The 2nd International Workshop on electronic voting 2006

E-voting in Slovenia: MP's view

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E-voting efforts 1/2

- No normative grounding enabling e-voting;
- E-voting amendments to the National Assembly Act (2003);
- E-voting project council established in 2003:
 - The scheme of the study on e-voting
 - The study on feasibility of e-voting
- Three (out of 33) electoral procedures exist in electronic form.

E-voting efforts 2/2

- 2004: the new Government took over the power;
- The MIS and The GCI were abolished;
- E-voting project has sunk;

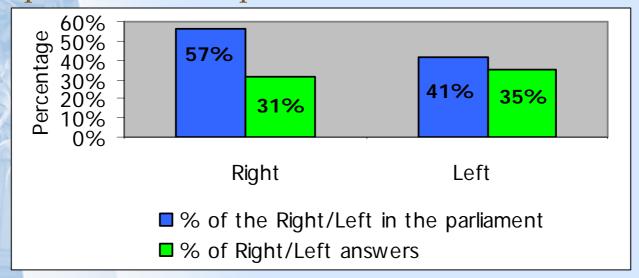


Some "e" facts

- Less than 10 % of Slovenian natural persons have digital certificates (2005);
- Research: 54 % of respondents would participate in the internet voting (2004);
- Among SLO internet users 28 % have higher education (2004);
- The biggest left-wing party has more voters with higher education than the biggest right-wing party (2004).

MP's view: Presentation of the research

- **Goal**: to find out the MP's position on e-democracy with the stress on remote e-voting.
- Methodology: a poll, sent by e-mail to all (90) MP.
- 29 polls received up to 6th March 2006:

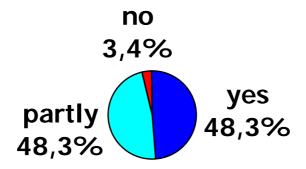


Familiarity with other countries' evoting projects

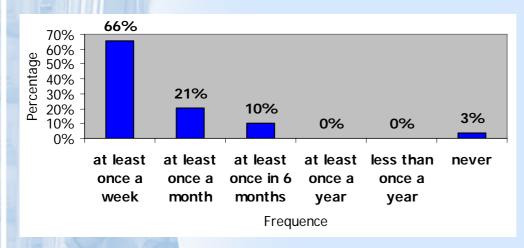
- 66 % already heard something, but are not familiar with all the details;
- 14 % are regularly acquainted:
 - 13 % of the right-aligned members (strange, the Right has put on the drag the amended law enabling e-voting, the most.
- 10 % are acquinted only with USA's and Estonia'a voting projects.
- 10 % not acquinted.

Attitude to the initiatives, proposals and questions mediated via e- mail

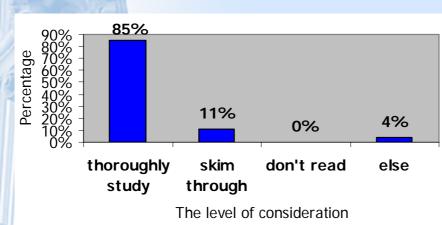
Do Slovenian representatives consider e-mediation equal to classical mediation of initiatives, proposals and questions?



Frequence of initiatives, proposals and questions received via e-mail and treatment of them





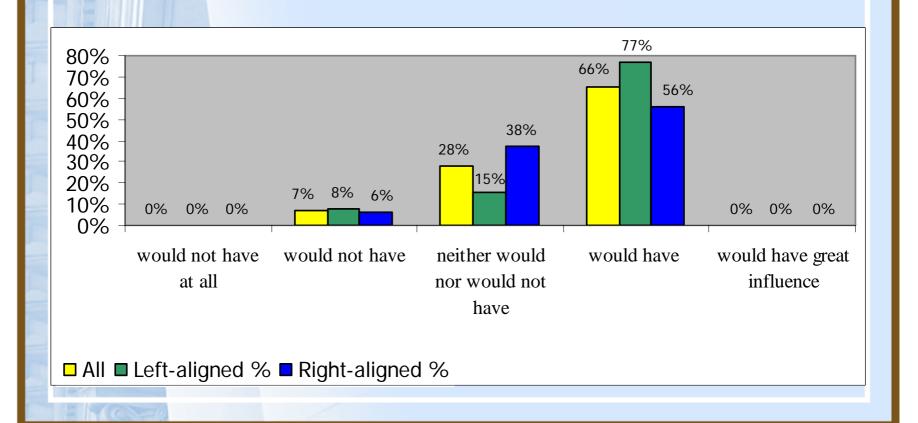


Interesting: 48% consider e-mediation only partly equal to classical

E-democracy and e-voting effects 1/6

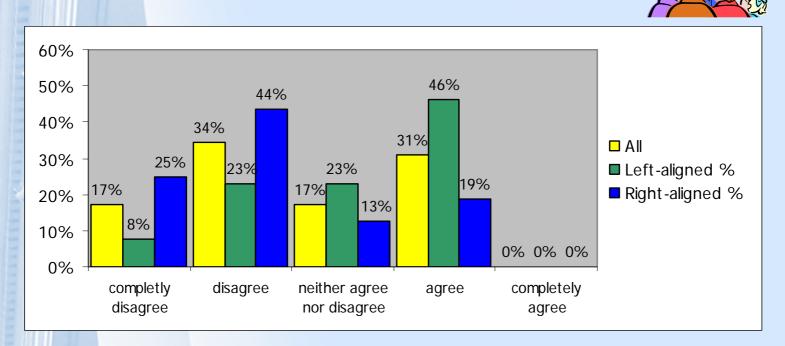
- Citizens' e-participation influence on the quality of legislation and other decisions;
- E-voting effects on authority's legitimacy;
- E-voting effects on the turnout;
- E-voting effects on the movement in electoral body and
- The safety of e-voting.

E-democracy and e-voting effects 2/6 Citizens' e-participation influence on the quality of legislation and other decisions



E-democracy and e-voting effects 3/6

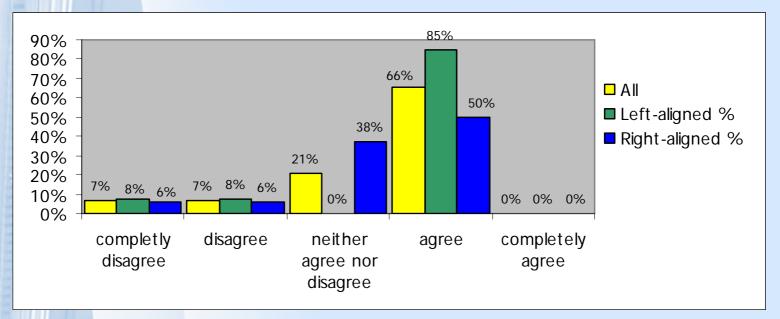
'E-voting would contribute to a greater legitimacy of elected authority'.



E-democracy and e-voting effects 4/6

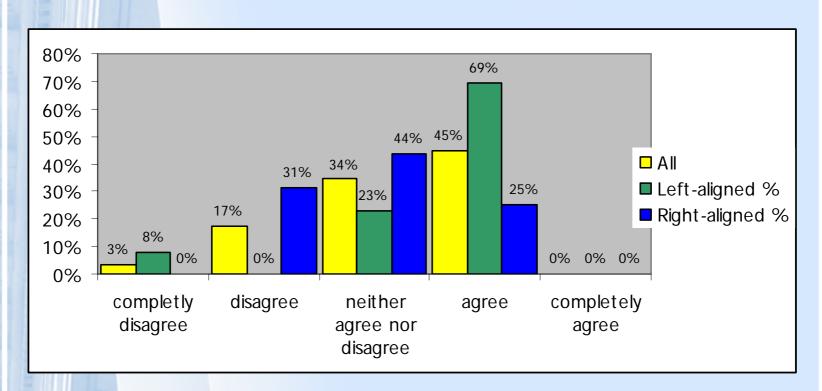
Higher polling participation





E-democracy and e-voting effects 5/6

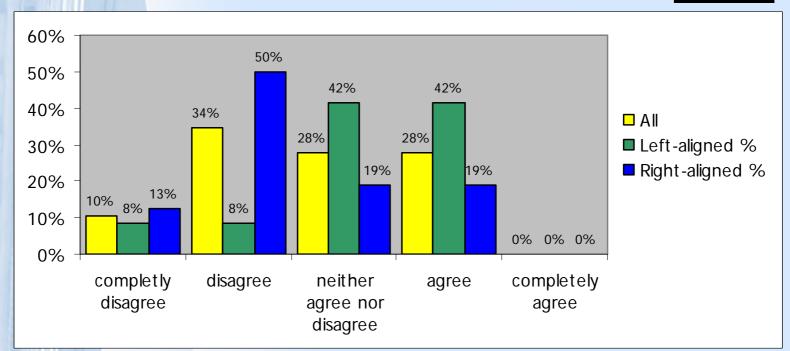
E-voting effects on the movement in electoral body



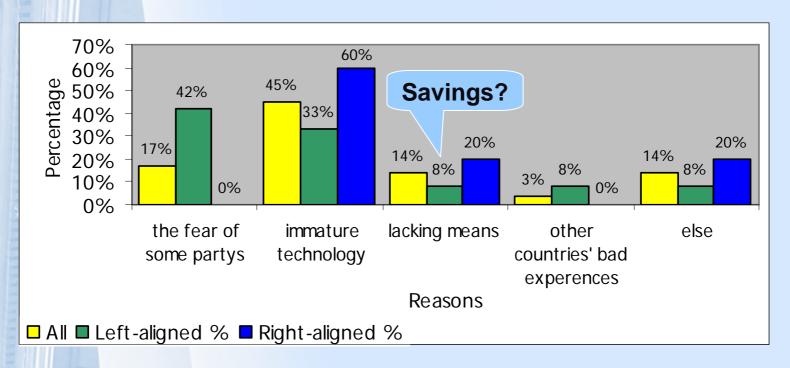
E-democracy and e-voting effects 6/6

'E-voting is safe'.





The reasons for Slovenia still not having the normative basis enablong e-voting





E-voting threats

 violation of some basic election principles: secrecy, freedom and (re)check (66 %)



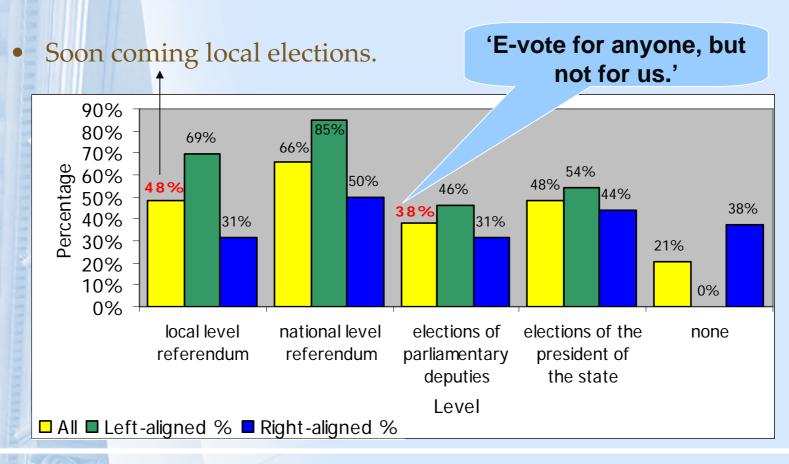
- exclusiveness of those, who don't use the internet and those, who are not educated enough to e-vote (52 %)
- system (collapse) (45 %)
- influence on voter's decision (31 %)
- manipulation by current ruling power (28 %)
- double voting (24 %)



13 % of rightaligned (current) 46 % of leftaligned

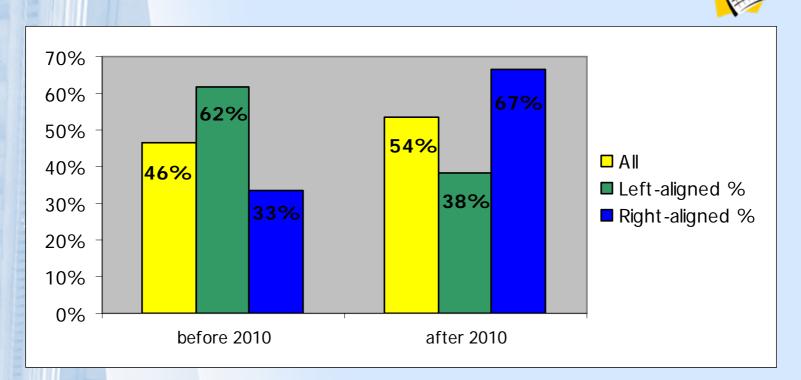
The future of e-voting project in SLO 1/2

'On which levels do You support the implementation of e-voting?'



The future of e-voting project in SLO 2/2

'When, in Your opinion, will Slovenia start with e-voting testing?'



Conclusion

 We can not expect implementation of evoting in the near future.

 Current ruling power is not in favour of e-voting.

Thank you for your attention!

Discussion