GLOBAL AND REGIONAL TRENDS IN ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT

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I. TRENDS OF ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT
   A. Stages
   B. Democratic Transition Process
   C. Democratic Consolidation Process
      1. Early Democratization Process
      2. Mature Democracy

II. LATIN AMERICAN OVERVIEW
   A. Characteristics of Latin American EMBs
   B. Challenges for Latin American EMBs
      1. Innovation on the design of electoral systems
      2. Ensuring conditions of equity
I. TRENDS OF ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT
A. STAGES

DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION PROCESS
- Electoral dispute: more complex

DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATION PROCESS
- Use of technology
- Electoral Infrastructure
- Electoral Superstructure
B. DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION PROCESS

MORE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

MORE COMPETITIVE ELECTIONS

MORE ELECTORAL DISPUTE

MORE POLITICAL PARTIES
C. DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATION PROCESS

Democratic Consolidation Process

Early Democratization Process

Mature Democracy

Electoral Infrastructure

Electoral Superstructure
1. EARLY DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS

Electoral Infrastructure

- Free, regular and transparent elections

MORE EFFICIENT EMB

- Electoral registry
- Electoral organization and logistic
- Electoral Transmission Results
- Electoral Observation

NO ELECTORAL FRAUD
2. MATURE DEMOCRACY

Electoral Superstructure

- Free, regular and equitable elections

MORE EFFICIENT EMB & SPECIALIZED ELECTORAL JUSTICE

- Financing
- Mass media in electoral campaigns
- Transparency
- Oversight
- Accountability
- Electoral Justice
- Electoral Observation
II. LATIN AMERICAN OVERVIEW
A. CHARACTERISTICS of LATIN AMERICAN EMBs
A. LATIN AMERICAN EMBs

The 3 characteristics (permanent, specialized and independent) of EMBs respond to:

- History
- Culture
- Lack of trust
## A. LATIN AMERICAN EMBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>EMB</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>National Electoral Chamber</td>
<td>Autonomous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Supreme Electoral Tribunal</td>
<td>Autonomy, Independence and impartiality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Electoral Service</td>
<td>Autonomous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supreme Electoral Tribunal</td>
<td>Autonomous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>National Electoral Council</td>
<td>Autonomous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Supreme Electoral Tribunal</td>
<td>Independent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Electoral National Council</td>
<td>Autonomous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electoral Dispute Tribunal</td>
<td>Independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Supreme Electoral Tribunal</td>
<td>Financial, administrative and jurisdictional autonomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Supreme Electoral Tribunal</td>
<td>Independent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Supreme Electoral Tribunal</td>
<td>Independent and autonomous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>National Electoral Institute</td>
<td>Autonomous</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tribunal Electoral del Poder Judicial de la Federación</td>
<td>Autonomous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Electoral Tribunal</td>
<td>Autonomous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>High Electoral Justice Tribunal</td>
<td>Administrative and juridical autonomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Electoral Central Board</td>
<td>Autonomous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High Electoral Tribunal</td>
<td>Autonomous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Electoral Court</td>
<td>Autonomous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>National Electoral Council</td>
<td>Autonomous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. CHALLENGES FOR LATIN AMERICAN ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT BODIES

- Innovation on the design of electoral systems
- Ensuring conditions of equity
1. INNOVATION ON THE DESIGN OF ELECTORAL SYSTEMS
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Multi–member representation

Preferential voting. Legislative Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single preferential voting</th>
<th>Double–preferential voting</th>
<th>Crossover vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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Informative Strategy

To inform and to guide voters, before and during Election Day, through the changes in the design of the electoral system

Electoral material and documents

– Ballot design
– Training material for polling station officers

Preliminary Transmission of Electoral Results

– More complex process  →  more transparency
  more promptness
2. EQUITY CONDITIONS

- Three main characteristics:

  1. Mainly in electoral campaigns
  2. More activities are involved: financing regulation and control, mass media access, public financing, governmental propaganda, etc.
  3. EMBs are responsible for guarding the compliance of the equity conditions
In Latin America, equity conditions in the electoral process are clearly specified by the Electoral Law:

a) Electoral Campaigns
b) Financing control
c) Mass media access
d) Electoral propaganda

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela
New demands in electoral organization.
More powers: not only electoral management but also conciliation attributions (surveillance).
More specialization and professionalization in the electoral body.
Electoral management depends on political context and the stage of democratic development.

The EMBs’ characteristics are defined according to their social, political and culture context.

Latin American EMBs have been sophisticated in response of the new electoral and democratic needs.
THANK YOU