

The Electronic Vote in Venezuela

Technical evaluation of an electoral process

The 15th-August-2004 Presidential Recall Referendum as a study case





- Aims
- Outline of the electoral system
- Conditions established by CNE
- Findings in telecommunications
- Conclusions and recommendations



- Outline of the Venezuelan automated electoral system.
- Demonstration of the anomalous behavior of the automated electoral system during the Presidential Recall Referendum 15August2004; correlation between technological and electoral variables.
- Conclusions and recommendations



The electoral system is composed of three subsystems with clearly defined functions :

•**Permanent electoral registry (REP):** basic information on the electors and electoral districts.

•**Pre-electoral subsystem (nominations and positions):** it maintains a registry of the different electoral events, positions in dispute and candidates.

•Voting-Counting-Totalizing: it includes the manual and automated balloting procedures. In voting tables: counting of votes and emission of tally reports (*actas*). In electoral boards: regional or national summing up of tally reports and emission of results.

88,7% of PRR 2004 votes were cast electronically through touch screen machines, amounting to 8.6 MM votes out of a total of 9,85 MM











Data Network Topology



PROYECTO ELECCIONES CNE 2004





•All voting machines must be identical:

✓They have the same hardware, without internal wireless communication devices.

✓They work under the same operating system. It must be configured in the same way.

✓They execute the same votes recording and counting software, except for those data intrinsically tied to the identification of the machine such as: voting center, table and electoral notebook code numbers to which it is assigned, as well as the number of allowed electors.



•The machines transmit information on tally reports (actas) to central CNE servers .

The tally reports (actas) have the same structure, that is to say contain the same volume of information, which is independent of the values of the electoral variables associated with it, like : voting center, table and electoral notebook code numbers, geographic location codes, polling opening and closing times, number of voters, number of absentees and result of the event.



Voting Center	Table	Note- book	Opening Time	Closing Time	ELECTORS	Actual VOTERS	YES VOTES	NO VOTES	NULL VOTES
98765	4	3	15/08/2004 07:15:41AM	16/08/2004 01:05:30AM	45	40	20	15	5
100	1	1	15/08/2004 06:00:11AM	16/08/2004 12:00:10AM	120	110	55	55	0
12345	2	2	15/08/2004 6:40:20AM	16/08/2004 12:45:00AM	260	245	100	135	10
441	3	1	15/08/2004 06:02:00A M	16/08/2004 10:15:30pM	450	400	195	200	5
77788	4	3	15/08/2004 07:20:00A M	16/08/2004 06:32:03PM	500	420	250	240	30
55	1	1	15/08/2004 06:00:20A M	15/08/2004 11:55:09PM	600	580	320	160	0



per

Vote Value	Vote Serial Number.		Vote			_	Sei	rial N	lumb	per				Amount of Bytes			
NO	123000451	[Ν	1	2	3	0	0	0	4	5	1		10 bytes			
YES	123000452		Y	1	2	3	0	0	0	4	5	2		10 bytes			
YES	123000453		Y	1	2	3	0	0	0	4	5	3		10 bytes		\geq	10 bytes
YES	123000454		Y	1	2	3	0	0	0	4	5	4		10 bytes		Í	VULE
NO	123000455		Ν	1	2	3	0	0	0	4	5	5		10 bytes			
NO	123000456		Ν	1	2	3	0	0	0	4	5	6		10 bytes)	
YES	123000457		Υ	1	2	3	0	0	0	4	5	7	J	10 bytes		,	
											-						

This is a simplified example where to each vote a serial number is assigned. Data are stored in an encripted way. Theoretically, once serial numbers and 'yes' or 'no' votes are encripted, they cannot be deciphered to know the sequence. But, this is not so accurate since the process is reversible and would allow for a violation of the secrecy of vote.

Example – Tally (Actas) Storing in Memory



Information in Tally Reports (Actas)

Bectronic information stored

_			_		-					D	ATA							Μ	IEMC	ORY SP	ACE	
	Voting Center	98765		9	8	7	6	5												5	bytes	
	Table	4		4																1	bytes	
	Notebook	3		3																1	bytes	
-	Opening Time	- 15/08/2004-07:15:41AM	—	Ν	0	ס	4	Ρ	8	1	5	σ	7	Г	5	4	1	I	-	14	bytes	
	Closing Time	16/08/2004 01:05:30AM		2	0	0	4	0	8	1	6	0	1	0	5	3	0			14	bytes	ults
	ELECTORS	45		0	4	5														3	bytes	est
	Actual VOTERS	40		0	4	0												3 bytes				
	Yes VOTES	20		0	2	0														3	bytes	OLG
_	<u>NoVOTES</u>	15_	_	9	_1	5	I	_					_	_					_	3	bytes	ect
	Null VOTES	5		0	0	5														3	bytes	ofel
									_													-\t
	Voting Center	55		0	0	0	5	5												5	bytes	de
	Table	1		1																1	bytes	per /
	Notebook	1		1					_		_	_	_							1	bytes	Ide
	Opening Time	15/08/2004 06:00:20AM		2	0	0	4	0	8	1	5	0	6	0	0	2	0			14	bytes	(in
-	Closing Time	15/08/2004 11:55:09PM	-	Ν	0	ס	4	Ρ	8	1	5	Z	3	5	5	0	9		-	14	bytes	≧
	ELECTORS	600		6	0	0														3	bytes	rta
	Actual VOTERS	580		5	8	0														3	bytes	pe
	Yes VOTES	320		3	2	0														3	bytes	tes
	NoVOTES	160		1	6	0														3	bytes	byi
_	Null VOTES	0	_	0	0	0	_	_					_	_				 _	_	3	bytes	50





Represents a voting machine

98765	40
100	110
12345	245
441	400
77788	420
55	580



55

580

Represents a voting machine



•The machines would print the results of the electronic vote counting *after* connecting themselves and transmitting data to the main CNE totalizing servers.

•Results were not due to be transmitted before the closing official time of the electoral event.

The initial closing time for the PRR event of the 15thAugust2004 was agreed for 16:00 hours. Soon it was delayed to 20:00 hours and finally, it was set to 00:00 hours of the 16thAugust2004.



•Totalizing servers at CNE-1 and CNE-2 were identical as far as the number and type of servers, their hardware, as well as their operative and electoral administration software.

•Totalizing servers only had to transmit reception acknowledgement data back to voting machines. It means that a small amount of bytes had to be transmitted back to voting machines in comparison to that sent by voting machines to servers, once a session was established successfully.





•The transmission of results was in itself part of an automated and not human attended process that obeyed a prescribed source code.

All data traffic had to be directed towards the main totalizing center, i.e. CNE-1. Only in the event of failure of main servers the contingency computer center (CNE-2) would start operating and directly be attending the voting machines.



•Since the machines are identical and transmit vote totals, it is expected that **the volumes of data in terms of bytes sent to totalizing servers are similar**.

•Since the totalizing servers only transmit information of recognition, authorization and acknowledgement towards the machines, it is expected that **the number of outgoing bytes from totalizing servers to machines was much smaller than that received from voting machines.**



•Being that the transmission of results is an automated process, the termination of the sessions of communication between voting machines and totalizing servers must be a systematic action activated when the prescribed conditions of transmission are fulfilled.

What it should had been demanded: in order to give greater guarantees on the integrity of the data stored in the machines, the transmission of results to central servers had to be made *after* the tally reports (actas) were printed and satisfactory manual public counting of votes was performed.



Findings in telecommunications





The present study is based on the following sources of information:

•Log of sessions established between voting machines and the CNE totalizing servers through the wire telephone network of CANTV.

•Log of sessions between the voting machines and the totalizing servers of the CNE through the cellular telephone network of Movilnet (CANTV subsidiary).

•Official results of the referendum of the 15th of August of 2004, published by the CNE.

•Contract closure report on the process of Presidential Recall Referendum of 15th of August 2004, produced by the supplier of telecommunications.

•Tally reports (actas) emitted by the voting machines during the 15th and 16th of August.



Wire telephone network – Part of *log* of sessions

D ate	Acct-Output- Octets	Acct-Input- Octets	Acct- Terminate-	Acct-Session	n-Id	U ser-Name	attribute-90	attribute-91
			Cause					
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 07:19:24	0	312	Lost:Carrier	0035FC24		ZULIA_10@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Mon, 16 Aug 2004 20:18:06	3.025	7.684	Lost Carrier	0036BAC0		ZULIA_20@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Mon, 16 Aug 2004 20:34:27	7.528	13.366	Lost Carrier	0036BC4B		ZULIA_20@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Mon, 16 Aug 2004 20:44:17	81	66	User Request	0036BDEB		ZULIA_20@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Mon, 16 Aug 2004 21:11:01	4.526	9.371	Lost Carrier	0036C0CC		ZULIA_4@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Mon, 16 Aug 2004 21:42:28	39.026	62.003	Lost Carrier	0036C22F		ZULIA_4@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Mon, 16 Aug 2004 22:01:46	16.534	27.036	Lost Carrier	0036C569		ZULIA 4@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Mon, 16 Aug 2004 22:14:24	7.528	13.099	Lost Carrier	0036C77B		ZULIA_13@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Mon, 16 Aug 2004 22:21:01	1.524	0	User Request	0036C8B5		ZULIA_13@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Mon, 16 Aug 2004 22:22:02	1.524	1.711	User Request	0036C8CC		ZULIA_13@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Mon, 16 Aug 2004 22:25:55	3.083	7.248	Lost Carrier	0036C90F		ZULIA_13@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Mon, 16 Aug 2004 22:27:01	7.775	134.487	Lost Carrier	000E 90D1		LARA_4@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 16:47:32	22	2.596	User Request	000E 5163		36480_1_1_9@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 16:52:07	212	2.616	Lost Carrier	0000D745		46940_1_1_0@cne2004.gov.ve		
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 16:57:24	212	2.616	Host Request	0000D747		46940_1_1_0@cne2004.gov.ve		
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 17:02:21	196	2.602	Lost Carrier	6	64385	5 46940_1_1_0@cne2004.gov.ve		
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 17:07:21	212	2.616	Lost Carrier	0000D753		46940_1_1_0@cne2004.gov.ve		
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 17:17:51	204	2.582	Lost Carrier	0000D758		46940_1_1_0@cne2004.gov.ve		
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 17:23:08	180	2.588	Host Request	0000D75C		46940_1_1_0@cne2004.gov.ve		
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 17:28:13	188	2.568	Lost Carrier	0000D760		46940_1_1_0@cne2004.gov.ve		
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 17:33:10	180	2.588	Lost Carrier	0000D764		46940_1_1_0@cne2004.gov.ve		
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 17:40:27	196	2.602	Host Request	0000D766		46940_1_1_0@cne2004.gov.ve		
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 17:43:08	6.847	36.514	Lost Carrier	0000D76B		46940_1_1_0@cne2004.gov.ve		
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 17:57:56	6.522	31.534	Lost Carrier	0000D771		46940_1_2_8@cne2004.gov.ve		
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 18:08:26	310	975	Lost Carrier	0004C4D4		21810_1_1_4@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1
Sun, 15 Aug 2004 18:11:40	5.265	12.557	Lost Carrier	0004C4D9		21810_1_1_4@cne2004.gov.ve	srv-aaa	CNE1



The investigation has been centered in the registries of sessions established by the voting machines and the electoral results. The following **anomalies** are detected:

•Non observation of transmission schedules . Detected traffic before the closing time of the event.

•Heterogeneity of the data traffic in network as far as volumes of data , amount of packets and type of termination of sessions.

•Strong correlation between technological and electoral variables.

Findings - Transmission schedules



Established sessions in Wire Telephone Network



How to interpret the graphs that follow





Bytes transmitted

Wire telephone network voting machines.

Data recorded by RAS



Findings - Heterogeneity - (cont.)



Number of packets

Wire telephone network voting machines. Data recorded by RAS



Acct Input Packets
Acct Output Packets

Bytes transmitted by termination of sessions

Wire network voting machines. Data recorded by RAS



Acct Input Octets
Acct Output Octets

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Number of packets by termination of sessions

Wire network voting machines. Data recorded by RAS





	High Traffic(A)	Low Traffic (B)	Cellular (C)	Total number of studied cases.
Voting Centers	1.876	1.573	972	4.421
Voting Machines in Voting Centers	* 8.185	* 7.383	** 3.124	18.692 (98,05% of automated PRR 2004)
Number of voting machines in each class	7.535	6.702	4.455	18.692 (98,05% of automated PRR 2004)
Total number of votes in each class and percentage of universe	3.695.415 43,44%	3.300.896 38,80%	1.357.733 15,96%	8.354.044 (98,20% of automated PRR 2004

*: it includes voting machines with cellular transmission **: it includes 0,5% of High Traffic voting machines

Traffic Distribution by Municipal Regions





Example of Data Transmission Pattern











Represents a voting machine

Data bytes transmitted vs. Electoral variables









(C)

Para ver esta película, debe disponer de QuickTime™ y de un descompresor TIFF (sin comprimir).

Outgoing data bytes versus Votes

for machines in groups: (A) High traffic (B) Low traffic (C) Cellular

What is this graph telling us?



The statistics were last updated **Monday, 16 August 2004 at 13:28**, at which time **R-CNE1.cne2004.gov.ve** had been up for **39 days, 21:54:35**.

'Daily' Graph (5 Minute Average)



Against any expectations, this graph shows that the outgoing traffic from the central servers towards the voting machines is much greater than the traffic received from these last ones!



V.Conclusions and recommendations





- Unusual traffic in the data network previous to the closing time of the event.
- Bidirectional transmission of data in high unexpected volumes.
- The detection of heterogeneous patterns of data transmission in so far as: number of incoming and outgoing bytes and packets of information to and from machines; ways of termination of successful sessions, leads to infer that either executed programs in voting machines had more than one version or totalizing servers were discretionally administered.



 A strong correlation between technological and electoral variables is found. The number of incoming and outgoing bytes are proportional to the number of total votes by machine rejecting the tally report transmission in the Cellular and High Traffic groups.

70% of voting machines do not show expected performances.



•Clear up the electoral registry RE.

•Members of electoral tables should obtain a validation of credentials well in advance to the electoral event.

•The lists of electors and norms must be published in posters to the entrance of each voting center 30 days prior to the event at least.

•Impartial representation of political parties and independent observers should be present in all instances of the electoral process. Specially at the totalizing level as well as during transfer and storage of the electoral material.

•Participation of Plan Republic (Armed Forces) must be limited to safekeeping of voting centers and preservation of public order. Military personnel should not act as electoral agents.



- All the equipment and operating systems should be certified by recognized and independent authorities.
- The source codes of voting machines and the software used by the central totalizing servers must be public.
- A complete and impartial audit of all components of the electoral system (software and hardware) before and after the event must be carried out.
- The use of electronic and blank electoral notebooks must be prevented to prohibit the 'floating voters' figure.
- The use of fingerprint catching machines must be suspended; in order to prevent any wireless connection between them and the voting-scrutiny-totalizing systems



- The automated tally reports must be printed and validated publicly through manual scrutiny of all the original ballot papers (machine receipts) deposited in the ballot boxes.***
- Only when the report is validated its transmission should be authorized.
- The invalid automated reports would be annulled and be replaced by a manual report to be sent to the corresponding regional or national electoral board.



- The manual electoral notebooks should be public documents which can be reviewed at the request of anyone.
- Logs of data transmission should be public documents to demonstrate the behavior of the traffic of data and to guarantee that only the official voting centers should be connected with the totalizing servers at the CNE.
- Logs of events in totalizing servers should be public documents to guarantee optimal performance of electoral administrative software