



CPA BIMR

Election Observation Mission to Guernsey

JUNE 2025



PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

"Coming from another Island state, it has been fascinating to observe the democratic process in Guernsey. I have been overwhelmed by the dedication and enthusiasm of volunteers across the Island. They should take great pride in the work they did to ensure a smooth, efficient and calm process for voters across the Island, which this Mission commends profoundly.

In particular, I want to praise the strong commitment to democratic values embedded at each stage of the process. Great care was taken to ensure voters had every possible chance to participate – with two advance polling days offered in addition to postal voting.

The mission met with various groups across the Island, including women and youth groups who find themselves at interesting cross-roads in Guernsey's democratic history. While this election saw more women candidates stand than ever before, people aged under 30 represented the biggest group of unregistered voters."

Hon. Alvina Reynolds, President of the Senate, Saint Lucia
Head of Mission, CPA BIMR Election Observation Mission to Guernsey 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On Wednesday 18 June 2025 voters in Guernsey went to the polls for the General Election, observed by an international team from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association British Islands and Mediterranean Region (CPA BIMR). Election Day was well organised, peaceful, and orderly. The team also observed advance voting on Sunday 15 June and Tuesday 17 June. Polling stations were well prepared with polling officers and their staff demonstrating professionalism and excellent leadership.

The voting process was efficiently administered, with advance and postal voting contributing to a flexible and inclusive system that enabled broad voter participation. Observers reported that polling stations were well managed and procedures were generally well followed. While the process was largely smooth, some minor issues were noted, including occasional challenges with ballot secrecy and accessibility at certain polling sites. Nevertheless, voters had a genuine opportunity to cast their ballots freely and the process overall reflected a strong commitment to democratic principles.

Guernsey's legal framework provides a solid basis for democratic elections, with recent reforms enhancing the clarity, security, and transparency of key electoral processes. There are however gaps that remain in areas such as party regulation, campaign conduct, media oversight, and electoral dispute resolution. The late adoption of some reforms also posed challenges for some candidates adjusting to the new rules.

Since 2020, all of Guernsey's Deputies are elected in a single island-wide vote, allowing voters to select up to 38 candidates. While this system ensures equal representation and suffrage, some candidates shared that it was a challenge to do face-to-face campaigns in this island-wide system.

The election was administered by a temporary but well-regarded civil service team under the Registrar General of Electors, which stakeholders viewed as impartial and competent. Voter and candidate information was widely accessible, with multilingual resources, candidate events, and pre-nomination training for candidates contributing to a transparent and inclusive process.

Guernsey allows voting from age 16. Voters must have lived on the island for at least two years, or a cumulative period of five years. Registration is voluntary and required for each election. Despite very inclusive eligibility criteria only, only 52% of potential voters registered.

The right to stand as a candidate in Guernsey is inclusive, with no citizenship requirement and straightforward eligibility criteria. The 2025 reforms narrowed disqualification grounds in line with international norms, and the diverse field of 82 candidates, who were predominantly independents, offered voters a wide choice.

The 2025 General Election demonstrated notable progress in fostering a more inclusive and representative political environment. A record 33% of candidates were women, many of whom actively championed gender equality and women's rights. The candidate pool also included openly LGBTQ+ individuals, persons with disabilities, and advocates from across a broad social spectrum.

The 34-day election campaign was competitive and incident-free. Hustings were frequent and diverse, with many organised by interest groups. Campaign tools included posters, leaflets, door-knocking, and a 276-page manifesto booklet sent to all registered households. Some candidates reported issues placing political ads on Facebook and there were reports of abusive comments from other candidates. No formal code of conduct is in place.

Campaign finance regulations were tightened for the 2025 election, with lower spending limits and new transparency measures aimed at promoting fairness. While these reforms supported a more level playing field, some candidates felt constrained by the reduced limits and the withdrawal of public grants. This increased some candidates' reliance on government organised campaign activities.

Guernsey's judiciary plays a central role in electoral matters. While the legal framework enables judicial recourse for closely contested results, it lacks a codified system for addressing broader electoral complaints. In this General Election the Registrar served as a point of contact for concerns and no formal action resulted from reported incidents.

Guernsey has a free and active media landscape, with election coverage provided by a number of outlets. Political advertising is permitted, with some candidates buying advertisement packages. Social media, especially Facebook, played a prominent role, engaging large audiences.

In addition to this preliminary statement, a detailed final report, which may include recommendations, will be published within two months of Election Day.

INTRODUCTION TO THE MISSION

At the invitation of the States Assembly Constitution Committee, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association British Islands and Mediterranean Region (CPA BIMR) conducted an Election Observation Mission to the Guernsey General Election on Wednesday 18 June 2025.

This is the second time CPA BIMR has observed a general election in Guernsey. The first mission took place in 2020 and was delivered virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore this is the first in-person election mission taking place in Guernsey. The mission was present in Guernsey from 9 June until 20 June 2025.

The eight-member mission was composed of:

- Head of Mission – Hon. Alvina Reynolds MP, President of the Senate (Saint Lucia)
- Short-Term Observer – Rhoda Grant MSP (Scotland)
- Short-Term Observer – Hon. Dr. Ingrid Buffonge MLA (Montserrat)
- Election Analyst – Mark Stevens (UK)
- Election Analyst – Merce Castells (Spain)
- Mission Coordinator – Christopher Brown (UK)
- Mission Administrator – Maggie El Beileidi (UK)
- Mission Administrator – Jack Manners (UK)

The CPA BIMR Election Observation Mission.

The mission conducted an independent assessment of the Guernsey General Election, evaluating it against international legal standards, commitments, and obligations, as well as Guernsey's domestic legislation. The assessment covered the legal framework, election administration, political campaigning, media environment, and the mechanisms for complaints and appeals.

In addition, the mission examined broader issues such as gender equality, LGBTQ+ representation, and the participation of persons with disabilities. During its work, the mission met with a wide range of stakeholders, including election officials, independent and party-affiliated candidates, the Chief Minister, the Bailiff, the Lieutenant Governor, civil society representatives, and members of the public. Observers attended campaign events and hustings, and welcomed submissions from individuals via a public email address.

On Election Day, the mission visited all eight polling stations across the island. It also observed the counting of votes on Thursday 19 June.

The mission is independent in its composition, findings and conclusions, adhering to the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and Code of Conduct for International Election Observers signed at the United Nations in 2005. It will continue to follow post-election developments and will publish a final report, which may contain recommendations, within two months of Election Day.

POLITICAL BACKGROUND

Guernsey is a British Crown Dependency, which is not part of the United Kingdom but remains under the sovereignty of the British Crown. The UK is responsible for Guernsey's defence and international representation, but the island exercises autonomy over its domestic affairs, including the organisation of elections.

The States of Deliberation is Guernsey's unicameral legislature and holds full legislative authority within the jurisdiction. It is empowered to draft, amend and enact primary legislation and subordinate instruments governing domestic affairs. In the absence of a separate executive branch, the States also exercises collective executive authority through its system of policy-making committees, which are responsible for the formulation and implementation of public policy. The judiciary in Guernsey operates independently from the legislature and executive, with courts exercising judicial functions in accordance with the Bailiwick's legal framework and constitutional traditions.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

International treaties ratified by the UK do not automatically apply to Guernsey; they must be explicitly extended through an Order-in-Council. Guernsey has extended several international human rights instruments relevant to elections, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD). These instruments provide a foundation for core electoral rights, such as the right to vote and to stand for public office.

Guernsey has not extended the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). This absence is particularly significant, given the persistent underrepresentation of women in the States of Deliberation and the need for statutory provisions to guarantee inclusive participation by persons with disabilities. Elections are governed by the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, which has been amended multiple times, most recently in 2025. It covers all core aspects of the election, including the electoral system, suffrage rights, campaign finance, voting procedures, observers' rights, recount mechanisms, and registration for voters, candidates and parties. This statutory framework is complemented by ordinances and non-statutory guidelines issued by the States Assembly & Constitution Committee, which plays a central role in electoral policy.

Several reforms were adopted ahead of the 2025 General Elections. These included the Electoral Roll Ordinance 2024, which clarified deadlines and improved public access to the electoral register; the Elections Ordinance 2024, which confirmed the date of polling; and the Postal Voting (Amendment) Ordinance 2025, which strengthened security and extended registration deadlines. The Advance and Super Polling Station Ordinance 2025 facilitated early voting, and introduced narrower disqualification criteria for candidates.

Campaign finance regulations were strengthened through the Electoral Expenditure Ordinance 2025, which imposed lower spending limits on both individual candidates and political parties,

and set up a requirement to publish full expenditure returns. The regulated period for campaign spending was extended to begin six weeks before the opening of nominations, a measure intended to close loopholes that previously allowed for unregulated premature spending. The ordinance and other amendments were adopted in 2025, shortly before the General Election. According to stakeholders, the proximity of the reforms to the nomination period affected potential contestants, who were required to adapt quickly to new regulatory conditions and a tight electoral calendar.

The legal framework for Guernsey's electoral system is inclusive and accessible, supporting broad participation and providing a sound legal basis for democratic elections. However, several areas remain unregulated or insufficiently codified. These include rules governing party organisation, campaign conduct, third-party activity, in-kind contributions, and media coverage during the campaign period. Additionally, there is no statutory framework for the resolution of electoral complaints and appeals.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Guernsey's States of Deliberation is composed of 38 People's Deputies, elected by universal suffrage, and two Alderney Representatives. The Bailiff of Guernsey presides over the assembly without voting rights, while the Law Officers of the Crown attend in a non-voting advisory capacity.

The entire island of Guernsey forms a single electoral district, where all 38 Deputies are elected individually using a system called plurality-at-large voting. Each voter can choose up to 38 candidates, and the 38 with the most votes are elected for a four-year term. Deputies take office on 1 July after the General Election.

This island-wide constituency system was introduced following a 2018 referendum and was first used in the 2020 General Election. It allows all voters to have an equal say in choosing all their elected representatives, regardless of where they live on the island. As a result the ballot paper is much longer, given the high number of candidates voters can choose from. Stakeholders shared with the mission that the island-wide system reduced opportunities for traditional face-to-face campaigning.

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

Election administration is non-permanent, comprising an election team drawn from the civil service, under the Registrar-General of Electors. Stakeholders expressed trust in the capacity and impartiality of the election team as well as its openness to stakeholders. The election administration undertakes its extensive duties for about six months, with responsibility for the electoral roll, providing information for candidates and voters, electoral operations, recruitment of volunteer staff, and the conduct of polling and counting. Outside agencies were contracted for the printing of ballots and provision and management of ballot counting scanners.

The election administration provided a website which included a substantial amount of information for both candidates and voters. The electoral administration produced a booklet of

candidate manifestos and organised three ‘meet the candidates’ events between 7 and 11 June. Prospective candidates shared with the Mission that a series of courses organised prior to nomination to increase awareness of the role and duties of an elected States Deputy was useful. In addition to English, some electoral information, notably for the electoral roll, was also produced in five other languages.¹

THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND VOTER REGISTRATION

The right to vote and universal suffrage are well provided for and the criteria for voter eligibility are inclusive. A person is qualified to vote if they are at least 16 years of age at the time of the election and ordinarily resident in Guernsey for a period of at least two years prior to the time of the elections or for a cumulative period of five years. There is no citizenship requirement. The right to vote is further strengthened by providing for postal and advance voting options and also by providing the right to vote for prisoners.

Voter registration is voluntary and undertaken on an *ad hoc* basis for each election. People can be registered from the age of 15 on the electoral roll, though voting rights are only for those 16 years and above. The Committee for Home Affairs develops policies on the electoral roll and the Registrar General of Electors maintains electoral registration. An electronic copy of the new register is made available free of charge to candidates and a paper copy can be purchased.

The old electoral roll ceased to be valid on 30 November 2024 and the process for the new roll opened on 1 December 2024. Registration forms were sent to each household and reportedly there was extensive advertising on the need for people to register, including on TV, radio and online. The registration process closed on 30 April, 49 days prior to polling, and the final electoral roll included 27,316 persons. This is a decrease of 4,000 compared to 2020 and the lowest number since 2000. Stakeholders acknowledged the effort to publicise the registration process, but claimed it used more traditional media and not enough platforms popular with younger persons. Of those registered the majority are 50 or over and the fewest number are under 30.

The total number of registered persons for this General Election represents only 52% of the eligible electorate.

THE RIGHT TO STAND AND CANDIDATE REGISTRATION

The Reform (Guernsey) Law extends the right to stand as a People’s Deputy to all registered voters who are at least 18 years old on the date of nomination and who have been ordinarily residents in Guernsey either for the two years immediately prior to nomination or for a cumulative period of five years. There is no citizenship requirement, making the eligibility criteria notably inclusive.

Amendments ahead of the 2025 General Election revised the disqualification criteria for candidates. Individuals are now barred from standing if they have been convicted of electoral

¹ The five languages were Filipino, Latvian, Polish, Portuguese and Thai. The official website was in English only.

offences, fraud, or corruption within the past five years, or are serving a prison sentence of one year or more. This replaces the previous threshold of disqualifying candidates who have previously been imprisoned for six months, narrowing the scope of disqualification and bringing Guernsey's rules closer to international standards.

A total of 82 candidates registered to run, offering voters a wide and diverse choice with an average of over two candidates per seat. The field included 27 women (33%), nine non-Guernsey nationals, and 30 incumbents seeking re-election. The average age was 57. Consistent with Guernsey's strong tradition of non-partisan politics and independent candidacy, 76 candidates ran as independents. The remaining six stood for Forward Guernsey, the island's only registered political party, formally established in April 2025.

All candidates, whether independent or party affiliated, were required to register individually. The nomination period ran from 12 May to 14 May 2025. Candidates had to submit their nomination forms in person to the Presiding Officer including declarations of eligibility and of any unspent criminal convictions resulting in imprisonment for offences that would also be considered crimes under Guernsey law. Each nomination had to be endorsed by the signatures of two registered voters. There was no fee or deposit required to register. Criminal conviction declarations were made available for public inspection from 15 May to 18 June 2025 at both the Registrar-General of Electors' office and the Greffe (Royal Court House). Candidates were not required to sign a code of conduct.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The election campaign lasted for 34 days, between the close of nomination of candidates on 14 May and election day on 18 June. The campaign was competitive, with the 82 registered candidates able to campaign freely and without impediment, and no major incidents were reported.

The campaign was characterised by a large number of hustings, some organised by the elections team but most were organised by interest groups or groups of candidates, often with like-minded candidates grouping together for an event.² The Guernsey Chamber of Commerce and the LGBTQ+ organisation Liberate, had pledges that candidates could sign up to.

Candidates used banners, posters, leaflets and some door-to-door campaigning. A 276-page booklet of candidate manifestos was organised and paid for by the elections team and delivered to all households registered by 2 June 2025.³ This booklet was also available online.

However, many candidates commented that the introduction of the island-wide system, together with a reduction in the limit for campaign expenditure, impacted their ability to independently reach voters across the island. States committees function until 30 June, which some claimed might have given some additional coverage to incumbent candidates on an active committee.

² The official election website includes a [Calendar of Events](#), listing many of the public meetings organised by various stakeholders.

³ The 2023 Scrutiny Management Committee Review of Island-wide Voting found that 81% of people cited the Manifesto Booklet as their main source of information in determining which candidates to vote for.

Many candidates made extensive use of online campaigning and social networks, including having their own websites and designated Facebook and Instagram accounts and a limited number of YouTube and TikTok videos. Some concerns were raised about instances of abusive or misogynistic comments against candidates, yet there are no clear guidelines or code of conduct to address such behaviour. A number of candidates had adverts on Instagram and Facebook. Some reported problems posting political advertising on Facebook, which is one of the main platforms used on the island, due to problems establishing a profile and political disclaimer with Meta from Guernsey.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE

There were significant changes to the regulations on campaign expenditure compared to 2020.⁴ The campaign expenditure limit for candidates was reduced from £6,000 to £3,000 and for a political party from £9,000 to £3,000, which was a significant reduction. The stated aim of this change was to create a more level playing field, notably for those candidates with limited funding. It is also reflective of the average expenditure by a successful candidate in 2020, when island-wide elections were introduced, which was around £2,200. However, the £500 grant to each candidate that had previously been in place was discontinued.

A number of stakeholders, including some candidates, claimed that the £3,000 limit was too low. This limit stopped them being able to print and distribute their own individual manifestos, and limited their ability to purchase media advertising. Candidates were heavily reliant on the elections team activities, including the manifesto booklet and events, for their campaign. Parties and candidates may receive donations of money or in-kind services, but these have to be declared. Donations are not permitted from individuals not eligible to be on the electoral roll or from persons based outside of Guernsey.

For this General Election there was a redefinition of the regulated period for campaign expenditure, now commencing from six weeks prior to the date a candidate nomination can be delivered instead of the date nominations open. There is also now a duty on the States to publish candidate expenditure returns within 45 days from the date of an election.⁵

MEDIA

Guernsey has a free and active local media, which provided some designated election coverage. Media outlets include TV coverage from BBC and ITV (Channel TV), Island FM radio, Bailiwick Express online news, and The Guernsey Press, which is the sole print newspaper and has an online platform. While the BBC, for instance, has national guidelines for its coverage of an election, for other media there is no formal regulation or code of conduct on how to cover the

⁴ See [The Electoral Expenditure Ordinance 2025](#).

⁵ See Article 45 of the [Reform Law](#). In addition, political parties must provide annual accounts

process in a fair and balanced way. Media reported that they used their own judgement on how best to cover the 82 candidates in a fair and impartial manner.

There is an inherent challenge in covering an election with such a significant number of independents. There were a number of media initiatives in election coverage, including a BBC series of hustings with candidates, a Guernsey Press podcast series of interviews with candidates and a special election supplement providing profiles of candidates.

Political advertising is allowed, and some candidates took advantage of this, with adverts in the print and online media and on radio. Island FM radio provided all candidates with a published rate for a package of coverage available for c.£500, which 23 candidates purchased.

Social media increasingly is important for discussion and coverage of the General Election in Guernsey, as elsewhere. As well as the online news sources of the established media, there are reportedly a number of bloggers and social media accounts offering comments. Facebook is a particularly important platform in the Guernsey context, and an account 'Guernsey People Have Your Say!' was cited as being quite high profile, with 25,000 members.

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

The Prevention of Discrimination Ordinance, in force since October 2023, prohibits discrimination on the grounds of disability, race, carer status, sexual orientation, religion or belief, and gender affirmation. Although Guernsey has not yet extended key international treaties such as CEDAW and the CRPD, these gaps were acknowledged during the campaign, with many candidates pledging to support their adoption.

Women, although still underrepresented in public office, made up a historical record 33% of the candidate pool. Many took positions in favour of gender equality and aligned their campaigns with the broader women's rights agenda.

Among the 82 candidates, several openly identified as LGBTQ+, including gay and transgender individuals. Seventeen candidates endorsed reforms in healthcare, education, identity recognition, and housing. Persons with disabilities were also well represented, including new candidates and sitting Deputies seeking re-election. Over 40 candidates publicly supported the Guernsey Disability Alliance's manifesto, which calls for improvements in accessibility, inclusive policy-making, and the extension of the CRPD. Accessibility to the voting process also improved: a pre-election audit ensured polling stations met access standards, assisted voting was made available, and an easy-to-read voting guide was published, enabling participation from persons with mobility challenges and disabilities.

VOTING

Postal voting was available upon request and the deadline for such a request was 29 May. Postal ballots had to be received by 20:00 on 18 June in order to be eligible for counting. Voters requesting a postal ballot were marked on the electoral roll which meant they could not cast a

regular ballot on Election Day. However, it was possible for a voter to hand deliver a postal ballot even on Election Day and a special ballot box for postal votes was provided. A total of 10,391 persons requested a postal vote, which was markedly down compared to 2020, though the previous election was during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Advance voting was available on 15 and 17 June at the three largest polling stations. Some 12% of registered voters cast their votes during the advance voting period. Procedures for advance voting were the same as for voting on 18 June.

On Election Day, polling was from 08:00 to 20:00 at eight polling stations across the island. Observers followed the opening, voting and closing on both advance voting days and on election day, covering all polling stations. Observers reported that polling stations opened on time, and procedures were followed. Polling stations were well laid out, and voters were generally able to cast their vote in secret, though secrecy of the vote was not always strictly enforced in all instances. Polling officials were dedicated, helpful and attentive and undertook their roles in a responsible manner.

Persons requiring assistance were supported in an appropriate manner by election officials. Accessibility to polling stations was reasonable, though in some instances accessibility for wheelchair users was not ideal. Both a magnifier and torch were available in polling stations to help visually impaired voters see the ballot paper more clearly.

An electronic electoral roll was trialled in the three largest polling stations, as a tool to keep a better track, in real time, of people having voted across the island to prevent double voting. During advance polling and election day the electronic roll appeared to be functioning well.

No formal identification is required for voting, with a voter only required to declare their name and address. Given that voters could cast up to 38 votes on their ballot, the voting time was quite lengthy in some instances, with some voters taking up to 15 minutes to complete the process. At the close of voting, materials were collected and held in a secure location, ready for the count on 19 June.

COUNTING AND RESULTS

Counting of votes commenced at 08:00 on 19 June at a central counting centre at Beau Sejour Leisure Centre. The counting process was transparent, with many candidates and media present, and with good access for observers. Despite being a large and an administratively challenging exercise it was well managed.

Postal ballots were first sorted and the inner envelopes with a ballot separated to ensure secrecy of the vote. For ballots from polling stations, first each polling station had to confirm its paperwork with election officials, including the number of persons voting in the polling station. Secondly, ballots from the ballot boxes for the polling station were verified and counted to check the number corresponded with the number of persons having voted for the polling station.

Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) scanners were used for the counting of votes. A total of four machines were used, compared to two in 2020, in an effort to speed up the process. The same UK-based company as in 2020 was contracted to provide and manage the scanners. In case a ballot was damaged, and therefore would not be scanned by the OMR machines, the votes on it were transcribed onto a new ballot. Thereafter ballots were bundled and readied for scanning for the count of votes per candidate. Ballots rejected by scanners, or otherwise in doubt, were adjudicated on by election officials. There were just 73 (0.37%) spoiled ballots.

The final result for the election was announced by the Central Returning Officer at 16:45 on Thursday 19 June. A total of 19,686 votes were cast, representing a turnout of 72%. The newly-elected 38 Deputies of the States of Deliberation of the Bailiwick of Guernsey will be sworn in on 1 July 2025.

ELECTORAL JUSTICE

Guernsey maintains an independent and distinct judicial system rooted in Norman customary law, complemented by statutes enacted by the States of Deliberation. In Guernsey the Royal Court handles electoral disputes. However, the legal framework does not prescribe a detailed or codified procedure for handling complaints, leading to some reliance on discretionary and general legal remedies.

One key area of electoral dispute where the court plays a formal role is in election recounts. Under Guernsey law, unsuccessful candidates may request a recount if the margin between them and the lowest-ranking successful candidate falls within 1% of the total number of votes cast or 50 votes. In such cases, a recount may be ordered by the Bailiff, who has the discretion to determine whether it is conducted electronically using vote scanning systems or manually by ballot paper rechecking.

While these mechanisms provide some electoral recourse, Guernsey's framework for electoral complaints and appeals is limited. There is currently no formalised process for lodging complaints related to campaign conduct, misinformation, electoral finance violations, or voter intimidation. Complainants must instead rely on general civil remedies or raise concerns with the relevant electoral authorities or States committees.

In the absence of formal mechanisms to address electoral complaints, the Registrar acts as the de facto point of contact for grievances and may refer complaints to the police for further investigation. During the 2025 election, the Registrar received a number of complaints, including reports of campaign posters being taken down or damaged, misogynistic and abusive language used by one candidate against others, and allegations of campaign overspending. According to information available to the mission, none of these cases resulted in prosecution or formal action.

FINAL REPORT

This statement is the mission's initial findings, published two days after Election Day. Within two months of Election Day a further in-depth report will be published. This may include recommendations to enhance future elections.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The CPA BIMR Election Observation Mission wishes to express its gratitude to all in the States of Guernsey who supported the work of the Mission, including election officials, candidates and civil society organisations. We are also grateful to our team of observers and analysts for taking part.

CPA BIMR ELECTION OBSERVATION SERVICES:

The first objective of the BIMR Strategy is to strengthen parliaments and the skills of their members. As part of this work, CPA BIMR facilitates election observations when invited to do so.

For more information about these services, please contact the CPA BIMR Secretariat at:
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