

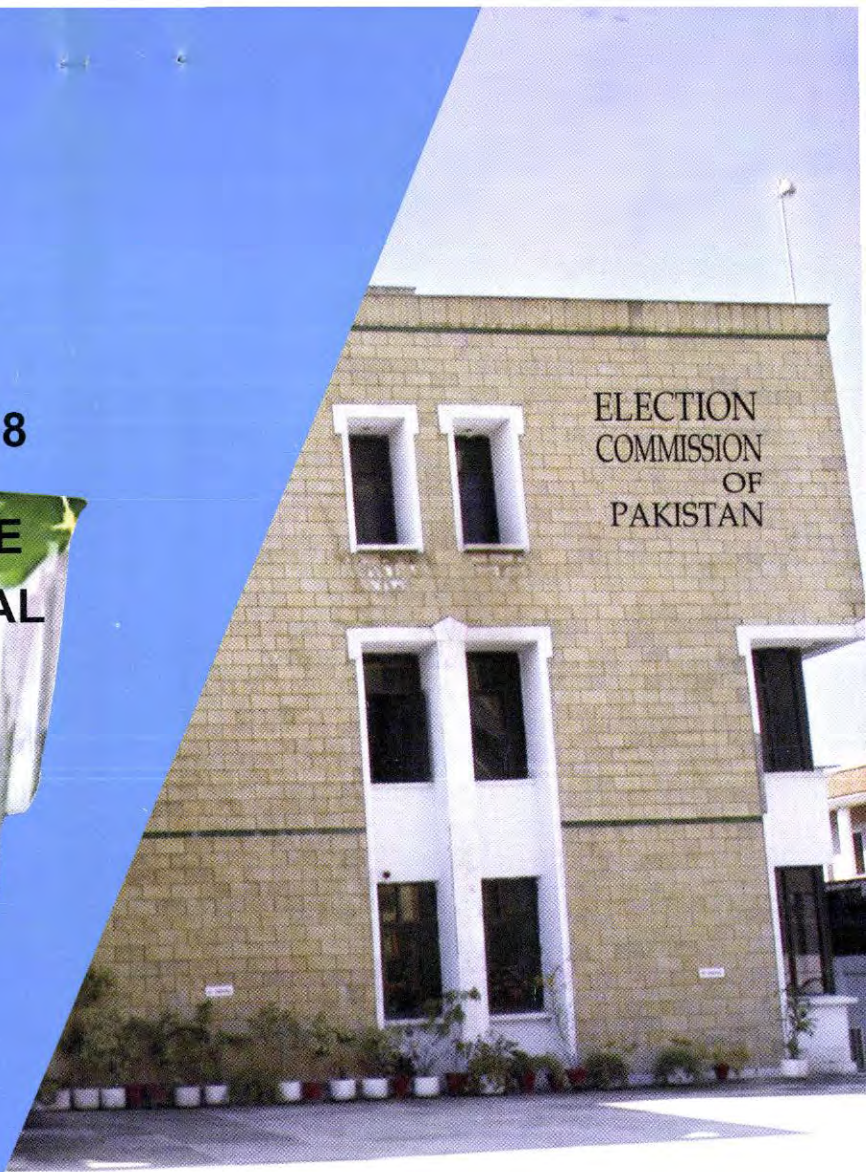


**SENATE ELECTIONS 2018**

**HOW TO VOTE UNDER THE  
SYSTEM OF PROPORTIONAL  
REPRESENTATION  
BY MEANS OF A SINGLE  
TRANSFERABLE  
VOTE**

**ELECTION COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN  
ISLAMABAD**

**ELECTION  
COMMISSION  
OF  
PAKISTAN**



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



## FOREWORD

Election to the Senate is held in accordance with the system of Proportional Representation by means of a single transferable vote. This pamphlet is issued by the Election Commission for guidance of Members of the National Assembly/Provincial Assemblies, who are voters for Senate elections.

2. Manner of marking ballot paper and procedure for counting of votes for election to general seats and special seats reserved for Women, Ulema/Technocrats and Non-Muslims in the Senate are explained in this pamphlet for facility of Members of the National Assembly/Provincial Assemblies who form electoral college for this election. The votes will be counted immediately after close of the poll at the polling stations, *i.e.*, in the Assemblies' building in the presence of all contesting candidates. The results of the declared candidates will be announced immediately.

3. I hope that this pamphlet will prove useful in understanding the PR system of election by means of single transferable-vote.

ISLAMABAD:  
January, 2018.

JUSTICE SARDAR MUHAMMAD RAZA  
Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan



## **GENERAL FEATURES AND BACKGROUND**

### **Introduction**

There are different electoral systems adopted by various countries according to their requirements and circumstances. Most commonly known electoral systems are first-past-the-post system or plurality system and system of proportional representation. In Pakistan we have adopted both these systems. The first-past-the-post system is applied, to elections on general seats for the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies. The proportional representation system has also many variations but two of its major forms are party list system and single transferable vote system; commonly known as STV system. In General Elections held in the year 2013, candidates for the seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the National Assembly and all the four Provincial Assemblies were elected on the basis of party list system. Elections to the Senate are held on the basis of single transferable vote system. This system is also adopted for elections to some Semi-Government/Non-Governmental institutions and Associations such as Pakistan Bar Council.

STV system was invented in 19th century by Thomas Wright Hill, father of Rowland Hill, inventor of the Modern postal system. It is adopted for elections to the Parliaments or Houses of various countries prominent amongst them being Ireland, Malta and Germany. In sub-continent, this system was adopted for elections to some Municipal and District Boards and for the upper houses in some provinces even before independence. It was also used in elections to the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and is in vogue for elections to the Senate of Pakistan since 1973.

This electoral system is designed to ensure that the candidates elected represent accurately the opinions of the voters. In other words, the strength of each party in the Senate would be in proportion to its support among the voters. There are many variations of the proportional representation system. The system to be used for electing the Members of the Senate is the Single Transferable Vote System. Under this system every voter has only one vote, irrespective of the number of seats to be filled but he can indicate his preferences for other candidates as well to make sure that vote is not wasted.

He does so by putting the figures 1,2,3 and so on, against the names of candidates of his choice according to his order of preference.

The working of Proportional Representation system can be easily explained by a reference to a contest for choosing a Committee of 5 boys held in a school, wherein the pupils were asked to choose them by standing behind the boys they like best. The children lined up behind their favourite. This produced a number of unequal groups. At first the most popular candidate had most of the children behind him and the least popular only a few. But soon the boys in the largest group came to the conclusion that all of them were not actually needed for the election of their favourite. And, therefore, some moved on to help another candidate. Similarly, the ones behind the least popular candidate realized that he had no chance of being elected and they also moved behind their next choice.

Finally, all the children adjusted themselves in more or less equal numbers behind just 5 candidates -with the exception of only two or three boys. All the pupils had a part to play in the election, even though some of them might not have got exactly what they first wanted:

The system of Proportional Representation works exactly in the same way as the exercise done by the boys at school and the results are also nearly the same.

### **Will there be single or multiple member constituencies under this system?**

No. The entire Province or Area will be regarded as a single constituency, which will elect as many members as are allocated to it under the Constitution.

### **What are the basic differences between Proportional Representation through Single Transferable Vote and other systems?**

In a simple majority vote system with single member constituencies as is used for the elections to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies, the candidate who secures a majority of total votes cast is declared elected.

Under Proportional Representation through Single Transferable Vote, the members are not elected because they have attained more votes than other candidates, but they are elected because they have secured a certain Quota as explained in the succeeding paragraph.

Another difference is that in the former system, all votes not cast for the winning candidate are wasted, since they have not been able to elect any one. And so are all the votes in excess of a bare majority cast in favour of the winner in the sense that they had no effect on the result.

Under the Proportional Representation System, the votes in excess of the Quota (required to return a candidate) are further sub-divided among the continuing candidates according to the next available preferences on the ballot papers. After the transfer of surplus votes, the candidate whose votes are the lowest on the poll is excluded and his votes are also further transferred according to the next available preferences.

#### **Are ballot papers actually moved from one pile to another?**

Yes. For instance, when a candidate is excluded, his ballot papers are taken up and added to the piles of the continuing candidates in accordance with the voter's preference. Ballot Papers, which show no further preferences, or preferences only for a candidate already excluded or elected are put aside as "exhausted votes".

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## COMPOSITION OF PARLIAMENT AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

## SENATE

Province	General Seats	Women	Special seats for		Total
			Technocrats	Non-Muslims	
Federal Capital	2	1	1	—	4
Punjab	14	4	4	1	23
Sindh	14	4	4	1	23
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	14	4	4	1	23
FATAs	8	—	—	—	8
Balochistan	14	4	4	1	23
Total	66	17	17	4	104

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Province	General Seats	Non-Muslims	Seats reserved for		Total
			Non-Muslims	Women	
Federal Capital	2			—	2
Punjab	148			35	183
Sindh	61			14	75
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	35	10		8	43
FATAs	12			—	12
Balochistan	14			3	17
Total	272	10		60	332+10=342

## PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

Province	General Seats	Seats reserved for		Total
		Non-Muslims	Women	
Punjab	297	8	66	371
Sind	130	9	29	168
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	99	3	22	124
Baluchistan	51	3	11	65
Total	577	23	128	728



## THE BALLOT PAPER FOR SENATE ELECTION

The Senate of Pakistan consists of four separate categories of seats, namely, general seats, special seats reserved for Women, Ulema/Technocrats and non-Muslims. Any person who fulfills the qualifications prescribed by law is eligible to contest for the general seats. The Ulema/Technocrats, women and non-Muslims as defined in the relevant electoral laws, are eligible to seek election to the special seats reserved for them, if they are otherwise qualified to contest election to the Senate.

2. A combined ballot paper is used in the shape of a booklet for election to the general seats as well as to the special seats allocated to a province in the Senate. The names of contesting candidates for the general seats appear first under the heading "General Seats" followed by the names of contesting candidates for the special seats under the heading "Special Seats for Women, Special Seats for Ulema/Technocrats and Special Seat for non-Muslims". For the sake of distinction, the portion of ballot paper containing the names of candidates for the general seats is printed in a different colour than the portions containing the names of candidates for the special seats.

3. It should be remembered that a voter is required to mark his preference against the names of the candidates of his choice *separately* for the General Seats and the Special Seats for Women, Ulema/Technocrats and non-Muslims. For example, if seven candidates are to be elected to the general seats from a Province, voter shall record his preferences against the names of candidates of his choice for the general seats and shall further record his preferences against the names of the candidates of his choice for each category of the special seats for women, Ulema/Technocrats and also against the name of non-Muslims. In no case, the voter shall mix-up the preferences for the candidates of the General Seats with the candidates of the Special Seats or *vice versa*.



سینیٹ الیکشن

(Senate Election)

عام نشستوں کے لئے

(General Seats)

Serial No.....

سینیٹ الیکشن

Senate Election (Province.....)

ووٹر کا نام .....

(Name of voter.....)

انتخابی حلقہ نمبر .....

(Name of Constituency.....)

ووٹر کے دستخط .....

(Signature of voter)

ترجیحات (Preference)	نام امیدواران (Name of Candidate)
	<b>A</b>
	<b>B</b>
	<b>C</b>
	<b>D</b>
	<b>E</b>
	<b>F</b>
	<b>G</b>
	<b>H</b>
	<b>I</b>

ترجیحات (Preference)	نام امیدواران (Name of Candidate)
	<b>J</b>
	<b>K</b>
	<b>L</b>
	<b>M</b>
	<b>N</b>
	<b>O</b>
	<b>P</b>
	<b>Q</b>
	<b>R</b>



### **Instructions for Voter**

This ballot paper is meant for the general seats in the Senate.

A voter may mark his/her preference against the names of candidates of his/her choice in figures in English or Urdu.

Neither in both languages nor in words.

ووٹر کے لئے ہدایات:

سینیٹ کے انتخابات کا یہ بیلٹ پیپر عام نشستوں کے لئے ہے جس کی تفصیل مندرجہ ذیل ہے۔

۱۔ یہ بیلٹ پیپر عام نشستوں کے انتخاب کے لئے ہے۔ اس میں عام نشستوں کے امیدواروں کے نام درج ہیں۔ آپ اپنی پسند کے امیدواروں کے ناموں کے سامنے اپنی ترجیحات انگریزی یا اردو ہندسوں میں لکھیں۔

۲۔ یاد رکھئے اپنی ترجیحات صرف انگریزی یا صرف اردو ہندسوں میں لکھیں۔ دونوں ہندسوں میں نہ لکھیں اور نہ ہی ہندسوں کو الفاظ میں لکھیں۔



سینیٹ الیکشن

(Senate Election)

مخصوص نشستیں

(Special Seats)

برائے

(For)

خواتین

(Women)

ترجیحات (Preference)	نام امیدواران (Name of Candidate)
	<b>AA</b>
	<b>BB</b>
	<b>CC</b>
	<b>DD</b>
	<b>EE</b>
	<b>FF</b>
	<b>GG</b>
	<b>HH</b>
	<b>II</b>

ترجیحات (Preference)	نام امیدواران (Name of Candidate)
	<b>JJ</b>
	<b>KK</b>
	<b>LL</b>
	<b>MM</b>
	<b>NN</b>
	<b>OO</b>
	<b>PP</b>
	<b>QQ</b>
	<b>RR</b>



### Instructions for Voter

This ballot paper is meant for women seats Reserved in the Senate.

A voter may mark his/her preference against the names of candidates of his/her choice in figures in English or Urdu only.

Neither in both languages nor in words.

ووٹر کے لئے ہدایات:

سینیٹ کے انتخابات کا یہ بیلٹ پیپر خواتین کی مخصوص نشستوں کے لئے ہے جس کی تفصیل مندرجہ ذیل ہے۔

۱۔ یہ بیلٹ پیپر خواتین کی مخصوص نشستوں کے انتخاب کے لئے ہے۔ اس میں مخصوص نشستوں کے امیدواروں کے نام درج ہیں۔ آپ اپنی پسند کے امیدواروں کے ناموں کے سامنے اپنی ترجیحات انگریزی یا اردو ہندسوں میں لکھیں۔

۲۔ یاد رکھئے اپنی ترجیحات صرف انگریزی یا صرف اردو ہندسوں میں لکھیں۔ دونوں ہندسوں میں نہ لکھیں اور نہ ہی ہندسوں کو الفاظ میں لکھیں۔



سینیٹ الیکشن

(Senate Election)

مخصوص نشستیں

(Special Seats)

برائے

(For)

(علماء/ٹیکنوکریٹ)

(Ulema/Technocrats)

ترجیحات (Preference)	نام امیدواران (Name of Candidate)
	<b>AAA</b>
	<b>BBB</b>
	<b>CCC</b>
	<b>DDD</b>
	<b>EEE</b>
	<b>FFF</b>
	<b>GGG</b>
	<b>HHH</b>
	<b>III</b>

ترجیحات (Preference)	نام امیدواران (Name of Candidate)
	<b>JJJ</b>
	<b>KKK</b>
	<b>LLL</b>
	<b>MMM</b>
	<b>NNN</b>
	<b>OOO</b>
	<b>PPP</b>
	<b>QQQ</b>
	<b>RRR</b>



### Instructions for Voter

This ballot paper is meant for special seats Reserved for Ulema/ Technocrats.

A voter may mark his/her preferences against the names of candidates of his/her choice in figures in English or Urdu.

Neither in both languages nor in words.

ووٹر کے لئے ہدایات:

سینیٹ کے انتخابات کا یہ بیلٹ پیپر مخصوص نشستوں (برائے علماء/ ٹیکنوکریٹ) کے لئے ہے جس کی تفصیل مندرجہ ذیل ہے۔

۱۔ یہ بیلٹ پیپر مخصوص نشستوں پر (برائے علماء/ ٹیکنوکریٹ) کے انتخاب کے لئے ہے۔ اس میں مخصوص نشستوں کے امیدواروں کے نام درج ہیں۔ آپ اپنی پسند کے امیدواروں کے ناموں کے سامنے اپنی ترجیحات انگریزی یا اردو ہندسوں میں لکھیں۔

۲۔ یاد رکھئے اپنی ترجیحات صرف انگریزی یا صرف اردو ہندسوں میں لکھیں۔ دونوں ہندسوں میں نہ لکھیں اور نہ ہی ہندسوں کو الفاظ میں لکھیں۔



سینیٹ الیکشن

(Senate Election)

مخصوص نشست

(Special Seat)

برائے

(For)

(غیر مسلم)

(Non-Muslim)

ترجیحات (Preference)	نام امیدواران (Name of Candidate)
	<b>AAAA</b>
	<b>BBBB</b>
	<b>CCCC</b>
	<b>DDDD</b>
	<b>EEEE</b>
	<b>FFFF</b>
	<b>GGGG</b>
	<b>HHHH</b>
	<b>IIII</b>

ترجیحات (Preference)	نام امیدواران (Name of Candidate)
	<b>JJJJ</b>
	<b>KKKK</b>
	<b>LLLL</b>
	<b>MMMM</b>
	<b>NNNN</b>
	<b>OOOO</b>
	<b>PPPP</b>
	<b>QQQQ</b>
	<b>RRRR</b>



### Instructions for Voter

This ballot paper is meant for one special seat Reserved for non/Muslims.

A voter may mark his/her preferences against the names of candidates of his/her choice in figures in English or Urdu.

Neither in both languages nor in words.

ووٹر کے لئے ہدایات:

سینیٹ کے انتخابات کا یہ بیلٹ پیپر غیر مسلموں کی ایک مخصوص نشست کے لئے ہے جس کی تفصیل مندرجہ ذیل ہے۔

۱۔ یہ بیلٹ پیپر مخصوص نشست پر غیر مسلم کے انتخاب کے لئے ہے۔ اس میں مخصوص نشست کے امیدواروں کے نام درج ہیں۔ آپ اپنی پسند کے امیدوار کے نام کے سامنے اپنی ترجیحات انگریزی یا اردو ہندسوں میں لکھیں۔

۲۔ یاد رکھئے اپنی ترجیحات صرف انگریزی یا صرف اردو ہندسوں میں لکھیں۔ دونوں ہندسوں میں نہ لکھیں اور نہ ہی ہندسوں کو الفاظ میں لکھیں۔

## HOW TO MARK THE BALLOT PAPER

### Number and Name of candidates on ballot paper

The voters are advised to study the list of candidates (appearing in the newspapers) well before hand and decide about preferences for the candidates of various categories. Under the Proportional Representation Systems by means of a Single Transferable Vote, there are no single member constituencies. The names of all candidates appear on a single ballot paper. There will, therefore, be a large number of names on the ballot paper, arranged in urdu alphabetical order. There will be no party symbols against the names of candidates. The party affiliation of various candidates should, therefore, be ascertained and remembered by the voters.

### How to mark your preferences and how many ?

Try marking a dummy ballot paper according to your preferences, which you intend to exercise at the actual poll.

Mark number '1' against the name of the candidate you most wish to see elected. Then ask yourself, if you cannot have your favourite or if he does not need your vote, which other candidate you would like to see elected ; put the figure '2' against his name, then the figure '3' for your third choice and so on. You can vote for as many or as few candidates as you choose. No matter how many seats there are to be filled, you can indicate your preference for as many candidates as you wish.

## Secrecy of voting

You have to mark your preference on the ballot paper in a screened off compartment. After doing so, fold the ballot paper in such a way that the stamp and initials of the Returning officer at the back of the ballot paper are visible. Come out of the screened off place and insert the folded ballot paper in the ballot box. Don't disclose to any one for whom and in what order you have voted.

## Can any vote become invalid ?

A vote will be invalid if —

the figure '1' is not marked on the ballot paper (as in A)

the figure '1' is set opposite the names of more than one candidate (as in B)

the figure '1' is so placed as to render it doubtful as to which candidate it is meant for (as in C)

the figure '1' and some other figures are set opposite the name of the same candidate (as in D)

*Note* :— The invalid votes are excluded for the purpose of calculating the Quota.

## INVALID VOTES

A	3
B	4
C	2
D	6
E	5
F	8
G	7
H	9

(A)

A	5
B	1
C	3
D	2
E	4
F	1
G	7
H	6

(B)

A	— 1 —
B	
C	2
D	5
E	4
F	3
G	7
H	6

(C)

A	3
B	2
C	1, 4
D	9
E	5
F	6
G	8
H	7

(D)

**Further instances of wrong marking**

Do not put the same number against more than one candidate or miss out a number. If you do so, those preferences and any later ones you mark, would not be counted. So long as the voter's choices are numbered consecutively, the vote will be considered effective for transfer. But if the paper is marked 1,2,3,5,6,7 (missing figure '4'), the ballot paper will be good for the first three choices, but not for later choices (See figure 'E' on next page). It may, however, be noted that the same number must not be put against the names of two candidates. So it would be wrong to put the figures 1,2,3,3,4,5 etc. against the names of the candidates. In this case the paper would be good only for the first two choices (See Figure 'F' on next page). If you mark only one candidate as your first preference (figure '0'), your vote is valid. But if you do not mark any one as your first preference and only mark second preference, as in figure 'H', your vote will be invalid.

If you make a mistake inadvertently in filling-in your ballot paper, you may return the ballot paper to the Returning Officer and ask for another.

E

A	8
B	2
C	7
D	1
E	3
F	5
G	6

Good for 1, 2 & 3 only.  
(figure 4 is missing)

F

A	3
B	6
C	1
D	5
E	2
F	4
G	3

Good for 1 & 2 only.  
(figure 3 against  
two names)

G

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	1
F	
G	

Good for 'E'

H

A	
B	
C	2
D	
E	
F	
G	

Invalid as figure 1 is  
not marked against  
any name



**It is important to remember that only figures can be used to indicate preferences. Any other mark, for example the words 'one', 'two' or other marks like 'X' or '✓', should not be used. Your vote will be invalid if this is done.**

Please remember that you may mark the figures using Urdu numerals or English numerals. Your ballot paper will be invalid if you use both types of numerals in a ballot paper.

### *Question*

- Q. How to mark the ballot paper, if you wish to give your first choice to Ahmed ; second choice to Karim; third choice to Hamid S/o Bashir ; fourth choice to Rehman ; fifth choice to Alam ; sixth choice to Hamid S/o Rehman; seventh choice to Babar ; and next 3 choices to any of the remaining 5 candidates. You do not want to record preferences for two candidates.

### *Answer*

Ahmed	1
Alam	5
Babar	7
Badar	8
Hamid S/o Bashir	3
Hamid S/o Rehman	6
Karim	2
Khan	10
Mian	9
Omer	
Rehman	4
Riaz	

## COUNTING

### **Is the counting system complicated?**

Yes. But the voters need not concern themselves with this, because the Returning Officer and the Election Staff will be there to do the counting.

### **How does the voting system work?**

The system of Proportional Representation by means of Single Transferable Vote takes account not only of the voter's first choice but also of his second and subsequent preferences.

By marking his paper consecutively in order of preference, the voter is indicating to which candidate his vote should go if—

- (a) the candidate of his first choice is already elected by the votes of other voters ; or
- (b) if his first choice secured too few votes to continue the contest.

In other words, the surplus votes are redistributed amongst other candidates in accordance with preferences expressed by voters. In this way, the candidates finally elected represent as accurately as possible the choice of the electors.

### How count takes place?

Let us assume that there are 14 members to be elected to the General Seats, 20 candidates and 124 electors. All the ballot papers have been found validly cast. Now, in the first instance, the valid ballot papers are arranged in separate parcels according to the first preferences recorded for each candidate and the ballot papers in each parcel are counted. Each valid vote is assigned the value of 100. The value of the votes credited to each candidate is obtained by multiplying the number of ballot papers for that candidate by 100 as shown hereunder :

<i>Candidates</i>		<i>Votes</i>	<i>Value added votes</i>
A	=	12	12 x 100 = 1200
B	=	8	8 x 100 = 800
C	=	6	6 x 100 = 600
D	=	9	9 x 100 = 900
E	=	8	8 x 100 = 800
F	=	7	7 x 100 = 700
G	=	4	4 x 100 = 400
H	=	10	10 x 100 = 1000
I	=	5	5 x 100 = 500
J	=	5	5 x 100 = 500
K	=	11	11 x 100 = 1100
L	=	8	8 x 100 = 800
M	=	5	5 x 100 = 500
N	=	6	6 x 100 = 600
O	=	4	4 x 100 = 400
P	=	5	5 x 100 = 500
Q	=	4	4 x 100 = 400
R	=	2	2 x 100 = 200
S	=	3	3 x 100 = 300
T	=	2	2 x 100 = 200
Total :	=	124	124 x 100=12400

### Determination of the quota

The next step is the determination of the Quota, which is worked out by dividing the total value of the votes i.e.  $124 \times 100 = 12400$  by the number of seats (14) increased by one i.e. 15. To the resultant quotient we add 1. The Quota in our example would, therefore, be as follows :—

$$\frac{12400}{14+1} + 1 = 827$$

*Note* :—Fractions, if any, under the Proportional Representation System are ignored.

Any candidates who are found to have reached the quota of votes in the count according to first preferences recorded on the ballot papers are declared elected.

It is unlikely that all the 14 candidates will reach the quota on the first count. But some candidates may get the quota with surplus votes (over and above the quota). In our example, only four candidates A, K, H & D have secured votes more than the quota. They are, therefore, declared elected.

### Transfer of surplus

In the second count A's surplus votes are distributed among the other candidates in proportion to the number of second preferences recorded on all the papers of the successful candidate.

The process of transfer of votes is carried on until the required number of candidates secure the quota necessary to get elected. All the transfers are shown in the result sheet with the result of election in the last column.

We have four candidates A, K, H & D, the value of whose votes exceeds the quota. Of these, value of candidate A's votes is the highest, therefore, A's surplus being the largest will be transferred first. It exceeds the quota by 373 ( $1200 - 827$ ), which is available for transfer. But here the question arises, out of the pile of 12 votes having a value of 1200, which ballot papers of the value of 373 should be treated as surplus for transfer.

The procedure adopted for calculating the transfer value of each vote is that the total value of surplus votes is divided by the total number of transferable votes of the candidate, whose surplus is to be distributed.

Assuming that one ballot paper is exhausted and cannot be transferred (i.e. no further preference for any candidate is recorded on that paper), the transfer value of each vote will be value of 373 surplus votes divided by the number of ballot papers to be transferred i.e. 12 minus 1 (on which no further preference is recorded)=11. The calculation is shown in detail below:

Value of A's surplus to be transferred .....	373
No. Of ballot papers in A's parcel .....	12
Value of each ballot paper .....	100
Number of transferable ballot papers .....	11
exhausted or non-transferable ballot paper .....	1
Value of transferable ballot papers .....	1100

The value of each ballot paper to be transferred is calculated as follows :

$$\frac{373}{11} = 33.9 = (.9 \text{ being fraction is ignored})$$

It may happen that the surplus is equal to or more than the value of the transferable ballot papers. For example, if the number of transferable papers is reduced to 2 only (all the remaining 10 ballot papers having exhausted) the surplus being 373 would be more than the value of the only 2 transferable votes. Under the above formula, the transfer value of this paper would be more than 100 i.e.  $373 \div 2 = 186$ , which is not possible because it is more than the value at which it was received by the candidates. Hence, we transfer the surplus votes at the value at which they were received by the candidate whose surplus is being transferred i.e. at the value of 100 each and



exhausted papers will be set aside at the value which is equal to the difference between the surplus and the total value of the unexhausted papers.

33 is the transfer value of each vote at which the 11 surplus votes are to be transferred. Thus value is multiplied by the number of next preferences recorded for each candidate as marked on the 11 transferable votes to arrive at their individual share from the surplus.

Let us assume that on these 11 papers of A's surplus the next preference is marked for candidates as follows :

B is marked as next available preference on .....	3 papers
E is marked as next available preference on .....	2 papers
F is marked as next available preference on .....	1 paper
G is marked as next available preference on .....	5 papers
Total transferable votes :	<u>11</u>

Accordingly, we multiply the transfer value 33 by the number of preferences noted above. The result would be as follows:

$B=33 \times 3=99$  (i.e. 3 ballot papers at the value of 33)  
 $E=33 \times 2=66$  (i.e. 2 ballot papers at the value of 33)  
 $F=33 \times 1=33$  (i.e. 1 ballot paper at the value of 33)  
 $G=33 \times 5=165$  (i.e. 5 ballot papers at the value of 33)

These values are, therefore, transferred and credited to each of the above candidates accordingly as shown in column 3 of result sheet.

### Surplus transferable ballot papers

In this count two candidates B & E succeed in securing the quota for election *i.e.* 827. Now we will examine the ballot papers of K, who has the second largest surplus after the candidate A. It has 11 transferable ballot papers and according to next preference these go to the following continuing candidates :

F is marked as next available preference on .....	4 papers
G is marked as next available preference on .....	6 papers
I is marked as next available preference on .....	1 paper

Transfer value of K's ballot papers is as under :

$$273 \div 11 = 24.82 = 24(.82 \text{ being fraction is ignored})$$

Hence the result will be :

$$\begin{aligned} F &= 24 \times 4 = 96 \text{ (i.e. 4 ballot papers at the value of 24)} \\ G &= 24 \times 6 = 144 \text{ (i.e. 6 ballot papers at the value of 24)} \\ I &= 24 \times 1 = 24 \text{ (i.e. 1 ballot paper at the value of 24)} \end{aligned}$$

Now, we will examine H's ballot papers, who has the third largest surplus in the first count. It has 10 papers of which two papers have got next preference in favour of candidate E, who stands already elected and does not need any more votes. There are no next preferences on these two papers, therefore, these two papers are treated as exhausted ballot papers. It has a surplus of 173 (*i.e.* 1000-827). Thus, 8 ballot papers are available for transfer according to next preference. These go to the following continuing candidates :

G is marked as next available preference on .....	4 papers
L is marked as next available preference on .....	4 papers



Transfer value of H's ballot papers is as under :

$$173 \div 8 = 21.5 = 21 (.5 \text{ being fraction is ignored})$$

Hence the result will be :

$$G = 21 \times 4 = 84 \text{ (i.e. 4 ballot papers at the value of 21)}$$

$$L = 21 \times 4 = 84 \text{ (i.e. 4 ballot papers at the value of 21)}$$

In this count L stands elected after having received the requisite quota. Now we will examine D's ballot papers who has the fourth largest surplus in the first count. It has 9 ballot papers of which eight have got no next preference in favour of any continuing candidate. Therefore, these eight ballot papers are treated as exhausted ballot papers. It has a surplus of 73 (i.e. 900-827). Thus, only one ballot paper with original value of 100 is available for transfer according to next preference. It goes in favour of G at the value of 73 the surplus being less than the original value of only one unexhausted ballot paper. Necessary entry has been made on the result sheet. In this count no one stands elected.

Now, we will examine B's parcels who stood elected as a result of transfer of surplus. It has a surplus 72 (899-827). The last sub-parcel contains 3 ballot papers, which were received by him at the value of 33 each. These ballot papers are available for transfer according to next preference. These go to G at the value of 72. But G does not need because it already stands elected. Next preferences on these ballot papers are marked in favour of A & D only. They also do not need as they are already declared elected. Hence, these 3 ballot papers of B's parcel are treated as exhausted and set aside at the value of 72.

E has a surplus of 39. The last sub-parcel contains two ballot papers, which were received at the value of 33 each. All these ballot do not have next preferences therefore these shall stand exhausted and set aside at the value of 39.

F has a surplus of only two. The last sub-parcel contains four ballot papers, which were received at the value of 24 each. All these ballot do not have next preferences therefore these shall stand exhausted and set aside at the value of two.

G has a surplus of 39. The last sub-parcel contains only one ballot paper, which was received at the value of 73. This ballot does not have next preference therefore it shall stand exhausted and set aside at the value of 73.

L has a surplus of 57 (884-827). The last sub-parcel of L contains four ballot papers, which were received at the value of 24 each. According to the next preference all these ballot papers go in favour of N at the value of 57.

### **When are the Candidates excluded?**

If as a result of transfer of votes in any count no candidate is elected, or if elected, he has no surplus to be distributed in the next count, the candidate, who has the lowest votes in the poll (in other words who has the least chance of being elected) is excluded and his votes are transferred according to the next preferences. This process of distributing the surplus and excluding the candidates with the lowest votes goes on till the required number of candidates are elected.

Before doing so we have to eliminate from the contest the candidate with the lowest number of votes or lowest value. Candidates R & T have two votes only, which were received by them at the value of 100 each. Lots are drawn to exclude one of them. With the result R is to be eliminated. The question is at what value the votes of R will be transferred. Since they are original votes received as first preference vote, they are transferred at the value of 100 each. Suppose, on R's two votes the next preference is marked in favour of candidate N. So these two ballot papers will go to N at the value of 100 each. With this transfer N stands elected. Now we will transfer the surplus of N. The N has a surplus of 30. The last sub-parcel contains four ballot papers, which were received at the value of 57.

All these ballot papers do not have next preferences therefore these shall stand exhausted and set aside at the value of 30. Now we will transfer the original two votes of T. According to the next preference these two votes go to C at the value of 100 each. Next candidate having the lowest value is S. It has received 3 votes as first preference. Of these 3 ballot papers, one goes to C while the other two ballot papers go in favour of I. With this transfer C stands elected after having attained the requisite quota. The result of this transfer has been shown in the result sheet. Now we will transfer the surplus of C. C has a surplus of 73. The last sub-parcel of C contains only one ballot paper, which was received at the value of 100. This ballot paper does not next have preference, therefore, it shall stand exhausted and set aside at the value of 73. Now, candidates O & Q have the equal number of four votes, which they obtained in the first preference and lots are drawn to exclude one of them. Q is to be excluded first. According to the first preference, three votes with the value of 100 each go in favour of J while one vote goes at the value of 100 to I. As a result of this transfer, no candidate has secured the requisite quota. Therefore, we will transfer the four original votes of O in accordance with the next preference to the remaining continuing candidates. All these four ballot papers are marked in favour of P at the value of 100 each. With this transfer P stands elected after having secured requisite quota. Now we will transfer P's surplus. P has a surplus of 73. The last sub-parcel of P contains four ballot papers, which were received at value of 100 each. These ballot papers do not have next preferences therefore these shall stand exhausted and set aside at the value of 73.

Now we will exclude M, who has the lowest number of votes. He has received five votes as first preference. According to the next preference, out of his five ballot papers two are marked in favour of A & B, while three ballot papers are marked in favour of F, H and J. All these five candidates already stand elected and do not need any further votes. No next preference is marked on these ballot papers, therefore, we will treat them as exhausted ballot papers and set aside at the value of 500. Necessary entries have been made in the result sheet. As a result of this count candidate I and J are also declared as elected although they have not attained the requisite quota but they are the only two candidates left and there are two seats to be filled in.

**How are the results shown?**

When the counting of votes is done the Returning Officer will in the presence of the candidates or their agents prepare a statement showing exactly what happened at each stage of the count. It will show the number of 'first preferences' votes for each candidate and the number of votes transferred to each of them when a surplus is to be distributed or another candidate is excluded. The loss of value due to fractions is ignored and the value of exhausted papers is shown in separate Columns. The last column indicates the order of elections of the candidates.

*Note.*—For different examples of voting please see schedule III, Part A attached to the Election Rules, 2017.

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## RESULT SHEET

Number of valid  
Votes.....124.....  
Votes.....12400.....

Number of members to  
be elected.....14.....

Quota =  $\frac{12400}{15} + 1 = 827$

Name of candi- date	Value of votes at first count	Distribu- tion of A's surplus	Result	Distribu- tion of K's surplus	Result	Distribu- tion of H's surplus	Result	Distribu- tion of D's surplus	Result	Distribu- tion of B's surplus	Result	Distribu- tion of E's surplus	Result
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A	1200	-373	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827
B	800	+99	899	—	899	—	899	—	899	-72	827	—	827
C	600	—	600	—	600	—	600	—	600	—	600	—	600
D	900	—	900	—	900	—	900	-73	827	—	827	—	827
E	800	+66	866	—	866	—	866	—	866	—	866	-39	827
F	700	+33	733	+96	829	—	829	—	829	—	829	—	829
G	400	+165	565	+144	709	793	+73	866	—	866	—	866	866
H	1000	—	1000	—	1000	-173	827	—	827	—	827	—	827
I	500	—	500	+24	524	—	524	—	524	—	524	—	524
J	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	—	500
L	800	—	800	—	800	+84	884	—	884	—	884	—	884
M	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	—	500
N	600	—	600	—	600	—	600	—	600	—	600	—	600
O	400	—	400	—	400	—	400	—	400	—	400	—	400
P	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	—	500
Q	400	—	400	—	400	—	400	—	400	—	400	—	400
R	200	—	200	—	200	—	200	—	200	—	200	—	200
S	300	—	300	—	300	—	300	—	300	—	300	—	300
T	200	—	200	—	200	—	200	—	200	—	200	—	200
Loss of value by neglect of fractions		+10	10	+9	19	+5	24	—	24	+72	96	+39	135
Total : 12,400			12400		12400		12400		12400		12400		12400

[illegible]

Distribu- tion of C's surplus	Result	Distribu- tion of Q's votes	Result	Distribu- tion of O's votes	Result	Distribu- tion of P's surplus	Result	Distribu- tion of M's votes	Result	Result of election
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	Elected.
—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	Elected.
-73	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	Elected.
—	827	—	817	—	827	—	827	—	877	Elected.
—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	Elected.
—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	Elected.
—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	—	877	Elected.
—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	Elected.
—	724	+100	824	—	824	—	824	—	824	Elected.
—	500	+300	800	—	800	—	800	—	800	Elected.
—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	Elected.
—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	Elected.
—	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	-500	0	Not Elected.
—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	—	827	Elected.
—	400	—	400	-400	0	—	0	—	0	Not Elected.
—	500	—	500	+400	900	-73	-827	—	827	Elected.
—	400	-400	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	Not Elected.
—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	Not Elected.
—	0	—	13	—	0	—	0	—	0	Not Elected.
—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	Not Elected.
+73	279	—	279	—	—	+73	352	+500	852	
—	12400	—	12400	—	—	—	12400	—	12400	



## PROCEDURE FOR ELECTION

- (i) All the candidates are listed on one ballot paper but the candidate for general and special seats are listed under separate categories “General Seats” and “Special Seats”.
- (ii) Every voter has to record preferences on one ballot paper in favour of candidates for General Seats. The candidates for special seats reserved for women, Ulema/Technocrats and the candidates for non-Muslims, separately.
- (iii) Counting of votes will be done together, candidates securing the highest votes over and above the quota for general seats, candidates for special seats for women, Ulema/Technocrats and candidates representing non-Muslims will be declared elected regardless of the fact that there are some candidates for general seats, whose scores are higher than those declared elected for special seats or *vice versa*.



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