

Observing Elections in Thailand

A Guide for International
Observers of the 2007
Thai National Election

by

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This handbook is based on procedures outlined in unofficial IFES translations of the *Organic Act on Election of Members of the House of Representatives and Installation of Senators B.E. 2550*; and the *Regulation of the Election Commission on Election of the Members of the House of Representatives B.E. 2550* (2007). The opinions expressed herein, and any errors or omissions, are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of The Asia Foundation, or any other organization or government body.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Thank you for volunteering to work as an international election observer. International observers can help deter election malpractice, and act as witnesses to the process for their organization or government. Your participation in this effort is an important contribution to strengthening democracy in Thailand.

This manual, and the associated forms, are intended to provide you with all of the information you will need to effectively observe and report on the voting and counting processes on election day. The manual also includes some suggestions for pre-election and campaign monitoring that may be helpful for those assessing the overall electoral environment.

To be an effective observer, it is important that you understand how isolated events can affect the entire process, so please read the entire manual carefully prior to the commencement of polling on election day.

A Note on Security During the Election: Observation is exciting, but should never be dangerous. Maintaining your personal security should be your number one priority throughout your observation experience. If at any time, for any reason, you feel it is not safe to observe in a particular area, then **DO NOT GO THERE**. The only information required from such areas is that you felt it unsafe to observe. This information is important because it is a clear indication that the environment was not conducive to the conduct of free and fair elections. If there is a violent incident or threat of violence while you are observing the campaign, or at a polling station, remain calm, and leave the area as soon as possible. **DO NOT RETURN!**

2 CODE OF CONDUCT FOR INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS

The following code of conduct was developed by a team of experts led by the UN, and has been endorsed by all major international observation organizations, including ANFREL, the Carter Center, and the European Union. Please read and respect the code of conduct during your mission.

Respect Sovereignty and International Human Rights: Elections are an expression of sovereignty, which belongs to the people of a country, the free expression of whose will provides the basis for the authority and legitimacy of government. The rights of citizens to vote and to be elected at periodic, genuine elections are internationally recognized human rights, and they require the exercise of a number of fundamental rights and freedoms. Election observers must respect the sovereignty of the host country, as well as the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its people.

Respect the Laws of the Country and the Authority of Electoral Bodies: Observers must respect the laws of the host country and the authority of the bodies charged with administering the electoral process. Observers must follow any lawful instruction from the country's governmental, security and electoral authorities. Observers also

must maintain a respectful attitude toward electoral officials and other national authorities. Observers must note if laws, regulations or the actions of state and/or electoral officials unduly burden or obstruct the exercise of election-related rights guaranteed by law, constitution or applicable international instruments.

Respect the Integrity of the International Election Observation Mission: Observers must respect and protect the integrity of the international election observation mission. This includes following this Code of Conduct, any written instructions (such as a terms of reference, directives and guidelines) and any verbal instructions from the observation mission's leadership. Observers must: attend all of the observation mission's required briefings, trainings and debriefings; become familiar with the election law, regulations and other relevant laws as directed by the observation mission; and carefully adhere to the methodologies employed by the observation mission. Observers also must report to the leadership of the observation mission any conflicts of interest they may have and any improper behavior they see conducted by other observers that are part of the mission.

Maintain Strict Political Impartiality at All Times: Observers must maintain strict political impartiality at all times, including leisure time in the host country. They must not express or exhibit any bias or preference in relation to national authorities, political parties, candidates, referenda issues or in relation to any contentious issues in the election process. Observers also must not conduct any activity that could be reasonably perceived as favoring or providing partisan gain for any political competitor in the host country, such as wearing or displaying any partisan symbols, colors, banners or accepting anything of value from political competitors.

Do Not Obstruct Election Processes: Observers must not obstruct any element of the election process, including pre-election processes, voting, counting and tabulation of results and processes transpiring after election day. Observers may bring irregularities, fraud or significant problems to the attention of election officials on the spot, unless this is prohibited by law, and must do so in a non-obstructive manner. Observers may ask questions of election officials, political party representatives and other observers inside polling stations and may answer questions about their own activities, as long as observers do not obstruct the election process. In answering questions observers should not seek to direct the election process. Observers may ask and answer questions of voters but may not ask them to tell for whom or what party or referendum position they voted.

Provide Appropriate Identification: Observers must display identification provided by the election observation mission, as well as identification required by national authorities, and must present it to electoral officials and other interested national authorities when requested.

Maintain Accuracy of Observations and Professionalism in Drawing Conclusions: Observers must ensure that all of their observations are accurate. Observations must be comprehensive, noting positive as well as negative factors, distinguishing between

significant and insignificant factors and identifying patterns that could have an important impact on the integrity of the election process. Observers' judgments must be based on the highest standards for accuracy of information and impartiality of analysis, distinguishing subjective factors from objective evidence.

Observers must base all conclusions on factual and verifiable evidence and not draw conclusions prematurely. Observers also must keep a well documented record of where they observed, the observations made and other relevant information as required by the election observation mission and must turn in such documentation to the mission.

Refrain from Making Comments to the Public or the Media before the Mission

Speaks: Observers must refrain from making any personal comments about their observations or conclusions to the news media or members of the public before the election observation mission makes a statement, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the observation mission's leadership. Observers may explain the nature of the observation mission, its activities and other matters deemed appropriate by the observation mission and should refer the media or other interested persons to the those individuals designated by the observation mission.

Cooperate with Other Election Observers: Observers must be aware of other election observation missions, both international and domestic, and cooperate with them as instructed by the leadership of the election observation mission.

Maintain Proper Personal Behavior: Observers must maintain proper personal behavior and respect others, including exhibiting sensitivity for host-country cultures and customs, exercise sound judgment in personal interactions and observe the highest level of professional conduct at all times, including leisure time.

Violations of This Code of Conduct: In a case of concern about the violation of this Code of Conduct, the election observation mission shall conduct an inquiry into the matter. If a serious violation is found to have occurred, the observer concerned may have their observer accreditation withdrawn or be dismissed from the election observation mission. The authority for such determinations rests solely with the leadership of the election observation mission.

3 THE 2007 ELECTION FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3.1 The Election System

According to the new constitution, the number of seats in the House of Representatives will be reduced from 500 to 480. Of these, 80 will be elected from party lists, and 400 from multi-member constituencies. To award the party list seats the country will be divided into eight multi-province constituencies called "zones" of approximately equal population, and each zone will have ten seats that will be allocated to parties based on their proportion of the vote. This means that a party that wins 30% of the votes in a zone would be entitled to 30% (3) of the seats in the zone,

so the top three candidates on their party list would be elected.

In contrast, the seats in the multi-member constituencies will be awarded based on candidate preference, rather than party preference. During the election each voter will select one party to allocate the proportional seats, and a number of candidates equivalent to the number of seats for their constituency. If a constituency has three seats (the average per constituency), then a voter will have four choices: three for candidates and one for a party. The most popular candidates in each constituency will be awarded the constituency seats.

On election day voters will be issued two color-coded ballots: one with candidates for the multi-member constituency election, and a second listing parties competing in the proportional representation election. After being marked, these ballots will be placed by the voters in separate color-coded ballot boxes and counted separately.

3.2 Compulsory Voting and Boycotts

In Thailand (as in Australia), qualified voters are required to vote, but the penalties for not voting (loss of the right to stand as a candidate) are so irrelevant to most people that it is hardly a deterrent. To accommodate those who do not like any of the parties or candidates competing, but who by law are required to vote, each ballot will also have an option “no desire to vote” which can be marked instead of candidates or a party.

4 THE ELECTION PROCESS

4.1 Voter registration

At least 20 days before the election the district or local registrar will send copies of the voter list to local officials for posting at government offices, including the village chief’s office, and at or near the location of each polling station. If any voter checks the list and finds they have not been included, they can file a petition with a registrar, in person and showing appropriate documentation or identification, to be included in the list. If the petition is approved, the voter’s name will be added to the list, with a signed notation explaining why it was added.

4.2 Polling Stations Administration

Polling station locations will be announced by the district registrar at least 20 days before the election. Copies will be posted at government offices, including the village chief’s office, and at or near the location of each polling station. On average, one polling station will be established for every eight hundred voters, but in practice there will usually be one polling station for each *moo ban* (neighborhood or village). If the number of voters in a moo ban is very small, then two or more moo bans may be served by a single station. The polling place should be clearly signposted and located in a neutral location that is easily accessible to the public.

The ECT will appoint an Election Director and Election Committee for each constituency. The Election Committee is responsible for appointing a Polling Station

Committee (PSC) to administer each polling station. The Committee will have a Chairman and not less than eight members, each of whom must be registered to vote in the constituency where they are assigned. If there are not enough members present on election day, the Chairman may appoint qualified voters for the vacant positions.

4.3 The Polling Station Committee

In addition to the Chairman, the PSC will have the following positions and tasks:

Queue Controller – Responsible for maintaining public order at the polling station; this includes maintaining order, supervising and facilitating voters especially senior citizens and the disabled who come to vote so that the voting is conducted in an orderly manner.

Voter List Officer – Checks the list of voters, announces name and address of qualified voters, writes down the name of state agency issuing their ID card, and has voter sign and thumbprint the list.

Ballot Officer (2) – Records on the counterfoil of the ballot the number assigned to the person's name in the list of voters, has voter sign their names or provide a thumbprint on the counterfoil, signs the counterfoil, tears the perforated ballot from the counterfoil, folds the ballot and delivers it to the voter.

Voting Booth Controller – Directs voters to empty booths, ensures no one communicates with the voter or can observe the voter marking the ballot.

Ballot Box Controller – Supervises ballot boxes, ensuring voter puts only official ballots in the boxes, and that the ballots for each election are placed in the appropriate color-coded ballot box.

The remaining members of the PSC may alternately assist others members on duty.

4.4 Security Officer

The police will provide at least one security officer for every polling station, whose power and duties are to maintain security and public order at the polling station; and support the work of the polling station director.

4.5 Party Agents or Representatives

Any party fielding candidates in a constituency may appoint one party agent to observe voting and counting in each station. The agent must remain in the specified area for agents, and must comply with all regulations of the Election Commission. Party agents are not allowed to converse with members of the polling station committee, or among themselves in a way that disturbs the polling process. If an agent violates any regulations the polling committee can order security officers to expel him from the station.

4.6 Campaign and Election Day Prohibitions

No candidate or person can try to influence a voter to vote or abstain from voting, or influence the election for or against any candidate or party, by any of the following means:

- Giving or promising to give money or gifts to an individuals, or directly or indirectly to a community, association, foundation, temple, education institution, asylum or any other institution;
- campaigning for an election by organizing an entertainment or other fair;
- providing or promising to provide medical treatment for any person;
- cheating, compulsion, threatening, slandering, or purposefully inducing the misunderstanding about any candidate or political party;
- providing a vehicle to bring a voter to a polling place or to take a voter back from a polling place without paying normal fares or wages, to induce or control the voter to cast a vote for any candidate or political party.

In addition, state agencies and officials must be neutral and non-partisan, and no candidate or a political party can use state resources in their campaign; or post or disseminate campaign materials in any state-owned facilities.

5 OBSERVING THE ELECTION

5.1 Deployment of Observers

In some countries domestic monitoring organizations are able to deploy observers to every polling station. This is desirable, as it provides the most comprehensive information about the process, and is the most effective means of deterring malpractice at the station. Unfortunately, in Thailand we have limited resources, and so probably will not see non-partisan observers in every polling station.

If comprehensive coverage is not possible, the next best option for observers is to survey a random sample of polling stations in a constituency; so that data collected, and in particular polling results, would be representative of the constituency as a whole. In practice, this would probably mean pre-selecting a random sample of polling stations or villages where the counting process would be observed and polling data collected at the end of the day, with the observers visiting a number of polling stations in the area during the day to monitor the process.

Small international missions may want to distribute their observers in several parts of the country, or coordinate with other missions, so that they have a broad enough coverage to ensure their conclusions are fairly representative of the country as a whole.

5.2 Monitoring the Pre-Election Environment

The relative fairness of an election cannot be determined solely by considering what occurs on election day, as there are a number of other factors which can affect citizens and political parties' ability to participate effectively in the democratic process. If possible, observers should be deployed prior to the last day of the campaign period, so

that they have the opportunity to observe some of the campaigning and evaluate to some extent the pre-election environment.

Making a comprehensive and detailed assessment of the pre-election environment is both complex and time-consuming, and usually requires the deployment of long-term election observers, media monitors, and legal specialists. Nevertheless, it is possible for shorter-term observers to use the checklist below to do a basic assessment of the election environment. Responses to the questions will reveal, in broad terms, whether or not the environment is conducive to free and fair elections. This checklist can be used by individual observers to evaluate a particular area, or can be aggregated with data from other observers to evaluate at the constituency or national level.

	Election Environment Assessment Checklist	Yes	No
1	Are political parties and candidates free to organize and to recruit new members?		
2	Are parties and candidates free to assemble and conduct activities?		
3	Do ordinary citizens have freedom of association, speech, and movement?		
4	Do people have adequate access to information on the platforms and policies of the parties and candidates so that they can make an informed choice on election day?		
5	Do people have sufficient knowledge of the electoral processes (how and where to register, complain, and vote) to participate effectively in the election process?		
6	Are election-related complaints appropriately resolved?		
7	Are the local election officers well-trained and qualified to effectively fulfill their duties?		
8	Has the local election administration received the materials and support needed to conduct the elections?		
9	Are election officials perceived as neutral administrators of the electoral process?		
10	Was campaigning done in a fair and peaceful way?		
11	Is the security environment conducive to a free and fair election?		
12	Were all campaigns conducted without the unfair use of government facilities or resources by incumbents or others?		
13	Did any parties or candidates try to buy votes with money or gifts?		
14	Did any parties or candidates use threats or violence to influence voters' choices or to intimidate them from casting a vote on election day?		

6 OBSERVING THE ENVIRONMENT ON ELECTION DAY

Although observers on election day are usually focused on the voting and counting processes inside the polling center, events may occur outside the polling center or between centers that can inhibit access to the polling centers, or can contribute to an environment of insecurity and fear that convinces some voters that going out to cast their ballot is simply not worth the risk involved. Denial of access to stations can be accomplished through physical force, for example, by setting up a roadblock between

a village and a polling station, or through more general intimidation and threats. Voters can also be prevented from casting their ballots through confiscation of identification documents to prevent voting. Other environmental concerns that can affect the fairness of the process outside the polling stations include election day vote-buying and illegal campaigning.

Observer Note: Near the polling station look for groups of men, armed or not, who might be intimidating voters. Talk to people and try to determine if local officials or party representatives are loitering near the station. Look for people recording names or passing money or pre-marked ballots, or other objects to voters. It is also important to be alert when traveling between stations. Stop and talk to people and ask them about the election process, if there are any problems, and if they feel free to participate. Look for groups of men who might be preventing voters from leaving a particular area, confiscating cards, or campaigning illegally.

7 THE ELECTION PROCESS

7.1 Prior to Election Day

Prior to the election date the Chairman and no fewer than five other members of each PSC and the security officer for the polling station will pick up the ballot boxes, ballots, printed forms and other supplies from the election sub-committee at the constituency. They will be provided an invoice of their supplies, and will count the supplies to confirm the invoice, sign the invoice, and seal a copy of the invoice along with the supplies inside a ballot box. The materials will then be stored by the chairman in a safe place until election day.

7.2 Before Polling Begins

The Polling Committee will arrive at the polling station about 7:00 AM on the morning of election day. They will set up the polling station, then in full view of any voters, party agents or observers present, will open the sealed packets of ballot papers, count the ballot papers, and then post a notice of the total number of ballots received in a conspicuous place. At 8:00 AM the polling staff will open the ballot boxes and show any voters, party agents or observers that it is empty, then will close and seal the boxes with the official seals. The opening and sealing of the ballot boxes will be recorded in the polling station journal, and two voters will be asked to sign the entry as witnesses. The polling station will then be open for voters, and will remain open until 3:00 PM.

Observer Note: You should arrive at your first polling station by about 7:30 AM on Election Day, so that you can observe preparations and the opening of the poll. Make sure you bring your accreditation card, and if you have an organization hat or t-shirt you may want to wear that as well. You should also remember to bring this manual and a pen.

Record the number and location of the polling station on your observation form. Check to make sure that all of the required polling materials are present at the

polling station. The most important are the voter's list and the ballot papers. Make a note of the total number of ballot papers received. Ensure the ballot box is empty before locking, that it is sealed securely, and placed so that the slot in the top of the box is clearly visible. Before polling begins you should check inside the voting compartments to ensure that no campaign literature or posters have been placed inside, and ensure that the compartment has been erected so that no polling station staff, party witnesses, observers, voters, or other people can see a voter mark their ballots.

Stay at least twenty minutes at your first polling station after the opening of the poll, so that you will have a sense of how the process is going, before moving to another polling station.

7.3 The Polling Process

7.3.1 Authorized Persons at the Polling Station

During the voting hours, no one can enter the polling station except polling station staff, authorized observers and party agents, and voters casting their votes. The only exception to this rule is for other staff of the election commission who may enter the polling station within their responsible areas to supervise or give advice to ensure that the voting is carried out honestly and fairly, but in this event the name and position of the individual shall be recorded in the official polling station incident report..

7.3.2 Prohibitions at the Polling Station

The following acts are prohibited at the polling station:

- Voting or attempting to vote using false ID or impersonation.
- Voting or attempting to vote with a fake ballot paper, or any ballot paper other than that received from the PSC.
- Taking a ballot paper out of a polling station.
- Signing or marking a ballot paper in such a way that the voter can be identified.
- Making a copy or photograph of a marked ballot, or showing the ballot to any other person, prior to putting the ballot in the ballot box.
- Putting more than one ballot in the ballot box.
- Obstructing, delaying or preventing any voter from going to the polling place.
- Accepting or agreeing to accept money, any property or other benefit in exchange for a vote or to abstain from voting for any candidate or political party.

7.3.3 The Identification Process

A voter begins the polling process by showing their current national ID card, an expired ID, or any other ID card or document issued by the Government that includes a photograph and the voter's identity number. A member of the Polling Station Committee (PSC) will find the voters name on the voter roll, and then announce the voter's name.

If no voter or party agent challenges the voter's identity, then a PSC member will

enter the voter's ID number and form of identification in a space next to their name on the voter roll, and then ask the voter to sign or fingerprint the entry. A member will then record the voter's ID number from the voter roll on the counterfoil (stub) of each ballot (each voter will receive two ballots, one for the PR election, and the other for the multi-member constituency election), and have the voter sign or fingerprint the counterfoil. The ballots will then be torn from the ballot books and given to the voter.

7.3.4 Challenged Voters

If the identity of a voter is challenged by another voter or a party agent, or a member of the PSC suspects that the voter present is not a person named in the voter roll, the PSC has the power to investigate and make a decision as to whether the person being objected to or suspected is actually the person named in the voter roll. If the person is confirmed as a qualified voter, they will be allowed to vote, and the circumstances of the challenge will be recorded in the polling station incident report. If the PSC decides that the person objected to is not qualified to vote at the station, they will not be allowed to vote, and the circumstances will be recorded in the polling journal. If the person is deemed to have known they were not qualified to vote at the station, the PSC may file a complaint with the police. In either case, the circumstances of the challenge will be recorded in the polling station incident report.

7.3.5 Casting the Ballot

After receiving the ballot papers the voter will proceed to an unoccupied voting screen and mark their ballot by making a cross or x next to the number of the candidate(s) and party they prefer. If a voter is disabled or elderly, they may be assisted in the voting process, but such assistance should be provided in such a way as to preserve the secrecy of the vote.

After marking the ballot but before leaving the voting screen, the voter will fold the paper in such a way that their vote is hidden, and then, observed by a member of the PSC, will personally put the ballot in the ballot box. After depositing their ballot paper, the voter will leave the station.

Observer Note: Position yourself so that you have a clear view of the entire polling station, including the ballot box. When a voter presents their ID card, the PSC should announce their name clearly. Confirm that the member in charge of the voter list carefully checks the name and number on the voter's ID card against the voter's list, and that the voter signs or puts their fingerprint in the space next to their name on the list to prevent double voting. Also note if people without proper ID are allowed to vote, or if eligible voters who are on the list are turned away. Ensure that no unauthorized people are loitering in the station, and that no one, including polling staff, is trying to influence voters, either verbally or through signs. Confirm that the voters are only putting one ballot in each box.

If there is a queue at the station, so that the station is operating at maximum capacity, it can be interesting to count and record the number of voters who finish the process in one minute (count for five minutes then divide by five).

These totals can later be compared with results from other polling stations, or from your colleagues in other regions. Significant differences in voters per minute could be caused by a number of factors, including: differences in quality of training provided to polling station staff; differences in average education levels of staff and voters (often seen in urban/rural comparisons); time of day (later in the day, as staff get more proficient, their processing speed increases); or in rare cases, deliberate delays intended to reduce the overall vote from a particular area.

7.4 Closing the polling station

The polling station will close at 3:00 PM. If any voters are still waiting they will be allowed to vote but no other voters will be allowed to join the queue. After the last ballot is cast the PSC will seal the slot on the ballot box. The PSC will then count the remaining unused ballots, and then punch or drill a hole through the ballots to prevent their further use.

Next, the PSC will determine the total number of voters who voted at the polling station by counting the checked names on the voters list. The total voters for the polling station, plus the unused and spoiled ballots, should equal the number of ballots received at the polling station. The number of ballots received, used ballots, and voters according to the voter's roll, will be announced to any voters or other witnesses present, then recorded in a statement that will be signed by all members of the PSC. One copy of the statement will be posted at the station.

Observer Note: Please ensure that you arrive at a polling station *before* 3:00, so you can observe the entire closing process. If your observation route is a loop, you may consider returning to the polling station you opened in the morning to observe the closing and the beginning of the count. Confirm that voters who were in the queue at 3:00 are allowed to vote, that the ballot box is sealed and remains in clear view after polling is finished.

Record the total number of voters for the polling station. Confirm that the sum of voters, spoiled ballots and unused ballots equals the total number of ballots received. If the number is off by one or two, it may just be a counting error, but a difference of much more than that would be a serious irregularity, and the circumstances should be recorded in detail.

7.5 The Counting Process

7.5.1 Commencement of Counting

Immediately following the closing of the polling station counting will begin, and will be conducted publicly at the polling station. Members of the PSC will be divided into two teams, one for each ballot box. First the ballot box will be opened and the ballots inside counted. The total number of ballots in the ballot box should equal the number

of voters marked on the voter list. Next, the ballots will be opened one by one and the committee will determine if the ballot is valid.

7.5.2 Invalid or Misplaced Ballots

A ballot will be judged invalid if it:

- is a counterfeit ballot paper;
- is an unmarked ballot paper;
- has marks for more candidates than there are seats in the constituency , or for more than one party in the proportional portion of the ballot;
- is marked in such a way that it is not possible to determine which candidate or party the voter chose;
- is marked for both candidates and party, and in the box for non-voting;
- it contains a signature or other identifying mark.

Invalid ballots will be marked “INVALID”, and signed by at least three members of the PSC. This assessment will be conducted in full view of observers or party agents present.

If, during this process, a ballot for one election is found to have been accidentally deposited in the wrong ballot box, the Chairman will deliver the ballot to the correct counting team, and the incident will be recorded in the Incident Report, and signed by at least two qualified voters present at the count.

7.5.3 Counting Votes

If a ballot is deemed valid, a committee member will show the ballot, and read out the candidates or party selected. The choices will then be recorded on a counting form or tally sheet, in clear view of any observers or party agents present. If the voter has put a cross in the box for non-voting, that will also be recorded in the appropriate space on the tally sheet. After a vote has been counted, another committee member will punch a hole in it to prevent further use.

Observer Note: Observers and party witnesses should be able to see the ballots as they are counted and displayed, and to see the PSC member recording the votes on the counting form. Confirm that the total number of ballots in the ballot box equals the number of ballots received, minus the unused and spoiled ballots. Watch carefully as the validity of ballots is being determined to ensure that the same evaluation criteria are used for each candidate or party. Ensure that the candidate or party announced by the Head is the same as that which is marked on the ballot, and that the PSC member marking the counting form is actually recording the vote for the candidate or party announced. Make sure that the ballots are punched after being counted to prevent further use.

7.6 Completion of the Counting Process

Immediately upon the completion of the counting of votes the results will be announced and the Vote Count Report will be prepared. One copy of the Vote Count

Report will be posted at the polling station. Used and unused ballots will be stored in separate plastic bags, and then sealed, along with completed forms and other secure materials, in a ballot box. The Chairman and at least five other members of the PSC, and the security officer, will then deliver the ballot boxes and other election materials to the constituency election commission office.

Observer Note: Ensure that the forms are filled in accurately, and that observers and party witnesses are allowed to record the results. Record the results of the count on your observation form. You may also want to take a photograph of the posted Vote Count Report. Please complete the rest of your observation form, including the overall evaluation section, and deliver it to your coordinator as soon as possible. The election day observation is now complete, although in some cases observers will be asked to attend a post-election debriefing.

Thank you for your contribution and commitment to democracy in Thailand!

NOTES

