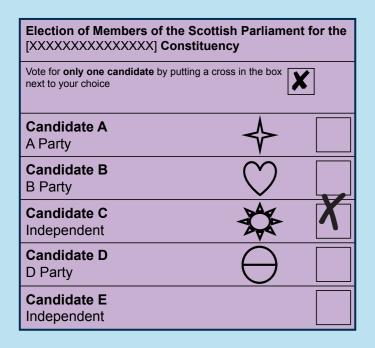
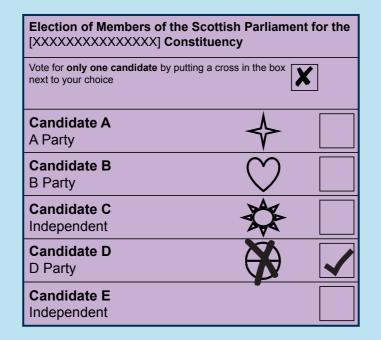
Doubtful ballot papers - allowed votes: Constituency

Suggested examples of allowed votes are provided here. All of these examples are based on previous case law or taken from the specific rules for this election. Ultimately the decision on any particular ballot paper rests with the Constituency Returning Officer and it is for them to determine their own view of the application of case law.

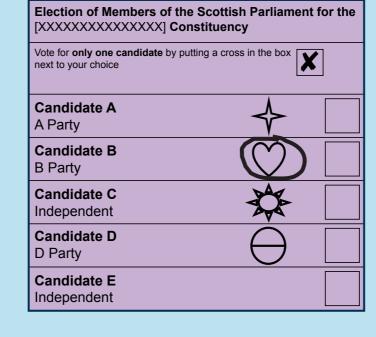
Case references can be found in *Supporting the Scottish Parliamentary election – Dealing with doubtful ballot papers*. Other references are to the election rules (Schedule 2 of The Scottish Parliament (Elections etc.) Order 2015).



Allow for candidate C – Berwick-upon-Tweed case and Rule 58(2)(a).



Allow for candidate D - Rule 58(2)(c).



Allow for candidate B - Rule 58(2)(a) and (b).



Election of Members of the Scottish Parliament for the [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX] Constituency

Vote for only one candidate by putting a cross in the box next to your choice

Candidate A
A Party

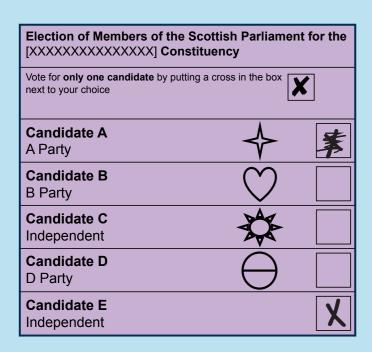
Candidate B
B Party

Candidate C
Independent

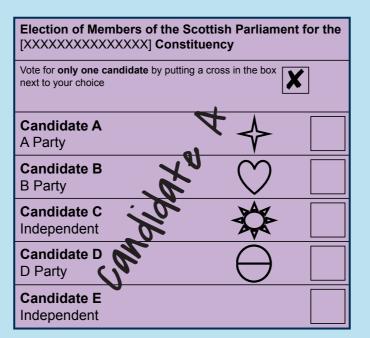
Candidate D
D Party

Candidate E
Independent

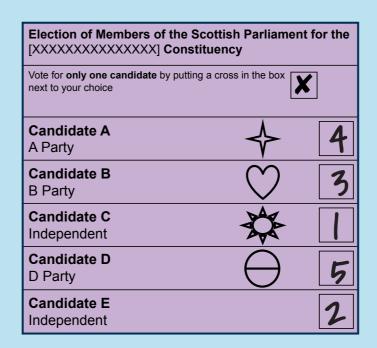
Allow for candidate E - Rule 58(2)(a) and (b).



Allow for candidate E – Cirencester case, *Eley v Durant* and Rule 58(2)(c).



Allow for candidate A – *Ruffle v Rogers* and Rule 58(2)(a) and (b) [provided there is no other candidate by the name of A]).



Allow for candidate C – Rule 58(3).

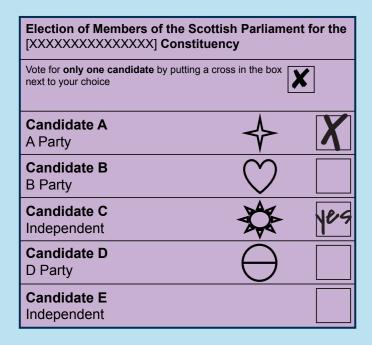
Election of Members of the Scottish Parliament for the [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX] Constituency		
Vote for only one candidate by putting a cross in the box next to your choice		
Candidate A A Party		
Candidate B B Party	*	
Candidate C Independent		
Candidate D Party		
Candidate E		

Allow for candidate B – Levers v Morris and Rule 58(2)(c). See also Schofield's Election Law, Volume 5, Appendix E, E20 (Shaw and Sons, 2008, as updated by supplement issue no. 1).

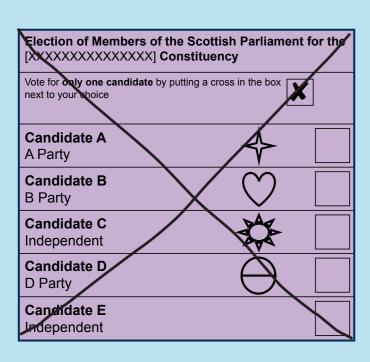
Doubtful ballot papers - rejected votes: Constituency

Suggested examples of rejected votes are provided here. All of these examples are based on previous case law or taken from the specific rules for this election. Ultimately the decision on any particular ballot paper rests with the Constituency Returning Officer and it is for them to determine their own view of the application of case law.

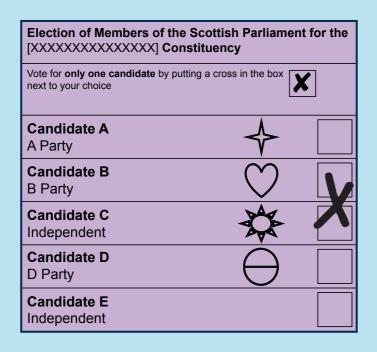
Case references can be found in *Supporting the Scottish Parliamentary election – Dealing with doubtful ballot papers*. Other references are to the election rules (Schedule 2 of The Scottish Parliament (Elections etc.) Order 2015).



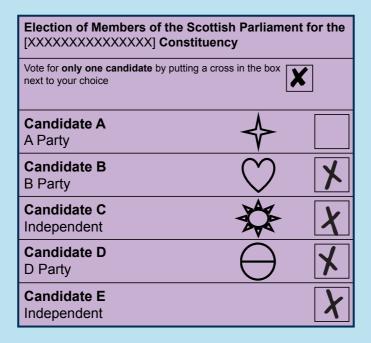
Reject – voted for more than one candidate. Rule 58(1)(b).



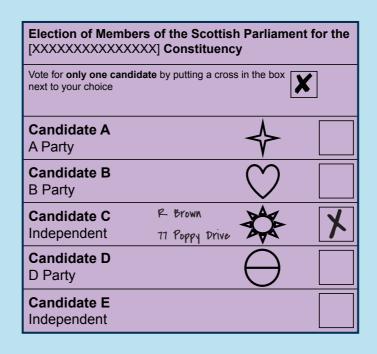
Reject – voter's intention uncertain. *Rowe v Cox* and Rule 58(1)(e).



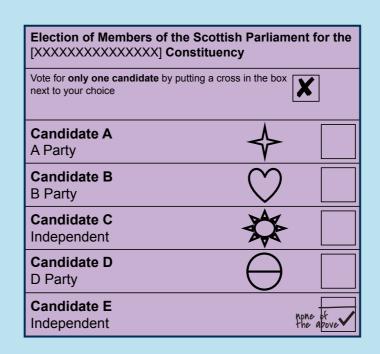
Reject – voter's intention uncertain. Buckrose case and Rule 58(1)(e).



Reject – Voting for more than one candidate. Rule 58(1)(b).

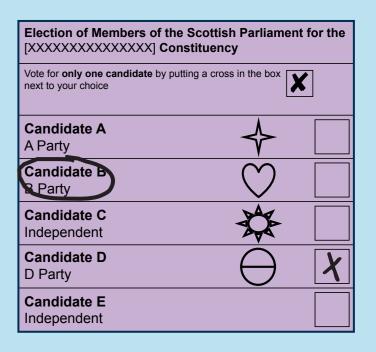


Reject – voter can be identified. *Woodward v Sarsons*, South Newington case and Rule 58(1)(d).



Reject – voter's intention uncertain. Rule 58(1)(e).

The Electoral Commission



Reject – voted for more than one candidate. Rule 58(1)(b).

Election of Members of the Scottish Parliament for the [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX] Constituency		
Vote for only one candidate by putting a cross next to your choice	in the box	
Candidate A A Party	♦ □	
Candidate B B Party	\bigcirc	
Candidate C Independent		
Candidate D D Party	Θ	
Candidate E Independent		

Reject – ballot paper unmarked. Rule 58(1)(e).