Vulnerability Studies of E2E Voting Systems

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Introduction

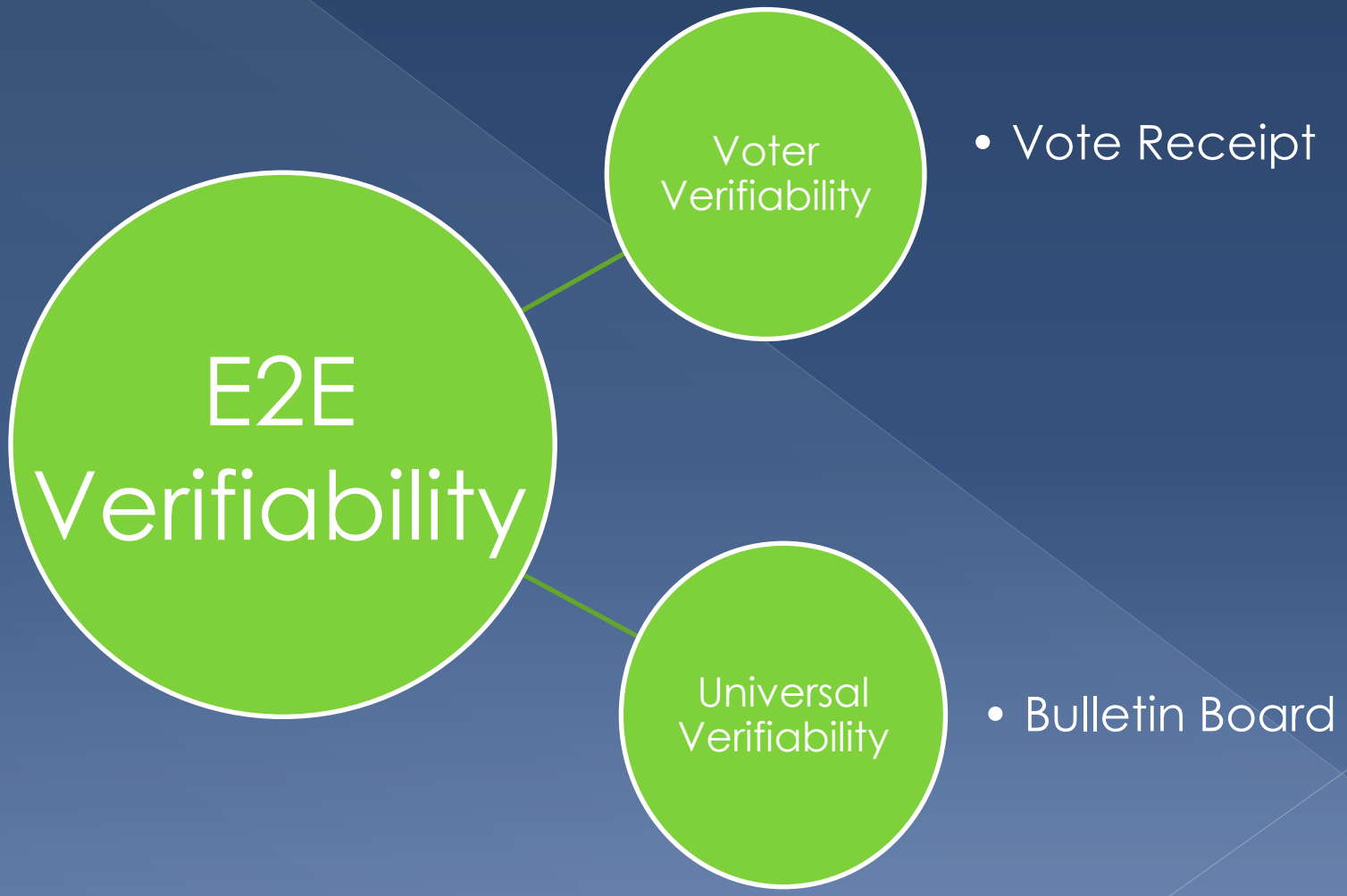
- Key concerns of elections
  - Trust
  - Transparency

VS

Paper-ballot Voting

E-Voting System

End-to-End Verifiable System



Related E2E Voting Systems

- Helios
  - Open-source web-based open-audit voting system that offers verifiable online elections for anyone (B. Adida, 2008).
  - Ensures ballot secrecy and election integrity (low coercion)
  - Divided into two main categories:
    - Ballot Preparation
    - Ballot Casting
      - Smart Ballot Tracker and Ballot Tracking Center (Bulletin Board) for vote verification

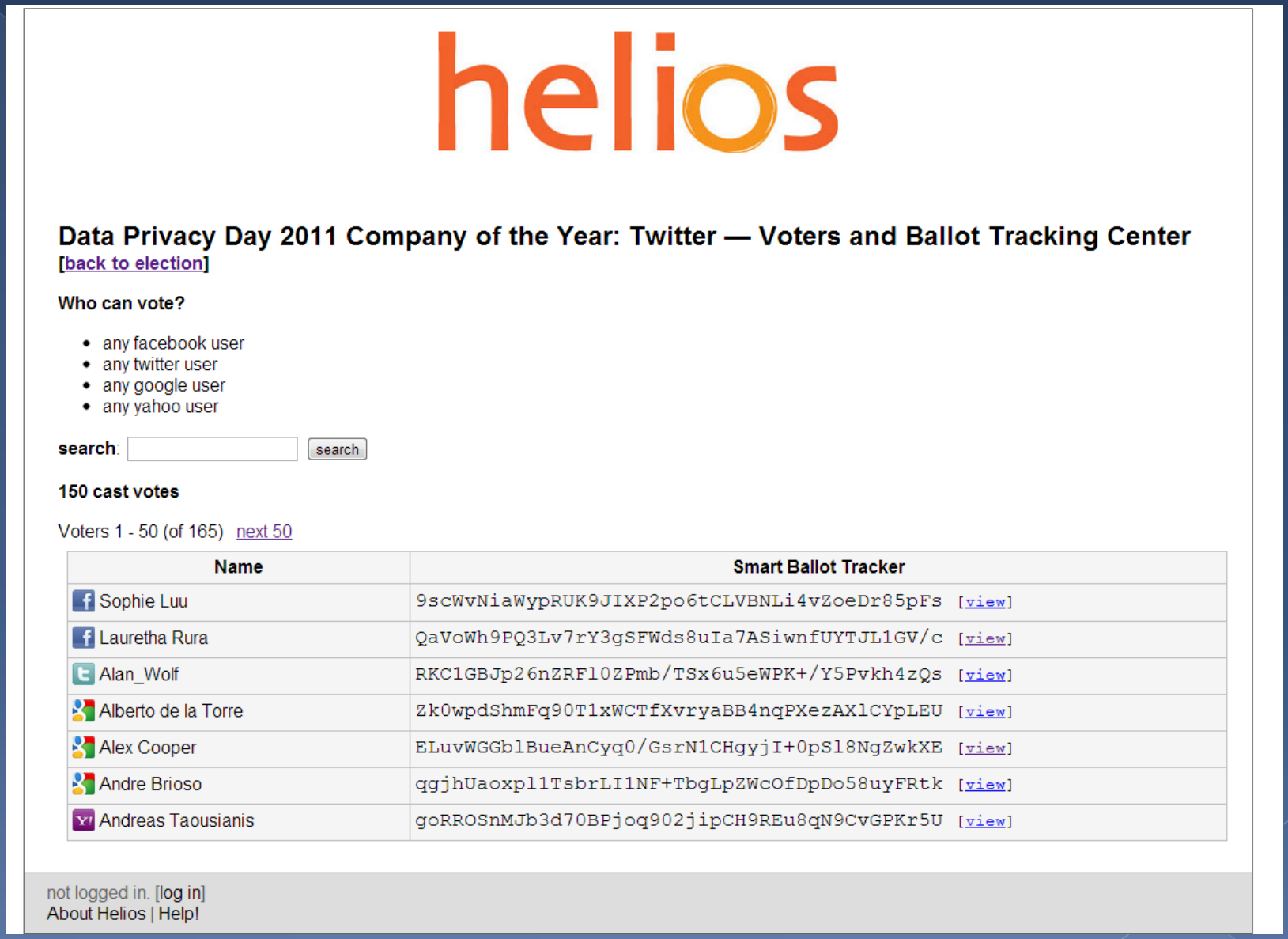
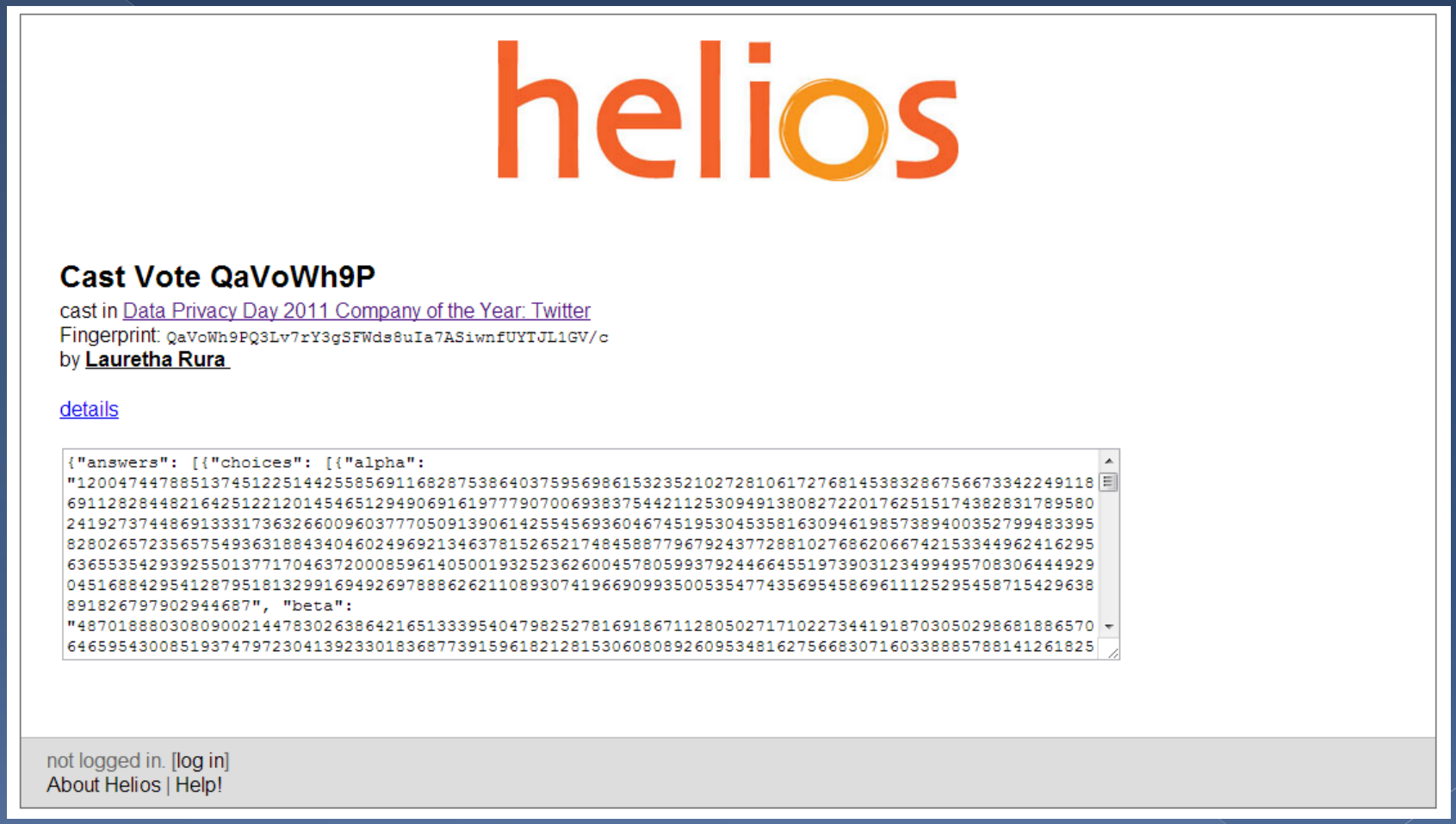


Fig. 1 Ballot Tracking Center of Helios Voting System



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About Helios | Help!

Fig. 2 Helios Smart Ballot Tracker

- Scantegrity II
  - Practical enhancement for optical scan voting systems that achieves increased election integrity through a novel use of confirmation codes printed on ballots in invisible inks (Chaum et. all, 2008).
  - Improved version of two optical scan voting systems:
    - Punchscan
    - Scantegrity
  - Invisible Inks Technology

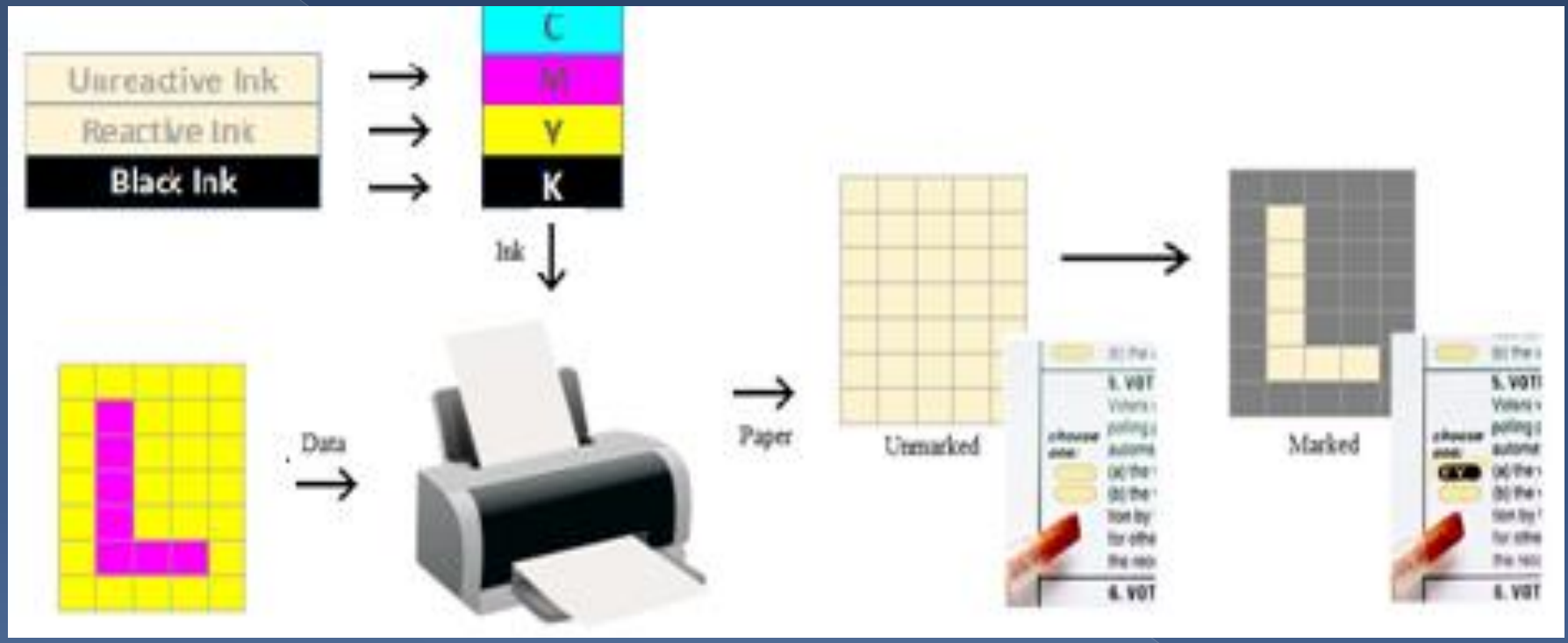

Fig. 3 Process of Invisible Ink Printing

- Prêt à Voter
  - Paper-based ballot E2E voting system that ensures ballot secrecy and anonymity through the implementation of mix-net scheme.
  - System's stages:
    - Ballot Generation
    - Vote Capture
    - Vote Processing
    - Auditing

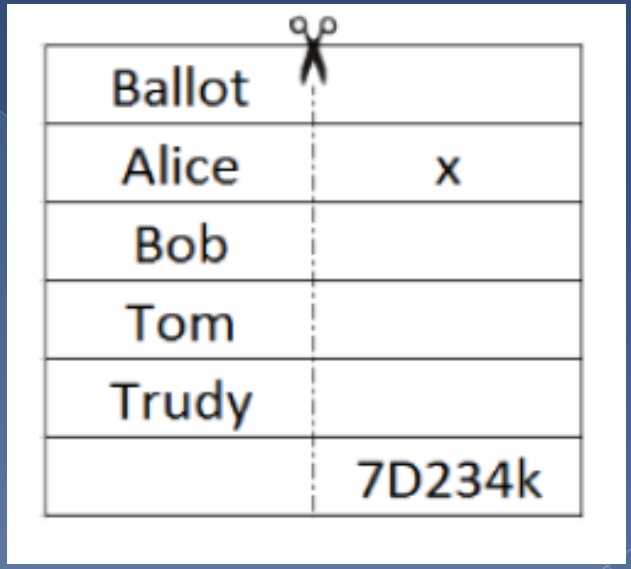

Fig. 4 Prêt à Voter's sample ballot

- Rijnland Internet Election System (RIES)
  - Combination of paper-based and non paper-based ballot voting systems with the assistance of its administrator called TTPI (Trusted Third Party Internetstemmen).
  - Applied for the first time in 2004 Water Boards Election at Rijnland and De Dommel.
  - Vote Casting:
    - by Registered Mail
    - Electronically
  - System's stages:
    - Initial Stage
    - Election Stage
    - Tally Stage

Proposed System: *eVote*

- The implementation of cryptography and steganography in E2E voter verifiable remote electronic voting
- Cryptography is the art and science of keeping messages secure (B. Schneier, 1996), while Steganography is the art and science of hiding communication (Provos and Honeyman, 2003).
- Three Types of Users:
  - Administrators
  - Election Officers
  - Voters

System Design

Registration

- Voter's registration process of eligible voters (identified by their respective organization's e-mail address).

Authentication

- Common login process with the implementation of password hashing to protect the voters' passwords.

Voting

- Encoded votes (visual cryptography) are distributed to the server and the voter as a receipt

Tallying

- Votes counting process by the officers (distributed keys is required to be presented all together)

Publishing and Vote Verification

- Voting result publication and verification through Bulletin Board

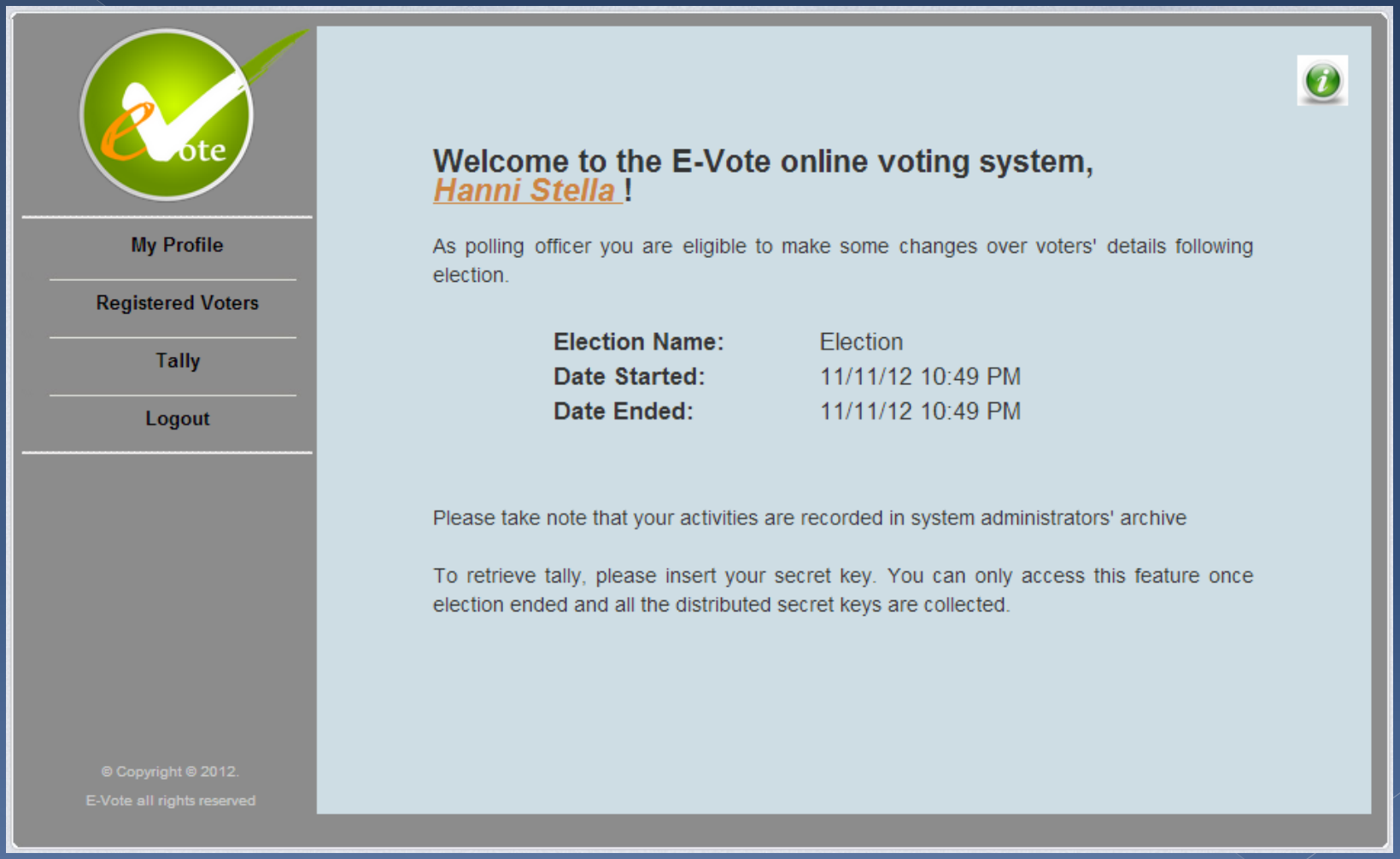

Fig. 5 Homepage of eVote voting system (officer's level)

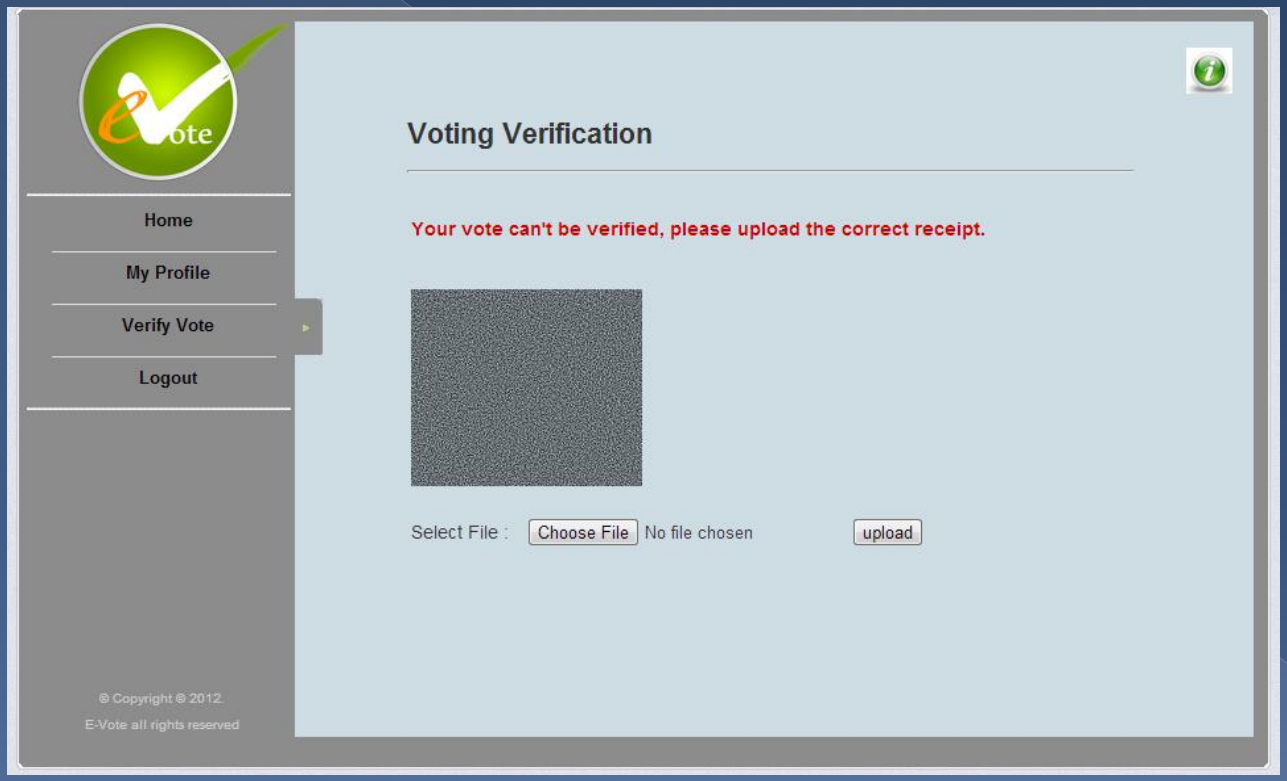

Fig. 6 eVote system voting verification feature.

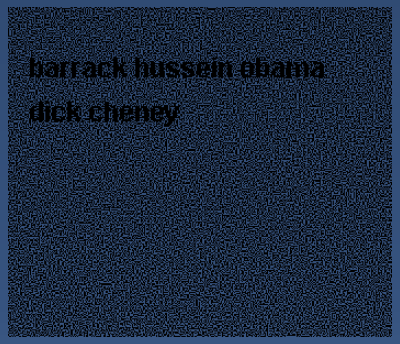

Fig. 7 eVote's sample ballot receipt

E2E System Requirements and Threats

- Requirements:
  - Functional Requirements
  - Usability Requirements
  - Security Requirements

- Threats:
  - Internal Threats Sources
  - External Threats Sources
    - Randomization Attack
    - Simulation Attack
    - Forced-abstention Attack
    - DoS Attack

Comparison and Results

- Comparison of E2E Voting Systems based-on E2E System Requirements

Measurement		Helios	Scantegrity II	PV	RIES	eVote
System Requirements	Functionality Requirements	High	High	Med	Med	High
	Usability Requirements	Low	Med	Med	Med	Med
	Security Requirements	High	Med	Low	Med	High

Comparison and Results

- Comparison of E2E Voting Systems based-on its Defense Mechanism against External Threats Sources

Threats		Helios	Scantegrity II	PV	RIES	eVote
External Threat Sources	Randomization Attack	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Simulation Attack	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Forced-absention Attack	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	DoS Attack	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Conclusion

- We believe the implementation of cryptography and steganography schemes in eVote system are sufficient to provide a secure, reliable and convenient voting system for medium range election.
- However, based on our comparison we found out that E2E voting systems are not fully resistant over attacks from the adversary. They can only fulfil a certain level of security.
- Ergo, flexible system would be the best option at this moment. The users could adjust the system easily according to their skills and requirements.

Q & A