

NIST First Call for Multi-Party Threshold Schemes

Notes presented* at the TPMPC 2023 Workshop:

Theory and **P**ractice of **M**ulti-**P**arty **C**omputation

June 09, 2023 | Aarhus (Denmark)

Suggested reading: [NISTIR 8214C ipd](#)

NIST First Call for Multi-Party Threshold Schemes

(Initial Public Draft) [2023-Jan-25]



* Luís Brandão: At NIST as a Foreign Guest Researcher (non-employee), Contractor from Strativia. Expressed opinions are from the speaker and should not be construed as official NIST views. Joint work with René Peralta.

Outline

1. **NIST Introduction**
2. **The “Threshold” Call**
3. **The Process**

NIST = National Institute of Standards and Technology.

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2. **The “Threshold” Call**
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NIST = National Institute of Standards and Technology.

NIST: Laboratories → Divisions → Groups

- ▶ **Non-regulatory** federal agency (@ U.S. Dept. Commerce)
- ▶ **Mission:** ... innovation ... industrial competitiveness ... measurement science, standards, and technology ... economic security ... quality of life.



NIST name and address plate (source: nist.gov)

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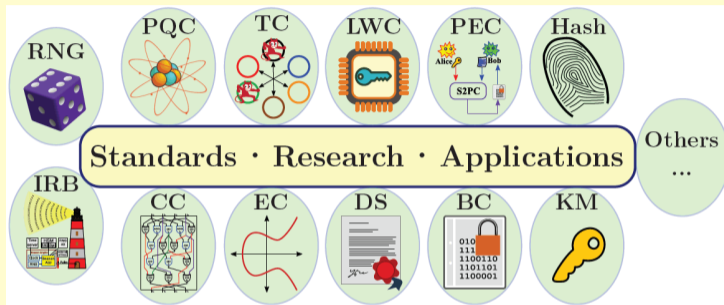


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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY → **Computer Security Division (CSD):**

→ **Cryptographic Technology Group (CTG):** *research, develop, engineer, and produce guidelines, recommendations and best practices for cryptographic algorithms, methods, and protocols.*

Activities in the “Crypto” Group



- ▶ Public documentation: FIPS; Special Publications (SP 800); NIST Reports (IR).
- ▶ International cooperation: government, industry, academia, standardization bodies.

Legend: BC = Block Ciphers. CC = Circuit Complexity. **Crypto** = **C**ryptography. DS = Digital Signatures. EC = Elliptic Curves. FIPS = Federal Information Processing Standards. IR = Internal or Interagency (denoting that the public NIST report was developed internally at NIST or in an interagency collaboration, respectively). IRB = Interoperable Randomness Beacons. KM = Key Management. LWC = Lightweight Crypto. PEC = Privacy-Enhancing Crypto. PQC = Post-Quantum Crypto. RNG = Random-Number Generation. SP 800 = Special Publications in Computer Security. TC = [Multi-Party] Threshold Crypto).

More details at <https://www.nist.gov/itl/csd/cryptographic-technology>

Intro: NIST has various Crypto Projects

- ▶ **PQC:** [standardization] “**post-quantum**” signatures and key-encapsulation
- ▶ **LWC:** [standardization] “**lightweight**” **Auth. Enc. w/ Assoc. Data**, and hashing

Legend: **AEAD** = Auth[enticated] Enc[ryption] w[ith] Assoc[iated] Data. **CTG** = Cryptographic Technology Group. **LWC** = Lightweight Cryptography. **MPTC** = Multi-Party Threshold Cryptography. **NIST** = National Institute of Standards and Technology. **PEC** = Privacy-Enhancing Cryptography. **PQC** = Post-Quantum Cryptography.

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- ▶ **PEC:** [exploratory] “**privacy-enhancing**” (advanced) features/functionality
- ▶ **MPTC:** [exploratory] “**multi-party threshold**” schemes for crypto primitives
- ▶ ... (various other projects in the NIST “Crypto group” [CTG])

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- ▶ ... (various **other projects** in the NIST “Crypto group” [CTG])

The “Threshold Call” (from MPTC+PEC): to gather **reference material** for public analysis ... aiming for **recommendations** (in a 1st phase), including about PEC.

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On the PEC and MPTC projects

Exploratory work to assess potential for recommendations, and standardization processes.

Main approach: promote development of **reference material**.

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PEC: Privacy-Enhancing Cryptography

- ▶ Crypto (that can be) used to enhance privacy [emphasis on non-standardized tools].

MPTC: Multi-Party Threshold Cryptography

- ▶ *Threshold Schemes* for diverse Cryptographic Primitives

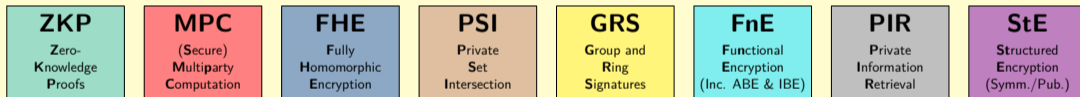
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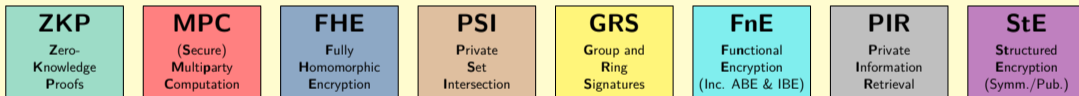
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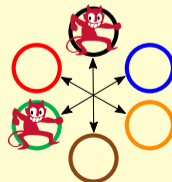
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MPTC: Multi-Party Threshold Cryptography

- ▶ *Threshold Schemes* for diverse Cryptographic Primitives
 1. Split (**secret-share**) the secret/private-key across multiple parties.
 2. Use **MPC** to perform needed operation (with split key), e.g., decrypt.



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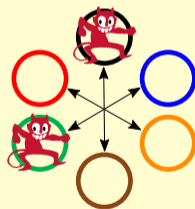
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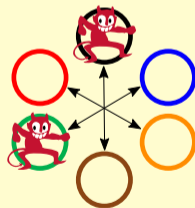


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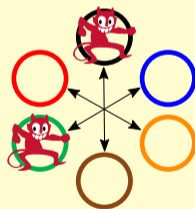


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 - EdDSA, ECDSA, RSA, AES, ECC-KE, ...
- ▶ **Cat2: Primitives not specified by NIST**



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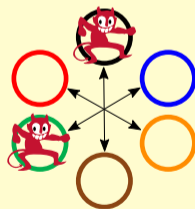
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▶ Cat2: Primitives not specified by NIST

- Interest in **threshold friendliness** and **quantum resistance**
- Interest in “advanced” primitives from PEC: FHE, IBE, ZKP, ...



Category Cat1 of NIST Call for Multi-Party Threshold Schemes

Too many acronyms, we know. (Legend further below)

Subcategory: Type

C1.1: Signing

C1.2: PKE

C1.3: 2KA

C1.4: Symmetric

C1.5: Keygen

Legend: 2KA: pair-wise key-agreement. 2KE: pair-wise key-establishment. AES: Advanced Encryption Standard. CDH: cofactor Diffie–Hellman. ECC: Elliptic-curve cryptography (or, if used as an adjective, EC-based). ECDSA: Elliptic-curve Digital Signature Algorithm. EdDSA: Edwards-curve Digital Signature Algorithm. Elliptic-curve based Key-Establishment. FIPS: Federal Information Processing Standard. KC: Key-confirmation. KDM: Key-derivation mechanism. Keygen: Key-generation. MQV: Menezes-Qu-Vanstone. PKE: public-key encryption. RSA: Rivest–Shamir–Adleman (signature and encryption schemes). RSADSA: RSA digital signature algorithm. SP 800: Special Publication (in Computer Security). **Note:** In the 2nd column, each item within a subcategory is itself called a family of specifications, since it may include diverse primitives or modes/variants.

Category Cat1 of NIST Call for Multi-Party Threshold Schemes

Too many acronyms, we know. (Legend further below)

Subcategory: Type	Families of specifications	NIST references
C1.1: Signing	EdDSA sign, ECDSA sign, RSADSA sign	FIPS 186-5 (see also NISTIR 8214B)

Legend: **2KA:** pair-wise key-agreement. **2KE:** pair-wise key-establishment. **AES:** Advanced Encryption Standard. **CDH:** cofactor Diffie–Hellman. **ECC:** Elliptic-curve cryptography (or, if used as an adjective, EC-based). **ECDSA:** Elliptic-curve Digital Signature Algorithm. **EdDSA:** Edwards-curve Digital Signature Algorithm. Elliptic-curve based Key-Establishment. **FIPS:** Federal Information Processing Standard. **KC:** Key-confirmation. **KDM:** Key-derivation mechanism. **Keygen:** Key-generation. **MQV:** Menezes-Qu-Vanstone. **PKE:** public-key encryption. **RSA:** Rivest–Shamir–Adleman (signature and encryption schemes). **RSADSA:** RSA digital signature algorithm. **SP 800:** Special Publication (in Computer Security). **Note:** In the 2nd column, each item within a subcategory is itself called a family of specifications, since it may include diverse primitives or modes/variants.

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Subcategory: Type	Families of specifications	NIST references
C1.2: PKE	RSA decrypt, RSA encrypt (a secret value)	SP 800-56B Rev2

Legend: **2KA:** pair-wise key-agreement. **2KE:** pair-wise key-establishment. **AES:** Advanced Encryption Standard. **CDH:** cofactor Diffie–Hellman. **ECC:** Elliptic-curve cryptography (or, if used as an adjective, EC-based). **ECDSA:** Elliptic-curve Digital Signature Algorithm. **EdDSA:** Edwards-curve Digital Signature Algorithm. Elliptic-curve based Key-Establishment. **FIPS:** Federal Information Processing Standard. **KC:** Key-confirmation. **KDM:** Key-derivation mechanism. **Keygen:** Key-generation. **MQV:** Menezes-Qu-Vanstone. **PKE:** public-key encryption. **RSA:** Rivest–Shamir–Adleman (signature and encryption schemes). **RSADSA:** RSA digital signature algorithm. **SP 800:** Special Publication (in Computer Security). **Note:** In the 2nd column, each item within a subcategory is itself called a family of specifications, since it may include diverse primitives or modes/variants.

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Subcategory: Type	Families of specifications	NIST references
C1.4: Symmetric	AES encipher/decipher, KDM/KC (for 2KE)	FIPS 197, SP 800-56C Rev2, ...

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C1.1: Signing	EdDSA sign, ECDSA sign, RSADSA sign	FIPS 186-5 (see also NISTIR 8214B)
C1.2: PKE	RSA decrypt, RSA encrypt (a secret value)	SP 800-56B Rev2
C1.3: 2KA	EC-CDH, EC-MQV	SP 800-56A Rev3
C1.4: Symmetric	AES encipher/decipher, KDM/KC (for 2KE)	FIPS 197 , SP 800-56C Rev2 , ...
C1.5: Keygen	EC keygen, RSA keygen, bitstring keygen	(corresponding references above)

Legend: **2KA:** pair-wise key-agreement. **2KE:** pair-wise key-establishment. **AES:** Advanced Encryption Standard. **CDH:** cofactor Diffie–Hellman. **ECC:** Elliptic-curve cryptography (or, if used as an adjective, EC-based). **ECDSA:** Elliptic-curve Digital Signature Algorithm. **EdDSA:** Edwards-curve Digital Signature Algorithm. Elliptic-curve based Key-Establishment. **FIPS:** Federal Information Processing Standard. **KC:** Key-confirmation. **KDM:** Key-derivation mechanism. **Keygen:** Key-generation. **MQV:** Menezes-Qu-Vanstone. **PKE:** public-key encryption. **RSA:** Rivest–Shamir–Adleman (signature and encryption schemes). **RSADSA:** RSA digital signature algorithm. **SP 800:** Special Publication (in Computer Security). **Note:** In the 2nd column, each item within a subcategory is itself called a family of specifications, since it may include diverse primitives or modes/variants.

Category Cat2 of the NIST “Threshold” Call

Subcategory: Type

C2.1: **Signing**

C2.2: **PKE**

C2.3: **Key agreem.**

C2.4: **Symmetric**

C2.5: **Keygen**

Note: While **TF-QR** is a desired combination for any type of scheme, some examples show just **TF** to highlight that it is welcome even if not **QR**.

Legend: **agreem.** = agreement. **Keygen** = key-generation. **PKE** = public-key encryption. **PRF** = pseudorandom function [family]. **PRP** = pseudorandom permutation [family]. **QR** = quantum resistant. **TF** = threshold-friendly. **ZKPoK** = zero knowledge proof of knowledge.

Category Cat2 of the NIST “Threshold” Call

TF = threshold friendly. QR = quantum resistant.

Subcategory: Type	Example types of schemes	Example primitives
C2.1: Signing	TF succinct & verifiably-deterministic signatures	Sign
	TF-QR signatures	Sign

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Category Cat2 of the NIST “Threshold” Call

Subcategory: Type

C2.6: **Advanced**

C2.7: **ZKPoK**

C2.8: **Gadgets**

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TF = threshold friendly. QR = quantum resistant.

Subcategory: Type	Example types of schemes	Example primitives
C2.6: Advanced	TF-QR fully-homomorphic encryption	Decryption; Keygen
	TF identity-based and attribute-based encryption	Decryption; Keygens

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Subcategory: Type	Example types of schemes	Example primitives
C2.7: ZKPoK	Zero-knowledge proof of knowledge of private key	ZKPoK.Generate

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Category Cat2 of the NIST “Threshold” Call

Subcategory: Type	Example types of schemes	Example primitives
C2.8: Gadgets	Garbled circuit (GC), broadcast, ...	GC.generate; GC.evaluate, ...

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Subcategory: Type	Example types of schemes	Example primitives
C2.1: Signing	TF succinct & verifiably-deterministic signatures	Sign
	TF-QR signatures	Sign
C2.2: PKE	TF-QR public-key encryption (PKE)	Decrypt/Encrypt (a secret value)
C2.3: Key agreem.	TF Low-round multi-party key-agreement (KA)	Single-party primitives
C2.4: Symmetric	TF blockcipher/PRP	Encipher/decipher
	TF key-derivation / key-confirmation	PRF and hash function
C2.5: Keygen	Any of the above	Keygen
C2.6: Advanced	TF-QR fully-homomorphic encryption	Decryption; Keygen
	TF identity-based and attribute-based encryption	Decryption; Keygens
C2.7: ZKPoK	Zero-knowledge proof of knowledge of private key	ZKPoK.Generate
C2.8: Gadgets	Garbled circuit (GC), broadcast, ...	GC.generate; GC.evaluate, ...

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Main components of a submission package

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<input type="checkbox"/>	M2	Reference implementation (Src1–Src4)
<input type="checkbox"/>	M3	Execution instructions (X1–X7)
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- ▶ (Optional) early public abstract: \approx 3 months after final call.
- ▶ (Optional) preliminary submission to check completeness: \approx 45 days before deadline.
- ▶ Package-submission: by the submission deadline.

Some technical notes

1. **Submission focuses**
2. **Threshold profile**
3. **Active security**
4. **Adaptive security**
5. **Modularity**
6. **Post-vs-Pre quantum crypto**
7. **Concrete implementation**

Some technical notes

1. **Submission focuses:** can specify a family of schemes (in various subcategories).
2. **Threshold profile:** open to choice: number of parties; dishonest proportion; ...
3. **Active security:** it is required, though open to diverse security formulations.
4. **Adaptive security:** at least “argued for” for major safety properties,
5. **Modularity:** modularize gadgets; encouraged proactive resharing module; ...
6. **Post-vs-Pre quantum crypto:** both in scope; pre-QC requires justification.
7. **Concrete implementation:** e.g., including communication (e.g., broadcast? P2P?).

Expected revisions in the call

1. In Cat1, add subcategories for the NIST-selected PQC primitives
2. In Cat2, differentiate better some subcategories (e.g., FHE; what can be thresholdized)
3. Clarify scope of “gadgets” subcategory (and how to motivate them)
4. Detail better some logistic requirements (e.g., code licensing)
5. Include LaTeX template for submission

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Tentative timeline

- ▶ **2023-Jul: Revised** version of the Call
- ▶ **2023-Sep:** Virtual **workshop** for feedback & awareness (TBA, likely Sep 26–28)
- ▶ **2023-Nov: Final** version of the call
- ▶ \approx **Mid 2024:** Deadline for **submissions**
- ▶ **2024/2025: Workshop(s)** for characterization / analysis of submitted schemes
- ▶ \geq **2025:** Initial recommendations (and new processes?)

Community participation

Various areas / possible synergies:

- ▶ Scope of the call is of interest to various crypto communities: MPC, ZKP, FHE, ...
- ▶ Work developed with other SDOs and in community efforts is also welcome.

(SDO = Standards Development Organization)

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Some variables:

- ▶ How will the community compose teams? (How to avoid effort duplication?)
- ▶ How will the scope of the call be covered? (primitives / models / approaches)

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Upcoming soon: Threshold Workshop (\approx Sep 26–28) [about revised call (\approx July)]

Welcome/needed interaction

1. **Feedback after the revised call (\geq July):**
2. **Concrete submissions (\approx Mid 2024):**
3. **Public scrutiny of submitted schemes (\geq 2024/2025):**

Welcome/needed interaction

1. Feedback after the revised call (\geq July):

- ▶ Suggested improvements to the Call
- ▶ What schemes should be submitted
- ▶ Your possible intention to submit (what?)

2. Concrete submissions (\approx Mid 2024):

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- Structured specification, open source implementation, evaluation, ...

3. Public scrutiny of submitted schemes (\geq 2024/2025):

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2. Concrete submissions (\approx Mid 2024):

- Structured specification, open source implementation, evaluation, ...

3. Public scrutiny of submitted schemes (\geq 2024/2025):

- Evaluation comments (can impact subsequent recommendations)

Concluding remarks

- ▶ **Setup:** A gathering of **reference material** (not a **competition** for a selection).
- ▶ **Expected:** The process will clarify relevant system models, best practices, ...
- ▶ **Aim:** Devise recommendations about advanced cryptography (PEC + MPTC)
(Will support future standardization processes.)
- ▶ **Ample room for participation:** Give feedback → Submit → Analyze
- ▶ **It's time:** Consider starting to organize a future submission (team, scope, ...)

Thank you for your attention! Questions?

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Notes presented at the TPMPC 2023 Workshop

June 09, 2023 @ Aarhus (Denmark) — luis.brandao@nist.gov

- ▶ **NISTIR 8214C ipd:** <https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/nistir/8214c/draft>
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