

5th Review Meeting of Recommendation CM Rec(2004)11 on legal, operation and technical standards for e-voting to be held in Lochau/Bregenz, Austria, on the 28th of October 2014

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# **History of e-voting in the Netherlands (1)**

- Around 2006 almost 99% of the Dutch local communities used electronic voting machines
- Internet voting for Dutch voters living abroad
- Plans for introducing internet voting for Dutch voters living within the Netherlands





### History of e-voting in the Netherlands (2)

- 2006: Action group "We don't trust voting computers"
- 2007: Commission proposed to introduce voteprinter and votescanner
- 2008: Cabinets decission: NO
- 2009: first (EP)elections with pen and paper;
- 2013: New proposals to introduce voteprinter and votescanner (report "Every vote counts")

## **Principles of the electoral pocess**

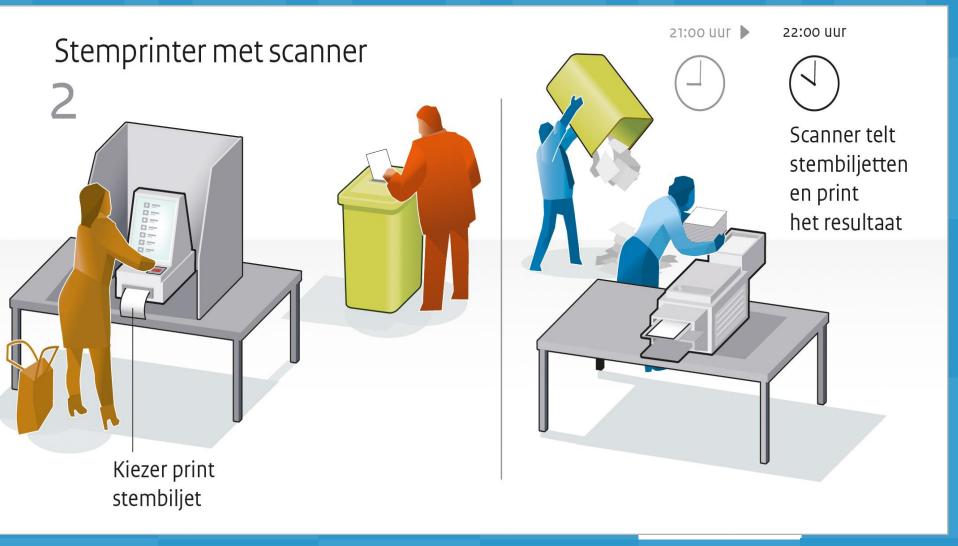
- Equal suffrage
- Accessibility
- Transparency
- Verifiability
- Free suffrage
- Secret suffrage
- Fairness
- Independancy



Model 1: Voting and counting using a voting computer with a verified paper record;

- Model 2: Voting using a voting printer with electronic counting;
- Model 3: Voting using a ballot paper with electronic counting;
- Model 4: Voting using current ballot papers with manual counting;

#### Paper process the guiding principle



# Electronic voting and counting

- More voters can vote in person
- More reliable (feedback 2x)



Better and faster results



- Common criteria certification by independent body of printer and scanner on the protection levels EAL 6 (printer) and EAL 5 (scanner)
- No standard components and standard products
- Protection Profiles
- Use of open software and publishing of source code



- Measures against the tempest problem: restrict the possibility of "reading" radiation within 8 meters (NATO-standard SDIP-27/1 level A.3)
- One central administrative body responsable for procurement, testing, maintenance and distribution of the equipment
- Constant new risk analysis and testing
- Standard recounts of paper ballots

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Different lines of approach by the Ministry of the Interior:

- Technical University of Delft (industrial design) -> improving accessibility
- University of Leiden -> developing a method of checking the electronic counting outcome
- Fox-IT: demands non-recording of votes by printer
- TÜViT -> Protection Profiles
- Berenschot -> organizational consequences
- ?? -> Activating of printers



- New questions for Commision (protection level, costs and number of printers)
- The Ministry is going to experiment with a new type of ballot (smaller, with logo's of parties; split choice)
- The Ministry also has (unclear) thoughts about internet voting



- **Problems**
- Introducing of central government responsabilities in Dutch highly decentralized electoral system
- Costs
- Solving tempest problem is complex
- NATO norm is classified
- -Testing of printers and scanners

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