Liquid Democracy, e-Voting and Blockchain: Can they build a new political and economic system?

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Contents

- Types of democracy.
- Current online voting systems.
- Blockchain online voting systems.

Representative Democracy















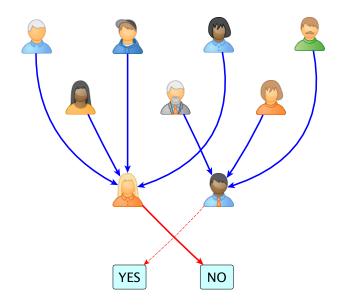








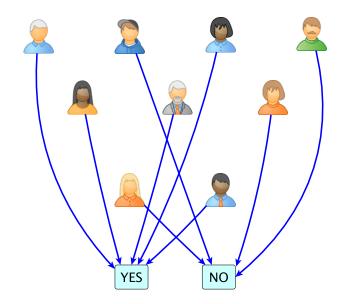
Representative Democracy



Issues in Representative Democracy

- Representatives are chosen for a wide range of policies
 best interest of the voter is only partially served.
- Election campaign promises are sometimes not fullfilled
 ⇒ voters deal with the consequences until there are new elections.
- Concentration of power ⇒ increases the risk of corruption.
- ullet Not everyone's voice is heard \Rightarrow minorities are often not represented.

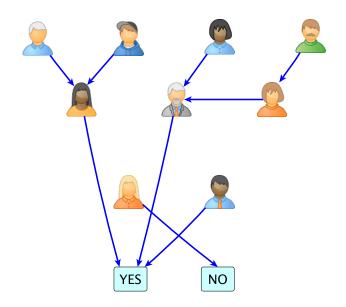
Direct Democracy



Issues in Direct Democracy

- Citizens are directly involved with decision-making.
- Everyone's voice is heard
 outcome represents the true majority of the electorate.
- Unfortunately, continuous referenda will most likely result in voter apathy.

Liquid Democracy



Liquid Democracy

- Combines the advantages of Representative and Direct Democracy.
- Can increase participation in voting.
- More knowledgeable people can influence the final outcome.
- If trust is broken, citizens can deviate their vote to others.

From Representative to Liquid Democracy

How can liquid democracy have a role in a representative democracy society right now?

- Local councils can decide to hand over certain decisions to the public in a liquid democracy manner.
- Representative democracy candidates can attempt to be elected on a liquid democracy platform.

Has Liquid Democracy been implemented?

- , for local gov and internal political parties decisions:
 - ▶ **Demoex** political party in Stockholm that won local council seats,
 - ▶ Pirate parties in Germany, Italy, Austria, Netherlands,
 - Partido de Internet in Spain,
 - ▶ **Net Party** in Argentina.
- X, for larger scale (high risk) decision-making:
 - Liquid democracy performs better online,
 - online voting issues to be first resolved.

Current Online Voting Overview

(Some) Providers























Indian state of Gujarat











Liquid Feedback: Proposing an issue

• Citizens can put forward proposals, which others can support i.e.:

i402: Picnic area in Liberty park



This initiative proposes a picnic area in Liberty park with at least 8 tables.

Rationale

Many parks in the nation offer picnic facilities. The overall experience is very positive and the parks become much more attractive.

Liquid Feedback: Responding to a proposal

There should be BBQ pits / designated fireplaces.

Citizens can suggest improvements to proposals, i.e.:

Add a new suggestion for improvement A short title (80 chars max) BBQ pits Describe how the proposal and/or the reasons of the initiative could be improved

• Or suggest competing proposals, i.e.:



Liquid Feedback: Voting

Citizens can vote on individual proposals, i.e.:

Make your choice by placing the initiatives

Approval

Abstention

Disapproval

i1282: New flyover ramp for HOT access at exit #152

Foster Westbrook

Amity Bradford

Liquid Feedback: Voting

Citizens can also rank competing proposals, i.e.:



Liquid Feedback: Delegations

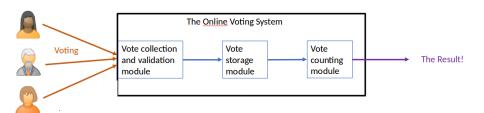
Proposals are tagged by location and topic, i.e.:



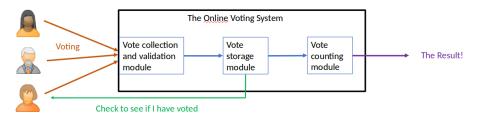
• Citizens choose a delegate by area or topic, i.e.: Set area delegation

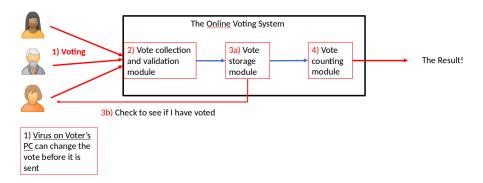
> Choose your delegatee Foster Westbrook You can choose only members which you have been saved as contact before. SAVE CANCEL

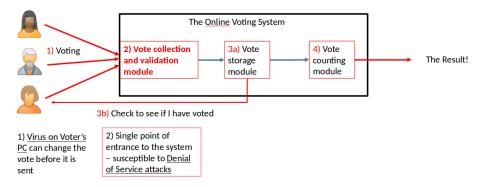
At a high level, this is what you would expect in an online voting system:

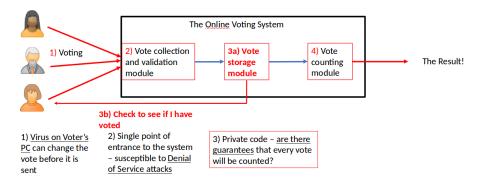


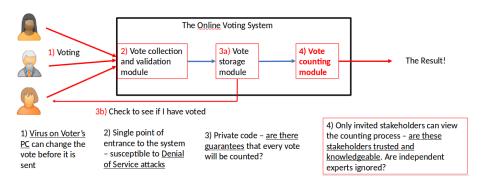
If we are lucky:

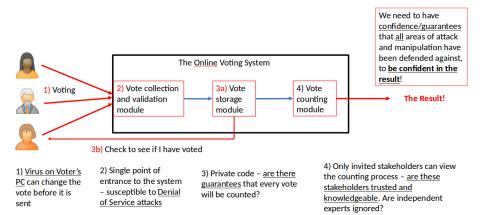












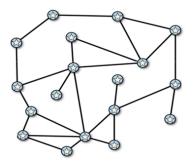
Online Voting: Tips

Tips to minimise the risks if you want to use an online voting system:

- Attempt small scale trials
- Use a provider you can trust!
- This provider should <u>sufficient safeguards against attacks</u> (e.g. monitoring voting traffic frequency from different locations, secure data storage,...)
- Be involved in the project as much as possible (e.g. in the data storage and counting procedures)
- <u>Do not</u> use for critical elections without sufficient trials

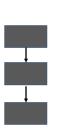
What is a blockchain?

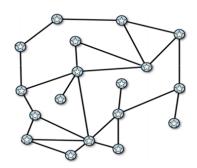
• It records data across many computers of a decentralised network



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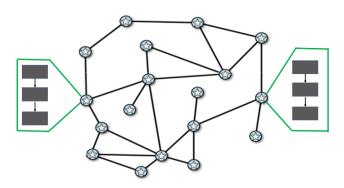
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- Data is organised into blocks that are linked together



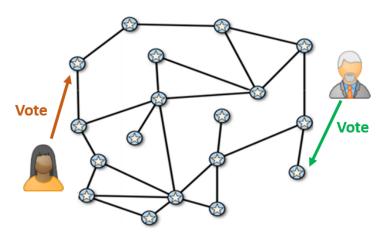


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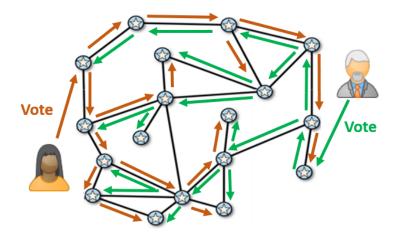
- It records data across many computers of a decentralised network
- Data is organised into blocks that are linked together
- Each computer on the network (eventually) has a copy of the same data in the same order



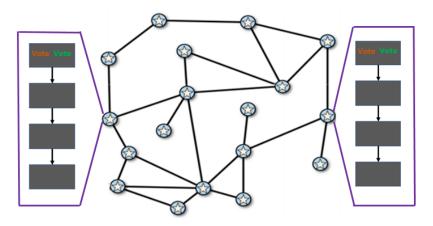
• Vote through any node of the network (your vote can be encrypted)



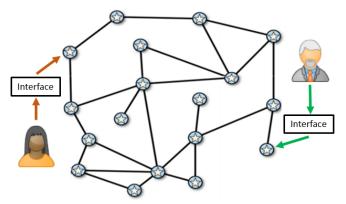
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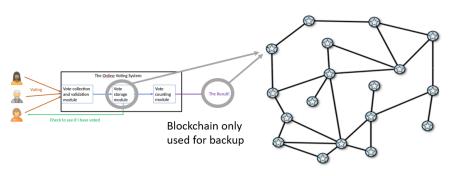


- Vote through any node of the network (your vote can be encrypted)
- The vote will sent to all nodes and eventually be added to a block
- The block will reach every node of the network
- If you cannot hold a copy of the blockchain on your computer, you can connect to another computer/server that does have a copy



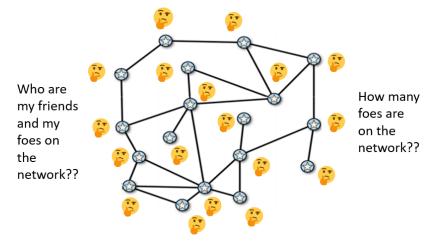
Blockchain voting systems: weaknesses

Not all 'blockchain voting systems' use blockchain to it's full extend!



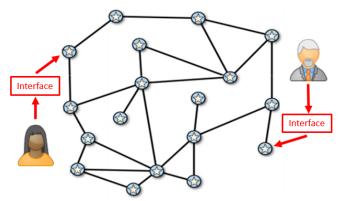
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Blockchain voting systems: weaknesses

- Not all 'blockchain voting systems' use blockchain to it's full extend!
- Blockchains are only unhackable if between 25% and 51% of the nodes are not malicious (dependant on which blockchain is used).
- If you do not hold a copy of the blockchain on your computer, we need to make sure that the connection to the blockchain is secure



Where are we now?

 Online voting systems for elections of a low and medium importance are ready, e.g.:









 Blockchain voting enabled systems are generally in the prototype stage \Rightarrow but they are coming:

RIZON STATE









 Liquid and Direct Democracy at a local or national level can be implemented now \Rightarrow if the people want it:











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