

ELECTION COMMISSION OF BHUTAN



Handbook for Counting Supervisor

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ELECTION COMMISSION OF BHUTAN

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FOREWORD

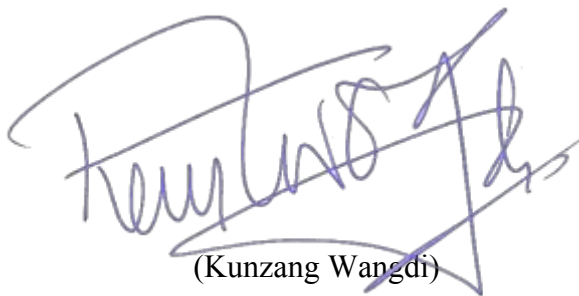
Dear Counting Supervisor,

With the adoption of the Constitution on the 15th Day of the Second Fifth Month of the Male Rat Year corresponding with 18th July 2008, the Kingdom of Bhutan was formally established as a Democratic Constitutional Monarchy with the sovereign power bestowed upon the citizens of Bhutan wherein this sovereign power shall be exercised through periodic elections conducted in a free and fair manner.

Therefore, in our endeavor to establish a strong electoral system and to ensure free and fair election, the Election Commission has developed this Handbook.

You must read this Handbook thoroughly, before assuming your responsibility. However, it should not be treated as exhaustive and must be read in conjunction with the various Electoral Laws, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines made in this regard.

We are confident that this handbook will help effectively in discharge of your duty as a Counting Supervisor.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Kunzang Wangdi', is written over a faint, stylized star or geometric shape.

(Kunzang Wangdi)

CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER

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CHAPTER 1

ELECTIONS

Introduction

Counting and declaration of votes is the last major step in the entire election process. The true choice of the voters in the election of their representatives lies in the correct and proper counting of votes. Therefore, the importance of the process of counting of votes hardly needs to be emphasized. Hence, the Handbook for Counting Supervisor is designed to give guidance and information to the Counting Supervisors.

Five main legislations govern the conduct of elections:

1. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan;
2. The Election Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2008;
3. The Public Election Fund Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2008;
4. The National Referendum Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2008; and
5. The Local Government Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2009.

You must keep in mind that this handbook should not be treated as exhaustive, and must be read in conjunction with the Election Act, 2008 of the Kingdom of Bhutan, various Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Orders and Notifications made in this regard.

Overview of Elections

Elections will be conducted according to the system of “first past the post”, (FPTP) where voters elect their representatives to Local Governments, as the case may be, through a single member *Demkhong*, chosen by direct elections from territorial constituencies.

Elections to the National Assembly differ from the National Council and Local Governments, as independent candidates are not permitted to contest in the National Assembly elections. On the other hand, elections to National Council and Local Government elections, only

independent candidates not affiliated to any political party or lapse the one-year period from the date of acceptance of the application of resignation and removal from the membership list of a political party will be eligible to contest.

The National Assembly elections are held in two rounds: the first round is called the Primary Round where all registered parties can contest and the two parties obtaining the highest and the second highest number of valid votes cast throughout the Kingdom shall be declared eligible to contest in the second round, namely the General Elections. In the General Elections, each of the two parties eligible to contest will field a candidate in all of the *Demkhongs*. The Party winning the maximum number of seats in the National Assembly would be the Ruling Party and the other, the Opposition Party.

The National Council election is held to elect one member from each Dzongkhag for representation in the National Council. For this purpose, each Dzongkhag will form a *Demkhong* for the National Council with twenty seats being filled through direct election of one candidate from each of the twenty Dzongkhags.

The Local Government Elections in Bhutan comprises the elections to *Dzongkhag Tshogdus*, *Gewog Tshogdes* and *Dzongkhag Thromde Tshogdes*, in which, all the eligible and interested to contest will field a candidate in all of the constituencies in each of the twenty Dzongkhags.

A *Dzongkhag Tshogdu* shall comprise of all *Gups* and *Mangmis* elected to the *Gewog Tshogdes* of the concerned Dzongkhag and two representatives, one each elected from the *Dzongkhag Thromde* and *Dzongkhag Yenlag Thromdes*.

A *Gewog Tshogde* shall comprise of a *Gup* and a *Mangmi* elected from that *Gewog* and a minimum of five and maximum of eight *Gewog Tshogde Tshogpas* from every *Chiwogs* assigned to a particular *Gewog*.

A *Dzongkhag Thromde Tshogde* shall comprise of a *Thrompon* elected by the *Dzongkhag Thromde* and a minimum of six and Maximum of

nine *Dzongkhag Thomde Tshogde Tshopas* elected from each *Dzongkhag Thomde Demkhong* equal to the number of seats allocated to the particular *Dzongkhag Thomde*.

Election Officials

The Election Act provides that the Election Commission can deploy or employ, in connection with elections, any officer or staff of the Government including election security personnel. All persons so employed will be deemed to be on deputation with the Commission and are subject to the control, superintendence and discipline of the Commission, during the period for which they are so employed.

The Election Officials appointed for the conduct of election include Chief Election Coordinators, Deputy Chief Election Coordinators, Assistant Chief Election Coordinators, Media Arbitrator, members for Election Dispute Settlement Bodies, Spokespersons, Observers, Micro-Observers, Returning Officers, Nodal-Officers, Presiding Officers, Polling Officers, Polling Assistants, Lady Friskers and Counting Supervisors.

It must be borne in mind that all Election Officials must be apolitical and further, such officers must not be posted to the Dzongkhag where he/she has his/her *Gung* or *Mitsi* registered.

In addition, the Election Commission will also be using the services of the election security through the Election Security Coordinator at the Headquarter of the Royal Bhutan Police and Superintendents of Police in the respective Dzongkhags to ensure safe, free and fair conduct of elections.

Employment Conditions

For effective and efficient discharge of duties of the Election Officials, the Election Commission will ensure that a conducive and safe working environment is provided during their temporary appointment.

All entitlements due to the Election Officials so appointed will be governed by existing Financial Rules and Regulations (FRR). The entitlements will be provided by the Election Commission of Bhutan.

Arrangements for accommodation and food during the temporary appointments must be made by yourself and the cost met from the Daily Allowance (DA) admissible to you.

CHAPTER 2

COUNTING SUPERVISOR

Introduction

As per the Election Act, 2008 of the Kingdom of Bhutan, the Returning Officer of a *Demkhong* will appoint Counting Supervisors and Counting Assistants to assist him/her in the performance of his/her duties relating to the counting of votes at the election. The recruitment of the Counting Supervisors will be made from as far as possible between Position Level P5-S5.

Where the counting of votes is done at the polling station itself, the Presiding Officer of the polling station will be authorized by the Returning Officer to act as the Counting Supervisor for that place of counting.

Appointment of Counting Supervisor

The appointment as Counting Supervisors is subject to the control, superintendence and discipline of the Election Commission. The appointment is of temporary nature and you will be on deputation from the date of appointment until your formal release

The appointment letter will be issued not later than two week before the date of poll. The appointment letter will indicate the number and name of the counting centers at which you will be on duty as prescribed in **Appointment of Counting Supervisor Form No. 1**.

The Commission will reserve the right to revoke such appointment or change the *Demkhong* or the polling station assigned at any time.

CHAPTER 3

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNTING SUPERVISORS

Introduction

As a Counting Supervisor, you have an important role to play in the counting of votes. It is necessary for this purpose to equip yourself fully with the law and procedure and other relevant Rules, Regulations, Guidelines and directions of the Election Commission in relation to counting of votes. Procedure which is contrary to the legal requirement applied by you may result in the recount of votes.

Roles and Responsibilities

The broad outlines of the roles and responsibilities of counting supervisor are as follows:

1. Undertake the counting of votes and announcement of the result, as directed by the Returning Officer;
2. Keep in ready possession all relevant instructions of the Returning Officer;
3. Acquaint yourself fully with the latest position about the rules and procedures prescribed for the counting of votes;
4. Acquaint yourself fully with the rules and regulations relating to Postal Ballot votes;
5. Familiarize yourself with the operation of voting machines;
6. Attend all rehearsals and trainings sessions without fail;
7. Refrain from communicating to any person any information regarding the result before the formal announcement of the result at the counting center; and
8. Ensure that the counting is done in a lawful, efficient and transparent manner.

Collection of Documents

You must at the demonstrations of the voting machines arranged by the Returning Officer, collect the following documents from the Dzongkhag Electoral Officer without fail:

1. Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) Rules and Regulations of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2012;
2. Media Coverage of Elections Rules and Regulations of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2012; and
3. Handbook for Counting Supervisor.

CHAPTER 4

ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES (EVM)

Introduction to EVMs

The EVM consists of two units namely the “Ballot Unit” and the “Control Unit” which are inter-connected by means of a cable. The two units are supplied in two separate cases, which is easy to transport.

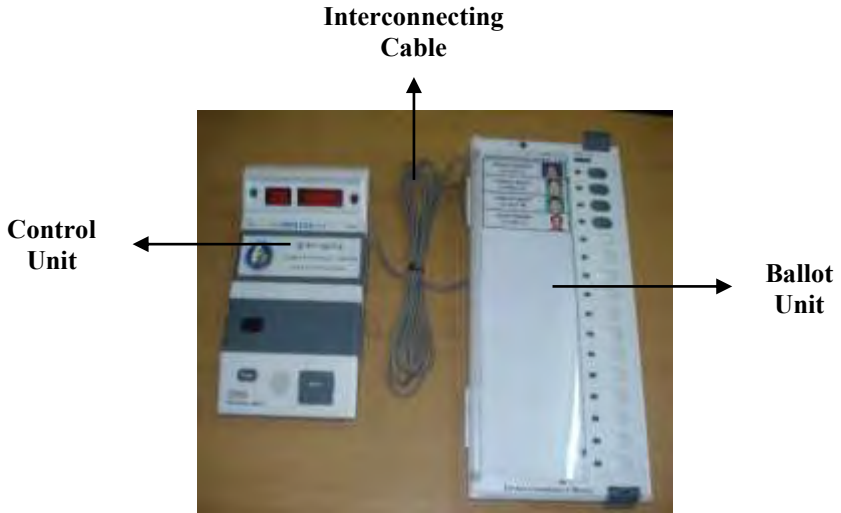


Fig. 4.1: The Electronic Voting Machine

Each of the Ballot unit caters to a maximum of 16 candidates. The Ballot unit has a provision for a ballot paper containing the particulars of the candidate such as the name of the candidate, photograph and the symbol reserved for him (refer Fig. 4.2 and Fig. 4.3).

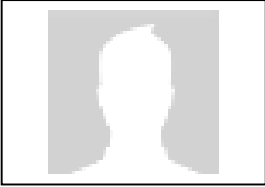
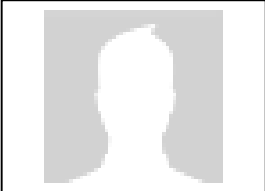


ELECTIONS TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL/LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
<p>འཇིགས་མེད་ཚོས་སྐྱོན།</p> <p>Jigme Choden</p>	
<p>དཀར་མ་དུངས་རབས།</p> <p>Karma Sungrab</p>	

Fig. 4.2: Example of Ballot Paper for National Council and LG Elections

PRIMARY ROUND OF ELECTIONS TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	
<p>X ཚོགས་པ།</p> <p>X PARTY</p>	
<p>Y ཚོགས་པ།</p> <p>Y PARTY</p>	

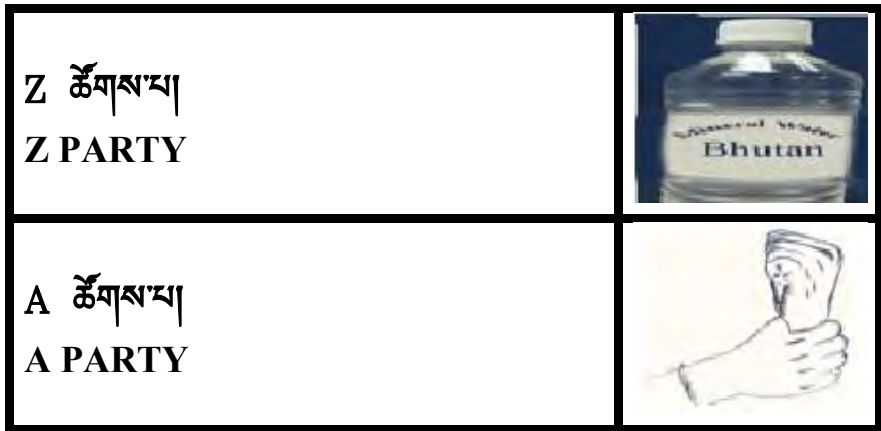


Fig. 4.3: Example of Ballot Paper for Primary Round

The candidate nominated by a political party shall use the name and symbol of its political party (refer Fig. 4.4). The font size of the letters used for the label shall be a minimum of 8 millimeters and this is sufficiently legible by a person with normal vision from a distance of one metre.



Fig. 4.4: Example of Ballot Paper for General Round

The voter, to cast vote, must press the button opposite the name and symbol of the candidate or party of his or her choice. When the button

is pressed, a red light will glow alongside the button that will indicate that the vote has been recorded.

Four “Ballot Units” can be connected to a “Control Unit” at one time, that is to say a single “Control Unit” can cater up to 64 candidates.

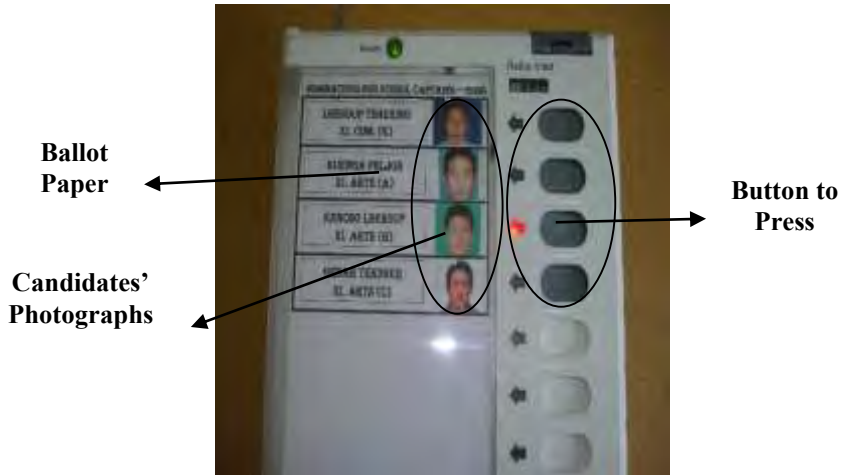


Fig. 4.5: Ballot Unit

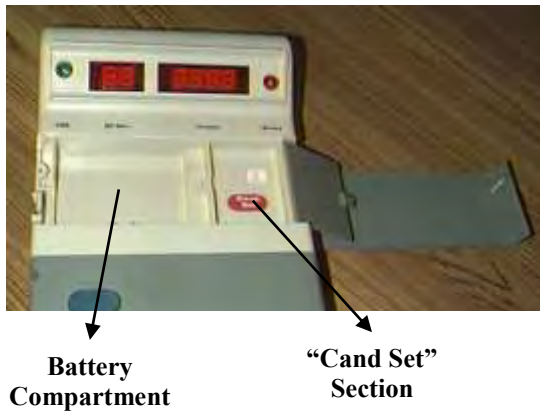
Features on the EVM

On the “Control Unit” there is a display section on the top. Below the display section, there is the “Cand Set Section” which contains two compartments the first compartment where the batteries are inserted and the second where the “Cand Set Button” is found and is used for setting the machine for the number of candidates (refer Fig. 4.6 and 4.7).



Fig. 4.6: The Top Part

Next to the “Cand Set Section” is the “Result Section”. This section contains three buttons namely the “Close Poll Button”, “Result” button and the “Clear” button. The “Close Button” is used for closing the poll, the “Result” button for ascertaining the results and the “Clear” button for erasing the data recorded. The “Close” button once pressed will ensure that no further votes can be recorded (refer Fig. 4.7).



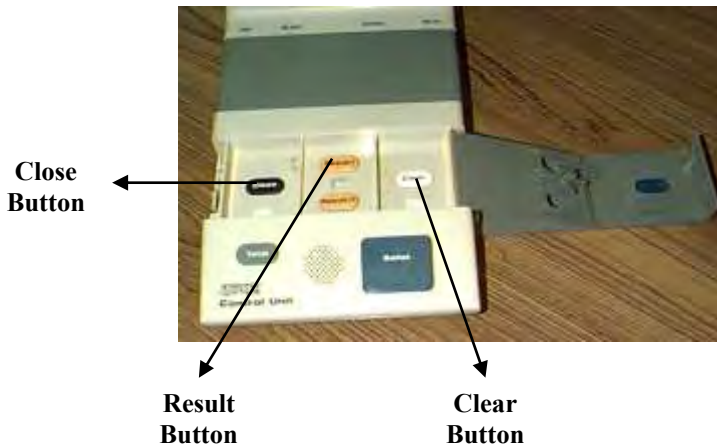


Fig. 4.7: “Cand Set” and “Result” Sections

On the lower portion of the “Control Unit” is the “Ballot Section” which contains the “Ballot” button and “Total” button. The “Ballot” button when pressed will make the “Ballot Unit” ready for recording vote. The “Total” button when pressed will display the total votes cast at that point of time, however this will not give the candidate-wise break up (Fig. 4.8). For further information on the EVM’s, you are required to read the EVM manual and the EVM Rules and Regulations of the Kingdom of Bhutan prepared by the Commission.



Fig. 4.8: The Lower Part

Safe preservation of Voting Machines

The voting machines when not in use should be stored in a well secured storeroom. Likewise, proper arrangements and storage should be made for their safe custody and preservation after the completion of the election and during the period for which they are required to be so preserved under relevant directions of the Commission.

After the expiry of the period, if no election petition or appeal is pending, the machines may be removed and handed over to the Dzongkhag Electoral Officer.

For the safe and proper storage of voting machines in the secure storeroom, you can follow the instructions given by the manufacturing companies.

Chapter 5

COMMENCEMENT OF COUNTING

Introduction

The counting of votes will commence on the same day as the day of poll. Immediately at the close of poll, the polling station will be converted as counting centers for the polling area and the Presiding Officers under the authorization of the Returning Officer will be designated to perform the duties of Counting Supervisor.

Date, Time and Place of Counting

The Returning Officer must at least one week before the day fixed for the poll, designate the place or places where the counting of votes will be done. Further, the date and time for commencement of counting will be notified in writing to each contesting candidate or their representatives.

However, the Returning Officer may shift the assigned place of counting to a safer place or alter the date and time of counting, if it becomes necessary on account of imminent danger of violence, terrorism, disorder or for any other sufficient reason. Contesting candidates or election representatives will be immediately notified of such a change.

Stages of Counting

The counting of votes will be carried out in four stages (refer Fig. 5.1). The first stage of counting will be in the counting center for the polling area. The Presiding Officer designated by the Returning Officer as Counting Supervisor assisted by the Counting Assistant will count the EVM votes cast in the polling station and transmits the result by SMS format to National Counting Center and to the Assistant Returning Officer and than to the Returning Officer.

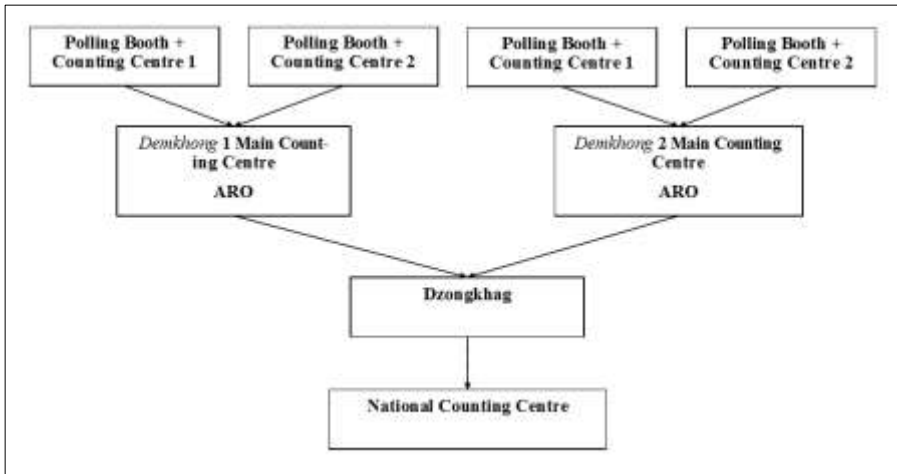


Fig. 5.1: Diagrammatic Representation of the Consolidation of Election Results

The second stage of counting will be at the *Demkhong* Counting Center. Here the Assistant Returning Officer will receive the Postal Ballot Paper votes for the *Demkhong*. Thereafter the Assistant Returning Officer assisted by the Counting Supervisor will count the Postal Ballot Paper votes and consolidated it with the results of the EVM votes based on the result sheet received from the various counting centers. The Final Result Sheet so prepared will be immediately transmitted to the Returning Officer's office at the Dzongkhag and then to the National Counting Center by Facsimile. The original will be hand carried and delivered by the Counting Supervisor in person.

The third stage will be at the Returning Officer office where the final result sheet of the various constituencies for different posts received from the Assistant Returning Officers throughout the Dzongkhag will be published, result of count and the same authenticated copy will be transmitted to the National Counting Center.

The fourth stage of counting will be at the National Counting Center where the final result sheet of the *Demkhong* of different Dzongkhag

received from the Returning Officers throughout the country will be counted and consolidated.

Authority for commencement of count

Under the Election Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2008, counting of votes is subject to any general or special direction of the Election Commission. At the *Demkhong*, counting must be done by the Assistant Returning Officer under the supervision and direction of the Returning Officer of the Dzongkhag.

The Returning Officer must authorize and appoint Counting Supervisors to assist the Assistant Returning Officer in undertaking the counting of votes. The counting of votes may be done simultaneously at more than one table at the same place.

Representatives

To ensure transparency, counting of votes will be carried out in the presence of contesting candidates. However, as candidate cannot be expected to be physically present at each of such counting places and tables, the law permits the candidate to appoint his/her counting representatives, who may be present at each of the said counting places and counting tables to oversee the counting.

It should be noted that only one representative from each candidate is admitted at the closing, sealing, or counting of Postal Ballots and Electronic Voting Machines.

It also should be noted that following measures shall be taken at the Counting Center to avoid unauthorized access and premature dissemination of information:

1. Counting Centre shall be out of bound for media, except for the BBSC filming crew mandated to record the proceedings;
2. No mobile phones shall be allowed in the Counting Centers;
3. No one shall communicate the information on number of votes secured or move documents related to the counting out of the Counting Centers except under the authority of the respective In-charge;

4. Observers will attend the Counting of the Votes to monitor the counting but shall not divulge any information to anyone;
5. A person shall be allowed entry at Counting Centers only if he/she carries the photo identity card specifically issued by the Election Commission except for the security personnel designated for the place;
6. No person shall make public any information related to the counting of votes unless authorized in writing by the Commission;
7. A dedicated security personnel shall guard the entrance and the exit to a Counting Centers;
8. The Security shall ensure that there is no movement of persons in and out of a Counting Centers except those that are specifically authorized while counting of Votes is in process;
9. The Results of the counting votes shall be uploaded to the website of the Election Commission only upon completion of the Counting and under the signature of the Counting Supervisor;
10. The National Counting Centers will release the *Demkhong*-wise of the different Dzongkhag for various posts Vote Tally to the public as soon as they are authenticated through live BBSC coverage, in the chronological order of the reports received from the Returning Officers by the National Counting Center;
11. The Spokes-person of the National Counting Center shall be responsible to announce the information on the Votes or make public the information;
12. Access to the National Counting Center shall be restricted except for the authorized officials responsible for counting, the Counting Representatives of the Candidate, Observers and other Election Officials;

13. The BBSC shall not maintain any facility at the National Counting Center except a filming crew to record the events at the Counting Center; and
14. The Result of the Counting of Votes shall be relayed to the Election Commission through broadband to the BBSC studio.

CHAPTER 6

COUNTING OF POSTAL BALLOT

Introduction

The counting of Postal Ballot Paper will be carried out by the Counting Supervisors at the *Demkhong* Counting Centers of the Assistant Returning Officer or at any other place as designated by Returning Officer. Therefore, the Postal Ballot Papers will not be received at the Polling Station nor counted at the counting centers for the polling area by the Presiding Officer designated as Counting Supervisors.

In the *Demkhong* Counting Centers, the counting of Postal Ballot Papers will precede counting of votes recorded on the EVMs.

Invalid Ballot Paper

The Postal Ballot paper may be declared as being invalid by the Assistant Returning Officer even though it is not objected to by any counting representative. However, counting representatives present must be allowed reasonable opportunity to inspect the Postal Ballot before you reject it as invalid.

After inspection if a counting representative objects to a Postal Ballot being invalid, you must decide by judicious application of mind whether the Postal Ballot is invalid or not.

Postal Ballot Paper will be considered as invalid, if it:

1. Is a fake ballot paper;
2. Is blank;
3. Is not duly authenticated by the Returning Officer/Assistant Returning Officer;
4. Does not contain the mark “Accepted” as endorsed by the Returning Officer/Assistant Returning Officer on the Envelope B. In such cases, the envelope must not be opened but marked as ‘Rejected’ on the envelope and stored separately from all other documents;

5. Cannot be determined for which candidate or issue the vote is cast;
6. Has been cast for more than one candidate or issue;
7. Bears a mark of identification different from the one officially provided; or
8. Has been tampered with or is so damaged that its identity as a genuine ballot paper cannot be established.

Valid Vote

Every Postal Ballot which is not rejected as invalid shall be counted as one valid vote for the candidate or an issue in the case of National Referendum.

Counting Procedure

Before commencing the counting of Postal Ballot Paper, the following procedures must be followed:

1. Opening each ballot box and counting and recording the number of ballot papers in it; and
2. Verifying ballot paper account against the Postal Voters' List maintained by the Returning Officer/Assistant Returning Officer in the presence of the representatives.

After completion of the verification of the Postal Ballot Papers by the Returning Officer/Assistant Returning Officer the counting must commence. During the counting, the ballot papers must be kept facing up to prevent any person from seeing the numbers printed on the back of the Postal Ballot Papers.

Discovery of more than One Ballot Paper

While opening an envelope if Assistant Returning Officer discovers more than one ballot paper, check the number on the ballot paper with the number on the envelope and retain the correct one for the purposes of counting.

However, Assistant Returning Officer must retain all other ballot paper or papers so discovered and then write on all such Ballot Paper the statement “Multiple Discovery” and the names of the representatives present.

Recording of Results

After counting all the Postal Ballots, the results of the count must be recorded in a Result Sheet as prescribed in **Postal Ballot Form No. 4** of the *Postal Ballot Rules and Regulations, 2013*. Thereafter, all the Postal Ballot papers will be sealed and secured incase of election petitions.

In detail, the Result Sheet must include the following:

1. Total number of Postal Ballots cast in the *Demkhong*;
2. Total number of valid Postal Ballot votes secured by each of the candidates;
3. Total number of invalid Postal Ballot votes secured by each of the candidates; or
4. Total number of “Yes” and “No” votes cast in the case of National Referendum.

CHAPTER 7

COUNTING OF VOTES ON EVM

Checking of Seals

You must allow the counting representatives at the table to inspect the green paper seal, special tag, outer strip seal and seals affixed on the counting unit (refer Fig. 7.1, Fig. 7.2, Fig. 7.3 & Fig. 7.4) before the votes recorded in any control unit of a voting machine are counted. This will help them confirm that the seals are intact and the control unit has not been tampered with. However, if a control unit is found tampered with, the votes recorded in that machine must not be counted and the matter must be reported to the Election Commission of Bhutan.

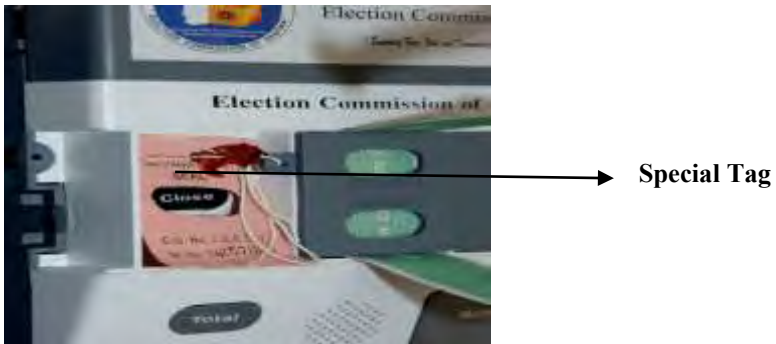


Fig. 7.1: Closing Result Button with Special Tag

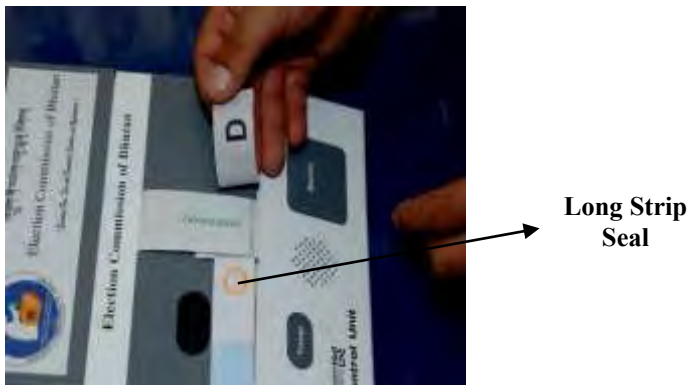


Fig. 7.2: Sealing with Long Strip Seal



Fig. 7.3: Sealed Control Unit with Address Tag



Fig. 7.4: Ready Control Unit

Opening of Control Unit

When the control unit is brought to the counting table, the seals put thereon by the Presiding officer at the polling station will be examined. You must check the serial number to ensure that it is the same control unit which was supplied for use at the polling station. Then the seal on the “Candidate Set Section” which is put by the Returning Officer before the supply of the Machine to the polling station and the seal on the outer cover of Result Section, which is put by the Presiding Officer at the polling station, will be checked (refer Fig. 7.5). You must

consider the control unit as not tampered if the paper seals put on the inner cover of the Result Section are intact even though seals on the outer cover of the control unit are not intact.



Fig. 7.5: Sealed Control Units

Comparison of the Serial Number of the Paper Seal

If you find the serial number of the paper seal actually used in the control unit does not tally with the serial number as shown by the Presiding Officer in the paper seal account, it may be that the paper seal account contains a mistake or there is a case of tampering. You will decide by checking the serial numbers of the unused paper seals returned by Presiding Officer and if it's a case of printing mistake, you should ignore the discrepancy.

Tampered Control Unit

On the other hand, if you are satisfied that the Voting Machine has been tampered with, or is not the same as the one supplied for use at the Polling Station, you will report to the Returning Officer/Assistant Returning Officer and the machine will be kept separately and the votes recorded therein shall not be counted. Under the law, it is not necessary to adjourn the entire counting if any voting machine has been found to have been tampered with.

Counting of Votes

After satisfying that the paper seal is intact, that the control unit is the same as was supplied at the polling station and there is no tampering

with the same, the votes recorded therein shall be counted. For this purpose, the following procedures must be performed by you:

1. Put the power switch provided in the rear compartment at the control unit to “ON” position. The “ON” lamp in the display section of the control unit will then glow green.
2. Pierce through the green paper seal over the “Result” Button provided beneath the upper aperture of the inner cover of the Result section.
3. Press the “Result” Button (refer Fig. 7.6) to display the total number of votes recorded for each candidate/political party at the Polling Station in the Display section of the control unit.
4. Tabulate the results according to candidate/political party and then consolidate the Result Sheet as prescribed in **EVM Form No. 3 (A, B or C)** of the *Electronic Voting Machine Rules and Regulation of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2012*.
5. If required, the “Result” Button can be pressed again to enable the candidates and their representatives to note down the result. Thereafter, close the cover of the Result Section and switch off the control unit.

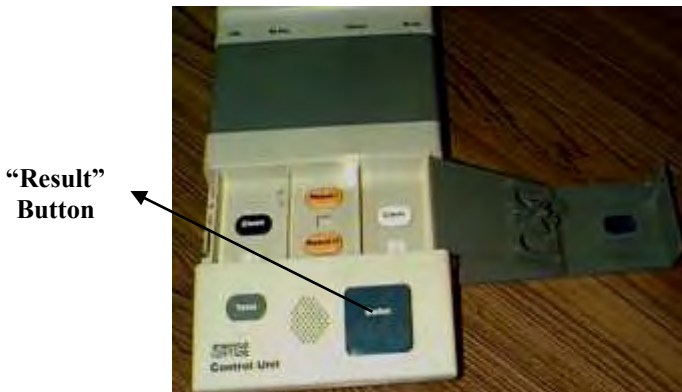


Fig 7.6 Control Unit

CHAPTER 8

PREPARATION OF RESULT SHEET

Election Results

After consolidating and recording the result of the polling area in the Result Sheet, a duly authenticated copy of the said Result Sheet must be transmitted to the Returning/Assistant Returning Officer at the *Demkhong* Counting Center.

The Returning/Assistant Returning Officer and Counting Supervisors at the *Demkhong* Counting Center under the supervision of the Returning Officer will count and consolidate the Postal Ballot votes with the EVM votes received from the various counting centers of the *Demkhong*.

Thereafter, the Returning/Assistant Returning Officer will transmit the Final Result Sheet to the Returning Officer of the Dzongkhag and then to National Counting Center as prescribed in **EVM Form No. 4** to declare the names of the candidates who have secured the highest number of valid votes in their respective constituencies.

Withhold Announcement of Results

The results of the vote count may be withheld in the following cases:

1. An EVM has been set aside before counting of votes;
2. Complaints from candidates or their representatives on tampered seals of the EVM have been received;
3. A request for recounting has been made; or
4. Observance of suspicious irregularities in counting of votes.

In any of the above case, you should send a report and supply the following information to the Returning Officer/Assistant Returning Officer:

1. Total valid votes polled by all candidates put together;
2. Valid votes polled by the Returned candidate;

3. Valid votes polled by the second candidate, the difference (percentage) in valid votes, percentage of such difference;
4. Certificate that there was no request for recount, or that there was a request which was considered and accepted/rejected along with the details there of;
5. Certificate that no unusual features were found during the counting of votes leading to suspicion about irregularities;
6. Any other irregular feature observed;
7. Certificate to effect that every single complaint received has been dealt with and a written order has been issued;
8. Apart from the above, you may include any other point considered relevant; and
9. Your recommendation supported with reasons and justifications.

Re-count

A candidate or his/her election representative may, if present when the counting or any recount is completed, request for the votes to be recounted and again re-counted. However, you may refuse to do so if in your opinion the request is unreasonable. For instance, demanding a re-count when there is a clear majority in the results, or when after two counts the same result had been obtained.



ORDER OF APPOINTMENT OF COUNTING PERSONNEL

..... Election (type of Election)

..... (name of *Demkhong*)

..... Dzongkhag

In accordance with the power conferred by Section 69 of the Election Act, 2008 the Election Commission of Bhutan is happy to appoint you as the Counting Supervisor for (name of the Counting Centre) under (name of Dzongkhag for the (type of Election).

Sl. No.	Counting Centre number and name with complete particulars of its location	Name of the Counting Supervisor	Name of the Counting Assistant	Counting Assistant Authorized to perform the functions of the presiding officer in the latter's absence

Place:

Signature

Date: ... / ... / ...

Returning Officer:



EVM Form No. 3A

PRIMARY ROUND COUNTING CENTER'S RESULT SHEET

(To be submitted to the Returning Officer by the Presiding Officer)

Name of Polling Station: _____

Polling Station Code: _____ Total Voters as per the Voters' List: _____

Demkhong

Sl. No.	Name of Party	Provisional Votes (If any)	Total Votes Secured as per EVM

Name: _____ Name: _____

Signature of Counting Supervisor

Signature of Counting Assistant

Date: _____

Date: _____

Signature of Counting Representatives:

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

Seal and Signature of
Returning Officer (upon receipt)

**GENERAL ELECTION COUNTING CENTER'S RESULT SHEET**

(To be submitted to the Returning Officer by the Presiding Officer)

Name of Polling Station: _____

Polling Station Code: _____ Total Voters as per the Voters' List: _____

Denkhong

Sl. No.	Name of Candidate	VPIC No.	Provisional Votes (if any)	Total Votes Secured as per EVM

Name: _____

Name: _____

Signature of Counting Supervisor

Signature of Counting Assistant

Date: _____

Date: _____

Signature of Counting Representatives:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

**Seal and Signature of
Returning Officer (upon receipt)**



EVM Form No. 3C

NATIONAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS
POLLING STATION/COUNTING CENTRE

EVM RESULT SHEET

(To be submitted to the Returning Officer by the Presiding Officer)

Name of Polling Station: _____

Polling Station Code: _____ Total Voters as per the Voters' List: _____

Demkhong

Sl. No.	Name of Candidate	VPIC No.	Provisional Votes (if any)	Total Votes Secured as per EVM

Name: _____

Name: _____

Signature of Counting Supervisor

Signature of Counting Assistant

Date: _____

Date: _____

Signature of Counting Representatives:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Seal and Signature of
Returning Officer (upon receipt)



EVM No. 4

CONSOLIDATION OF EVM & POSTAL BALLOT RESULTS

(To be submitted to the Returning Officer by the Assistant Returning Officer)

Election to

Demkhong:

Polling Station:

Dzongkhag:

SL No.	Name of Political Party/Candidate	VPIC No.	Votes Secured as per EVM (A)	Votes Secured as per Postal Ballots (B)	Total No. of Votes Secured (A+B)

Name: Name:

Signature of Counting Supervisor Seal & Signature of Assistant Returning Officer

Date: Date:

Signature of Counting Representatives:

1. 2.

3. 4.



Postal Ballot Form No. 4

POSTAL BALLOT RESULT SHEET

Election to

Demkhong:

Dzongkhag:

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party/Candidate	VPIC No.	Total Postal Votes Secured

Total Applications Received: **Total Postal Ballots Issued:**

Total Ballots Received: **Total Invalid Received:**

Name: **Name:**

Signature of Counting Supervisor

Seal & Signature of Returning Officer

Date:/...../.....

Date:/...../.....

Signature of Counting Representatives:

1. 2.

3. 4.