VOTING Services

Glossary

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The following table explains the most important definitions and principles. The definitions do not necessarily reflect the professional circumstances within a canton but are used to illustrate the technical logic from an application point of view.

For general definitions see the eCH-0155 Standard which defines the data, format and allowed values of characteristics in the context of political rights at all federal levels in Switzerland.

Term	Definition
contest	• A contest can consist of several votes and elections (0 to n). • Depending on the constellation of the master data, several contests can take place in parallel on an election and voting day. For example, contest A takes place in the canton-A, contest B in the canton-B. In addition, it is possible that several contests are held if they are not on the same domain of influence type (For example, a contest with the domain of influence types (doi-type) CH, CT, BZ, MU, SK can be held in parallel with a contest with the doi-types SC, KI, OG, KO, AN). • If only contests are held at the same domain of influence type, they are treated as individual contests in VOTING. Municipality A conducts contest X, municipality B conducts contest Y. If only contests are held at the cantonal level, these are treated as individual contests. • If municipal votes and elections take place in parallel with cantonal vote and elections (doi-type CT), the municipalities (doi-type MU) are subordinated to the cantons and are thus not conducted as independent contests. • When votes and elections at the cantonal level takes place in parallel with federal business, cantonal votes and elections are subordinated to the federal votes and elections and are not administered in a separate contest. • On blank contest dates (predefined voting and election days by the federal government), the doi-types CT, BZ, MU, SK are attached to the federal contest (doi-type CH). Only one contest is active per canton.
vote or election	• A vote or election is always part of a contest. • One domain of influence is assigned to each vote or election (1 to 1). • A municipality or canton may conduct 1 to n votes or elections on the day of the contest. However, it is also possible that only cantonal or only municipal votes take place. • From a technical point of view, a vote or election is mapped as an aggregate in the EventStore. • To simplify some terms, it is possible that "votes and elections" are summarized as "political business" in the source code.
Domain of influence type	A domain of influence takes place on one domain of influence type at a time. The following domain of influence types exist according to eCH-0155: • CH (Federal) • CT (Canton)

Term	Definition
	• BZ (District) • MU (Municipality) • SK (City District) • SC (School Community) • KI (Parish) • OG (Local Citizens' Assembly) • KO (Corporation) • AN (Other)
Settings	Within VOTING Basis, cantonal settings can be made. This allows cantonal differences in the attributes to be configured. These have a direct influence on the evaluation or plausibility of the final result.