

OCV: Setting the Scene

- Objective
- Context
- Activities
- OCV around the world
- Dispensation of BD Diaspora
- Existing provision and status of OCV for BD
- Options and major findings

Objective

Obtain input from 'stakeholders' to finetune practicable methods towards implementing OCV for Diaspora Bangladeshis







- Materialising the voting right for the diaspora
- Implementation; not mere assurance
- Reliable method/arrangement

OCV: Context...

- National commitment and obligation
- EC's Decision

'Devise sustainable method(s) for OCV with the objective of materialising diaspora voting in the 13th National Parliamentary Election'

- Study:
 - Existing provision
 - Proposals by the 'Electoral Reform Commission'
 - Good practices, and, methods followed by countries
 - Input from BD Missions abroad
 - Feedback from and presentations by the experts
 - Deliberations



Activities

- Step 1 : Sub-committee studies
 - Desired Attributes for Recommended Method(s):
 - > Confirmed identity (of the voter)
 - > Confidentiality
 - > Security and integrity of the vote
 - > Security and redundancy of the system
 - > Evidentiality (Audit trail and/or presentable evidence)
 - Practicality (Time, logistics)
 - > Cost-effectiveness
 - > Legal consistency
 - Universality (easy for voters with varying level of awareness and acumen)
 - > Global Precedence

Activities

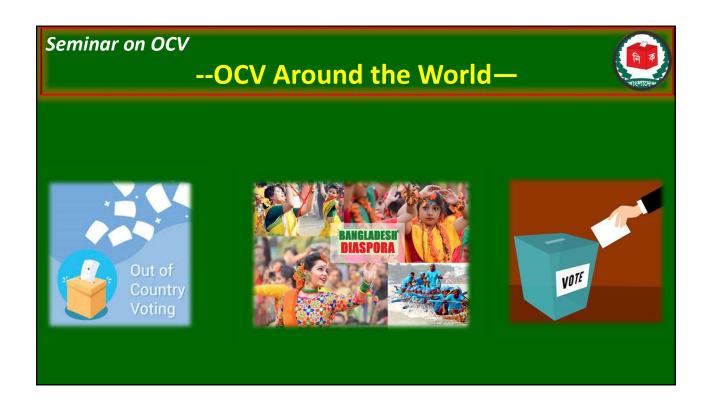
- Step 1 : Sub-committee studies
- Step 2 : Deliberations at the committee level; shortlisting options:
 - Practicable postal ballot
 - Online voting
 - Proxy Voting
- Step 3: Endorsement of the findings by the Commission
- Step 4: Workshop
- Step 5: Formation of an 'Advisory Team' for critical examination of options and devising architecture against proposed options

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Advisory Team 1. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, Prof, Dept of CSE, BUET Leader 2. Maj Gen Wahid-Uz-Zaman (Retd), Former Commandant, MIST Member 3. Dr Md Abdul Alim, Election Expert & Member ERC Member 4. Brig Gen Saleem Ahmed Khan (Retd), Former DG, NID, ECS Member 5. Dr Mohammed Zakaria, Former Acting Secretary, ECS Member 6. Faruque Ahmed, JS, Law Wing, ECS Member 7. Dr Md Mustafizur Rahman, Prof, Dept of CSE, DU **Member** 8. DG, Directorate of Posts Member 9. Administrator, BASIS Member 10. DG Consular and Welfare, MOFA Member 11. Lt Col Muhammad Nazrul Islam, PhD, Associate Prof, CSE, MIST -Member 12. Senior System Analyst (Digital Governance & Implementation Br)-Member 13. Md Rafiqul Hoque, System Manager, ICT Wing, ECS Coord

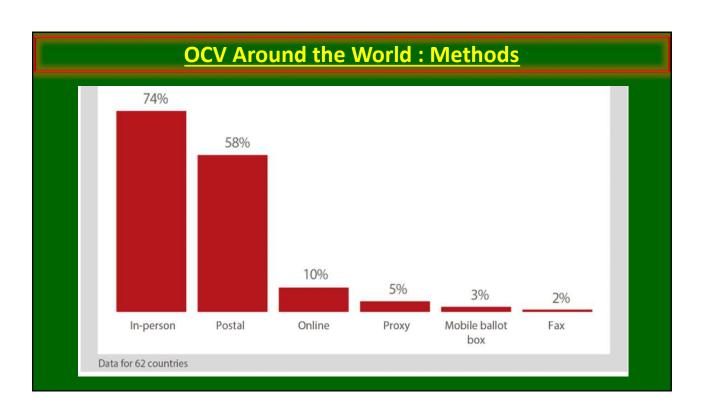
Activities

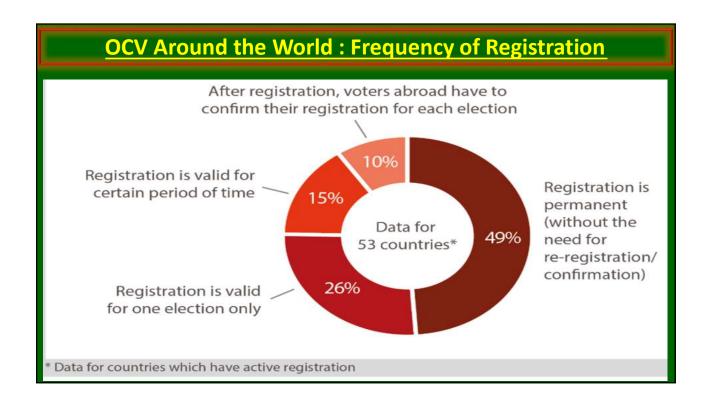
- Step 1 : Sub-committee studies
- Step 2 : Deliberations at the committee level; recommended options:
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- Step 5 : Formation of an 'Advisory Committee' for critical examination of options and devising architecture against proposed options
- Step 6: Obtaining opinion of the stakeholders (Two weeks starting today)
- Step 7 : Fully develop the options
- Step 8: Trial, piloting, and, subsequent implementation (as required)

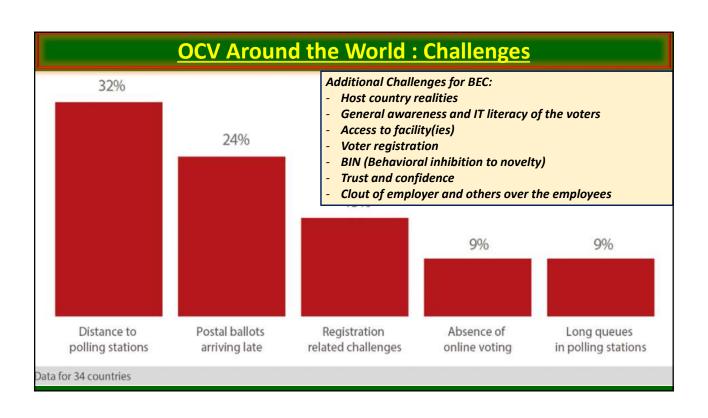


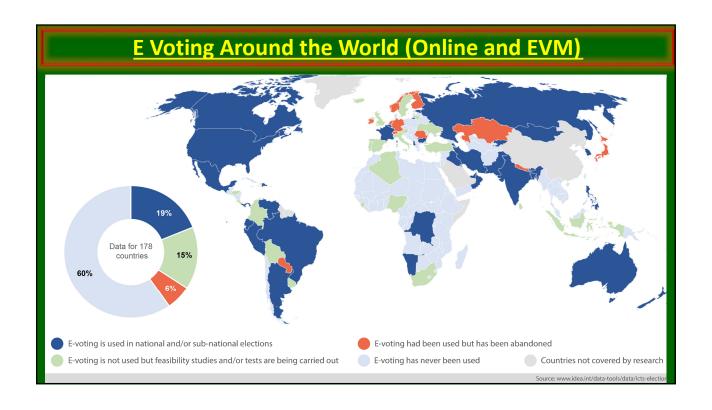
OCV Around the World : Prevalence, Turnout, Practices

- Around 115/178 countries and territories had the provision (as of early 2023)
- 20% countries experience higher OCV turnout compared to in-country turnout
- Multiple OCV methods in one country is quite common
- OCV option applies mostly for national elections
- Most countries require their diaspora/absentee voters to register for OCV
- Some countries make OCV obligatory

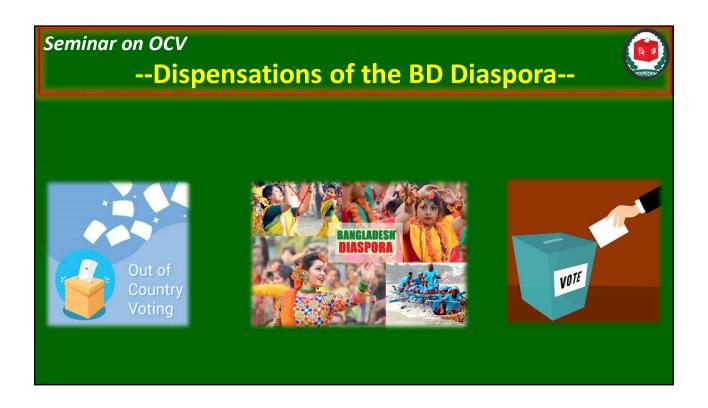




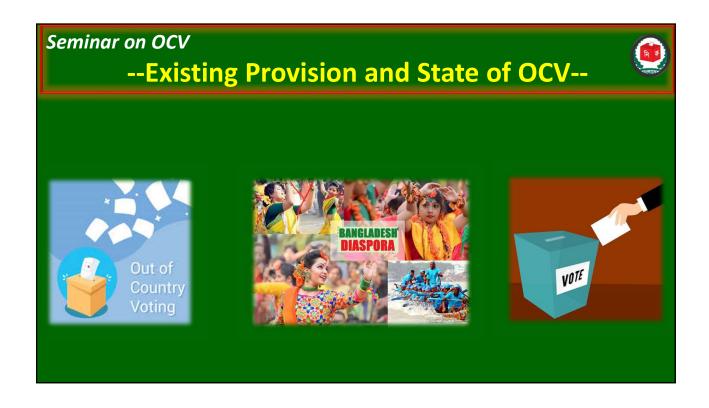




OCV Around the World: Provision for Proxy Voting 19. Niger 1. Algeria 10. Gabon **Poland** 2. Antigua and Barbados 20. 11. Ghana **Rep of Congo** 3. Belgium **12.** Guinea 21. Surinam 22. 4. Belize Guyana **13**. **Sweden** 23. India Benin 14. 5. 24. **Switzerland** Mali Burundi **15. 25**. Togo Chad **16. Mauritius** UK China 26. 8. **17.** Monaco **Netherlands France 18.** Sources: 1. International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) 2. www.gov.uk/apply-proxy-vote



OCV : Dispensations of BD Diaspora		
Region	BD Diaspora (Approx)	Remarks
ME	7,900,000	 Varying form of governance in host countries Widely dispersed Assumptions: ✓ Majority adult ✓ Majority male ✓ Majority 1st generation Include registered and unregistered 'voters' Registration facility in 9 countries; and expanding
South Asia	100,000	
SE Asia	1,700,000	
East Asia	78,000	
Europe	1,800,000	
Oceania	130,000	
North America	1,382,000	
South America	2,500	
Africa	300,000	
Total	13,392,500	
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Existing Provision and State of OCV

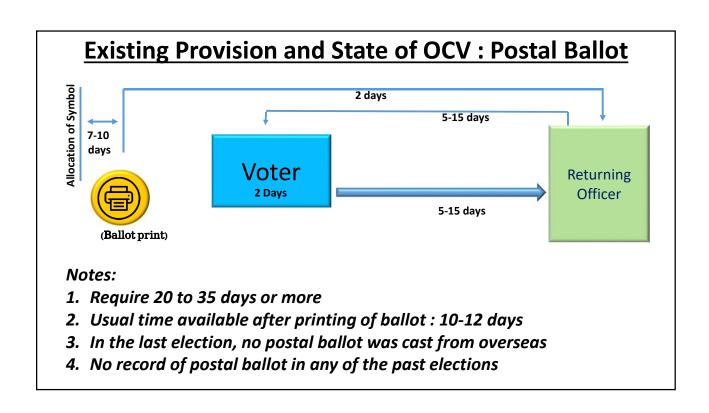
Bases:

- Representation of the People Order 1972: Article 27
- Voters' List Act-2009

Provisions:

- In-person voting
- Postal Ballot

Note: Any change will require amendment to the law





Common Findings

- Options have to take into account the diaspora dispensation
- Will possibly need combination of methods
- Irrespective of the method(s), will require registration for OCV

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Findings for Option 1: 'Online Voting'

- Not popularized worldwide
- Some countries are into trials for years
- Some countries have retracted at some stage
- Some have implemented (Mexico and Estonia)
- Influence of externalities over BD diaspora voters can't be fathomed
- Quite possibly, will need fairly long trial
- Can't be implemented in full in the 13th National Election; might be able to reach piloting/selective implementation

Findings on Option 2: 'IT Supported Postal Ballot'

- Implementable if time can be shortened
- Possible means to shorten time:
 - Printing the ballot paper at the destination country
 - Counting the vote at the mission/designated office/facility
 - Using alternative means for delivery of the mail (UPS, DHL, Delivery Services, etc)
- Will require some trial, and, possibly piloting
- Influence of externalities remain a concern

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Findings on Option 3: 'Proxy Voting'

- Implementable
- Perpetual debate about reflection of 'voter will' and 'anonymity'
- Best option in terms of:
 - Real-time voting
 - Large scale implementation
 - Logistics
 - Expenses
 - IT intervention (very limited; registration only)
 - Assured voting

