



Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

NORWAY

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

11 September 2017

OSCE/ODIHR NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION REPORT

21-23 June 2017



Warsaw
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
III.	FINDINGS	3
	A. BACKGROUND AND POLITICAL CONTEXT	3
	B. LEGAL FRAMEWORK	3
	C. ELECTORAL SYSTEM	4
	D. ELECTION ADMINISTRATION	4
	E. VOTER REGISTRATION	6
	F. CANDIDATE REGISTRATION	7
	G. CAMPAIGN AND CAMPAIGN FINANCE	7
	H. MEDIA.....	8
	I. COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS	9
IV.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION	10
	ANNEX: LIST OF MEETINGS	11

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OSCE/ODIHR Needs Assessment Mission Report

I. INTRODUCTION

Following an invitation from the Permanent Mission of Norway to the OSCE to observe the 11 September parliamentary elections and in accordance with its mandate, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) undertook a Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) to Norway from 21 to 23 June. The NAM was composed of Steven Martin, OSCE/ODIHR Senior Adviser on New Voting Technologies, and Oleksii Lychkovakh, OSCE/ODIHR Election Adviser.

The purpose of the mission was to assess the pre-election environment and the preparations for the parliamentary elections. Based on this assessment, the NAM should recommend whether to deploy an OSCE/ODIHR election-related activity for the forthcoming elections, and if so, what type of activity best meets the identified needs. Meetings were held with officials from state institutions as well as with representatives of political parties, civil society and the media. A list of meetings is annexed to this report.

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

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Parliamentary elections are scheduled for 11 September 2017. The 169 members of the unicameral parliament will be elected by a proportional system through regional open lists.

Parliamentary elections are primarily regulated by the Elections Act and the Political Parties Act, supplemented by other laws and regulations issued by respective state institutions. Since the last parliamentary elections in 2013, a few minor procedural amendments have been made to the election legal framework. Overall, OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed full confidence in the laws governing parliamentary elections. In June, the government proactively established an inclusive committee to undertake a comprehensive review of the electoral legal framework for future elections.

The management of parliamentary elections is highly decentralized and is generally considered as an administrative task similar to other governmental functions. The responsibility for different aspects of the elections is shared among several governmental bodies and four levels of temporary electoral committees. OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed full confidence in the management of the electoral process noting integrity and reliability in all aspects of administration.

An integrated electronic administration system is systematically used to manage multiple components of the electoral process: the election administration (including the voter register), ballot scanning, and election results. The OSCE/ODIHR NAM noted general approval of the system as a means to centralize and standardize key elements of the process. The piloting of Internet voting was discontinued in 2014.

All citizens at least 18 years old enjoy voting rights, except those whose rights have been suspended by a court. Voter registration is passive and the process is maintained by the Directorate of Elections. OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors did not raise concerns over any aspects of the process and positively noted the use of a centralized register.

Lists of candidates can be proposed by parties or groups of voters and are approved at the constituency level. A list has to be supported by voters' signatures, their number depending on previous election results. A voter can support only one list.

The law does not define an official campaign period and the campaign is generally unregulated. Besides traditional methods of campaigning, parties place a significant emphasis on digital outreach. All parties met with by the OSCE/ODIHR NAM stated that they could campaign freely and are fully able to convey information to voters.

State funding represents the primary income for parties. There are no ceilings on party income or expenditures. The Political Parties Act Committee oversees party and campaign finance. OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed general confidence in its oversight capacity and effectiveness. Some noted that legal provisions could be developed to better regulate the disclosure of campaign income and expenditures and reporting by third-parties.

The threat of foreign involvement in the electoral process was noted by numerous OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors as a significant concern. This included possible interference in the campaign as well as possible cyber-attacks against party, media and government electronic systems.

The media environment is pluralistic and offers a diverse range of views. Broadcast media are regulated by the Broadcasting Act. Certain compliance requirements of broadcasters are overseen by the Norwegian Media Authority, though in general, media are largely self-regulated. Overall, OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed high confidence in the ethical standards and professionalism of the media.

Voters can submit complaints on electoral preparations and conduct, and appeal election results; these issues are reviewed by the National Electoral Commission. Appeals on the right to vote are considered by the incoming parliament. Previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendations to enhance the dispute resolution process through introducing a mechanism for judicial appeal and establishing expedited timelines to adjudicate electoral matters have not been addressed.

All OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed full confidence in the management of the electoral process noting integrity and reliability in all aspects of the electoral administration. Despite the level of decentralization, impartiality and professionalism of the authorities charged with different roles in the process was consistently noted. A number of previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendations have been addressed and many outstanding ones, including on seat distribution, candidacy nomination, campaign finance, and election

dispute resolution, remain under consideration. There is high degree of political pluralism and a diverse media landscape. No concerns were expressed by contestants with respect to their treatment by the authorities or access to the media.

Many interlocutors welcomed a potential OSCE/ODIHR activity for the upcoming elections, underlining the value of an external review. There is a high level of trust in the conduct of the elections and minimal changes have been introduced to the electoral legal framework since the last parliamentary elections. The OSCE/ODIHR NAM, however, recommends deploying an Election Expert Team (EET) for the 11 September parliamentary elections to follow the work of a recently revised structure of election administration, the use of the electronic administration system, as well as to review the oversight of campaign finance, with a view to contribute to an ongoing electoral reform.

III. FINDINGS

A. BACKGROUND AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

The Kingdom of Norway is a parliamentary representative constitutional monarchy with executive power exercised by the King's council and the cabinet, led by the prime minister. Legislative power is vested with the 169-seat unicameral parliament (*Storting*). The Sami minority is represented by a separate parliament (*Sámediggi*). Parliamentary elections are scheduled for 11 September. By law, early elections are not possible.

The last parliamentary elections in September 2013 resulted in eight parties being elected to parliament: the Labour Party (55 seats), Conservative Party (48 seats), Progress Party (29 seats), Christian Democratic Party (10 seats), Centre Party (10 seats), Liberal Party (9 seats), Socialist Left Party (7 seats) and Green Party (1 seat).¹ The government was formed by a centre-right coalition between the Conservative Party and the Progress Party, with support from the Liberals and Christian Democrats through a separate agreement giving them influence on government policy.

The OSCE/ODIHR previously deployed Election Assessment Missions for the 2009 and 2013 parliamentary elections and an Election Expert Team for the 2011 local elections.² The ODIHR final report on the 2013 parliamentary elections noted the full confidence in the electoral process among electoral contestants and the general public.

B. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Parliamentary elections are primarily regulated by the 1814 Constitution (last amended in 2014), 2012 Representation of the People Act (Elections Act, last amended in 2016), 2005 Political Parties Act (last amended in 2013) and supported by other laws and regulations by the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation (MLGM) and other state authorities.

The ODIHR final report on the 2013 parliamentary elections assessed the electoral legal framework as generally providing a solid basis for the conduct of democratic elections. The legislation governing parliamentary elections is overall stable and since the last elections few procedural amendments have been introduced, including on advance voting and voter

¹ Almost 40 per cent of members of the outgoing parliament are women.

² See previous [OSCE/ODIHR reports on elections in Norway](#).

registration. Although given due consideration by the authorities, some specific ODIHR recommendations remain to be addressed, including on seat distribution, candidacy nomination, campaign finance, and election dispute resolution. OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed full confidence in the laws governing parliamentary elections.

In June 2017, the government proactively established a committee to undertake a comprehensive review of the electoral legal framework. It includes representatives of all parliamentary political parties as well as designated experts. OSCE/ODIHR NAM stakeholders were supportive of this process, noting its inclusiveness and transparency. The committee intends to publish a report with potential recommendations in 2019.

The electoral process can be observed by party representatives and citizen and international observers. Among national stakeholders, there is little interest or a perceived need to observe the elections.

C. ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The 169 members of parliament (MPs) are elected through a proportional open list system for four-year terms. Of these, 150 are elected from 19 multi-member constituencies (corresponding to the 19 counties). The remaining 19 seats are compensatory and allocated to maintain the proportionality of representation based on the national vote.³

The number of mandates per constituency is allocated by the MLGM, which conducts a review every eight years – the last one in 2012. Seat distribution is based on a formula in the Constitution aimed to provide more representation for less populated areas.⁴ The principle of equality of the vote is challenged in several constituencies where the number of voters considerably deviates from the national average.⁵

Seat allocation is based on the order within party lists. However, a voter may reorder or strike out candidates on the list. To win a preferential seat (based on list reordering), a candidate must be marked on the ballot in the same way by at least half of the party's voters. Such a threshold was noted by several OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors as excessively high – no MP has yet been elected through preferential votes.

The voting period is extensive with several types of advance voting starting as early as 1 July and running until 8 September.⁶ Voters abroad must vote early according to their last in-country residence, casting their ballots in a diplomatic mission or by post if no such mission is located nearby.

D. ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

The management of parliamentary elections is decentralized and is generally considered as an administrative task similar to other governmental functions. Responsibility is shared

³ Compensation seats are allocated to the party with the largest remainder in the constituency, as long as its list passed the four per cent threshold of votes cast at the national level.

⁴ The formula considers both the population (one point per voter) and county size (1.8 points per km²).

⁵ For example, Aust-Agder varies by 12 per cent, Vestfold by 21 per cent, and Finnmark by 45 per cent.

⁶ Advance voting takes place in municipal offices, designated kiosks, medical and social facilities and other facilities defined by local authorities. During advance voting, voters cannot use the preferential voting option. Around half of the municipalities intend to also provide general voting on 10 September.

among several governmental bodies and four levels of temporary electoral committees: the National Electoral Committee (NEC), 19 Constituency Electoral Committees (CoECs), 426 Municipal Electoral Committees (MECs) and some 3,000 Polling Committees (PCs).⁷

At the national level, the MLGM has overall responsibility for the elections. From 2016, to introduce a degree of independence to the administration of elections, the Directorate of Elections (under the Ministry) was established to oversee practical aspects of the process.⁸ The Directorate assists lower-level authorities by providing operational support, voter information and training, as well as maintaining the integrated electronic administration system (*Elektronisk Valgadministrativt System, EVA*).

The NEC is a temporary body appointed for the elections. The NEC has limited responsibilities, including adjudicating appeals and distributing the 19 compensatory seats. The current NEC has eight members with representation from all parliamentary parties.⁹

CoECs are elected by county councils and are responsible to approve candidate lists, print ballots, verify country election results, and allocate constituency seats. MECs are elected in each municipality by municipal councils and have the primary responsibility for all practical aspects of the elections. PCs are selected by municipal councils or by MECs. PCs manage between 20 and 13,000 voters depending on the precinct and are supported on election day by a number of assistants.

All lower-level committees should provide for gender-balanced representation, as per general provisions applicable to all local government committees. CoECs and MECs are robustly supported by permanent administrative structures in counties and municipalities. All OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed full confidence in the management of the electoral process noting integrity and reliability throughout all aspects.

The Directorate is developing extensive online and printed voter education material in a variety of languages. In addition, the Directorate awarded a number of small grants to local organizations to conduct voter information activities aimed at youth, voters with disabilities, and minority groups. In acknowledging the potential influence of foreign actors in the electoral process, the authorities developed informational material for candidates on how to mitigate such risks and avoid potential vulnerable situations.

The Directorate has commenced training sessions for county and municipal focal points. Participation is voluntary, although the OSCE/ODIHR NAM was informed that sessions are generally well attended. The Directorate has developed general training material, including multi-media information available on its web portal. Municipalities are responsible to prepare their own training programmes. Some OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted that a more consistent approach on training lower-level staff could be considered.

Various initiatives are undertaken to ensure the inclusion of voters with disabilities. While government regulations to ensure accessibility of municipal buildings apply, it was noted to the OSCE/ODIHR NAM that sufficient access for voters with physical impairments was not

⁷ CoECs are for the 18 counties and the county/city of Oslo.

⁸ The MLGM retains its role to develop regulations and review and propose electoral legislation.

⁹ Each parliamentary party proposes a male and female member; the government appoints one as a member and the other as an alternate.

always guaranteed. The Directorate provides guidance to municipalities on universally designed election equipment (such as ballot boxes and voting booths). Legislation provides for alternative arrangements to in-person voting, including mobile voting.

Following several pilots, the *EVA* system is systematically being used to manage multiple components of the electoral process: election administration (including the voter register), ballot scanning and recognition, and election results. The OSCE/ODIHR NAM noted strong support of the system as a means to centralize and standardize key elements of the process.

The Directorate maintains the components of the system for election administration and election results for which it developed general manuals and guidance material. It has undertaken a series of tests and reviews with other government agencies to ensure system integrity and security. A number of OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted concern with potential cyber-attacks on the system. Previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendations on enhancing the testing of the system to reduce the possibility of errors have been considered. No external certification of the system is undertaken or legally required.

Ballot scanning occurs at the municipal level. Municipalities are responsible to procure the required software and hardware and are encouraged to select from Directorate-approved vendors. Municipalities are responsible to ensure complete functionality of all equipment.

Two stages of voluntary system testing for municipalities were established, led by the Directorate. On 22 June, a general test of the entire system was undertaken. Subsequently, on 29 August, a more comprehensive test is scheduled, which will include testing ballot scanning. All municipalities will use the system for administration and election results, although only about 250 municipalities will use the ballot-scanning component.

Internet voting was piloted for the 2011 local and 2013 parliamentary elections. In June 2014, the government announced that it was terminating the Internet pilots. Reasons given included a lack of political agreement and limited value-added to the electoral process given potential costs. While generally positive about the trials, some OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted general concern with Internet voting, including on the integrity and security of such a system and potential challenges to ensure vote secrecy.

E. VOTER REGISTRATION

All citizens at least 18 years old by election day are eligible to vote, except those whose voting rights have been suspended by a court.¹⁰ Voter registration is passive and managed through a centralized electronic voter registry based on the Population Register and the Directorate of Taxes. The Directorate of Elections is responsible to maintain and update the register.

Voters are included in the register based on their registration in a given municipality by 30 June. Changes beyond this date are not accepted and if a voter changes their residence, they should vote in their previous municipality. To ensure currentness, the register is updated until election day and voters can verify their data (in-person or via telephone).¹¹ Electoral

¹⁰ Voting rights may be lost if a person is convicted of a criminal offence in which disfranchisement may be included as part of the penalty – for example felonies committed against the independence and security of the state and against the constitution.

¹¹ Updates include, among others, corrections, deletions due to death and to indicate advance voting.

contestants are entitled to a copy of the voter list for the constituency in which they are contesting. Some four million voters are registered for the upcoming elections. OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors did not raise concern over the voter registration process and positively noted the use of a centralized voter register.

F. CANDIDATE REGISTRATION

Any registered voter is entitled to contest the elections.¹² Under the Constitution, a voter is obliged to accept a nomination as a candidate.¹³ While this provision is accepted as a tradition tied to civic duty, some OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors acknowledged that it is obsolete, should be reconsidered, and in practice is not used except by smaller parties.

Candidates can be proposed through lists by a political party or group of voters, which should be submitted to the respective CoECs by 31 March. Parties must be registered by the authorities by 2 January of the election year to participate in the elections. CoECs should approve the lists by 1 June.¹⁴ Each list should include the number of candidates equal to the number of seats in the constituency and up to six alternates. A candidate can run only on one list in a constituency, but may run in multiple constituencies.

As part of the registration process, registered parties that received at least 500 votes in the county or 5,000 nationwide in previous parliamentary elections, must present two signatures by local branch committee members. Other lists require at least 500 signatures in the respective constituency. A voter may support only one list.

The law prohibits any form of gender discrimination and stipulates the promotion of gender equality in all sectors of society. However, there are no requirements for gender balanced candidate lists. Parties met by the OSCE/ODIHR NAM noted various internal policies to promote gender balance on their respective lists, though it was not always ensured given the decentralized process of candidate nomination. Overall, OSCE/ODIHR NAM stakeholders did not raise concern with the registration process and considered it inclusive.

G. CAMPAIGN AND CAMPAIGN FINANCE

The law does not define an official campaign period and the campaign is generally unregulated. Parties met with by the OSCE/ODIHR NAM stated that they already started campaign preparations and would be fully active by the end of August. Main campaign issues include healthcare, education, immigration and regional reform.

Besides traditional methods of campaigning such as in-person engagements, parties place a significant emphasis on digital campaigning, including via social media (Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram) and using Google ads. Some parties noted that they would conduct dedicated candidate training on online campaigning. All parties met with by the OSCE/ODIHR NAM stated that they could campaign freely and are fully able to convey information to voters.

¹² Certain categories of public officials such as ministry staff (with the exception of ministers, state secretaries and political advisers), judges of the Supreme Court and diplomats are ineligible to run.

¹³ Voters can claim exemption to such a nomination if they are registered in a different constituency, are members of the outgoing parliament, or are members of another political party than the one for which the list is proposed.

¹⁴ Twenty-four political parties and groups of voters will compete in these elections.

However, some parties noted concern with potential cyber threats from abroad to their electronic infrastructure.

Political party and campaign finance is primarily regulated by the Political Parties Act (PPA). Amendments in 2013 significantly improved disclosure and reporting requirements and addressed some previous OSCE/ODIHR and Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) recommendations.¹⁵

There are no ceilings on party income or expenditure. State funding represents the primary source of party income.¹⁶ In 2015, parties received some NOK 670 million in state funding and NOK 97 million in donations from donors, organizations, and commercial enterprises.¹⁷ Donations from anonymous and foreign donors and state or public entities are prohibited.

Parties report their income and expenditure at the local level. There are no reporting requirements for candidates. Reports are submitted annually within five months after the end of the accounting year and are subject to an independent audit. In addition, parties must report individual donations over NOK 10,000 received in an election year. Such donations must be reported within four weeks and not later than the Friday before election day.¹⁸ For these elections, several notices have been issued to parties for delayed reporting of such donations.

The Political Parties Act Committee (PPAC) oversees party and campaign finance. The PPAC consists of at least five members and is appointed for six years.¹⁹ The PPAC reviews party income and expenditure reports and, at times, conducts investigations. The PPAC does not usually proactively initiate investigations and largely relies on media reports to identify potential irregularities. It provides training and consultations for parties on compliance with party and campaign finance regulations.

For violations, the PPAC may issue formal warnings, valid up to two years and withhold part or all of the state funding or confiscate unlawful donations. It can impose fines or up to two years of imprisonment for serious or repeated violations. According to the PPAC, no serious violations have ever been identified.

OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors generally expressed confidence in the PPAC's capacity to effectively oversee party and campaign finances. Some noted that legal provisions could be further developed to regulate the disclosure of campaign income and expenditures and reporting by third-parties, such as trade unions. Smaller parties expressed some dissatisfaction with the way in which the PPAC is formed, and noted that their interests are not sufficiently represented under the current method of composition.

H. MEDIA

¹⁵ See OSCE/ODIHR final reports [14 September 2009](#) and [9 September 2013](#) on parliamentary elections.

¹⁶ The "basic support" represents 1/10 of the state funding and is paid as an equal amount to parties that received at least 2.5 per cent of votes at the national level in the last national election or have at least one MP. Another 9/10 of the funding is distributed as "vote support" according to the votes received in the last general election.

¹⁷ Data from Statistics Norway. EUR 1 is approximately 9.45 NOK.

¹⁸ These reports are also published online.

¹⁹ The Chair of the PPAC must be a lawyer. Currently, three members of the PPAC are nominated by parties.

The media environment is pluralistic and offers a diverse range of views. TV is the main source of election-related news via the public broadcaster – the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK). The NRK and TV2 are the main channels.²⁰ A number of national, regional and local radio stations also operate throughout the country. Newspapers enjoy a significant but shrinking market share and receive public subsidies. Online and social media are rapidly increasing as sources of political information.

Broadcast media are regulated by the Broadcasting Act and are overseen by the Norwegian Media Authority (NMA). The NMA does not conduct media monitoring during the campaign but produces annual reports on media compliance. It evaluates the extent to which the NRK has fulfilled its obligation to provide broad and balanced election coverage.²¹ This evaluation is published annually in June.

Media are largely self-regulated. Most have signed an ethical code and are members of the Press Association of Norway, which is the main media self-regulatory body. Most OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed confidence in the “broad and balanced political coverage” and the high ethical standards and professionalism in broadcast media. The majority of the print media are considered politically affiliated, but this is not viewed as a significant concern as such affiliations cover the entire political spectrum.

The NRK is preparing extensive election coverage aimed to increase voter turnout, which will focus on second time voters. It plans to hold a series of debates with participation from nine parties.²² The major debates are scheduled for 14 and 29 August and 8 September. The NRK has also developed a range of voter information, including a significant online presence. The NRK plans to introduce systematic fact-checking of information from contestants. It also noted concern of potential cyber-attacks against its systems throughout the campaign.

Political advertising on TV is prohibited, and this provision is generally supported to ensure a level playing field among contestants. Overall, OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted full satisfaction with their coverage in and access to the media.

I. COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS

Election dispute resolution is primarily regulated by the Elections Act. Voters can complain on the preparations for and conduct of the elections up to seven days after election day. Election results can be appealed up to seven days after being established. The NEC reviews all such complaints. Appeals on the right to vote are submitted to the incoming parliament.

The current NEC has held one session thus far, to approve candidate lists. While it generally has few matters to address, one issue required its action. Due to internal issues, one party submitted two different candidate lists in 11 constituencies for approval. While it was up to the PPAC to determine the legitimacy of the party founding organs, the NEC ruled that it

²⁰ The NRK is financed by licence fees and is editorially independent.

²¹ Broad and balanced coverage is defined in NRK’s statute as “all parties and electoral lists over a certain size shall be covered in the normal manner by the editorial election coverage”.

²² Eight parliamentary and one non-parliamentary party with highest rating were selected for the debates. Some smaller parties raised unofficial complaints with the NRK, which were not further pursued after the NRK’s justification of its selection process.

would accept the ownership structure of the party as previously registered and thus the corresponding candidate lists. NEC members noted that the issue of party ownership could still be appealed to the court, which could possibly impact the printing of ballots.

The OSCE/ODIHR previously recommended enhancing the election-dispute resolution process by providing the right to appeal all election-related matters and election results to a competent court as the final authority and setting specific expedited time limits to adjudicate election-related complaints and appeals by all relevant authorities including courts, the NEC and parliament. Authorities met with by the OSCE/ODIHR NAM noted that these recommendations remained under consideration.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

All OSCE/ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed full confidence in the management of the electoral process noting integrity and reliability in all aspects of the electoral administration. Despite the level of decentralization, impartiality and professionalism of the authorities charged with different roles in the process was consistently noted. A number of previous OSCE/ODIHR recommendations have been addressed and many outstanding ones, including on seat distribution, candidacy nomination, campaign finance, and election dispute resolution, remain under consideration. There is high degree of political pluralism and a diverse media landscape. No concerns were expressed by contestants with respect to their treatment by the authorities or access to the media.

Many interlocutors welcomed a potential OSCE/ODIHR activity for the upcoming elections, underlining the value of an external review. There is a high level of trust in the conduct of the elections and minimal changes have been introduced to the electoral legal framework since the last parliamentary elections. The OSCE/ODIHR NAM, however, recommends deploying an Election Expert Team (EET) for the 11 September parliamentary elections to follow the work of a recently revised structure of election administration, the use of the electronic administration system, as well as to review the oversight of campaign finance, with a view to contribute to an ongoing electoral reform.

ANNEX: LIST OF MEETINGS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Kristin Hefre, Senior Adviser
Henrik Malvik, Senior Adviser

Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

Siri Dolven, Deputy Director General, Section for elections and local democracy
Marie Svendsen Mjøsund, Senior Adviser
Sissel Lian, Adviser

Directorate of Elections

Knut Magne Watne, Head of Election Administration and Support
Lise Merkesdal, Adviser

National Electoral Committee

Marianne Aasen, Leader
Ingvild Reymert, Member

Political Party Act Committee

Eivind Smith, Leader

Oslo Electoral Committee

Karina Miller, Head of the Electoral Department in the municipality
Linda Westbye, Adviser
Astrid Wergeland Biem, Adviser

Norwegian Media Authority

Hanne Sekkelsten, Senior Legal Adviser
Lars Erik Krogsrud, Adviser

Conservative Party

Anne Karin Olli, State Secretary for the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation
Kristoffer Aardal Hanssen, Political Adviser

Christian Democratic Party

Geir Jørgen Bekkevold, Member of Parliament

Progress Party

Thor Bostad, Political Adviser
Marianne Nordli, Competence Leader

Centre Party

Per Martin Sandtrøen, Advisor for Foreign Affairs and Defence policy

Liberal Party

Havard Sandvik, European Affairs Advisor to the party leader

Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation

Aksel Helgheim, Project Manager for 2017 election coverage

Norwegian Helsinki Committee

Bjorn Engesland, Secretary General

Lene Wetteland, Senior Advisor

Inna Sangadzieva, Senior Adviser

Meetings were requested with all parliamentary parties.