# Online Electronic Voting and Voter Authentication

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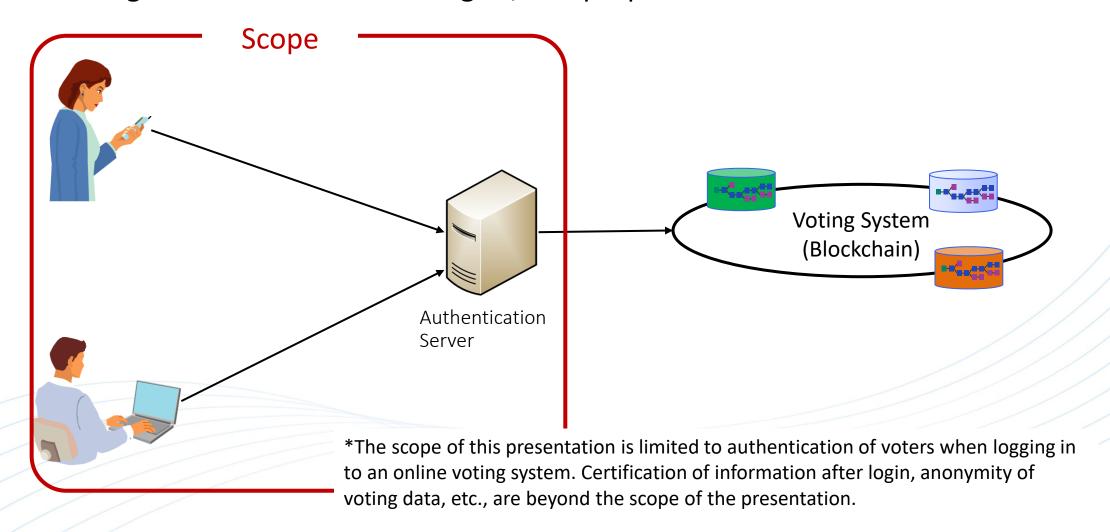


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# Background: Adequate authentication for online voting

This presentation will establish the requirements and challenges relating to authenticating eligible voters in an online electronic vote; evaluate the existing authentication technologies; and propose a secure architecture.



# Categorization of existing technologies for authentication

No.	Category	Sub-category	Summary	Notes
1	Authentication using knowledge	ID/password, e-mail address	User logs into system with previously registered ID/password	
2		PIN authentication	User logs into system with previously registered 4-8 digit number	
3		Personal information	Authentication using personal information such as address, full name, birth date, etc.	
4		PKI certificate (browser)	Authentication protocol conducted using a private key saved on the user's local storage device	
5		Cookie (browser)	Authentication using browser's cookie function	
6	Biometric authentication	Fingerprints	Authentication using previously registered fingerprints	Device required
7		Palm veins	Authentication using previously registered finger/palm veins	Device required
8		Facial recognition	Authentication using previously registered facial photo	Device required
9		Other	Iris scanning, etc.	Device required
10	Authentication using hardware and electronic devices	IC card authentication	Authentication protocol conducted using a private key contained in previously distributed IC card, such as My Number card	Device required
11		One-time token	Using previously distributed hardware or software token	Device required

# Requirements and Challenges of Authentication in Online Voting

- Can the rightful voter vote properly?
- Can it prevent third parties' fraudulent voting?
- Can it be used by users with low IT literacy, such as the elderly (inclusion)?
- Are voters required to prepare a special device?
- Does the burden on voters reduce in comparison to normal voting (visiting a voting center to vote)?
- How expensive is the operating cost? Is it less than current cost?

\*Repeat: Voting confidentiality and protection of private information are beyond the scope of this investigation

# **Evaluation Criteria of Online Voting Methods**

Existing technologies' applicability to online voting will be evaluated using the following 7 criteria based on the requirements and challenges on the previous page

No.	Criteria	Summary	Evaluation Scale	Note
1	Login success	Can the voter login successfully with the correct operation?	O: Successful login ×: Failed logins occur	
2	Voter fraud	Are third parties prevented from posing as voters and voting fraudulently?	<ul> <li>○ : Realistically difficult (for normal voting)</li> <li>△ : Possible fraud under certain conditions</li> <li>× : Possible fraud under normal conditions</li> </ul>	
3	Inclusion	Can the elderly use it? Does it use special knowledge or devices when voting?	<ul> <li>○ : Can vote with only internet-connected device</li> <li>△ : Also uses widely available device</li> <li>× : Uses special knowledge or device</li> </ul>	
4	Voter burden prior to voting	Burden of pre-registration in the system	<ul><li>○: No burden</li><li>△: Internet registration</li><li>×: Paperwork or biometric registration required</li></ul>	
5	Voter burden during voting	Burden arising during voting	O: Less than normal voting ×: Same as normal voting	
6	Operating system cost	Preparations, operating server costs on voting day, other administrative costs	<ul><li>○: Less than normal voting</li><li>△: Same as normal voting</li><li>×: More than normal voting</li></ul>	
7	Track record	Past performance in online authentication	<ul> <li>○: Previously used for online voting</li> <li>△: Previously used for online authentication</li> <li>×: No significant track record</li> </ul>	

### Evaluation of existing technologies for authentication

### Results of evaluation of existing authentication technologies using the 7 criteria

	Criteria Authentication Technology	Login Success	Fraud	Inclusion	Advance Burden	Burden During Voting	Operation Cost	Track Record
1	ID/password, e-mail address	0	×	0	0	0	0	Δ
2	PIN authentication	0	×	0	0	0	0	Δ
3	Personal information	0	×	0	0	0	0	Δ
4	PKI certificate (browser)	0	×	0	Δ	0	Δ	Δ
5	Cookie (browser)	×	×	0	0	0	0	Δ
6	Fingerprints	Δ	×	Δ	Δ	0	×	Δ
7	Palm veins	Δ	0	×	Δ	0	×	×
8	Facial recognition	Δ	Δ	0	Δ	0	Δ	×
9	IC card authentication	0	×	×	Δ	0	×	Δ
10	One-time token	O	×	×	Δ	0	×	Δ

For multi-layer authentication, this criterion alone cannot be an "and" condition but must be an "or" condition

### Observations on Evaluation Results

- None of the existing authentication technologies excels in all criteria.
  - ⇒The number of O's can be increased with multi-layer authentication
- If security against criterion #2, "Fraud", is prioritized...
  - ⇒Palm vein authentication is the best option
    - ⇒Requires special device when voting; has high cost

How about combination of IC card with facial photo (e.g., My Number card) and facial recognition?

\*Assuming My Number cards are widely distributed, this would result in O's for Inclusion, Advance Burden, and Operating Cost, offering a system with almost all  $\Delta$ 's and O's.

	Login Success	Fraud	Inclusion	Advance Burden	Burden During Voting	Operation Cost	Track Record
Facial recognition + My Number card	Δ	Δ	0	0	0	0	×

### Proposal for system architecture

- Users acquire My Number cards in advance and register on voting system
- \*Requires installation of specialized app on smartphone and IC card reader
- When voting, facial photo stored on IC chip checked against face shown on smartphone camera or webcam
- \*Check done using facial recognition technology or visual check by an operator

