

**Table.1:** Fixes/improvements done in IVXV 1.9.10 EP2024

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Deployed Solution</b>	<b>Remaining Issues</b>	<b>GitHub File</b>	<b>Corresponding Academic Research</b>
<b>Invalid votes</b>	Decrypted in a separate file with ZKPs of correct decryption	-Files are viewable by auditors only (complaints) -Better deploy <i>Range Proofs</i> to prevent invalid votes from entering list.	Embedded in [42] <i>DecryptTool.java</i>	Tallinn Univ. Ms. thesis [17] (Jun 2024)
<b>Ballot Processor (BP) manipulation</b>	Consistency checks on SHA256 hashes of totals and subtotals.	<i>Offline</i> checks; i.e., count based validation depends on trusting the Vote Collector (VC) and Registration Service (RS) to not collude before the list enters the BP	A new file [45] <i>IntegrityTool.java</i>	Tallinn Univ. researchers [46] (Dec 2024)
<b>Timing attacks</b>	Checking <i>Session ID</i> and <i>Timestamps</i> difference, which are generated by <i>PKIX</i> protocol	Cannot detect fast attacks that can manage to work in the duration of one session (like <i>Pereira attack</i> [35])	A new file [50] <i>client.go</i>	An extension, [48], to a Luxemburg Univ. PhD on formal verification of i-voting systems, applied to IVXV (Jun 2024)

**Table.2:** Remaining vulnerabilities/risks in IVXV 1.9.10 EP2024 and suggested solutions

Vulnerability	Risks/threats	Concerns/Complaints about the issue	Suggested Solutions	Proposed by
Invalid votes	Privacy attacks [43]	Many persisting complaints for viewing their decryption files [14], concerned OSCE/ODHIR too [9]	Deploy <i>Range Proofs</i> to prevent invalid votes from entering the ballot list at all	Tallinn Univ. Ms. thesis [17] (Jun 2024)
Authenticating the Voting Application (VA)	-Pereira attack [35] -Copy attack on Privacy [48] -Large-scale vote buying/coercion through <i>encrypted copy attack</i> + PC execution attests + online coding to automate execution [87,88] -Variety of malicious VA risks	-Cybernetica supervised PhD [32/sec.5-6] -Olivier Pereira [35] -OSCE/ODHIR 2023 report [2] -Many other researchers including the authors of this paper.	Using a microcontroller voting device	Tallinn Univ. PhD [32] (2022)
			-Optional checking of file hash in an Electrum Bitcoin wallet style [55], but batched into 1 click [56] -Assigning a signature key for VA, and allowing optional registering of other VAs but after scanning the code for malicious activities (more robust, but require flexibility and cooperation from authorities to not reject unobjectively)	This paper
Insiders' Trust	VC and RS are trusted to not collude; their collusion may result in: -privacy attacks [43] - different possible manipulations of the ballots list before entering the ballot processor	-Estonian parties and i-voting opposing communities in general [1,2,13,19] -Detected by automated formal verification tools in [48]	-Adding a ZKP to each vote.	[43] (2022)
			-Performing different consistency check queries, and RLAs, between ballots list and other services recording digital transactions in Estonia, like myID [47]. -Using Verkle Trees [64] to cryptographically prove count values.	This paper