



Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

ESTONIA

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 6 March 2011

OSCE/ODIHR NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION REPORT

10-13 January 2011



Warsaw
27 January 2011

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OSCE/ODIHR Needs Assessment Mission Report

I. INTRODUCTION

On 9 December 2010, in accordance with OSCE commitments, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Estonia invited the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) to observe the 6 March 2011 elections to the *Riigikogu* (parliament). The OSCE/ODIHR undertook a Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) to Estonia from 10 to 13 January 2011. The NAM included Armin Rabitsch, OSCE/ODIHR Senior Election Adviser, Robert Krimmer, OSCE/ODIHR Senior Adviser on New Voting Technologies, and Alexander Shlyk, OSCE/ODIHR Election Adviser.

The purpose of the mission was to assess the pre-election environment and the preparations for the elections and to recommend whether an ODIHR election-related activity should be deployed for the forthcoming elections; and if so, what type of activity best meets the identified needs. Meetings were held in Tallinn with officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Electoral Committee, the Chancellor of Justice, and the Broadcasting Council, with members of the Select Committee on the Application of Anti-Corruption Act, as well as with representatives of political parties, the media and civil society. A list of meetings is included as an annex to this report.

The OSCE/ODIHR would like to thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its assistance and co-operation in organizing the NAM. The OSCE/ODIHR would also like to thank all of its interlocutors for taking the time to meet with the mission.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 6 March 2011 elections will be conducted to elect 101 members of the unicameral *Riigikogu* (parliament). Deputies will be elected for a term of four years through a proportional open list system in 12 multi-seat constituencies.

The OSCE/ODIHR last observed elections to the *Riigikogu* in 2007 and concluded that those elections “reflected the democratic practice and tradition that have become characteristic of the electoral process in Estonia.” The authorities have followed up a limited number of previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendations, including those addressing the security of the internet voting system. Recommendations that pertain to disenfranchisement of all citizens imprisoned for criminal offences, prohibition of outdoor political advertisement, and participation of national minorities were not addressed.

All interlocutors met expressed confidence in the administration of elections by the National Electoral Committee (NEC). A voter may cast a paper ballot on election day or during a three-day period of early voting at a polling station of his/her residence or at his/her physical location. Early voting is also possible at specially designated polling stations in any district, and at a representation or by mail if a voter is permanently or

temporarily abroad. Voting by a paper ballot in advance of election day cancels a vote that can be cast and recast via the Internet during a seven-day early voting period. Such a wide variety of options to cast a vote requires the election administration to provide detailed regulation and apply extensive verification procedures to ensure that each voter's vote is only counted once.

The campaign environment, including the electronic and print media, remains free and pluralistic. Most interlocutors, however, expressed their dissatisfaction with the ban on outdoor political advertising during the official campaigning period in place since 2006.

In accordance with recent amendments to the Political Parties Act, a new committee will be formed after these elections to oversee political party and campaign finance. It will review campaign reports that political parties will submit following the upcoming elections. Several interlocutors expressed their concern to the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that sanctions for violations of political party and campaign finance regulations are insufficient.

All Estonian voters will be given the possibility to vote remotely via the Internet during the early voting period. A possibility for voters to identify and authenticate themselves using a mobile phone with an enabled SIM card will be introduced before the upcoming elections. The NEC informed the OSCE/ODIHR NAM about a number of safeguards and guarantees to the security and secrecy of the Internet voting system; the Internet voting appears to enjoy a high degree of trust among voters that seems to be based on an absence of reported problems, to date.

Estonia has a significant national minority population with approximately 7.2 per cent of residents in a status of individuals with undetermined citizenship. These residents cannot vote or run for office in national elections. The principles of the naturalization process have not significantly altered since the 2007 *Riigikogu* elections. The accessibility of Estonian language courses, however, has increased.

Many OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors indicated they would welcome an OSCE/ODIHR election-related activity and considered that such an activity would bring added value. Based on concerns raised by the OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors, a mission could address the security and secrecy of the Internet voting, the legal framework for political party and campaign financing regulation, as well as participation of persons belonging to national minorities in elections.

In such circumstances, and given the fact that no concerns were expressed in relation to the conduct of election day itself, the OSCE/ODIHR NAM recommends deploying an Election Assessment Mission (EAM) to specifically look into the issues outlined in this and previous reports. Interim visits are envisaged for new voting technologies experts to observe preparations of the Internet voting. No systematic or comprehensive election day observation of polling station procedures is envisaged.

III. BACKGROUND

The *Riigikogu* is a unicameral body, composed of 101 seats. Its deputies are elected for a four-year term in 12 multi-seat constituencies through a proportional open list system.

There is a five per cent threshold at the national level for the allocation of mandates. The number of mandates within each of the 12 constituencies is determined on the basis of the number of registered voters in each constituency.

Following the 4 March 2007 elections, 6 of the 12 currently registered political parties gained representation in the parliament: the Estonian Reform Party obtained the largest number of seats (31), followed by the Estonian Center Party (29), the Union of *Pro Patria* and *Res Publica* (19), the Social Democratic Party (10), the Estonian Greens (6), and the People's Union of Estonia (6).¹

Initially, the Estonian Reform Party, the Social Democratic Party and the Union of *Pro Patria* and *Res Publica* formed a coalition government but since May 2009, the Reform Party has established a minority government with the Union of *Pro Patria* and *Res Publica*.

OSCE/ODIHR previously observed *Riigikogu* elections in 1995, 1999, and 2007. Following the 4 March 2007 elections, the OSCE/ODIHR concluded that the elections "reflected the democratic practice and tradition that have become characteristic of the electoral process in Estonia."

IV. FINDINGS

A. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The legal framework for the conduct of elections consists of the constitution, the *Riigikogu* Election Act (hereinafter, election act), the Political Parties Act, the National Broadcasting Act, and other legislation. Under the election act, the right to vote in parliamentary elections is enjoyed by all Estonian citizens who have reached the age of 18 and who have not been divested of legal capacity by a court decision. Citizens convicted of criminal offenses, irrespective of their gravity, and who are incarcerated do not have the right to vote or stand as candidates.

There have been several amendments to the election act since 2007. These changes extend the period of Internet voting from three to seven days, provide for citizens residing abroad the opportunity to vote during the early voting period in Estonia, allow the honorary consul (an Estonian citizen) to organize voting abroad, and specify that the Estonian police are to deal with misdemeanours.

In late 2010, the parliament introduced amendments to the Political Parties Act concerning oversight over political parties' and campaign finance, which will come into force after this election. The Broadcasting Act and related legislation were also amended regarding protection of sources and compensation in libel cases.

The election act does not regulate the observation of elections by political parties, civil society organizations or international organizations. It, however, instructs the NEC to

¹ Following a merger with the Social Democratic Party and because of defections of deputies to other parties, the People's Union of Estonia currently has only two seats in the *Riigikogu*; this is not sufficient for 'faction' status.

issue a regulation on the status of observers. Representatives of many political parties informed the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that they plan to deploy observers to the polling stations on election day and consider observing the procedure of counting of votes cast via the Internet. Civil society organizations do not intend to deploy observers, as they do not expect significant problems with regard to election day procedures.

B. ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

Elections are administered by 3 election committee levels, comprising the NEC, 15 County and 2 City Electoral Committees,² and 629 Division Committees. NEC regulations, together with resolutions and instructions of higher-level committees, are binding for those at the lower level.

The NEC consists of seven members, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (two members), the Chancellor of Justice, the Auditor General, the Chief Public Prosecutor, the Secretaries of the *Riigikogu* Chancellery and of the State Chancellery. The appointed NEC members elect a chairperson and a deputy among themselves.

The middle-level electoral committees comprise up to 13 members, appointed by the county governors or the city councils on the proposal of the county / city secretaries who chair these committees. The deputies are elected from among the members.

The lower-level committees administer elections at the polling station level. They include up to nine members; while half of the members are nominated by rural municipalities or city secretaries, the remainder are nominated by those political parties taking part in the election. The chairperson and the members are appointed by local government councils.

OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the election administration.

C. CANDIDATE REGISTRATION

Every citizen over the age of 21 who enjoys an active voting right can stand as a candidate on a list of a political party registered with the Ministry of Justice or independently. Serving members of the defence forces are not allowed to stand for the *Riigikogu*. Membership lists for all registered political parties are publicly available.³

A deposit of some 550 EUR is payable by each candidate. These funds are reimbursed to those that are elected or obtain half of the simple quota in their district. Political parties that cross the five per cent threshold nationally are also refunded. Several OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors thought the high deposits set an excessive barrier to political participation.

The election act provides for independent candidates to run for office. Inspired by the recent success of an independent candidate, Indrek Tarand, who was elected to the European Parliament, non-affiliated candidates are expected to actively run outside party

² The cities are Tallinn and Tartu.

³ Political parties are required to maintain a minimum of 1,000 members to stay registered.

lists in the upcoming elections. The Estonian Greens have offered to include independent candidates on their list as non-party members.

D. METHODS OF VOTING

The legal framework provides voters with a wide variety of voting options. They may vote by paper ballot at polling stations of their residence on election day or they can apply in writing to vote at their physical location in presence of at least two division committee members. Voters can also cast their ballot from six to four days prior to election day at polling stations where they reside (or at a polling station designated by the rural municipality or city for voting outside one's residence). Voters may also apply in writing to vote during the same early voting period at their physical location. Early voting at custodial institutions and on Estonian ships is provided for by law.

Voters permanently or temporarily abroad can vote at embassies and at several consulates where the consul is an Estonian citizen. Such voting is conducted for at least 2 days between 15 and 10 days before elections. The law defines the procedure for voters abroad to vote by postal ballot. Voters permanently living abroad may also vote in Estonia during the early voting period at those polling stations designated for voting outside one's residence.

The wide variety of methods available to cast votes requires the election administration to provide detailed regulation and apply extensive verification procedures to ensure that each voter's vote is only counted once.

E. INTERNET VOTING

Voters may also cast their vote via the Internet during seven days of early voting, ending four days prior to election day. Estonia is the first OSCE participating State to give all its voters the possibility to vote remotely via the Internet during the early voting period. This has been the case since 2005 and has encompassed four elections. During 2009 Local Government Council elections, 104,413 votes, or 15.8 per cent of all valid votes, were cast via the Internet.⁴

As a secrecy protection measure, voters may cast their vote via the Internet as many times as they like during the seven-day period or cancel it by casting a paper ballot at polling stations during the three days of early voting. In 2005, the Supreme Court ruled that this provision appropriately balances all electoral principles, especially the concern regarding secrecy, enshrined in the constitution.⁵

The Internet voting system relies on activated identity document (ID) cards that offer a possibility of digital identification and authentication. Some 350,000 citizens of a population of 1.37 million are estimated to have activated their ID cards. Starting from 1 February 2011, voters will be able to use mobile phones with specially enabled SIM cards for electronic identification and authentication, including for Internet voting.

⁴ <http://www.vvk.ee/voting-methods-in-estonia/engindex/statistics>

⁵ Judgment of the Constitutional Review Chamber of the Supreme Court number 3-4-1-13-05, "Petition of the President of the Republic to declare the Local Government Council Election Act Amendment Act, passed by the *Riigikogu* on 28 June 2005, unconstitutional," 1 September 2005.

Apart from the extension of the Internet early voting period from three to seven days, the introduction of identification with the use of a mobile phone constitutes the only legal change since the 2007 elections. No provisions for responsibilities or sanctions in case of failure or misuse of the system have been established. Internet voting is designed to protect secrecy through the use of an Internet voting protocol that can be compared to the 'double envelope'⁶ used in postal voting.

Encrypted votes are transferred to the offline Vote Counting Application (VCA), by an external storage medium (a CD), only after those votes that have been cancelled by a new vote via the Internet or by a paper ballot cast during early voting are invalidated, votes are sorted by constituency, and voters' digital signatures are removed and stored separately to preserve the secrecy of the vote. After that, the encrypted votes are decrypted by constituencies using the NEC's private key and then counted. Thus, generation of keys and their management by the NEC is one of the crucial processes to ensure the overall end-to-end security of the system. The NEC plans the setup of the Internet voting system, including key generation, between 15 and 18 February 2011.

Internet voting was originally developed by a private company, Cybernetica AS, through a public tender process. The application was recently reprogrammed by the same company after a public tender process in which it was the only bidder. Changes appear to concern programming logic and user interface, while the protocol remained the same. The NEC informed the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that the disclosure of the source codes for the server applications is possible. However, the source code for the voter application will not be disclosed to mitigate the risk of bogus applications.

There are currently no provisions for the formal certification of the system by an independent external organization. The NEC, however, plans to conduct three rounds of testing: one by the software developers, a second by the NEC itself and a third one by a group of hackers specially hired by the NEC. There will be a public test voting period from 8 to 10 February.

According to the NEC, any accredited observers or party/candidate agents will be allowed to observe all stages of Internet voting. The NEC officials will organize a training session on the Internet voting system for observers and representatives of political parties. Participation in this training is not a prerequisite for observation.

All interlocutors expressed confidence in the Internet voting system and its administration by the NEC. The high degree of trust seems to be based on the absence of problems reported to date. Several political parties plan to observe the administration of the Internet voting, although only a few of them seem to be following the process closely.

F. ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND CAMPAIGN FINANCE

The official campaign period begins the day after candidate registration ends. Regulations sufficiently guarantee the freedoms of assembly and speech. Contestants are allowed to campaign at any time and the OSCE/ODIHR NAM noted billboards and

⁶ In a 'double envelope' system the ballot is not signed and is sealed in a plain envelope which is placed in a second envelope that identifies the voter and is signed by him/her.

posters for a variety of political parties and candidates. Nearly all OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors, however, opined that the 2006 changes to the election act that prohibit outdoor political advertising⁷ during the official campaign period should be reconsidered.

The Chancellor of Justice submitted a request to the Supreme Court *en banc* on 18 December 2009 to repeal the prohibition of outdoor political advertising during the official campaign period. The Supreme Court took up the case and ruled on 1 July 2010 to dismiss the request of the Chancellor of Justice arguing that such “prohibition is permissible according to the Constitution”. The Supreme Court recognized that “the *Riigikogu* is free to abolish the prohibition, to establish restrictions on the time, place and size of political outdoor advertising and to set a ceiling for election expenses.”⁸ To date the issue of the prohibition has not been raised at the *Riigikogu*.

A petition of the previous Chancellor of Justice to the Supreme Court to “declare the Political Parties Act unconstitutional and invalid to the extent that it does not provide for effective control of political party financing”⁹ called for a public debate and, ultimately, led the parliament to adopt amendments to the Political Parties Act.¹⁰ A special committee to oversee political party and campaign finance is to commence its work on 1 April 2011. The Chancellor of Justice, the Auditor General and the NEC will each appoint one member to this committee, in addition to one representative from each parliamentary political party. This body will review annual and campaign reports of political parties, including reports that the political parties will submit following the upcoming elections.

Several interlocutors expressed their concern to the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that sanctions for violations of political party and campaign finance regulations, as provided for in the amended Political Parties Act, are insufficient. In particular, they highlighted that criminal liability for such misdemeanours has been abolished, even for serious violations, while administrative sanctions do not exceed EUR 20,000 in fines. Funding of political parties from foreign sources and legal entities is prohibited in Estonia.

⁷ Art. 5¹ of Riigikogu Election Act. “*Prohibition of political outdoor advertising*. Advertising an independent candidate, political party or person who runs as party nominated candidate, electoral coalition or person who runs as candidate in the list of electoral coalition, or their logo or other sign or programme on a building, facility, inner or outer side of public transport vehicle or taxi, or any other political outdoor advertising shall be prohibited during the active election campaigning period.”

⁸ Constitutional Judgment of the Supreme Court *en banc* number 3-4-1-33-09, “Request of the Chancellor of Justice of 18 December 2010 to declare § 51 and § 711 of the European Parliament Election Act, § 61 and § 672 of the Local Government Council Election Act and § 51 and § 732 of the *Riigikogu* Election Act invalid,” 1 July 2010. The Supreme Court previously ruled that the NEC bears the responsibility to determine whether an alleged violation of the prohibition of outdoor political advertising took place and whether it could impact the election results. Decision of the Constitutional Review Chamber of the Supreme Court number 3-4-1-27-05, 14 November 2005.

⁹ Constitutional Judgment of the Supreme Court *en banc* number 3-4-1-3-07, “Petition of the Chancellor of Justice to declare unconstitutional the provisions of the Political Parties Act which do not provide for efficient supervision of the political party funding and to require that the *Riigikogu* set up a monitoring body meeting the minimum requirements,” 21 May 2008. Available at <http://www.nc.ee/?id=920>.

¹⁰ The text of Political Parties Act and Associated Acts Amendment Act (in Estonian) is available at the website of Riigikogu <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/110122010001>.

G. MEDIA

Estonia's media environment is open and pluralistic. The national broadcaster (ERR) comprises *Eesti Televisioon* and *Eesti Raadio* and is regulated by the National Broadcasting Act that establishes a Broadcasting Council. Private media, including such TV channels as *Kanal 2* and *TV3*, which enjoy the largest viewership, and a broad range of radio stations are largely unregulated in terms of coverage of elections and campaigning.

Recent changes to the National Broadcasting Act, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Obligations Act that deal with protection of sources and adjudication of libel cases raised some concerns among interlocutors.¹¹ The new requirement to disclose a source in the process of investigation of serious criminal offences and the introduction of a possibility, of what were perceived as 'preventive fines', is seen by some interlocutors as limiting press freedom in Estonia.

The Broadcasting Council consists of nine members appointed by the parliament with each faction represented by one member; four other members are recognized media experts. The National Broadcasting Act specifies that ERR programming is to be politically balanced, in particular during the official campaign period.

On 7 December 2010, the Broadcasting Council adopted a regulation regarding coverage of the election campaign by ERR. It specifies that there is to be no political advertising on public TV and radio stations. The regulation sets out a schedule of seven live debates on the *Eesti Televisioon*, four focusing on thematic issues, one specifically for independent candidates, one to be held in Russian and one, on the eve of the elections, for the party leaders. In contrast to 2007, all political parties standing, and not only those that nominated candidates for all seats, will be invited to each debate. Radio debates in Estonian (on *Vikerraadio* and youth-oriented *Raadio2*) and in Russian (on *Raadio4*) are also envisaged. ERR has also developed an Internet portal for the election-specific coverage where political parties can upload their own content.¹² The broadcasting council informed the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that ERR will decide whether uploaded content breaches the ban on political advertising set by the regulation. All OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors thought the broadcasting council to be fair and professional in the exercise of its duties.

Neither the National Broadcasting Act, nor the regulation of the Broadcasting Council has any role with regard to private media outlets. Comprehensive media monitoring and analysis is only conducted by private companies or academic researchers.

There are several daily and weekly newspapers in both Estonian and Russian. *Postimees* and *Eesti Päevaleht* are the two largest non-tabloid papers with estimated readerships of 242,000 and 120,000, respectively. The Russian language service of *Delfi* is the most popular Russian language news source, followed by the Russian edition and website of *Postimees*. There is no licensing of print media in Estonia.

¹¹ The National Broadcasting Act, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Obligations Act Amendment Act is available (in Estonian) at the website of *Riigikogu* <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/121122010001>.

¹² <http://valimised.err.ee/>.

H. NATIONAL MINORITIES

As per the population register maintained by the ministry of interior, as of 2 December 2010, there are 1,365,367 people registered in Estonia. A total of 1,149,675 people are citizens, while 116,998 people have a citizenship of another state and 98,694 people are residents with undetermined citizenship.¹³ About 82 per cent of Estonian residents with foreign citizenship are citizens of the Russian Federation.

Individuals with undetermined citizenship constitute some 7.2 per cent of the total registered population. They are not allowed to vote or stand for office in *Riigikogu* elections.¹⁴ As the number of mandates for each of the 12 constituencies is determined on the basis of registered voters, some OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors claimed that particular constituencies are under-represented in the *Riigikogu*.

The rate of naturalization of individuals with undetermined citizenship has slowed since 2008.¹⁵ At the same time, according to the data of the citizenship and migration board, some 108 people were de-naturalized in 2009 as they took the citizenship of another state.

The Chancellor of Justice addressed the issue of stateless people in his annual address to the *Riigikogu* in 2009 and proposed that “minors (aged under 15) of the parents without citizenship and with a valid residence permit should be granted the Estonian citizenship in the form of naturalization, provided that their parents are not against it.”¹⁶ This proposal would simplify the naturalization procedure in accordance with recommendations made by the OSCE/ODIHR EAM in 2007. Since 2009, Estonian language courses for adults are reimbursed for those who pass the Estonian language proficiency examination.

The NEC tries to disseminate voter education information in national minority languages. For instance, the NEC expects to publish an instruction on the Internet voting in English, Finnish and Russian. However, the interface voter application used for the Internet voting remains solely in Estonian.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

None of the OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors raised any concerns regarding the impartiality and professionalism of the election administration or their ability to organize the elections in an efficient manner. They also did not express concerns about election day procedures.

¹³ <http://estonia.eu/about-estonia/society/citizenship.html>.

¹⁴ They are, however, allowed to vote, but not to stand for office, in the local government elections.

¹⁵ According to the Estonian MFA, 4,228 persons have acquired Estonian citizenship through naturalization in 2007, 2,124 in 2008, 1,670 in 2009 and 1,165 in 2010 (as of 1 December 2010). <http://estonia.eu/about-estonia/society/citizenship.html>.

¹⁶ Public Lecture by the Chancellor of Justice, Mr. Indrek Teder, “Constitutional Patriotism to Become a Unifying Identity?”, 26 July 2010. Available at <http://www.oiguskantsler.ee/sisu.php?konedID=62&show=koned&menuID=22&lang=est>.

The authorities have followed up a limited number of previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendations. While some modifications were introduced with regard to security of the Internet voting system, substantial changes in this area are still pending. Recommendations that pertain to disenfranchisement of all citizens imprisoned for criminal offences, prohibition of outdoor political advertisement, and participation of national minorities were not addressed.

Estonia is the first OSCE participating State to introduce a countrywide possibility of remote electronic voting through the Internet. While Internet voting enjoys high public trust, a mission could assess the ways in which the Estonian authorities addressed concerns raised regarding security of voting via the Internet and the secrecy of vote. A small team of new voting technologies experts could be present during the public test voting period between 8 and 10 February as well as during the setup of the Internet voting system, including key generation, which will be held between 15 and 18 February.

Based on concerns raised by the OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors, in addition to Internet voting, a mission could also address the legal framework for political party and campaign financing regulation, as well as participation of national minorities in elections.

Many OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors indicated they would welcome an OSCE/ODIHR election-related activity and considered that such an activity would bring added value. In such circumstances, and given the fact that no concerns were expressed in relation to the conduct of election day itself, the OSCE/ODIHR NAM recommends deploying an Election Assessment Mission (EAM) to specifically look into the issues outlined in this and previous reports.

ANNEX: LIST OF MEETINGS

Officials

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Lauri Bambus, Under-Secretary on Legal and Consular Affairs
Rasmus Lumi, Director General of Consular Department

Office of the Chancellor of Justice

Indrek Teder, Chancellor of Justice
Nele Parrest, Deputy Chancellor of Justice
Alo Heinslau, Director

National Electoral Committee

Heiki Sibul, Chairperson
Alo Heinslau, Deputy Chairperson
Mihkel Pilving, Head of Secretariat
Priit Vinkel, Member of Secretariat
Tarvi Martens, e-voting Project Manager
Ülle Madise, Advisor to Secretariat

Select Committee on the Application of the Anti-Corruption Act

Jaanus Marrandi, MP, Chairperson
Maret Merisaar, MP, Member
Aivar Riisalu, MP, Member
Anne Ilves, Adviser

Constitutional Review Chamber of the Supreme Court of Estonia

Tim Kolk, Counsellor

Political Party Representatives

Centre Party of Estonia

Mailis Reps, MP

Estonian Christian Democrats

Peeter Võsu, Chairperson
Aldo Vinkel, Vice Chairperson

Estonian Greens

Aleksei Lotman, MP
Maret Merisaar, MP
Toomas Trapido, MP

Estonian Reform Party

Igor Gräzin, MP
Silver Meikar, MP

Social Democratic Party of Estonia

Indrek Saar, MP

Union of *Pro Patria and Res Publica*

Andres Herkel, MP

Mart Nutt, MP

Media Representatives

Estonian Broadcasting Council

Hagi Šein, Chairperson

Estonian National Broadcaster

Indrek Treufeldt, Adviser to the Board

***Postimees* Newspaper**

Argo Ideon, Reporter

Civil Society Representatives

e-Governance Academy

Arvo Ott, Executive Director

Liia Hänni, Program Director

Ivar Tallo, Member of the Management Board

Legal Information Center for Human Rights

Aleksei Semjonov, Director

Vadim Poleshchuk, Legal Adviser

Network of Estonian Nonprofit Organizations

Urmo Kübar, Executive Director