

E-voting in the Netherlands; past, current, future?

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Introduction

- Netherlands early adapter of e-voting (1966)
- 2006: debate on integrity and secrecy
- Abandonment of e-voting



E-voting in polling station I

- Committee (2007): Vote printer and vote counter
- Technical experts: problem with Tempest
- 2009: EP elections with paper ballots
- No major issues
- 2010: Municipal elections: recounts in 15 of 394

E-counting?

- Counting process not without errors
- Proposal: experiments with e-counting
- However, push from government for e-voting
- E-counting abandoned



E-voting in polling station II

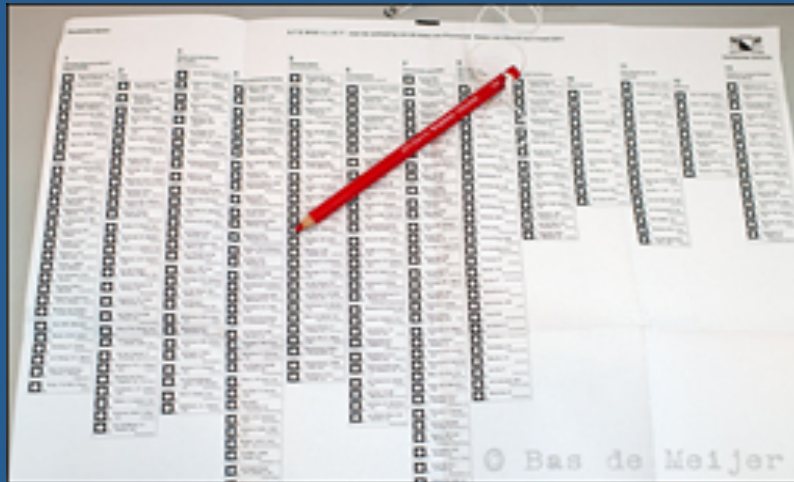
- New committee (2013): reached same conclusion, vote printer and vote counter
- Government now: certain level of Tempest acceptable
- Studies to determine feasibility and cost

Internet voting I

- Waterboard elections 2008: internet system did not pass safety tests
- Problems with chosen encryption
- Also possible to calculate voting codes in order to vote multiple times
- System abandoned, also for voters living abroad.

Internet voting II

- Proposal by member VVD to reintroduce
- 2013: study, not feasible, too many risks
- Instead make mail ballot process easier
- Ballot paper downloadable

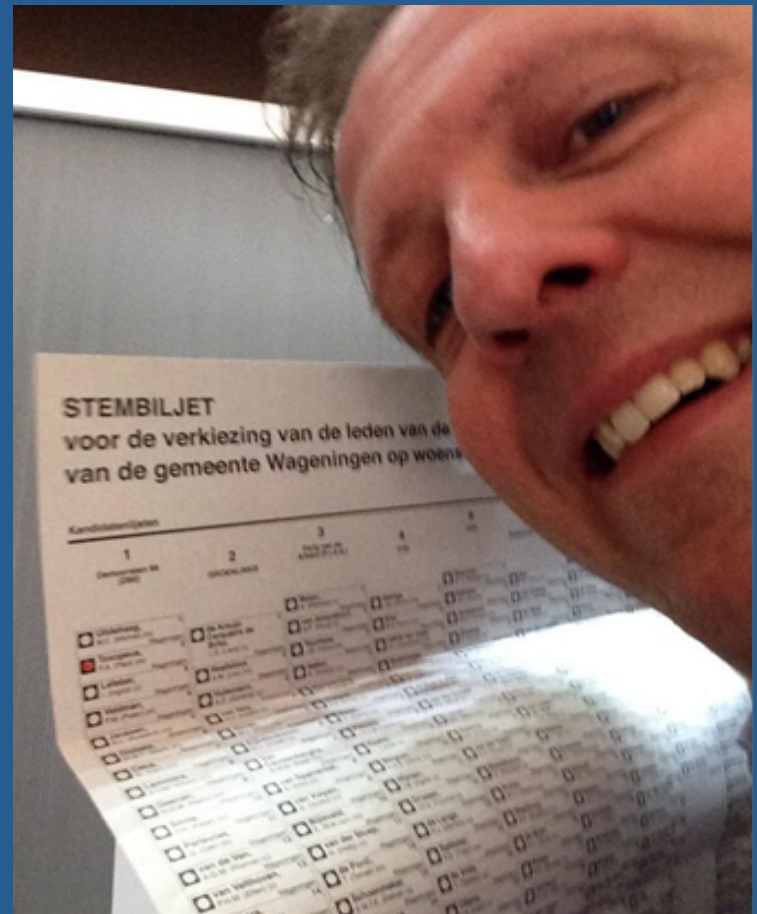


Debates in parliament

- 2006-2008: majority against e-voting
- 2009: renewed call for e-voting
- Focus shifts from problems with e-voting to problems with paper ballots
- Paper ballot voting old-fashioned?

Stemfies

- Recent debate: use of mobile phones by voters to make stemfies
- Not forbidden by law
- Voter secrecy right or duty?



Conclusions

- Renewed debate on e-voting in the Netherlands
- Parliament is pushing for e-voting
- Study of vote printer and counter
- At this time: no return to internet voting
- Stemfies not yet resolved

Questions?

Thank you!