



## Trust and Privacy in Electronic Voting

Navid Abapour

Surrey Centre for Cyber Security  
Computer Science Research Centre  
University of Surrey

*n.abapour@surrey.ac.uk*

Supervisors: Cătălin Drăgan and Ioana Boureanu

December 9, 2024

# Introduction and Aim

Why electronic voting instead of classical one?

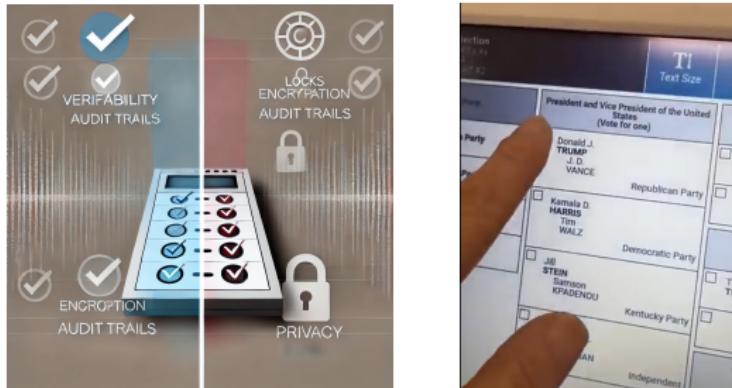
- Speed, Accuracy, Accessibility, Cost-Effective, Convenience, Transparency
- Security & Privacy 🍀

Many academic methods have been proposed.

- Helios, Belenios, ElectionGuard, Prêt-à-Voter, Selene, sElect, ...

Then, why can we not vote online after 40 years?

- Because of a set of conflicting properties: e.g., Verifiability and Privacy.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dvxdb4QPSZc>

# Research Problem and Challenges



Why is this so hard?

- Inexpressive information in ElectionGuard documentation
- Insufficient evidence for equivalency of ElectionGuard and Helios<sup>1</sup>
- Unconventional way of using cryptographic primitives in ElectionGuard

---

<sup>1</sup>An online voting system

# ElectionGuard

## What is an SDK and ElectionGuard?

- An open-source software development kit
- Has been implemented in public elections of
  - US such as Wisconsin, California, Maryland, etc.
  - France and Switzerland
- End-to-end verifiable cryptographic toolkit



# ElectionGuard

- Who are the entities?
  - Election Authority, Guardians, Voters
  - [Election] Verifier
- What are the components of this SDK?
  - Parameter Requirements
  - Key Generation
  - Ballot Encryption
  - Verifiably Decryption
  - Independent Verification
    - Verification of Key Generation, Ballot Correctness, and Election Record
- How does it work?
  - Setup Election Authority
  - Setup Guardians
  - Vote
  - Verification of Votes
  - Tally and Verification of Result

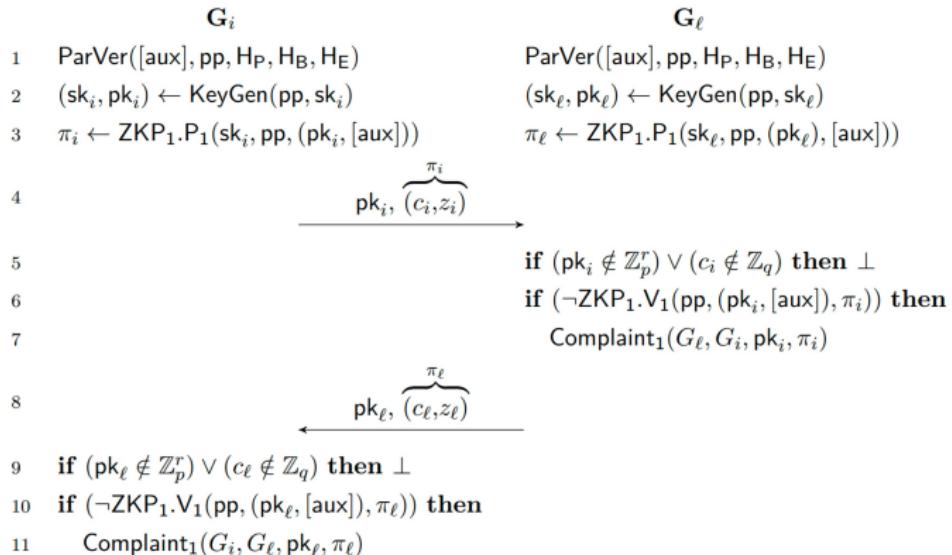
# ElectionGuard - Primitives

Which cryptographic primitives this SDK is using?

- Hash Function
- Hash-based Message Authentication Code
- Modified ElGamal
- Hashed ElGamal
- Verifiable Secret-sharing Scheme
- Proof Systems
  - Schnorr Zero-knowledge Proof
  - Chaum-Pedersen Zero-knowledge Proof

# ElectionGuard - Setup

## Agreement on the Public Key from All Guardians



# ElectionGuard - Setup

## Exchange Shares of Secret Keys

$G_i$	$G_\ell$
1 ParVer([aux], pp, $H_P, H_B, H_E$ )	ParVer([aux], pp, $H_P, H_B, H_E$ )
2 $(\text{sk}_i, \text{pk}_i) \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}(\text{pp}, \text{sk}_i)$	$(\text{sk}_\ell, \text{pk}_\ell) \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}(\text{pp}, \text{sk}_\ell)$
3 $\pi_i \leftarrow \text{ZKP}_1.\text{P}_1(\text{sk}_i, \text{pp}, (\text{pk}_i, [\text{aux}]))$	$\pi_\ell \leftarrow \text{ZKP}_1.\text{P}_1(\text{sk}_\ell, \text{pp}, (\text{pk}_\ell), [\text{aux}]))$
4 $\xrightarrow{\pi_i}$	
5 if $(\text{pk}_i \notin \mathbb{Z}_p^r) \vee (c_i \notin \mathbb{Z}_q)$ then $\perp$	if $(\text{pk}_\ell \notin \mathbb{Z}_p^r) \vee (c_i \notin \mathbb{Z}_q)$ then $\perp$
6 if $(\neg \text{ZKP}_1.\text{V}_1(\text{pp}, (\text{pk}_i, [\text{aux}]), \pi_i))$ then	if $(\neg \text{ZKP}_1.\text{V}_1(\text{pp}, (\text{pk}_\ell, [\text{aux}]), \pi_\ell))$ then
7 Complaint <sub>1</sub> ( $G_\ell, G_i, \text{pk}_i, \pi_i$ )	Complaint <sub>1</sub> ( $G_\ell, G_i, \text{pk}_\ell, \pi_\ell$ )
8 $\xleftarrow{\pi_\ell}$	
9 if $(\text{pk}_\ell \notin \mathbb{Z}_p^r) \vee (c_\ell \notin \mathbb{Z}_q)$ then $\perp$	
10 if $(\neg \text{ZKP}_1.\text{V}_1(\text{pp}, (\text{pk}_\ell, [\text{aux}]), \pi_\ell))$ then	
11 Complaint <sub>1</sub> ( $G_i, G_\ell, \text{pk}_\ell, \pi_\ell$ )	
12 $\text{shr}_i \leftarrow \text{Share}(\text{pp}, t, n, \text{sk}_i)$	$\text{shr}_\ell \leftarrow \text{Share}(\text{pp}, t, n, \text{sk}_\ell)$
13 $\forall j \in U: E_\ell \leftarrow \text{Enc}_5(\text{pp}, \text{shr}_i, \text{pk}_\ell)$	$\forall j \in U: E_i \leftarrow \text{Enc}_5(\text{pp}, \text{shr}_\ell, \text{pk}_i)$
14 $\xrightarrow{E_\ell}$	
15 $\forall j \in U. \ell \neq j: \text{shr}_i \leftarrow \text{Dec}_5(\text{pp}, \text{sk}_\ell, E_\ell)$	
16 if $(\neg \text{Vf}(\text{pp}, t, n, \text{pk}_i, (\text{shr}_i, (\ell, \text{sk}_\ell))))$ then	
17 Complaint <sub>2</sub> ( $G_\ell, G_i, \text{pk}_i, E_\ell, (\ell, \text{sk}_\ell)$ )	
18 $\xleftarrow{E_i}$	
19 $\forall j \in U. i \neq j: \text{shr}_\ell \leftarrow \text{Dec}_5(\text{pp}, \text{sk}_i, E_i)$	
20 if $(\neg \text{Vf}(\text{pp}, t, n, \text{pk}_\ell, (\text{shr}_\ell, (i, \text{sk}_i))))$ then	
21 Complaint <sub>2</sub> ( $G_i, G_\ell, \text{pk}_\ell, E_i, (i, \text{sk}_i)$ )	

# ElectionGuard - Vote and Verification

How do the electorates vote?

**Vote( $id$ ,  $vote$ ,  $pk$ )**

- 1 :  $(\mathbb{C}, \xi) \leftarrow \text{ElGamal}'.\text{Enc}(pk, vote)$
- 2 :  $\pi_1 \leftarrow \text{ZKP}_2.P_2(\xi, pp, \mathbb{C})$
- 3 : // The below range proof is for score election
- 4 : //  $\pi_2 \leftarrow \text{ZKP}_5.P_5((\xi, \ell), pp, \mathbb{C}, [\text{aux}])$
- 5 :  $B \leftarrow (id, \mathbb{C}, \pi_1)$
- 6 : **return**  $B$

**VerifyVote( $B$ ,  $pbb$ ): return  $H(B) \in pbb$**



# ElectionGuard - Tally

## Counting Votes and Verification of Tally

$G_i$

- 1   **if**  $\neg \text{Valid(BB)}$  **then return**  $\perp$
- 2    $\text{FBB} \leftarrow \text{Policy(BB)}$
- 3    $(A, B) \leftarrow \text{ElGamal'}.Add(\text{FBB})$
- 4    $\text{res}_i \leftarrow \text{ElGamal'}.Dec(\text{sk}_i, (A, B))$
- 5   **broadcast**  $\text{res}_i$  to all  $\ell \neq i$
- 6
- 7    $\forall j \in U. w_j \leftarrow \prod_{\ell \in U \setminus \{j\}} \frac{\ell}{\ell-j} \pmod q$
- 8    $\text{result} \leftarrow \prod_{j \in U} \text{res}_j^{w_j} \pmod p$

$G_\ell$

- if  $\neg \text{Valid(BB)}$  **then return**  $\perp$
  - $\text{FBB} \leftarrow \text{Policy(BB)}$
  - $(A, B) \leftarrow \text{ElGamal'}.Add(\text{FBB})$
  - $\text{res}_\ell \leftarrow \text{ElGamal'}.Dec(\text{sk}_\ell, (A, B))$
- $\xrightarrow{\text{res}_i}$
- $\xleftarrow{\text{res}_\ell}$
- broadcast**  $\text{res}_i$  to all  $i \neq \ell$
  - $\forall j \in U. w_j \leftarrow \prod_{\ell \in U \setminus \{j\}} \frac{\ell}{\ell-j} \pmod q$
  - $\text{result} \leftarrow \prod_{j \in U} \text{res}_j^{w_j} \pmod p$

# ElectionGuard - Tally

## Counting Votes and Verification of Tally

$G_i$	$G_\ell$
1    if $\neg \text{Valid}(\text{BB})$ then return $\perp$	if $\neg \text{Valid}(\text{BB})$ then return $\perp$
2 $\text{FBB} \leftarrow \text{Policy}(\text{BB})$	$\text{FBB} \leftarrow \text{Policy}(\text{BB})$
3 $(A, B) \leftarrow \text{ElGamal}'\text{.Add}(\text{FBB})$	$(A, B) \leftarrow \text{ElGamal}'\text{.Add}(\text{FBB})$
4 $\text{res}_i \leftarrow \text{ElGamal}'\text{.Dec}(\text{sk}_i, (A, B))$	$\text{res}_\ell \leftarrow \text{ElGamal}'\text{.Dec}(\text{sk}_\ell, (A, B))$
5    broadcast $\text{res}_i$ to all $\ell \neq i$	$\xrightarrow{\text{res}_i}$
6	$\xleftarrow{\text{res}_\ell}$
7 $\forall j \in U. w_j \leftarrow \prod_{\ell \in U \setminus \{j\}} \frac{\ell}{\ell-j} \pmod{q}$	$\text{broadcast } \text{res}_i \text{ to all } i \neq \ell$
8    result $\leftarrow \prod_{j \in U} \text{res}_j^{w_j} \pmod{p}$	$\forall j \in U. w_j \leftarrow \prod_{\ell \in U \setminus \{j\}} \frac{\ell}{\ell-j} \pmod{q}$
9 $r_i \leftarrow \$ \mathbb{Z}_q$	$\text{result} \leftarrow \prod_{j \in U} \text{res}_j^{w_j} \pmod{p}$
10 $u_i \leftarrow g^{r_i} \pmod{p}, v_i \leftarrow A^{r_i} \pmod{p}$	$r_\ell \leftarrow \$ \mathbb{Z}_q$
11   broadcast $(u_i, v_i)$ to all $\ell \neq i$	$u_\ell \leftarrow g^{r_\ell} \pmod{p}, v_\ell \leftarrow A^{r_\ell} \pmod{p}$
12	$\xleftarrow{(u_i, v_i)}$
13 $u \leftarrow \prod_{j \in U} u_j \pmod{p}, v \leftarrow \prod_{j \in U} v_j \pmod{p}$	$\xleftarrow{(u_\ell, v_\ell)}$
14 $c \leftarrow H(H_E; 0x30, \text{pk}, A, B, u, v, \text{result}), u, v$	$\text{broadcast } (u_\ell, v_\ell) \text{ to all } i \neq \ell$
15 $\forall j \in U: c_j \leftarrow (c \cdot w_j) \pmod{q}$	$u \leftarrow \prod_{j \in U} u_j \pmod{p}, v \leftarrow \prod_{j \in U} v_j \pmod{p}$
16 $\text{share}_i = \sum_{j \in U} \text{shrij}_i \pmod{q}$	$c \leftarrow H(H_E; 0x30, \text{pk}, A, B, u, v, \text{result}), u, v$
17 $z_i \leftarrow (r_i - c_i \cdot \text{share}_i) \pmod{q}$	$\forall j \in U: c_j \leftarrow (c \cdot w_j) \pmod{q}$
18	$\text{share}_i = \sum_{j \in U} \text{shrij}_i \pmod{q}$
19	$z_\ell \leftarrow (r_\ell - c_\ell \cdot \text{share}_\ell) \pmod{q}$
20 $\forall j, j \neq i: \text{recompute } (u_j, v_j) \text{ as } (u'_j, v'_j)$	$\xrightarrow{z_i}$
21 $u'_j \leftarrow g^{z_j} \left( \prod_{k \in U} \prod_{k=0}^{t-1} A_{j,k}^{2^k} \right)^{c_j} \text{ and } v'_j \leftarrow A^{z_j} \text{res}_j^{c_j}$	$\xleftarrow{z_\ell}$
22   if $\exists j \in U \setminus \{i\}: ((u'_j, v'_j) \neq (u_j, v_j))$ then return $\perp$	$\forall j, j \neq \ell: \text{recompute } (u_j, v_j) \text{ as } (u'_j, v'_j)$
23 $z \leftarrow \sum_{j \in U} z_j \pmod{q}$	$u'_j \leftarrow g^{z_j} \left( \prod_{k \in U} \prod_{k=0}^{t-1} A_{j,k}^{2^k} \right)^{c_j} \text{ and } v'_j \leftarrow A^{z_j} \text{res}_j^{c_j}$
24 $\pi \leftarrow (c, z)$	$\text{if } \exists j \in U \setminus \{\ell\}: ((u'_j, v'_j) \neq (u_j, v_j)) \text{ then return } \perp$
	$z \leftarrow \sum_{j \in U} z_j \pmod{q}$
	$\pi \leftarrow (c, z)$
	$\text{return } (\text{result}, \pi)$

# ElectionGuardSimple

ElectionGuard with only one guardian...

## ① Setup:

- Verify system parameters  $\text{ParVer}$ .
- Generate key pair  $(sk, pk) \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}$ .

## ② Voting:

- Encrypt voter choice  $(\mathbb{C}, \xi) \leftarrow \text{ElGamal}'.\text{Enc}(pk, \text{vote})$ .
- Create proof of encryption correctness  $\pi \leftarrow \text{ZKP}_2.P_2$ .
- Package ballot  $B \leftarrow (id, \mathbb{C}, \pi)$ .

## ③ Vote Verification:

- Check if ballot hash  $H(B)$  exists in the public bulletin board  $PBB$ .

## ④ Tallying:

- Validate ballots and apply election policy  $fbb \leftarrow \text{Policy}(\text{BB})$ .
- Aggregate and decrypt result  $r \leftarrow \text{Dec}(sk, \text{Add}(fbb))$ .
- Generate proof of correct tally  $\Pi \leftarrow P$ .

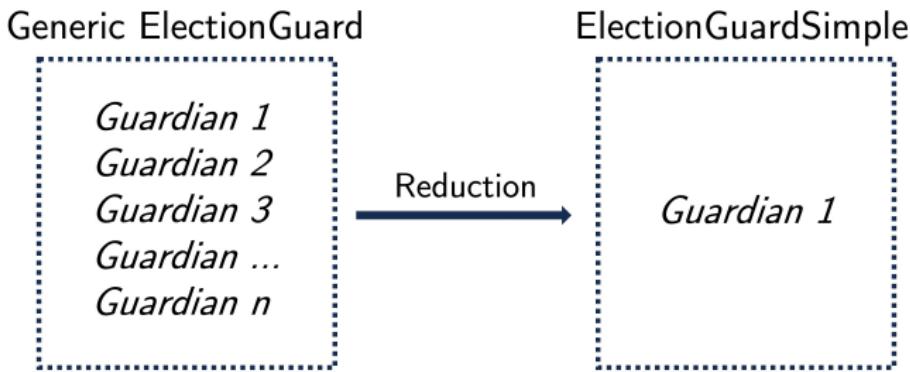
## ⑤ Tally Verification:

- Verify tally correctness using proof  $V((pk, PBB, r), \pi)$ .

Hold on! 😱 Isn't this similar to Helios?!

# Reduction to ElectionGuardSimple

Moving From Generic ElectionGuard to ElectionGuardSimple:



Attacks on any Generic ( $n > 1$ ) are equivalent to attacks on Simple ( $n=1$ ).

# ElectionGuardSimple Privacy

## Lemma

*ElectionGuardSimple is ballot-private [1, 2], participation-private [2], strongly correct [3], and strongly consistent [3], assuming Modified ElGamal is IND-CPA, decisional Diffie–Hellman assumption, collision resistance-ness of the hash function, and zero-knowledge property of proof systems.*

- [1] Bernhard, D., Cortier, V., Pereira, O., Smyth, B., & Warinschi, B. (2011). Adapting Helios for provable ballot privacy. In V. Atluri & C. Diaz (Eds.), Computer Security – ESORICS 2011 (Vol. 6879, pp. 335–354).
- [2] Bernhard, D., Kulyk, O., & Volkamer, M. (2017). Security proofs for participation privacy, receipt-freeness, ballot privacy for the Helios voting scheme. In Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Availability, Reliability and Security (Article No. 1, pp. 1–10).
- [3] Bernhard, D., Cortier, V., Galindo, D., Pereira, O., & Warinschi, B. (2015). SoK: A comprehensive analysis of game-based ballot privacy definitions. In 2015 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (pp. 499–516).

# Future Works

Going to submit a paper on ElectionGuard's privacy to IEEE CSF 2025 on January

Open Problems:

- Completing privacy analysis on ElectionGuard + reduction to ElectionGuardSimple
- Are there any general approaches to taking PKE and making them into TPKE?
- It is worth looking at whether ElGamal + Disjunctive Chaum-Pedersen is NM-CPA
- Is it possible for a system to have dispute resolution for all potential errors?
- Are there alternative reasonable definitions and mechanisms for resolving disputes?
- Can a system provide comprehensive dispute resolution where every conflict can be resolved using evidence generated by the election system?
- Is achieving dispute-free without relying on physical procedures<sup>2</sup> feasible?
- Designing an end-to-end verifiable dispute-free post-quantum online voting system

---

<sup>2</sup>e.g. paper ballot

# Conclusion

What have we talked about today in this confirmation?

- Electronic voting is widely growing, but trust and privacy are seriously missing
- What are the cryptographic primitives of conventional voting systems
- How an online voting system is working? (Helios as Case Study)
- ElectionGuard: cryptographic SDK developed by Microsoft for voting
- Privacy analysis of ElectionGuard and Helios
- What contributions have I made in this one year?
- Future works on Dispute Resolution and Post-quantum Cryptography for E-voting

# Acknowledgement

I would like to appreciate

- Ghazal Milani (PGR, Computer Science) for cordially supporting me
- Samaneh Rashidi (PGR, Psychology) for her guidance and advice
- Ioana Boureanu for sharpening my critical thinking
- Cătălin Drăgan for everything :)

# References

-  [https://www.freepik.com \(+ DALL·E 3\)](https://www.freepik.com)
-  Benaloh, J., Naehrig, M., Pereira, O., & Wallach, D. S. (2024). ElectionGuard: A cryptographic toolkit to enable verifiable elections. Cryptology ePrint Archive, Paper 2024/955.
-  Adida, B. (2008). Helios: Web-based open-audit voting. In Proceedings of the 17th Conference on Security Symposium (SS'08) (pp. 335–348). USENIX Association.
-  Bernhard, M., Benaloh, J., Halderman, J. A., Rivest, R. L., Ryan, P. Y. A., Stark, P. B., Teague, V., Vora, P. L., & Wallach, D. S. (2017). Public evidence from secret ballots. In Electronic Voting: Second International Joint Conference, E-Vote-ID 2017, Bregenz, Austria, October 24-27, 2017, Proceedings (pp. 84–109).
-  Bernhard, D., Cortier, V., Galindo, D., Pereira, O., & Warinschi, B. (2015). SoK: A comprehensive analysis of game-based ballot privacy definitions. In 2015 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (pp. 499–516).
-  Bernhard, D., Kulyk, O., & Volkamer, M. (2017). Security proofs for participation privacy, receipt-freeness, and ballot privacy for the Helios voting scheme. In Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Availability, Reliability and Security (ARES '17) (Article 1, pp. 1–10)