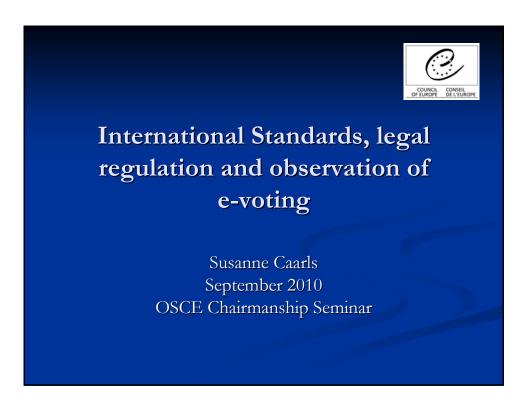
OSCE Chairmanship Seminar on Present State and Prospects of Application of Electronic Voting in the OSCE Participating States Vienna, 16-17 September 2010

Working Session II: International standards, legal regulation, and observation of electronic 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

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■ 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
- 3rd 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"