The Swiss Postal Voting Process and its System and Security Analysis

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Introduction
Remote Postal Voting
Threat and Risk Analysis
Conclusions





Introduction – Advertisement



Eidgenössische Volksinitiative

«Für eine sichere und vertrauenswürdige Demokratie»





Swiss public initiative on a "Secure and trusted democracy"





Proposed Law

Eidgenössische Volksinitiative «Für eine sichere und vertrauenswürdige Demokratie (E-Voting-Moratorium)»

Art. 197 Ziff. 12[2]

12. Übergangsbestimmung zu Art. 39 Abs. 1 (Verwendung elektronischer Verfahren zur Stimmabgabe)

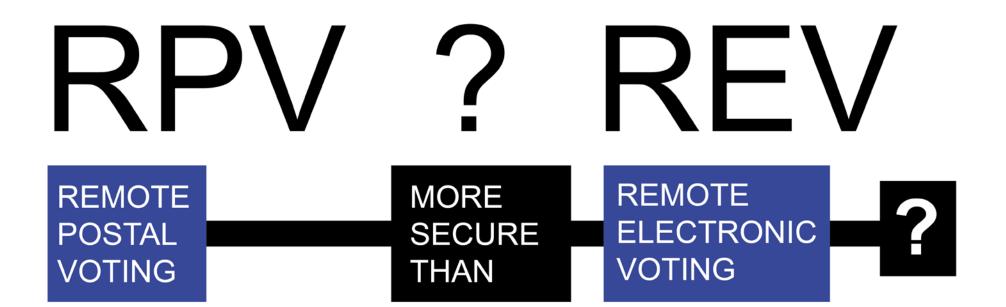
Artikel 39 Absatz 1 tritt mit der Annahme durch Volk und Stände in Kraft; mit der Annahme sind sämtliche Bestimmungen des kantonalen Rechts und des Bundesrechts über elektronische Verfahren zur Stimmabgabe nicht mehr anwendbar

² Die Bundesversammlung kann das Verbot durch Bundesgesetz aufheben, wenn gewährleistet ist, **dass mindestens die gleiche Sicherheit gegen**

Manipulationshandlungen wie bei der handschriftlichen Stimmabgabe besteht, namentlich wenn unter Wahrung des Stimmgeheimnisses:

... if it is guaranteed that at least the same security against manipulation exists as in the case of hand-written voting ...

Comparing "Systems"





The Swiss RPV Case

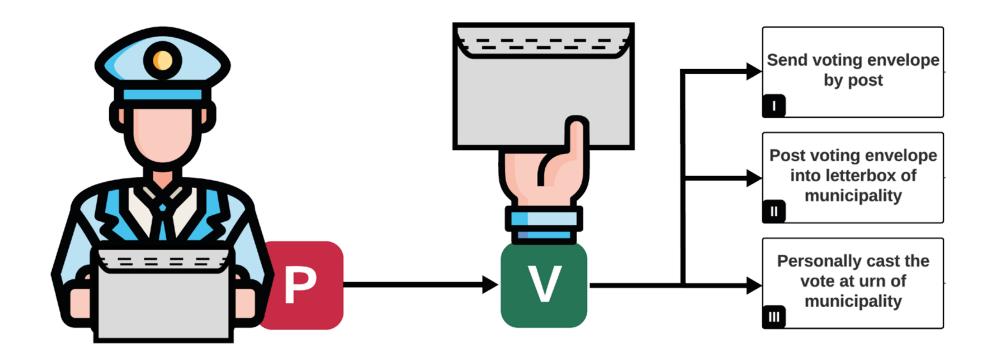
 The Swiss RPV is fragmented and difficult to generalize, due to federalism in Switzerland, autonomy, and involvement of many external suppliers

□ Goal:

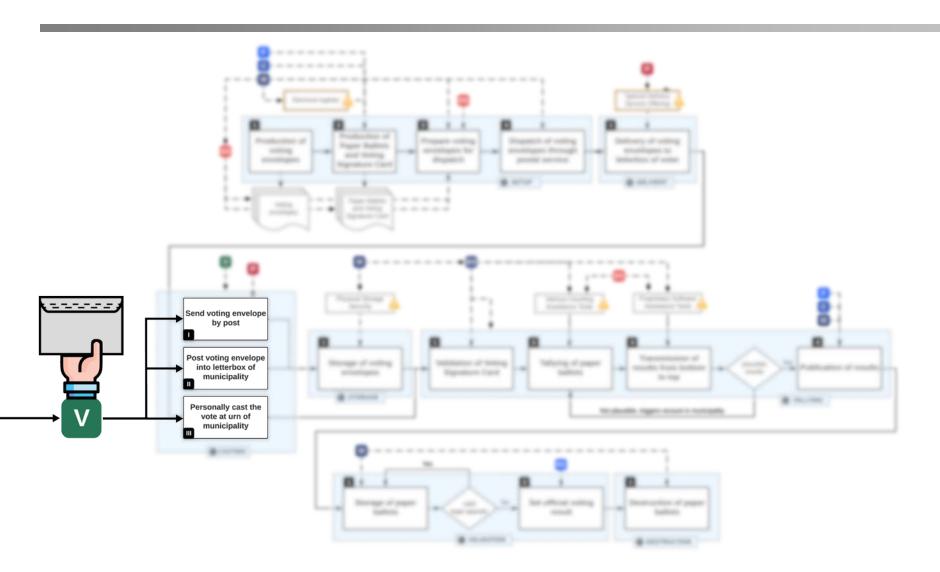
To identify weaknesses of RPV to allow for "hardening" of the RPV through security and risk assessment.

- Disclaimer: Focus on generalization, may not cover all cantons and processes exactly, leaves room for exceptions.
- Many exchanges with Swiss authorities and external suppliers

RPV From a Voter's Perspective

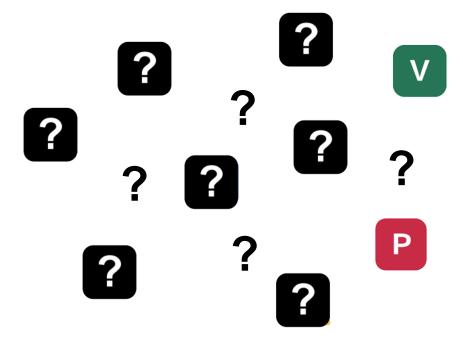








Identification of Stakeholders



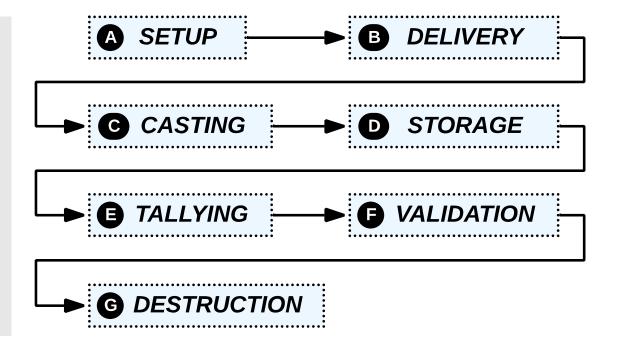
- ? Federal Government
- ? Federal Chancellery
- ? Cantonal Government
- ? Municipality
- ? Municipal Election Office
- ? Eligible Voter
- ? The Swiss Post
- ? External Supplier
- ? Security Threat



PVPF Phases

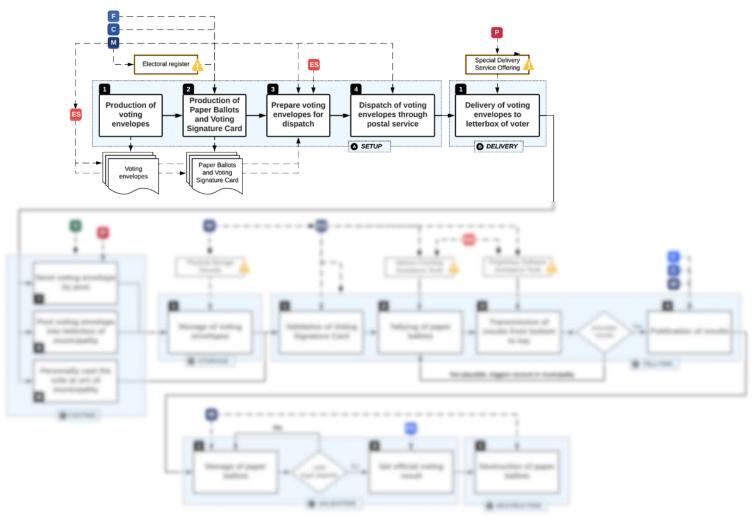
Divided into phases A to G with various stakeholders

- Federal Government
- Federal Chancellery
- Cantonal Government
- Municipality
- Municipal Election Office
- V Eligible Voter
- P The Swiss Post
- ES External Supplier
- Security Threat



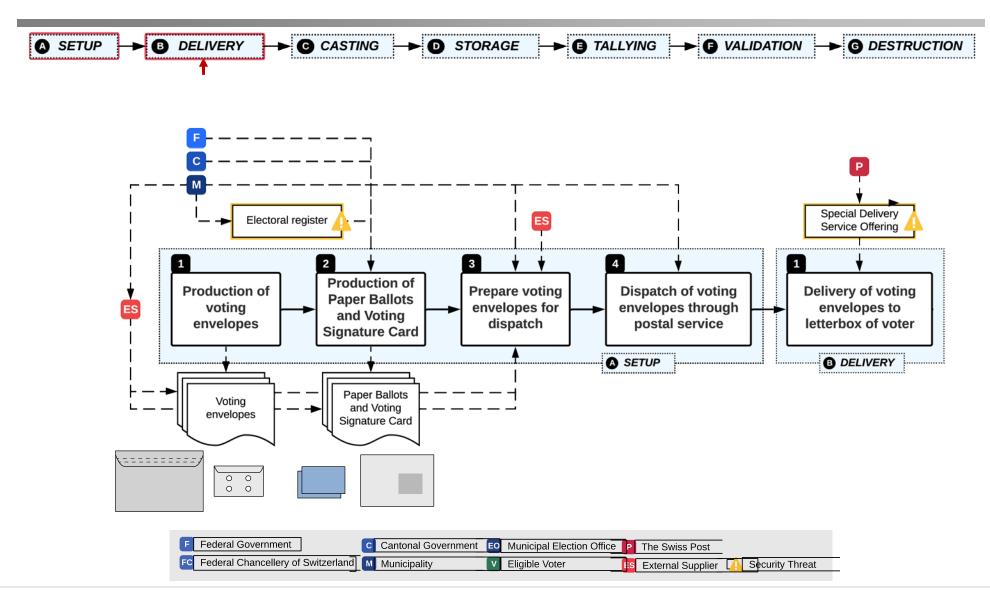


PVPF in Detail





A: Setup, B: Delivery

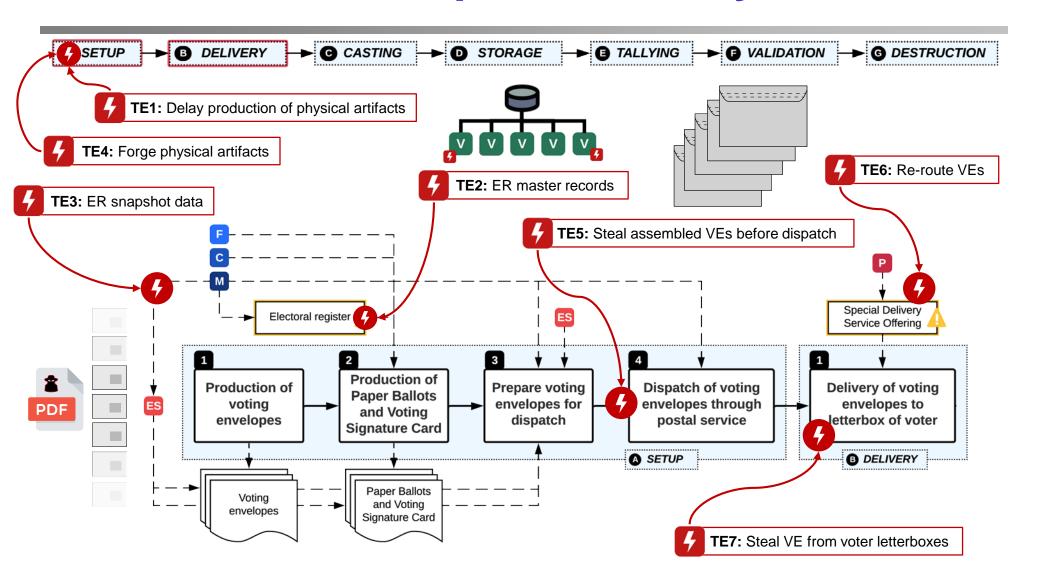




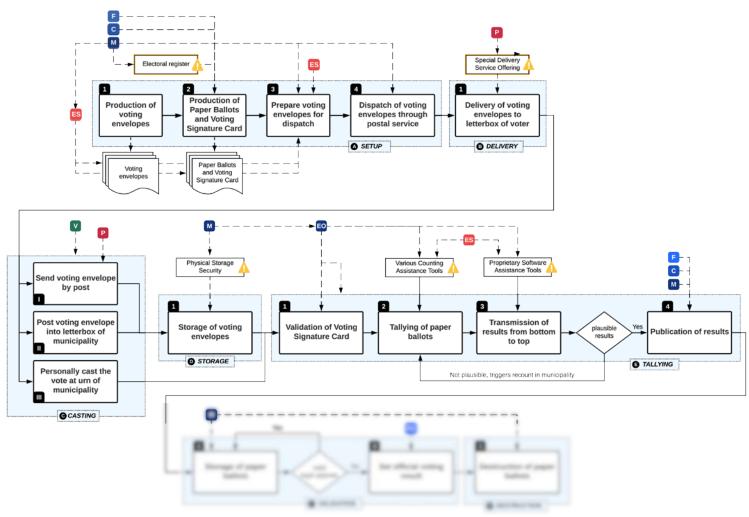
A: Setup, B: Delivery & THREAT EVENTS







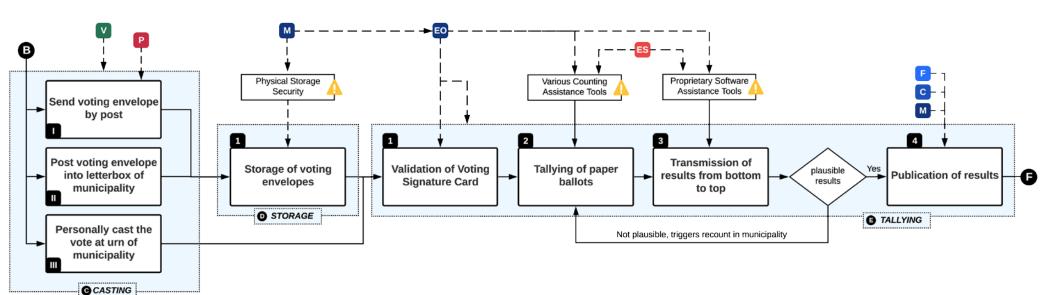
PVPF in Detail

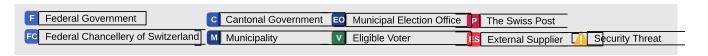




C: Casting, D: Storage, E: Tallying



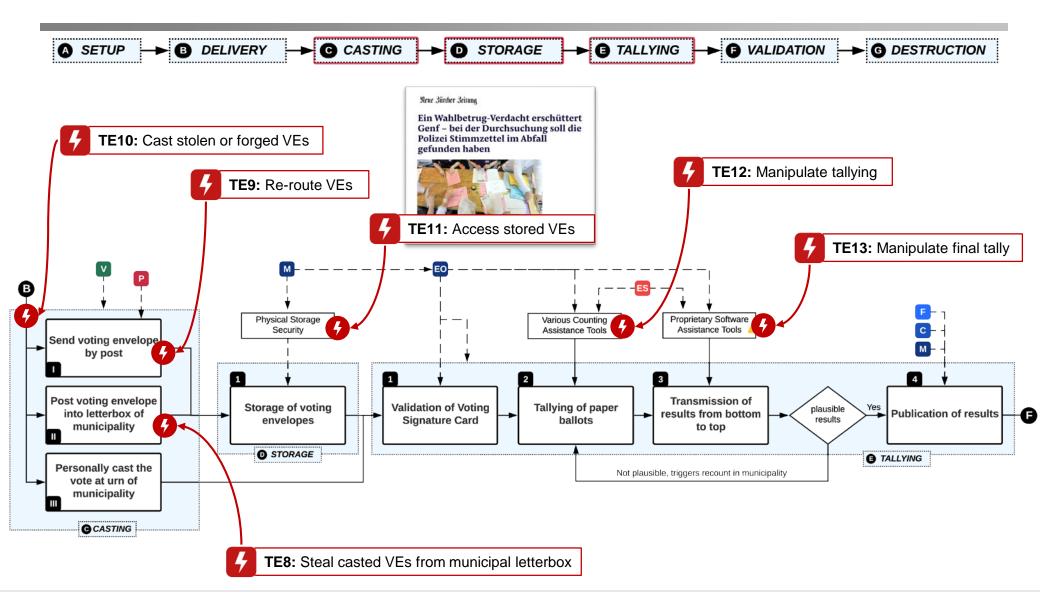






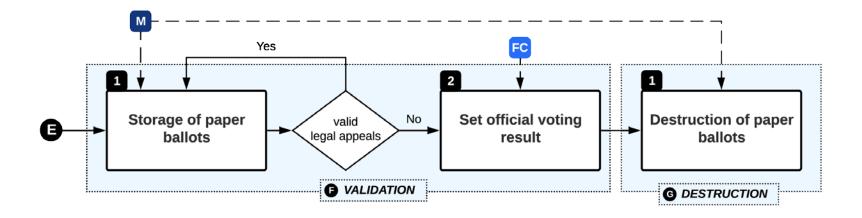
C: Casting, D: Storage, E: Tallying THREAT EVENTS

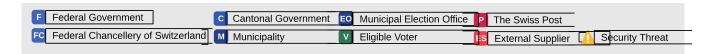




F: Validation, G: Destruction





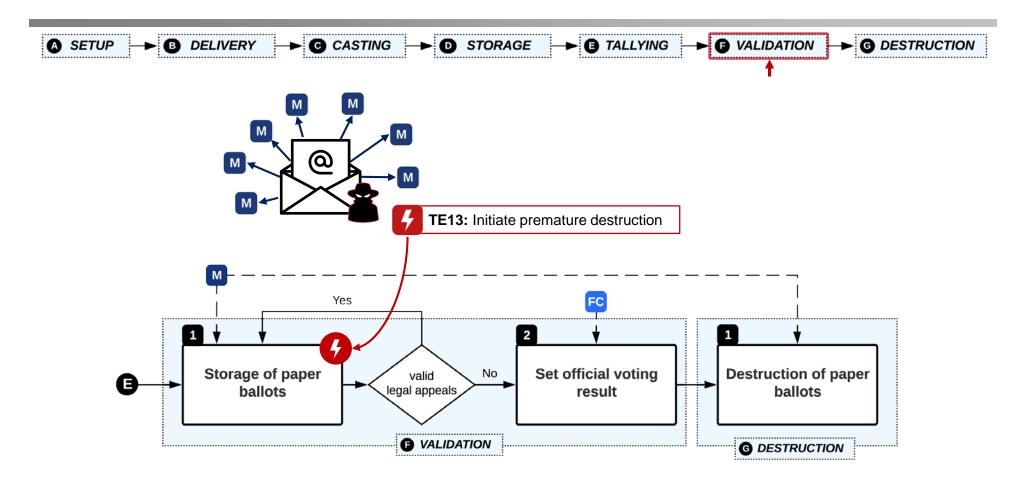


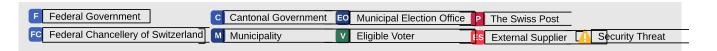


F: Validation, G: Destruction

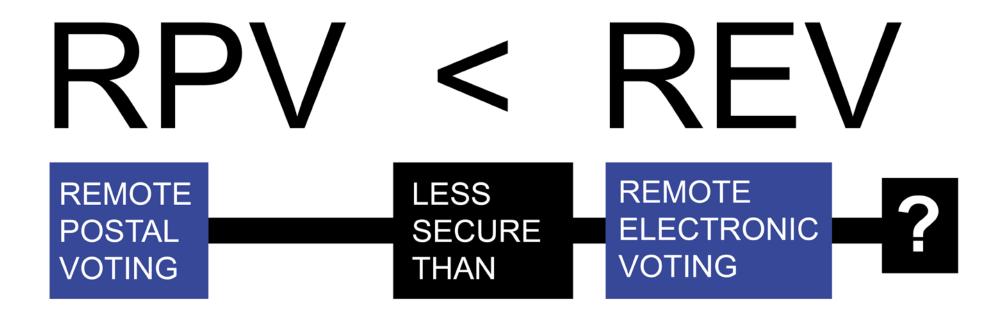








Recalling the Comparison





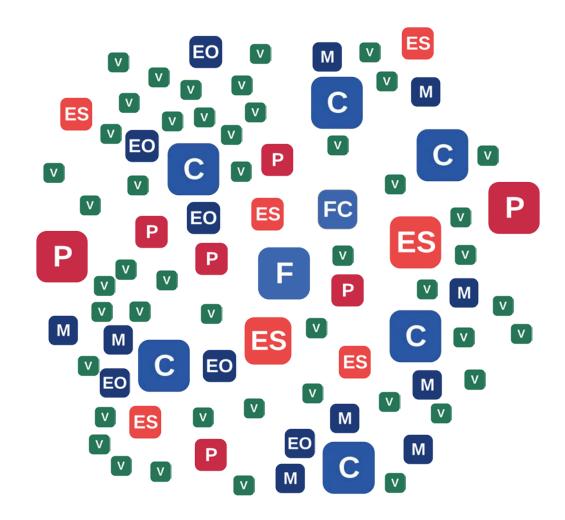
Conclusions

Heterogeneous Processes

Physical Decentralizaton

Distribution of Trust

Substantial
Trust in Third
Parties



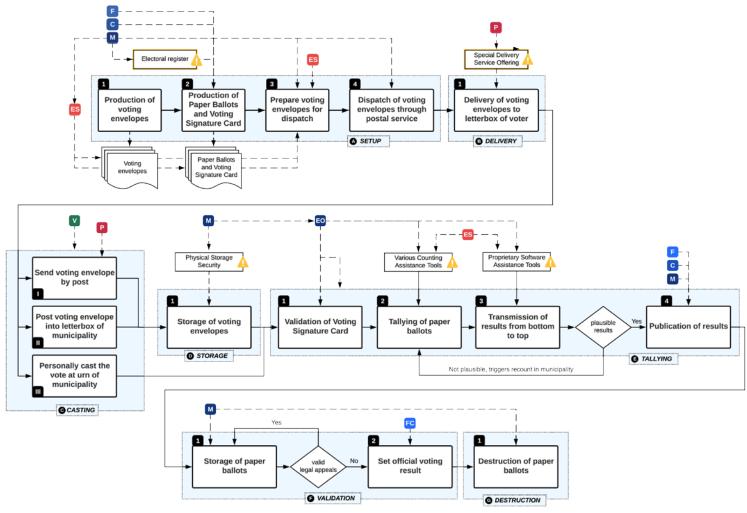
Thank you for your attention.



Many thanks are addressed to Anina Sax, Annina Zimmerli, Dr. Christian Folini, Melchior Limacher, Marco Sandmeier, and Dr. Benedikt van Spyk for their valuable input.

Backup Slide

PVPF in Detail





Future Work

- Adapt the PVPF more cantons, which will allow a more granular level and identification of realistic Threat Events
- Inquiry of deployed proprietary tools is in progress, in active discussions with Suppliers and Authorities

Risk Assessment

