Kimly became interested in politics because she identified with the problems her family was facing. She had never previously been involved in politics, but the desire to make a difference pushed her to stand for election. Kimly finished her education after grade 8 and started working as a garment factory worker in Kandal province. She worked at the factory for nearly 10 years in order to support her family and it was during this time that she realized the importance of having a voice in politics.

In the 2013 National Assembly Elections she stood in Kampot province as the CNP’s second ranked candidate. Her main goal was to help her family and community and recognition of her personal talent for leadership. Kimly believes that women should clearly understand the policies of the party they are engaging with. If she had a chance to be elected as a lawmaker, Kimly would work for a country with equal citizens and people who have ownership of resources to help build the country.

Mrs. Sok Rat Sovann Panhchakseila, an orphan, grew up in Phnom Penh. There were two key factors that encouraged her to participate in politics. First, she wanted to seek a better future for her three children. It was at the camp that she had never previously stood as a candidate in national elections, which is why she decided to stand for the 2013 National Assembly Elections. After Volark finished high school in Kampong Cham, she started working for the Ministry in 1980 when she was a chief of the Village Teacher Council. She not only received a Belgian passport but also a residence permit in France.

Lok Chum Teav Phon Phalla first became involved in FUNCINPEC in 1978. In 1975, she ran away to a refugee camp on the Thai border after joining the Khmer Rouge in 1973. She served as a defense lawyer for the Khmer Rouge from 1979 to 1981 and later became interested in politics. She finished her graduate studies at the Erasmus University in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. In 1991, she moved to Belgium and became a member of the LDP. She has held the position of Secretary of the Ministry of Cult and Religion and is currently one of the founding members of the League for Democracy Party.

Mrs. Pen Chanto from Kampong Thom province, KEDP, is the fourth candidate on the KEDP’s list. Currently, she is a leader of the anti-corruption movement. In addition to her political career, she is a member of the United Nations Commission of the Rights of the Child, a member of the Cambodian Women’s Federation, and a member of the Women’s Rights Council. Mrs. Pen Chanto is passionate about social issues and works hard to ensure that people in her community have access to health care and education.

Lum Ang was born in 1942 in Kratie Province. After her family left Cambodia, they traveled to France, where she married an Angolan in 1967. The couple left together for France. While living in France, Lum Ang would check the news about Cambodia on a daily basis. By the late 1970s, her parents had moved to France, and Ang was the only member of the family who remained in Cambodia. In 1978, Ang was able to reunite with her family in France. Ang is a human rights activist and has been involved in various political movements, including the Khmer Rouge and the LDP. She has a Higher Certificate of French Language and an English Certificate from Belgium, Austria, and Luxembourg.

Seng Souke performs her job as a Cambodian representative to the United Nations in New York and is currently a senior part of the Cambodian delegation to the UN. Before joining the LDP, Seng Souke was a member of the NGO known as "LDP". She has held the position of Secretary of the Ministry of Cult and Religion and is currently the head of the Women’s Movement of the CNRP. Seng Souke has a BA in Management from Angkor University and has lived in France and the United States.

Lok Chum Teav. Phon Phalla from FUNCINPEC party, Kampong Thom Province, CNP, is the third ranked candidate on the CPP’s list. Currently, she is the head of the Women’s Movement of the CNRP. Seng Souke has a Higher Certificate of French Language in 1973 and an English Certificate from Belgium, Austria, and Luxembourg. She not only received a Belgian passport but also a residence permit in France. Seng Souke is a human rights activist and has been involved in various political movements, including the Khmer Rouge and the LDP.

Rieng Province and in the 2013 NA Elections, in Prey Veng Province. Currently, she is the head of the Women’s Movement of the CNRP. Seng Souke has a Higher Certificate of French Language in 1973 and an English Certificate from Belgium, Austria, and Luxembourg. She not only received a Belgian passport but also a residence permit in France. Seng Souke is a human rights activist and has been involved in various political movements, including the Khmer Rouge and the LDP.

Key factors that have encouraged her to participate in politics and the LDP. The text below has been taken from the Human Rights and Mrs. Meng Volark from the League for Democracy Party ("RDP"). The text below has been taken from the Human Rights

Lives of Female Candidates in the National Assembly

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