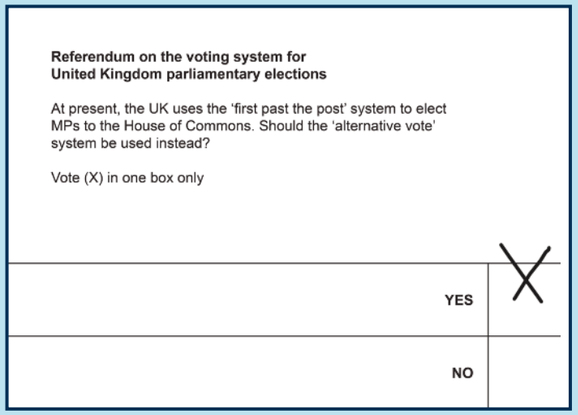
Doubtful ballot papers – allowed votes

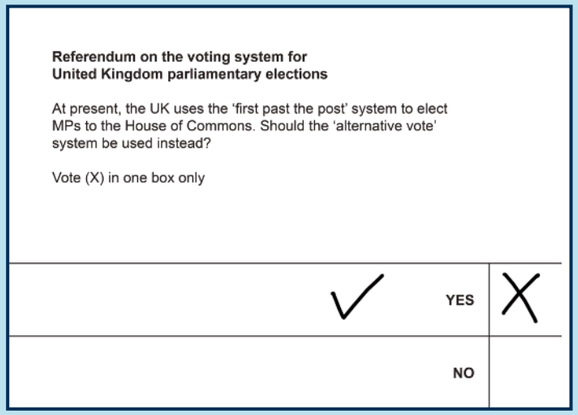
Examples of votes that the Chief Counting Officer deems to be valid are provided here. All of these examples are based on previous case law or taken from the specific rules for this referendum.

Case references can be found in *Supporting the referendum on the voting system for UK Parliamentary elections – Dealing with doubtful ballot papers*. Other references are to the referendum rules (Schedule 2 of the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011).

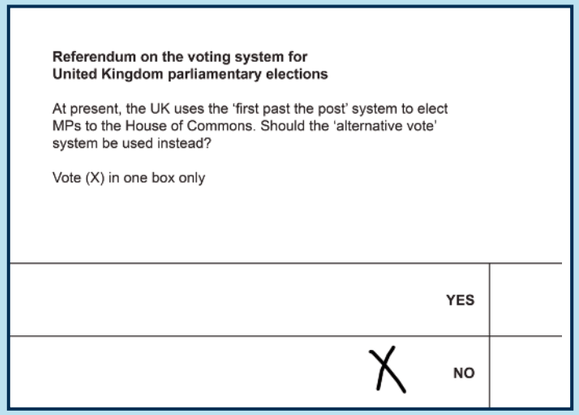
The Electoral Commission



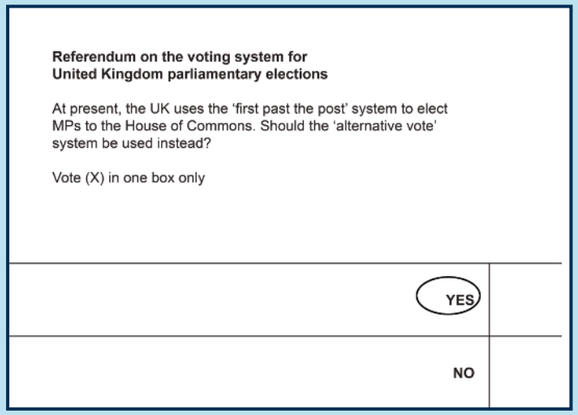
Allow for yes – Berwick-upon-Tweed case and Rule 42(2)(a)



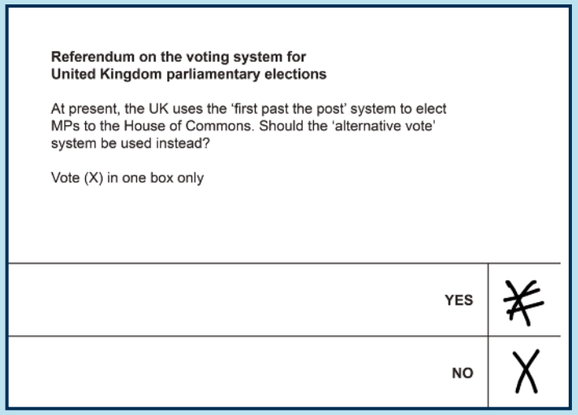
Allow for yes – Rule 42(2)(c)



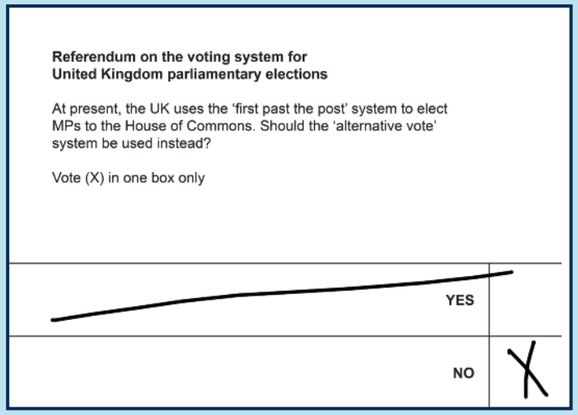
Allow for no – Rule 42(2)(a)



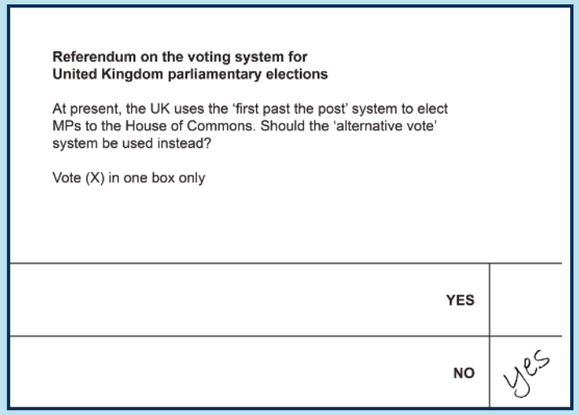
Allow for yes – Rule 42(2)(a) and (b)



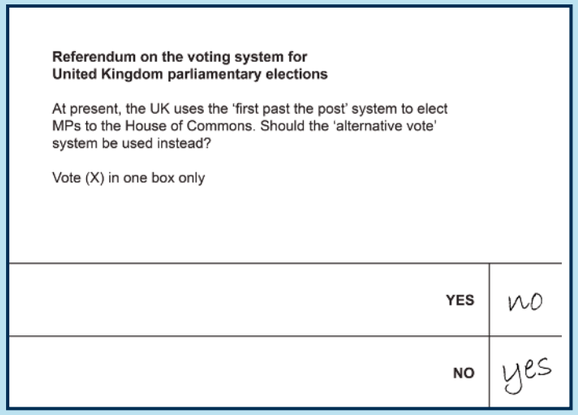
Allow for no – Cirencester case, Eley v Durant and Rule 42(2)(c)



Allow for no – Woodward v Sarsons and Rule 42(2)(c)



Allow for no – Rule 42(2)(b)



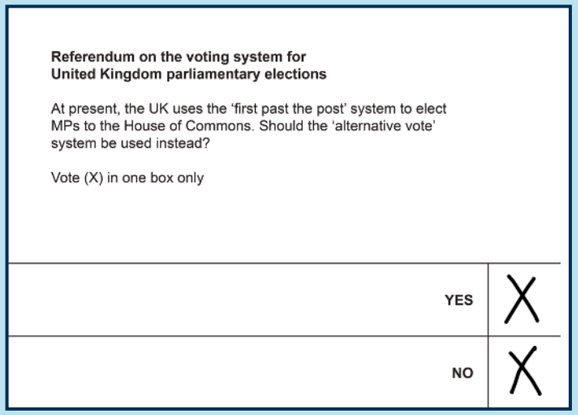
Allow for no – Rule 42(2)(b) and (c)

Doubtful ballot papers – rejected votes

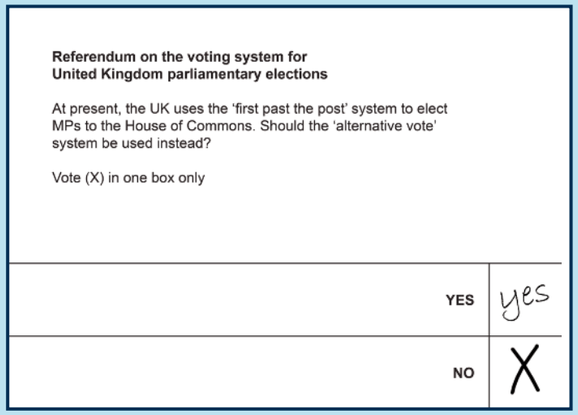
Examples of votes that the Chief Counting Officer deems to be invalid are provided here. All of these examples are based on previous case law or taken from the specific rules for this referendum.

Case references can be found in *Supporting the referendum on the voting system for UK Parliamentary elections – Dealing with doubtful ballot papers*. Other references are to the referendum rules (Schedule 2 of the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011).

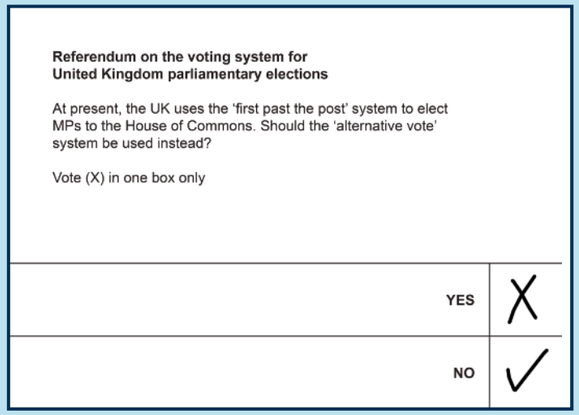
The Electoral Commission



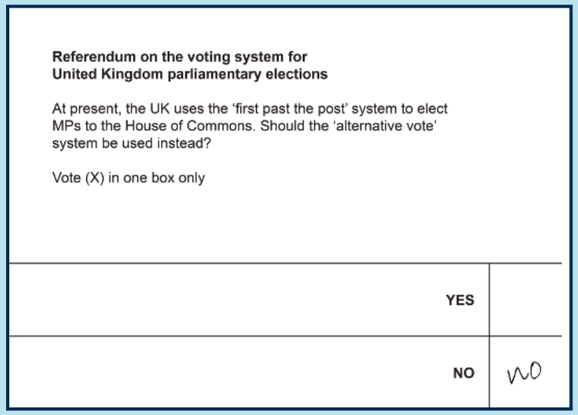
Reject – voting for both answers. Rule 42(1)(b)



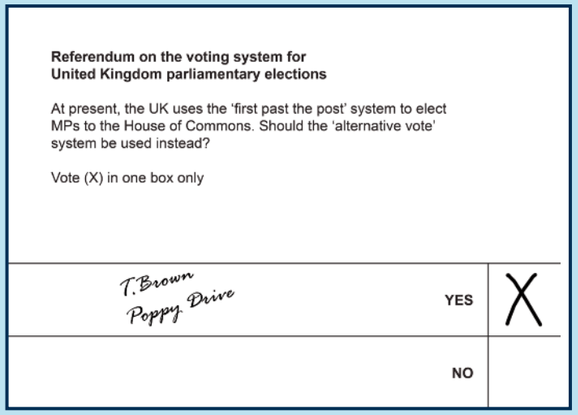
Reject – voting for both answers. Rule 42(1)(b)



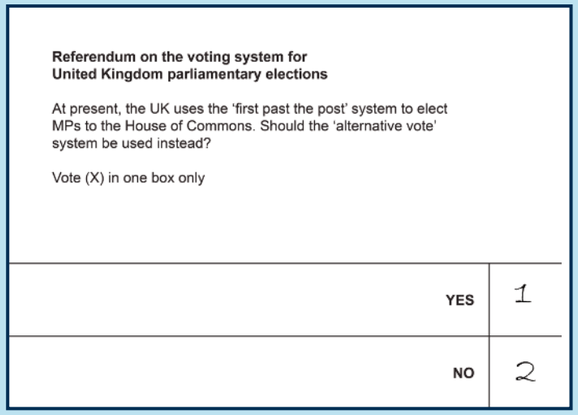
Reject – voting for both answers. Rule 42(1)(b)



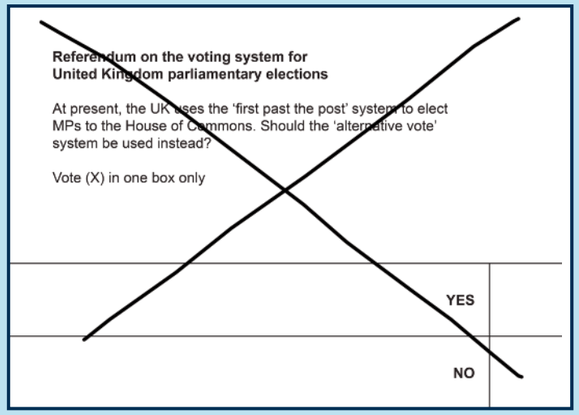
Reject – void for uncertainty. Rule 42(1)(d)



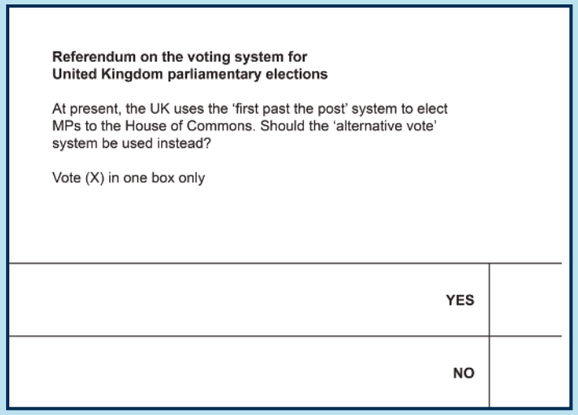
Reject – voter can be identified. Woodward v Sarsons and Rule 42(1)(c))



Reject – voting for both answers. Cornwell v Marshall and Rule 42(1)(d)



Reject – void for uncertainty. Rowe v Cox and Rule 42(1)(d)



Reject – ballot paper is unmarked. Rule 42(1)(d)