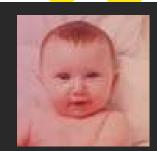


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e-Voting Standards for UK Elections











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E-Voting in the UK

- Aim: An e-enabled General Election some time after 2006
- Kiosk voting and remote unsupervised voting
- Multi-channel: Internet, Telephone, SMS, Digital TV, Polling stations, Post
- Pilots testing systems for security and reliability, and building voter confidence



E-Voting in the UK

- Critical Success Factors:
 - Making voting more straightforward for the public and more aligned to everyday life
 - Making elections more accessible, more convenient and more attractive
 - Maintaining public confidence in the security of the systems
 - Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of electoral administration
 - Contain costs



E-Voting Pilots in the UK

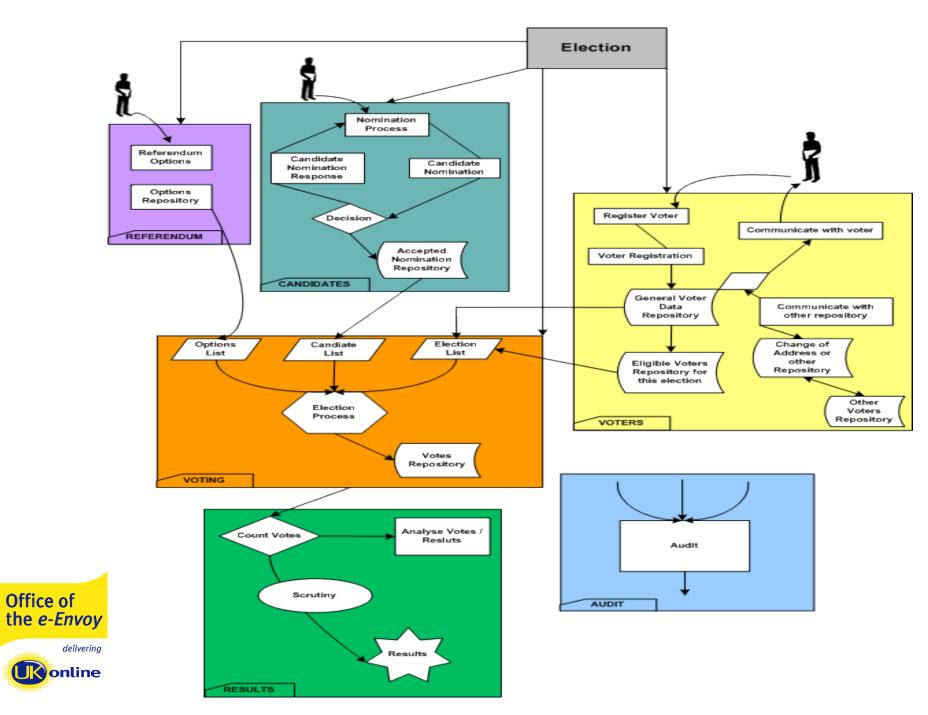
- 2002 pilots
 - 9 English local council wards
 - multi channels
- 2003 pilots
 - 19 English local councils
 - multi channels
- 2004 and beyond
 - Further types of elections, eg County Councils,
 GLA, European, Scottish Parliament, Welsh
 Assembly



Voting Processes

- Pre election
 - Declaration of Elections
 - Nominating Candidates
 - Formulating Referendum Options
 - Registration of Voters
- Election
 - Casting of Votes
- Post election
 - Declaring Results
 - Audit
 - Analysis





Related Activity

OASIS e-Voting Technical Committee

Council of Europe

CORE project





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OASIS

Election & Voter Services Technical Committee

OASIS Mission

To drive the development, convergence & adoption of e-business standards.



TC History

- Formed March 2001
 - election.com, Accenture, Microsoft
- Inaugural Meeting May 2001
- Chair: UK Office of E-Envoy
- Regular meetings and workshops to date
 - Teleconference and face-to-face



Committee Charter

The purpose of the Election and Voter Services Technical Committee is to develop a standard for the structured interchange of data among hardware, software, and service providers who engage in any aspect of providing election or voter services to public or private organizations.



Committee Membership

- Governments
 - UK, USA, Australia, NZ
 - indirectly Council of Europe
- Corporations
- Election service providers
- Media
- Election reform and watchdog groups



Deliverables

- Election Markup Language (EML)
 - Data interchange standards to support voting processes
 - Defined as XML schemas
- Facilitate all aspects of election and voter services, public and private
- Sanctioned through OASIS



Benefits of using EML

- More choice of products and suppliers
- Less dependency on a single supplier
- Avoid proprietary lock-in
- Stability or reduction in costs
- Accommodate future changes more easily
- Common core but allows local customisation / extension



Why Interchange Standards?

- Need for information to be exchanged at several points in the election process
- Several parties involved
- Need to service dissimilar systems and equipment
- Open process



Why XML?

- Widely accepted open standard
- Ability to support disparate systems
- Text based
- Easy to understand and implement
- Extensible
- International



Documentation

- Process and Data Requirements
 - Outlines voting processes
 - Identifies data requirements
 - Contains glossary of terms
 - Addresses security issues
- XML Schemas
 - Overview of approach taken in preparing the schemas
 - Individual schemas



http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/election

EML Localisation

- Need to localise EML to reflect national circumstances
- Restrict certain parts, and/or add local elements
- 'Schematron' used to handle and apply localisations
- EML(UK) prepared for use in pilots
- Documents on www.govtalk.gov.uk



Security

Key security requirements are:

- Identity authentication
- Right to vote authentication
- Vote sealing and non-repudiation of vote accuracy
- Vote confidentiality
- Voting Audit



Compliance and Accreditation

- Assurance that approved ICT solutions are used to support e-voting is an essential aspect of building trust and confidence of everyone involved in elections
- Plan is to introduce accreditation processes that allow for any ICT component or service to be tested and certified as being conformant with the standards
- Election officials will only purchase accredited systems or services





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Council of Europe

CoE Work

- 43 countries, larger membership than EU
- Working groups to agree standards for evoting at legal, operational and technical levels
- Members have input requirements for their election systems into EML v4
- Ministerial directive later this year
 - Recommend EML as core technical standard





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CORE Project

Project Scope

- Project led by ODPM, launched 15 Jan '04
- Two phases
 - standardise local electronic electoral registers
 - allow authorised users to access local registration data centrally and will support multichannelled, e-enabled elections
- Make registers EML compliant by end 2004



http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_localgov

Future work

- Future versions EML to reflect experiences learnt from UK and other pilots
- Accommodate other types of election systems
- Develop compliance accreditation processes
- Ongoing enhancements and review to accommodate any changes in voting policies/legislation
- Move EML to an ISO Standard





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Thank you

Any Questions?

- john.borras@e-envoy.gsi gov.uk
- <u>www.govtalk.gov.uk</u>
- <u>http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/election</u>