

Formal Verification to Protect Democracy

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UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

>>whoami

Integrated Post-
Graduate (Bachelors
+ Masters)

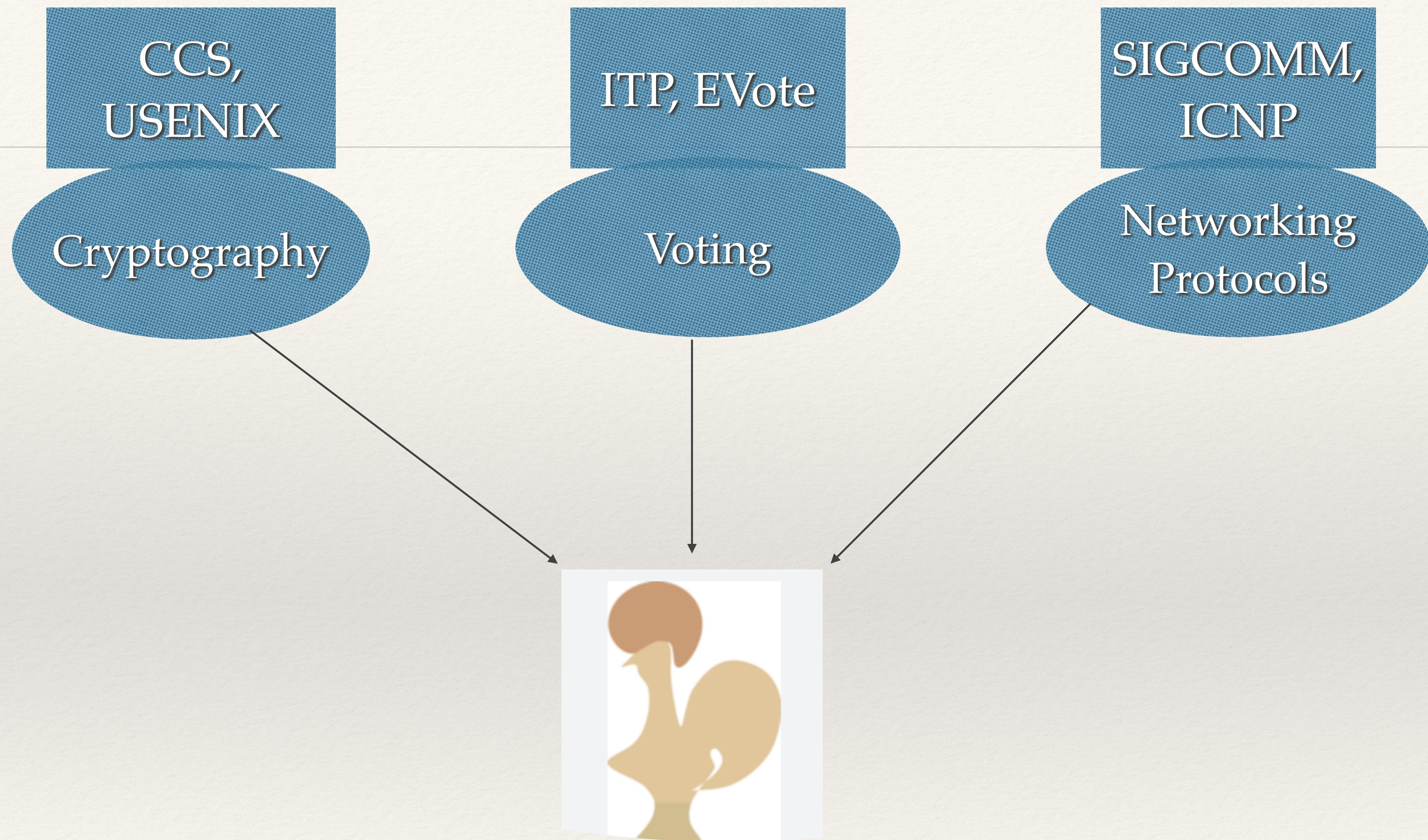
Doctor of Philosophy
(Formally Verified Verifiable
Electronic Voting Scheme)



Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Indian Institute of Information
Technology and Management



Australian
National
University



Voting bug may have cost Rina Mercuri a seat on council



Stephen Mudd

Local News

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Comments



VOTING BUG: Rina Mercuri was almost certain to win a seat on council in 2012 but a software glitch saw it handed to Alison Balind instead. Picture: Anthony Stipo.

LOCAL NEWS

- 1 Grants of up to \$50,000 available for farmers hit by floods
- 2 MLHD ends year with 131 new COVID-19 cases, 'close contact' redefined
- 3 Six die as NSW records over 21,000 new cases in a day
- 4 PM announces major COVID-19 testing changes

Moscow's blockchain voting system cracked a month before election

French researcher nets \$15,000 prize for finding bugs in Moscow's Ethereum-based voting system.

≡ **cnn politics** The Biden Presidency Facts First 2022 Midterms

Federal review says Dominion software flaws haven't been exploited in elections



By [Sean Lyngaas](#), [Evan Perez](#) and [Whitney Wild](#), CNN

Updated 12:18 PM EDT, Fri June 3, 2022

Experts Find Serious Problems With Switzerland's Online Voting System Before Public Penetration Test Even Begins

The public penetration test doesn't begin until next week, but experts who examined leaked code for the Swiss internet voting system say it's poorly designed and makes it difficult to audit the code for security and configure it to operate securely.



By [Kim Zetter](#)

Flaws found in NSW iVote system yet again

Analysis of source code published at the request of the NSW Electoral Commission shows that the state's election system software was still vulnerable to attack.

I hear you: paper ballots are great

 AEC 📝 ✅
@AusElectoralCom

The Senate count is one of the most complex upper house counts in the world - it's so complex that we needed to write a program to distribute your preferences, as doing it by hand would mean we couldn't provide elected Senators in time to take their seat.



12:02 AM · Jun 14, 2022

13 Retweets 2 Quote Tweets 62 Likes

Blind advocates allege NSW's removal of online voting system is a breach of human rights

State electoral commission accused of discrimination for suspending iVoting platform as Blind Citizens Australia takes case to watchdog

[Home](#) > [The Ministry and its Network](#) > [News](#) > [2020](#)

A+ A-

French citizens abroad – Approval of electronic voting for consular elections (15 January 2020)

Claim

Formal verification can help us in protecting democracy

Theorem Provers (Coq) can help us in
implementing bug-free vote-counting
methods



**This petition was submitted during the 2010–2015
Conservative – Liberal Democrat coalition government**

[View other petitions from this government](#)

Petition

Schulze method voting system

[More details](#)

Most voting systems are flawed due to their methodology (see Arrow's Impossibility Theorem for more details) but some are more 'fair' than others. The Schulze method, based on the Schwartz criterion is a voting system which is mathematically 'fairer' and will generate voting outcomes which are a better representation than most voting systems. This petition aims to start a debate into the practicalities of introducing this system into UK public voting systems.

This petition is closed

This petition ran for 6 months

3 signatures



10,000

Schulze Method

$$\prod_{k=0}^n \prod_{i=0}^n \prod_{j=0}^n dist[i][j] = \max(dist[i][j], \min(dist[i][k], dist[k][j]))$$

Schulze Method

$$\prod_{k=0}^n \prod_{i=0}^n \prod_{j=0}^n dist[i][j] = \min(dist[i][j], dist[i][k] + dist[k][j])$$

Floyd-Warshall Algorithm

Schulze Method

$C < B < A$

A

1
2

B

C

Ballot 1

$C = B < A$

1

2

2

Ballot 2

$C = B = A$

1

1

1

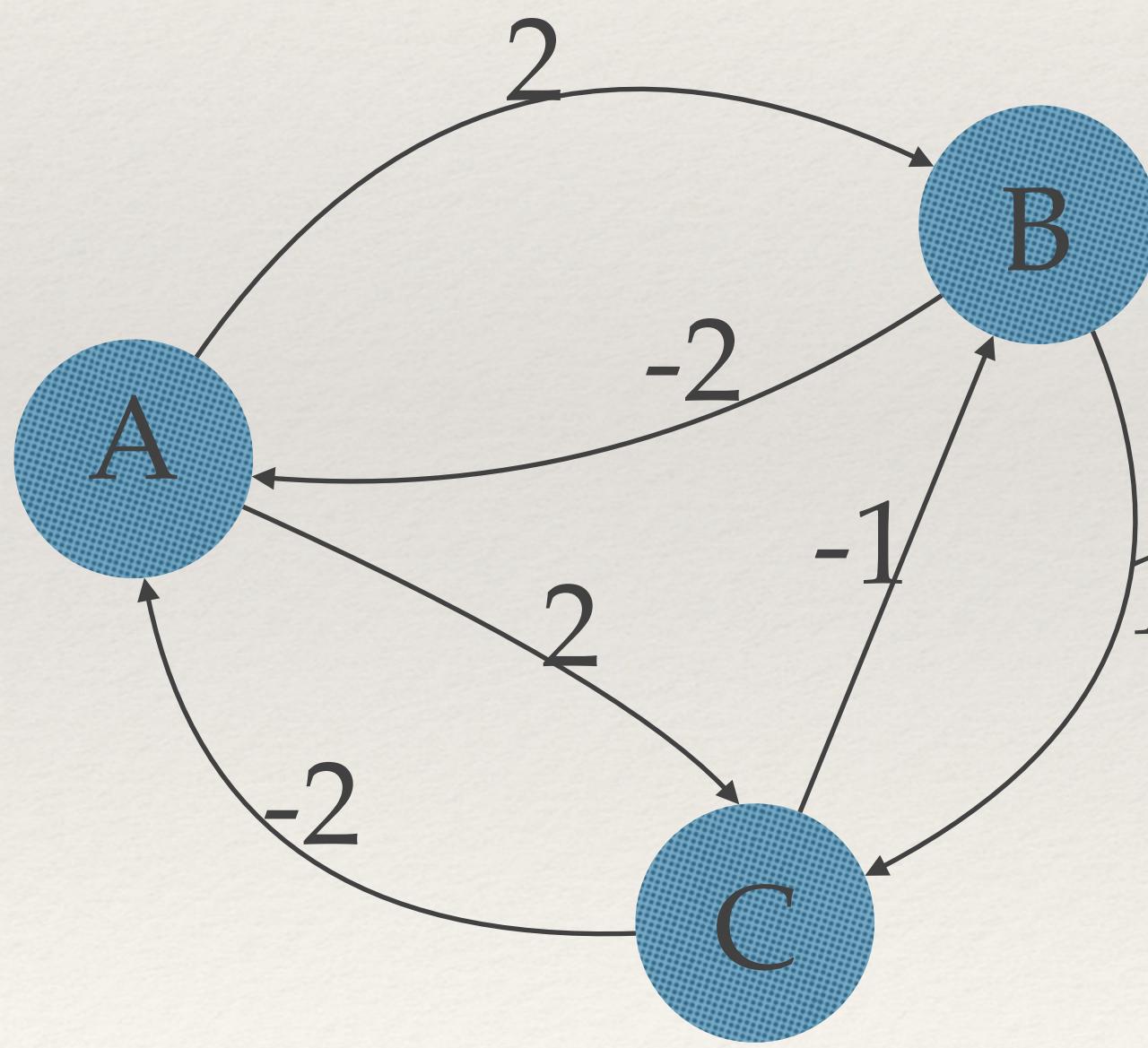
Ballot 3

Schulze Method

		A	B	C
A	0	1	1	
B	-1	0	0	
C	-1	0	0	

$$C = B < A$$

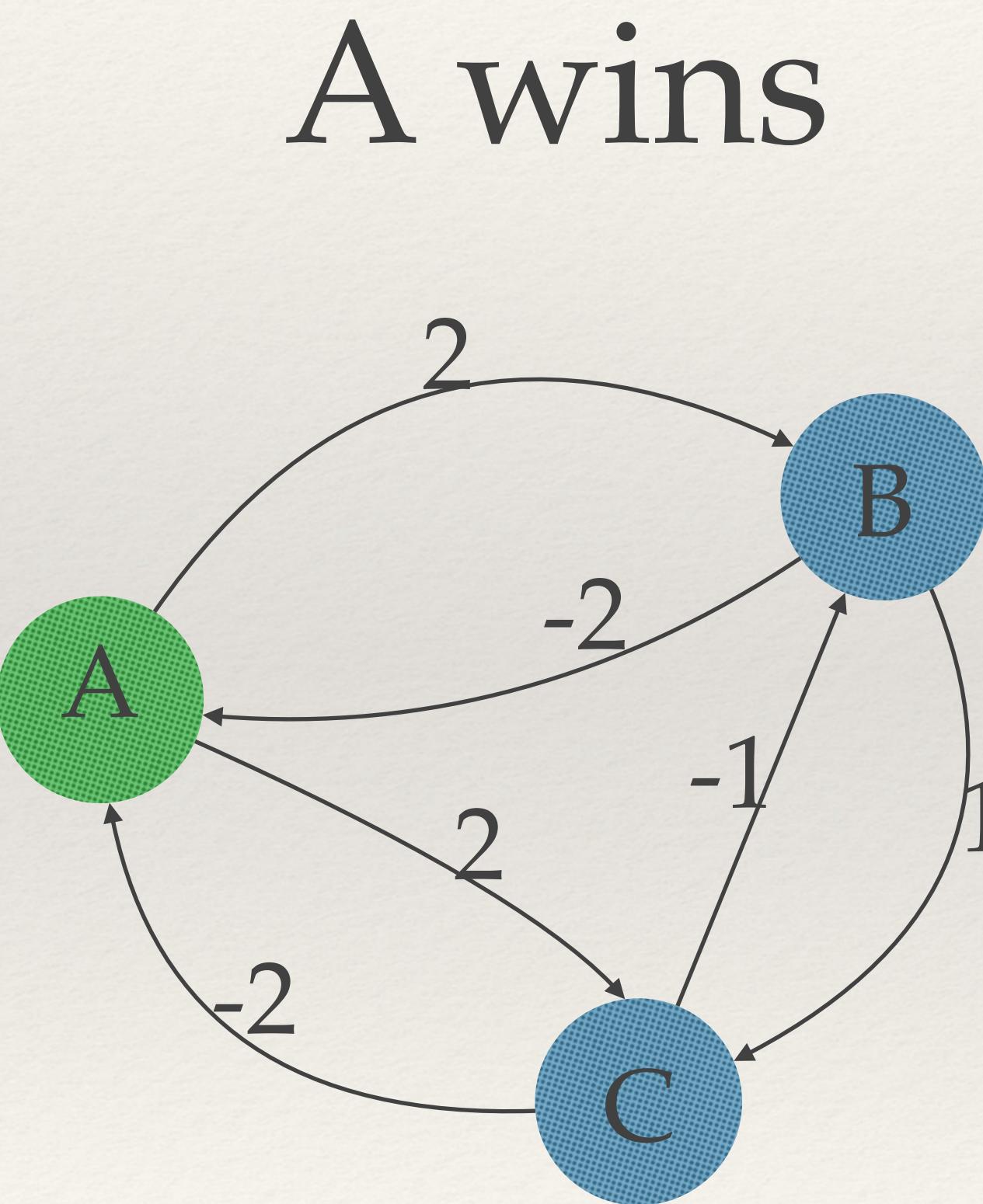
Schulze Method



		A	B	C
A	A	0	2	2
	B	-2	0	1
C	-2	-1	0	

Margin Matrix (m)

Schulze Method



	A	B	C
A	0	2	2
B	-2	0	1
C	-2	-1	0

Generalised Margin Matrix (M)

Electronic Voting Requirements

Correctness

Verifiability

Schulze Voting as Evidence Carrying Computation

[Dirk Pattinson](#)  & [Mukesh Tiwari](#) 

Conference paper

948 Accesses | **6** [Citations](#)

Part of the [Lecture Notes in Computer Science](#) book series (LNTCS, volume 10499)

No More Excuses: Automated Synthesis of Practical and Verifiable Vote-Counting Programs for Complex Voting Schemes

[Lyria Bennett Moses](#), [Rajeev Goré](#), [Ron Levy](#), [Dirk Pattinson](#)  & [Mukesh Tiwari](#)

Conference paper | [First Online: 06 October 2017](#)

Modular Formalisation and Verification of STV Algorithms

[Milad K. Ghale](#) , [Rajeev Goré](#), [Dirk Pattinson](#) & [Mukesh Tiwari](#)

The Ballot Identification Problem

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
3	2	1	4	6	7	5	11	9	10	15	14	8	13	12

Verifiable Homomorphic Tallying for the Schulze Vote Counting Scheme

[Thomas Haines](#), [Dirk Pattinson](#) & [Mukesh Tiwari](#)✉

Conference paper | [First Online: 14 March 2020](#)

418 Accesses | 1 Citations

Part of the [Lecture Notes in Computer Science](#) book series (LNCS, volume 12031)

Encrypted Ballot

C < B < A

	A	B	C
A	E(0, r1)	E(1,r2)	E(1, r3)
B	E(-1, r4)	E(0, r5)	E(1, r6)
C	E(-1, r7)	E(-1, r8)	E(0, r9)

$$E(m, r) = (g^r, g^m \cdot h^r)$$

	A	B	C
A	E(0, r1)	E(1, r2)	E(1, r3)
B	E(-1, r4)	E(0, r5)	E(1, r6)
C	E(-1, r7)	E(-1, r8)	E(0, r9)

Ballot 1: $C < B < A$

	A	B	C
A	E(0, r11)	E(-1, r12)	E(-1, r13)
B	E(1, r14)	E(0, r15)	E(-1, r16)
C	E(1, r17)	E(1, r18)	E(0, r19)

Ballot 2: $A < B < C$

$$Enc(m_1, r_1) = (g^{r_1}, g^{m_1} \cdot h^{r_1})$$

$$Enc(m_2, r_2) = (g^{r_2}, g^{m_2} \cdot h^{r_2})$$

$$Enc(m_1, r_1) \cdot Enc(m_2, r_2) = (g^{r_1+r_2}, g^{m_1+m_2} \cdot h^{r_1+r_2})$$

Challenge

What is the ordering of candidates in this ballot?

		A	B	C
A	E(0, r1)	E(1 , r2)	E(1 , r3)	
B	E(1 , r4)	E(0, r5)	E(-1, r6)	
C	E(1 , r7)	E(-1, r8)	E(0, r9)	

Challenge

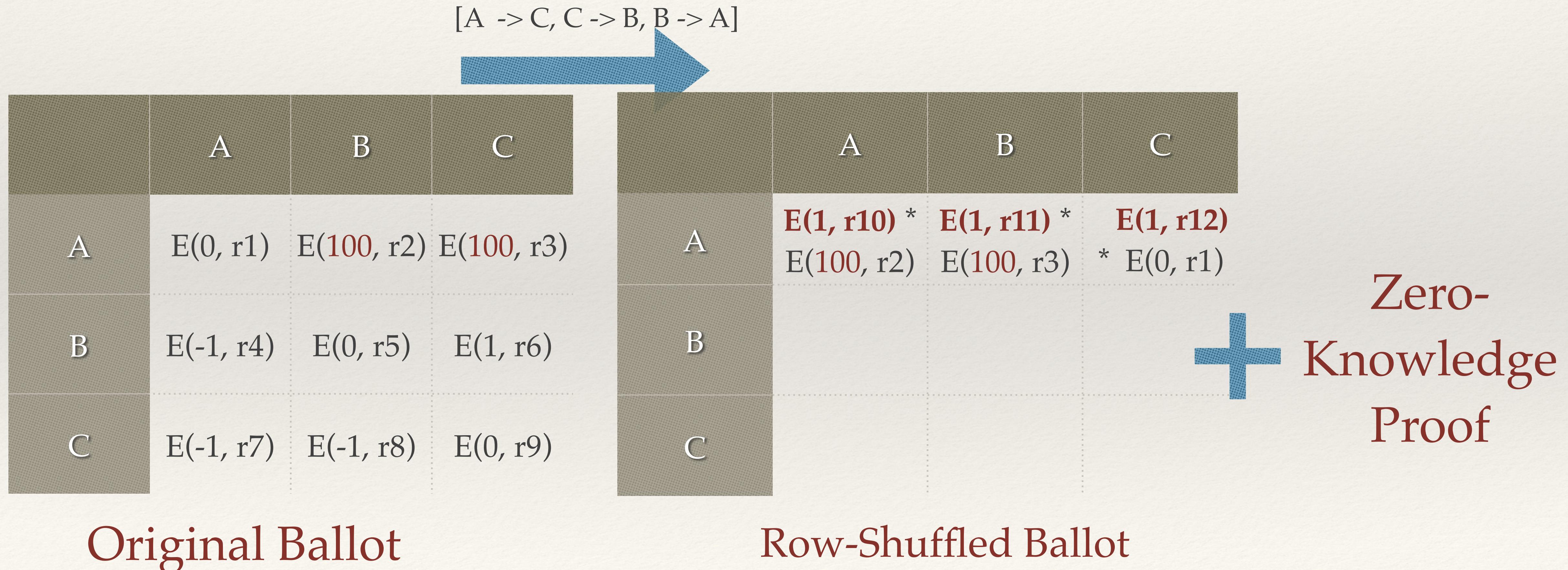
What about this one?

		A	B	C
A	$E(0, r1)$	$E(100, r2)$	$E(100, r3)$	
B	$E(-100, r4)$	$E(0, r5)$	$E(1, r6)$	
C	$E(-100, r7)$	$E(-1, r8)$	$E(0, r9)$	

Challenge

Deciding if a ballot is valid or not

For every ballot, the counting authority generates a **secret permutation**,
but it is **publicly verifiable** that it is a valid permutation (Zero-
Knowledge Proof)



	A	B	C
A	$E(1, r10) * E(1, r11) * E(1, r12)$ $E(100, r2) \quad E(100, r3) * E(0, r1)$		
B			
C			

Row-Shuffled Ballot

$[A \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow A]$



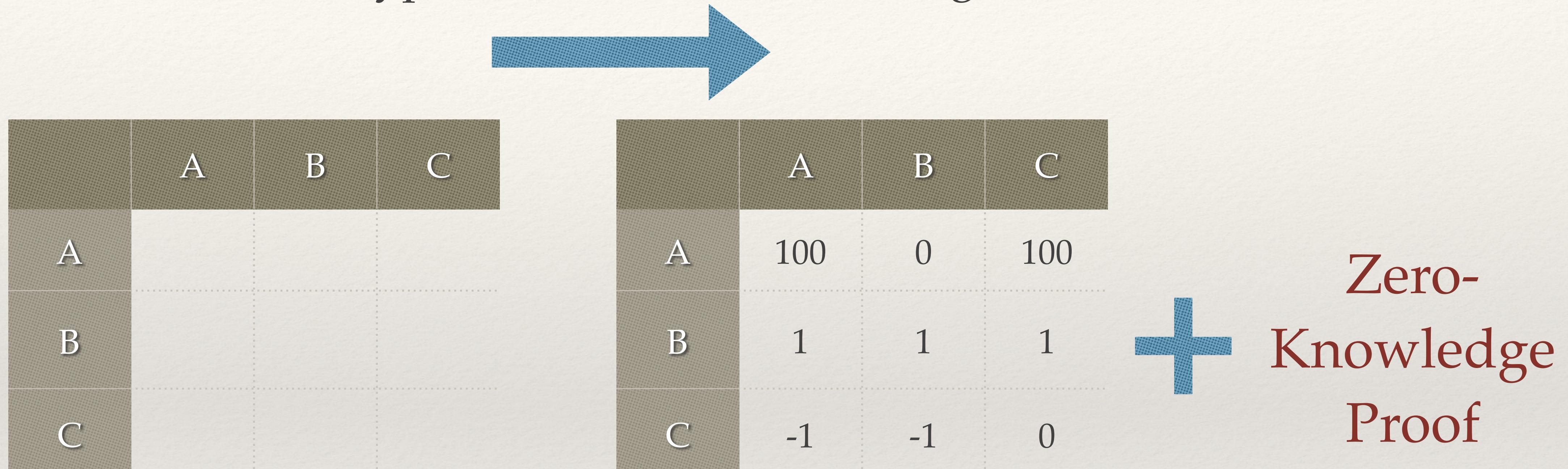
	A	B	C
A			
B			
C			



Zero-
Knowledge
Proof

Row-Column-Shuffled Ballot

Decryption with Zero-Knowledge Proof



Row-Column-Shuffled Ballot

Decrypted Row-Column-Shuffled Ballot

Auditing Cryptographic Elections

V: [AA(42928668587819269721303639304427843491, 157434754619169443132945601561478845442) AB(63129380106551661581691833199427254245, 32763269503158514632245943680017270963) AC(70797962417159070468624651915445206901, 44851320559946088690317856734158588876) BA(47416906860069020194818826349401271735, 34723311193461870772237782478013838120) BB(16231383417204232646882262496430848282, 28876716000341063398184185368063253071) BC(3993964378519084234034792450539951218, 164616392875234521720294462780513494243) CA(19626097863209944018821197417361884786, 136250698759026365191865337800727621838) CB(57509612685432357877489746887710619653, 121701308845072099223451703230634829201) CC(19567121790148851030250797881576449952, 89662921375692732648792606491779411997), ..], I: [], M: AA(122904781204989896589849210939129322326, 116930316802567630988171955793705239887) AB(13926097040230515925628907693334634093, 66295795011071066818847417613417087689) AC(167985266653252612142005271268025196046, 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RESEARCH-ARTICLE

Verified Verifiers for Verifying Elections

Authors:  [Thomas Haines](#),  [Rajeev Goré](#),  [Mukesh Tiwari](#) [Authors Info & Claims](#)

Machine-checking Multi-Round Proofs of Shuffle: Terelius-Wikstrom and Bayer-Groth

Authors:

Thomas Haines, *Australian National University*; Rajeev Gore, *Polish Academy of Science*; Mukesh Tiwari, *University of Cambridge*

Integration Project

- ❖ Formal Verification of Software / Hardware Interface (FreeSpec, SpecCert, etc.)
- ❖ Formal Verification of Embedded System

Questions?