

## **The egalitarian value of an equal chance to be drawn by lot**

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In the first Greek democracies politicians were selected by lot and not by elections. Recently some authors have proposed or discussed political models which employ random selection instead of ballot voting. They argue that thus the demographic and intellectual representation of the population would be improved and that undemocratic influences of media and economic drivers could be reduced.

To legitimately and justified implement such models, it has to be proved that they cope with the epistemic and the egalitarian dimension of democracy. In this talk I will focus on the latter and challenge, whether an equal chance to be selected by lot could satisfy the egalitarian demand as well as having an equally weighed vote.