186 were women (53.94%).

3,224 candidates were running in the SMDs for the Provincial Assemblies, including 2,943 men (91.28%), 280 women (8.72%), and a candidate of the “other” sex, as well as 3,708 candidates on party lists ran in provincial constituencies, including 1,512 men (40.78%) and 2,196 women (59.22%).

A total of 59 political parties were registered for the elections; 47 of them fielded their candidates both in the nationwide constituency and the SMDs, whereas the other 12 parties nominated their candidates in the SMDs only. The largest political parties that participated in the November 20, 2022 general elections were:

1. Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist) – CPN (UML);
2. Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Center) – CPN (MC);
3. Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Socialist) – CPN (US);
4. Nepali Congress – NC;
5. People’s Socialist Party, Nepal – PSP-N;
6. Democratic Socialist Party – DSP;
7. Nepal Workers’ and Peasants’ Party – NWPP;
8. Public Opinion Party – POP;
9. National Independent Party – NIP;
10. National Democratic Party – NDP;
11. National People’s Front – NPF;
12. People’s Freedom Party – PFP;
13. Our Nepali Party – ONP.

## **9. Election Observation Institutions**

The legislation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal states that the ECN is in charge of accrediting national and international observers.



National observers can come from the midst of political parties, media, specialized Nepali nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society organizations (CSOs).

International observers can be international and intergovernmental organizations, foreign NGOs, delegations of national election management bodies, and other official representatives of foreign countries.

The ECN reviewed applications on a first-come, first-served basis, following the procedure prescribed by the electoral legislation. International observers could apply for accreditation from August 14 to 28, 2022, and national observers from August 24, 2022, to September 8, 2022, but the Election Commission of Nepal subsequently announced an additional application period for international and national observers from September 24 to 27, 2022.

## **10. Description of the Election Observation Mission Mandate**

The ECN accredited the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation for the November 20, 2022 general elections in the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal as an international observer to monitor voting at polling stations and vote counting of votes at specialized tallying centers in 7 provinces of Nepal.

## **11. Objectives of the Election Observation Mission**

The Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation deployed at the November 20, 2022 general elections in the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal pursued the following objectives:

1. independently and objectively observe the integrity and transparency of the electoral procedures during the general elections in the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal in accordance with the basic standards for democratic elections, electoral rights and freedoms;



2. study electoral norms and practices of organizing and conducting elections in the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal in order to share experience and make recommendations to be handed to the ECN for improving the electoral procedures;
3. increase public confidence in democratic procedures in the countries where observation missions are deployed.

## **12. Legal Framework for the Election Observation Mission Deployment**

Election observation activities of members of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation during elections abroad is regulated by the following legal acts and documents:

1. Federal Law No. 32-FZ “On the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation” of April 4, 2005;
2. Federal Law No. 212-FZ “On the Fundamentals of Public Oversight in the Russian Federation” of July 21, 2014;
3. Code of Ethics for Public Observers Monitoring Electoral Procedures Abroad of March 23, 2020;
4. UN Declaration of Principles for International Election Observers and Code of Conduct for International Election Observers of October 27, 2005;
5. Declaration of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of CIS Member Nations of November 25, 2008;
6. Electoral legislation and statutory acts of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal.



### **13. Composition of the Election Observation Mission**

1. Andrey Maximov, Chair, Commission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation on Territorial Development and Local Government, Head of the Election Observation Mission;
2. Ilia Gerasyov, Deputy Chair, Commission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation on Youth, Volunteerism, and Patriotic Education;
3. Sergey Kirishov, member of the Commission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation on Harmonization of Interethnic and Interreligious Relations;
4. Alexander Kholodov, Deputy Chair, Commission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation on Security and Cooperation with Public Supervisory Commissions;
5. Margarita Liange, Deputy Chair, Commission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation on Harmonization of Interethnic and Interreligious Relations.

### **14. Timetable and Itinerary of the Election Observation Mission**

The Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation worked in the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal from November 17 to 21, 2022.

On November 17, 2022, the members of the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation had a working meeting with the ECN representatives, during which they received their accreditation documents of international observers and discussed issues related to the electoral legislation of Nepal, the specifics of voting procedure organization and observation at polling stations, as well as technical aspects ensuring the transparency of the electoral process.

On November 18, 2022, the members of the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation met with the leadership of the Ministry of Land



Policy and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Vice Mayor of Kathmandu, Sunita Dangol, and Mayor of Lalitpur, Chiri Babu Maharjan.

On Election Day, November 20, 2022, the members of the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation split into 2 groups to parallelly monitor Election Day activities in the Bagmati and Lumbini provinces of Nepal. In total, the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation monitors visited 13 voting centers in both provinces during the day.

The 1<sup>st</sup> group of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation observers visited the following voting centers in the Bagmati province (listed in chronological order):

1. Kalamadi 2 Voting Center, National Academy of Nepal Main Building, Pragma Marg, Kalamadi Rd., Kathmandu;
2. Ratna Rajya High School Voting Center, Devkota Sadak, Kathmandu;
3. Sri Nepal Rastra Nirman High School Voting Center, Kageshwari Manohara, Kathmandu;
4. Mahankal High School Voting Center, Kathmandu;
5. Municipal Medical Clinic Voting Center, Kankeshwari Marg, Kathmandu;
6. Vishwa Niketan High School Voting Center, Kathmandu;
7. Sri Mahankal High School Voting Center, Kathmandu;
8. District Administration Office No. 2 Voting Center, Kathmandu.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> group of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation monitors who carried out observation in the Lumbini province visited the following voting centers during Election Day (listed in chronological order):

1. Voting Center No. 3, Siddhartha Sports Stadium, Siddharthanagar;
2. Voting Center No. 8, Rupandehi Lilaram Neupane M. A. High School, Siddharthanagar;
3. Voting Center No. 9, Bhanu M. V. High School, Goligadh District, Siddharthanagar;



4. Voting Centre No. 12, District Animal Disease Control Department, Siddharthanagar;
5. Voting Centre No. 13, Su Sanskrit High School, Shantinagar, Siddharthanagar.

The 1<sup>st</sup> team of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation observers attended the opening of the polling stations at the Kalamadi 2 voting center in Kathmandu, while the 2<sup>nd</sup> team observed the opening of Voting Center No. 8 in Siddharthanagar.

Since the votes cast during the November 20, 2022 general elections in the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal were counted at tallying centers rather than at polling stations, the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation visited 1 of the 10 tallying centers in Kathmandu, i.e., Constituency 1 Tallying Center, located at the Birendra International Conference Center in New Baneshwar after the polls closed at 5:00 pm.

## **15. Election Observation Methodology**

A standard short-term Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation was deployed at the general elections in the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal on November 20, 2022. The mission members arrived in Nepal and began their work 3 days before the elections and finished their activities the day after the elections.

In preparation for the Election Observation Mission deployment, the mission carried out a preparatory analysis of the electoral process and the media coverage in the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal and studied the national electoral legislation.

Election Day observation was performed by the members of the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation in conformity with the Golden Standard of the public observation methodology developed by the Coordination Council under the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation for Public



Oversight over Voting with the support of the Central Election Commission (CEC) of the Russian Federation in September 2020. The Golden Standard of public observation consists of several dozens of check points that allow for maximum control over the voting process and a rapid detection of possible infringements.

The Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation relied on the Golden Standard methodology and used the following monitoring algorithm during the observation at the polling stations. To prevent ballot stuffing, the observers checked whether the ballot boxes were empty at the time of opening the polling stations right before voting began; they also checked the exact number of voters registered at each polling station.

At the voting stage, the member of the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation paid special attention to the following aspects during Election Day at these and other polling stations:

1. organization of the voting procedure at the polling station and its accessibility for people with limited mobility and disabilities;
2. presence of political party representatives and/or candidates at the polling station;
3. conduct and professionalism of the polling station commission staff;
4. duration of the voting procedure;
5. voter identification;
6. voting procedure algorithm;
7. secrecy of voting;
8. denying eligible voters the opportunity to vote at the polling station;
9. number of absentee registered voters;
10. number of voters who turned for assistance in voting;
11. complaints and appeals;
12. security of the ballot boxes the at polling station.



## **16. Interaction with other Observation Missions**

Apart from the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation, the November 20, 2022 general elections in the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal were attended by international observers deployed by the national election management bodies of Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, South Korea, and the Republic of Maldives, the election observation missions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The ECN also engaged representatives of the foreign diplomatic corps accredited in the country to observe.

In addition, the ECN accredited 4 international and foreign NGOs, including the election observation mission of the Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL).

43 Nepali organizations were accredited as national observers by the ECN, as well as official representatives of the candidates on the electoral lists.

A total of about 20,000 national and international observers were present at the polling stations during voting in the course of the November 20, 2022 general election.

## **17. Observation Findings on Election Day**

The polling stations that opened on Election Day, November 20, 2022, worked for 10 hours, i.e., from 6:00 am to 5:00 pm, on the territory of Nepal. Almost all polling stations opened on time, except for the polling stations where voting was postponed to the next day due to bad weather conditions.<sup>8</sup> The closing of polling stations took place mainly according to the established schedule.

Before the opening, the polling stations organized space for voting by installing screens. Ballot boxes were sealed using the official ECN seals with unique identification

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<sup>8</sup> These polling stations were not on the itinerary of the Election Observer Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation.



numbers. In the voting centers of the Bagmati province, the ballot box lids differed in color, while in the Lumbini province, they differed in color and shape.

Once the polling stations opened and voting began, voters had to undergo the identification procedure. First, before entering the voting center, voters were greeted by volunteers – representatives of political parties and other national organizations who acted as observers. The volunteers checked the voter’s ID against the voter register, after which they handed out a handwritten coupon indicating the polling station number and the place in a voter line.

Then, upon entering the polling station proper, the voter showed his/her voter ID card to a PEC member, which was checked against the register of voters assigned to that particular polling station, and then the voter showed his/her hands so that the PEC members could make sure that the voter had no election ink on the left thumb, i.e., special indelible marks indicating that the voter had not voted earlier.

After checking the voter’s ID against the register, a relevant mark about voting was put in the latter, and the voter’s left thumb was marked with the election ink of black color. After that, the voter was given a ballot paper for voting for members of the House of Representatives under FPTP.

Having put the ballot paper into the ballot box marked with ‘1’, the voter was given a ballot paper to cast for the party lists for the House of Representatives. Having made his/ her choice, the voter dropped the second ballot paper into the ballot box marked with the number ‘2’.

Then the voter was handed a ballot paper to vote for the FPTP candidates for the Provincial Assembly. Having marked the ballot paper, the voter cast dropped it in ballot box ‘3’.

At the last, fourth stage of voting, the voter was given a ballot paper for the members of the Provincial Assembly to be elected under the proportional system. This ballot paper was dropped, respectively, in the ballot box marked with the number ‘4’.



To mark the ballots, voters used special blue stamps with the swastika symbol, which were given to voters at each polling station.

The members of the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation took note of the peculiarities of the ballots: The ballots did not contain the names of candidates – only their party affiliation was indicated, namely the party logo or a personal symbol assigned to independent candidates by the ECN.

Each political party in Nepal had its own electoral symbol: Tree, bee, hammer and sickle, sun, umbrella, buffalo, rooster, kerosene lamp, dolphin, house, etc. The use of such a system, traditional in South Asia, allowed all citizens of Nepal, including the illiterate, to vote and thus exercise their constitutional rights.

Candidates' party and personal symbols were printed in red on both ballots used for the House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies elections under FPTP, while on the ballots used for party list voting, the same symbols were printed in black.

The Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation emphasized that, despite the limited resources available, the work of PECs was well organized, and the voter lines moved quickly enough. This was also facilitated by the way the queues were organized: signposts with ranges of voter registration numbers were installed at each polling station to guide voters. In addition, male and female voters' queues were organized, which also contributed to a more comfortable electoral process, taking into account the cultural traditions of Nepal.

Given that most voting centers and polling stations were located in open spaces (outside buildings), special infrastructure for convenient access to polling stations for people with disabilities, the elderly, and low-mobility people was not required. Nonetheless, almost at all polling stations visited by the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation, those who needed were provided with a wheelchair.



The members of the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation noted that since voting centers were located in open spaces, e.g., in school yards, parks, stadiums and vacant lots, etc., it was possible to organize the voting without introducing strict sanitary and epidemiological requirements to prevent the spread of COVID- 19 at the polling stations. Nevertheless, a considerable part of people present at the polling stations, i.e., polling staff, observers, and voters, used nearly no masks or other means of personal protection.

Among other things, the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation cited the lengthy procedure of transporting ballot boxes and other electoral materials from the polling stations to the tallying center visited by the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation monitors, which seriously delayed the start of vote counting.

Along with that, the tallying center personnel and administration were not informed about the working plan, as a result, dozens of candidates, political party representatives, and observers had to wait for the start of the vote counting procedure at the tallying center entrance.

The Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation noted the underdeveloped system of collection, processing, and disclosure of statistical information used by the ECN, as well as a rather slow process of manual vote counting, despite the introduction of a digital information system for recording votes and tabulation of election results.

The abovementioned shortcomings and observations were largely attributed to the lack of resources of the ECN and Nepal's challenging economic situation.

## **18. Complaints and Infringements**

During Election Day, on November 20, 2022, members of the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation did not register



any officially submitted complaints from voters, candidates, or observers at the voting centers and polling stations visited.

According to the official statement of Chief Election Commissioner Dinesh Kumar Thapalya, the vote was frustrated in 15 voting centers throughout the country. Voters assigned to the polling stations where voting had been foiled were given an opportunity to vote from November 21 to 22, 2022.

None of the polling stations monitored by the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation recorded such incidents.

## **19. Election Observation Mission Conclusions**

The members of the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation concluded that the elections took place in a relatively calm atmosphere and in accordance with the norms stipulated by the electoral legislation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal. Not least of all this was due to the presence of a large number of international and national observers at the polling stations throughout the country on Election Day.

Given the numerous political forces competing in the elections, including newly formed political parties, as well as a significant number of independent candidates, the Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation found the November 20, 2022 general elections in the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal to be free and highly competitive.

Specifically, the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation monitors noted the work of thousands of law enforcement staff who ensured security in and around the voting centers. Despite these efforts, however, several incidents were not prevented: the ECN reported that a person was killed when police opened fire in the Bajur district after



several individuals tried to interfere with the voting process, and at least a dozen people were injured in clashes in different parts of the country.<sup>9</sup>

Based on the election observation findings, the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation monitors identified a number of drawbacks in the electoral process organization:

1. inaccessibility of the national voter register and lack of external control over the correctness of its compilation;
2. complicated and costly procedures for updating voter rolls and distribution of voter certificates;
3. a slow manual procedure of vote counting, as well as the lack of regulations establishing the time limits for this procedure;
4. lack of detailed disclosure of electoral statistics;
5. exclusion of a large part of Nepal's population from the electoral process, including citizens residing outside the country;
6. lack of a system of photo and video recording of infringements at polling stations;
7. lack of opportunity to vote outside the constituency of official registration.

## **20. Recommendations on Electoral Regulations and Procedures Improvement**

The Election Observation Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation recommends that attention should be paid to the above deficiencies, identified during the general elections observation on November 20, 2022, in order to improve and further develop the electoral system in the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal.

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<sup>9</sup> These polling stations were not on the itinerary of the Election Observer Mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation.



Priority recommendations:

1. Take measures to make the national voter register publicly available and increase the transparency of its compilation, in particular, to consider a participatory procedure for auditing the register by all stakeholders.
2. Consider moving from the current system of voter register compilation to automatic updates based on official data from the relevant federal and local authorities.
3. Optimize the issue procedure of voter certificates or consider abandoning thereof in favor of more practical solutions.
4. Optimize the manual counting procedure by increasing the number of trained staff at the tallying centers or decentralizing it.
5. Take steps to make more detailed electoral statistics publicly available on the ECN resources, including its translation into English.
6. Consider the option and models of embracing persons living in Nepal without the citizenship certificate, as well as Nepali citizens residing abroad, in the electoral process.

Other recommendations:

7. Explore the possibility of introducing an absentee voting card system to facilitate voting away from the voter's place of registration (without having to register at a new polling station) or consider e-voting.
8. Consider the possibility of photo and video recording of infringements at polling stations.



## Annexes

### Annex 1. Results of the House of Representatives of Nepal Election, November 20, 2022

Source: Election Commission of Nepal

Party	National constituency			Single-member constituencies			Total seats
	Votes	%	Seats	Votes	%	Seats	
Nepali Congress – NC	2,715,225	25.71 %	32	2,431,907	23.19 %	57	89
Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist) – CPN (UML)	2,845,641	26.95 %	34	3,233,567	30.83 %	44	78
Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Center) – CPN (MC)	1,175,684	11.13 %	14	982,826	9.37 %	18	32
National Independent Party – NIP	1,130,344	10.70%	13	815,023	7.77 %	7	20
National Democratic Party – NDP	588,849	5.58 %	7	549,340	5.24 %	7	14
People’s Socialist Party, Nepal – PSP-N	421,314	3.99 %	5	379,337	3.62 %	7	12
Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Socialist) – CPN (US)	298,391	2.83 %	0	436,020	4.16 %	10	10
Public Opinion Party – POP	394,655	3.74 %	5	292,554	2.79 %	1	6
Independent	–	–	–	584,629	5.57 %	5	5
Democratic Socialist Party – DSP	167,367	1.58 %	0	169,692	1.62 %	4	4
People’s Freedom Party – PFP	271,722	2.57 %	0	172,205	1.64%	3	3
Nepal Worker’s and Peasants’ Party – NWPP	75,168	0.71 %	0	71,567	0.68%	1	1
National People’s Front – NPF	46,504	0.44 %	0	57,278	0.55 %	1	1
Our Nepali Party – ONP	55,743	0.53%	0	57,077	0.54%	0	0
Mongol National Organization – MNO	49,000	0.46 %	0	42,892	0.41%	0	0
Nepal Federal Socialist Party – NFSP	41,830	0.40 %	0	7,172	0.07 %	0	0
Communist Party of Nepal (Marxist-Leninist) – CPN (ML)	30,599	0.29 %	0	18,716	0.18 %	0	0



National People's Liberation Party – NPLP	23,934	0.23 %	0	34,012	0.32 %	0	0
People's Progressive Party – PPP	18,059	0.17 %	0	37,511	0.36 %	0	0
Nepal Naulo Janwadi Party – Nepal Aama Party – Nepal Sushashan Party – Sachet Napali Party	17,902	0.17 %	0	18,495	0.18%	0	0
Federal Democratic National Forum – FDNF	17,805	0.17%	0	11,488	0.11%	0	0
Bahujan Ekata Party Nepal	17,080	0.16%	0	7,274	0.07%	0	0
Nepali Congress (B.P.) – NC (B.P.)	12,502	0.12 %	0	13,123	0.13%	0	0
Rastriya Prajatantra Party Nepal	12,340	0.12%	0	10,087	0.10%	0	0
Nepali Janata Dal	10,137	0.10%	0	1,654	0.02%	0	0
Bahujan Shakti Party	9,435	0.09%	0	6,710	0.06 %	0	0
Nepalka Lagi Nepali Party	8,436	0.08%	0	3,893	0.04%	0	0
Nepal Communist Party – NCP	8,013	0.08%	0	313	0.00%	0	0
Nepal Loktantrik Party	7,705	0.07%	0	3,842	0.04%	0	0
Nepal Janata Party	7,518	0.07%	0	2,269	0.02%	0	0
Communist Party of Nepal Marxist (Pushpa Lal)	7,402	0.07%	0	1,760	0.02%	0	0
Miteri Party Nepal	7,043	0.07%	0	22	0.00%	0	0
Janajagaran Party Nepal	6,550	0.06%	0	324	0.00%	0	0
Aamul Pariwartan Masiha Party Nepal	6,429	0.06%	0	1,366	0.01%	0	0
Terai Madhesh Laoktantrik Party	5,977	0.06%	0	12,203	0.12%	0	0
Janasamajbadi Party	5,925	0.06%	0	3,030	0.03%	0	0
Nepal Dalit Party—Samajik Ekata Party—Communist Party of Nepal (Socialist)	5,839	0.06%	0	478	0.00%	0	0
Pichhadibarga Nishad Dalit Janajati Party	5,105	0.05%	0	379	0.00%	0	0
Bibeksheel Sajha Party	4,049	0.04%	0	2,446	0.02%	0	0
Ekikrit Shakti Nepal	3,792	0.04%	0	3,026	0.03%	0	0
Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Socialist) – CPN (MS)	3,702	0.04%	0	766	0.01%	0	0
Federal Democratic National Forum (Tharuhat)– FDNF (Tharuhat)	3,406	0.03%	0	293	0.00%	0	0
Rastriya Mukti Andolan Nepal	3,354	0.03%	0	–	–	–	0
Maulik Jarokilo Party	3,256	0.03%	0	2,416	0.02%	0	0



Nepal Inclusive Party (Nepal Samabeshi Party)	2,963	0.03%	0	–	–	–	0
Communist Party of Nepal (Paribartan)	2,220	0.02%	0	364	0.00%	0	0
Rastriya Nagarik Party	2,150	0.02%	0	149	0.00%	0	0
Nationalist People's Party	2,018	0.02%	0	1,768	0.02%	0	0
Sajha Party Nepal	–	–	–	2,327	0.02%	0	0
Nepal Sadbhawana Party	–	–	–	660	0.01%	0	0
Nepal Bibeksheel Party	–	–	–	379	0.00%	0	0
Aitihisik Prajatantrik Janata Party Nepal	–	–	–	359	0.00%	0	0
Kirat Khambhuwan Sajha Party	–	–	–	278	0.00%	0	0
Khambuwan Rastriya Morcha Nepal	–	–	–	162	0.00 %	0	0
Punarjagarn Party Nepal	–	–	–	141	0.00%	0	0
Nepalbad	–	–	–	131	0.00%	0	0
Tamangsaling Loktantrik Party	–	–	–	85	0.00%	0	0
National Socialist Party of Nepal – NSPN	–	–	–	60	0.00%	0	0
Social Democratic Party – SDP	–	–	–	56	0.00%	0	0
Gandhibadi Party Nepal	–	–	–	60	0.00%	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,560,082</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>10,487,961</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>Valid votes</b>	<b>10,560,082</b>	<b>94.91%</b>		<b>10,487,961</b>	<b>94.94%</b>		
<b>Invalid/blank votes</b>	<b>566,144</b>	<b>5.09%</b>		<b>559,076</b>	<b>5.06%</b>		
<b>Total votes</b>	<b>11,126,226</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		<b>11,047,037</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		
<b>Total of Voters Registered</b>	<b>17,988,570</b>			<b>17,988,570</b>			
<b>Turnout</b>	<b>61.85%</b>			<b>61.41%</b>			



## Annex 2. Results of the House of Representatives of Nepal Election, November 20, 2022 (Single-Member Constituencies)

Source: Election Commission of Nepal

Province	District	Winning candidate	Party	Votes
Province 1 28 constituencies	Taplejung (ताप्लेजुंग)	Yogesh Kumar Bhattarai	CPN (UML)	21,943
	Panchthar (पाँचथर)	Basanta Kumar Nembang	CPN (UML)	32,135
	Ilam (इलाम)	Mahesh Basnet	CPN (UML)	25,753
		Subhas Chandra Nemwang	CPN (UML)	30,020
	Jhapa (झापा)	Bishwa Prakash Sharma	NC	39,624
		Dev Raj Ghimire	CPN (UML)	28,716
		Rajendra Prasad Lingden	NDP	40,662
		Lal Prasad Sawa Limbu	CPN (UML)	29,315
	Sankhuwasabha (संखुवासभा)	Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli	CPN (UML)	52,319
		Deepak Khadka	NC	32,161
	Terhathum (तेर्हथुम)	Sita Gurung	NC	19,707
	Bhojpur (भोजपुर)	Sudan Kirati	CPN (MC)	28,591
	Dhankuta (धनकुटा)	Rajendra Kumar Rai	CPN (UML)	30,101
	Morang (मोरङ्ग)	Dig Bahadur Limbu	NC	27,297
		Rishikesh Pokharel	CPN (UML)	33,148
		Sunil Kumar Sharma	NC	48,631
		Aman Lal Modi	CPN (MC)	30,612
		Jogendra Mandal	Independent	21,820
	Sunsari (सुनसरी)	Shekhar Koirala	NC	35,224
		Ashok Kumar Rai	PSP-N	17,059
Bhim Prasad Acharya		CPN (UML)	32,024	



		Bhagwati Chaudhary	CPN (UML)	40,788	
		Gyanendra Bahadur Karki	NC	30,483	
		Solukhumbu (सोलुखुम्बु)	Manbir Rai	CPN (UML)	19,324
		Khotang (खोटाङ्ग)	Ram Kumar Rai	CPN (MC)	31,351
		Okhaldhunga (ओखलढुंगा)	Ram Hari Khatiwada	NC	33,556
		Udayapur (उदयपुर)	Narayan Khadka	NC	31,270
Madhesh 32 constituencies	Saptari (सप्तरी)	Ambar Bahadur Rayamajhi	CPN (UML)	15,251	
		Nawal Kishor Sah Sudi	PSP-N	23,604	
		Chandra Kant Raut	POP	35,042	
		Dinesh Kumar Yadav	NC	26,166	
		Teju Lal Chaudhary	NC	23,491	
		Siraha (सिराहा)	Ram Shankar Yadav	CPN (UML)	29,462
	Raj Kishor Yadav		PSP-N	24,178	
	Lila Nath Shrestha		CPN (UML)	28,064	
	Birendra Prasad Mahato		PSP-N	24,102	
	Dhanusha (धनुषा)	Dipak Karki	PSP-N	27,431	
		Ram Krishna Yadav	NC	20,112	
		Juli Kumari Mahato	CPN (UML)	33,388	
		Raghubir Mahaseth	CPN (UML)	32,236	
	Mahottari (महोत्तरी)	Laxmi Mahato Koiri	CPN (UML)	23,402	
		Sharat Singh Bhandari	DSP	25,190	
		Mahantha Thakur	DSP	16,375	
		Mahendra Kumar Roy	NC	25,448	
	Sarlahi (सर्लाही)	Ram Prakash Chaudhary	DSP	24,838	
		Mahindra Raya Yadav	CPN (MC)	23,529	
		Hari Prasad Upreti	CPN (UML)	32,938	
Amresh Kumar Singh		Independent	20,017		



	Rautahat (रौतहट)	Madhav Kumar Nepal	CPN (UML)	33,522
		Kiran Kumar Sah	Independent	32,842
		Prabhu Sah	Independent	32,437
		Dev Prasad Timalsina	NC	34,161
	Bara (बारा)	Achyut Prasad Mainali	CPN (UML)	39,195
		Ramsahay Prasad Yadav	PSP-N	13,822
		Jwala Kumari Sah	CPN (UML)	20,251
		Krishna Kumar Shrestha	CPN (US)	30,341
	Parsa (पर्सा)	Pradeep Yadav	PSP-N	22,537
		Ajay Kumar Chaurasiya	NC	28,451
		Raj Kumar Gupta	CPN (UML)	24,319
		Ramesh Rizal	NC	31,224
Bagmati 33 constituencies	Dolakha (दोलखा)	Ganga Karki	CPN (MC)	36,820
	Ramechhap (रामेछाप)	Purna Bahadur Tamang	NC	47,099
	Sindhuli (सिन्धुली)	Shyam Kumar Ghimire	NC	30,391
		Lekh Nath Dahal	CPN (MC)	27,517
	Rasuwa (रसुवा)	Mohan Acharya	NC	18,235
	Dhading (धादिङ्ग)	Rajendra Prasad Pandey	CPN (US)	36,018
		Ram Nath Adhikari	NC	34,736
	Nuwakot (नुवाकोट)	Hit Bahadur Tamang	CPN (MC)	26,548
		Arjun Narasingha	NC	28,107
	Kathmandu (काठमाडौं)	Prakash Man Singh	NC	7,143
		Rajendra Kumar	NC	14,463
		Sobita Gautam	NIP	15,238
Santosh Chalise		NC	15,158	
Gagan Kumar Thapa		NC	21,302	
Pradeep Paudel	NC	15,269		



	Bhaktapur (भक्तपुर)	Shisir Khanal	NIP	14,221
		Ganesh Parajuli	NIP	8,743
		Biraj Bhakta Shrestha	NIP	10,112
		Krishna Gopal Shrestha	CPN (UML)	11,956
	Lalitpur (ललितपुर)	Prem Suwal	NWPP	42,761
		Durlabh Thapa Chhetri	NC	24,239
		Uday Shamsher Rana	NC	23,892
	Kavrepalanchok (काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक)	Prem Bahadur Maharjan	CPN (UML)	15,025
		Toshima Karki	NIP	31,136
		Surya Man Tamang (Dong)	CPN (MC)	34,512
	Sindhupalchok (सिन्धुपाल्चोक)	Gokul Prasad Baskota	CPN (UML)	45,345
		Madhav Sapkota	CPN (MC)	30,408
		Mohan Bahadur Basnet	NC	39,381
	Makawanpur (मकवानपुर)	Deepak Bahadur Singh	NDP	27,851
		Mahesh Kumar Bartaula	CPN (UML)	34,950
		Chitwan (चितवन)	Hari Dhakal	NIP
	Rabi Lamichhane		NIP	49,300
	Bikram Pandey		NDP	35,060
Gandaki 18 constituencies	Gorkha (गोरखा)	Rajendra Bajgai	NC	33,428
		Pushpa Kamal Dahal	CPN (MC)	26,109
	Manang (मनाङ्ग)	Tek Bahadur Gurung	NC	2,575
	Lamjung (लमजुङ्ग)	Prithvi Subba Gurung	CPN (UML)	34,985
	Kaski (कास्की)	Man Bahadur Gurung	CPN (UML)	25,708
		Bidya Bhattarai	CPN (UML)	16,998
		Damodar Poudel Bairagi	CPN (UML)	22,980
	Tanahu (तनहुँ)	Ram Chandra Paudel	NC	25,361
Shankar Bhandari		NC	30,604	



	Syangja (स्याङ्जा)	Raju Thapa	NC	31,999
		Dhanraj Gurung	NC	31,466
	Nawalparasi (East) नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पूर्व)	Shashank Koirala	NC	27,067
		Bishnu Kumar Karki	NC	36,132
	Mustang (मुस्तांग)	Yogesh Gauchan Thakali	NC	3,992
	Myagdi (म्याग्दी)	Kham Bahadur Garbuja	NC	24,021
	Baglung (बागलुङ)	Chitra Bahadur K.C.	NPF	21,464
		Devendra Paudel	CPN (MC)	24,794
	Parbat (पर्वत)	Padam Giri	CPN (UML)	29,872
	Lumbini 26 constituencies	Gulmi (गुल्मी)	Chandrakant Bhandari	NC
Gokarna Raj Bista			CPN (UML)	28,476
Palpa (पाल्पा)		Naryana Prasad Acharya	CPN (UML)	31,103
		Thakur Prasad Gaire	CPN (UML)	28,645
Arghakhanchi (अर्घाखाँची)		Top Bahadur Rayamajhi	CPN (UML)	42,675
Rupandehi (रुपन्देही)		Chhabilal Vishwakarma	CPN (UML)	24,882
		Bishnu Prasad Paudel	CPN (UML)	27,165
		Dipak Borah	NDP	36,717
		Sarvendra Nath Shukla	DSP	28,000
Kapilvastu (कपिलवस्तु)		Basudev Ghimire	CPN (UML)	36,822
		Balaram Adhikari	CPN (UML)	34,675
		Surendra Raj Acharya	NC	39,014
Rukum East (रुकुम पूर्व)		Mangal Prasad Gupta	CPN (UML)	22,619
		Purna Bahadur Gharti Magar	CPN (MC)	12,262
Rolpa (रोल्पा)		Barsaman Pun	CPN (MC)	41,714
Pyuthan (प्युठान)		Surya Bahadur Thapa Chhetri	CPN (UML)	41,118
Dang (दाङ)		Metmani Chaudhary	CPN (US)	26,576
		Rekha Sharma	CPN (MC)	26,880



	Banke (बाँके)	Deepak Giri	NC	36,911
		Surya Prasad Dhakal	CPN (UML)	25,026
		Dhawal Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana	NDP	29,577
	Bardiya (बर्दिया)	Kishore Singh Rathore	NC	29,097
		Sanjay Kumar Gautam	NC	30,611
	Nawalparasi (West) नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पश्चिम)	Lalbir Chaudhar	Independent	26,520
Binod Kumar Choudhary		NC	29,519	
Karnali 12 constituencies	Salyan (सल्यान)	Dhubra Bahadur Pradhan	NDP	34,764
		Prakash Jwala	CPN (US)	35,707
	Dolpa (डोल्पा)	Dhan Bahadur Buda	CPN (US)	11,292
	Mugu (मुगु)	Ain Bahadur Shahi Thakuri	NC	14,706
	Jumla (जुम्ला)	Gyan Bahadur Shahi	NDP	22,819
	Kalikot (कालिकोट)	Mahendra Bahadur Shahi	CPN (MC)	23,727
	Humla (हुम्ला)	Chhiring Damdul Lama	CPN (MC)	14,371
	Jajarkot (जाजरकोट)	Shakti Bahadur Basnet	CPN (MC)	34,151
	Dailekh (दैलेख)	Amar Bahadur Thapa	CPN (US)	18,297
		Dikpal Kumar Shah	NC	20,183
	Surkhet (सुर्खेत)	Purna Bahadur Khadka	NC	42,607
		Hridya Ram Thani	NC	34,625
Rukum West (रुकुम पश्चिम)	Janardan Sharma	CPN (MC)	39,549	
Sudurpashchim 16 constituencies	Bajura (बाजुरा)	Badri Prasad Pandey	NC	31,786
	Achham (अछाम)	Sher Bahadur Kunwor	CPN (US)	19,534
		Pushpa Bahadur Shah	NC	22,954
	Bajhang (बझाङ्ग)	Bhanu Bhakta Joshi	CPN (US)	28,413
	Doti (डोटी)	Prem Bahadur Ale	CPN (US)	27,210
Ranjeeta Shrestha		PFP	30,404	



	Kailali (कैलाली)	Arun Kumar Choudhary	PFP	21,871
		Ganga Ram Chaudhary	PFP	23,120
		Bir Bahadur Balayar	NC	26,275
		Dilli Raj Pant	NC	21,392
	Darchula (दार्चुला)	Dilendra Prasad Badu	NC	28,515
	Baitadi (बैतडी)	Damodar Bhandari	CPN (UML)	33,611
	Dadeldhura (डडेलधुरा)	Sher Bahadur Deuba	NC	25,534
	Kanchanpur (कञ्चनपुर)	Tara Lama Tamang	CPN (UML)	24,943
		Narayan Prakash Saud	NC	28,136
		Ramesh Lekhak	NC	30,575



### Annex 3. Results of the Provincial Assemblies of Nepal Elections, November 20, 2022 (Single-Member Constituencies)

Source: Election Commission of Nepal

Province	District	Winning candidate	Party	Votes
Province 1	Taplejung (ताप्लेजुंग) 2 constituencies	Til Kumar Menyangbo Limbu	CPN (UML)	12,772
		Khagen Singh Hangam	NC	10,496
	Panchthar (पाँचथर) 2 constituencies	Kamal Prasad Jabegu	CPN (US)	16,849
		Indra Bahadur Angbo	CPN (MC)	15,685
	Ilam (इलाम) 4 constituencies	Govinda Giri	NC	16,658
		Khinu Langwa Limbu	CPN (US)	13,371
		Ram Bahadur Magar	CPN (UML)	13,754
		Shemsher Rai	NC	12,780
	Jhapa (झापा) 10 constituencies	Gopal Tamang	NC	23,045
		Hikmat Kumar Karki	CPN (UML)	22,530
		Bhumi Prasad Rajbanshi	NC	20,770
		Yakraj Karki	CPN (UML)	18,758
		Radha Krishna Khanal	CPN (UML)	13,951
		Hom Bahadur Thapa	CPN (UML)	24,129
		Tilchan Pathak	CPN (UML)	20,200
		Chhabilal Chudal	CPN (UML)	19,875
		Bhakti Prasad Sitaula	NDP	19,045
Sabina Bhajgai	NDP	13,612		
Sankhuwasabha (संखुवासभा) 2 constituencies	Rajendra Karki	CPN (MC)	13,433	
	Bidur Kumar Lingthep	CPN (UML)	15,482	



Terhathum (तेर्हथुम) 2 constituencies	Kishor Chandra Dulal	CPN (UML)	10,072	
	Durga Prasad Chapagain	CPN (MC)	8,398	
Bhojpur (भोजपुर) 2 constituencies	Rajendra Kumar Rai	CPN (US)	16,118	
	Binod Rai	NC	13,590	
Dhankuta (धनकुटा) 2 constituencies	Niraj Rai	CPN (UML)	17,018	
	Indra Madi Parajuli	CPN (UML)	15,797	
Morang (मोरङ्ग) 12 constituencies	Man Bahadur Limbu	NC	19,749	
	Jeevan Acharya	CPN (MC)	19,455	
	Jay Prakash Chaudhary	CPN (UML)	15,464	
	Ganesh Prasad Upreti	CPN (MC)	15,033	
	Gyanendra Mandal Gangai	NC	14,843	
	Umakanta Gautam	CPN (UML)	13,531	
	Lila Ballabh Adhikari	CPN (UML)	17,752	
	Gyanendra Subedi	CPN (UML)	17,428	
	Amrit Kumar Aryal	NC	16,102	
	Khadga Bahadur Basnet	CPN (UML)	14,539	
	Bhim Parajuli	NC	11,479	
	Kedar Karki	NC	10,450	
	Sunsari (सुनसरी) 8 constituencies	Rohit Bahadur Karki	CPN (UML)	18,641
		Sadanand Mandal	NC	15,198
Rewati Raman Bhandari		CPN (UML)	14,537	
Ramesh Kumar Basnet		CPN (UML)	11,102	
Ramdev Yadav		CPN (UML)	19,479	
Ram Prasad Mahato		CPN (UML)	18,209	
Ishrail Mansuri		NC	14,358	
Bijay Kumar Rai	CPN (UML)	12,465		



	Solukhumbu (सोलुखुम्बु) 2 constituencies	Gombu Sherpa	CPN (MC)	10,033	
		Buddhi Kumar Rajbhandari	CPN (UML)	10,128	
	Khotang (खोटाङ्ग) 2 constituencies	Pancha Karna Rai	CPN (UML)	13,157	
		Bhupendra Rai	NC	16,496	
	Okhaldhunga (ओखलढुंगा) 2 constituencies	Pradip Kumar Sunuwar	NC	14,916	
		Baburam Gautam	CPN (MC)	15,738	
	Udayapur (उदयपुर) 4 constituencies	Rajan Kiranti	CPN (MC)	15,092	
		Narayan Bahadur Magar	CPN (MC)	8,105	
		Himal Karki	NC	14,979	
		Ram Kumar Khatri	NC	12,627	
	Madhesh	Saptari (सप्तरी) 8 constituencies	Satish Kumar Singh	POP	16,734
			Raj Kumar Lekhi	CPN (UML)	14,291
Govinda Bahadur Neupane			CPN (US)	11,429	
Mohammad Samim			NC	10,630	
Sakil Miya			POP	16,155	
Mahesh Prasad Yadav			POP	13,325	
Shambu Kumar Shah			POP	10,862	
Anirudha Kumar Singh			Independent	9,985	
Siraha (सिराहा) 8 constituencies		Manoj Kumar Singh	CPN (UML)	15,886	
		Sanjay Kumar Yadav	POP	12,171	
		Rajendra Chaudhary Tharu	CPN (UML)	11,721	
		Tribhuwan Shah	POP	8229	
		Raj Kumar Gupta	PSP-N	16,239	
		Shatrudhan Prasad Singh	CPN (UML)	13,797	
		Pramod Kumar Yadav	CPN (US)	9,976	
		Ram Babu Yadav	DSP	9,763	



Dhanusha (धनुषा) 8 constituencies	Ram Saroj Yadav	NC	17,029	
	Shesh Narayan Yadav	NC	14,055	
	Lakhan Das Tatma	CPN (UML)	11,581	
	Sanjay Kumar Mahato	NC	10,955	
	Hari Narayan Mahato	CPN (UML)	17,302	
	Ramchandra Mandal	CPN (UML)	13,575	
	Ram Ashish Yadav	PSP-N	10,614	
	Dipendra Kumar Thakur	CPN (UML)	8,220	
	Mahottari (महोत्तरी) 8 constituencies	Jayenul Rayin	DSP	11,424
		Saroj Kumar Yadav	CPN (UML)	10,536
		Abhiram Sharma	DSP	9,892
		Sarada Devi Thapa	CPN (UML)	8,304
		Saroj Kumar Singh	PSP-N	11,506
		Surita Kumari Shah	Independent	8,568
		Bahrat Prasad Shah	CPN (MC)	8,371
		Rani Kumari Tiwari	DSP	6,414
	Sarlahi (सर्लाही) 8 constituencies	Jawaharlal Kushwalha	Independent	16,591
		Birendra Prasad Singh	NC	15,693
		Upendra Mahato	DSP	12,265
		Jangilaal Raye	NC	8,290
		Bechi Lunggeli	CPN (US)	13,677
		Sanjay Kumar Yadav	PSP-N	13,190
		Kaushal Kishor Raye	NC	9,626
		Farik Mahato	CPN (MC)	8,033
Rautahat (रौतहट) 8 constituencies	Yubraj Bhattarai	CPN (MC)	15,368	
	Mohammad Jaid Aalam	CPN (UML)	13,532	
	Keshav Raye	Independent	12,255	
	Nagendra Shah	NC	10,502	



		Sunil Kumar Yadav	NC	16,877	
		Krishna Prasad Yadav	NC	12,489	
		Kanis Patel	CPN (US)	10,442	
		Sekh Abulkalam Azad	PSP-N	8,741	
	Bara (बारा) 8 constituencies	Trilok Prasad	CPN (UML)	16,798	
		Devnarayan Tharu	CPN (UML)	13,632	
		Sarada Shankar Prasad Kalwar	Independent	9,295	
		Rabindra Das Shrestha	CPN (UML)	8,195	
		Saroj Kumar Yadav	PSP-N	15,927	
		Jitendra Prasad Sonar	DSP	13,626	
		Bachha Raut Ahir	PSP-N	10,302	
		Mohammad Samir	CPN (UML)	8,323	
		Parsa (पर्सा) 8 constituencies	Shyam Prasad Patel	NC	13,784
			Shankar Prasad Chaudhary	NC	12,182
	Rahabar Ansari		CPN (MC)	7,817	
	Pramod Kumar Jaiswal		Independent	7,390	
	Singhasan Sa Kalwar		PSP-N	15,435	
	Janardan Singh Chhetri		NC	10,195	
	Ramesh Prasad Kurmi		DSP	9,471	
	Laal Babu Raut		PSP-N	7,545	
Bagmati	Dolakha (दोलखा) 2 constituencies	Kundan Raj Kafle	NC	23,247	
		Bharat Bahadur K.C	CPN (UML)	19,429	
	Ramechhap (रामेछाप) 2 constituencies	Tara Narayan Shrestha	CPN (MC)	17,148	
		Yub Raj Chaulagai	CPN (MC)	22,979	
	Sindhuli (सिन्धुली) 4 constituencies	Chetra Bahadur Bamjan	NC	16,835	
		Matrika Prasad Bhattarai	CPN (MC)	15,853	
		Ram Kumar Pahadi	NC	15,621	
		Ganga Narayan Shrestha	CPN (MC)	13,001	



Rasuwa (रसुवा) 2 constituencies	Prabhat Tamang	NC	8,186
	Indra Prasad Gotame	CPN (MC)	8,533
Dhading (धादिङ्ग) 4 constituencies	Govinda Lamsal	NC	19,474
	Madhu Kumar Shrestha	NC	17,877
	Salik Ram Jamkattel	CPN (MC)	19,929
	Dambar Tamang	NDP	14,519
Nuwakot (नुवाकोट) 4 constituencies	Radhika Tamang	CPN (MC)	16,169
	Ram Prasad Dhungana	CPN (MC)	12,110
	Bahadur Singh Lama (Tamang)	NC	17,249
	Ramesh Kumar Mahat	NC	13,727
Kathmandu (काठमाडौं) 20 constituencies	Pukar Maharjan	NC	10,082
	Shreeram Lamichhane	NC	7,125
	Sunil K.C	NDP	6,602
	Dipendra Shrestha	NC	6,300
	Basant Prasad Manandhar	CPN (US)	5,866
	Shailendra Man Bajracharya	ONP	5,470
	Nuraj Bajracharya	NDP	4,653
	Chiring Dorje Lama	NC	4,558
	Hariprabha Khadgi	NC	4,361
	Rajendra Prajapati	NDP	4,304
	Raju Bist	NDP	12,172
	Bimal Thakuri	NC	10,617
	Jayram Thapa	CPN (UML)	10,417
	Shyam Bahadur Khadka	NC	9,742
	Keshav Prasad Pokharel	CPN (UML)	8,459
	Aman Kumar Maskey	CPN (UML)	8,066
Ram Ale Magar	CPN (US)	5,818	
Prakash Shrestha	CPN (UML)	5,218	



		Suraj Chandra Lamichhane	NC	4,510
		Jayram Thapa	NDP	3,349
Bhaktapur (भक्तपुर) 4 constituencies		Kiran Thapa Magar	CPN (UML)	15,242
		Suresh Shrestha	NC	9,424
		Surendra Raj Gosai	NWPP	29,704
		Rajendra Maan Shrestha	CPN (US)	8,341
Lalitpur (ललितपुर) 6 constituencies		Madhu Sudan Poudel	CPN (UML)	11,299
		Radhu Nath Maharjan	CPN (UML)	9,766
		Rameshwor Shrestha	CPN (UML)	8,298
		Min Krishna Maharjan	NC	13,378
		Prem Bhakta Maharjan	CPN (UML)	9,058
		Ram Krishna Chitrakar	NC	6,995
Kavrepalanchok (काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक) 4 constituencies		Ratna Prasad Dhakal	CPN (MC)	20,720
		Laxman Lamsal	CPN (US)	19,408
		Kanchan Chandra Bade	NC	26,035
		Tirtha Bahadur Lama	NC	19,280
Sindhupalchok (सिन्धुपाल्चोक) 4 constituencies		Yubraj Dulal	CPN (MC)	20,906
		Masina Khadka	NC	14,667
		Krishna Kumar Tamang	NC	17,791
		Saral Sahayatri Poudel	CPN (MC)	17,283
Makawanpur (मकवानपुर) 4 constituencies		Kumari Muktan	CPN (MC)	19,906
		Prem Bahadur Palami	CPN (MC)	19,733
		Indra Bahadur Baniya	NC	18,731
		Eka Laal Shrestha	CPN (UML)	14,247
Chitwan (चितवन) 6 constituencies		Gir Bahadur Tamang	NDP	17,819
		Jaganath Thapaliya	CPN (UML)	17,705
		Krishna Prasad Silwal	CPN (UML)	16,503
		Krishna Prasad Sharma Khanal	CPN (US)	15,536



		Thakur Prasad Dhakal	CPN (MC)	15,466
		Uttam Joshi	NC	13,325
Gandaki	Gorkha (गोरखा) 4 constituencies	Krishna Prasad Dhital	CPN (MC)	15,457
		Fadindra Devkota	PSP-N	12,418
		Surendra Raj Pandey	NC	16,887
		Nanda Prasad Neupane	NC	16,265
	Manang (मनाङ्ग) 2 constituencies	Munindra Jung Gurung	NC	1,255
		Rajib Gurung	Independent	0 (non-alternative election)
	Lamjung (लमजुङ्ग) 2 constituencies	Tak Raj Gurung	NC	18,514
		Bhes Bahadur Poudel	NC	19,560
	Kaski (कास्की) 6 constituencies	Khajraj Adhikari	CPN (UML)	15,623
		Ganeshman Gurung	CPN (UML)	14,473
		Bhim Bahadur Karki	CPN (UML)	10,531
		Bed Bahadur Gurung	CPN (UML)	12,661
		Prakash Baral	NC	12,367
		Bindu Kumar Thapa	NC	9,280
	Tanahu (तनहुँ) 4 constituencies	Shyam Raja Mahat	CPN (UML)	15,665
		Ashok Kumar Shrestha	NC	15,392
		Jit Prakash Ale Magar	NC	13,860
		Hari Bahadur Chuman	CPN (MC)	13,283
	Syangja (स्याङ्जा) 4 constituencies	Bhoj Raj Aryal	NC	15,161
		Sita Kumari Sundas	CPN (UML)	14,690
Mahesh Bhattarai		NC	18,788	
Sudhir Kumar Poudel		CPN (UML)	17,441	
Nawalparasi (East) नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पूर्व) 4 constituencies	Padma G.C.	CPN (UML)	19,396	
	Mahendra Dwaj	NC	15,137	
	Laxman Bahadur Pandey	CPN (UML)	18,822	
	Roshan Bahadur Gaha Thapa	CPN (UML)	17,823	



	Mustang (मुस्तांग) 2 constituencies	Namdu Gurung	NC	1,048
		Bikal Sherchan	NC	2,723
	Myagdi (म्याग्दी) 2 constituencies	Hari Bahadur Bhandari	CPN (MC)	12,740
		Resambahadur Jugjali	CPN (MC)	9,454
	Baglung (बागलुङ) 4 constituencies	Jit Bahadur Serchan	NC	15,128
		Dipendra Bahadur Thapa	NC	13,898
		Dilli Ram Subedi	NC	13,379
		Dorna Kumar Kunwar	NC	12,421
	Parbat (पर्वत) 2 constituencies	Bhakta Bahadur Kunwar	CPN (UML)	16,825
		Mitralal Basyal	CPN (UML)	14,132
Lumbini	Gulmi (गुल्मी) 4 constituencies	Chintamani Pandey	CPN (UML)	15,127
		Dilliram Bhusal	CPN (UML)	14,285
		Dhanendra Karki	NC	18,596
		Dinesh Panti	CPN (UML)	13,929
	Palpa (पाल्पा) 4 constituencies	Raju Prasad Shrestha	CPN (UML)	17,642
		Bir Bahadur Rana	NC	16,039
		Khem Bahadur Saru	CPN (UML)	14,296
		Tula Ram Gharti Magar	CPN (MC)	13,992
	Arghakhanchi (अर्घाखाँची) 2 constituencies	Chet Narayan Acharya	CPN (UML)	20,525
		Ramji Prasad Ghimire	CPN (UML)	22,789
	Rupandehi (रुपन्देही) 10 constituencies	Bhumishor Dhakal	CPN (UML)	19,078
		Aashish Kumar ChaudharyArun Kumar Choudhary	NDP	17,796
		Lila Giri	CPN (UML)	17,637
		Kanhaiya Baniya	DSP	15,155
		Santosh Kumar Pandey	DSP	14,928
		Tulsi Prashad Chaudhary	CPN (UML)	16,394



		Bhoj Prasad Shrestha	CPN (UML)	16,351
		Chandra Kesh Gupta	POP	12,941
		Abdul Rajak Gadhi	NC	12,137
		Wasi Udin Khan	NC	11,305
Kapilvastu (कपिलवस्तु) 6 constituencies		Nabraj Lamichhane	CPN (UML)	21,136
		Bishnu Prasad Panthi	CPN (UML)	20,247
		Arjun Kumar K.C.	CPN (UML)	11,743
		Sudhakar Pandey	NC	14,185
		Madhusudan Sharan Chaudhary-Kurmi	CPN (UML)	11,748
		Janaki Prasad Yadav	NDP	8,582
Rukum East (रुकुम पूर्व) 2 constituencies		Surul Pun	Independent	4,465
		Dhan Bahadur	NC	4,862
Rolpa (रोल्पा) 2 constituencies		Jhokh Bahadur Mahara	CPN (MC)	19,425
		Dipendra Kumar Pun Magar	Independent	14,927
Pyuthan (प्युठान) 2 constituencies		Tulsi Ram Sharma	CPN (UML)	20,210
		Saroj Thapa	NC	22,519
Dang (दाङ) 6 constituencies		Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary	NC	19,867
		Raju Khanal	NC	15,619
		Indra Jit Tharu	CPN (MC)	13,507
		Dhan Bahadur Maski	CPN (MC)	22,362
		Prachanda Bikram Neupane	NC	17,482
		Anurag Khadka	NC	16,237
Banke (बाँके) 6 constituencies		Ratna Bahadur Khatri	CPN (UML)	13,180
		Bhandari Lal Ahir	PSP-N	11,504
		Krishna K.C.	CPN (MC)	9,103
		Durga Prasad Chaudhary	CPN (UML)	15,657
		Badshah Kurmi	NC	13,450



	Bardiya (बर्दिया) 4 constituencies	Aadesh Kumar Agrawal	PSP-N	8,246	
		Janmajaya Timilsina	NC	17,251	
		Bhuwaneshor Chaudhary	NC	17,026	
		Darma Bahadur Chaudhary	PFP	20,127	
		Raj Kumar Chaudhary	PFP	13,230	
	Nawalparasi (West) नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पश्चिम) 4 constituencies	Biswa Prem Pathak	NC	15,452	
		Khadak Basnet	Independent	12,449	
		Baijnath Kalwar	NC	11,782	
		Devkaran Prasad Kalwal	NC	11,297	
	Karnali	Salyan (सल्यान) 2 constituencies	Bhim Prakash Sharma	CPN (MC)	22,254
			Suresh Adhikari	NC	20,424
		Dolpa (डोल्पा) 2 constituencies	Sher Bahadur Budha	CPN (UML)	4,743
Bir Bahadur Shahi			CPN (MC)	5,295	
Mugu (मुगु) 2 constituencies		Jit Bahadur Malla	CPN (UML)	6,618	
		Mangal Bahadur Shahi	CPN (MC)	8,439	
Jumla (जुम्ला) 2 constituencies		Devendra Bahadur Shahi	Independent	9,654	
		Tek Raj Pachai	CPN (UML)	7,827	
Kalikot (कालिकोट) 2 constituencies		Durg Bahadur Rawat	CPN (MC)	9,014	
		Hikmat Bahadur Bista	NC	13,783	
Humla (हुम्ला) 2 constituencies		Ran Singh Pariyar	CPN (MC)	6,481	
		Jivan Bahadur Shahi	NC	7,056	
Jajarkot (जाजरकोट) 2 constituencies		Bed Raj Singh	NC	18,543	
		Rajib Bikram Shah	NC	16,040	
Dailekh (दैलेख) 4 constituencies		Ghanshyam Bhandari	NC	10,822	
		Purna Bahadur Khatri	NC	9,482	
	Krishna Kumar	NC	10,545		
	Binod Kumar Shah	CPN (UML)	9,480		



	Surkhet (सुर्खेत) 4 constituencies	Yam Lal Kadel	CPN (UML)	18,561
		Khadak Bahadur Pokhrel	NC	18,264
		Krishna Bahadur G.C.	CPN (MC)	21,734
		Bind Man Bista	CPN (MC)	13,909
	Rukum West (रुकुम पश्चिम) 2 constituencies	Mahendra K.C.	CPN (MC)	19,033
		Raj Kumar Sharma	CPN (MC)	20,160
Sudurpashchim	Bajura (बाजुरा) 2 constituencies	Naresh Kumar Shahi	CPN (US)	10,973
		Padam Bahadur Shahi	NC	20,119
	Achham (अछाम) 4 constituencies	Megh Raj Khadka	NC	12,337
		Akkal Bahadur Rawal	CPN (MC)	11,220
		Jhatpat Bahadur Saud	CPN (MC)	12,115
		Man Bahadur Rawal	NC	11,216
	Bajhang (बझाङ्ग) 2 constituencies	Prithivi Bahadur Singh	NC	17,112
		Bhim Bahadur Bhandari	CPN (MC)	13,879
	Doti (डोटी) 2 constituencies	Chakra Bahadur Malla	CPN (UML)	15,279
		Shiva C Oli	CPN (MC)	14,047
	Kailali (कैलाली) 10 constituencies	Kailash Chaudhary	PFP	15,101
		Ghanshyam Chaudhary	PFP	13,923
		Dhirga Bahadur Sodari	CPN (US)	13,511
		Kamal Bahadur Shah	NC	10,433
		Ramesh Singh Dhama	CPN (MC)	9,387
Prakash Bahadur Bam		NC	12,473	
Laxman Kishor Chaudhary		PFP	11,318	
Rameshor Chaudhary		PFP	10,665	
Prakash Bahadur Deuba		NC	9,591	
Khusi Ram Dagaura Tharu	PFP	7,539		



	Darchula (दार्चुला) 2 constituencies	Bikram Singh Dhami	NC	15,127
		Man Bahadur Dhami	CPN (MC)	13,171
	Baitadi (बैतडी) 2 constituencies	Surendra Bahadur Pal	CPN (UML)	12,831
		Shiva Raj Bhatta	NC	17,153
	Dadeldhura (डडेलधुरा) 2 constituencies	Khagaraj Bhatta	CPN (MC)	12,112
		Tara Prasad Joshi	Independent	11,162
	Kanchanpur (कञ्चनपुर) 6 constituencies	Bir Bahadur Thapa	CPN (UML)	12,385
		Om Bikram Batta	CPN (MC)	10,938
		Prakash Rawal	CPN (US)	8,734
		Bel Bahadur Rana Magar	NC	16,172
		Bahadur Singh Thapa	NC	10,688
		Diwan Singh Bista	NC	8,545



## **About the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation and its Activity in Electoral Processes Monitoring in Russia and Abroad**

The Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation was formed under Federal Law No. 32-FZ “On the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation” of April 4, 2005. The mission of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation is to protect interests, rights, and freedoms of citizens as well as to exercise public oversight over the activities of state bodies and government agencies.

Since 2012, the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation, along with the regional civic chambers, has been working to establish and foster an institution of public monitoring at elections and referenda in Russia and abroad.

In 2017 to 2018, the amendments, increasing the role of civil society institutions in overseeing the electoral process and ensuring its transparency and legitimacy, were introduced to Russian legislation with the direct involvement of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation.

Since 2018, the system of regional civic chambers has become the foundation for staging independent public monitoring at Russian referenda and elections of all levels.

The Coordination Council for Public Oversight over Voting was established as a further development of the election observation activities during the 7<sup>th</sup> composition of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation (2020-2023).

As a result, over the past ten years, a unique institution of public monitoring has been established under the auspices of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation, aimed at ensuring transparency and legitimacy of electoral procedures, while the members of the Election Observation Missions have accumulated an extensive experience of observing elections and referenda in dozens of foreign countries.