



**01412**  
**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF TIMOR-LESTE**  
**MINISTRY OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AND TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT**  
**TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT OF ELECTORAL ADMINISTRATION**  
**Rua Caicoli Dili No Tlp : 3317446**

## 1 Electoral Body

Article 65 of the Constitution of RDTL defines two electoral bodies, the National Election Commission (NEC) and the Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration (STAE), each of which has different characteristics and roles.

### a. National Election Commission (NEC)

NEC is an independent body with responsibility for overseeing the elections in order to ensure a free and fair election, including approval of Regulations, Procedures and a Code of Conduct developed by STAE. The role also includes overseeing the services of STAE, attending protests, resolving electoral disputes and assessing the electoral process. In the context of the General Elections of 2012, NEC will oversee the district registration of voters, undertake to organize the national count, and consolidate and transmit the preliminary results. It will also be responsible for preparing relevant documents to be presented to the Supreme Court (STJ). The results from the districts will be brought to Dili for final validation by the Supreme Court, prior to the proclamation of the final result of the ballot.

On 15 January 2007 NEC became an independent body with financial, organizational and administrative autonomy, consisting of 15 members as follows:

- 3 members appointed by the President of the Republic
- 3 members elected from the National Parliament
- 3 members appointed by Government
- 1 member from the Court of Appeals
- 1 member from the Public Magistrate
- 1 member from the Public Defender
- 3 members from Civil Society:
  - 1 member from the Catholic Church
  - 1 member from other Religions
  - 1 member representing women's organizations

### b. Election Administration Technical Secretariat

STAE is the Executive Body of the Electoral Administration under the Ministry of State Administration and Territorial Ordering (MSATO). STAE is headed by a Director General assisted by two Deputy Directors and is responsible for the entire election process. The operations of STAE are overseen by National Electoral Commission (NEC). STAE headquarter is in Díli and its offices are installed in all Districts. Each District office is responsible for planning and

administration of the entire electoral process in that District, based on guidelines derived from the National Headquarters. Under the new statute, STAE has the following 6 departments:

**a) Office of Director General**

The Office of the Director General is established to hold and organize all the activities of the office and also to attend and monitor all activities of STAE at National and at the 13 Districts levels that are directly responsible to the Director General of STAE.

**b) Department of Educational Election and Training**

The Department of Educational Election and Training is headed by the Chief of Department and is responsible for education and training of voters.

**c) Department of Administration and Finance of STAE**

The Department of Administration and Finance is headed by the Chief of Department and is responsible for ensuring the effective and efficient assistance of administration allowing the implementation of the electoral process. This department is also responsible for human resources, funds and finance.

**d) Department of Information and Technology**

The Department of IT is responsible for the process of voter registration and the national database, and controls the system, equipment, hardware applications and updates the database.

**e) Department of Public Information and External Relations**

The Department of Public Information and External Relations is responsible for the areas of public information and establishing relationships with external partners of STAE. This Department has a duty to ensure the dissemination of information to the public concerning the activities of STAE in any electoral event.

**f) Department of Logistics**

The Logistics Department is responsible for developing the logistics plan and electoral operations. This Department has duties to organize, coordinate and control logistics operations based on the rules established by STAE.

**g) Department of Planning**

The Department of Planning is established to develop the strategic plan of STAE, draw up the annual action plan and ensure the inventory, administration and maintenance of STAE.

To ensure the preparation for electoral activities and in order to facilitate the services of STAE officials, STAE also provides some divisions in their structure in the following areas of responsibility:

**a) Operational Division**

This Division is responsible for developing the operational plan for the elections and ensuring its implementation. The Deputy Director General is responsible for and controls the activities of the Division of Regional Coordination, procedures, training and logistics.

**b) Regional Coordinators**

The Division of Operation will assist and control district services through Regional Coordinators, in order to assist and ensure that all activities are implemented based on procedure, operational plan and on time.

**c) District Offices**

STAE has established an office in each of the 13 districts, which is headed by the District Coordinator and supported by five other employees, in order to carry out the services in each district. The Coordinator will prepare reports and submit them directly to the Deputy Director General on the activities of district elections.

**d) Brigades**

STAE Brigades are officers who are working in the field with the duty to educate voters about the electoral process; train officers at polling centres, organize elections and to count votes at each polling centre. STAE will recruit a total of 630 Brigades, the number of Brigades being equal to the number of voting centres.

**e) Voting and Counting Officers**

STAE will temporarily employ 8500 Voting Officials (the total number of staff to carry out the election process. These Officers will also take part in the process of counting of votes at each centre. Based on the law of 2012 general election a total of 10 Voting Officials will undertake their functions at each polling station; consequently the number of officers to be recruited is based on the number of polling stations times 10 Vote officials.

**10. United Nations Electoral Support Team (UNEST)**

UNMIT is mandated to give advice and support as required in all aspects of the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections of 2012, including political election counselling, operation, technical and logistics. UNEST (UNDP) provides assistance through existing adviser members at the National Office of STAE. This assistance includes legal advice, education of voters, external relations, training and logistics and managing information and technology.

**- Advisers of UNMIT**

The advisers of UNMIT are working to provide STAE with technical assistance at national and district levels. There is a plan to employ advisers at district services to coordinate operations, logistics, voter education and training. There is also a plan to employ 52 UN Volunteers who will provide STAE with assistance at district level to organize the 2012 General Election.

**II. VOTER REGISTRATION**

**1. Voter Registration Objective**

In the Constitution of the Republic, Article 65 Paragraph 2 says that, before an election, voters have to register in person and may not authorize others to do so for them. The registration process includes collection of signatures or fingerprints of the voter in order to obtain an electoral card and

update the database. This is particularly meaningful for those who need to correct some data prior to the election. The process of registration is to register all citizens entitled to vote on Election Day. STAE is the organisation responsible for registering voters and updating the database under supervision by NEC.

The activities of voter registration including updating the database took place in the 65 sub-districts (the activities are carried out at the suku level (local village level) based on plans of community leaders) from 1 July to 15 December 2011.

Through these activities, the total of all citizens who are eligible to vote in 2012 General Elections is 631,643 voters, not including the latest data from the updating process of voter registration data and its result.

## **2. Updating databases**

For these activities, STAE will organize services into the districts and villages for persons with problems with their electoral card. Each voter may present information about the deceased, change of addresses, loss of nationality by reason of suspension, change of name and date of birth. In order to complete this update of the database, or to make changes to electoral cards, a voter has to submit relevant documents.

## **3. Summary of voter registration**

The registrations of voters is an absolutely necessary step for the elections and also in order to better ensure the effective exercise of voting rights, since the list of voters contains information on all of the voters and every voter in particular, in order to allow planning that is based on the reality and needs of the nation.

## **4. Result of voter registration**

Following voter registration, electoral cards will be issued and the results of the registration will be disseminated. This will allow updates to their database, to monitor the normal process of registration of the voters. This will be unanimously accepted as best practice, in order to allow for an election with transparency and to provide data of voters for each election.

## **5. Voter list**

This is the list that contains the names of registered voters on an electoral database. It contains only the names of those who have registered and are verified so the voter can vote on Election Day.

## **6. Publication of voter list and changes**

It is very important that all voters, prior to the election, know the location of the polling station where they will vote. The list of voters will be published in the district voting centre before the Election Day. The District Election Officials will prepare and publish the list about the official date and time that they will work at the time of publication. The District Election Officers will encourage voters to confirm their details on the List

# **III. ELECTORAL PARTICIPANT PREPARATION**

## **1. Voter education**

Voter participation in the election depends on the level of public information and voter education to inform voters on election processes and procedures, and most of all to encourage the participation

of youth and women voters in the election. The number of voters on Election Day depends on the climate, security and the effectiveness of voter education.

Voter education strategy includes:

- a) Coordinate and cooperate with voter education partners at National and District levels to distribute electoral information;
- b) Hold meetings and inform the community using material about the election process produced by STAE
- c) Transmit electoral information through a variety of media including electronic, mass media and vehicular transportation.

## **2. Staff**

District voter education officials and voter education advisers perform an important role in education and ensuring voters understand about the election process and all of its procedures.

## **3. Strategy**

The education of voters requires the following strategies:

- Meet with community to motivate and inform them about the voting process
- Distribute voter education materials prepared by STAE, such as posters, leaflets, stickers, questions and answers and also CDs
- Coordinate with partners in the education of voters like NGOs or civil society to standardize the materials and prevent duplication of information
- Establish coordination with local NGOs, schools, churches, women's groups, youth groups and local authorities in order to make a generalized distribution of materials to all parts
- Disseminate information through media such as electronic or mass
- Disseminate information using mobile vehicles in order to cover all areas identified as having less access to media

## **4. Public information**

Another STAE function is to ensure citizens have clear and accurate information in order to participate in elections. STAE needs a specific group to distribute information and relevant messages about the electoral process and use appropriate communication media. The objectives of this area are as follows:

- a) Provide clear and accurate information;
- b) Promote best intentions and desires for the electoral process;
- c) Promote integrity and transparency in the electoral process;
- d) Cooperate with relevant groups, such as political parties, donors, observers, media, women's groups and NGOs

## **5. Political parties**

Political parties are important in this process. The parties are agents of civil society to mobilize the participation of voters in elections, and also to assist in holding an election that is free, fair and transparent. The party agents can observe all processes at the polling center, but they cannot see the votes of the voters. Party agents cannot talk to voters but may produce their own reports about the number of seals used to lock the votes or about the quantity of voters in a centre. They can go

to all the voting stations within the district. A party or a candidate can have only one agent in a voting centre. STAE will provide training for political parties on the voting process and counting.

## **6. Election Observers**

Observers are important elements in this process to ensure integrity, transparency and legitimacy of the election. STAE invites and appreciates the presence of the Observers and all partners who wish to take part in election observation. The coordination of the Observers is the responsibility of the Public Information Section.

The Election Observers do important work in order to ensure a free, fair and transparent election. They will abide by the Code of Conduct adopted and published by NEC. Observers can observe all processes in the polling station but they cannot see the votes or talk to voters. As Observers, they can make complaints to the officers of election by giving information to the District Election Officers. The District Election Officers are responsible for solving problems presented by the Observers.

The accreditation of Observers arises when the government invites them. STAE has informed the Embassies in Timor-Leste in late 2011 and also on some occasions STAE has verbally invited some international agents that come to visit STAE office and offer themselves to be Observers of the elections of 2012.

Observers may be individual or on behalf of organizations with integrity, independence and impartiality.

The requirements for International Observers are as follows:

- Deliver application to STAE with the organization's name, list of personnel to be observers.
- Complete form of accreditation prepared by STAE Headquarters with a copy of passport and two photographs size 3x4cm attached.

## **7. Media**

Media is the partner of STAE to provide accurate, clear and relevant information to communities across the country. The Public Information Section of STAE is the focal point for media, and is the observer that oversees all processes during the election. The activity that will be monitored by staff at the national election is about the Code of Conduct that serves as an enforcement barrier to political parties in the election. The role of the media reports is to produce and promote a free and fair election. The most important role of media is to make voters feel that no one intimidates them.

There will be coverage at the international level, and RTPi will work with STAE, the Embassy of Portugal, TT and TVTL to facilitate the transmission of election results across Timor-Leste. Also there will be media of Indonesia and of other neighbouring countries.

# **IV. POLITICAL CAMPAIGN**

## **1. Period**

Article 27<sup>o</sup> of the publication of Law no. 27/2006 on Electoral Law for the Presidential Election says that the Presidential Candidate Campaign is held during 15 days, concluding two days prior to the election. The plan is for the campaign for the President Election to begin on February 29 and

conclude on 14 March 2012. For the Parliamentary Elections campaigns will be held for 30 days concluding two days prior to the elections. NEC will oversee the implementation of the following principles:

- Free electoral propaganda
- Equal Opportunity and treatment of all candidates
- No use of public goods by candidates
- Accounting transparency and monitoring of elections

## **2. Norms**

Regulations on the election Code of Conduct and to political parties and candidates will be prepared to regulate the activities of the campaign. Campaigns that are not conducted according to the published schedule will not be allowed

## **3. Election law**

The Presidential Election Law requires that candidates must have the support of a minimum of 5000 voters from all districts with a minimum of supporters in each districts being 100.

## **4. Candidates' nomination**

The nomination of candidates is to be advised directly to the President of the Supreme Court within 20 days from the date of publication of the Decree-Law on the date of election. The date of submission of applications starts from 16 February 2012 and will end on 4 March 2012.

## **V. PREPARATION FOR THE ELECTIONS, DATES AND COUNTING**

### **a) Polls**

Two polling booths will be prepared in voting stations. Non sensitive materials will also be placed in the ballot boxes to be shipped to voting stations. Under the plan, the operations of STAE will put 5 ballot boxes at each station.

### **b) Polling station**

The District Coordinators will propose Voting Centres and polling stations according to 2007 Parliamentary Elections and the guidance of STAE nationally. Planning and strategy on the operation of polling stations in suku throughout the Voting Centres is established in accordance with the number of voters registered in the database or for reasons of distance another polling station can be established within the same suku. Each polling station can receive from 2500 to 5000 voters.

### **c) Counting officers**

Counting officers are the officials assigned to the polling stations in each polling centre. The count will be held inside the polling stations. After completing the count at the polling centre the result will be transported to the district to calculate the district total ballots. The details will be defined in the procedure and tabulation.

## **1. Training of Voting Officers**

### **a) Training strategy**

The implementation of training in the voting process was conducted between October-December and used the method of *cascade*. The District Officer Team will be trained in national STAE and afterwards they will train officers at district and sub-district levels. The regional team

will assist if necessary. The delivery of training by STAE in districts will receive support from UNMIT. NEC will oversee all training.

**b) Training at the National Level**

The national-level training will start with the training of trainers (TOT), and then carry out the training of relevant national STAE officials, district coordinators, and official district trainers.

**c) Training at the District Level**

The training of trainers comprised of national STAE District Coordinators, the regional support team and official district trainers will conduct training for firefighters, teachers, sub-district officers and relevant employees of district STAE. This training will be held in each district. STAE district will be responsible for this training.

**d) Training of polling officials**

The team and the district STAE brigades are the officials responsible for the training of the polling station workers (8540 +611 chairman) and supporter teams of districts and sub-districts. In order to ensure the success and the best process of voting and counting, all officers of the polling stations have to do this training in depth and detail. All voting officials must also understand all aspects with efficiency, transparency and coherence. The training is going to be held in sub-districts and will be between two to four (2-4) groups. All training will have supervision of NEC.

**e) Timetable of the training**

The training timetable was established by the training section of STAE.

**VI. Operation of the ballot**

**1. Introduction**

It is known by all of us that the President of the Republic had declared on Friday January 13, 2012 that the Election Day is Saturday March 17, 2012. Based on the law of Presidential Election article 12, if, in this election, no one candidate wins an absolute majority (50% +1), the top two candidates will advance to the second round of elections which will be held on Monday, 16 April 2012 (30 days after first votes).

Before the Election Day, preparation for voting and counting must be done. On Election Day, STAE will give maximum attention to the activities of voting and counting procedures following the existing instructions and guidelines. The summary on how to make the operation of voting and counting is as described in the following:

**a) Preparation before voting**

The Chief of the Polling Centres and Polling Centre Officers will meet to prepare the Voting Centres before elections. The preparation must be discussed with PNTL and UNPOL. Voting centre layout and movement and supervisors and observers must be decided.

**b) Preparation before starting the voting**

Before the start of voting, the serial numbers of ballot papers have to be copied and the ballot boxes prepared. Official voting officers, observers, candidates and members of oversight and security/PNTL can vote at 7:00 am.

## 2. Voting procedure

### a) The opening of voting

Voting will begin at 7:00 a.m. Chief of the Polling Centre and Secretary of the Polling Station together with the Voting Officers must be in place 2 hours before voting to prepare the place and voting materials. Voters that arrive at the polling station will have the assistance of the Officers Controlling the Queues.

### a) Votes

Upon entering the polling station, voters will be ink marked on the right hand to indicate correct identification. They will be then be given the voting paper after which they may vote.

### b) Closure

At 3:00 p.m. (15:00) the Officers Controlling the Queues must check which voters are in the queue. Voters arriving after 3:00 p.m. are not allowed to vote. The voting process continues with those who are already in the queue. When the last voter has voted, the Secretary of the polling station will close the Polling Centre.

## 3. Security at the polling centres

Each polling station has its own security, based on need and risk assessed by PNTL and UNPOL. It will not allow transportation of weapons in the polling station, except at the request for intervention of members of the PNTL and UNPOL by the Chief if someone wants to stop the voting and counting process.

## VI. COUNTING, CONSOLIDATION AND RESULT ANNOUNCEMENT

### 1. Preparation of closing down the voting process and counting

When the time concludes and there are no voters in line, the Secretary will announce the closing of the Polling Station and will proceed with the vote counting. Before commencing the counting process, voting officers will make preparations for counting at the Polling Centre. This preparation is about the arrangement of tables and relevant materials to support counting activities

### 2. Closing procedure

When all voters have voted, the Chief or Secretary will announce that the polling station is closed. The secretary will record the number of ballot papers used, rejected and canceled or unused in order to know the number of votes cast. After closing, the Secretary will announce the number of boxes so that Observers can register without having to interfere with this process.

### 3. Summary of the counting process

The first step to start the counting is to count the ballot papers in the ballot box to be able to reconcile with the total number of ballot papers distributed to voters in each voting station. This process will be performed at all the voting stations at the polling centres. Afterwards, all ballot papers will be mixed in order to avoid revealing the origin of votes, then grouped in bundles of **50 ballots** in each group and distributed equally to all stations in order to start the count. The result will be recorded in the Minutes of Polling centers and displayed in the Polling centre for the public to know.

#### **4. Communication of results**

The provisional results will be communicated by polling stations to the STAE District Coordinator via SMS or mobile radio channels distributed. If it is not possible to report by those means, it will have to be taken directly to the district tabulation centre. The results of district tabulations will be transported to Díli within two days to make the national count. In Polling Centres which are difficult to access, or can only be accessed using helicopters, the collection process will be done by helicopter.

The provisional results will be published in STAE, Live Up-dated Election Result, which is a means of information developed by STAE for the public to track the progress of counting of votes throughout the territory, thus ensuring an election process that is transparent and fair. This means of communication will be placed on buildings in the districts and sub-district tabulation centres.

#### **5. Announcement of result**

After receiving the result of district counting, NEC will check the Minutes of the results from districts and make decisions about any claims. NEC will prepare Minutes of the provisional national results and display them in the national office of NEC with copies distributed to National and International media. Within 24 hours of dealing with any complaints of the provisional result, NEC will prepare the minutes of the results of the national count to be presented to the Court along with the Minutes coming from districts with required documents attached.

### **VII. SECURITY**

#### **1. Security coordination**

The responsibility for security in the election process is in the hands of PNTL/UNPOL in cooperation with F-FDTL. PNTL and UNPOL will establish a Joint Election Operations Center (SOEK) to ensure online security coordination. The Director General of STAE and Deputies are permanent members of SOEK at national level. At the district level, the coordinator of STAE is the one who will be a permanent member of SOEK and to coordinate all the security issues. The plans are still to be discussed in regular meetings at national and district level to update the operating plans and movement times. SOEK is now operational at the national and district levels.

#### **2. Security assesment**

STAE has to take into account the assessment of the security plan for all facilities used for the elections, at levels of national, district, sub-district and the Polling Stations. These facilities must have PNTL evaluation to facilitate specific action based on the recommendations received. The essential part to be considered is the facilities that will be used, duration of use, location, condition of facilities , number of staff and materials that will be stored there.

#### **3. STAE facilities**

To anticipate adverse events in the STAE national and district warehouses, these warehouses are guarded by civil security, but if sensitive materials are kept there, it is necessary that they be guarded by PNTL and UNPOL. The security at facilities of STAE in the district and sub -district level is the responsibility of the Electoral District Team.

#### **4. Field activities**

In the preparatory phase there are many activities in the field, such as the completion of preparation at the voting centers, recruitment, training and education of voters. The safety plan is prepared by PNTL / UNPOL through SOEK district and includes the STAE Coordinator who will

coordinate with components of PNTL/UNPOL in the districts to secure STAE and government vehicles in case of need.

**5. Security at Voting Centres**

During the voting, there will be security (25 meters from the polling center). In case of need, there is a patrol unit to the polling station to enhance security in that area. In the case of insufficient PNTL, the assistance of UNPOL will be provided.

**6. Security of voting materials**

Sensitive materials for voting and counting will go to the polling centre at the polls. Most of these materials will be moved one day before voting. Except in Díli, the plan of material movement will be established at a time in the morning with enough time to make preparations. In the case of materials which have arrived in the polls, the Chief of the polling centre and other officers will have to be at the center with the security of PNTL / UNPOL. The Chief of the polling centers is the person who is responsible for the key.

**7. Transportation of Materials**

Usually the transportation of non-sensitive materials does not need an escort. However, in case of need it has to be required in advance to secure and prevent impediments to the movement of materials. Transportation of sensitive materials from the national STAE store and transfer of materials to the districts requires escort and the Deputy of Director General, STAE is the one who will coordinate with PNTL/UNPOL

**VIII. CONTINGENCY PLAN**

**1. Contingency Plan**

Seeing the general condition of Timor-Leste, including climate change and infrastructure, a contingency plan should be established in relation to some specific areas that must be taken into consideration. Contingency plans will give priority to the polls with less access to transport in wet weather and the polling stations without lines of communication and without access to electricity. STAE prepared minimal conditions in order to solve the aforementioned problems, and also on the matter of security, the PNTL has already prepared contingency plans in case some polling stations need to have any specific observations.

**2. Transport**

Seeing the possibility of problems related to climate and infrastructure, there is a need to develop contingency plans to ensure distribution and collection of materials for polling stations on time. These contingency plans will anticipate problems or delays that may arise in order to provide alternative means of distribution and collection including boots, horses, boats and helicopters which may be viable at this time

**1. Landscape Situation**

To facilitate the work of the technical team on the distribution of electoral materials and also on electoral activities, STAE has already identified, through the survey of the landscape situation of polling centres, problems related to the conditions of roads, communication lines and lighting systems. In this survey, STAE considers that the question of infrastructure is the biggest challenge in the performance of their work. Conditions of roads are less good, mud, streams and landslides are the concern of STAE, because the Presidential elections will take place in the rainy season. On the other hand the questions of communication and lighting are also a matter of concern to STAE. Many

polling stations do not have access to lighting systems and the communication lines are less satisfactory in the rainy season. These concerns require that STAE cooperate with other partners, such as the Ministry of Infrastructure, UNMIT and Timor Telecom, in order to create a work plan to avoid the concerns mentioned above. The Ministry of Infrastructure, through the Secretary of State for Infrastructure, currently, based on a list of roads identified by STAE, has begun to make improvements to some roads, but there are still many roads lacking improvement. Because of this situation, STAE is preparing a contingency plan that may assist in the distribution process and the election itself, such as a helicopter (UNMIT), horse rental, chargers, rental generators and flashlights.

#### Estimation of polling stations, voting station, brigade, voting officers, PNTL and Supervisory

No	District	SUCO	Villages	VOTERS	VOTE CENTER	VOTE STATION	Brigades	VOTE OFFICERS	PNTL	SUPERVISORS
1	AILEU	31	135	25061	43	45	43	450	84	135
2	AINARO	21	131	33171	34	48	34	480	66	150
3	BAUCAU	59	281	73745	67	96	67	960	170	237
4	BOBONORO	50	194	57104	68	82	68	820	126	237
5	COVALIMA	30	148	34531	43	50	43	500	204	144
6	DILI	31	241	123726	54	134	54	1340	104	393
7	ERMERA	52	277	65011	63	88	63	880	124	318
8	LAUTEM	34	151	38018	47	54	47	540	94	156
9	LIQUICA	23	134	38540	39	41	39	410	99	120
10	MANATUTO	29	99	26645	47	49	47	490	88	147
11	MANUFAHI	29	137	30172	46	57	47	570	92	216
12	OECUSSE	18	63	39258	28	49	28	490	119	147
13	VIQUEQUE	35	234	46661	51	57	51	570	136	162
TOTAL		442	2225	631643	630	850	630	8500	1506	2562

Number of polling centers with power of not having access to Highway in rainy season and do not have access to communication and electricity

No	Districts	Number		
		Roads	Communication	electricity
1	AILEU	8	6	4
2	AINARO	5	9	25
3	BAUCAU	20	4	8
4	BOBONORO	12	13	47
5	COVALIMA	15	19	22
6	DILI	1	3	6

7	ERMERA	13	18	34
8	LAUTEM	9	3	18
9	LIQUICA	11	0	13
10	MANATUTO	13	0	18
11	MANUFAHI	26	15	21
12	OECUSSE	11	10	10
13	VIQUEQUE	13	4	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>157</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>242</b>

Estimation of the number of polling centers with power to use chargers / horses or helicopters / boats

No	Districts	Number	
		chargers	Helicopters/Boats
1	AILEU	8	0
2	AINARO	5	0
3	BAUCAU	20	2
4	BOBONORO	12	4
5	COVALIMA	15	4
6	DILI	1	1
7	ERMERA	13	4
8	LAUTEM	9	0
9	LIQUICA	11	0
10	MANATUTO	13	4
11	MANUFAHI	26	0
12	OECUSSE	11	3
13	VIQUEQUE	13	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>157</b>	<b>25</b>