Twitter Thread by Lea Kissner

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In more Securing Democracy at #enigma2021, @ChrFolini talking about "THE ADVENTUROUS TALE OF ONLINE VOTING IN

Switzerland is a direct democracy where citizens get to vote at least 4x/year, with a lot of mail-in voting. We have a long history of online voting.

Disclaimer: THIS IS NOT SWEDEN.

[I get the picture that @ChrFolini has had to explain the difference several times.]
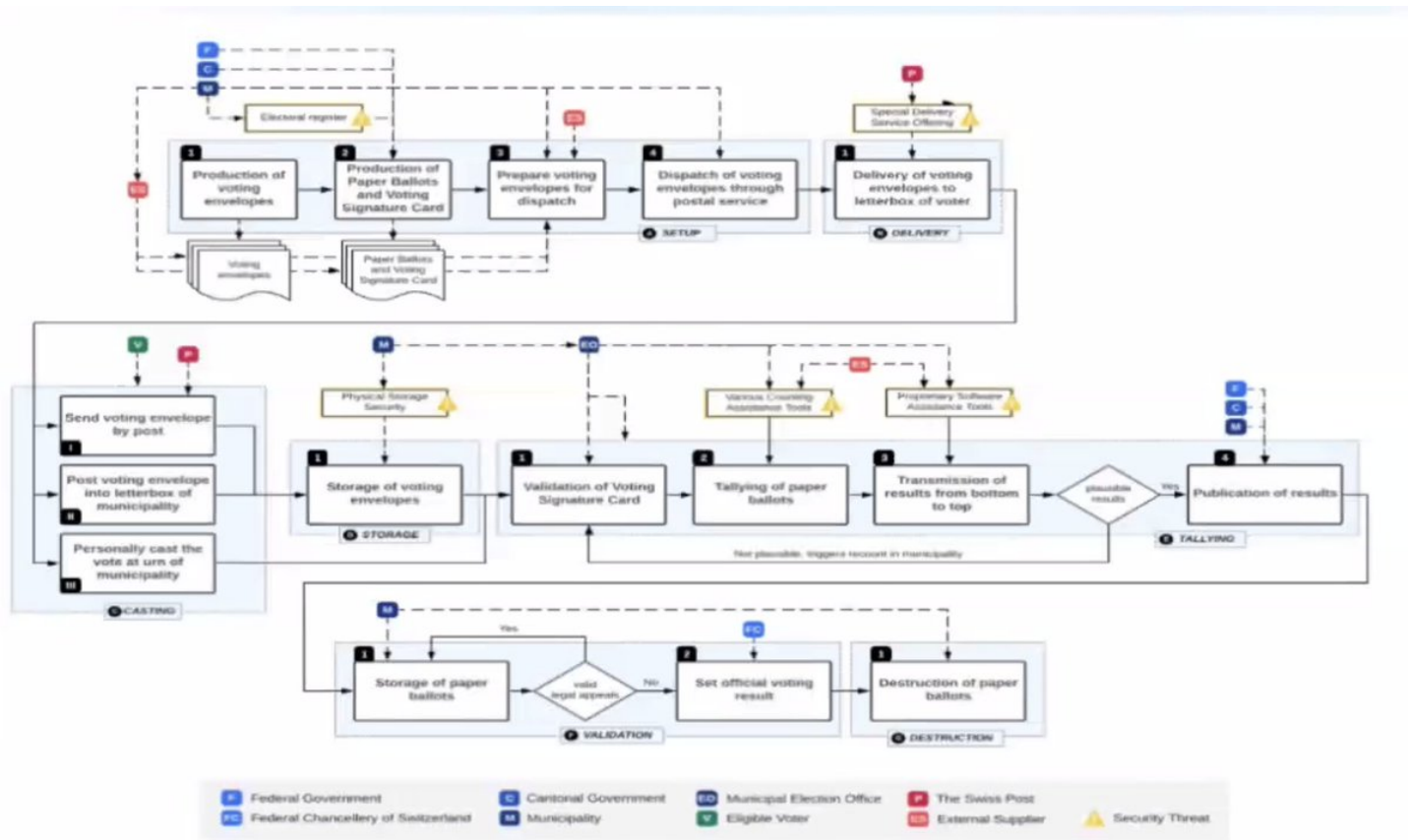

Process around mail-in ballots.

[tl;dr it's very complicated and wasn't threat-modeled until recently]

But the in-person ballots are complicated, too!

Wahlzettel-Nr

06	glp – Grünliberale Partei
06.01	Budmiger Hans-Peter (Hampi), 1976, Unternehmer, Gemeindepräsident, Muri
~~06.02~~	~~Langenbacher Knüsel Silvia, 1966, Unternehmerin, Abtwil~~
26.01	*Budmiger Hans-Peter*
06.03	Peyer Samuel, 1985, BSc in Wirtschaftsinformatik, Unternehmer, Muri
~~06.04~~	~~Masoch Loredana, 1996, BLaw, Masterstudentin Rechtswissenschaften, Wallenschwil~~
26.05	*Stöckli Cornel*
06.05	Stöckli Cornel, 1975, Dr. med., Rheumat. & Innere Med., Integrationskom., Muri
~~06.06~~	~~Ghande Sabrina, 1989, Projektleiterin Elektroplanung, Mitglied GL, Buttwil~~
04.01	*Bucher Ralf, CVP*
06.07	Weber Thomas, 1974, Content Manager, Journalist, Buttwil

Vom Wahlbüro auszufüllen →	Kandidatenstimmen:	Zusatzstimmen:	Total:

Most security folks don't think that we can't make a secure online voting system.

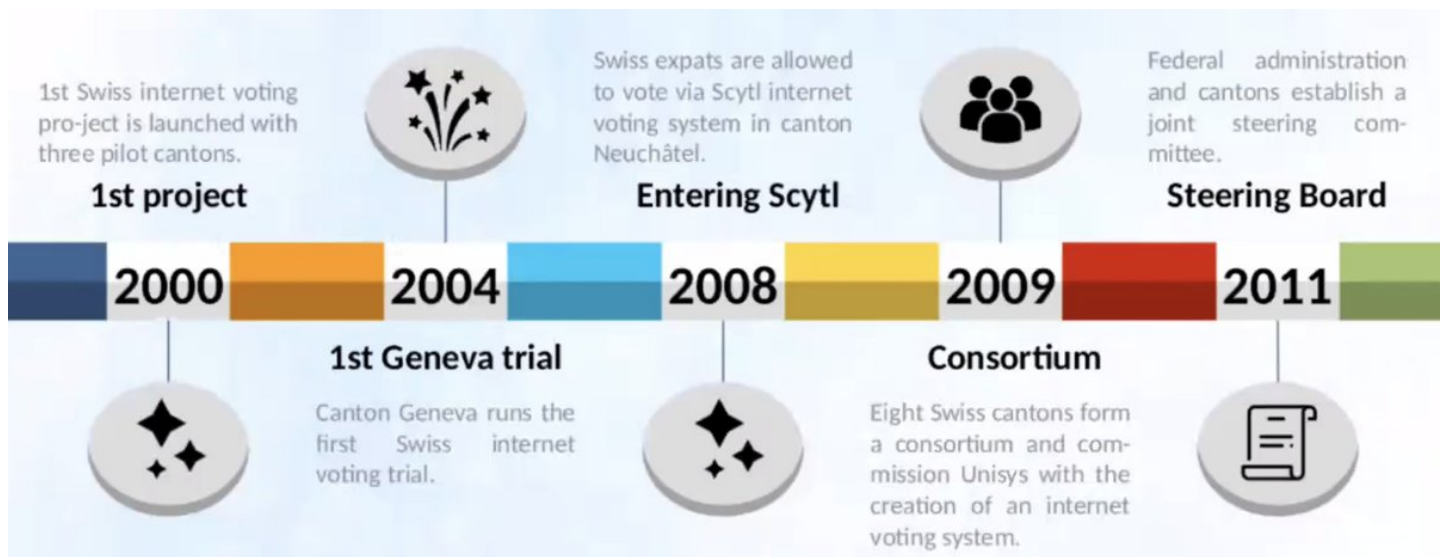@ChrFolini says this is because of encryption
[Note: this is not the main reason that a lot of people cite -- we're more worried about things like malware but it's complicated]

There are reasons to want online voting:
* Citizens living abroad
* Visually impaired and quadriplegic voters need to have assistants that they trust
* Many invalid ballots (even <10%!)
* Physical voting has security problems, too

Like the states of the US, there are cantons in Switzerland, federalized system. The cantons have almost complete control over the elections *except* that the federal system has exclusive control over the security of online voting.

Several cantons have been experimenting, with Geneva being the first, followed by a group of eight cantons.

| 2000 | 2004 | 2008 | 2009 | 2011 |

1st project — 1st Swiss internet voting pro-ject is launched with three pilot cantons.

1st Geneva trial — Canton Geneva runs the first Swiss internet voting trial.

Entering Scytl — Swiss expats are allowed to vote via Scytl internet voting system in canton Neuchâtel.

Consortium — Eight Swiss cantons form a consortium and com-mission Unisys with the creation of an internet voting system.

Steering Board — Federal administration and cantons establish a joint steering com-mittee.

In 2017 the federal chancellor calls for 2/3 of the cantons to offer internet voting for national elections in 2019. There were not many CS people represented and they declared internet voting "solved".

That was a wakeup for people on internet voting.

Geneva pulled funding after political quarrels... which paved the way for SwissPost.

In 2019 they posted the source code before the election. It didn't take long for several fundamental security flaws to be found.

[I can't type this fast and find everyone's names sorry]

In the wake of that failure everyone figured out that internet voting was not, in fact, solved. At all.

So they brought in a bunch of experts.

What happens if you get together a bunch of experts? A scientific report!
[If someone has a link, please reply with it]

@ChrFolini was brought in to moderate the workshops... then the pandemic hit. Lots of debate on cryptography, software development, etc.

After all that debate and new work, there is a new report [anyone have a link? @ChrFolini?] in line with the recommendations of the scientists. But we'll need to keep tweaking as tech changes.

Key recommendations:
* Strict hierarchy of recommendations, starting with a verifier model which can be reasoned about, then moving to pseudocode then code. Use formal models.

* Diversity of hard- and soft-ware to resist attacks. It's more expensive, but there are security benefits.

[Boy howdy this is going to be controversial one, depending on how this is set up -- checks of different versions against each other?]

* Maximum level of transparency, especially in development

* Voting security beyond internet voting

Summary:
* Switzerland is a useful testbed for online voting
* Iterative process with strict supervision on federal level
* Expert dialogue with recommendations in 2020

@ChrFolini sees online voting as something which may or may not be securable but it's a political question whether it's introduced... so we'd better work on it.

[paraphrased]

Giving my hands a break, so end of talk as the questions are coming thick and fast (not at all shocking!)