



“SPAIN. Electoral management: ICTs tools and Public Administrations cooperation.”

«Electronic tools of Local Democracy: collection, decision-making and transmission»

Atelier de travail/Workshop CDDG (Bruxelles/Brussels, 01 04 2015)

1. Territorial organization.

- 17 Autonomous Communities/50 provinces + Ceuta and Melilla.
- State Administration territorial delegations:
Delegaciones del Gobierno: 19
Subdelegaciones del Gobierno: 44 Direcciones Insulares: 7



1. Territorial organization.

8.121 municipalities



2. Electoral management: ICTs tools and Public Administrations cooperation.

2.1 The Ministry of the Interior is in charge of: (N.B. at nation wide elections and referenda).

- the electoral budget (EPE 2014 120,58 euros.);
- the coordination of all **Public Administrations*** with tasks related with electoral management;
- the planning and implementation of strategies to improve the electoral Management (i.e. the use of ICTs etc.);
- election logistics: electoral materials; public procurement...
- all tasks required to ensure that Government makes public the provisional electoral results on election day (according to article 98.2 of the Electoral Act)
- Political Parties' Register and public funding (electoral expenses and regular funding);
- running pilots (i.e. Electronically Managed Electoral Board -MAE- etc), with the previous authorization of the Central Electoral Commission
- drafting and implementation of regulations related to elections (i.e. electoral processes management, accessibility etc.) ;
- voter education campaigns on Public Radio, TV and online (art. 50 Electoral Act 5/1985); information and electoral data (available via: www.infoelectoral.interior.es)

* Electoral Management. Ministry of the Interior:
Cooperation with Autonomous Communities: MoUs
Cooperation with Local Administration: vía Ministry of Finance and Public Administration/ State Administration territorial delegations.

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2.2 Ministry of Finance and Public Administration: SARA NETWORK.

<http://www.redsara.es/>

The SARA network is a high-speed administrative communication network (a set of communications infrastructure and basic services) that connects Spanish public administrations (including 4.000 municipalities –February 2015-, more than 80% of the population)

UNITED NATIONS E-GOVERNMENT SURVEY 2014

“Spain has made significant gains, improving its position from 23rd to 12th in the global ranking and from 15th to 5th in the European ranking. This improvement is the result of long-term e-government planning.”

http://unpan3.un.org/egovkb/Portals/egovkb/Documents/un/2014-Survey/E-Gov_Complete_Survey-2014.pdf

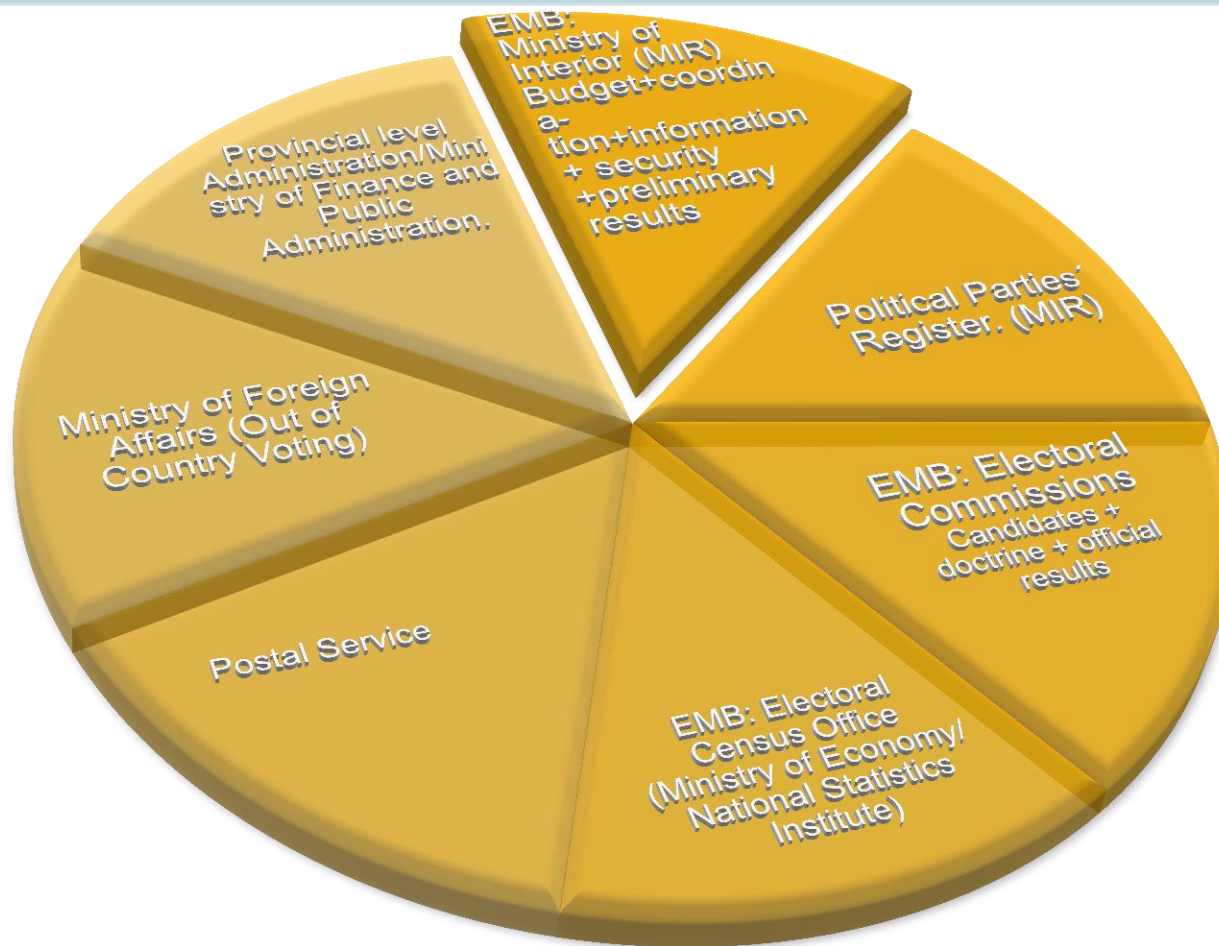
1.1 Laws and regulations.

- Law 30/1992 on the Legal Regime of Public Admins. and Common Administrative Procedure.
- Law 11/2007 on Electronic Access to Public Services and Royal Decree 1671/2009.
- Royal Decree 3/2010 amending the National Security Scheme in the field of e Government.
- Royal Decree 4 / 2010 on the National Scheme of Interoperability in the field of e-government.
- Law 19 / 2013 on transparency, access to public information and good governance.

1.2 Action plans: Plan Avanza 2005; 2010 and Plan Avanza Strategy 2011-2015

2. Electoral management: ICTs tools and Public Administrations cooperation.

ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT. SPAIN: HYBRID SYSTEM



2. Electoral management: ICTs tools and Public Administrations cooperation.

2.1 Back office software applications.

a) Ministry of the Interior's back office electoral software applications provided to province level and local administrations via SARA network:

- **ELECTORAL INVENTORY. INVELE:** This software application keeps an updated inventory of election materials (ballot boxes, booths, polling station signs, envelopes, printed handbooks, etc.) which are available throughout the national territory; as well as it allows for the processing of such electoral materials' purchase requests by the delegations and / or Sub Government and control the storage of the material.
- **FORMULARIO DE CAPTURA DE PERCEPTORES. CAPPER:** This application helps municipalities to manage accounting data related to the electoral process.
- **CAJA PAGADORA ELECCIONES. CAJAELE.** This is a payment management application (electoral budget.)

b) Back office applications are also provided to Electoral Commissions to grant secure access to the political parties' register, to manage procedures related to list of candidates' as well as those related to the tally/definitive counting (three days after ED).

c) Back up ballot printing application.

2. Electoral management: back office software applications and other ICTs tools.

2.2. Electronically managed Electoral Board.

- IMPORTANT: It is not an e-voting system.
- The MAE (electronically managed electoral board) is a set of ICT tools provided to make it easier for Electoral Board staff to carry out their duties on the election day.
- The MAE is adapted to the Electoral Law provisions. No legal reform was needed. Organic Law 5/1985 on the General Election Regime (LOREG).
- The MAE is a system supervised by:

The Central Electoral Commission



**Junta Electoral
Central**

The Congress of Deputies (1st Chamber)

Constitutional Committee



CONGRESO DE LOS DIPUTADOS

2. Electoral management: back office software applications and other ICTs tools.

2.2. Electronically managed Electoral Board.

- Nationwide Elections with MAE: 2009, 2011, 2014, 2015.
- Each electoral board has the following equipment:



► **PRINTER**



► **A LAP TOP WITH:**

- A NATIONAL ID CARD READER,
- A SD CARD WITH THE EB ELECTORAL CENSUS,
- SOFTWARE APPLICATIONS,
- BALLOT PAPERS READY TO BE PRINTED,
- E-HAND BOOKS
- AND INTERNET CONEXION



► **OPTICAL BARCODE READER**

2. Electoral management: ICTs tools and Public Administrations cooperation.

1. Quick and easy search in the electors' list.



→ If the elector identifies him/herself with the non electronic National ID the polling station staff will search his/her data in the Laptop (i.e. search by name, surname or NID number).



→ If the elector has an electronic National ID (**DNI-e**), he/she inserts it into the card reader device and introduces the security pin.

2. The numbered voters' list and the protocols are printed. (No handwriting needed.)

3. The EB may print ballot papers whenever this is considered to be necessary.

4. Immediate identification of the postal voters in the electors' list.

5. Security is enhanced with this cost effective system.

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2.2. Electronically managed Electoral Board.

MAE. May 24th 2015 Local and Autonomous Communities' Elections

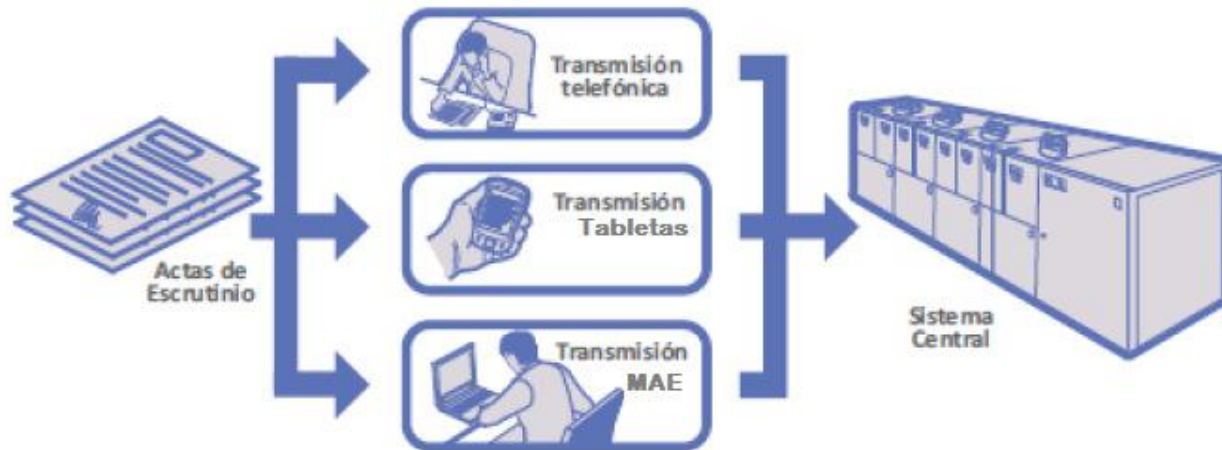
Autonomous Community/ Autonomous Cities (Ceuta + Melilla)	Municipalities	Electoral Boards
Andalucía	Jaén	153
Andalucía	Sevilla	938
Galicia	Coruña (A)	300
Cataluña	Badalona	239
Cataluña	Tarragona	188
Ceuta	Ceuta	94
Melilla	Melilla	82
Asturias	Avilés	117
Cantabria	Santander	195
País Vasco	Vitoria	305
Navarra	Pamplona	273
Aragón	Huesca	72
C. Valenciana	Torrent	96
Murcia	Molina de Segura	73
Baleares	Marratxí	35
Canarias	Ingenio	47
Canarias	Candelaria	31
Extremadura	Mérida	69
Castilla y León	Burgos	269
Castilla-La Mancha	Talavera de la Reina	123
Madrid	Alcobendas	115
TOTAL		3.814

2. Electoral management: back office software applications and other ICTs tools.

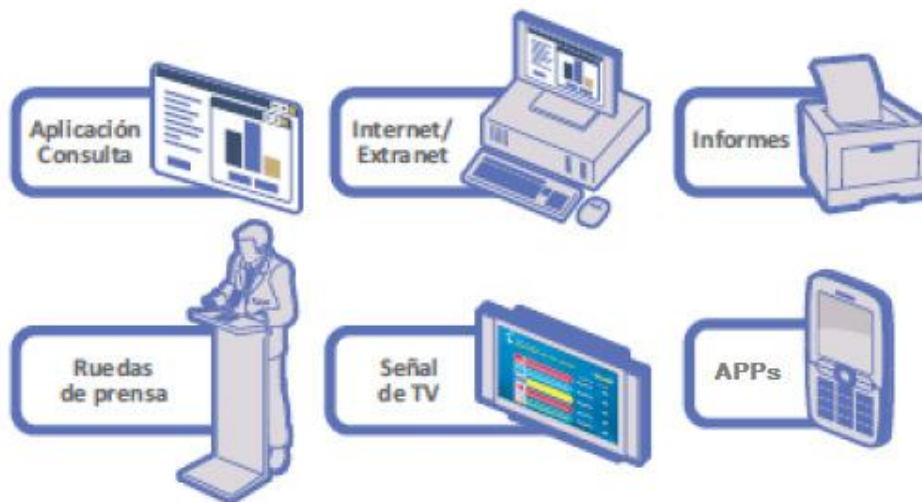
2.3. ICTs: Provisional electoral results collection and public dissemination

- Provisional counting (public) takes place at every Electoral Board immediately after the close of polls (20:00 PM mainland time). Definitive counting is undertaken by the Electoral Commissions and published by the Central Electoral Commission in the Official Gazette.
- The Government's representatives in all polling stations reported the provisional results (the Electoral Act established that they get a copy of the EB tally sheet) to the Data Dissemination Center (Madrid) either via portable electronic devices ('tablets'), the Electronically Managed Electoral Board (MAE) or by phone.
- The government publishes provisional results on election night (online/media/and also apps available at). Press conferences are held on election day at the Data Dissemination Center (Ministry of the Interior/Ministry of the Presidency).
- Electoral results are available on the Ministry of the Interior permanent website.
www.infoelectoral.interior.es

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DIFUSIÓN DE LOS DATOS PROVISIONALES



2. Electoral management: ICTs tools and Public Administrations cooperation.

2.3. ICTs: Provisional electoral results collection and public dissemination

- Electronic devices: tablets and MAEs –Electronically Managed Electoral Boards- are used to send the data from the electoral boards to the Data Dissemination Center (Madrid)
- Data on provisional electoral results, as well as turn out data, are transmitted electronically via portable electronic devices or MAES:

a) Portable electronic devices:

- Parliamentary Elections 2008: all municipalities over 50.000 inhabitants (46% of the electoral census). (PDAs)
- Parliamentary Elections 2011: (PDAs) all municipalities over 2.000 inhabitants (86% of the electoral census). In Madrid, Barcelona and the Canary Islands: 100% of the electoral census. N.B. Municipalities under 2.000 inhabitants (only 14% of the electoral census) used telephones.
- European Parliament Elections 2014: tablets 22.000 / 94% of the electoral census.
- May 24th elections: 21.000 tablets will be used.

b) MAE (Electronically Managed Electoral Board)

Parliamentary Elections 2011 1.753 Electoral Boards in the city of Madrid used the MAE. MAE has been used in different cities since the European Parliament Elections 2009.

EPE 2014. MAE were used in the cities of Barcelona, Valladolid and Córdoba: in 1.746 electoral boards.