

# A comprehensive analysis of Belenios

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**GT-MFS**

**Fréjus, March 21st 2022**



# E-voting today



Les Echos

Recherche

À la une Idées Économie Politique Élections Monde Entreprises Tech-Médias Start-up Bourse Finance - Marchés Ré >

## Hauts-de-Seine : Neuilly-sur-Seine met en place un système de vote électronique

La mairie de Neuilly-sur-Seine va tester un système de vote électronique pour permettre aux habitants d'arbitrer des décisions locales imaginées par l'association française



LE TEMPS

SE CONNECTER SEF

RUBRIQUES EN CONTINU BLOGS VIDÉOS CHAPPATTE MULTIMÉDIA EPAPER/PDF

Accueil Suisse Le vote électronique fera son retour en 2022

DROITS POPULAIRES ABONNÉ

## Le vote électronique fera son retour en 2022

Après la découverte de failles en 2019, tous les projets de vote électronique ont été suspendus. La Poste a cependant développé à Neuchâtel un système de vote électronique qui résistera à des hackers



Le Monde

Consulter le journal

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ACTUALITÉS ÉCONOMIE VIDÉOS OPINIONS CULTURE M LE MAG SERVICES

LES DÉCODEURS RÉGIONALES & DÉPARTEMENTALES

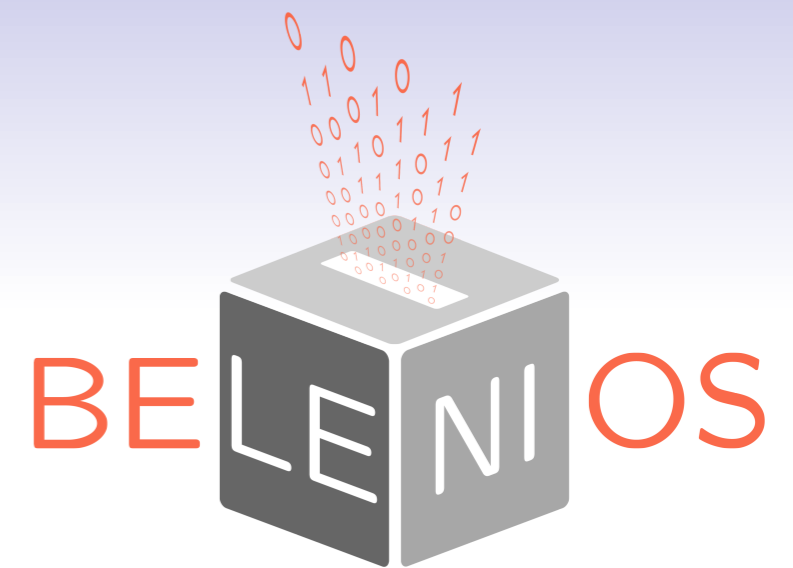
## Elections régionales 2021 : le vote électronique, remède à l'abstention ?

Après un premier tour marqué par une abstention historique, des membres de la majorité ont appelé à moderniser les scrutins, pour voter plus facilement, et donc de mobiliser davantage les électeurs.

Par Assma Maad et Clément Perruche

Publié le 25 juin 2021 à 18h40 - Mis à jour le 26 juin 2021 à 16h42 - Lecture 7 min.

# Belenios



## General information

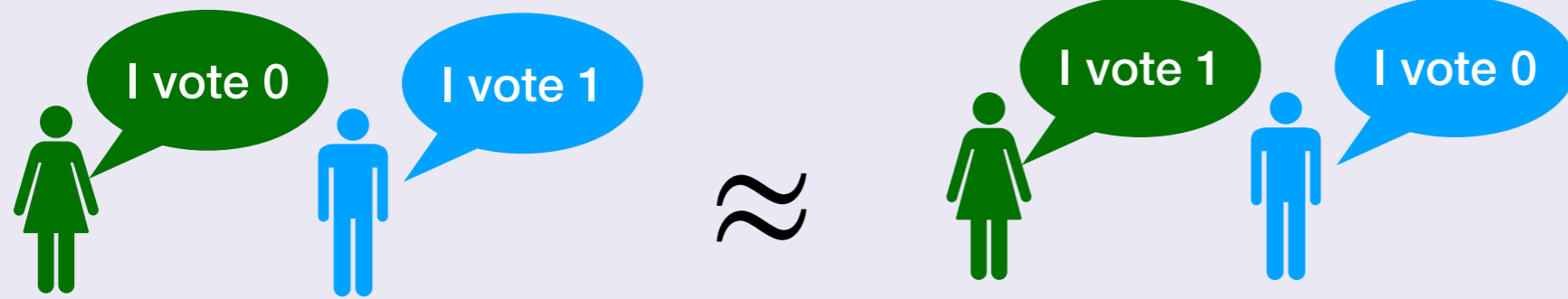
- ▶ **developers:** Véronique Cortier, Pierrick Gaudry, Stéphane Glondu
- ▶ **context:** developed for associative or professional elections
- ▶ +2000 elections in 2021, +110 000 ballots
- ▶ multi-languages platform: French, English, Spanish...

## Technical details

- ▶ re-vote
- ▶ homomorphic tally and/or mixnets
- ▶ threshold decryption ( $k$  ou of  $n$  decryption trustees)
- ▶ weighted votes
- ▶ ...

# Security properties

**Vote secrecy** - no one is able to learn who I voted for!



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**Verifiability** - no one is able to modify the result of an election!

- ▶ **Eligibility:** all the counted ballots belong to legitimate voters
- ▶ **Individual verifiability:** if I see my last ballot on the bulletin board, it will be counted
- ▶ **Universal verifiability:** the result corresponds to the content of the ballot box

# A complex environment...

A lot of participants... with different roles...



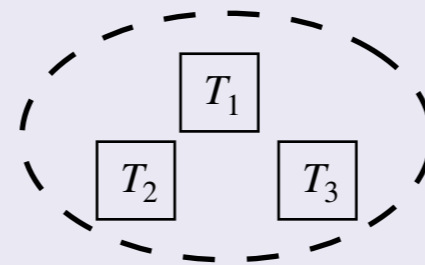
Registrar



Public bulletin board



Voting server



Decryption trustees



Voters

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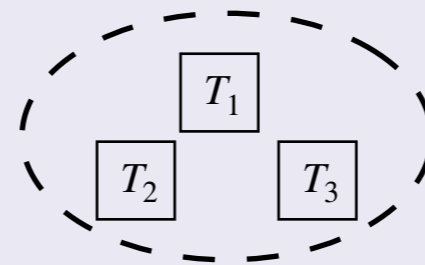
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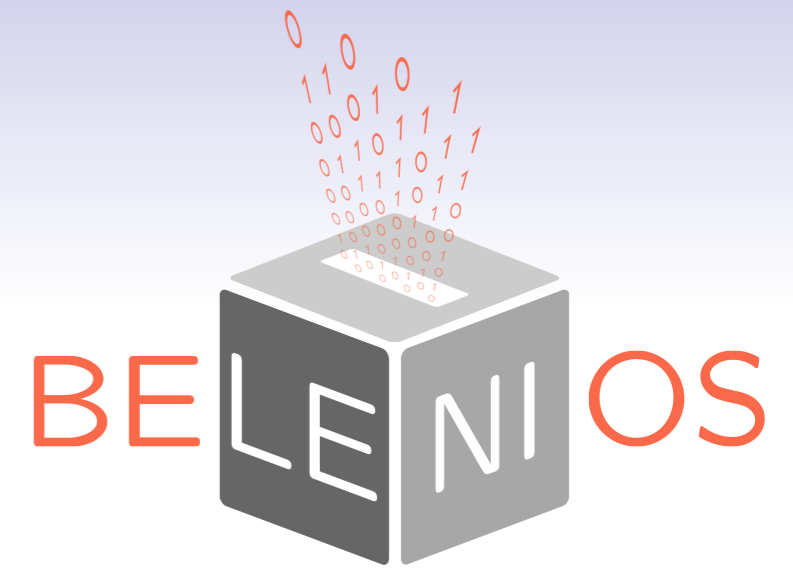


Voters

And complex scenarios...

- ▶ Re-vote
- ▶ Two-round elections
- ▶ Multiple ballot-boxes (e.g., one per village/city)

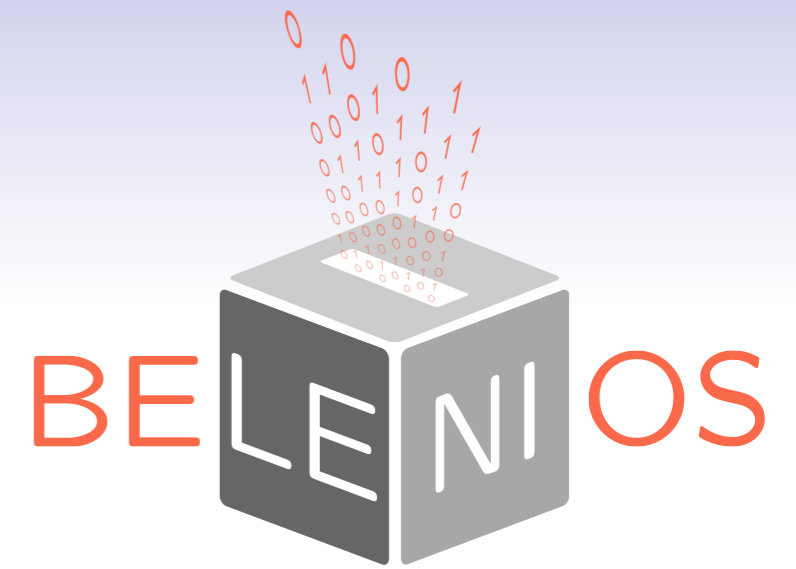
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- ▶ verifiability as soon as the registrar or the voting server is honest

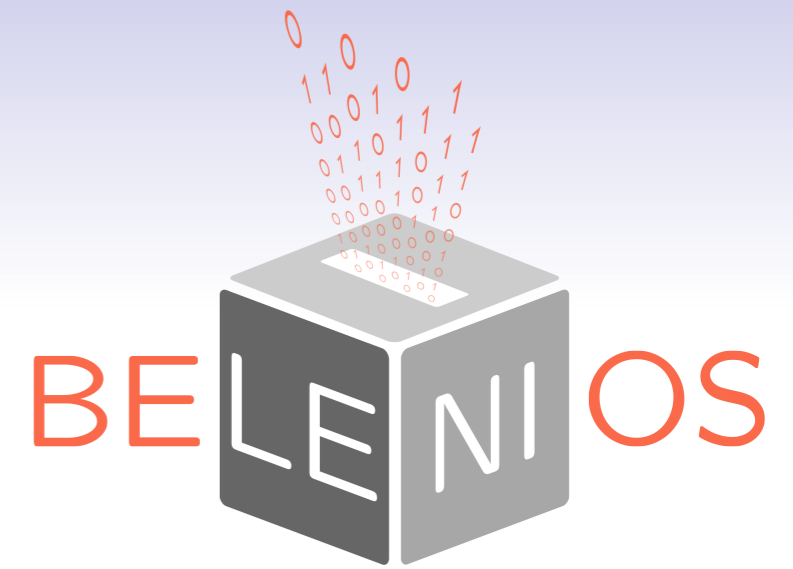


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**ballot re-ordering attacks if re-vote is allowed**

**[Baloglu *et al.*- CSF'21]**



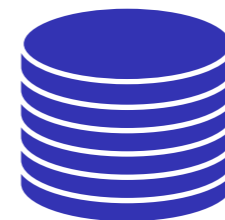
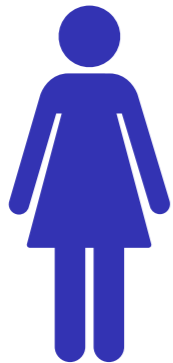
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# Ballot re-ordering attack

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**Attack scenario**

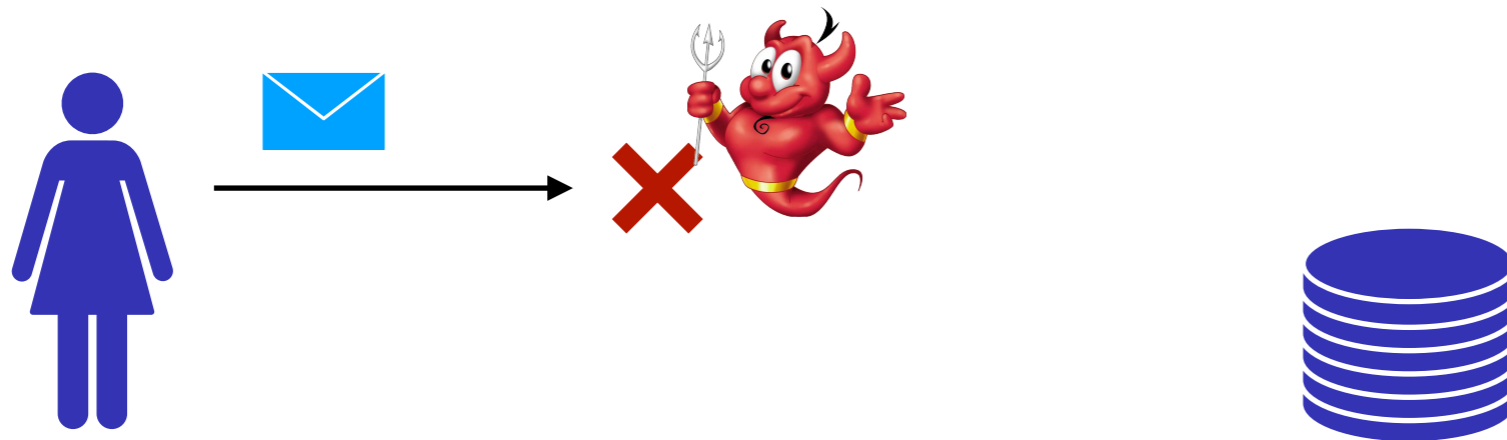


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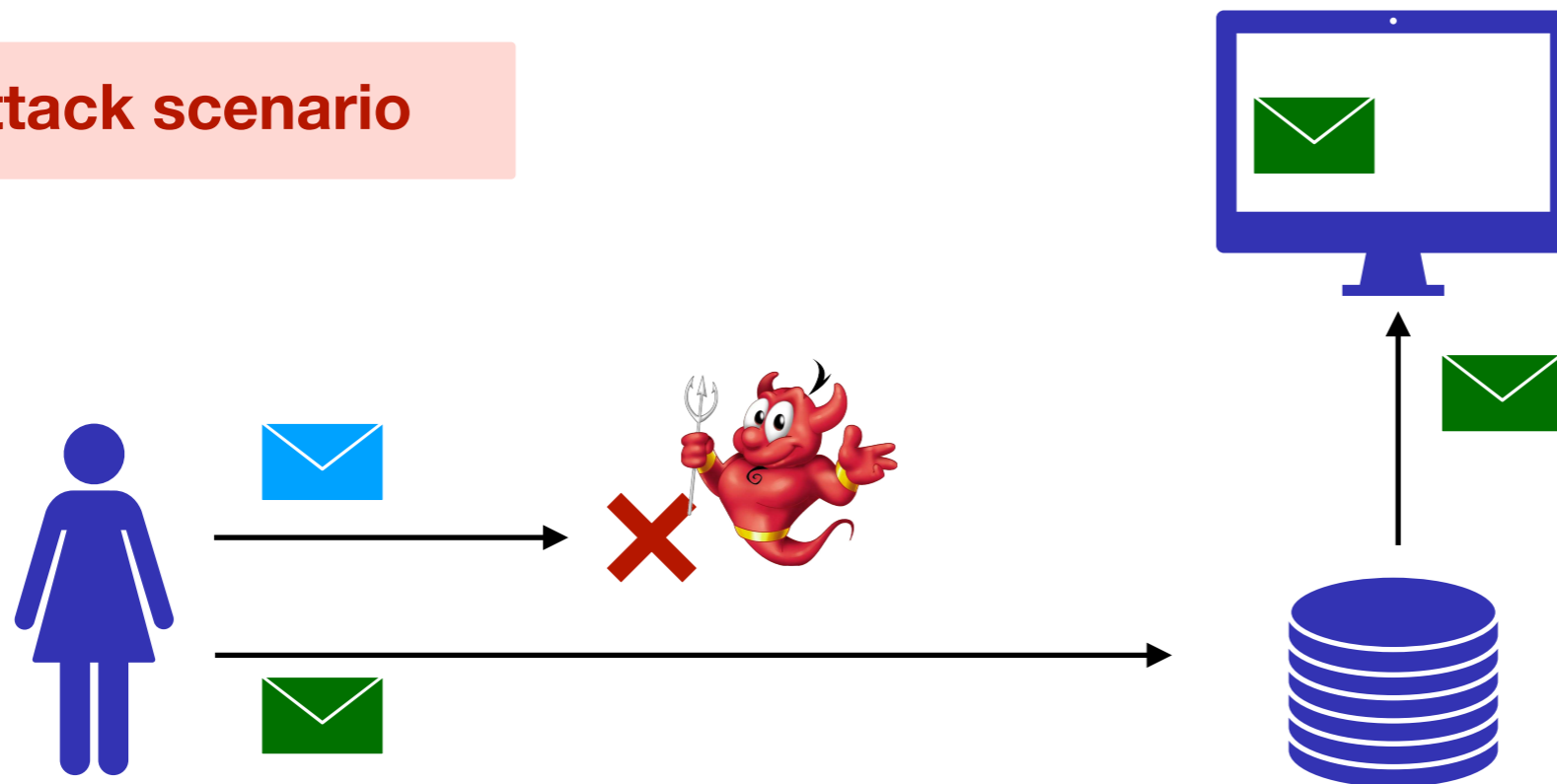


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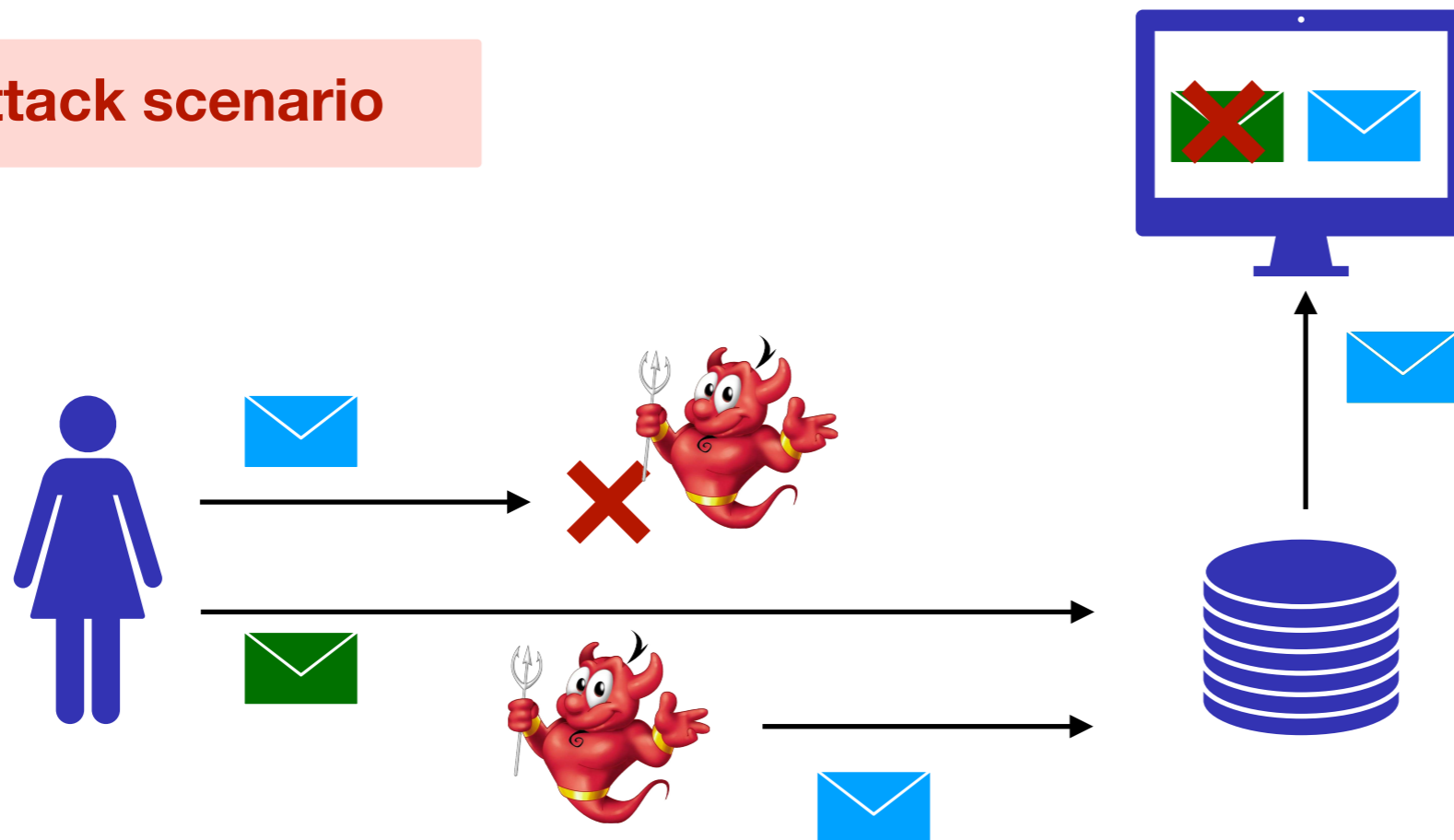


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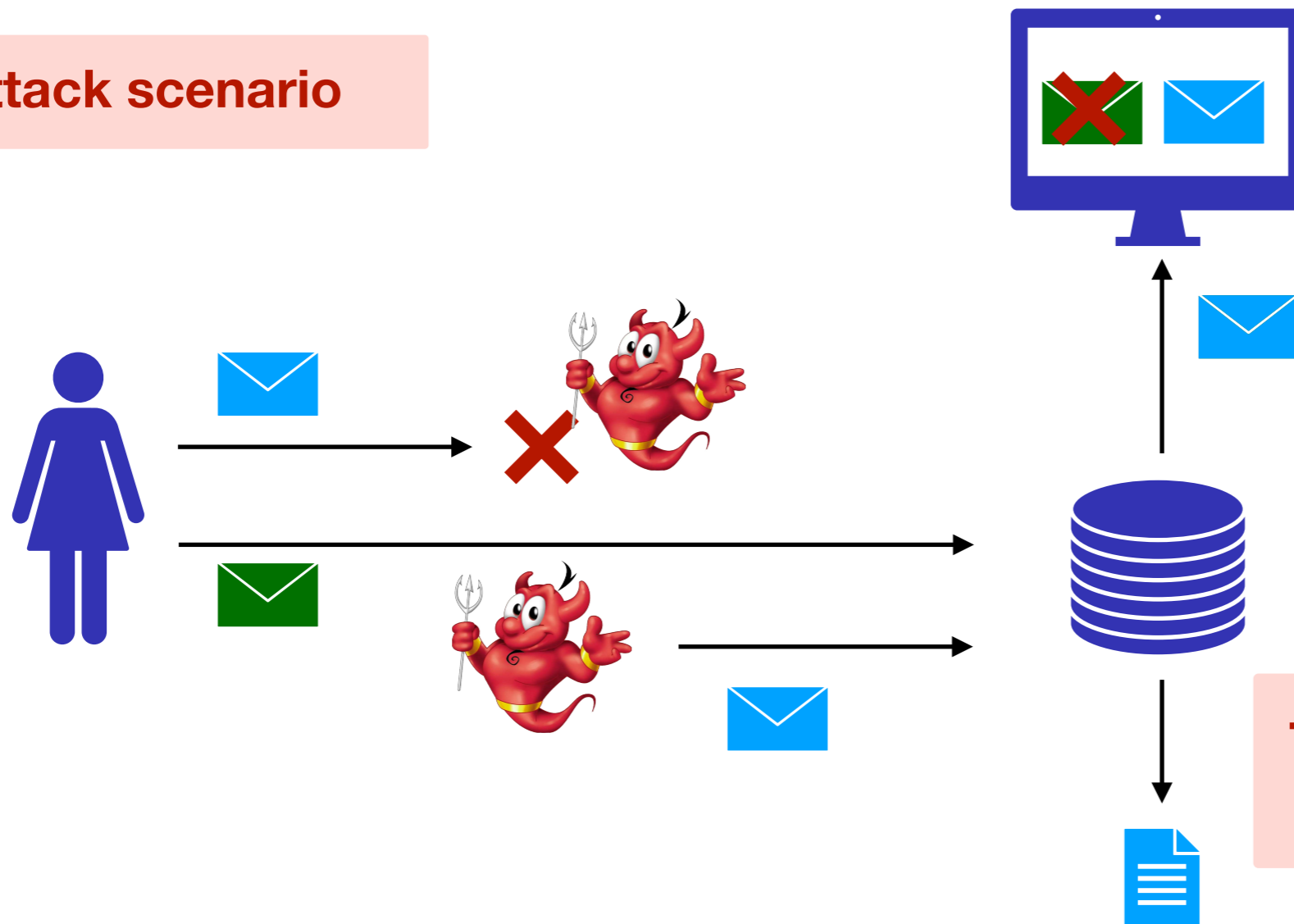


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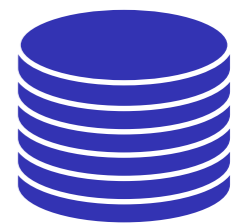
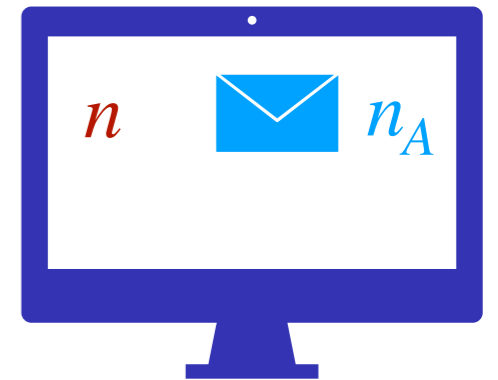
**Attack scenario**



**The last ballot is Alice is not counted...**

# Fixing the attack with counters

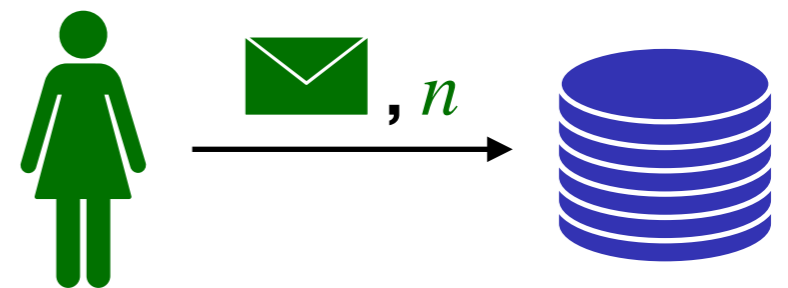
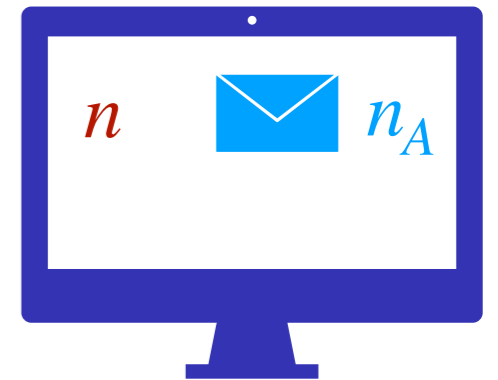
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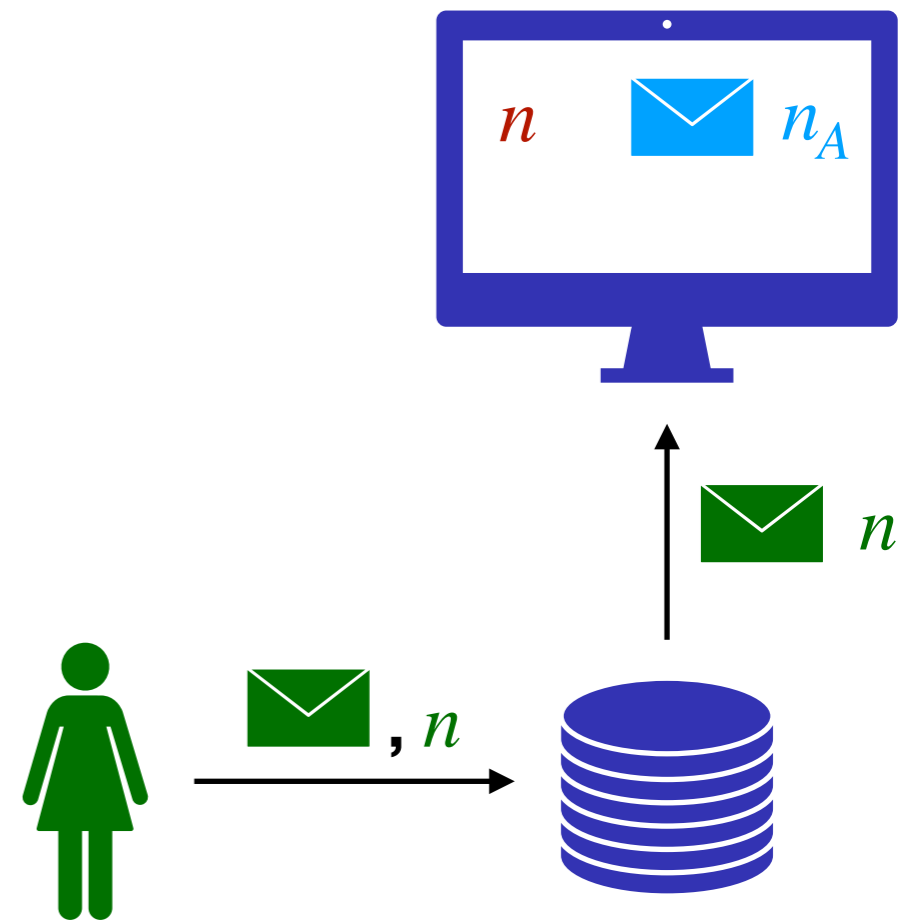
# Fixing the attack with counters

1. The bulletin board is initialized with a counter set to 0
2. Alice adds the counter in her ballot



# Fixing the attack with counters

1. The bulletin board is initialized with a counter set to 0
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3. The server **accepts** ballots with a **greater counter** (compared to the last Alice's accepted ballot) and **increments it by 1**

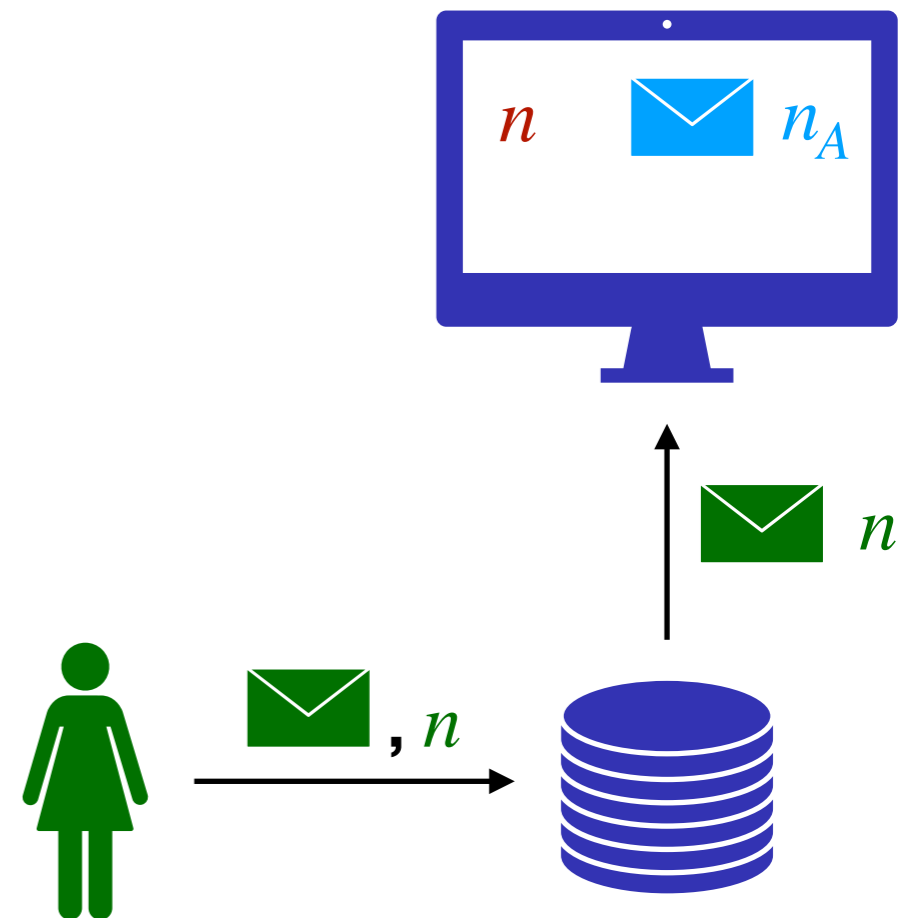


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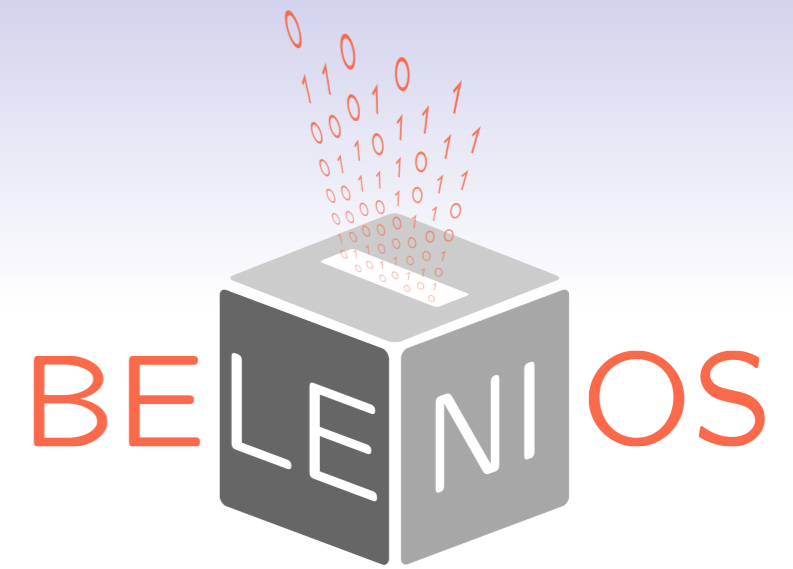
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## Security analysis in Proverif

- ▶ use of **natural numbers** natively supported by ProVerif since recently
- ▶ slightly simplify the use of counters in the model; **prove the gap** by hand
- ▶ rely on **axioms/lemmas** and [precise] to avoid inaccuracies of the tool



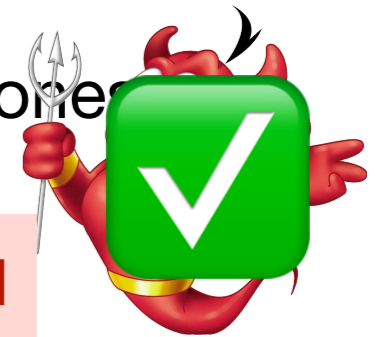
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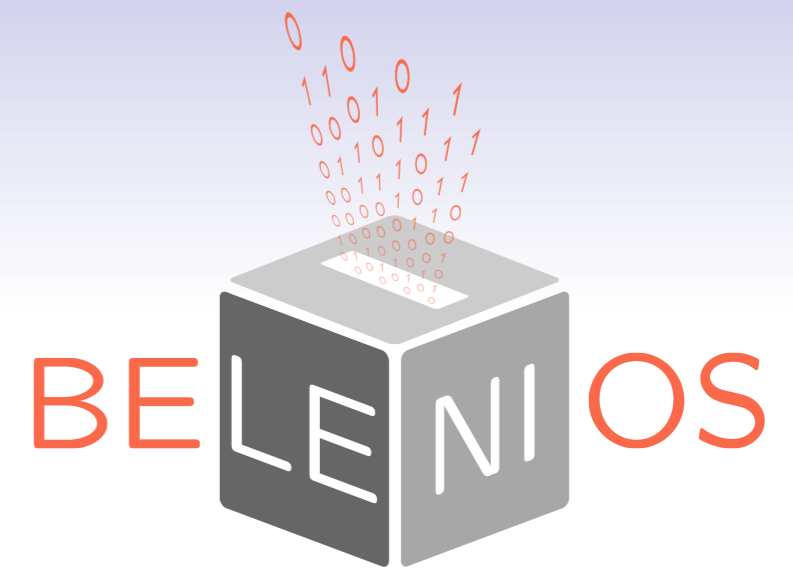
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**multi-election attacks [NEW]**



# A privacy attack against Belenios

**Election 1 (important election)**

**Election 2 (small/test election)**

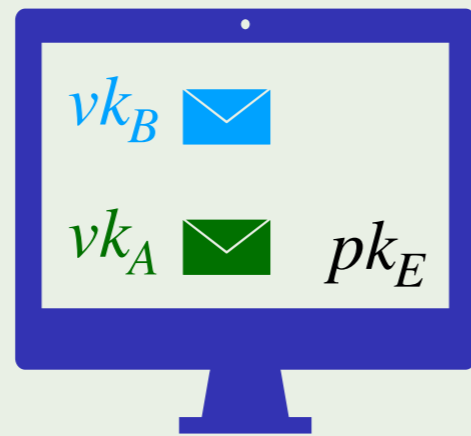
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## Election 1 (important election)

Election key =  $pk_{el}$



$vk_A = pk(eid, cred_A)$   
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## Election 2 (small/test election)

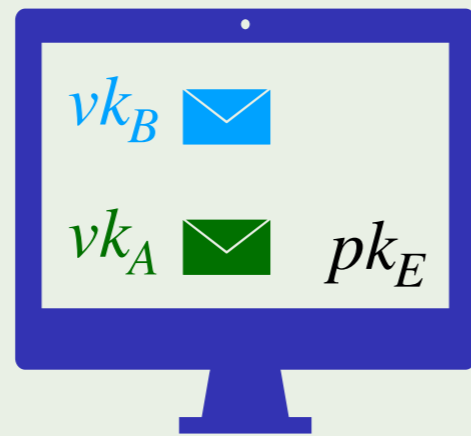
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The trustees can use the same keys



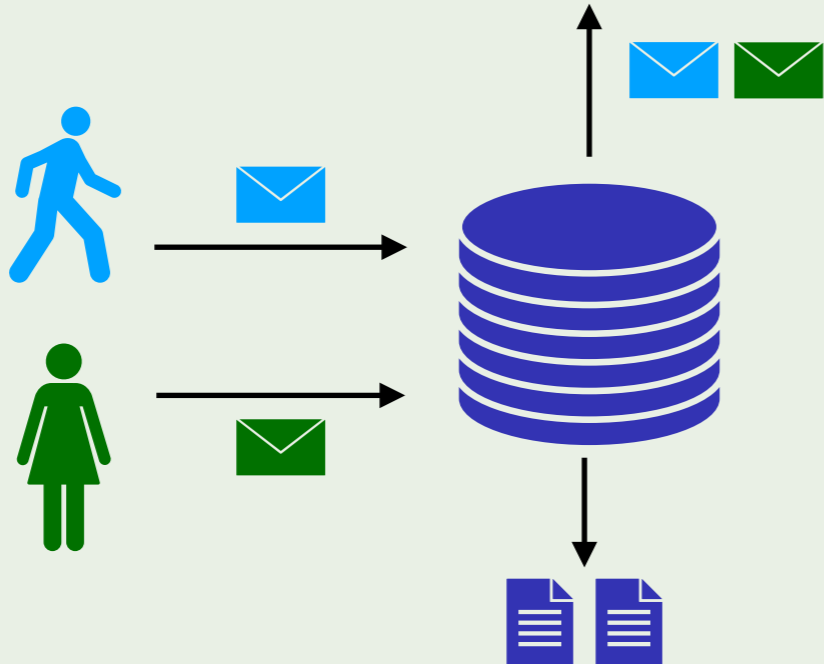
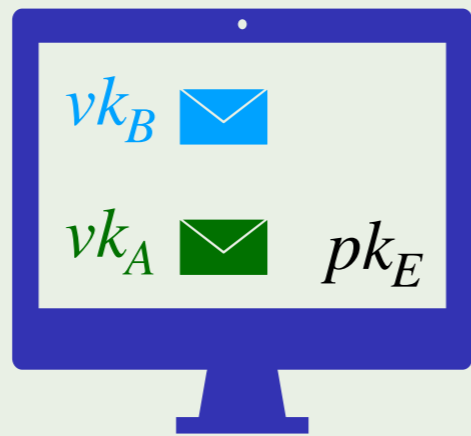
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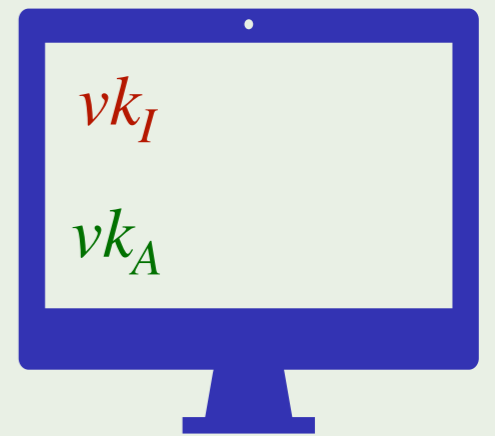


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$(vk_A, vk_I)$



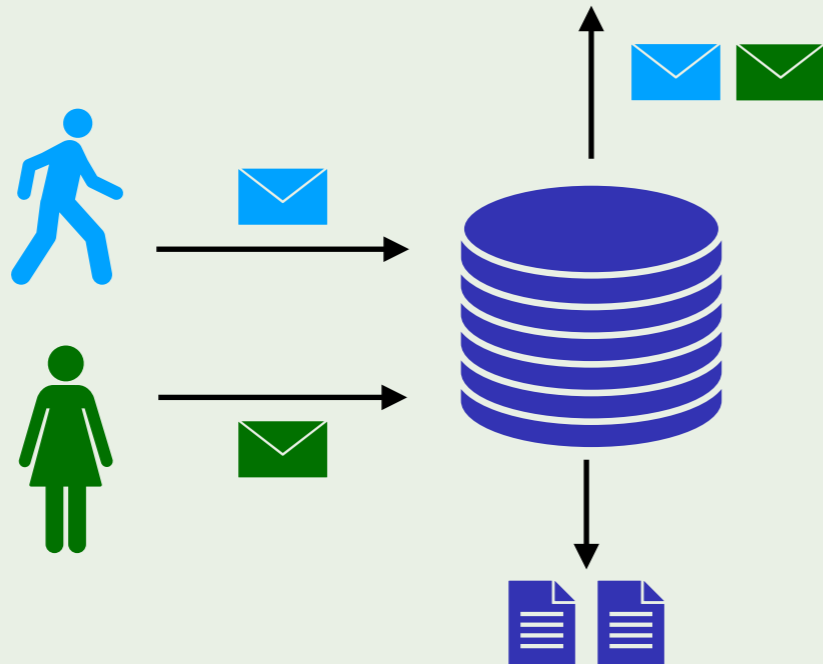
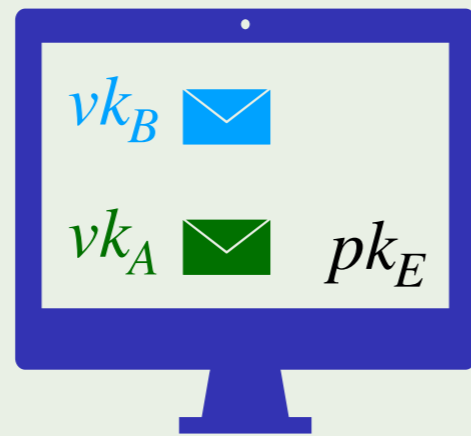
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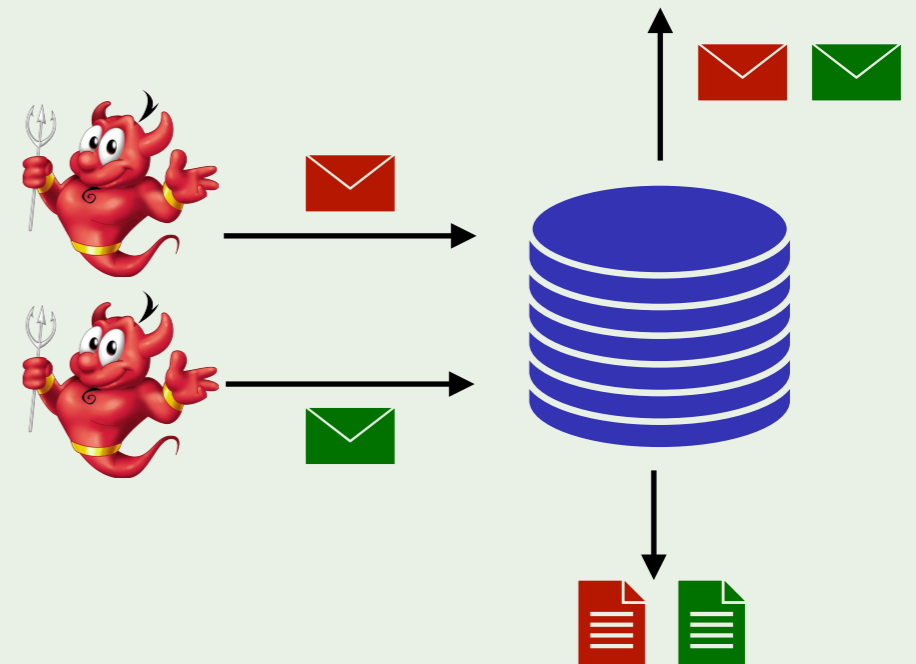
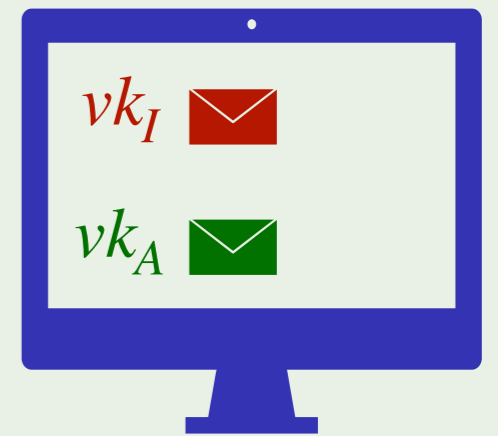


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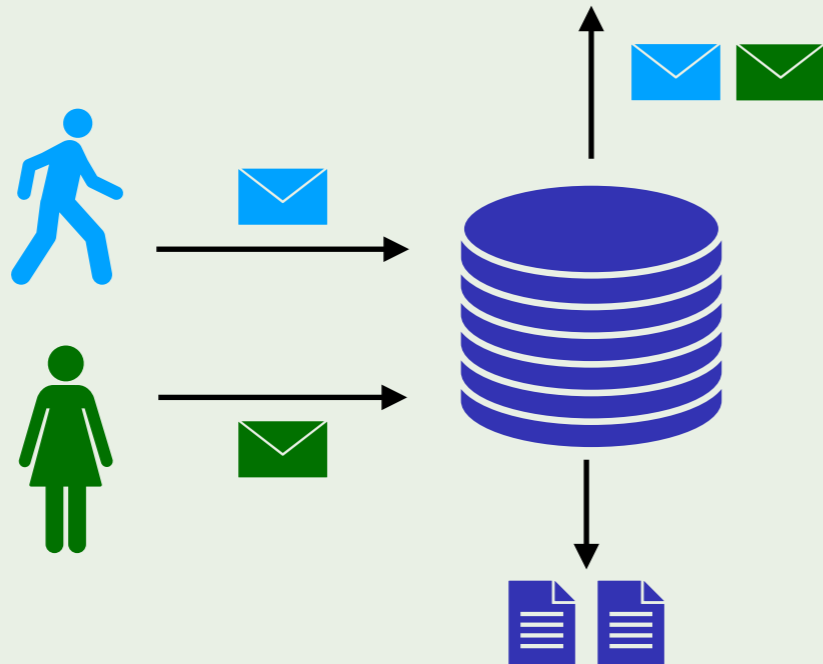
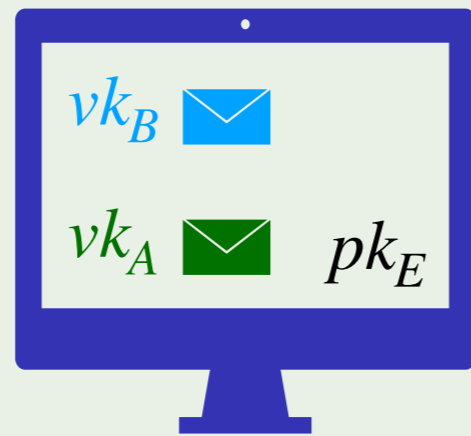
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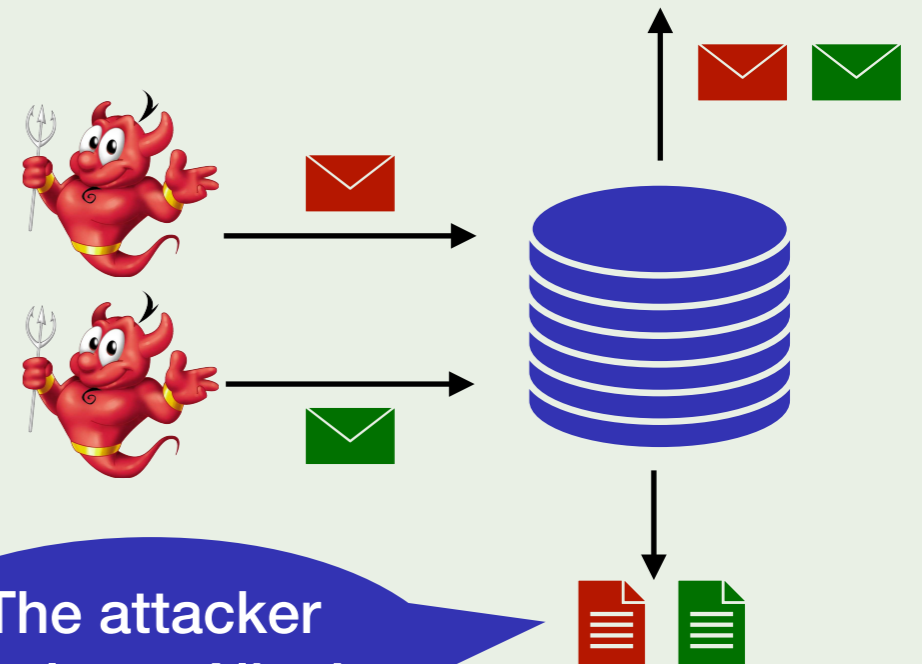
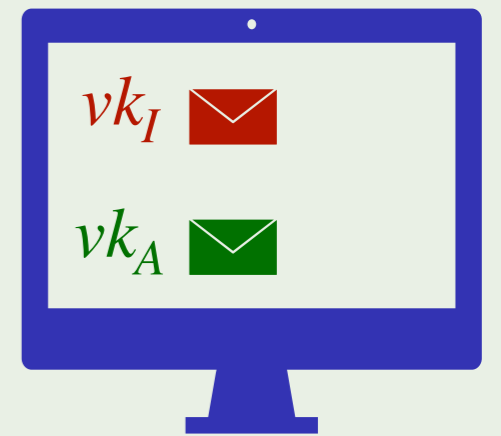


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The attacker can learn Alice's vote

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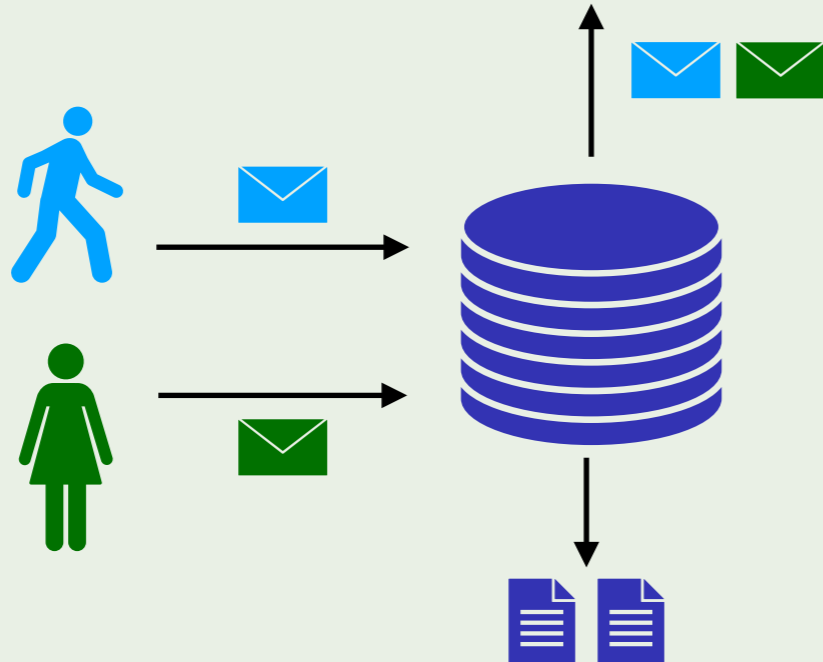
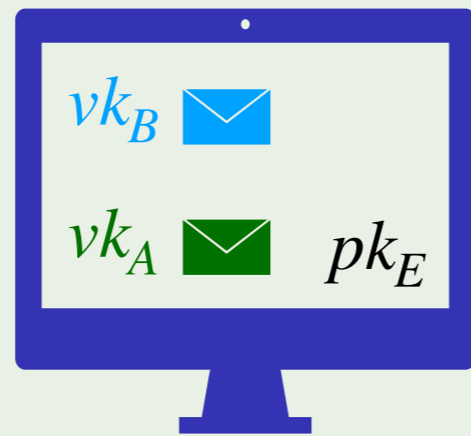
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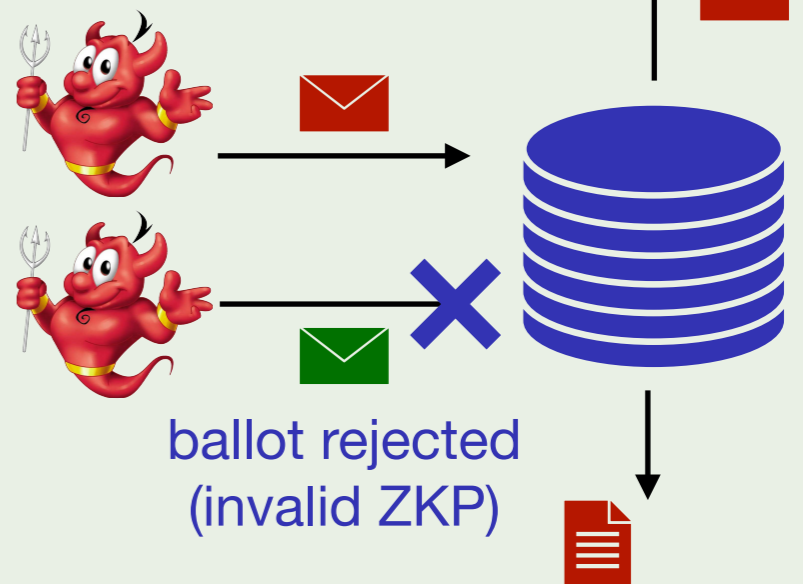


## Election 2 (small/test election)

Election key =  ~~$pk_{el}$~~   $pk'_{el}$



$(vk_A, vk_I)$



After v1.13 with an honest server

**Fix** - the server acts as a decryption trustee and must refresh its key for each election

# Belenios - summary

[submitted at ESORICS'22]

- Contributions :**
- ▶ A (partial) fix: the Voting Server acts as a Trustee for decryption!
  - ▶ A comprehensive model of Belenios including multi-elections
  - ▶ Security proofs in ProVerif
  - ▶ Paper proofs justifying the approximations about counters

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Verifiability	Dis	Hon	✗ [CSF'21]	✗	✓
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Only if all the elections are audited

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Based on counters to avoid ballot-reordering attacks

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# Take home

Design and prove the security of an e-voting protocol is **difficult**...

- ▶ re-vote policies
- ▶ multiple elections
- ▶ ...



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(will be presented at RWC'22)



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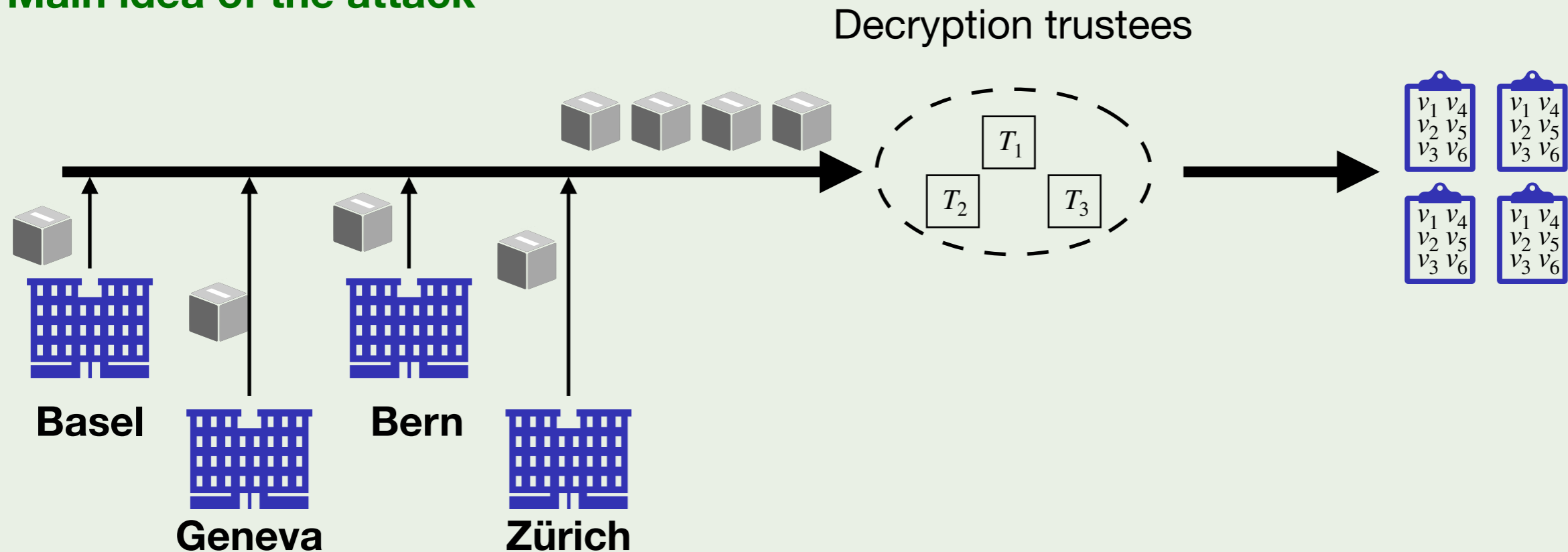
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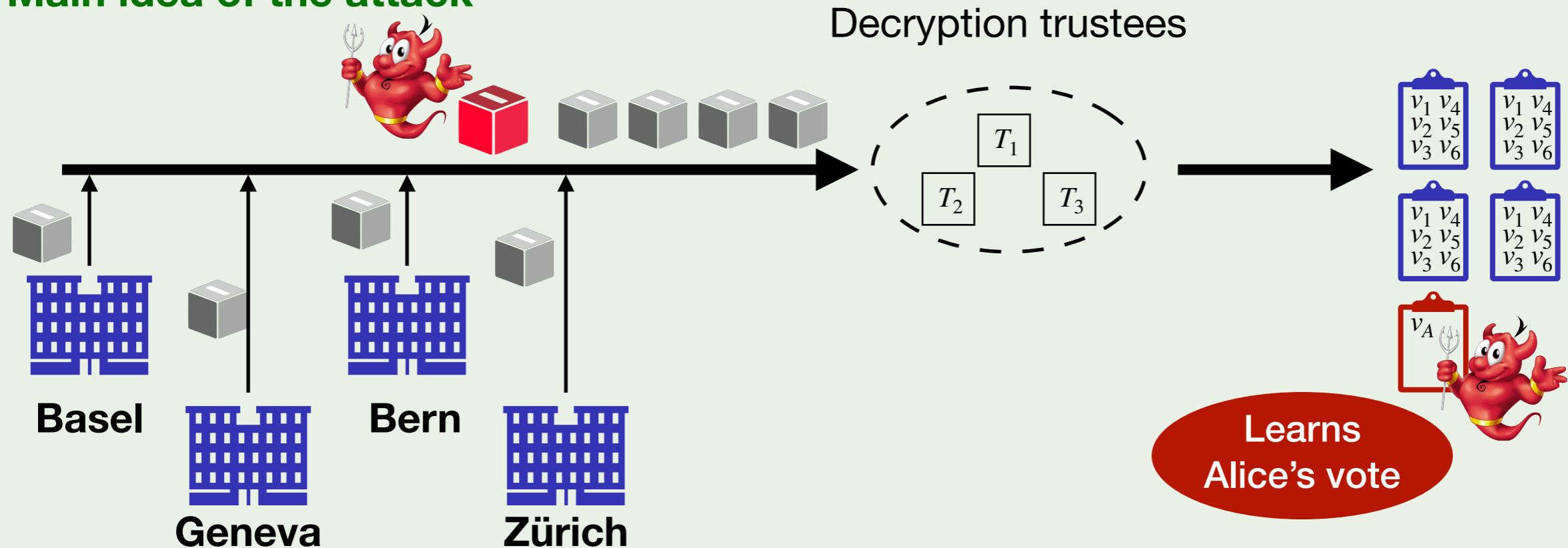
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# Future works

- ▶ **Ensure cast-as-intended in Belenios**
  - ➔ model arithmetics
  - ➔ model probabilities (e.g., random audits)



- ▶ **Study accountability (what happens in case of failure?)**
  - ➔ design choice to improve Belenios
  - ➔ verify liveness properties

