# Brief notes on PEC (FHE+ZKP+ABE...) in the NIST Threshold Call

Presented<sup>\*</sup> on September 27<sup>th</sup> @ MPTS 2023 (Virtual) NIST Workshop on **M**ulti-**P**arty **T**hreshold **S**chemes 2023

Hosted by the Cryptographic Technology Group @ NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology

Legend:

BE = Attribute-based encryption. HE = Fully-homomorphic encryption. EC = Privacy-enhancing cryptography KP = Zero knowledge proof

\* Luís Brandão (NIST/Strativia: Foreign Guest Researcher [non-employee] at NIST, contractor from Strativia). Expressed opinions are those of the speaker/author and should not be construed as official views of NIST.

### PEC in the NIST Call for Multi-Party Threshold Schemes

### The Threshold Call scope includes:

- C2.6: crypto schemes with advanced functional features (e.g., FHE, IBE/ABE)
- C2.7: ZKPs of knowledge useful to support the threshold setting (e.g., ZKPoK of secret-key corresponding to a public key)
- C2.8: gadgets useful to support the threshold setting (e.g., garbled circuit)





## Fully-homomorphic encryption (FHE) in the Threshold Call

#### Which primitives can be thresholdized?

- 1. Decryption (using secret-shared private key) [sufficient to call it a threshold scheme]
- 2. Keygen [nice complement to threshold decryption]
- 3. Encryption (of secret-shared secret value)
  - 4. Homomorphic evaluation (of secret gate/operation)
- We expect submitted solutions to already be plausibly post-quantum secure. Nice if security can be related to security levels defined by the NIST PQC process.
- To revise in the call: acknowledge three mainstream approaches for FHE
- Benchmarking example in the call: homomorphic evaluation of AES enciphering (To revise: acknowledge other benchmarking use-cases)

## Zero-Knowledge proofs (ZKP) in the Threshold Call

Non-threshold ZKPs are of interest if relatable to other subcategories. Examples:

- 1. ZKPoK of secret key corresponding to a (correct) public key [Section A.7, Table 12]
- 2. ZKP of correct (FHE-related) homomorphic evaluation [Section A.6.1]
- 3. Proof of determinism for the secret-nonce in an EdDSA or ECDSA signature
- Distributed/threshold ZKPs are also in scope. The set of parties holding secret-shares of a secret can produce a ZKP of distributed knowledge.
- **Examples to add in the call:** ZKPoKs related to Cat1-PQC&LWC, and to Cat2.

### Within scope:

- Specialized ZKP systems, for specific types of proof
- General ZKP systems, applicable to any statement (properly represented)

Legend: Cat1: Category [Cat]1. Cat2: Category [Cat]2. ECDSA = Elliptic-curve digital signature algorithm. EdDSA = Edwards-curve digital signature algorithm. FHE = Fullyhomomorphic encryption. ZKP = Zero-knowledge proof. ZKPoK = ZKP of knowledge. LWC = Lightweight cryptography (project). PQC = Post-quantum cryptography (project).

## Identity/Attribute Based Encryption (IBE/ABE)

To revise in the Call:

- Refine description: make subcategory for IBE/ABE, separate from FHE.
- Differentiate "threshold" cases:
  - operations over secret-shared private key (decryption, user-key gen, master-key gen)
    system models with multiple authorities
- Pre- vs. post-quantum: both are in scope (e.g., pairings-based vs. lattice-based); submissions of pre-quantum solutions should argue well why it's worth consideration.

Legend: ABE = Attribute-based encryption. FHE = Fully-homomorphic encryption. IBE = Identity-based encryption

### Gadgets in the Threshold Call

The Threshold Call asks for gadgets useful for threshold schemes in scope.

For which other PEC tools or privacy-applications can the gadgets be useful?



Legend. Inc: Including. ABE: attribute-based encryption. IBE: identity-based encryption. Symm/pub: symmetric-key of public-key based.

Thank you for your attention!

### Brief notes on PEC (FHE+ZKP+ABE...) in the NIST Threshold Call

#### September 27<sup>th</sup> @ Virtual

We appreciate followup comments: workshop-mpts2023@nist.gov







MPTC-Forum (email list)



PEC-Forum (email list)