

# TCU IN THE ELECTIONS --- 2022

In 2021, the TCU carried out and audit to ensure the reliability, security, and transparency of the Brazilian voting system.







The 2022 Brazilian general elections have been carried out under the supervision of the Superior Electoral Court (TSE). Since its introduction in 2000, the elections have been conducted using the electronic voting system, with no human intervention and no proven fraud. However, some legislative proposals have emerged aiming to change the current system by introducing a device to print the vote.

Considering the relevance of the issue, the Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts (TCU) started to assess the country's electronic voting system in 2021. The purpose is to provide an external technical evaluation and, ultimately, contribute to the improvement of the security and verification mechanisms of the electronic voting machine. This assessment shall be completed by March 2023.

For more information on the subject, scan the QR code below.





#### WHAT HAS TCU DONE UP TO THIS POINT?



#### March 2021

The Brazilian Court of Accounts (TCU) started planning the audit and established its execution in 6 stages.



#### October 2021

The TCU confirms that the electronic voting system is auditable, with no need for the ballot paper (Court Decision 2,522/2021 – TCU – Full Court).



#### December 2021

The TCU confirms that the security and access control to the electoral justice's datacenter comply with international security standards.



### WHAT HAS TCU DONE UP TO THIS POINT?



#### July 2022

The TCU confirms that the cyber security strategies on the electoral system are in accordance with Brazilian and international standards of information security.



#### September 2022

The TCU audits the incident management, TSE users management, and software development.



#### September 2022

The TCU follows up the Security Public Tests on the voting machines.



## WHAT WAS DONE ON THE ELECTION DAY





[3] There will be two auditors for each Brazilian capital.



[4] Each auditor will collect 10 Electronic Voting Machine Bulletins (BU), totaling 20 BU for each pair of auditors.



[5] 20 BU x 27 federal units = 540 Electronic Voting Machine Bulletins to undergo the TCU's analysis.

#### Each auditor will:





Follow up the issuing of the "Zeroth" (a statement issued before the elections to attest that the voting machine has zero votes).



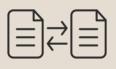
Follow up the Integrity Test – a process that guarantees that the elector's vote will match the candidate they desired.



Collect the "Electronic Voting Machine Bulletin" issued by the polling place.



Forward the bulletins to the TCU's on-call team in Brasília.



In Brasília, there will be the "double-check": the TCU will compare the collected data to the data informed by the TSE.

#### It is important to understand that:



Each electronic voting machine will issue an Electronic Voting Machine Bulletin.

Each Electronic Voting Machine Bulletin will list the:

- · total number of votes by political party;
- · total number of votes by candidate;
- · total number of blank and null votes;
- · total number of voters showing up;
- identification of the polling place and polling district;
- · closing time of the election;
- · registration number of the voting machine;
- · character sequence to validate the bulletin.



The second part of the audit will be carried out:



The TCU randomly selects 4,161\* electronic voting machines. \* This 4,161 BU sample has a statistical confidence level of 99%.

TSE The TSE sends the BU of each voting machine.



The TCU verifies if its data are identical to those informed by the TSE.



In March 2023, the TCU will consolidate all audit stages and recommend improvements to the electoral system.

#### **Mission**

Improve Public Administration through external control to benefit society.

#### **Vision**

Be a reference in promoting an effective, ethical, fast, and accountable Public Administration.

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