



REVIEW OF DAY I/OVERVIEW OF THEMATIC DISCUSSIONS

ASIAN ELECTORAL STAKEHOLDER FORUM-III *Transparency and Integrity for Quality Elections*

Discovery Kartika Plaza Hotel, Bali
August 22-26, 2016

Transparency and Integrity for Quality Elections

- The need to revisit the “context” issue while we make efforts to standardise or implement universal norms, technology etc
 - Increasing collaboration between EMBs and civil society. Include the media there as well. An all inclusive process at least in so far as information sharing is concerned.
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Transparency and Integrity for Quality Elections

- A culture of distrust in the past—EMBs and CSOs
- Recent efforts to break the barriers. More collaboration. Include the media?
- Is too much of transparency bad?
- Is it possible that it can also lead to distrust?

- Symbiotic relationship-Complementary
- Common goal-Bali Commitments

Transparency and Integrity for Quality Elections

Three common challenges are highlighted:

- The unrestrained use of money in politics
- Personality-based nature of election campaigns
- Election violence

These can be resolved if stakeholders work closely together

Overview of Thematic Discussions

Session I: Electoral Transparency and Integrity: Principles, Standards and Challenges

- The State of democracy in Indonesia—a chronology
- The problems and the challenges that exist
- The state of governance and bureaucracy, control over media
 - Need for an inclusive democratisation process
- Democracy- 90% countries in the world, however the implementation differs in each countries.
- Need for election practitioners to come together as a community to create synergy

Electoral Transparency and Integrity: Principles, Standards and Challenges

- Freedom of public information
- Opening election data to the public for feedback.
- IT tools in order to make the process more efficient and transparent
- Scanning of results (2014) and posting results forms online. It helped the public to verify results and enhanced credibility of the elections.
- Voter registration
- Verifying political parties
- Electoral campaign
- Encouraging inputs from the people

Using Technology to Enhance Transparency and Integrity of Elections

- Reviewed state of transparency and integrity in Asia through Bangkok Declaration and the Dili indicators on democratic elections
 - Highlighted sections in the two documents that directly point to enhancing transparency and integrity of elections
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- Direct link between transparency and trust
- Transparency in elections boost public confidence
(Transparency is not enough, we need to help promote: inclusion, accountability, and competitiveness).

Electoral Transparency and Integrity: Principles, Standards and Challenges

- Types of election data such as legal framework, voter information, decision making process, etc.

Nine principles of open election data

- Challenges
- Benchmarking based the context
 - Over-emphasis on E-Day
 - Use of technologies

Using Technology to Enhance Transparency and Integrity of Elections

-IT Technologies: Opportunity to increase transparency, accountability, efficiency, and outreach for voters in the 2015 Elections in Myanmar

- Among the notable contribution of IT is the enhancement of Voter Education Outreach.
- Social Media had a big impact

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- Addressing electoral fraud and automating the election process in the Philippines
 - Introduced the context that lead to the adoption of an Automated Election System

Using Technology to Enhance Transparency and Integrity of Elections

- Technology must be appropriate to address specific problems, worth the resources, and there is trust among stakeholders.
- Gains in the automated voters list: easier to manage and update, getting demographic information, better identity check during voting
- Challenges: Establishment, data security and privacy issues, high cost, etc.
- Need for Mutual understanding between Election Monitoring Organizations and EMBs.

Using Technology to Enhance Transparency and Integrity of Elections

- Transparency: Accountability of electoral administration and electoral participant,
- Credibility of results,
 - Enhance the understanding of election process by participants and public,
 - Give confidence of public in the election process
 - The types of information technology and conditions when ICT is appropriate

Using Technology to Enhance Transparency and Integrity of Elections

- Introduction of Automated Election System in Mongolia (2012)
 - AES-to limit the human interference in the election process
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- Choosing the right model is also a challenge.
 - ICT Enhanced Credibility of Election Results in the Kyrgyz Republic
 - A cost-benefit analysis

Addressing Challenges to Democratic Elections

- Ensuring neutrality of Election-time government
 - Real independence of Commission
 - Delimitation process that follows international guiding principles
 - Maintaining a credible electoral roll
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- Security, electoral fraud and violations, absence of voters list, lack of statistical data
 - Fraud prevention measures: Introduction of e-takzira or electronic ID cards,
 - encourage continuous voter registration, and maintain an accurate voter register



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THANK YOU