

FINAL REPORT

Slovakia

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

29 February 2020

AEGEE ELECTION OBSERVATION

NÁRODNÁ RADA
SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY





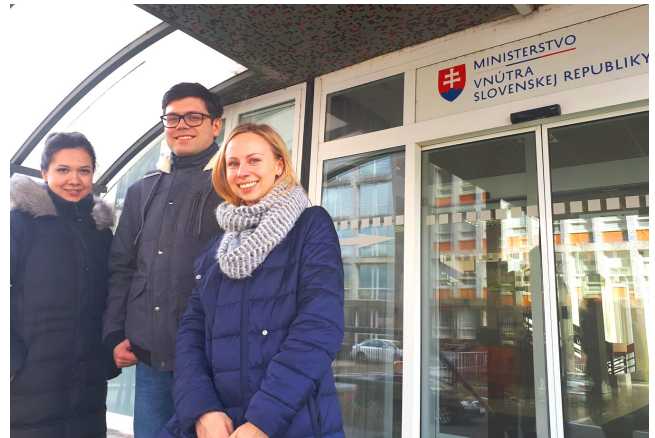
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
BACKGROUND AND POLITICAL CONTEXT	6
YOUTH: DEMOGRAPHICS, STATUS, AND ATTITUDES	6
LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ELECTORAL SYSTEM	7
ELECTION ADMINISTRATION	8
PARTIES AND CANDIDATES	8
ELECTION CAMPAIGN	9
MEDIA	10
CITIZEN AND INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS	10
ELECTION DAY	11
RECOMMENDATIONS	12
ELECTION RESULTS	13
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS	14

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

AECEE Election Observation is an independent European initiative which provides a youth perspective on elections in Europe. This is done by deploying young people on election observation missions to gain experience in election monitoring and to specifically assess youth engagement in the electoral process as voters, candidates and civil society members.

AECEE Election Observation Mission to the Slovak Republic deployed 28 observers of 15 nationalities to observe the 29 February 2020 parliamentary elections, making it one of the largest election observation missions in the country. The observers arrived in Slovakia on 21 February and departed on 2 March. Prior to their arrival and in line with AECEE election observation methodology, the observers completed an e-learning course for election observers and undertook research on the election process. Upon deployment, they met with and interviewed various stakeholders, including election administration authorities, political party and civil society representatives and other international observers. For Election Day, observers were sent to seven regions (kraje) of Slovakia, such as Bratislava region, Trnava region, Košice region, Banská Bystrica region, Prešov region, Trenčín region and Žilina region.



Mission Coordinators

The AECEE Election Observation team would like to use the opportunity to thank election administration authorities, political party and civil society representatives of Slovakia, as well as other international observers, local coordinators and interpreters, who contributed to the successful completion of this mission. We are particularly grateful to the Pan-European University and Progressbar Cowork for providing free meeting space.

AECEE Election Observation Mission to the Slovak Republic is independent in its findings and conclusions.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 29 February 2020 parliamentary elections were generally well-organized with youth turnout reflective of the share of young people in the total population, as observed by AEGEE observers. However, other aspects of youth participation in the electoral process were less pronounced and can be further strengthened.

The overall political environment in which elections took place was marked by a significant dissatisfaction of young Slovaks with the current situation in their country. Their attitudes towards political participation were polarized, ranging from indifference and abstention from voting to active engagement in protests and campaigns.

There was no large-scale voter education campaign directly targeting youth and first-time voters. However, civil society groups were able to run a number of youth civic education programmes on national and local levels.

Overall a substantive youth agenda was missing from political party programmes, although some

parties attempted to address issues relevant to the young electorate, such as reform of education, employment, housing and environmental issues. In general, young candidates did not feature prominently in the campaign. A total of 283 candidates aged 30 or younger were competing in this election and nine out of them were elected members of the Parliament.

On Election Day, in 115 polling stations visited by AEGEE observers the procedures were conducted in a transparent and organized manner. AEGEE observers reported that young people aged 30 or younger represented approximately 17,1% of commission members and in 21% of cases the chairperson was under 35. Some 14,5% of all voters observed at polling stations were young people aged 30 or younger. However, it should be noted that there is no official statistical data on youth participation as election management bodies do not maintain age-disaggregated data of voters or commission members.

EOM Slovakia 2020

Deployment Plan



"Both domestically and abroad, the 2020 elections were seen as an important milestone with wide-ranging implications for Slovakia's future development and its role in the European Union"

BACKGROUND AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

The National Council of the Slovak Republic is the sole legislative body of the Slovak Republic (unicameral parliament). The 150 Members of Parliament are elected for a four-year term by a universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

On 5 November 2019 and in line with legal provisions, the Speaker of the National Council called general elections for 29 February 2020. Last parliamentary elections took place on 5 March 2016.

Both domestically and abroad, the 2020 elections were seen as an important milestone with wide-ranging implications for Slovakia's future development and its role in the European Union. The elections took place in a challenging political and social environment characterized by lack of trust in the state authorities and justice system, due to perceived widespread corruption. The overall context was influenced by a murder of a young journalist, Ján Kuciak, and his fiancée, Martina Kušnírová, in February 2018. The murder and the following investigation developed into a series of anti-government and anti-corruption protests, and brought about significant changes in the Slovak political scene. One of such changes was emergence of new opposition forces: political parties Progresívne Slovensko (PS) and SPOLU, which formed a coalition for 2020 elections, and Za ľudí, established by the former president of Slovakia Andrej Kiska.

YOUTH: DEMOGRAPHICS, STATUS, AND ATTITUDES

Demographics

Out of 5 457 873 citizens[1] young people aged 18-30 years make up some 16,5% of the population.[2]

A total of 4 432 419 voters, including approximately 213 000 first-time voters, were registered for the 2020 elections, among which 2 916 840 cast their votes on Election Day.[3]

National Minorities

Ethnic Slovaks make up most of the population (80,7%). Hungarians are the biggest minority (8,5%), followed by Roma (2%) and other 1,8% (including Czech, Ruthenian, Ukrainian, Russian, German, Polish), the remaining 7% of the population are unspecified.[4]

Several AEGEE interlocutors raised concerns that Roma population is underestimated in official statistics and may represent up to 10% of Slovak population. They reported that despite anti-discrimination laws, Roma school children are often separated from their peers, as they are placed in separate Roma-only classes or in Roma-only schools. Moreover, Roma students rarely continue their studies beyond compulsory secondary education, being strongly underrepresented in tertiary education.

Youth Employment and Education

The overall unemployment rate in Slovakia is generally low, reaching 5,1% in February 2020.[5] Nevertheless, youth unemployment hovers at 16,7%.[6] Despite having decreased by half over the last 10 years, this figure is 2% higher when compared to last year.

A young person in Slovakia is a part of the educational process for 17 years on average, although only ten years of school are compulsory. There are relatively few young people (approximately 5%), who did not receive mandatory basic education.[7]

Civic Education

Civic education is a part of the Slovak educational programme in secondary school. On a yearly basis, the Ministry of Education issues guidelines on the content and organization of civic education, which are further distributed to schools. In 2015/2016 these guidelines were substantially changed and such issues as human rights, children's rights, discrimination and national minorities were added.[8] However, as mentioned by the interlocutors, civic education in Slovakia does not always provide space for critical thinking and active citizenship.[9]

[1] Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

[2] UN Data <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=POP&f=tableCode%3A22>

[3] Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
<https://volbysr.sk/en/data01.html>

[4] Index Mundi. Slovakia Demographics Profile
https://www.indexmundi.com/slovakia/demographics_profile.html

[5] Trading Economics Database
<https://tradingeconomics.com/slovakia/unemployment-rate>

[6] Trading Economics Database

<https://tradingeconomics.com/slovakia/youth-unemployment-rate>

[7] Strategy of the Slovak Republic for Youth for the years 2014-2020
https://www.youthpolicy.org/national/Slovakia_2014_Youth_Strategy.pdf

[8] European Commission. Education and Training Monitor 2018. Slovakia

https://ec.europa.eu/education/sites/education/files/document-library-docs/et-monitor-report-2018-slovakia_en.pdf

"Attitudes of young Slovaks towards political participation are polarized"

Attitudes

A survey published by National Democratic Institute in March 2018 reported that as many as 63% of young Slovaks interviewed were "rather dissatisfied" or "not satisfied at all" with the political situation in their country.[10]

AECEE interlocutors said that attitudes of young Slovaks towards political participation are polarized, ranging from indifference and abstention from voting to active engagement in protests and campaigns. Most common forms of political engagement are voting and signing a petition on the street.[11] It has to be noted however that Slovakia's young voter turnout for European elections remains among the lowest in Europe.[12] Interest in joining a political party is also rather low with only 4% of young Slovaks reporting to have been involved with political parties.[13]

At the same time, participation of young people in social movements has significantly increased in the years following Ján Kuciak's murder in 2018. Since then, large numbers of young people moved to march for anti-corruption, independent investigation, transparent governance, as well as organized demonstrations over anti-abortion and environmental issues.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Parliamentary elections are primarily regulated by the Constitution of the Slovak Republic and the Law on Conditions for the Exercise of the Right to Vote and on the Amendments to Certain Acts (hereinafter, Election Law), as well as the Act on Electoral Campaign and the Act on Political Movements and Political Parties.

The Parliament is elected in one nationwide constituency, on the basis of a proportional electoral system with a preferential component. In addition to voting for a party, each voter can select up to four individual candidates from the same party/coalition list.[14] In order to participate in the distribution of National Council seats, a party needs to receive at least 5% of the votes.

[9] For example: Open Society Foundation (<https://osf.sk>), Zmudri, online platform for young people (<https://zmudri.sk>), Roma Education Project eduRoma (<https://eduroma.sk>), GLOBSEC (<https://www.globsec.org/>), Centrum komunitného organizovania (<https://www.cko.sk>)
[10] NDI Youth, Democracy, and Politics: Public Opinion Research in Slovakia
<https://www.ndi.org/publications/youth-democracy-and-politics-public-opinion-research-slovakia>?fbclid=IwAR1DzLwOPrrlsVDJvSibT3vNcZ5_PW9VQPkNe55ftcCCqWaND S_o2SldcUE
[11] Ibid.

The threshold for coalitions of two or three parties is 7% while coalitions of four or more parties are required to obtain 10% of the votes cast.[15]

Citizens of the Slovak Republic, who are 18 or older on the day of elections, have the right to vote.

Voter registration is passive and decentralized. Those citizens who are eligible to vote and have permanent residence in the country are automatically included in the voter lists, compiled and maintained by municipalities. Each voter may be registered in only one list based on their permanent address.[16] Election Law provides for a possibility to vote by absentee ballot at any polling station in Slovakia, if requested in advance. This option facilitates participation of young people studying and working outside of their hometown. Slovak citizens permanently or temporarily residing abroad are allowed to vote in parliamentary elections by post. They had to request a ballot by 10 January and return it by 28 February. The Ministry of Interior stated to have received over 55 000 absentee applications this year, which is twice as many as received in 2016.



AECEE Observers visiting the Slovak Parliament

[12] Eurobarometer:
https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/files/be-heard/eurobarometer/2019/election2019/EB915_SP_EUROBAROMETER_POSTEE19_FIRSTRESULTS_EN.pdf
[13] NDI Youth, Democracy, and Politics: Public Opinion Research in Slovakia
<https://www.ndi.org/publications/youth-democracy-and-politics-public-opinion-research-slovakia>?fbclid=IwAR1DzLwOPrrlsVDJvSibT3vNcZ5_PW9VQPkNe55ftcCCqWaND S_o2SldcUE

"Positively, a number of youth civic education programmes were run by civil society groups on national and local levels"

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

Parliamentary elections are administered by several institutions, including the State Commission for Elections and Control of Funding of Political Parties (hereinafter, State Commission), the Ministry of Interior, the Statistical Office, the municipal authorities and the lower-level commissions, in particular 49 District Election Commissions (DEC) and 5998 Precinct Election Commissions (PEC).

The State Commission is a permanent body responsible among others for registering lists of candidates, checking funding of political parties, campaign funding and conduct and for supervising lower-level commissions. It works in close cooperation with the Department of Elections, Referendums and Political Parties of the Ministry of Interior, which is in charge of logistical and technical aspects of the organization of elections, including printing of ballot papers and envelopes, providing guidance and training materials to the municipalities and members of the election commissions, as well as conducting voter information campaign. The Statistical Office runs software for processing election results and is responsible for their tabulation at district and central levels.

Political parties and coalitions taking part in the elections have the right to nominate members to all DEC and PECs. Minimum number of DEC and PEC members is five. Their work is limited to administering voting, counting and tabulation.

Voter Education

The Ministry of Interior, as envisaged by law, conducted an education campaign, providing information on voting procedures and competing candidates, which was accessible on its website, through municipalities and in the polling stations. However, there was no large-scale voter education campaign directly targeting youth and first-time voters.

Positively, a number of youth civic education programmes were run by civil society groups on national and local levels. An example of such initiatives is a youth project "Študentské voľby" (Students' Elections), mock elections for

secondary school students. It was carried out in February 2020 in schools across 67 municipalities with the goal to promote civic awareness among students and to provide them with a better understanding of how elections work. Another element of this project included short interviews with political candidates posted online.[17]

PARTIES AND CANDIDATES

Citizens aged 21 years or older and who have permanent residence in the country can stand for office.[18] The limitations to the right to be elected include deprivation of legal capacity, serving a prison sentence and final conviction for an intentional crime unless the conviction has been expunged.[19]

Election Law provides that candidate lists for the elections can be only submitted by registered political parties, movements and/or coalitions. [20] Independent candidates cannot stand for parliamentary elections.

There is no legal requirement to promote women or young candidates. As indicated by AEGEE interlocutors there are little to no internal party policies encouraging participation of women or young candidates.

The average percentage of candidates under 30 years old across all party lists for the 2020 elections was 10,3%, a decline compared to 15,4% in 2016. The highest number of young candidates on a party list was 23 while one party did not nominate any candidate aged 30 or under.

A total of 283 candidates aged 30 or younger were competing in these elections and nine out of them received parliamentary mandates: OĽANO – 6 members, Za ľudí – 2 members and ĽSNS – 1 member. The number of young parliamentarians has increased twice since 2016, when only four candidates aged under 30 years were able to get into the Parliament. There is also

[14] Art. 58 Election Law

[15] Art.66 Election Law

[16] Art. 9 Election Law

[17] "Soznaj kandidata"

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCYKJvaXBERQQswWoy_t11BQ

[18] Art.43 Election Law

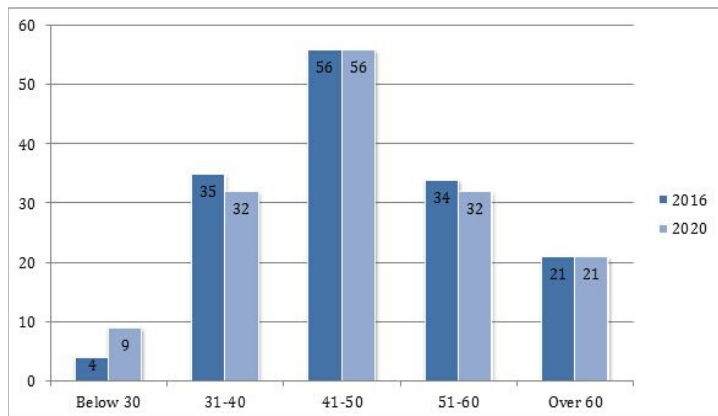
[19] Art. 6 Election Law

[20] Art.50 Election Law

"Anti-corruption rhetoric became central for voters and was addressed by all main political parties in their election programmes"

a slight increase in a number of women parliamentarians, 21,33% as compared to 19,33% in the previous composition.

In general, the number of national minority representatives in 2020 parliamentary elections was limited. There were two Hungarian parties competing for the seats in the Parliament, however, none of them passed the required threshold. As estimated by AEGEE interlocutors, 35 out of 2736 candidates were Roma (1,27%). They were running on 13 political party lists with one female Roma in 4th position.



Comparative age structure of members of the Parliament elected in 2016 and 2020

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The election campaign officially started on 5 November 2019, the day of the publication of the decision to announce elections, and ended 48 hours before Election Day.

The election campaign was highly influenced by public frustration over continuing investigation of the 2018 murder of an investigative journalist, Ján Kuciak, and his fiancée, Martina Kušnírová. As Kuciak was looking into high-level corruption cases, anti-corruption rhetoric became central for

voters and was addressed by all main political parties in their election programmes.

Besides, with elections being scheduled one week after the second anniversary of journalist's murder, the campaign period was accompanied by a series of demonstrations organized by civil society. Civic initiative "Za slušné Slovensko" (For Decent Slovakia), which emerged from the February 2018 anti-government protests and attracted many young people, called on Slovaks to join civic gatherings of remembrance "For Ján, for Martina, and for a Decent Country", which were held in about 50 places across the country and abroad.

Nationalism and anti-Roma sentiments were also a feature of the campaign. Interlocutors reported that some anti-Roma rhetoric was present during LSNS rallies organized around the country. Moreover, one of the distinguishing features of the election campaign was a series of counter-gatherings, which were organized in response to LSNS campaign events as a demonstration of disagreement with right-wing party's statements. Some opposition parties, including PS/SPOLU, Za ľudí, KDH, joined the protests, making it one of the leading topics of their campaigns.

National minority issues were predominantly on the agenda of the ethnic Hungarian political parties with an exception of the PS/SPOLU coalition which included a Hungarian platform in its programme. However, as Hungarian minority representation was fragmented, with the political parties' leaders not succeeding in setting up a coalition, national minority issues did not get high attention in the course of the campaign. Although Roma parties did not compete in this election, eight political parties, including SaS, Za ľudí, PS/SPOLU, KDH, Most-Híd and SMK have signed Opre Roma memorandum committing themselves to implementing systemic changes in the education, social and health situation of Roma once elected to the Parliament.

Overall, political parties did not specifically target young voters, although some parties attempted to address issues relevant to the youth

"In general, young candidates did not feature prominently in the campaign"

electorate, such as reform of education, employment, housing and environmental issues. In general, young candidates did not feature prominently in the campaign. Coalition PS/SPOLU made efforts to appeal to young people by presenting itself as a young force, using a corresponding slogan "Mladá Sila" (Young Force) and including young candidates on campaign material.

MEDIA

The Press Freedom Index compiled by Reporters without Borders gives Slovakia a score of 23,58, ranking the country on the 35th place of Press Freedom Index 2019.[21] For several years in a row Slovak Press Freedom Index continues to worsen: the country dropped eight positions compared to 2018 and 23 positions since 2016. This decrease is mainly determined by a negative trend of an increasingly hostile environment towards journalists.

According to a 2018 survey by the Youth Council of Slovakia, young people get their information mostly from online sources with blogs (93%), online version of newspapers (90%) and social media (83%).[22] Facebook is a dominant source of information for young people, followed by private television and radio broadcasting.[23] Instagram and YouTube are also increasingly popular with politics and society often discussed on channels of influential personalities.

AEGEE interlocutors mentioned that in the course of the election campaign media did not pay particular attention to the matters relevant for young people. The exceptions were cases when youth representatives took public action: on 22 January 2020 the daily newspaper "Nový Čas" (New Time) reported that the Student Council of Higher Education Institutions addressed an open letter to Prime Minister Peter Pellegrini, protesting against a proposal to keep young doctors from moving abroad.[24] Also, taking stock of the popularity of social media and following popular demand, Rádio Expres organized a debate between two young social

media influencers and first-time voters Marek Mach, founder of the "Mladí proti fašizmu" (Youth Against Fascism) civic initiative, and Lívia Garčalová, running a blog about traditional values. The debate was published as the two and a half-hour podcast on Youtube and other streaming platforms popular among young people.

Election Law institutes a moratorium on publishing opinion polls by the media two weeks before Election Day. After elections were called the Parliament prolonged this period to 50 days. The bill was not signed by President Zuzana Čaputová, who turned it in to the Constitutional Court for review. On 18 December 2020, the Constitutional Court supported her claim by suspending this amendment.[25]

In reaction to potential extension of the moratorium, a civic initiative "50 dní" (50 Days) launched a crowdfunding call committing to provide two opinion polls right ahead of Election Day to anyone willing to contribute with 1 euro. Ultimately, 9233 people participated in this initiative and received polls on 20 and 26 February by email. Its results were widely spread on social media.

CITIZEN AND INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS

According to the Election Law, anyone interested in observing the process of voting and vote counting has the right to be present in the polling station without the need to be accredited. AEGEE Election Observation welcomes this accessibility that provides for election observation without bureaucratic impediments. On the other hand, the overly broad formulation does not mention all stages of the electoral process and therefore leaves space for inconsistent interpretation by election officials on how to deal with election observers, in particular before the opening of the vote. Overall, election commissions were cooperative and did not restrict AEGEE observers in their observation.

[21] Reporters Without Borders. Press Freedom Index 2019 <https://rsf.org/en/slovakia>

[22] Mediálna výchova <https://medialnavychova.sk/prieskum-mladi-ludia-maju-nedostatky-v-medialnej-gramotnosti/>

[23] NDI Youth, Democracy, and Politics: Public Opinion Research in Slovakia [https://www.ndi.org/publications/youth-democracy-and-politics-public-opinion-research-slovakia?](https://www.ndi.org/publications/youth-democracy-and-politics-public-opinion-research-slovakia?fbclid=IwAR1DzLw0PrIsVDJvSibT3vNcZ5_PW9VQPkNe55ftcCCqWa)

[fbclid=IwAR1DzLw0PrIsVDJvSibT3vNcZ5_PW9VQPkNe55ftcCCqWa](https://www.ndi.org/publications/youth-democracy-and-politics-public-opinion-research-slovakia?fbclid=IwAR1DzLw0PrIsVDJvSibT3vNcZ5_PW9VQPkNe55ftcCCqWa)
NDS_o2SIdcUE

[24] Nový Čas <https://www.cas.sk/clanok/935146/studenti-pisu-pellegrinimu-adresovali-mu-ostre-slova-toto-sa-premierovi-dobre-citat-nebude/>

In the course of the mission, AEGEE observers met with representatives of the Election Assessment Mission deployed by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. No domestic observers were encountered.

ELECTION DAY

On Election Day, AEGEE observers visited a total of 115 polling stations and followed opening, voting, closing and counting procedures.

With 65,80%, voter turnout announced by the State Election Commission constitutes an increase in comparison with previous parliamentary elections (2016), when 59,82% of voters came to cast a ballot. Voters residing in the country could vote in one of the 5998 polling stations set in Slovakia. Moreover, a total of 48925 voted by mail.

In the polling stations visited by AEGEE observers, it is estimated that approximately 14,5% of voters were young people aged between 18 and 30 years old. Also, AEGEE observers reported that young people aged 30 or younger represented approximately 17,1% of commission members and in 21% of cases the chairperson was under 35. However, it should be noted that there is no official statistical data on youth participation as election management bodies do not maintain age-disaggregated data of voters or the polling station staff.

Election Day procedures were conducted in a transparent and organized manner. All the polling stations observed opened and closed on time, with the election materials being present and ballot boxes sealed properly. The layout of different polling stations visited, in particular the inadequately positioned voting booths, in many cases did not guarantee the secrecy of the vote. Additionally, group voting was noted in 20% of polling stations. Although there was a possibility to request a mobile ballot box, full participation of people with disabilities was not ensured as 70,5% of polling stations observed were not accessible to voters with physical impairments.

AEGEE observers reported that in all the polling stations visited, PECs were composed of at least five members, fulfilling the minimum legal requirement. Generally, members of the election commission demonstrated good understanding of voting procedures. However, while the overall assessment of the opening and voting is positive, a weaker understanding of closing and counting procedures was observed.

There were no signs of campaign activities and/or materials present in the vicinity of the polling stations. However, over the course of Election Day, AEGEE observers in Bratislava encountered volunteers of a citizen-led initiative, who were collecting signatures to support restriction of gambling in the capital.

[25] Reuters
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-slovakia-politics/slovak-court-suspends-bill-for-europes-longest-pre-election-poll-blackout-idUSKBN1YM1R1>

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on its analysis and observations, AEGEE Election Observation suggests the following recommendations to the electoral stakeholders of the Slovak Republic:

- Voter education campaign should allocate more attention to youth and first-time voters in particular. Young people should be encouraged to be a part of the electoral process especially as voters, observers or polling station staff.
- Political parties are recommended to adopt internal policies that will increase the involvement and inclusion of young people in their structures and decision-making processes, allowing for full and effective participation of youth in party activities.
- Legal measures should be taken to facilitate youth participation as candidates. Adoption of the amendments to the legislation allowing citizens to run as independent candidates could increase a number of young candidates contesting in the elections.
- The Statistical Office is recommended to collect age-disaggregated data of voters and the polling station staff. This would facilitate the analysis of data and take targeted measures to increase youth participation in the electoral process.
- AEGEE Election Observation emphasizes the importance of domestic observation and encourages the Slovak authorities to take necessary steps to promote citizens' involvement in this process and further strengthen their cooperation with civil society organizations.
- Consistency in terms of adherence to the Election Law by the members of polling station staff could be further enhanced, specifically in relation to the participation of domestic and international observers on Election Day. This could be facilitated through improved training of the polling staff members.
- Practical measures should be taken to ensure adequate layout of the polling stations in order to guarantee the secrecy of the vote. Relevant measures should be established to ensure full access of persons with physical impairments to the premises of the polling stations.

ELECTION RESULTS

Party No.	Party Name	Votes	Vote Share in %	Party Voters Using their Right of Preferential Voting	Preferential Vote Share from Valid Votes in %	Seats Won
1	Slovenská ľudová strana Andreja Hlinku	8 191	0,28	6 351	77,53	
2	DOBRÁ VOĽBA	88 220	3,06	69 673	78,97	
3	Sloboda a Solidarita	179 246	6,22	139 065	77,58	13
4	SME RODINA	237 531	8,24	189 804	79,90	17
5	Slovenské Hnutie Obrody	1 966	0,06	1 443	73,39	
6	ZA ĽUDÍ	166 325	5,77	132 397	79,60	12
7	MÁME TOHO DOSŤ!	9 260	0,32	6 390	69,00	
9	Slovenská národná strana	91 171	3,16	71 413	78,32	
10	Demokratická strana	4 194	0,14	3 174	75,67	
11	OBYČAJNÍ ĽUDIA a nezávislé osobnosti (OLANO), NOVA, Kresťanská únia (KÚ), ZMENA ZDOLA	721 166	25,02	617 126	85,57	53
12	Koalícia Progresívne Slovensko a SPOLU - občianska demokracia	200 780	6,96	164 489	81,92	
13	STAROSTOVIA A NEZÁVISLÍ KANDIDÁTI	2 018	0,07	1 381	68,43	
14	99 % - občiansky hlas	991	0,03	643	64,88	
15	Kresťanskodemokratické hnutie	134 099	4,65	111 201	82,92	
16	Slovenská liga	809	0,02	548	67,73	
17	VLASTĽ	84 507	2,93	70 794	83,77	
18	MOST - HÍD	59 174	2,05	51 154	86,44	
19	SMER - sociálna demokracia	527 172	18,29	453 696	86,06	38
20	SOLIDARITA - Hnutie pracujúcej chudoby	3 296	0,11	2 061	62,53	
21	HLAS ĽUDU	1 887	0,06	1 295	68,62	
22	Magyar Közösségi Összefogás - Maďarská komunitná spolupatričnosť	112 662	3,90	98 016	87,00	
23	Práca slovenského národa	1 261	0,04	764	60,58	
24	Kotlebovci - Ľudová strana Naše Slovensko	229 660	7,97	194 218	84,56	17
25	Socialisti.sk	15 925	0,55	11 504	72,23	

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AECEE Election Observation