



# International Standards, legal regulation and observation of e-voting

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## Content

- Certification of e-voting systems
- Transparency of e-enabled elections
- Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail
- End-to-end verification and reversible vote
- Open source or proprietary software
- Conclusions

## Certification

- Development of guidelines on certification to facilitate the implementation of the recommendation
- Relevant for all stages of elections and referendums
- Important tool in the development of trust

## Transparency

- Trust is needed to introduce e-voting
- Transparency is key element in building public trust
- Observers and media need access
- Therefore also development of guidelines on transparency
- Work together with OSCE/ODIHR

## Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail

Reasons for using:

- The voter can check if the print out matches his vote
- Manual recount is possible



However

- It should be combined with a mandatory recount of paper votes

## End-to-end verification & reversible vote

No paper trail with internet voting. Two options:

- End- to –end verification
- Reversible vote

## Open source or proprietary software

- Is important in the issue of trust
- Proprietary software could not be very transparent
- Open source software can be more transparent

## Conclusions

- Continuing exchanging of experiences
- 3<sup>rd</sup> expert meeting in Strasbourg on 16 & 17 November
- Finalisation of two sets of guidelines
- Presentation of the “E-voting Handbook, key steps in the implementation of e-enabled elections”