



# Voting Among Sharks

H2HC Hackers to Hackers Conference  
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# Internet voting... ARE YOU SURE?

There are thousands of ways to **do it wrong**.  
But there are also ways of **doing it RIGHT!**



## Cryptography Researcher

PhD on Electronic Voting  
@sandraguasch



## Director of Security

+15 years working on Security  
@jesuscholiz



Discussing internet voting

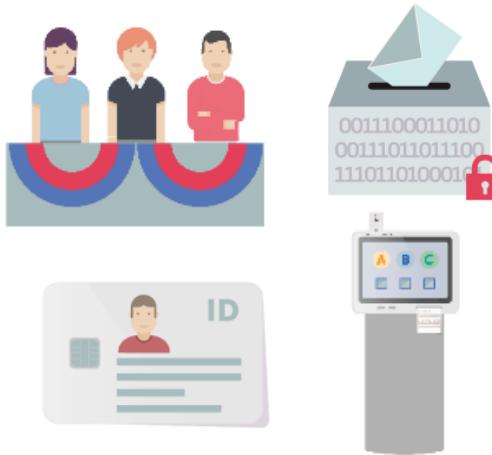
for over 6 years

## Research & Security

At @SCYTL\_SA

# Types of electronic voting

## Voting machines



## Online voting from poll sites



## Remote internet voting

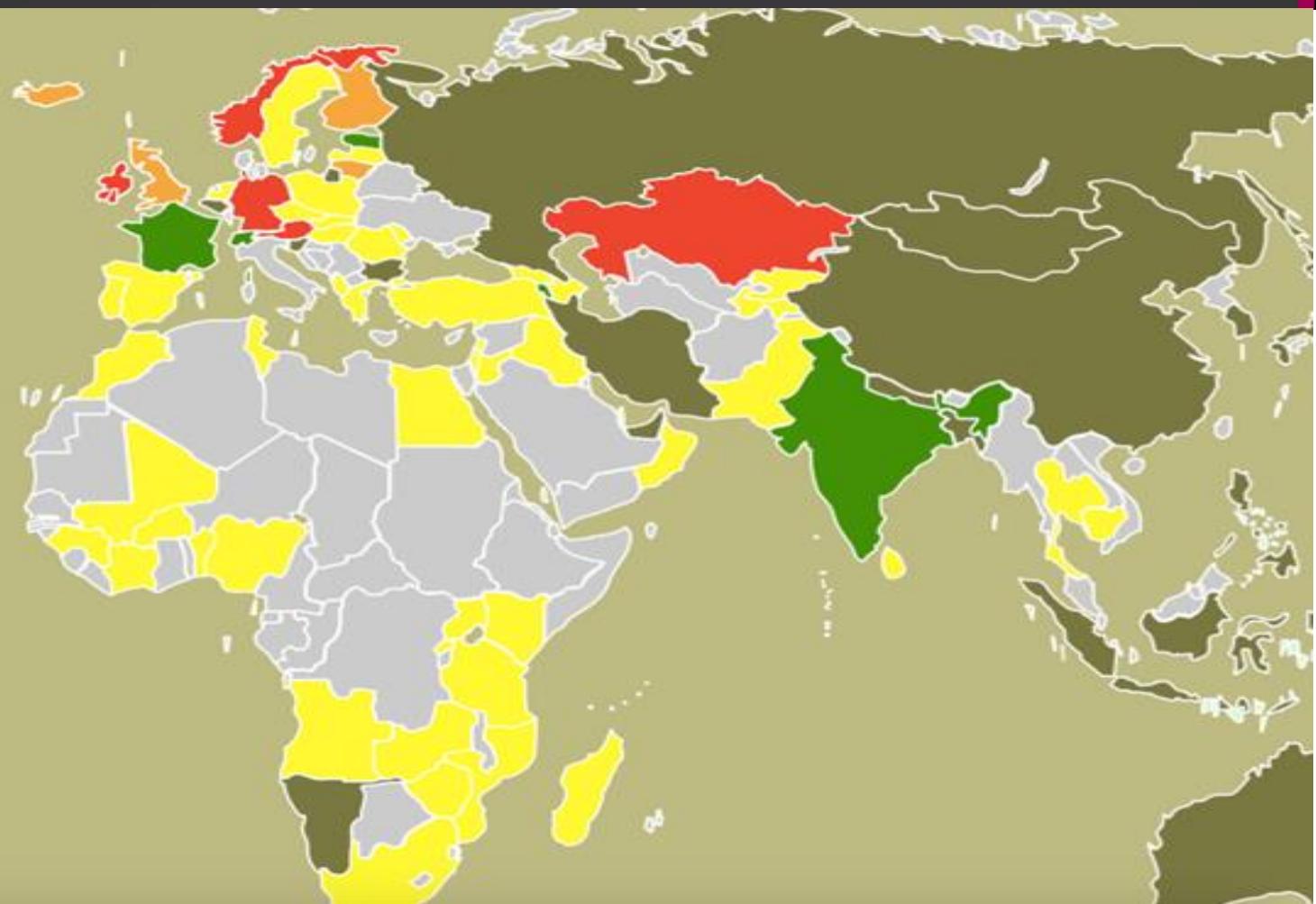


- Increase **participation**?
- Decrease **cost**?
- Easier for voters with **disabilities**?
- Enabling **hospitalized** or **convalescent** voters?
- Efficiency for citizens living **abroad**?
- Feasible to do elections / consultations more **often**?
- Provide **faster** and more **accurate** results?
- Decrease **queues** in poll sites?

# Motivation



Source: e-voting.cc

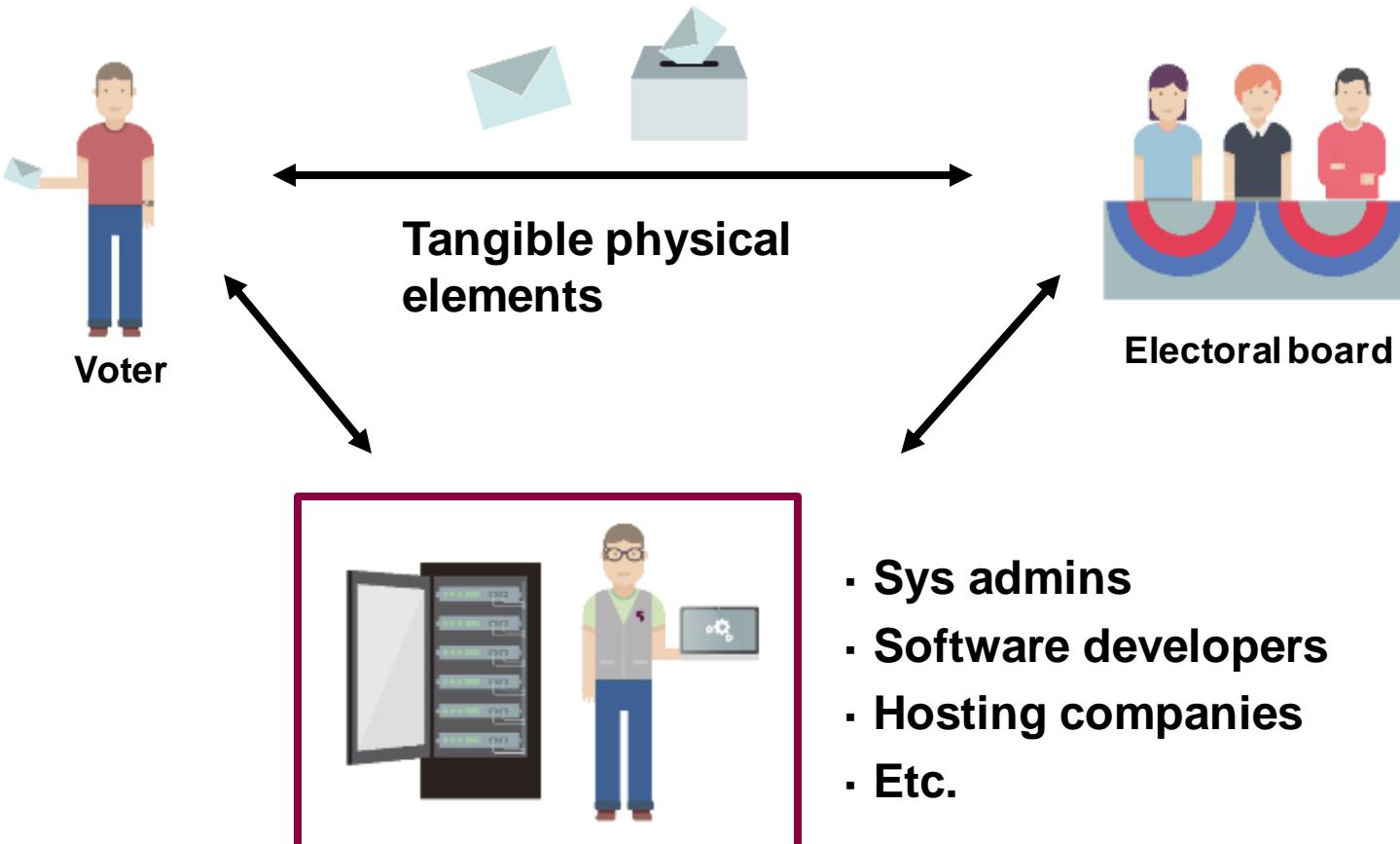


 Internet voting (legally binding)  
 Ballot scanners and/or Electronic Voting Machines (legally binding)

 Discussing or doing pilots  
 Discussion concrete plans

 Used in the past  
 No plans already

# Changes in the voting paradigm



**New indirect voting relationship  
that brings new security risks**

# But... what could go wrong??



PRIVACY



INTEGRITY / TRUST



SECURITY / MALWARE



PRIVATE COMPANIES



VOTER COERCION



HACKING



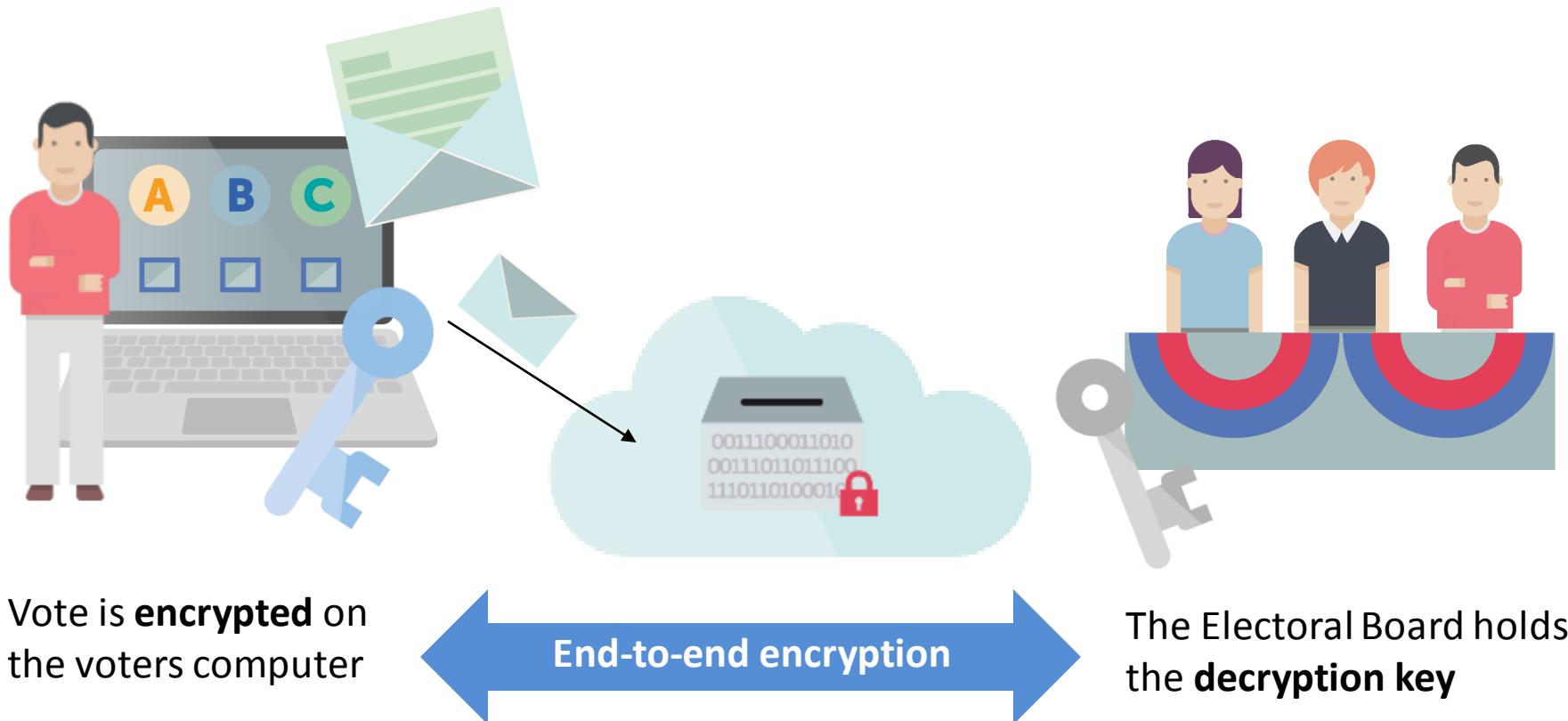
SYSADMINS



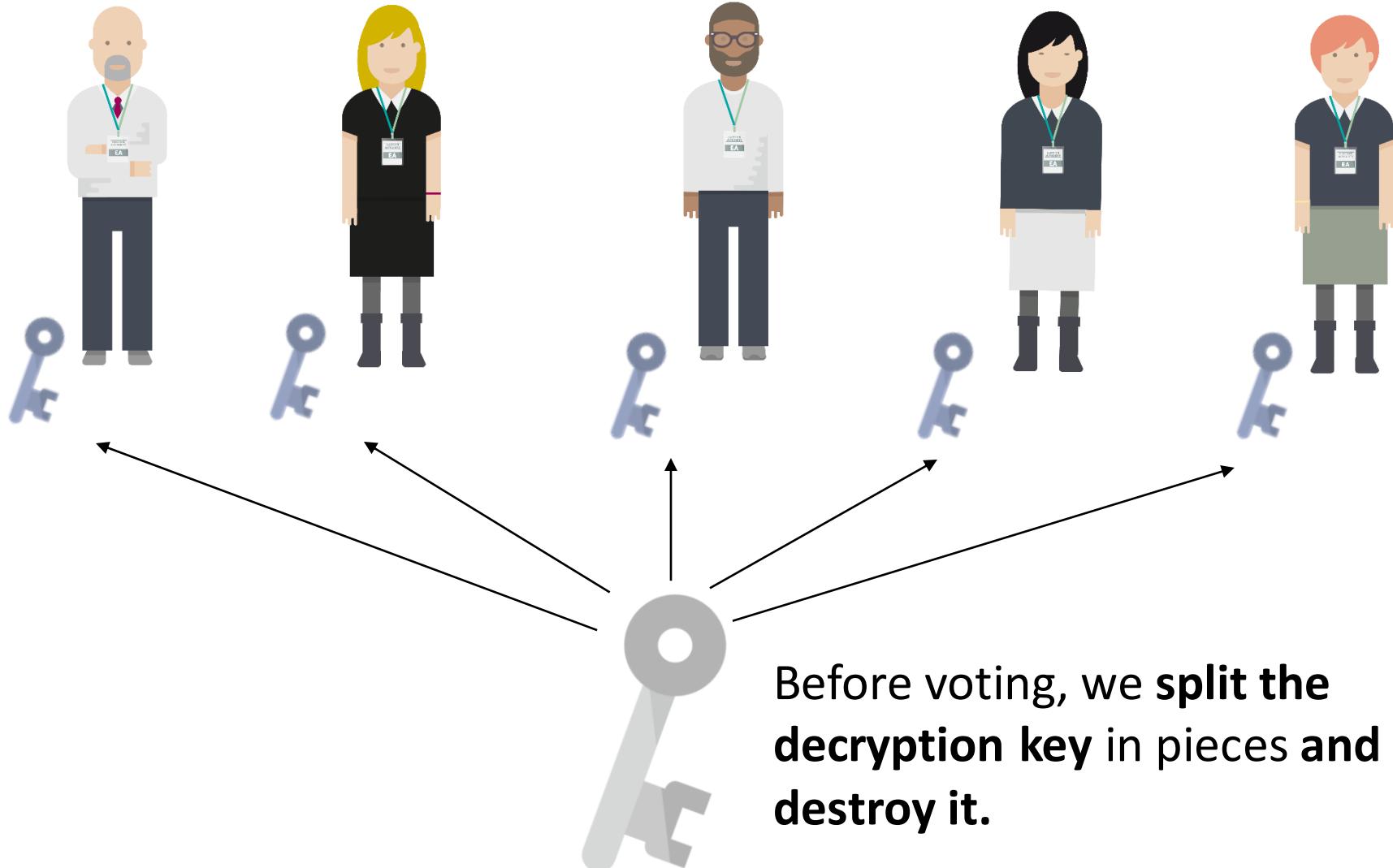


Privacy on the Internet does not exist!!!

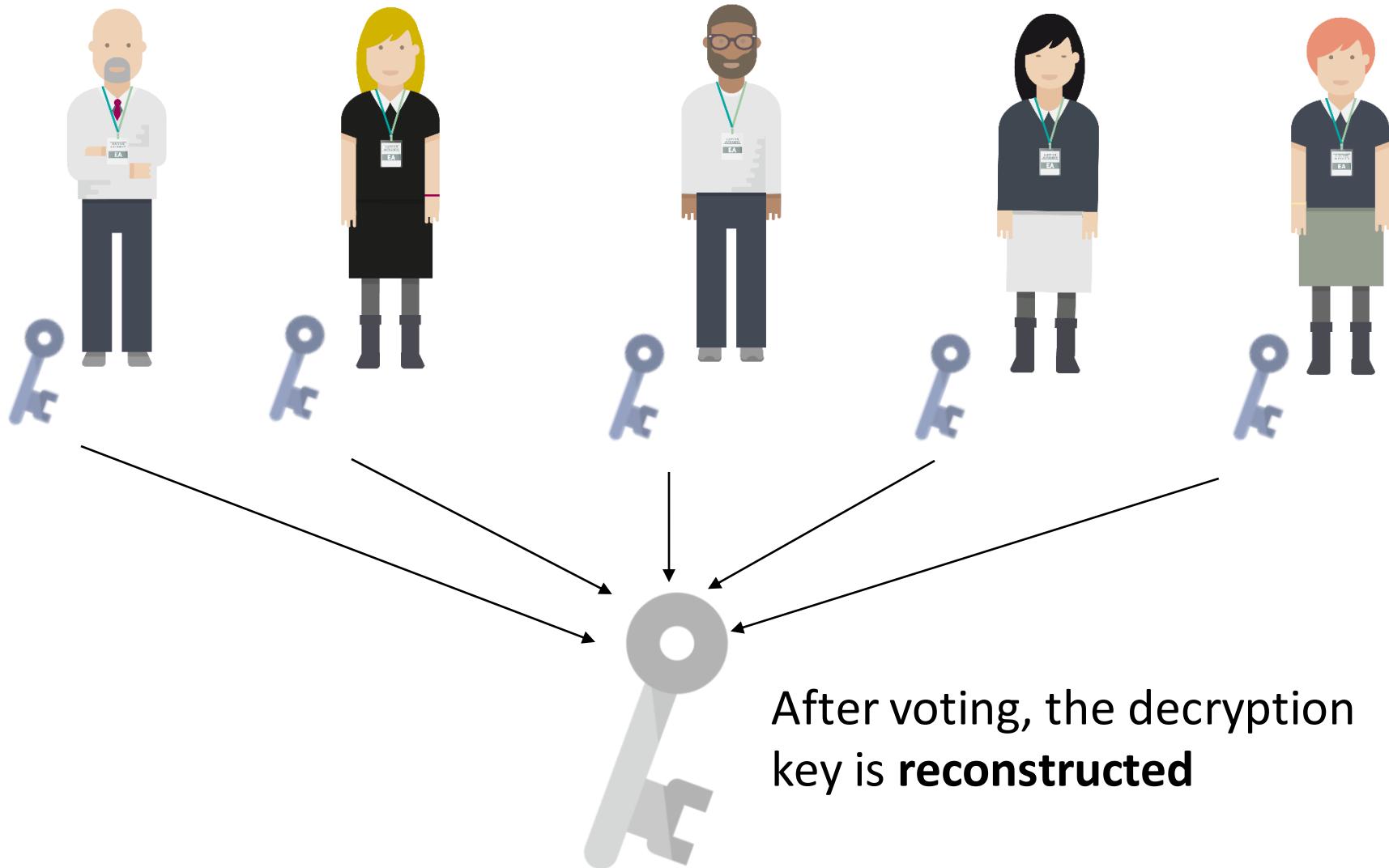
# End to end encryption



# Split the trust (I)

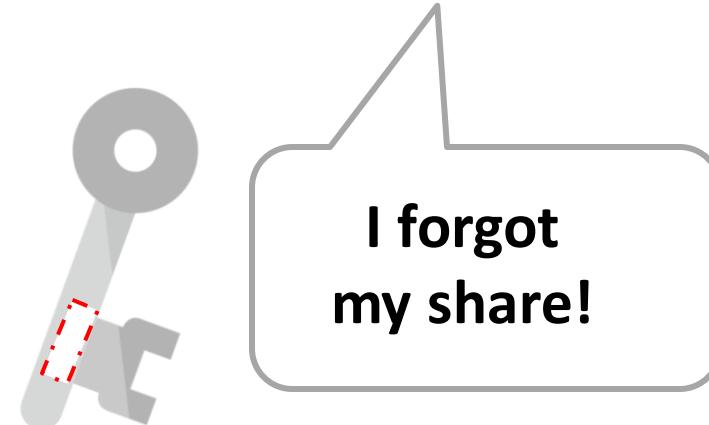
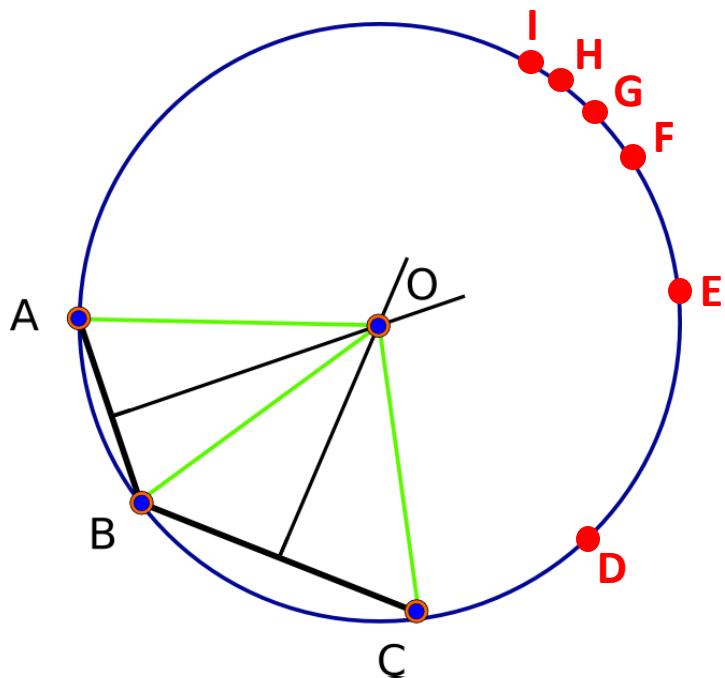


# Split the trust (II)



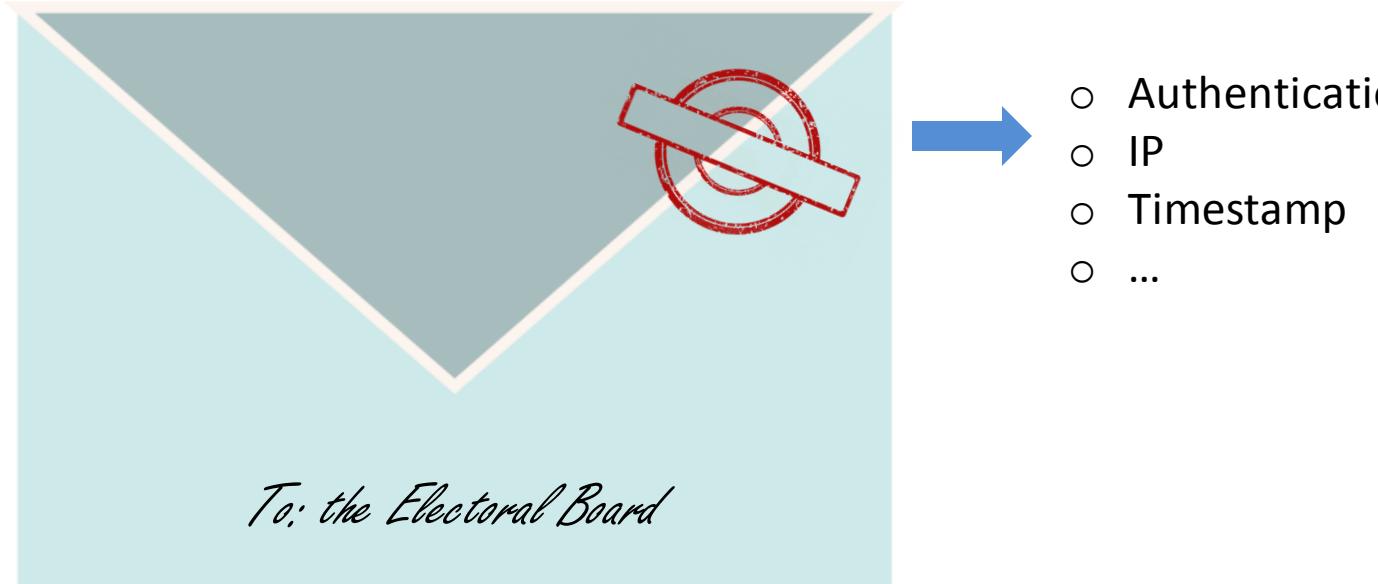
# Threshold Secret sharing

How many points of a circle are needed to find the center?

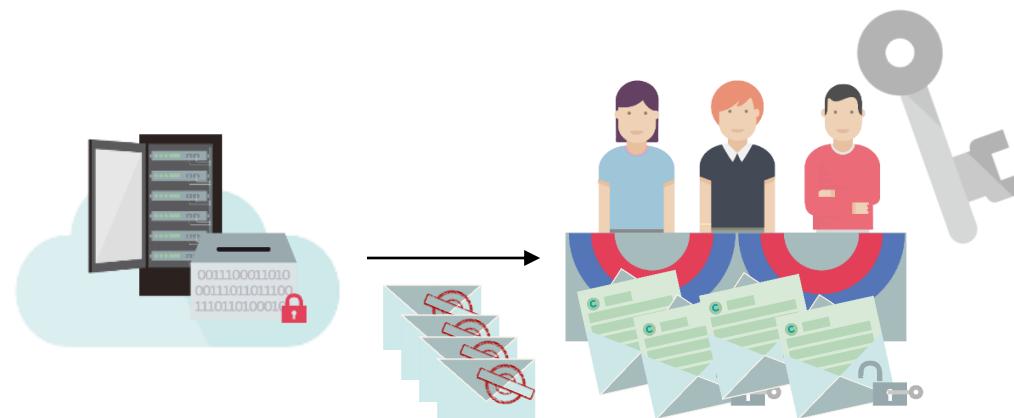


**But then...  
the electoral board  
will see my vote, right?**

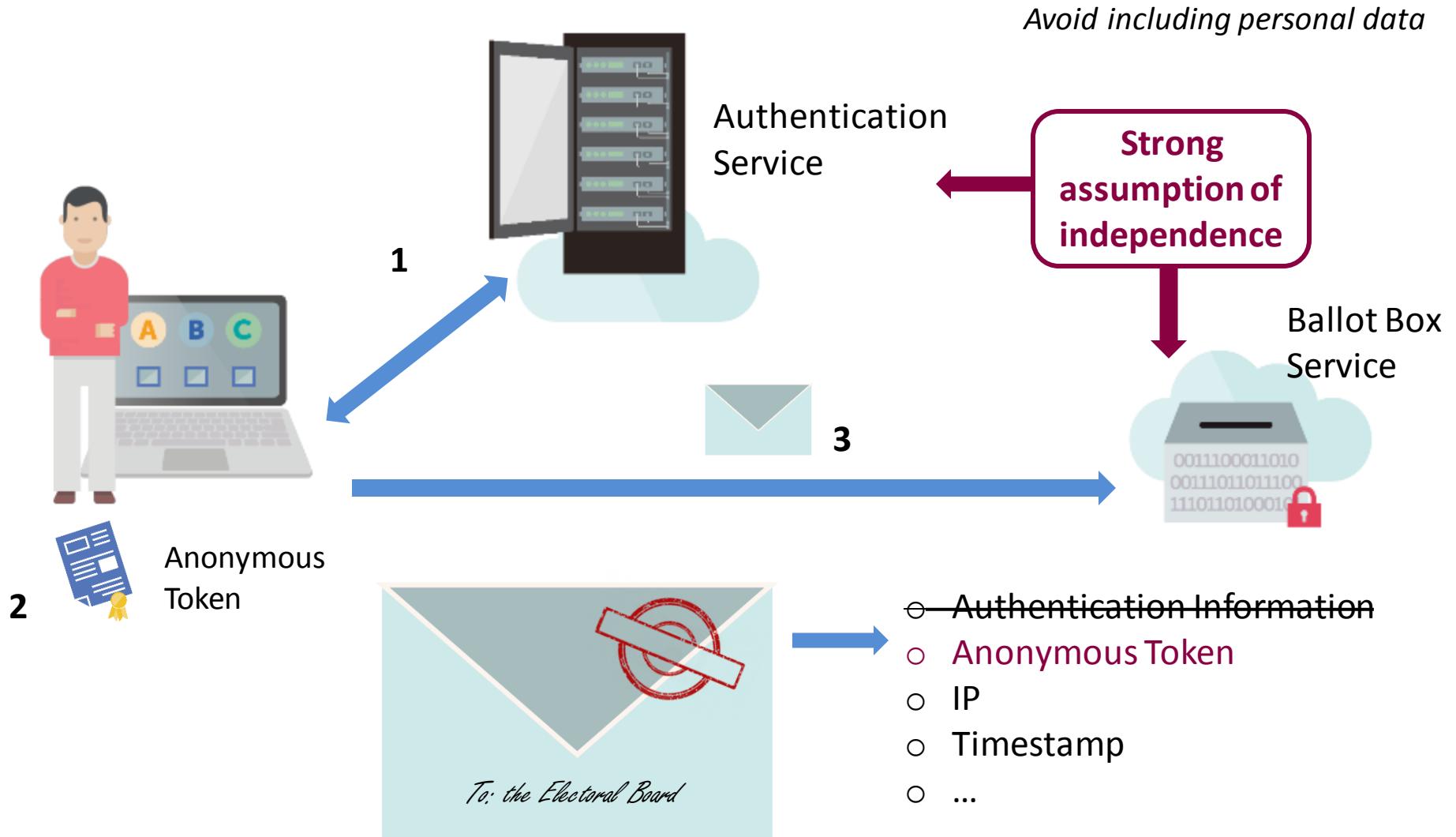
# Your vote contains your data



- Authentication Information
- IP
- Timestamp
- ...

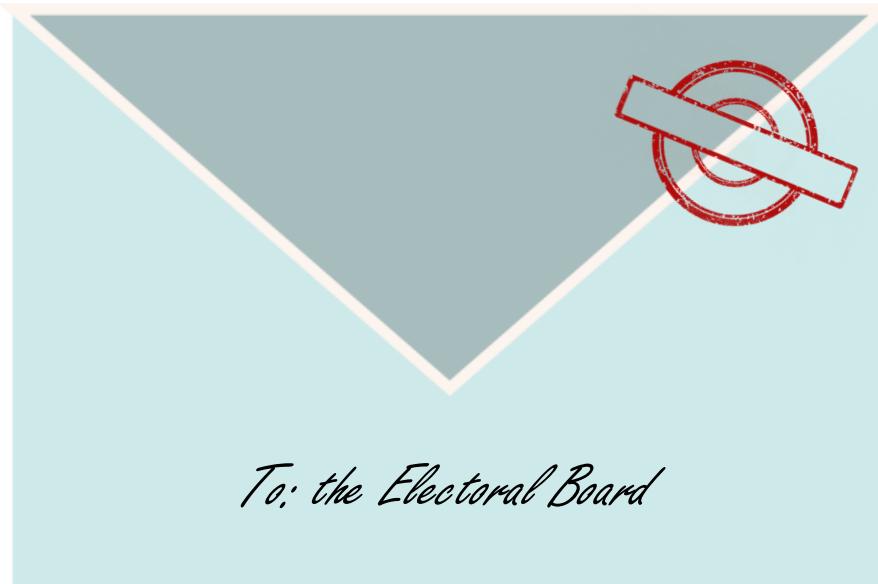


# (1) Two agencies model



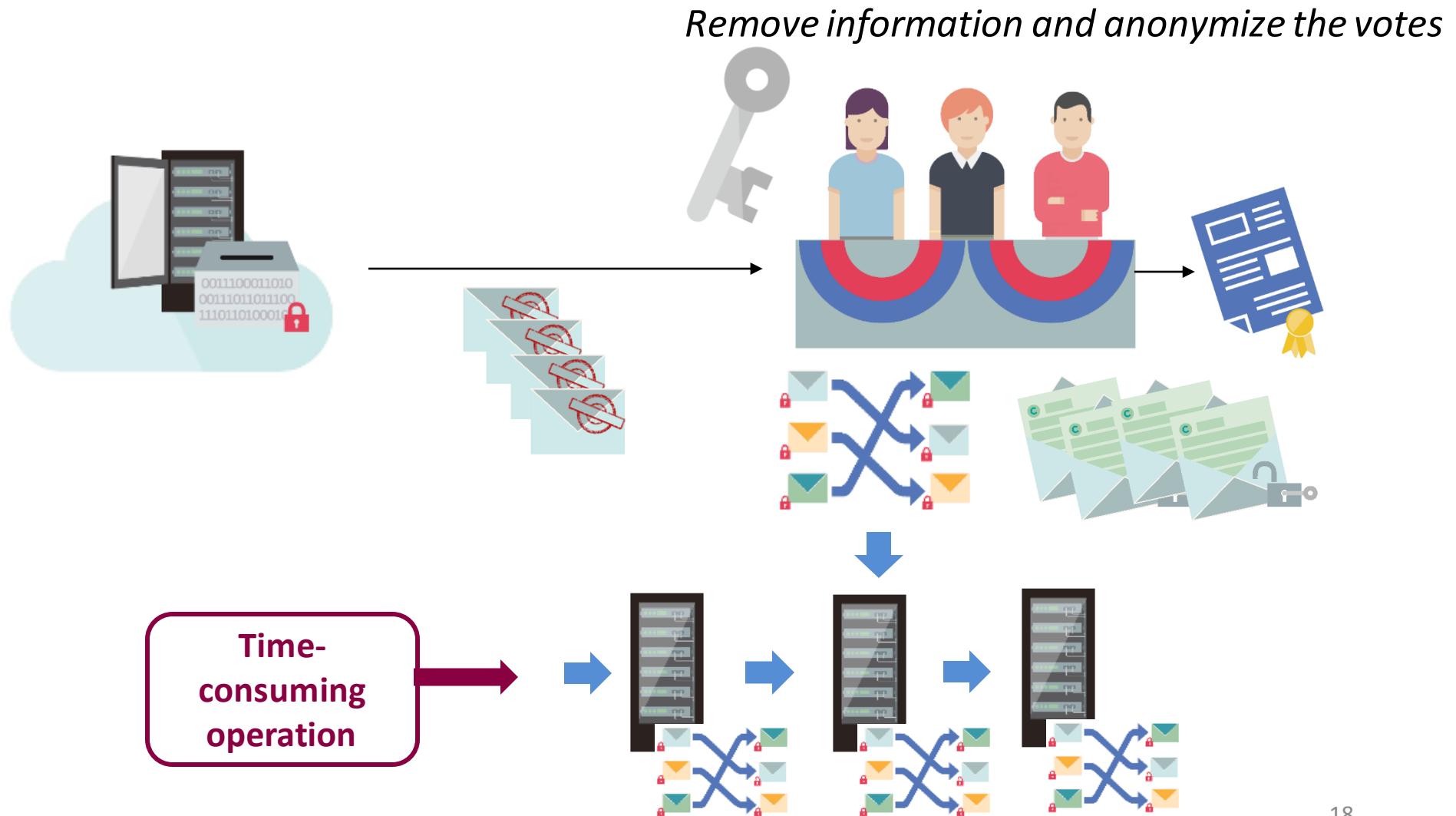
## (2) Mix-net

*Remove information and anonymize the votes*



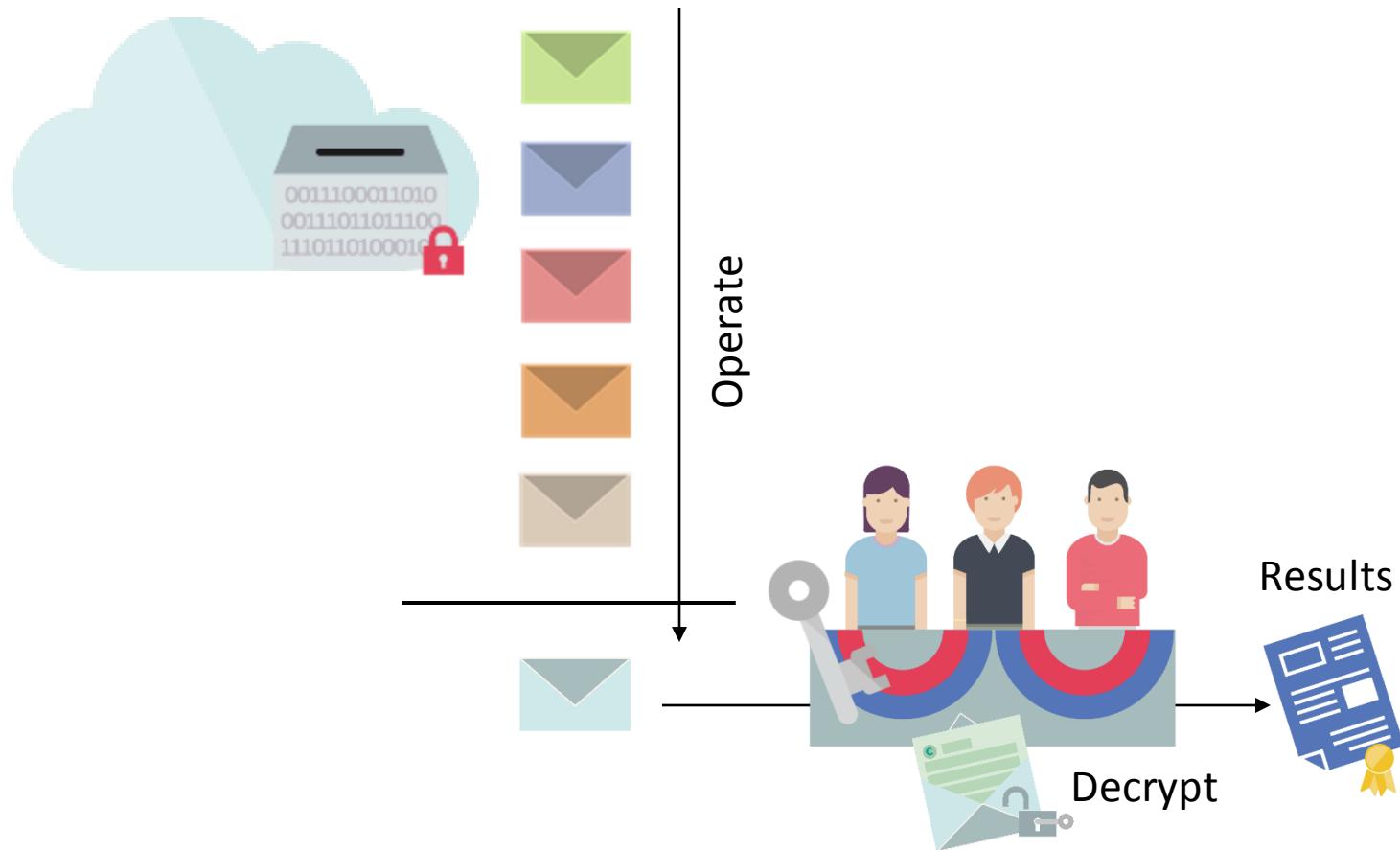
- Authentication Information
- IP
- Timestamp
- ...

## (2) Mix-net



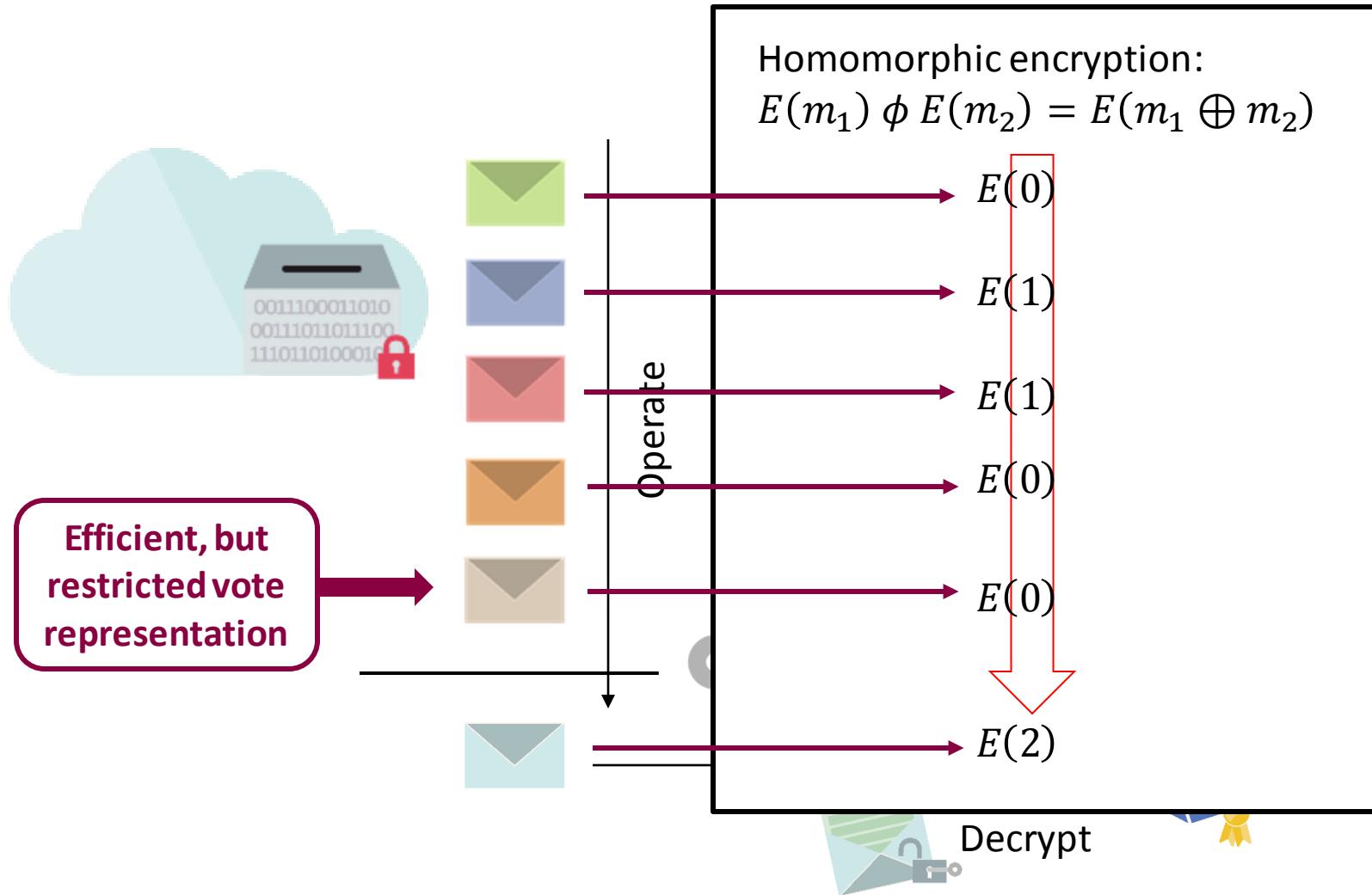
# (3) Homomorphic tally

*Don't decrypt individual votes*



# (3) Homomorphic tally

*Don't decrypt individual votes*



# Summary of privacy methods

Strategy	PROs	CONs
<b>Two agencies model</b>	Easy to implement	Strong trust assumptions
<b>Mix-net</b>	Lower trust assumptions, flexible electoral models	Time-consuming
<b>Homomorphic tally</b>	Efficient	Restricted electoral models



How can I be sure that  
my vote has been counted?

# Auditability in traditional elections

We can see our **votes**  
in the ballot box



We can check how the **Electoral Board counts**



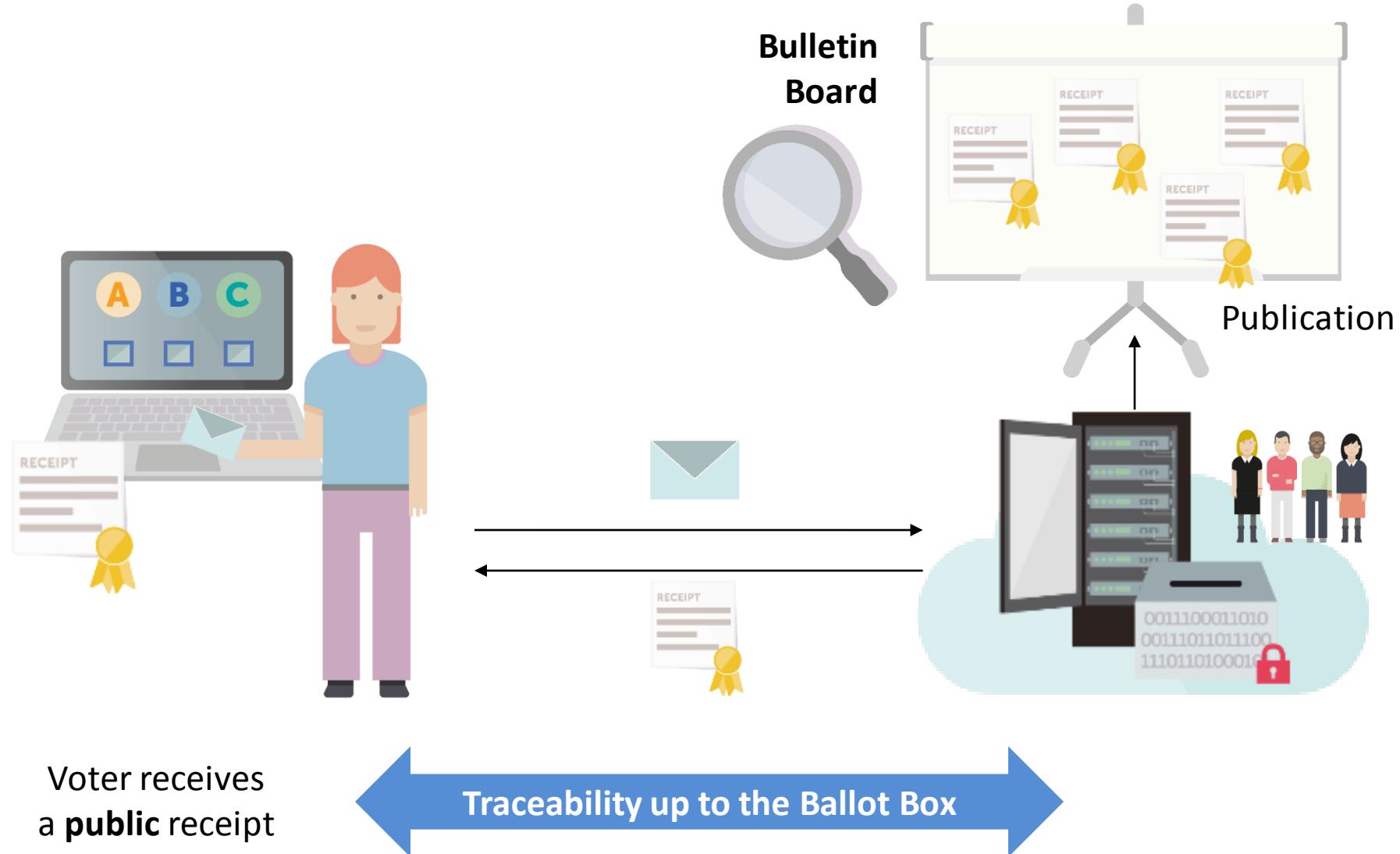
# Auditability of voting machines in Brazil

Trust based on **source code audits**, **parallel voting test** with randomly selected machines, **controlled environment**

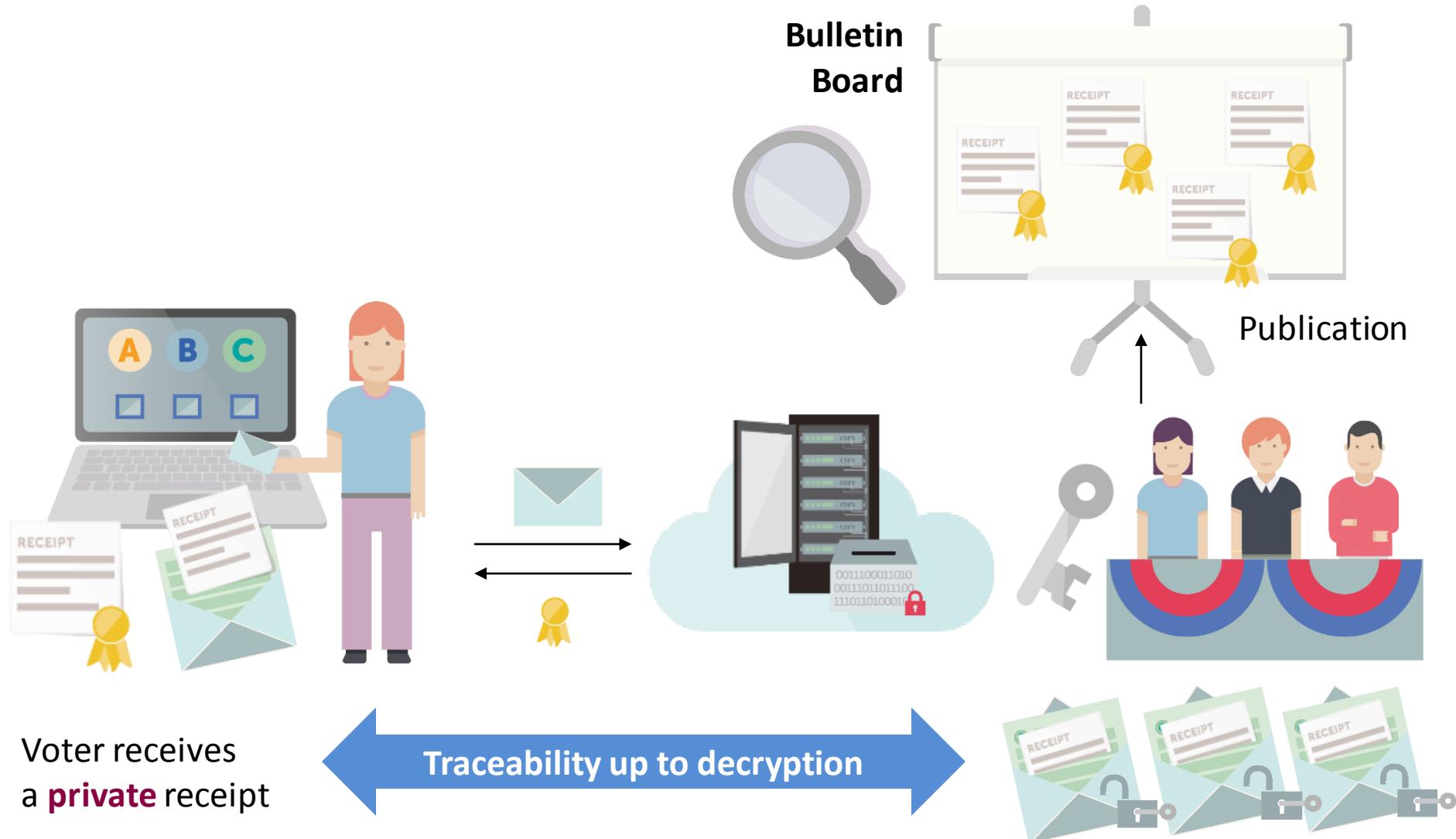


**Not enough for  
Internet Voting**

# (1) Tracing up to the Ballot Box

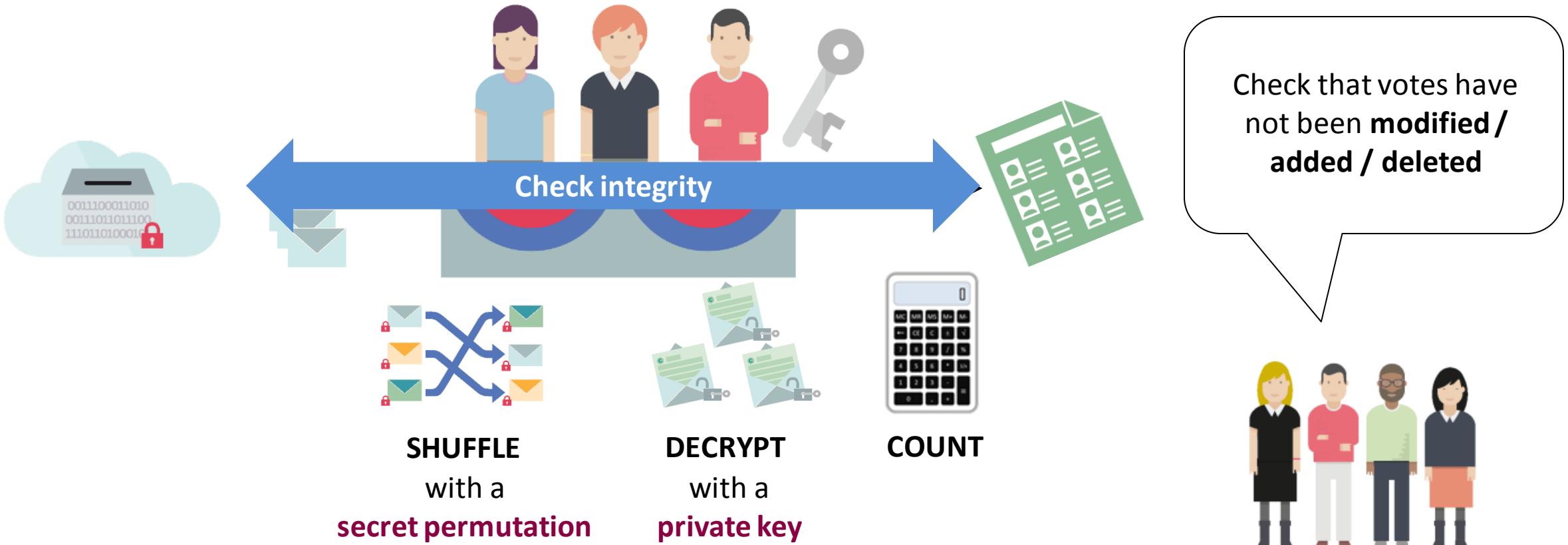


## (2) Tracing up to decryption



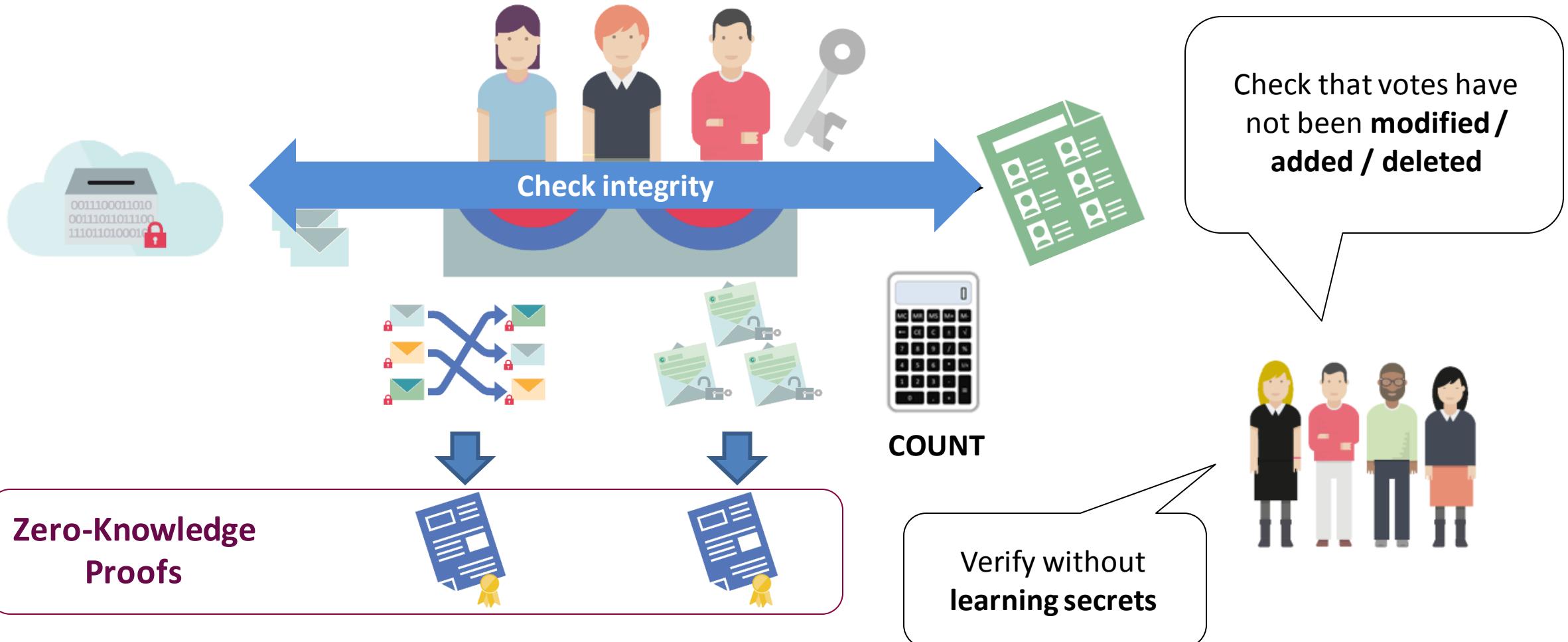
# (3) Verifying the counting process

The Electoral Board **does more than** in traditional elections

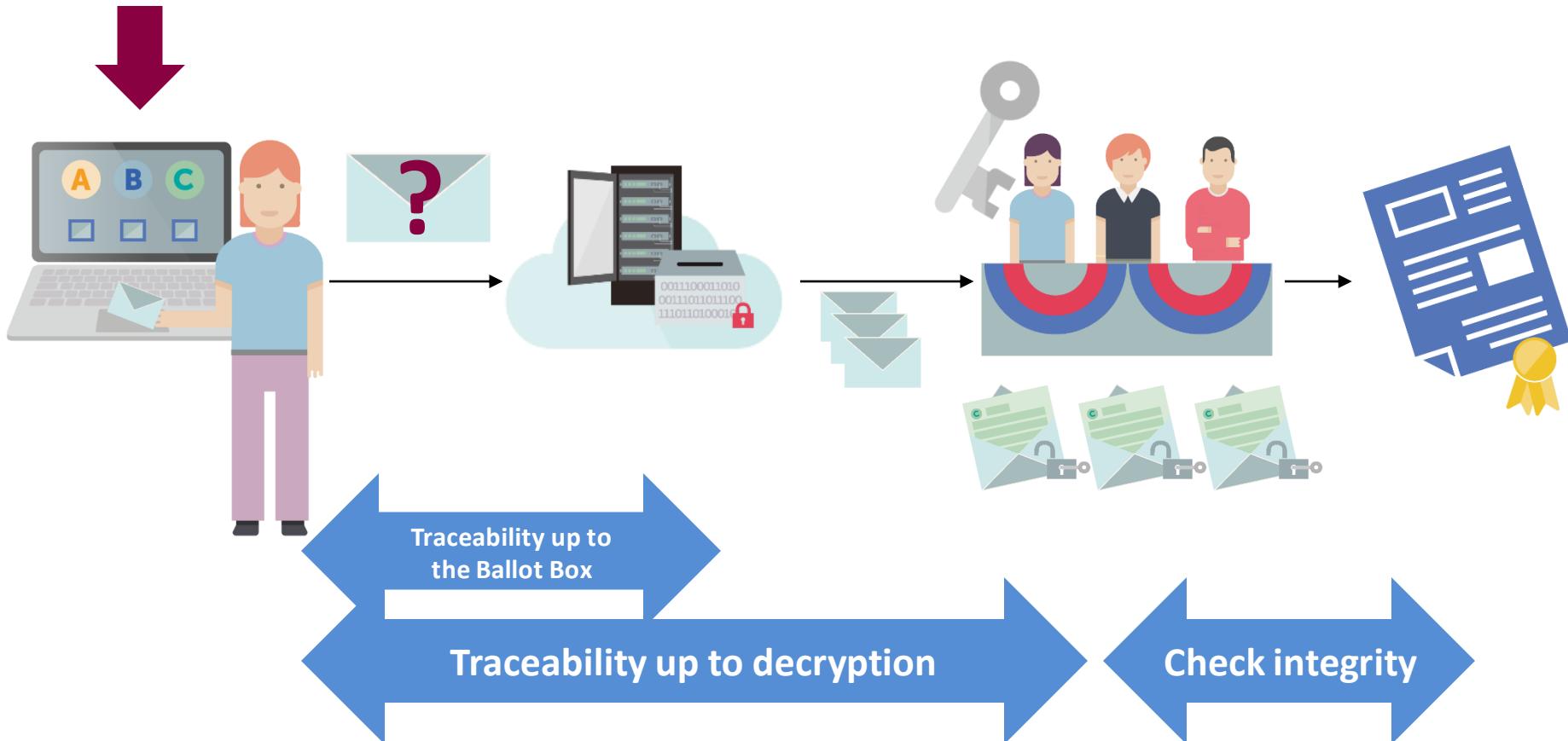


# (3) Verifying the counting process

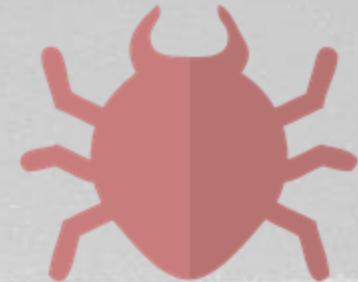
The Electoral Board **does more than** in traditional elections



# Verifiability in online voting



What happens if I have  
malware in my computer?



2008



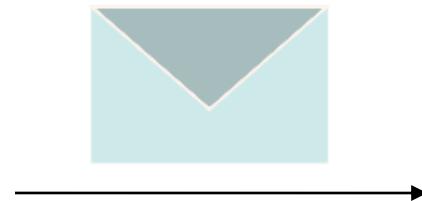
2012



# Check the content of my vote



Vote is encrypted on  
the voter's computer



## Cast-as-intended verification

- Audit of cryptographic operations
- Usually using a trusted component

Some voters verifying

=

Large-scale attacks detected

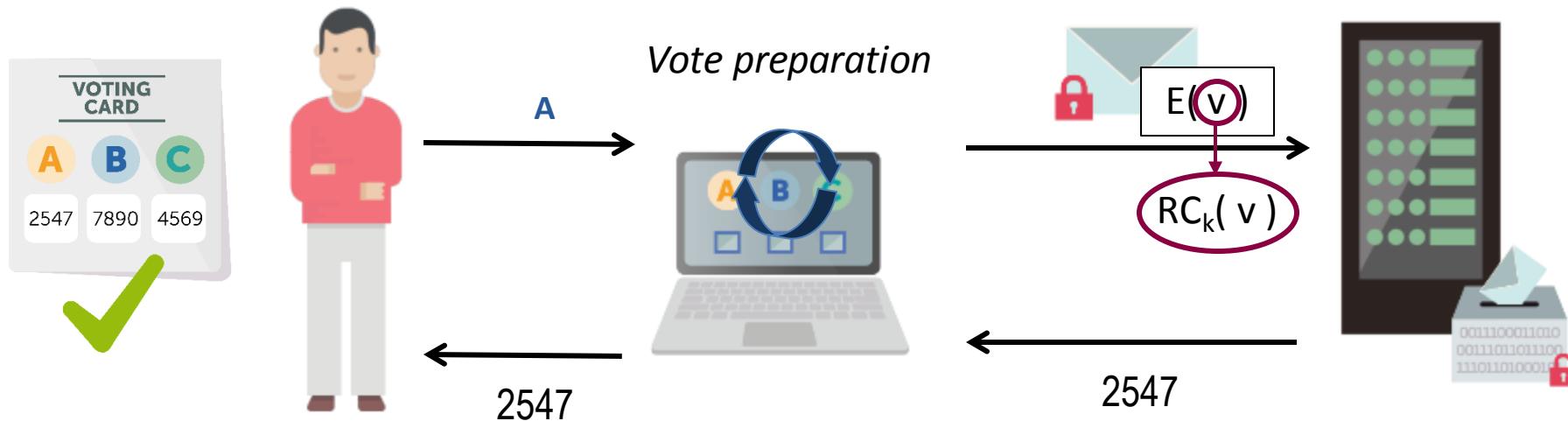
How do I check  
the content of  
my vote?

# (1) Return codes

Dine personlige returkoder			
Parti- /gruppenavn	Returkode	Parti- /gruppenavn	Returkode
Blank stemmeseddel	2887	Rødt	4469
Det norske Arbeiderparti	0700	Senterpartiet	0681
Demokratene	0239	Sosialistisk Venstreparti	4288
Det Liberale Folkepartiet	0519	Venstre	3014
Høyre	6564	Fremskrittspartiet	4946
Kristelig Folkeparti	5494		
Kystpartiet	4274		
Miljøpartiet De Grønne	6720		
Pensjonistpartiet	4536	Example: Norwegian voting card	

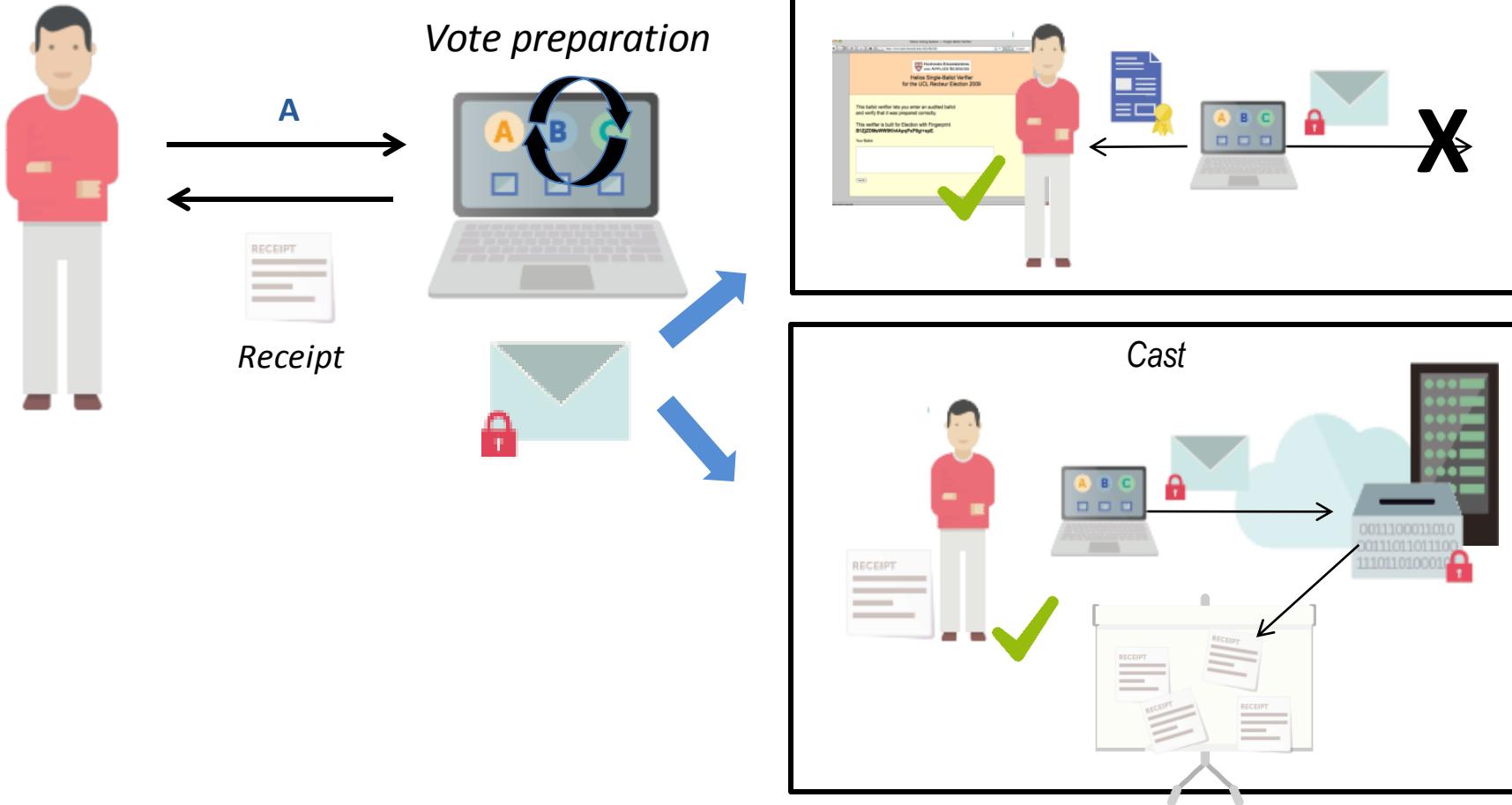
# (1) Return codes

Voters use a previously received reference on paper to verify their vote after it has been cast

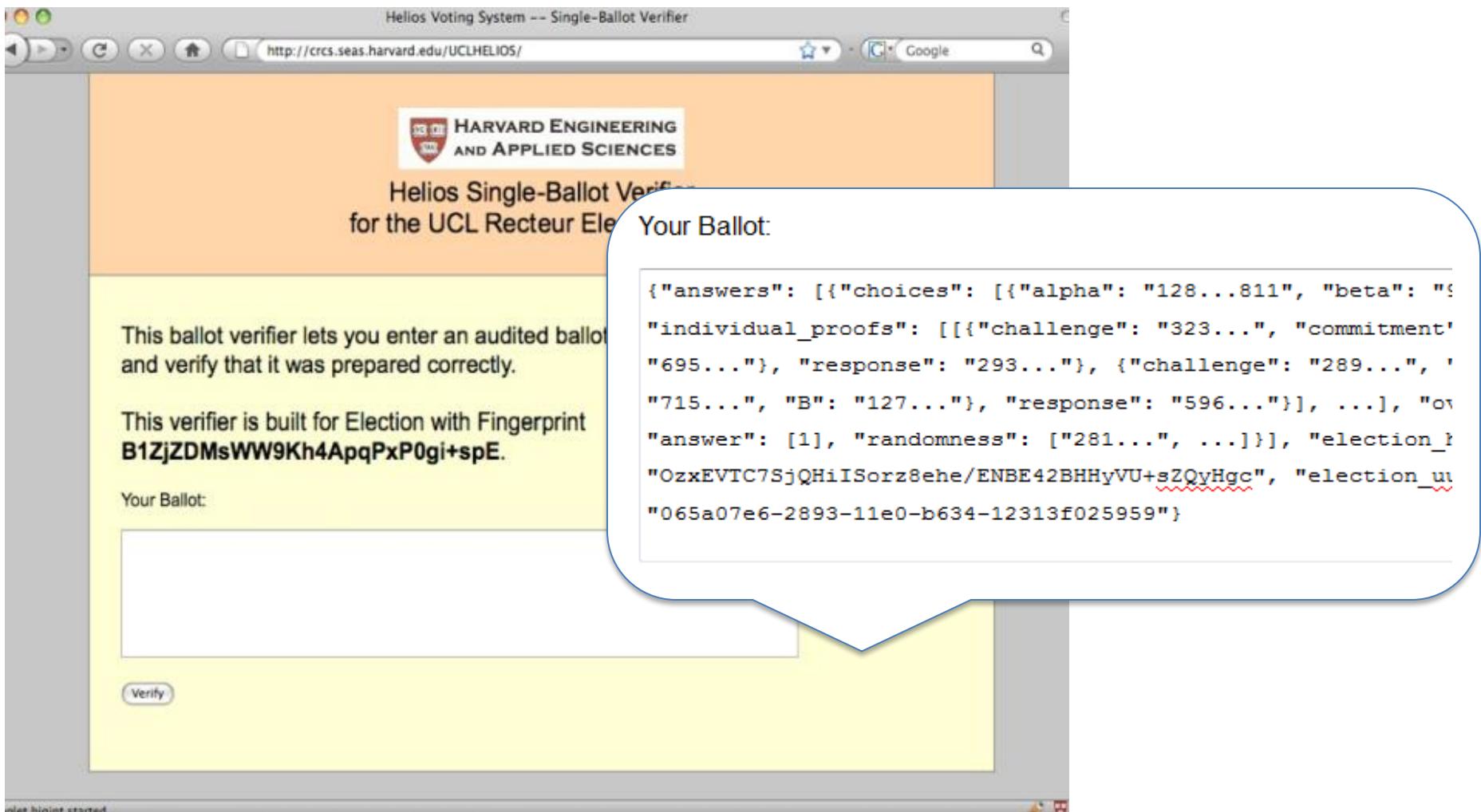


# (2) Cast or audit

Voters use an audit application to verify before casting



# (2) Cast or audit

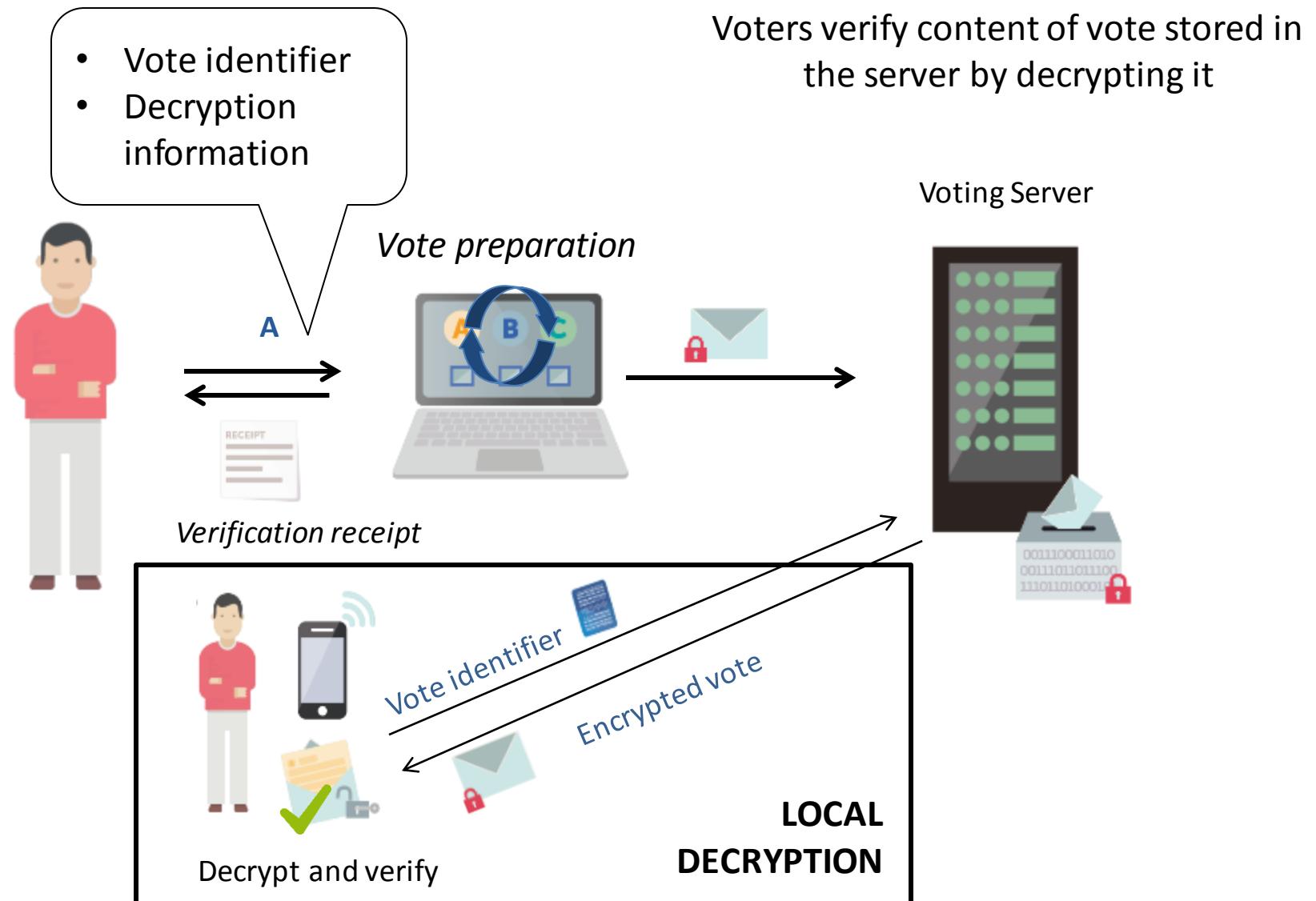


The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Helios Voting System -- Single-Ballot Verifier" with the URL <http://crcs.seas.harvard.edu/UCLHELIOS/>. The page header includes the Harvard Engineering and Applied Sciences logo and the title "Helios Single-Ballot Verifier for the UCL Recteur Ele". A large orange banner on the left side contains the text: "This ballot verifier lets you enter an audited ballot and verify that it was prepared correctly. This verifier is built for Election with Fingerprint B1ZjZDMsWW9Kh4ApqPxP0gi+spE." Below this, there is a text input field labeled "Your Ballot:" with a placeholder "Your Ballot:" and a "Verify" button. A large blue callout bubble highlights the "Your Ballot:" input field, containing the JSON-like ballot data:

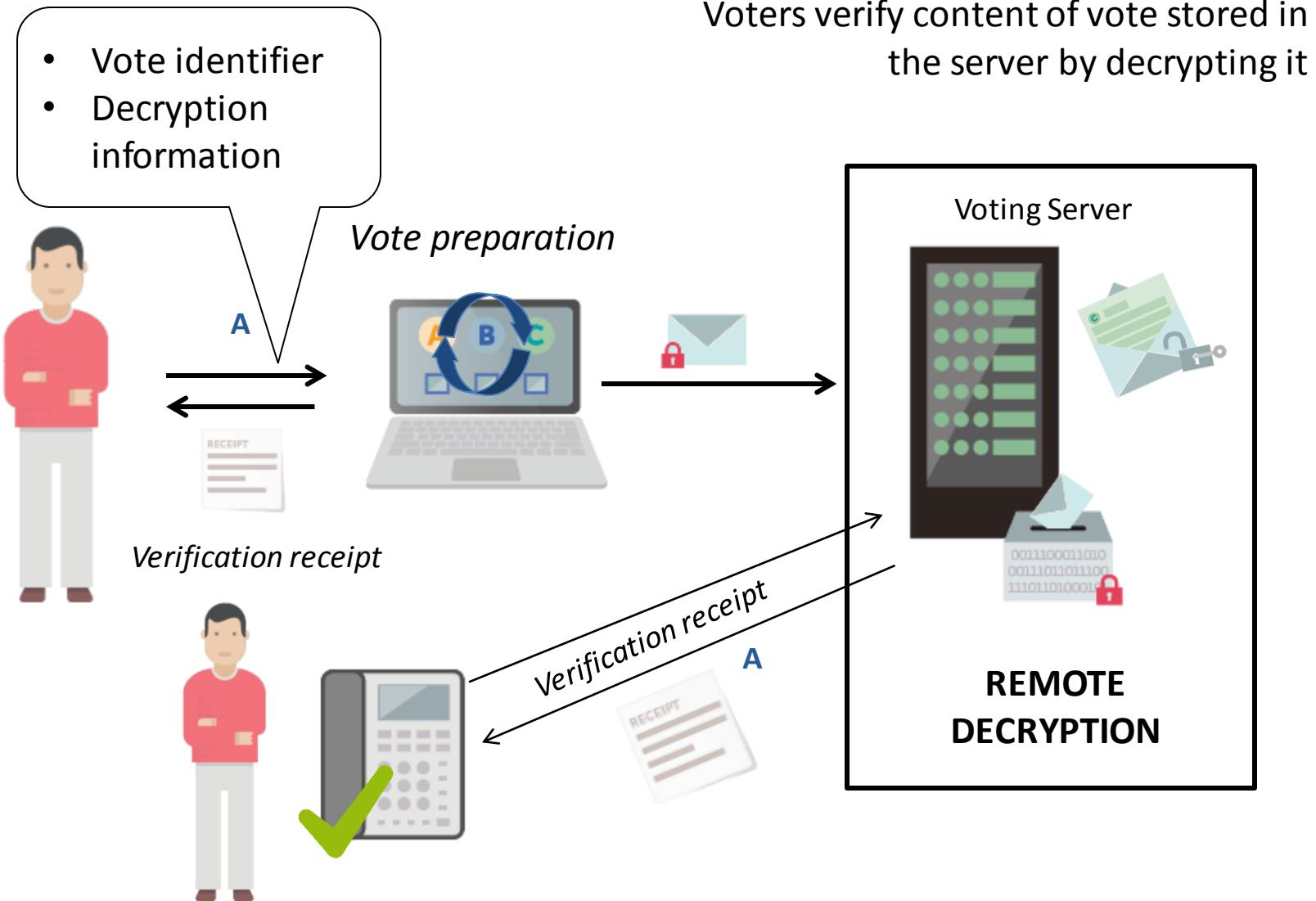
```
{"answers": [{"choices": [{"alpha": "128...811", "beta": "9..."}, {"gamma": "..."}, {"delta": "..."}], "individual_proofs": [{"challenge": "323...", "commitment": "695..."}, {"challenge": "293...", "commitment": "715..."}, {"challenge": "289...", "commitment": "B: 127..."}, {"challenge": "...", "commitment": "answer": [1], "randomness": ["281...", ...]}], "election_id": "OzxEVTC7SjQHiISorz8ehe/ENBE42BHyVU+sZQyHgc", "election_url": "065a07e6-2893-11e0-b634-12313f025959"}
```

Example: UCL student elections with Helios

# (3) Decrypt cast vote



# (3) Decrypt cast vote



# (3) Decrypt cast vote



**LOCAL  
DECRYPTION**

**VOTE RECEIPT**

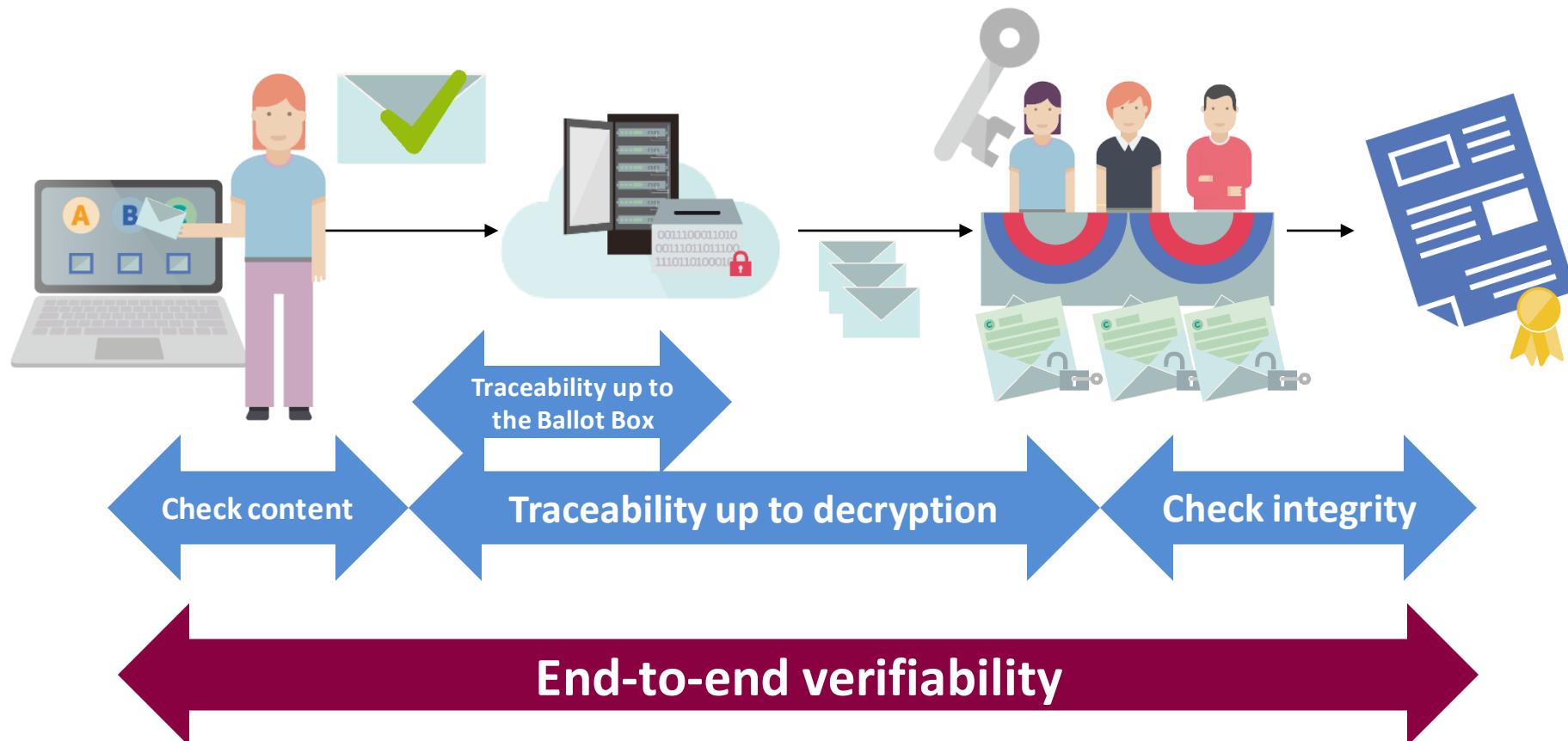
Thank you for using the iVote® for Web demonstration system. Your practise vote is complete and the demonstration Receipt Number is:

 3111 6228 8894

Example: New South Wales iVote system

**REMOTE  
DECRYPTION**

# End-to-end verifiability

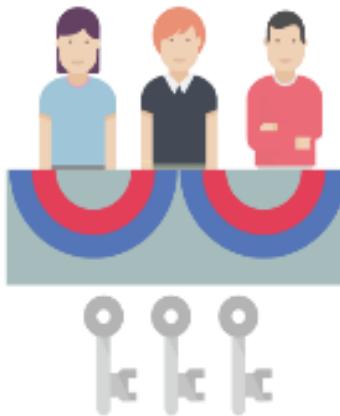




A private company can  
control the election!!!!

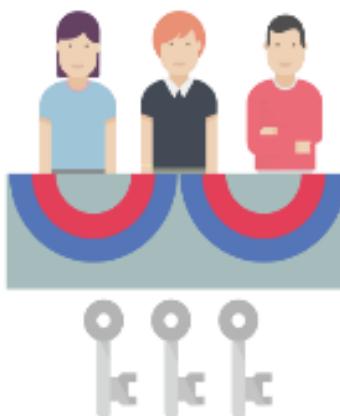
# Administration vs Electoral Board

## Electoral Board



- Preserves Election privacy
- Decryption keys

## Administration Board



- Preserves Election configuration integrity
- Signing keys

# Administration and Electoral Board

- Secret keys split in “**shares**”.
- Shamir Secret Sharing Scheme.
- Shares stored in **smartcards** or any other hardware token.
- Owned by the **board members**.
- Protected by a **PIN code** selected by them.



# Administration and Electoral Board

- **Cryptographic keys** can be created in **isolated / air-gap** computers, that have been properly hardened and protected.
- It takes place during official ceremonies with local **authorities, auditors, observers, politics, media...**
- You can **generate only the shares** and then reconstruct the public key, so the private key does not exist until the election end.

# One single person cannot...

- ✗ Decrypt the votes
- ✗ Modify the electoral roll
- ✗ Generate fake results
- ✗ Modify or add votes

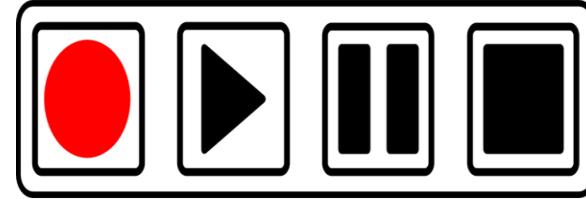
**Trust relies on the Electoral and Administration  
Boards, auditors, and observers**

A collage of US dollar bills of various denominations, some rolled up, some flat, and some partially visible. A hand holds a black handgun, pointing it towards the center of the image. The background is a solid white.

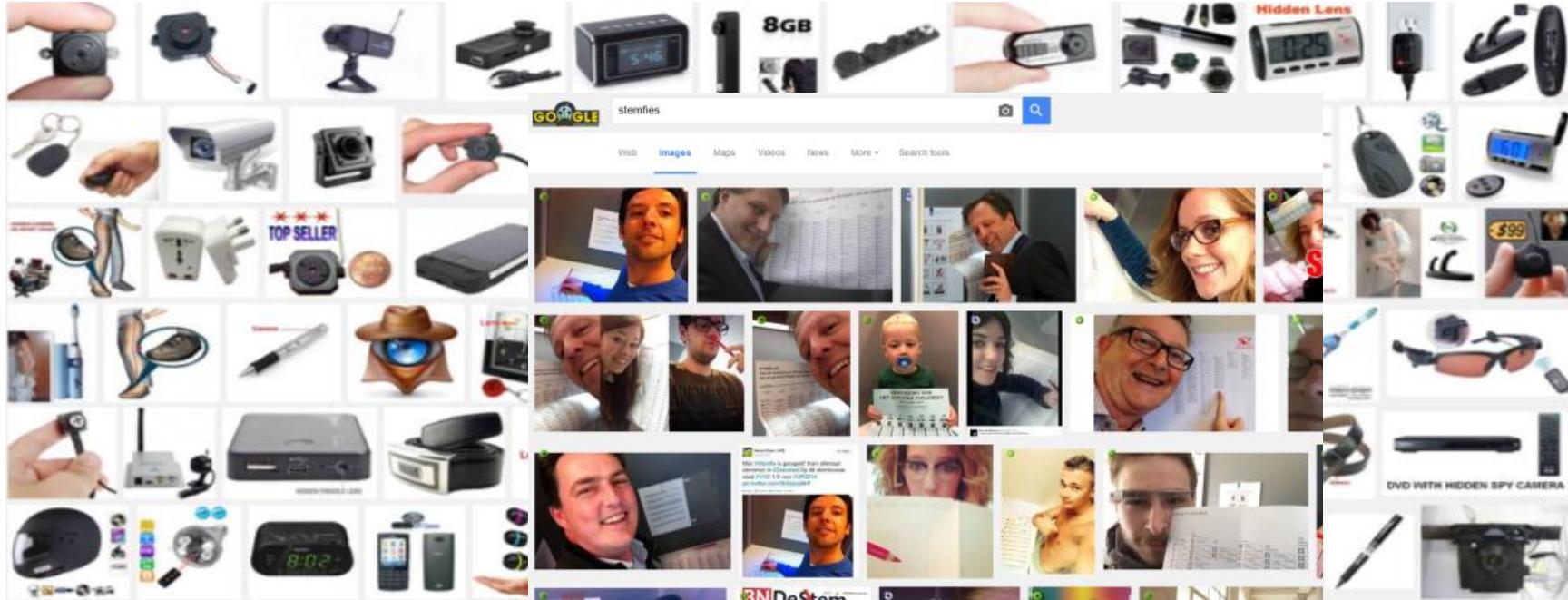
**But voters might be  
coerced or bought!!!**

# You can show your vote in remote voting

Yes...

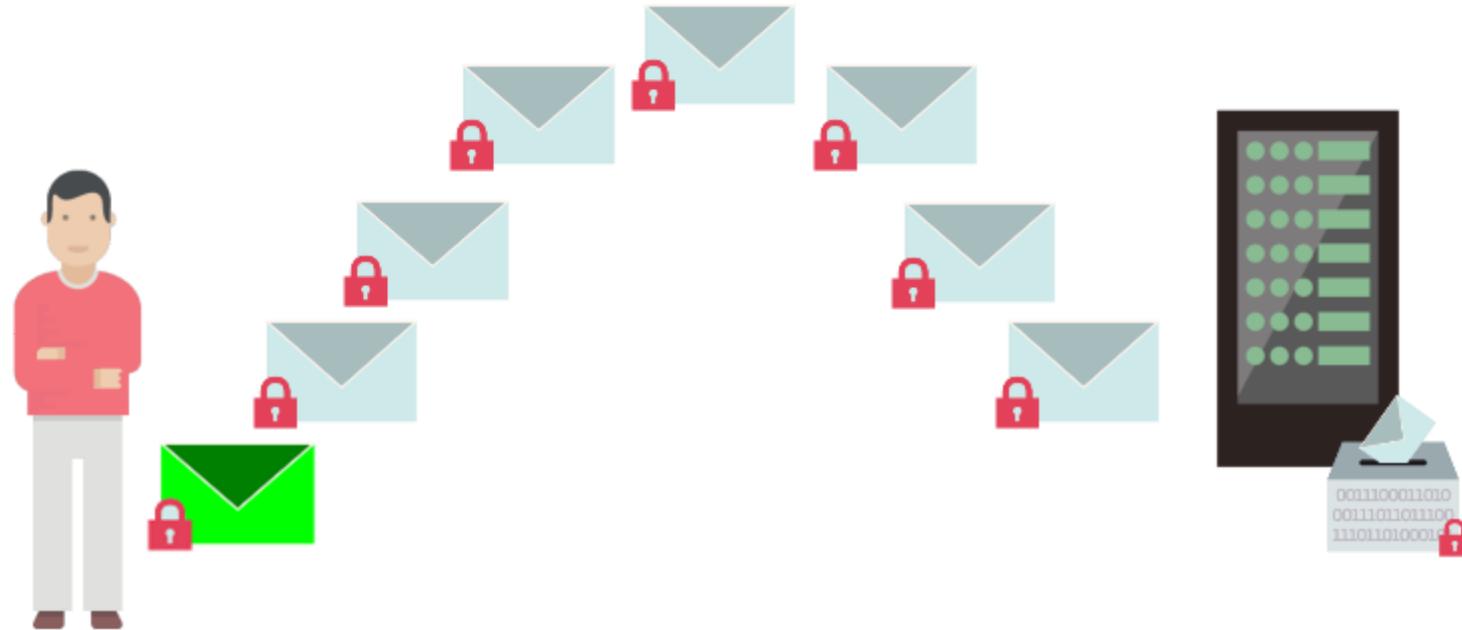


But also in traditional voting...



**What can you do  
to prevent coercion  
or vote-buying**

# Cheating the coercer / vote buyer



1] Allow multiple voting (last vote counts)

# Make the attack expensive at large-scale



2] OTP sent to the phone  
of the registered voter



**Any system in the wild wild web  
can be hacked...**



# Reduce the surface



- Isolated / offline servers for critical activities
- Just a few of endpoints
- Short timeframe
- Last patched versions of any software
- Hardened and appropriately tested

**OK but...**

**what if an attacker were to  
be finally successful, and ...**

Sysadmins always have  
access to everything...

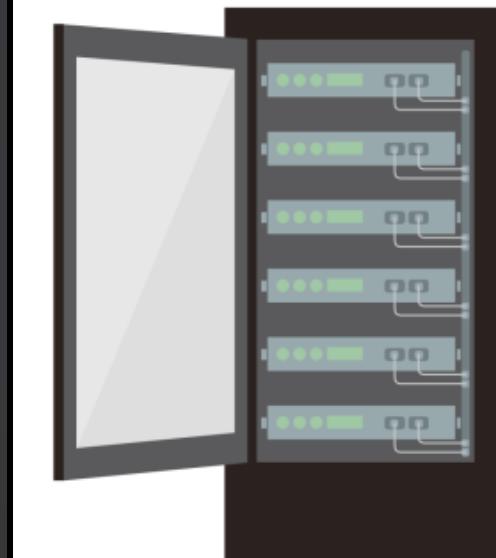


# (1) Split of responsibilities

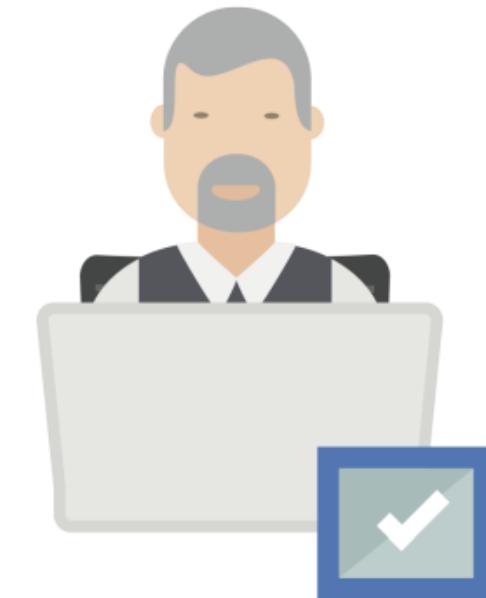
**The voting terminal**



**The Servers**



**Isolated computers**



## (2) We have discussed...

END-TO-END  
ENCRYPTION

MIXNETS

SECRET  
SHARING  
SCHEMES

ELECTORAL  
BOARDS

ZERO  
KNOWLEDGE  
PROOFS

END-TO-END  
VERIFIABILITY

### (3) One single person cannot...

- ✗ Decrypt the votes
- ✗ Modify the electoral roll
- ✗ Generate fake results
- ✗ Modify or add votes

**Trust relies on the Electoral and Administration  
Boards, auditors, and observers**

**What could a  
sysadmin do wrong?**



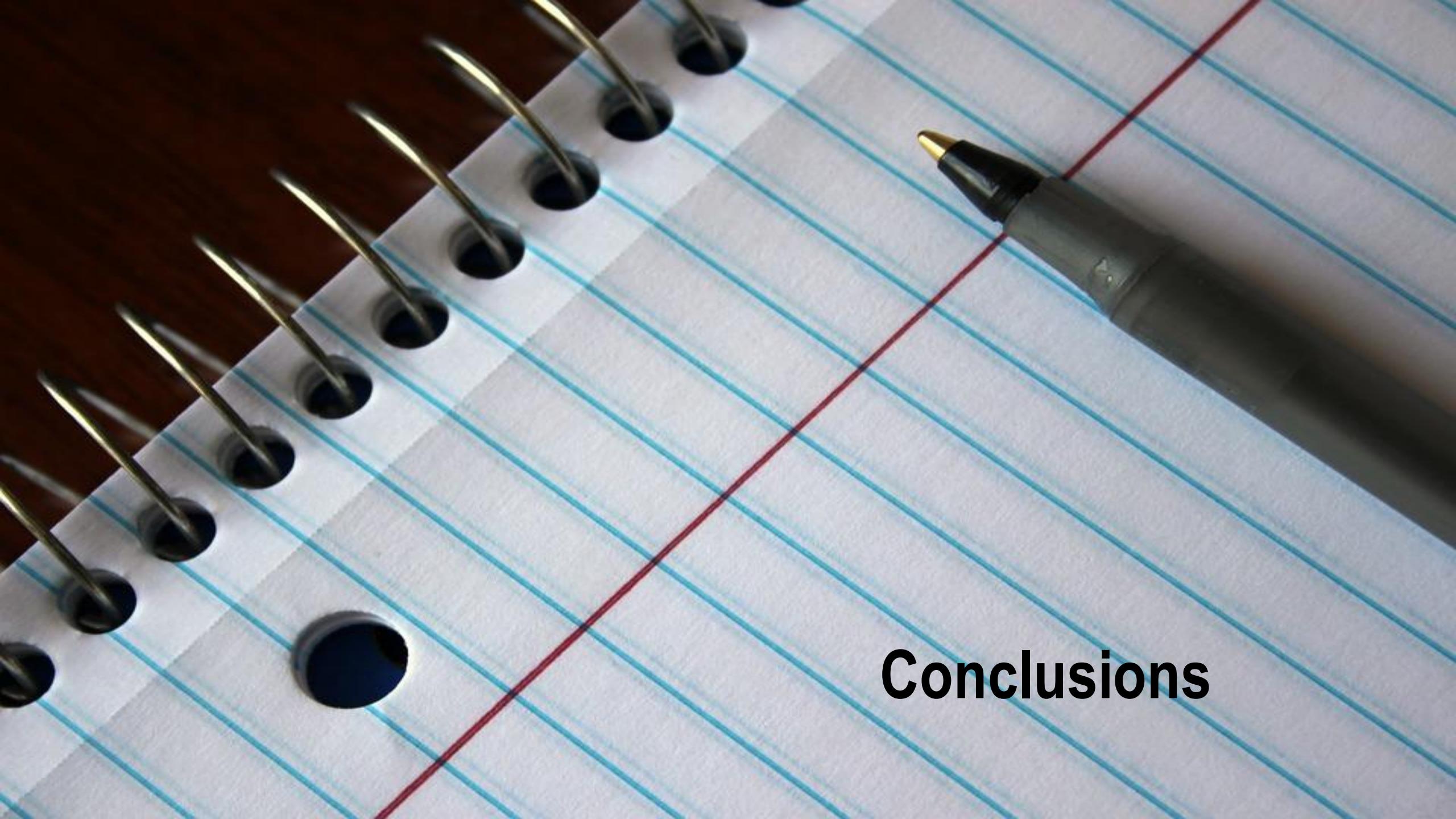
Boycott / Vandalism?

But there are **backups and Disaster Recovery Plans**

...which are even more complex in traditional elections



Replace the software for a malicious one?  
But you can use **end-to-end verifiability**



# Conclusions

# Conclusions

Summary of main cryptographic measures:

- **End-to-end encryption** starting on the **voters' device**
- The Electoral Boards and **secret sharing schemes**
- **Sensitive operations** performed in ceremonies, on **isolated computers**
- **Cast as intended** verifiability and **Return Codes**
- **Vote traceability** and voting **receipts**
- Verifiable **mix-nets** and decryption using **ZKPs**

# Conclusions

- There are lot of **advanced security controls on Internet Voting**, although they are not known by the general public
- Similar to **traditional elections**
- And much **better than postal voting**
- Strongest security controls rely on **cryptography**

# Conclusions

Internet Voting means that  
some remote computers  
handle your vote.

But it does not mean that you  
need to trust on them...



[Terms and Conditions](#) > Start Voting

## Start voting

Enter the Start Voting Key provided in the Voting Card you received. Then press START.



**Start Voting Key**  [What is this](#)

*You can use both upper and lowercase*

START

# DEMO TIME

# Terms and conditions of the Voting Portal

## Limitation of liability

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AGREE 



Any questions?



Innovating Democracy