

## Removing Insiders' Trust from The Estonian Internet Voting System (an OSCE/ODIHR point#10 concern)

## **Shymaa M. Arafat**

Associate Professor (Independent, https://github.com/DrShymaa2022)
<a href="mailto:shar.academic@gmail.com">shar.academic@gmail.com</a>, <a href="mailto:shymaa.arafat@gmail.com">shymaa.arafat@gmail.com</a>

## IVXV trust assumption: the Vote Collector (VC) & the Registration Service (RS) are not to collude together.

We propose two alternative solutions:

1- Use different <u>ZKP</u> queries and/or statistical techniques (like <u>RLAs</u> samples) to *check the consistency of multiple sources of information that already exists in the Estonian government*; i.e., digital IDs activity logs like *myID* service.

## **Verify:**

- -Count (original votes file) =
- Count\_Transactions (source=all, destination=IVXV, time=election\_interval)
- -(original votes file) =
- Transactions (source=all, destination=IVXV, time=election\_interval)

- 2-Aggregate votes online in an Authenticated Data Structure that cryptographically proves the number of values stored in it (the number of votes in our case); we suggest the use of Verkle Trees
- {VT=VT+H[i] \* committed\_vote; i++;}, where the vector H is calculated in the setup phase and T secrecy is critical
- $H_0 = G$ ,  $H_1 = T \cdot G$ ,  $H_2 = T^2 \cdot G$ , ...,  $H_{p-1} = T^{(p-1)} \cdot G$

fast proof generation as benchmarked  $\sim 1$  second for n  $< 2^{22} \sim 4$  million (on Windows Intel i5-4690K, 22GB)

