

# Anonymous, Robust Post-Quantum Public Key Encryption

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Joint work with Paul Grubbs and Kenneth G. Paterson

[Full version of paper: <https://eprint.iacr.org/2021/708.pdf>]

# NIST PQC Round-3 KEMs

## PQC Standardization Process: Third Round Candidate Announcement

**NIST is announcing the third round finalists of the NIST Post-Quantum Cryptography Standardization Process. More details are included in NISTIR 8309.**

July 22, 2020

It has been almost a year and a half since the second round of the NIST PQC Standardization Process began. After careful consideration, NIST would like to announce the candidates that will be moving on to the third round.

### Third Round Finalists

#### Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

Classic McEliece  
CRYSTALS-KYBER  
NTRU  
SABER

### Alternate Candidates

#### Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

BIKE  
FrodoKEM  
HQC  
NTRU Prime  
SIKE

### ORGANIZATIONS

Information Technology Laboratory  
Computer Security Division  
**Cryptographic Technology Group**

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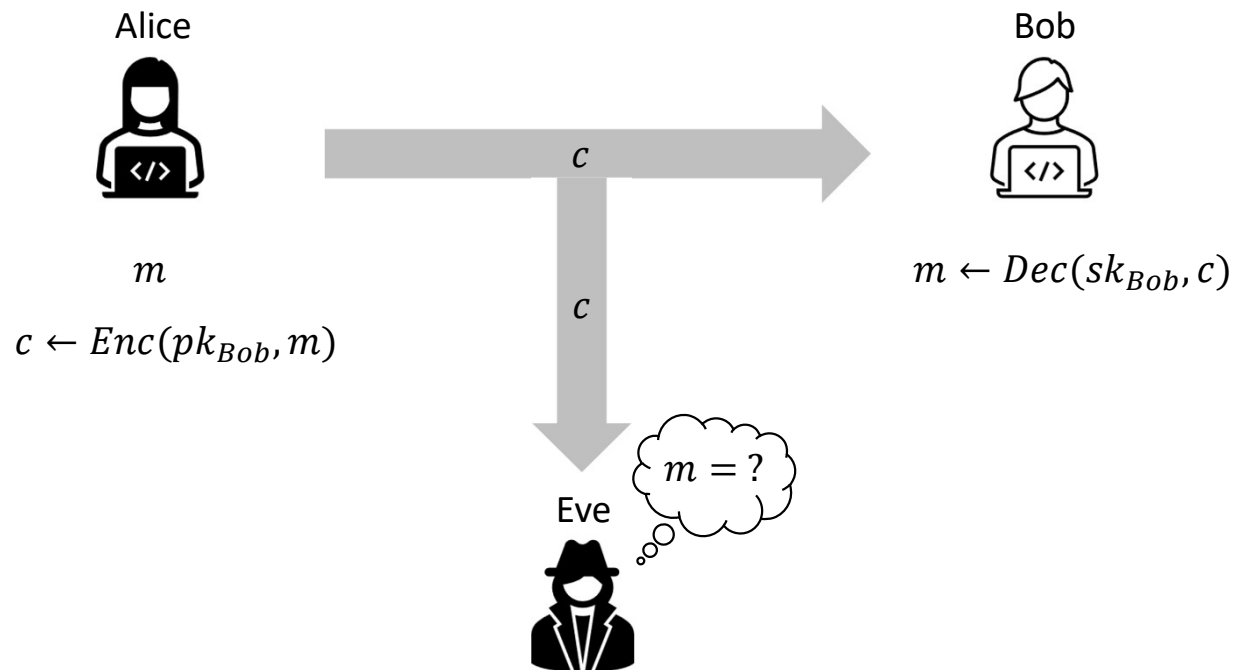
Information Technology Laboratory  
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#### 4.A.2 Security Definition for Encryption/Key-Establishment

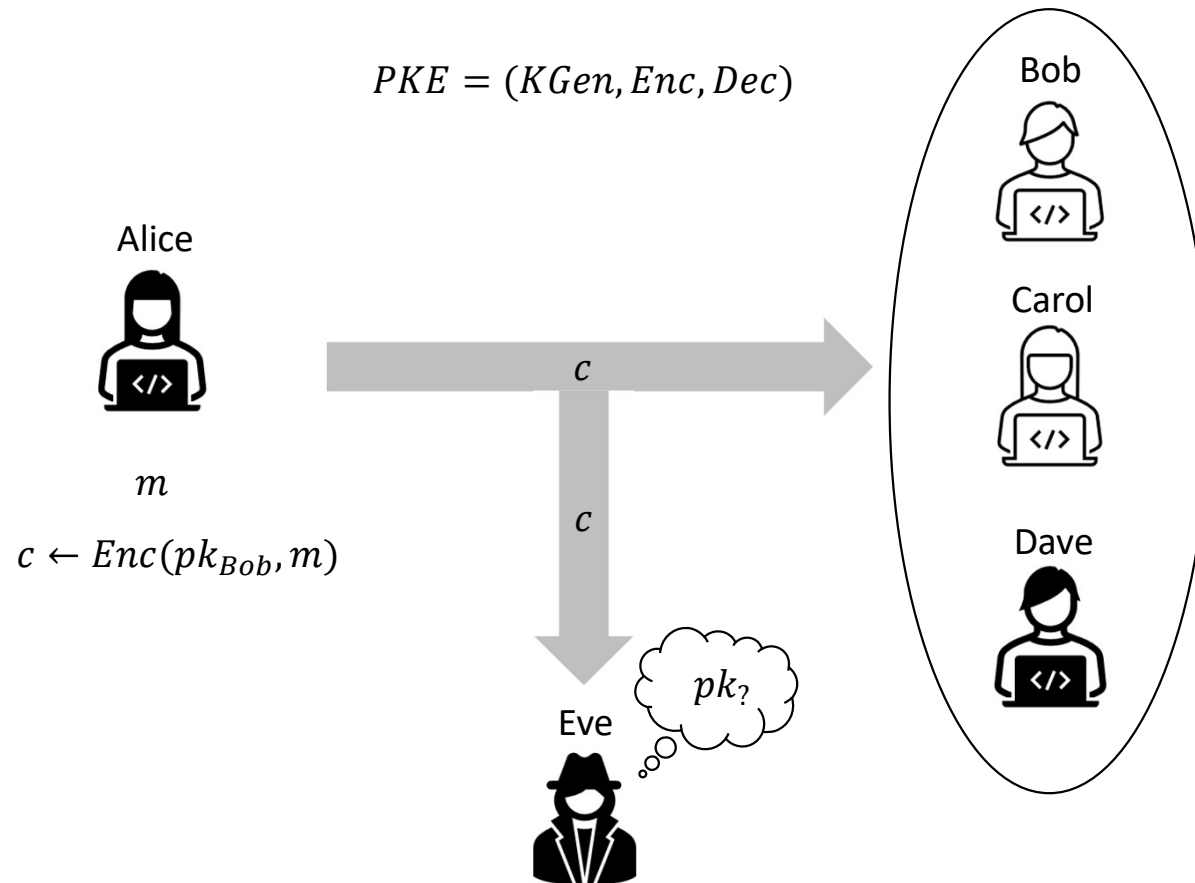
NIST intends to standardize one or more schemes that enable “semantically secure” encryption or key encapsulation with respect to adaptive chosen ciphertext attack, for general use. This property is generally denoted *IND-CCA2 security* in academic literature.

# IND-CCA Security

$$PKE = (KGen, Enc, Dec)$$

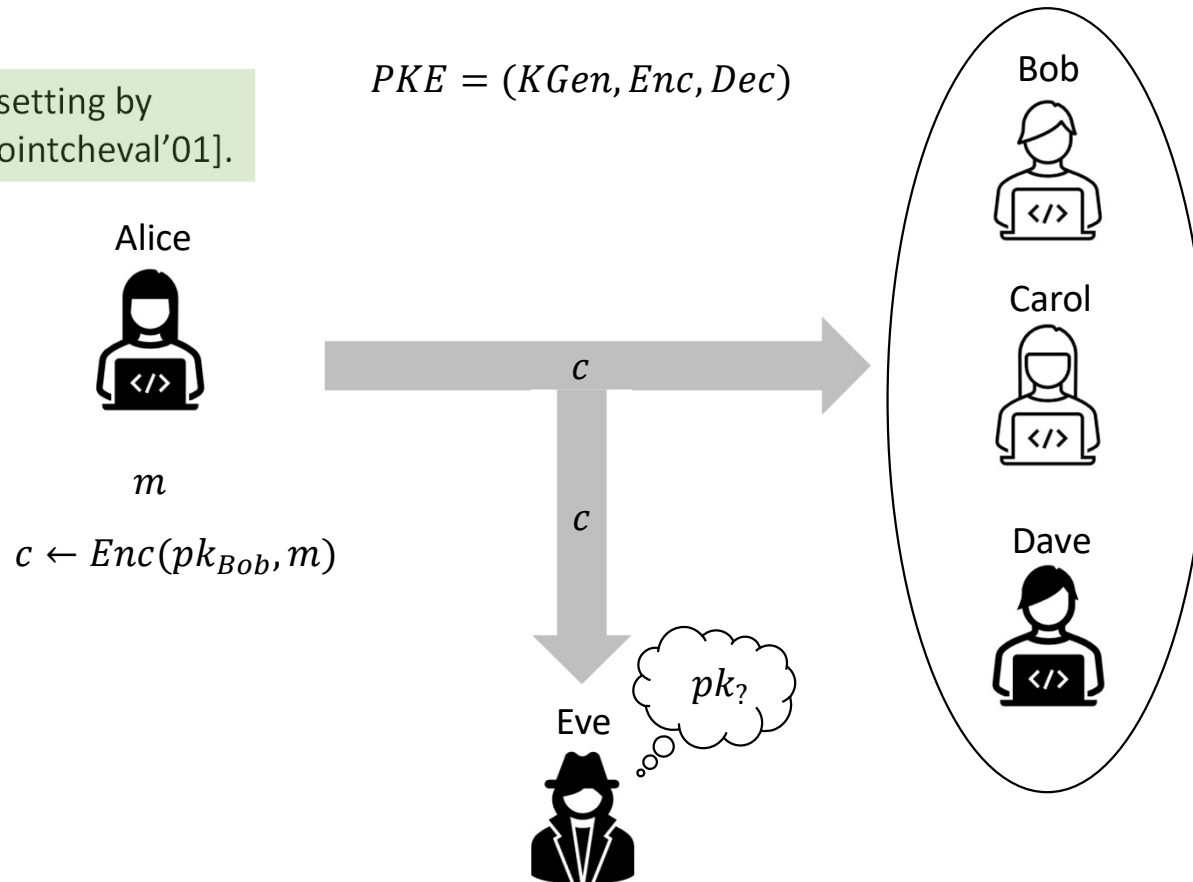


# Anonymity (ANO-CCA security)



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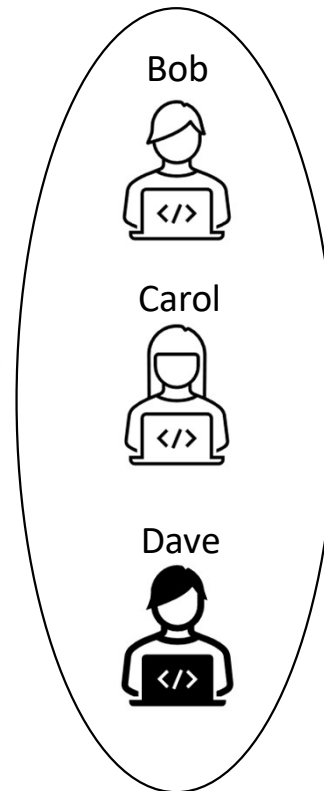
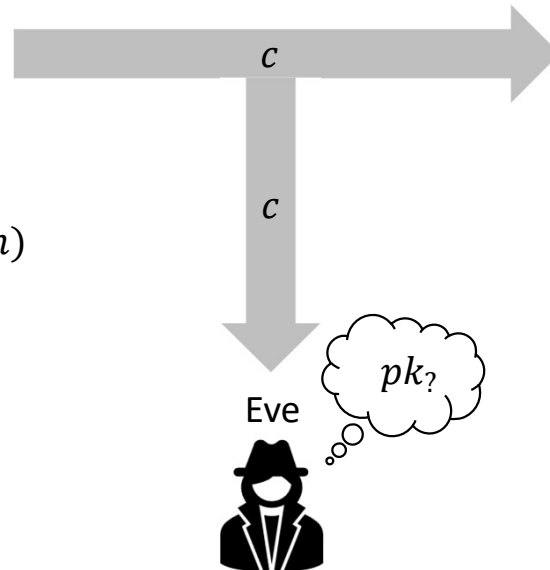
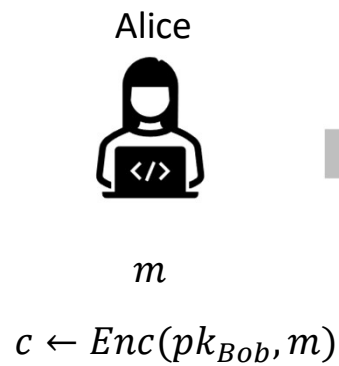
Formalized in a public-key setting by [Bellare-Boldyreva-Desai-Pointcheval'01].



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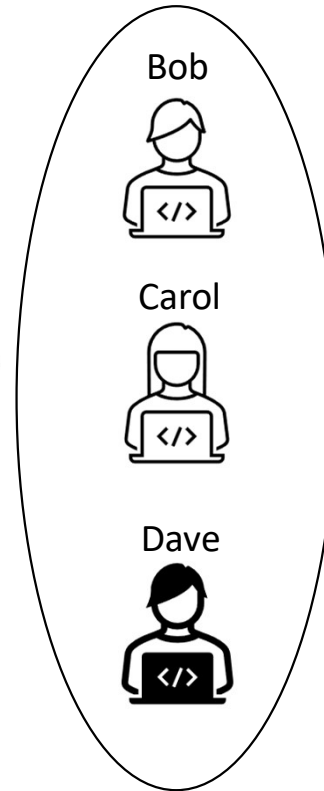
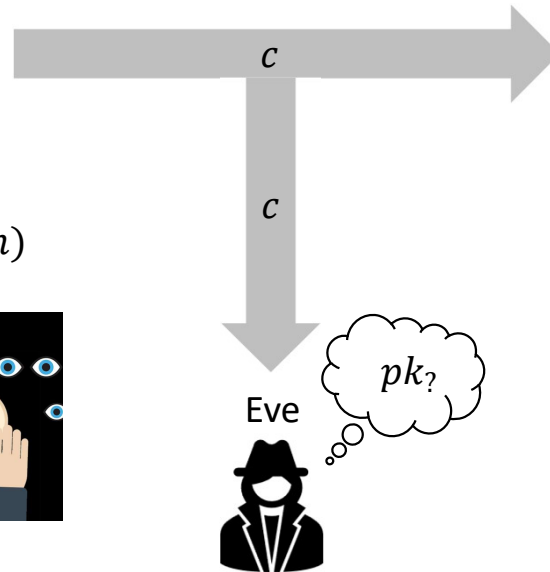
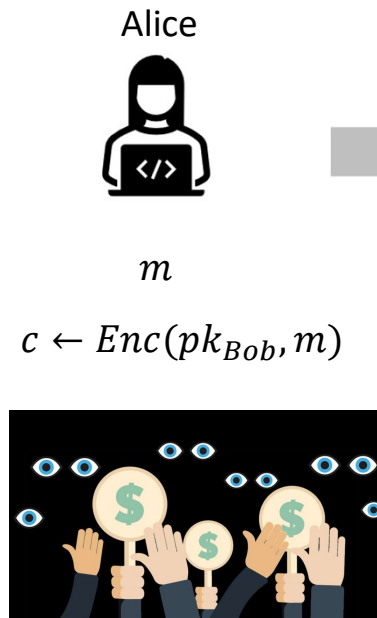
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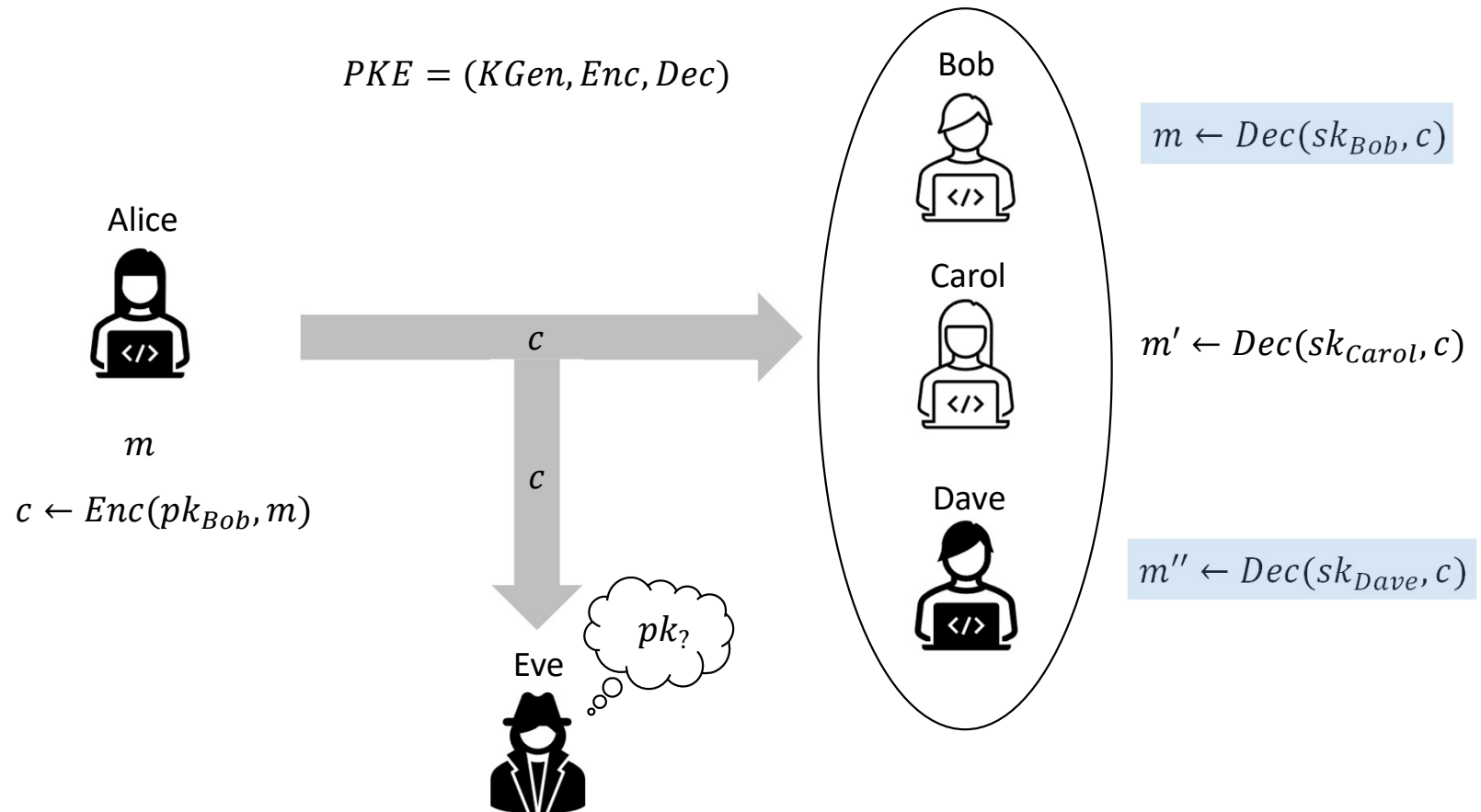
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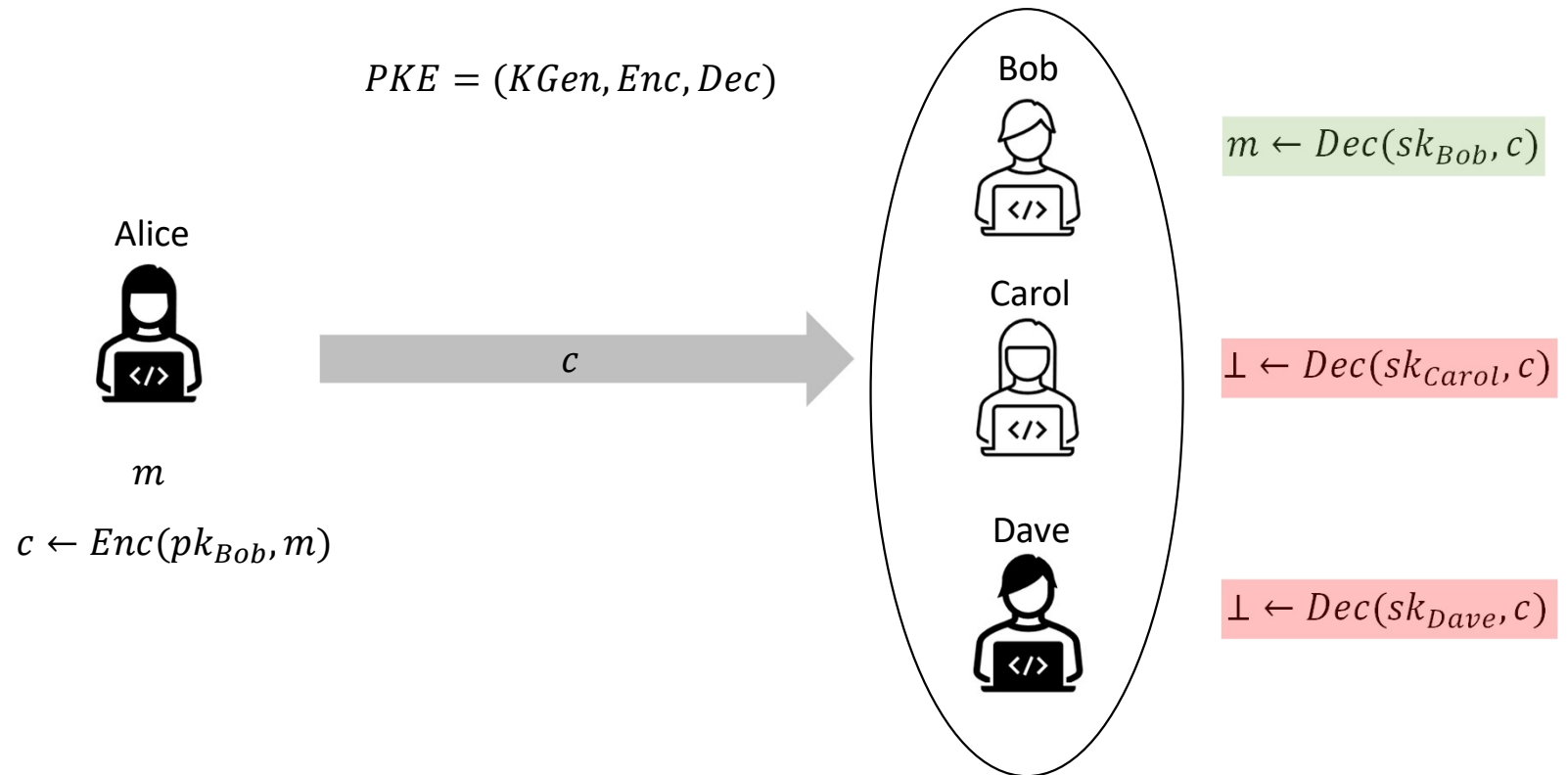




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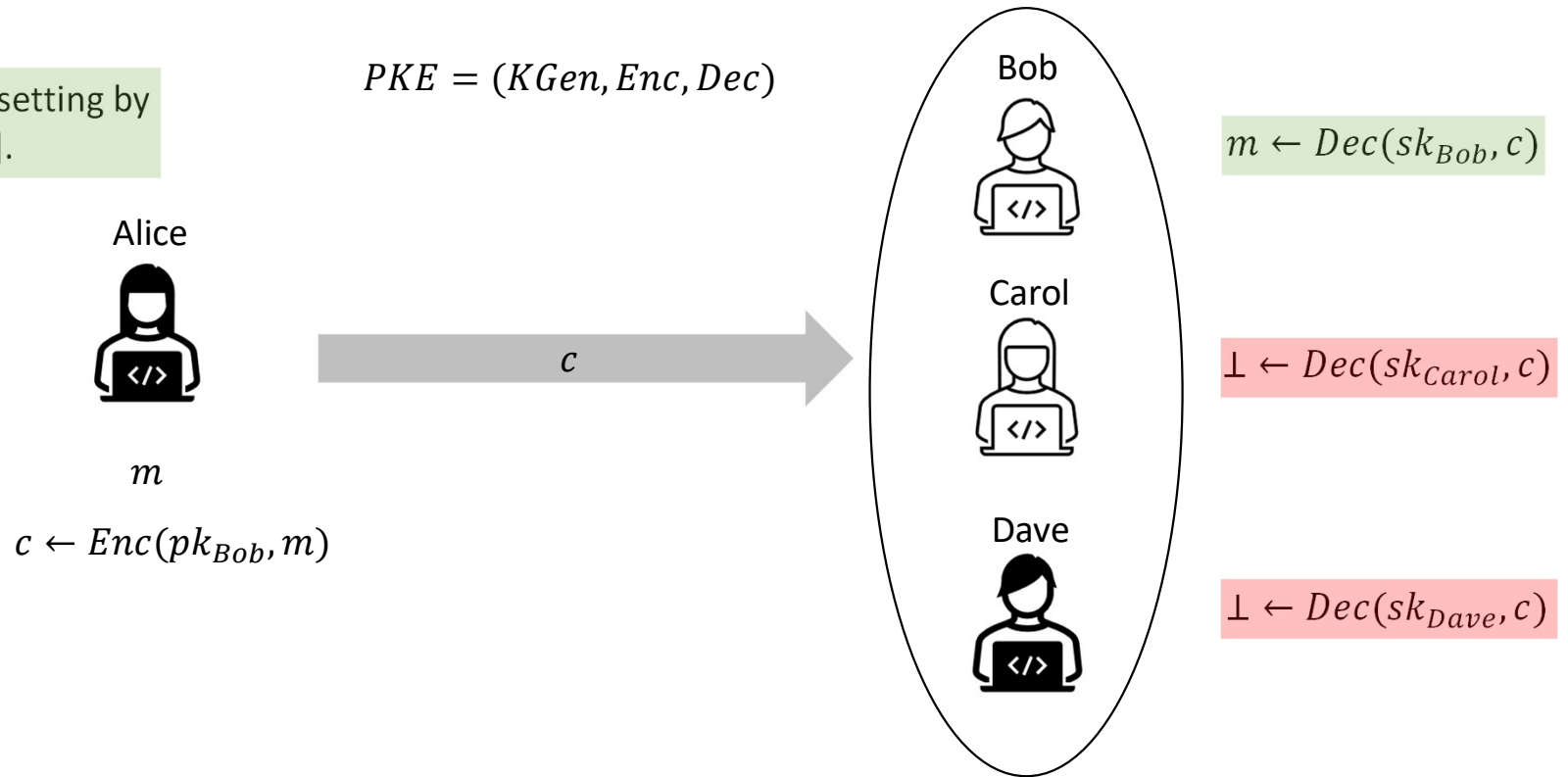


# Robustness (SROB-CCA security)



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Formalized in a public-key setting by [Abdalla-Bellare-Neven'10].



# KEM-DEM Paradigm

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

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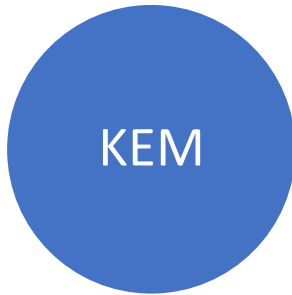
IND-CCA secure

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IND-CCA secure

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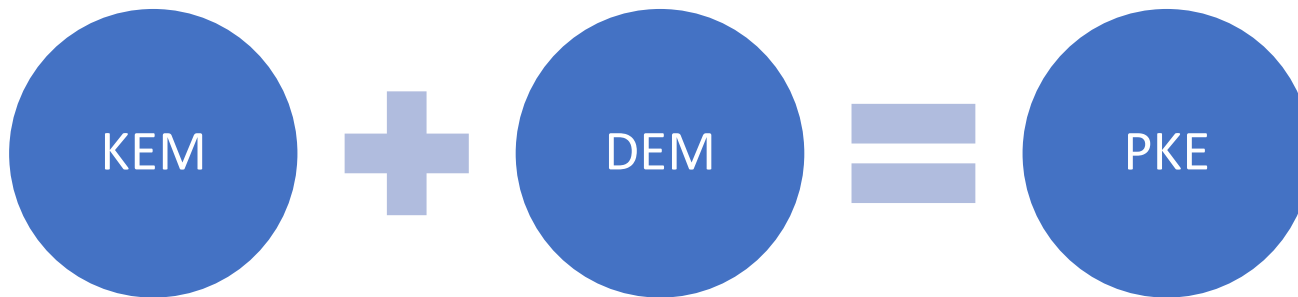
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IND-CCA secure

(one-time) authenticated  
encryption

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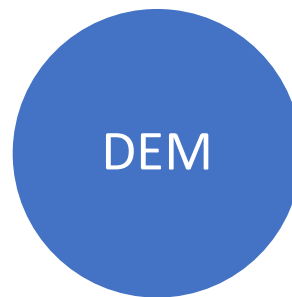
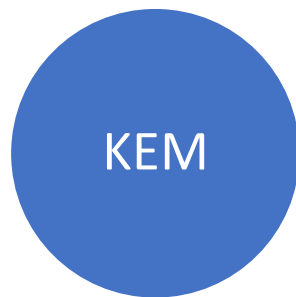
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IND-CCA secure

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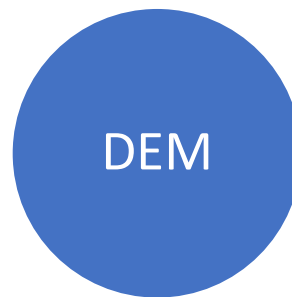
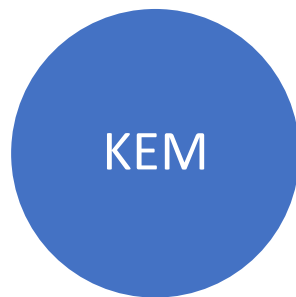
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IND-CCA secure +  
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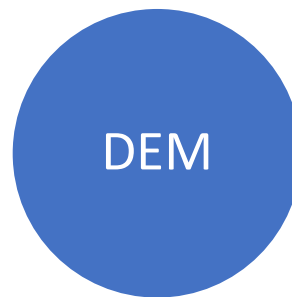
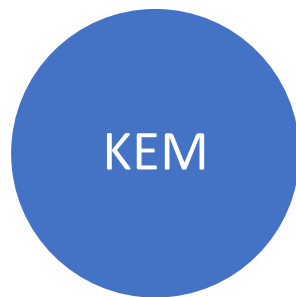
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Indistinguishable from  
 $Enc(pk_{Dave}, m)$

$$(c_{KEM}, k) \leftarrow Encap(pk_{Bob})$$

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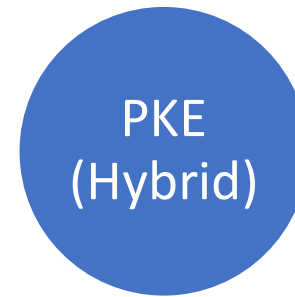
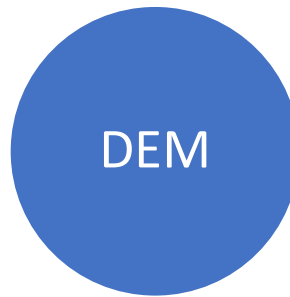
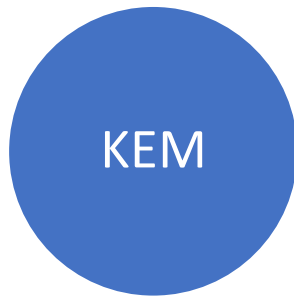
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Shown in [Grubbs-Maram-Paterson'22];  
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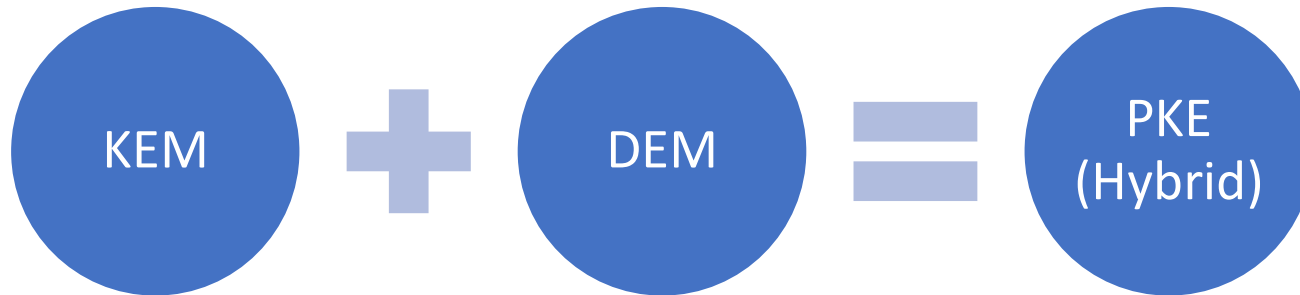
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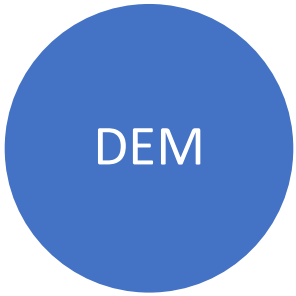
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Indistinguishable from  $Encap(pk_{Dave})$



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IND-CCA + ANO-CCA secure

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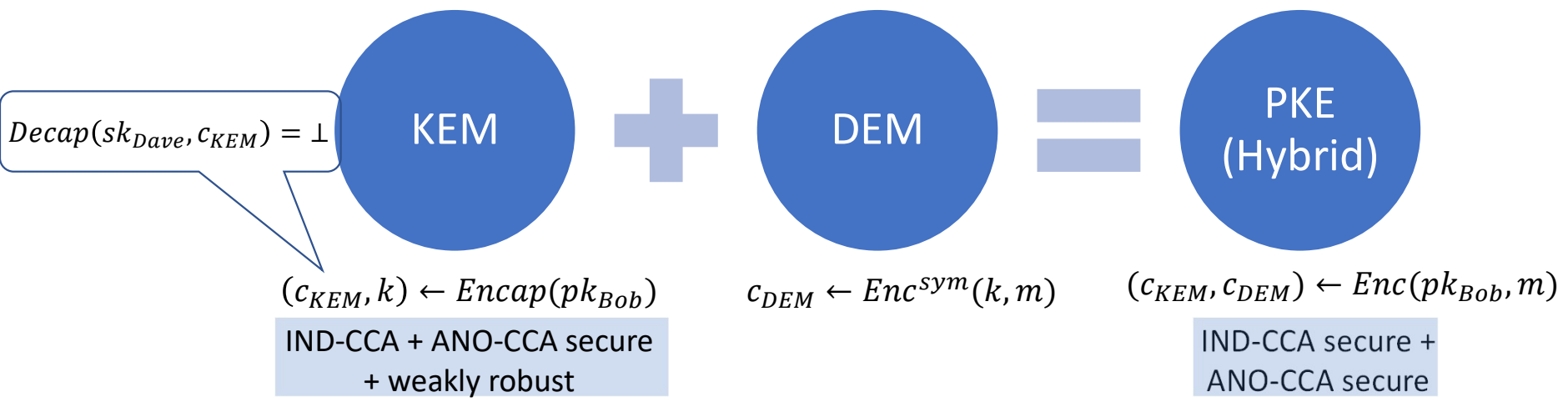
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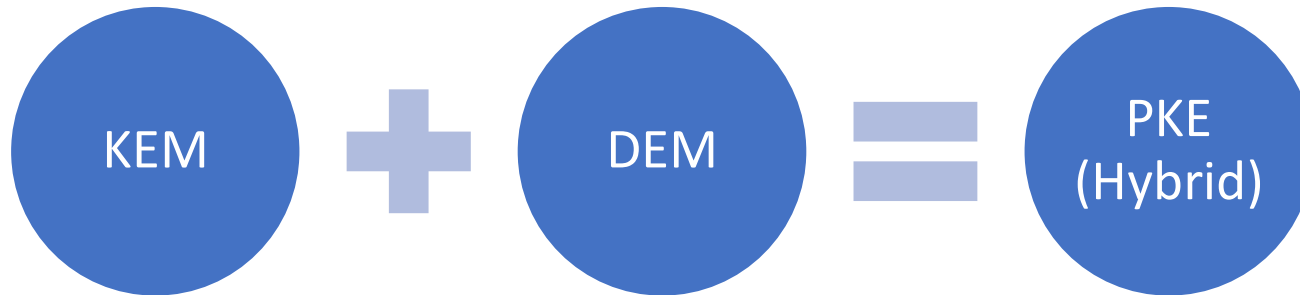
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$(c_{KEM}, k) \leftarrow Encap(pk_{Bob})$   
 IND-CCA + ANO-CCA secure  
 + weakly robust

$c_{DEM} \leftarrow Enc^{sym}(k, m)$   
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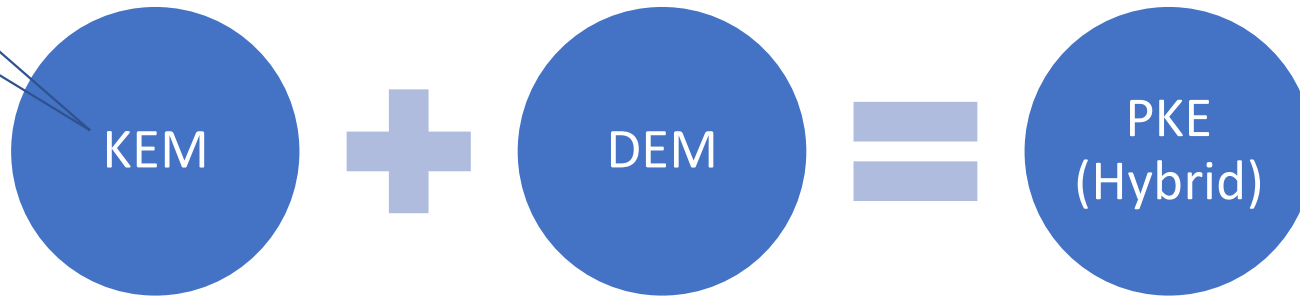
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[Mohassel'10] only considered KEMs constructed directly from PKE schemes.

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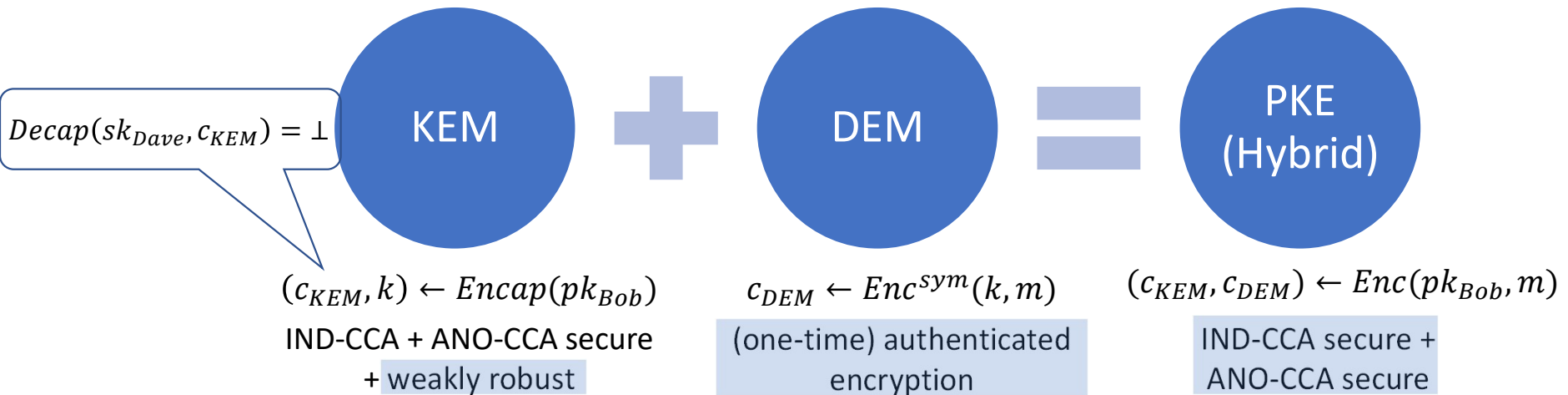
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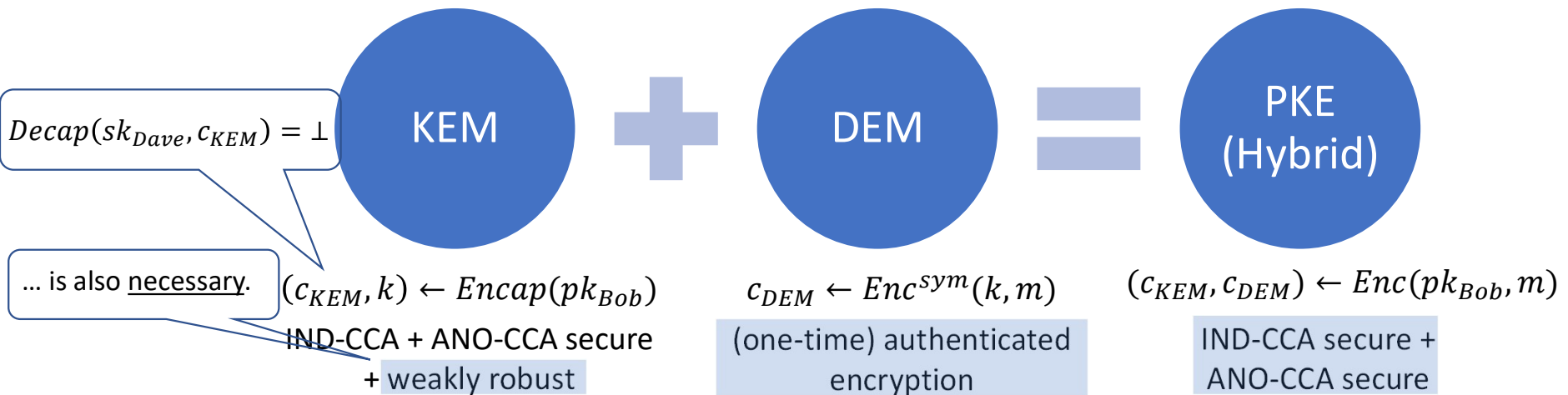
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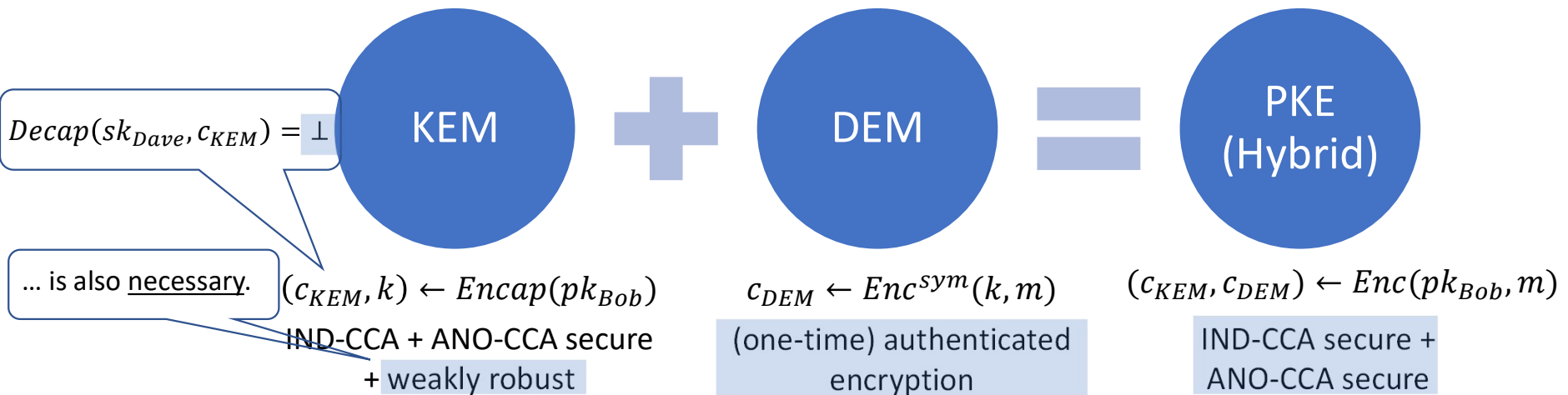
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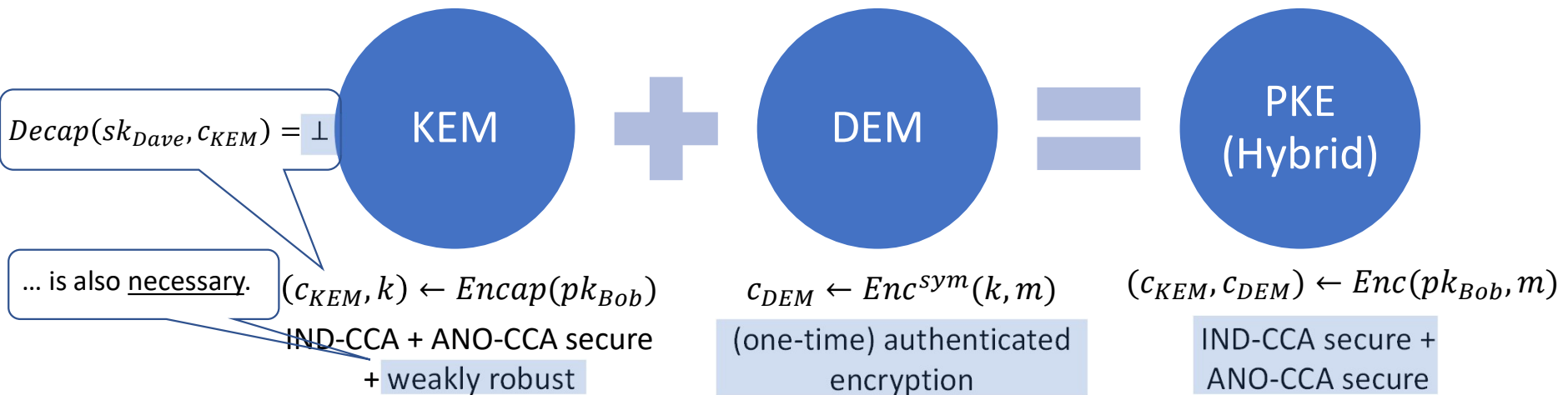
“Implicit-rejection” KEMs!

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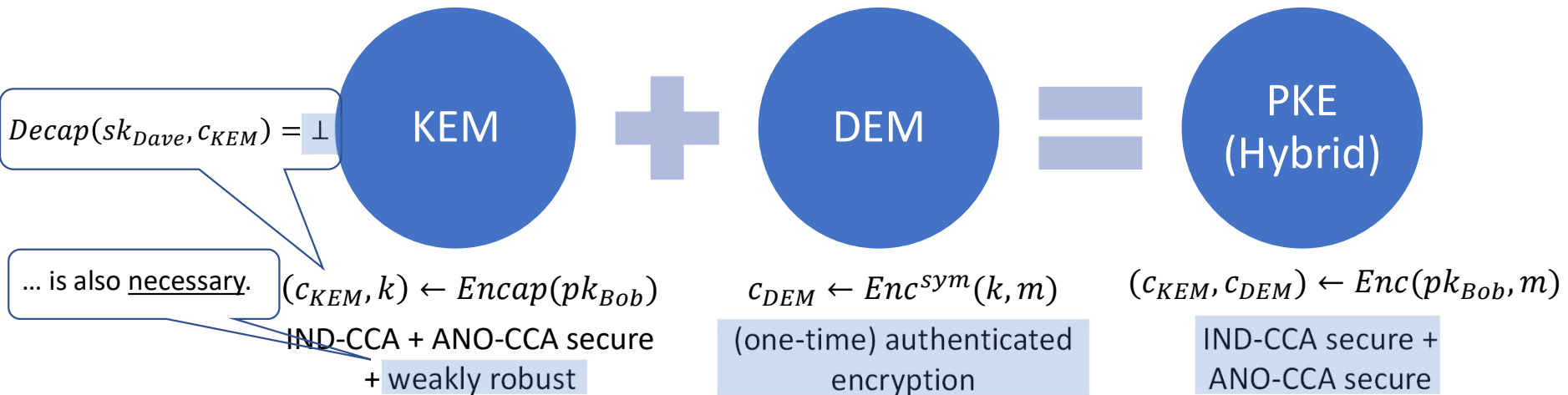
Cannot be even weakly robust.

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

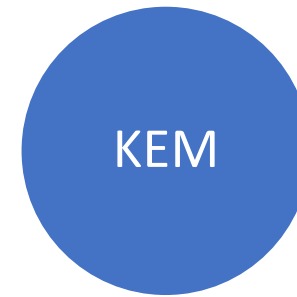
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# Fujisaki-Okamoto Transformation

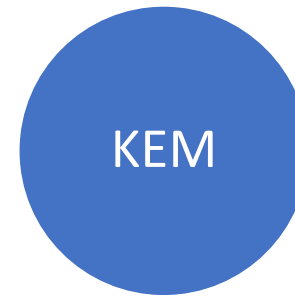


IND-CCA secure

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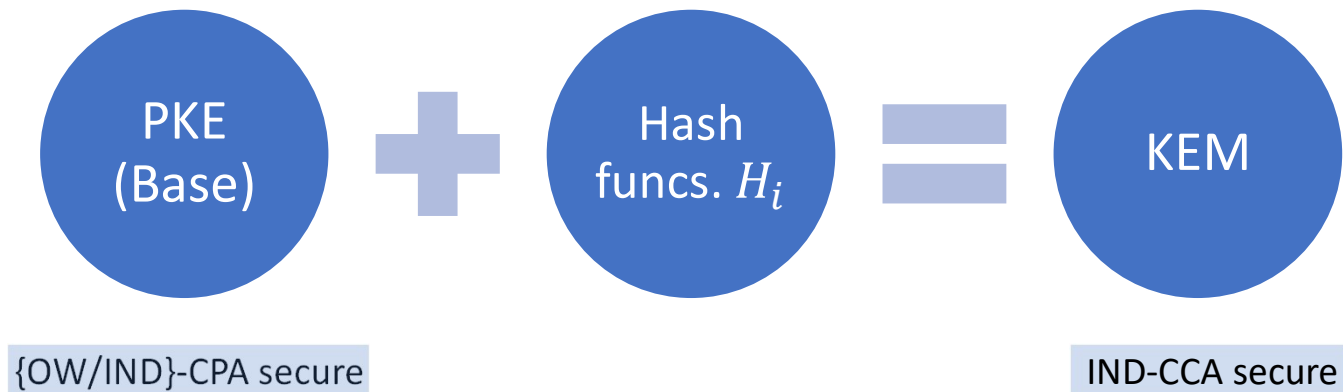


{OW/IND}-CPA secure



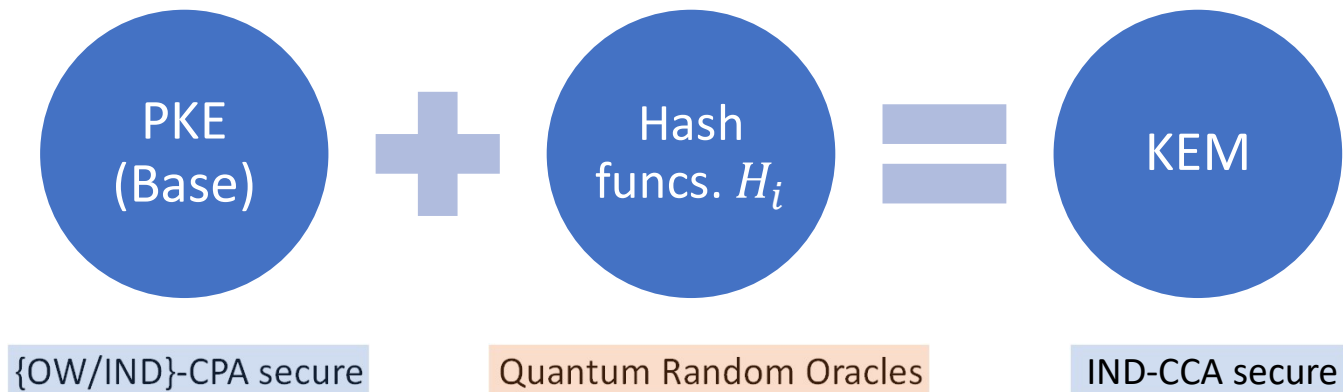
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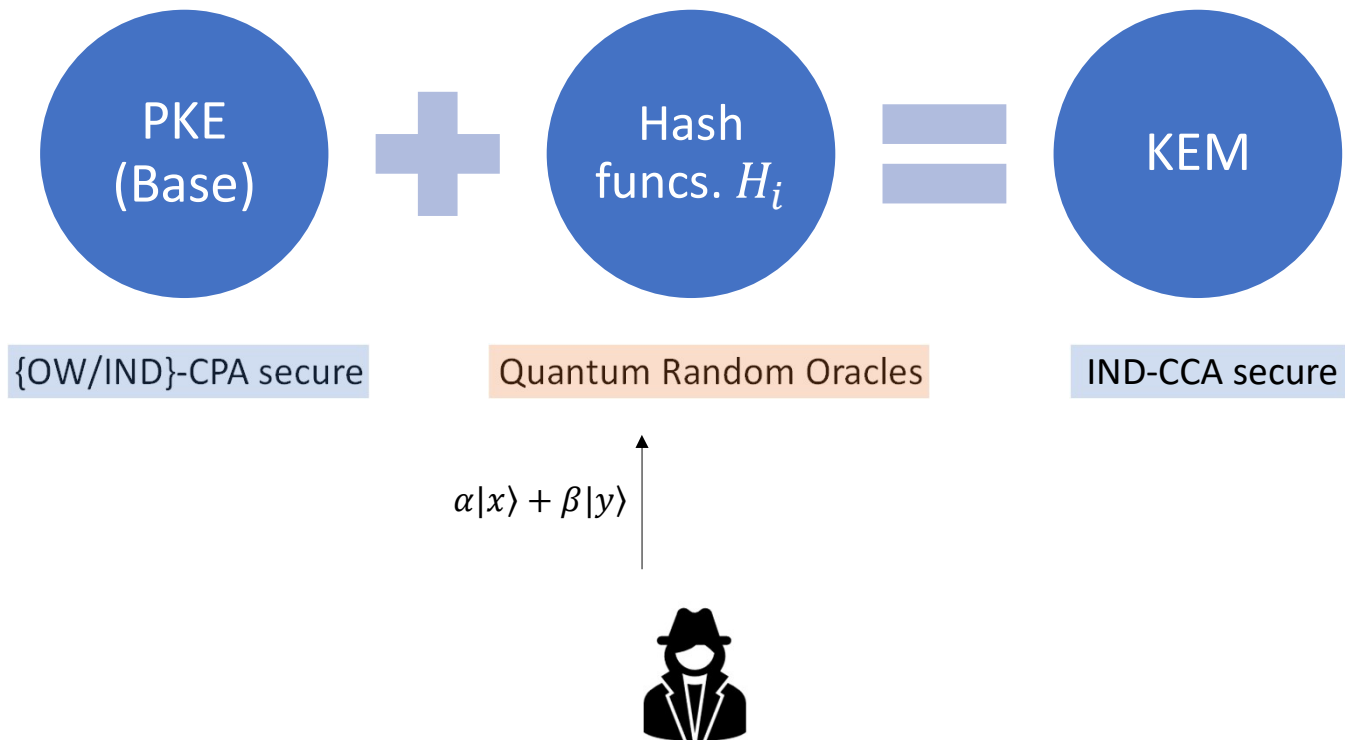




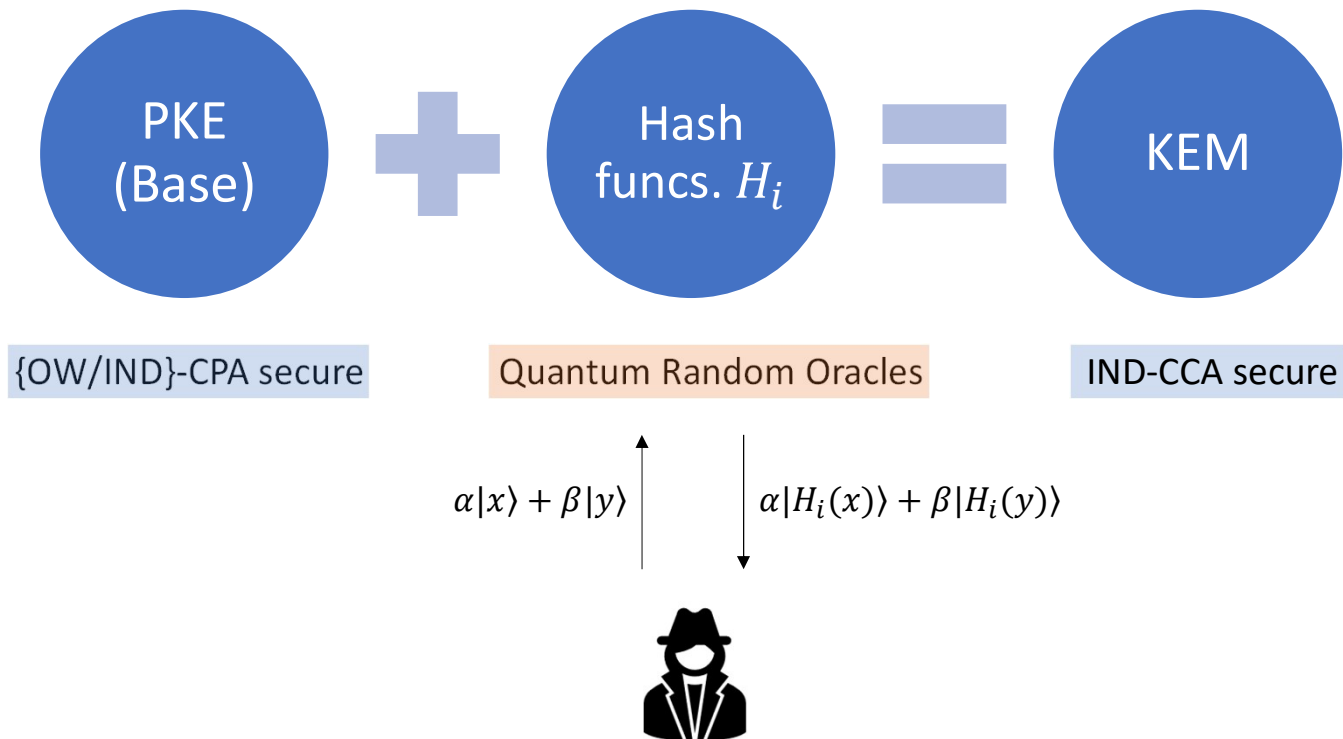
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# Fujisaki-Okamoto Transformation

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<u>KGen'</u>	<u>Encap(pk)</u>	<u>Decap(sk', c)</u>
1: $(pk, sk) \leftarrow \text{KGen}$	1: $m \leftarrow_{\$} \mathcal{M}$	1: Parse $sk' = (sk, s)$
2: $s \leftarrow_{\$} \mathcal{M}$	2: $c \leftarrow \text{Enc}(pk, m; G(m))$	2: $m' \leftarrow \text{Dec}(sk, c)$
3: $sk' = (sk, s)$	3: $k \leftarrow H(m, c)$	3: $c' \leftarrow \text{Enc}(pk, m'; G(m'))$
4: <b>return</b> $(pk, sk')$	4: <b>return</b> $(c, k)$	4: <b>if</b> $c' = c$ <b>then</b>
		5: <b>return</b> $H(m', c)$
		6: <b>else return</b> $H(s, c)$

FO<sup>+</sup>

# Fujisaki-Okamoto Transformation

Classic McEliece

CRYSTALS-KYBER

SABER

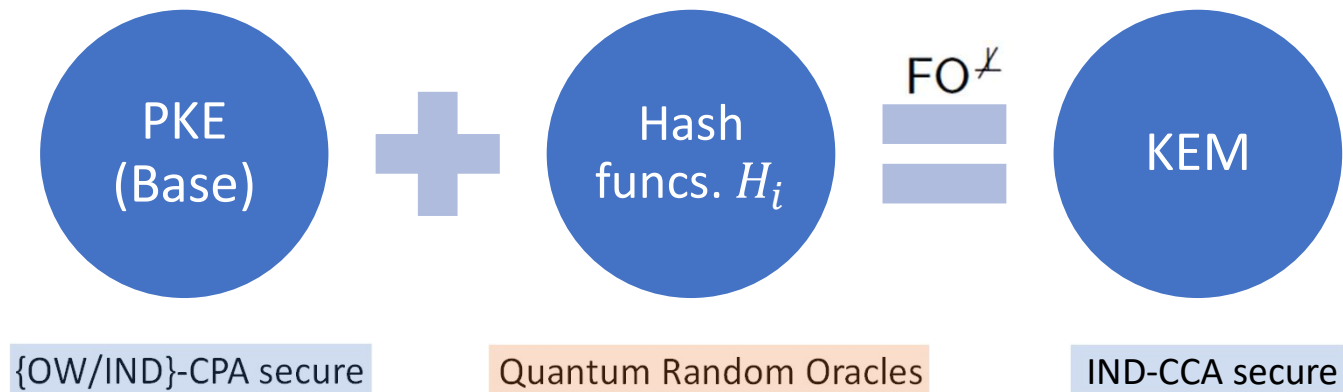
NTRU

FrodoKEM

KGen'	Encap(pk)	Decap(sk', c)
1: $(pk, sk) \leftarrow \text{KGen}$	1: $m \leftarrow_{\$} \mathcal{M}$	1: Parse $sk' = (sk, s)$
2: $s \leftarrow_{\$} \mathcal{M}$	2: $c \leftarrow \text{Enc}(pk, m; G(m))$	2: $m' \leftarrow \text{Dec}(sk, c)$
3: $sk' = (sk, s)$	3: $k \leftarrow H(m, c)$	3: $c' \leftarrow \text{Enc}(pk, m'; G(m'))$
4: <b>return</b> $(pk, sk')$	4: <b>return</b> $(c, k)$	4: <b>if</b> $c' = c$ <b>then</b>
		5: <b>return</b> $H(m', c)$
		6: <b>else return</b> $H(s, c)$

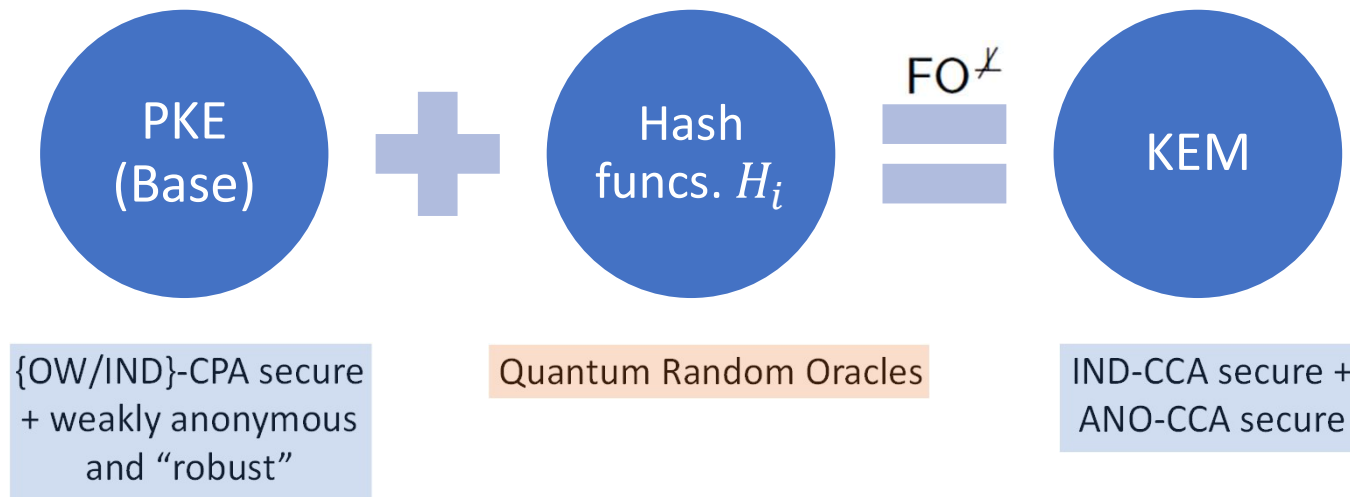
FO<sup>✗</sup>

# Anonymity from FO transforms



Shown in [Jiang-Zhang-Chen-Wang-Ma'18]

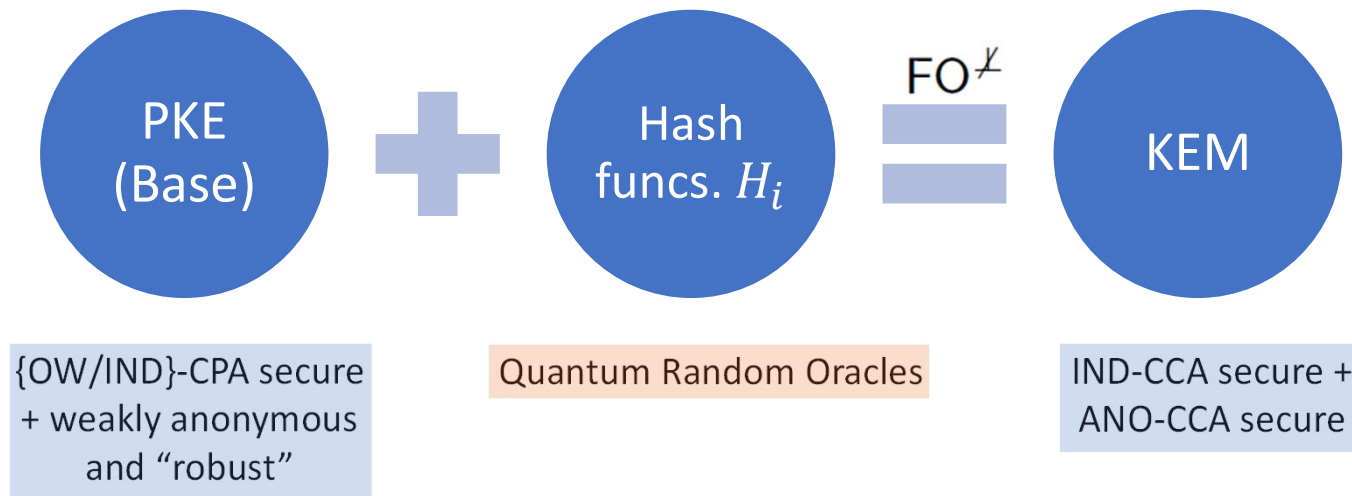
# Anonymity from FO transforms



Shown in [Grubbs-Maram-Paterson'22]



# Anonymity from FO transforms



Shown in [Grubbs-Maram-Paterson'22]

Extended [Jiang et. al.'18]'s proof techniques from a *single-key* setting (IND-CCA) to a *two-key* setting (ANO-CCA).

# KEM-DEM Paradigm

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

Classic McEliece  
CRYSTALS-KYBER  
NTRU  
SABER

“Implicit-rejection” KEMs!

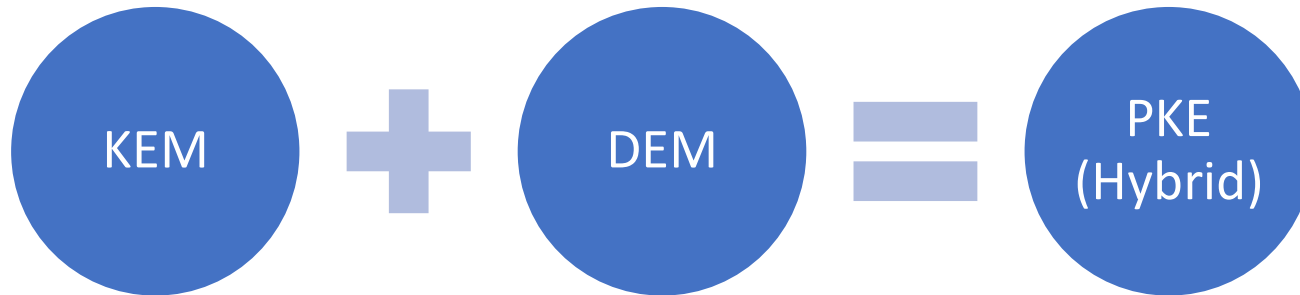
Cannot be even weakly robust.

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

BIKE  
FrodoKEM  
HQC  
NTRU Prime  
SIKE

Shown in [Grubbs-Maram-Paterson’22];  
generalization of [Mohassel’10].

$$KEM = (KGen, Encap, Decap) \quad DEM = (Enc^{sym}, Dec^{sym}) \quad PKE = (KGen, Enc, Dec)$$



... is also necessary.

$(c_{KEM}, k) \leftarrow Encap(pk_{Bob})$   
IND-CCA + ANO-CCA secure  
+ weakly robust

$c_{DEM} \leftarrow Enc^{sym}(k, m)$   
(one-time) authenticated  
encryption

$(c_{KEM}, c_{DEM}) \leftarrow Enc(pk_{Bob}, m)$   
IND-CCA secure +  
ANO-CCA secure

# KEM-DEM Paradigm

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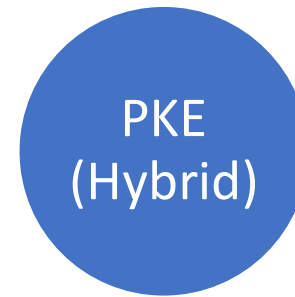
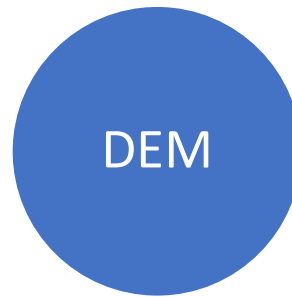
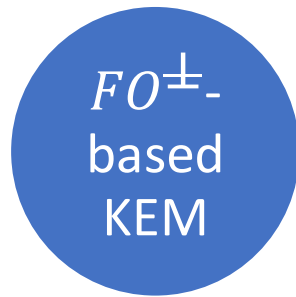
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# KEM-DEM Paradigm

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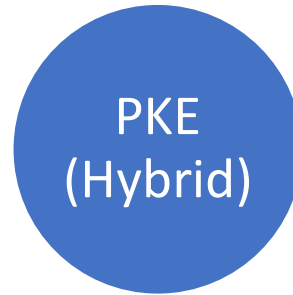
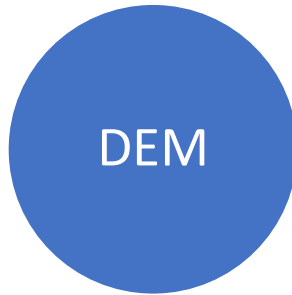
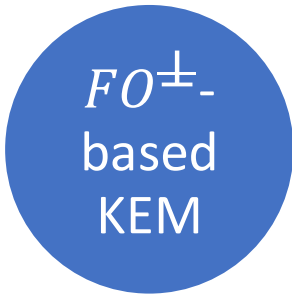
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# Classic McEliece (CM)

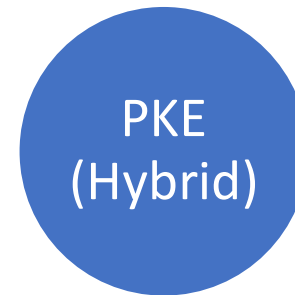
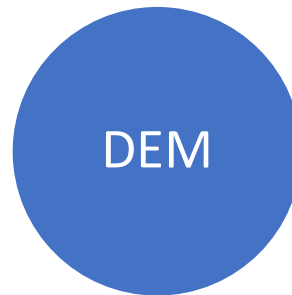
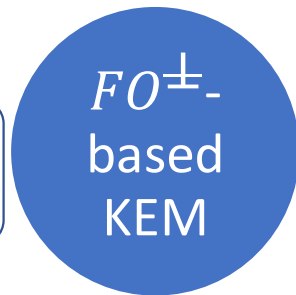
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Classic McEliece  
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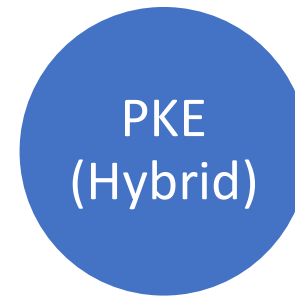
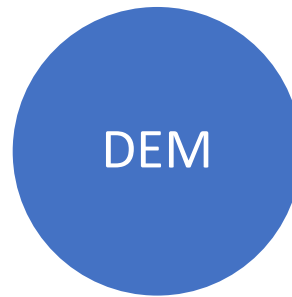
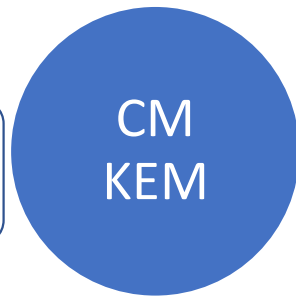
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CM uses a *deterministic* base PKE scheme.

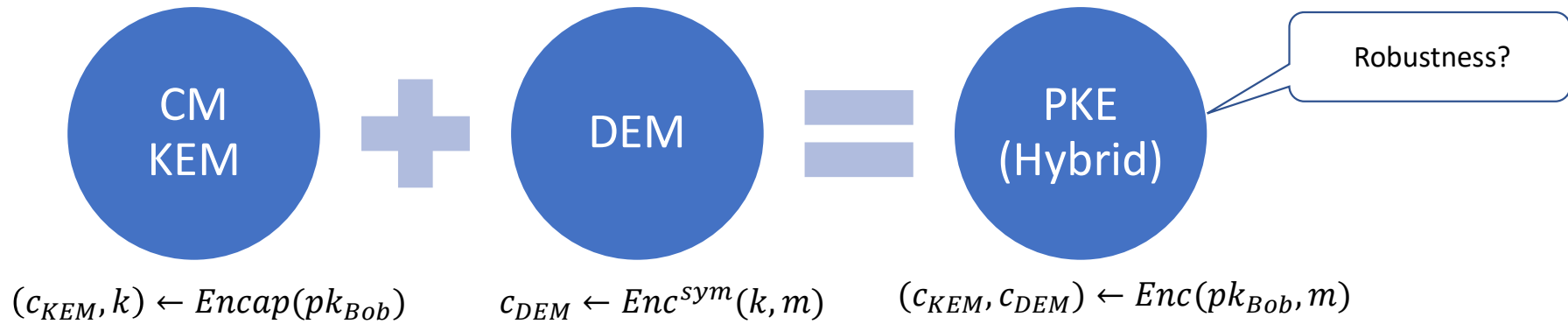
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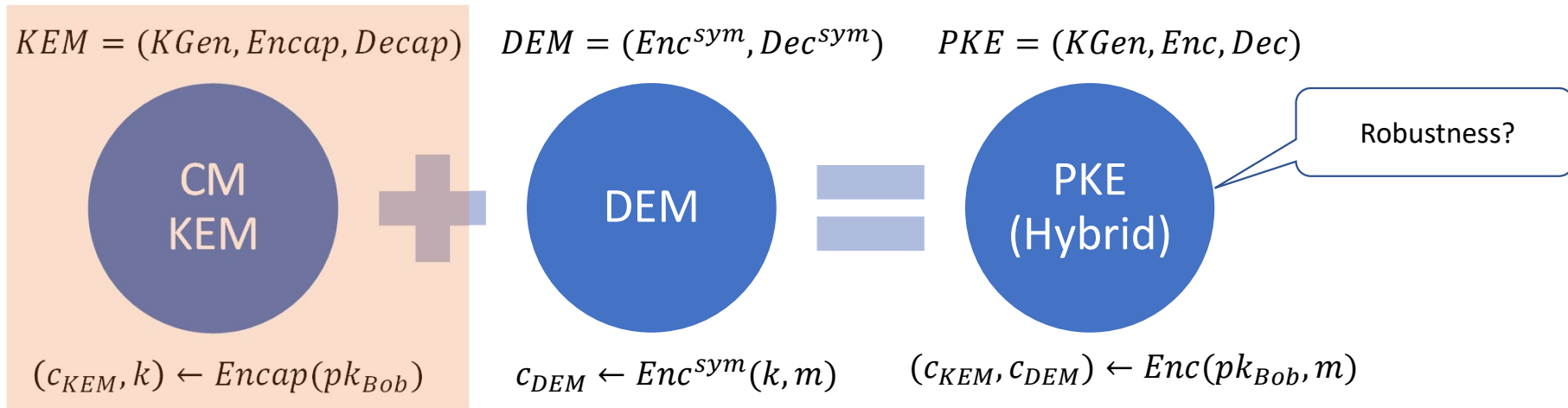
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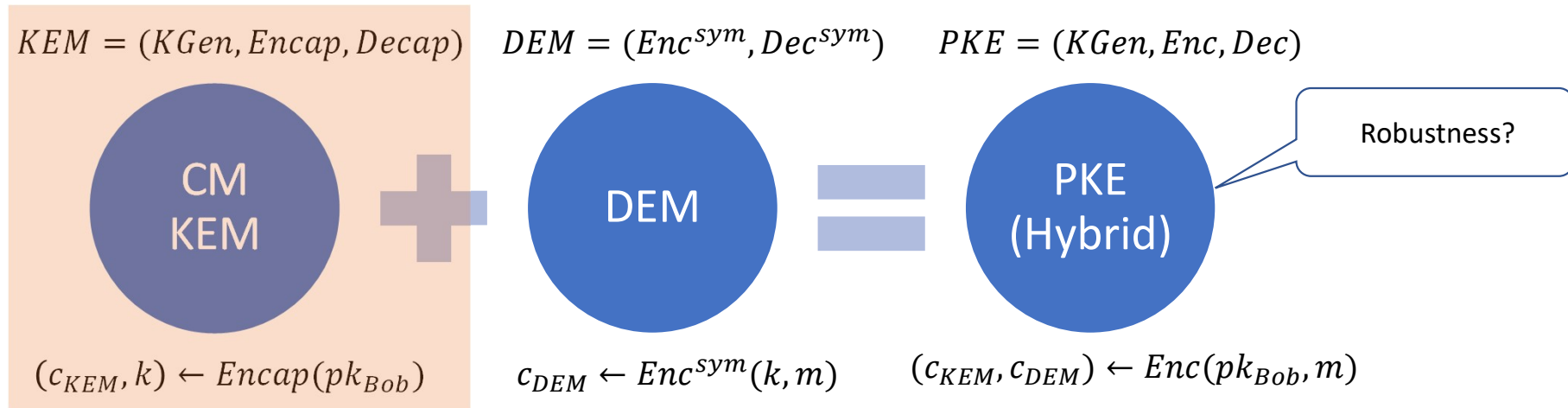


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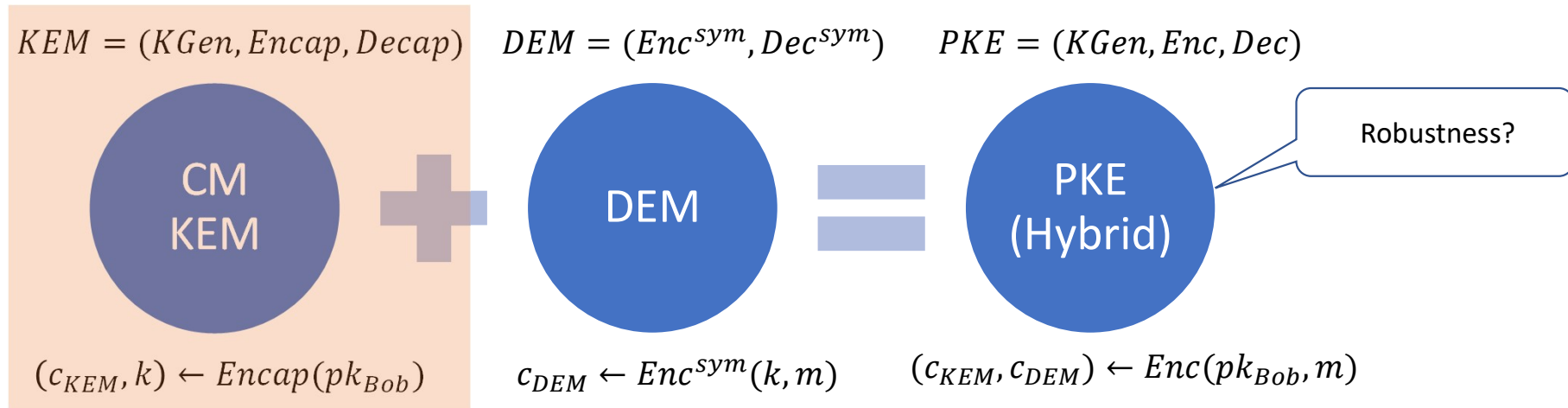


# Classic McEliece (CM)



For *any* message  $m$ ,  
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 $c \leftarrow (c_{KEM}, c_{DEM})$  such that,

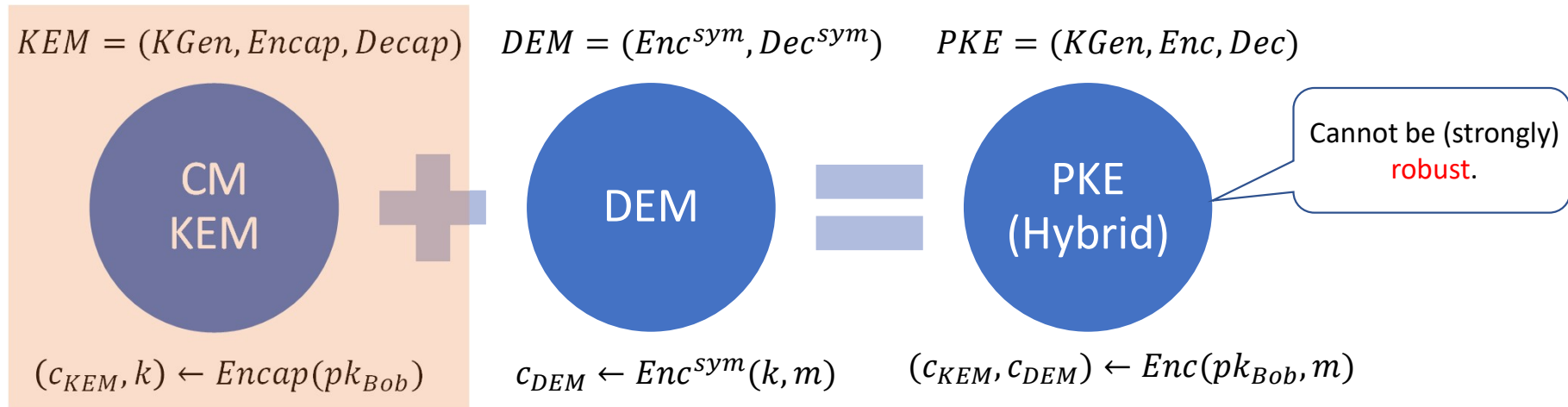
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 $Dec(sk_*, c) = m (\neq \perp)$ !

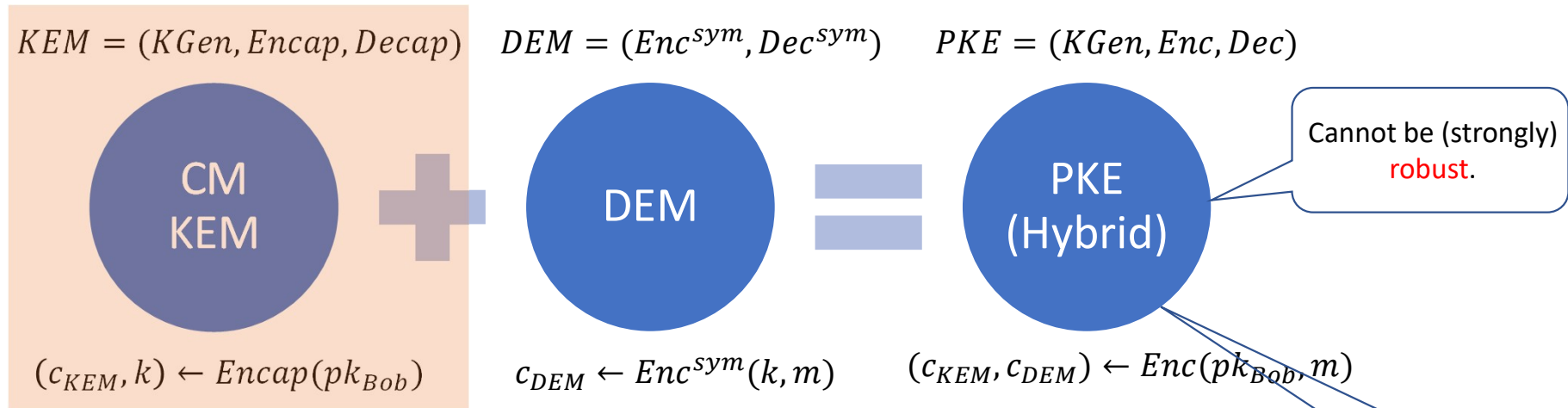
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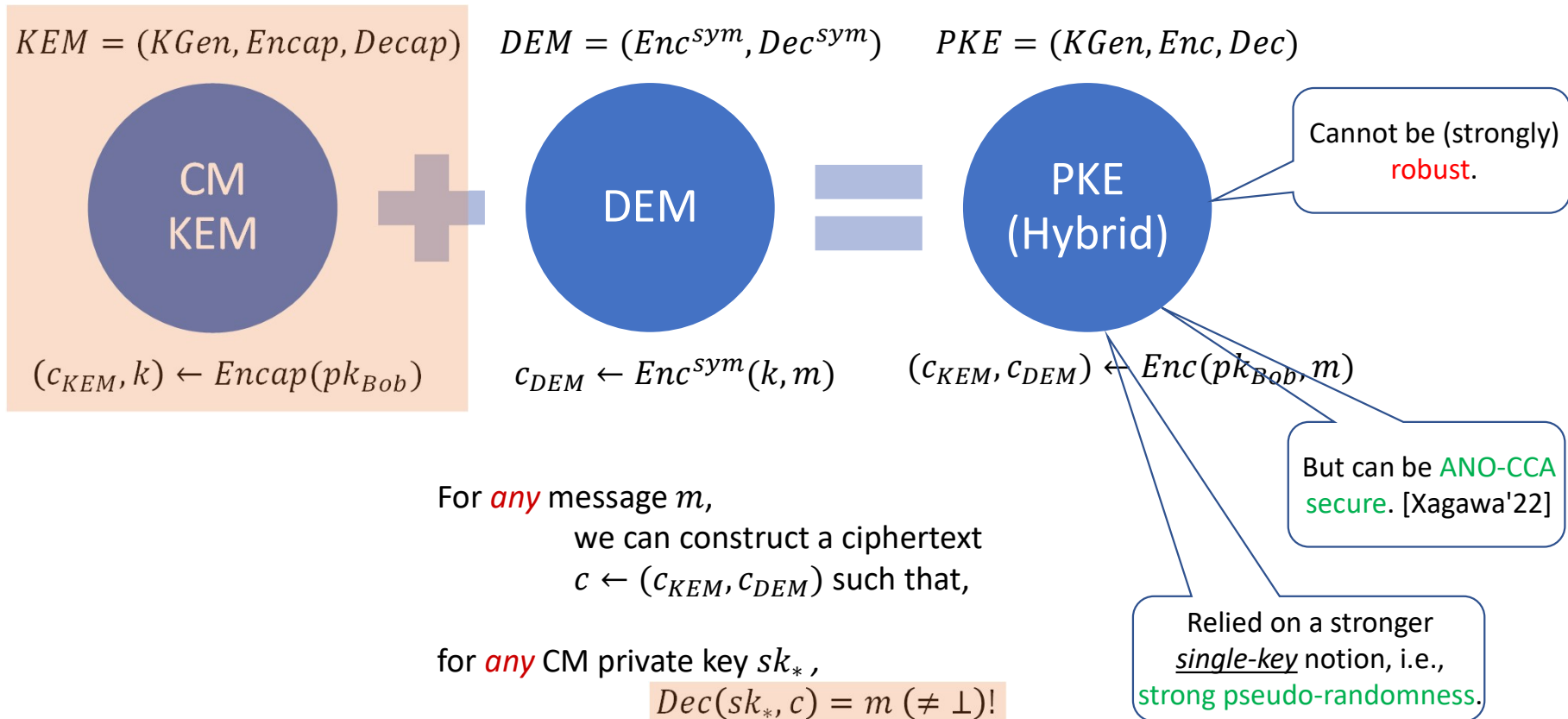
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# Classic McEliece (CM)



# CRYSTALS-KYBER and SABER

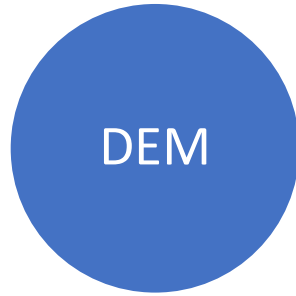
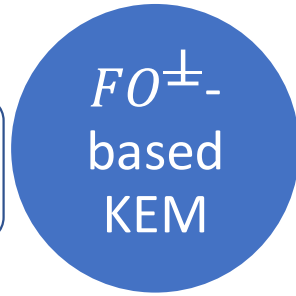
## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

- Classic McEliece
- CRYSTALS-KYBER
- NTRU
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## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

- BIKE
- FrodoKEM
- HQC
- NTRU Prime
- SIKE

$$KEM = (KGen, Encap, Decap) \quad DEM = (Enc^{sym}, Dec^{sym}) \quad PKE = (KGen, Enc, Dec)$$



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should have large enough entropy.

$(c_{KEM}, k) \leftarrow Encap(pk_{Bob})$   
IND-CCA + ANO-CCA secure  
+  $\gamma$ -spread base PKE

$c_{DEM} \leftarrow Enc^{sym}(k, m)$   
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$(c_{KEM}, c_{DEM}) \leftarrow Enc(pk_{Bob}, m)$   
IND-CCA secure + ANO-CCA secure

# CRYSTALS-KYBER and SABER

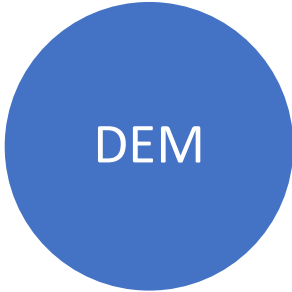
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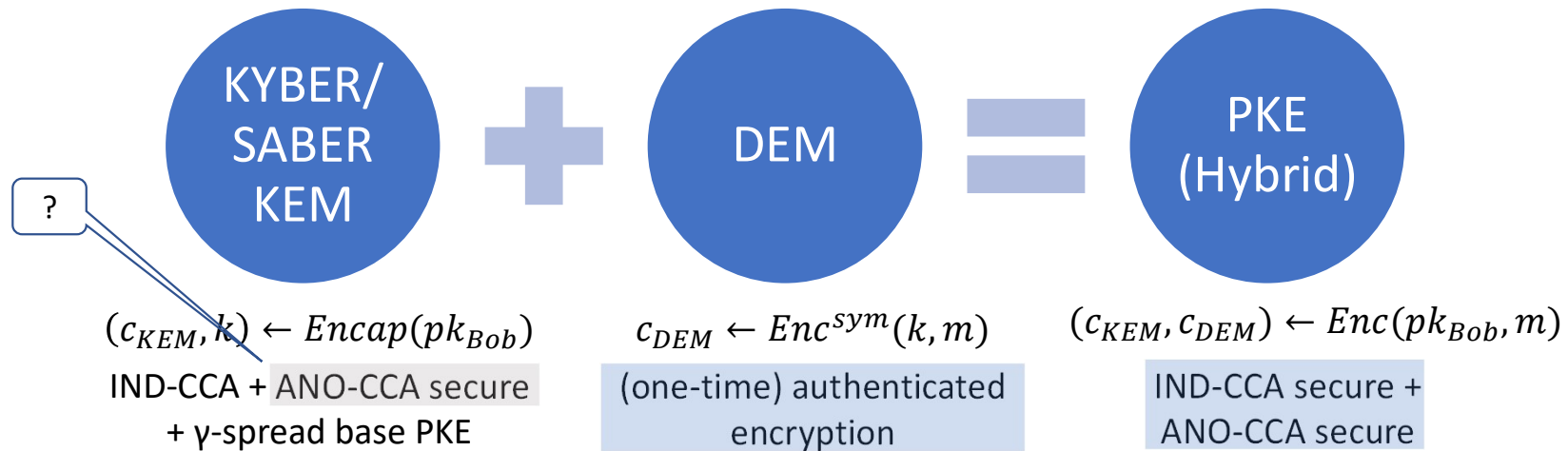
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# CRYSTALS-KYBER and SABER

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

Classic McEliece

CRYSTALS-KYBER

NTRU

SABER

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

BIKE

FrodoKEM

HQC

NTRU Prime

SIKE

KGen'	Encap(pk)	Decap(sk', c)
1: (pk, sk) $\leftarrow$ KGen	1: $m \leftarrow_s \mathcal{M}$	1: Parse $sk' = (sk, s)$
2: $s \leftarrow_s \mathcal{M}$	2: $r \leftarrow G(m)$	2: $m' \leftarrow \text{Dec}(sk, c)$
3: $sk' = (sk, s)$	3: $c \leftarrow \text{Enc}(pk, m; r)$	3: $r' \leftarrow G(m')$
4: <b>return</b> (pk, sk')	4: $k \leftarrow H(m, c)$	4: $c' \leftarrow \text{Enc}(pk, m'; r')$
	5: <b>return</b> (c, k)	5: <b>if</b> $c' = c$ <b>then</b>
		6: <b>return</b> $H(m', c)$
		7: <b>else return</b> $H(s, c)$

FO<sup>x</sup>

# CRYSTALS-KYBER and SABER

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

Classic McEliece

CRYSTALS-KYBER

NTRU

SABER

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

BIKE

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SIKE

KGen'	Encap(pk)	Decap(sk', c)
1: (pk, sk) ← KGen	1: $m \leftarrow_s \mathcal{M}$	1: Parse sk' = (sk, s)
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3: sk' = (sk, s)	3: $c \leftarrow \text{Enc}(\text{pk}, m; r)$	3: $r' \leftarrow G(m')$
4: return (pk, sk')	4: $k \leftarrow H(m, c)$	4: $c' \leftarrow \text{Enc}(\text{pk}, m'; r')$
	5: return (c, k)	5: if $c' = c$ then
		6: return $H(m', c)$
		7: else return $H(s, c)$

FO<sup>✗</sup>

KGen'	Encap(pk)	Decap(sk', c)
1: (pk, sk) ← KGen	1: $m \leftarrow_s \mathcal{M}$	1: Parse sk' = (sk, pk, F(pk), s)
2: $s \leftarrow_s \mathcal{M}$	2: $m \leftarrow F(m)$	2: $m' \leftarrow \text{Dec}(\text{sk}, c)$
3: sk' ← (sk, pk, F(pk), s)	3: $(\hat{k}, r) \leftarrow G(F(\text{pk}), m)$	3: $(\hat{k}', r') \leftarrow G(F(\text{pk}), m')$
4: return (pk, sk')	4: $c \leftarrow \text{Enc}(\text{pk}, m; r)$	4: $c' \leftarrow \text{Enc}(\text{pk}, m'; r')$
	5: $k \leftarrow \text{KDF}(\hat{k}, F(c))$	5: if $c' = c$ then
	6: return (c, k)	6: return $\text{KDF}(\hat{k}', F(c))$
		7: else return $\text{KDF}(s, F(c))$

CRYSTALS-KYBER, Saber

# CRYSTALS-KYBER and SABER

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

Classic McEliece

CRYSTALS-KYBER

NTRU

SABER

$k \leftarrow H(m, c)$

KGen'	Encap(pk)	Decap(sk', c)
1: (pk, sk) $\leftarrow$ KGen	1: $m \leftarrow_s \mathcal{M}$	1: Parse sk' = (sk, s)
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4: return (pk, sk')	4: $k \leftarrow H(m, c)$	4: $c' \leftarrow \text{Enc}(\text{pk}, m'; r')$
	5: return (c, k)	5: if c' = c then
		6: return H(m', c)
		7: else return H(s, c)

FO<sup>+</sup>

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

BIKE

FrodoKEM

HQC

NTRU Prime

SIKE

$k \leftarrow H(G(m), F(c))$

KGen'	Encap(pk)	Decap(sk', c)
1: (pk, sk) $\leftarrow$ KGen	1: $m \leftarrow_s \mathcal{M}$	1: Parse sk' = (sk, pk, F(pk), s)
2: $s \leftarrow_s \mathcal{M}$	2: $m \leftarrow F(m)$	2: $m' \leftarrow \text{Dec}(\text{sk}, c)$
3: sk' $\leftarrow$ (sk, pk, F(pk), s)	3: $(\hat{k}, r) \leftarrow G(F(\text{pk}), m)$	3: $(\hat{k}', r') \leftarrow G(F(\text{pk}), m')$
4: return (pk, sk')	4: $c \leftarrow \text{Enc}(\text{pk}, m; r)$	4: $c' \leftarrow \text{Enc}(\text{pk}, m'; r')$
	5: $k \leftarrow \text{KDF}(\hat{k}, F(c))$	5: if c' = c then
	6: return (c, k)	6: return KDF( $\hat{k}'$ , F(c))
		7: else return KDF(s, F(c))

CRYSTALS-KYBER, Saber

# CRYSTALS-KYBER and SABER

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

Classic McEliece

CRYSTALS-KYBER

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## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

BIKE

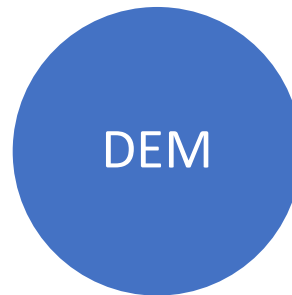
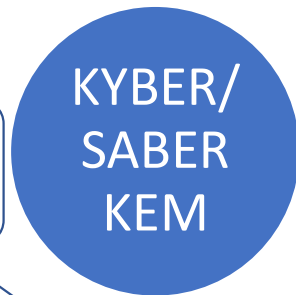
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SIKE

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Faced **barriers** towards proving anonymity.

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 IND-CCA + ANO-CCA secure  
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 IND-CCA secure + ANO-CCA secure

# CRYSTALS-KYBER and SABER

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

Classic McEliece

CRYSTALS-KYBER

NTRU

SABER

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

BIKE

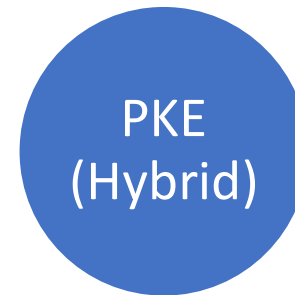
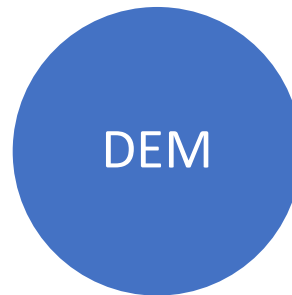
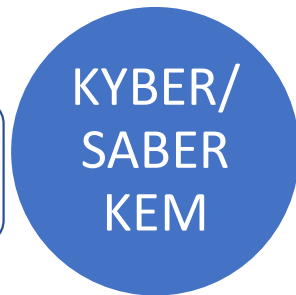
FrodoKEM

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Security analysis of FO<sup>x</sup> should not directly apply!

$(c_{KEM}, k) \leftarrow Encap(pk_{Bob})$   
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# CRYSTALS-KYBER and SABER

Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

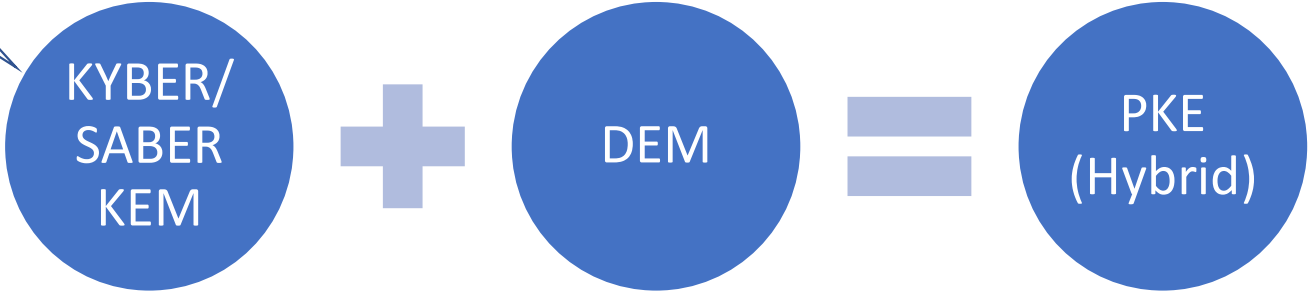
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Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

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Is "robust".  
[Grubbs-Maram-Paterson'22]

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$(c_{KEM}, k) \leftarrow Encap(pk_{Bob})$   
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+  $\gamma$ -spread base PKE

$c_{DEM} \leftarrow Enc^{sym}(k, m)$   
(one-time) authenticated encryption

$(c_{KEM}, c_{DEM}) \leftarrow Enc(pk_{Bob}, m)$   
IND-CCA secure + ANO-CCA secure

# CRYSTALS-KYBER and SABER

Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

- Classic McEliece
- CRYSTALS-KYBER
- NTRU
- SABER

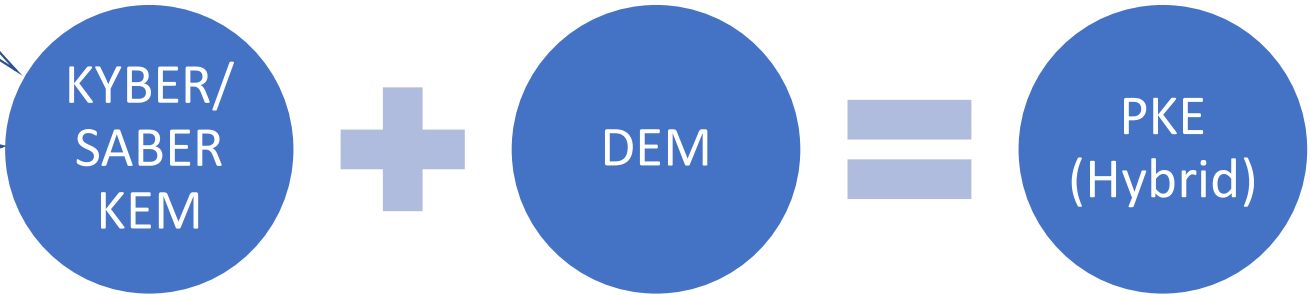
Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

- BIKE
- FrodoKEM
- HQC
- NTRU Prime
- SIKE

Is "robust".  
[Grubbs-Maram-Paterson'22]

$$KEM = (KGen, Encap, Decap) \quad DEM = (Enc^{sym}, Dec^{sym}) \quad PKE = (KGen, Enc, Dec)$$

$Decap(sk_{Bob}, c) \neq Decap(sk_{Dave}, c)$



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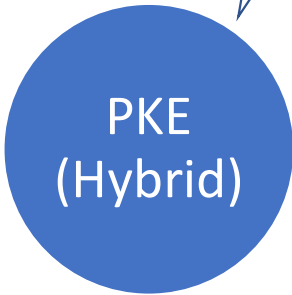
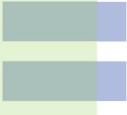
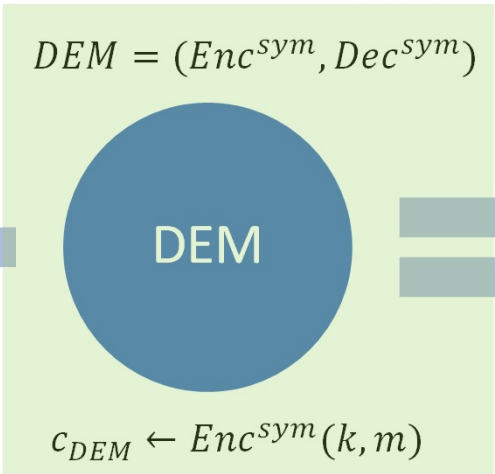
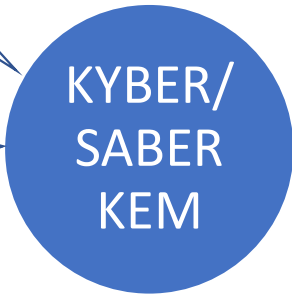
$Decap(sk_{Bob}, c) \neq Decap(sk_{Dave}, c)$

Can be made strongly robust.

$KEM = (KGen, Encap, Decap)$

$DEM = (Enc^{sym}, Dec^{sym})$

$PKE = (KGen, Enc, Dec)$



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# FrodoKEM

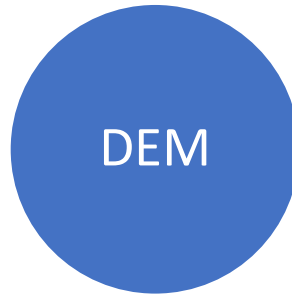
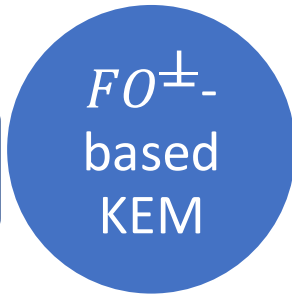
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Classic McEliece  
CRYSTALS-KYBER  
NTRU  
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## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

BIKE  
FrodoKEM  
HQC  
NTRU Prime  
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$$KEM = (KGen, Encap, Decap) \quad DEM = (Enc^{sym}, Dec^{sym}) \quad PKE = (KGen, Enc, Dec)$$



$c \leftarrow Enc^{base}(pk_{Bob}, m)$   
should have large  
enough entropy.

$(c_{KEM}, k) \leftarrow Encap(pk_{Bob})$   
IND-CCA + ANO-CCA secure  
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$c_{DEM} \leftarrow Enc^{sym}(k, m)$   
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$(c_{KEM}, c_{DEM}) \leftarrow Enc(pk_{Bob}, m)$   
IND-CCA secure +  
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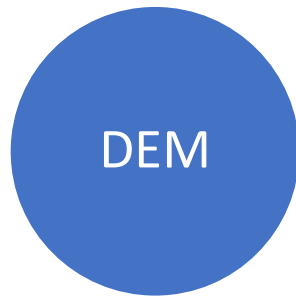
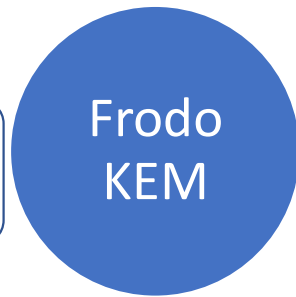
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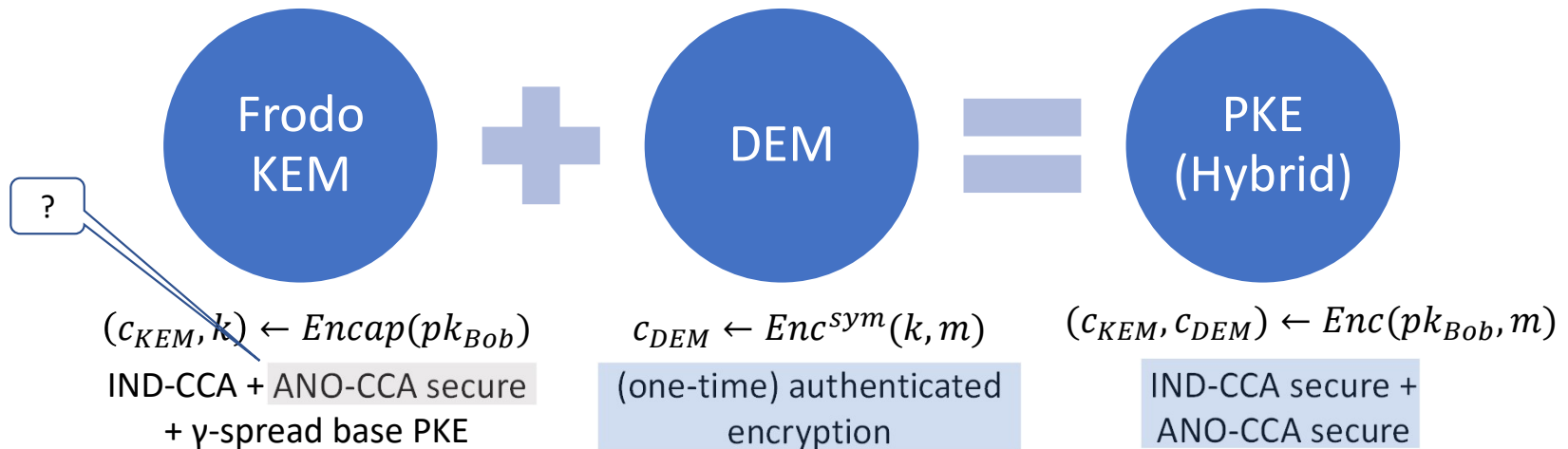
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# FrodoKEM

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

Classic McEliece

CRYSTALS-KYBER

NTRU

SABER

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

BIKE

FrodoKEM

HQC

NTRU Prime

SIKE

KGen'	Encap(pk)	Decap(sk', c)
1: (pk, sk) $\leftarrow$ KGen	1: $m \leftarrow_s \mathcal{M}$	1: Parse sk' = (sk, s)
2: $s \leftarrow_s \mathcal{M}$	2: $r \leftarrow G(m)$	2: $m' \leftarrow \text{Dec}(\text{sk}, c)$
3: sk' = (sk, s)	3: $c \leftarrow \text{Enc}(\text{pk}, m; r)$	3: $r' \leftarrow G(m')$
4: <b>return</b> (pk, sk')	4: $k \leftarrow H(m, c)$	4: $c' \leftarrow \text{Enc}(\text{pk}, m'; r')$
	5: <b>return</b> (c, k)	5: <b>if</b> c' = c <b>then</b>
		6: <b>return</b> H(m', c)
		7: <b>else return</b> H(s, c)

FO<sup>x</sup>

KGen'	Encap(pk)	Decap(sk', c)
1: (pk, sk) $\leftarrow$ KGen	1: $m \leftarrow_s \mathcal{M}$	1: Parse sk' = (sk, pk, F(pk), s)
2: $s \leftarrow_s \mathcal{M}$	2: $(\hat{k}, r) \leftarrow G(F(\text{pk}), m)$	2: $m' \leftarrow \text{Dec}(\text{sk}, c)$
3: sk' $\leftarrow$ (sk, pk, F(pk), s)	3: $c \leftarrow \text{Enc}(\text{pk}, m; r)$	3: $(\hat{k}', r') \leftarrow G(F(\text{pk}), m')$
4: <b>return</b> (pk, sk')	4: $k \leftarrow H(\hat{k}, c)$	4: $c' \leftarrow \text{Enc}(\text{pk}, m'; r')$
	5: <b>return</b> (c, k)	5: <b>if</b> c' = c <b>then</b>
		6: <b>return</b> H( $\hat{k}'$ , c)
		7: <b>else return</b> H(s, c)

FrodoKEM

# FrodoKEM

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

Classic McEliece

CRYSTALS-KYBER

NTRU

SABER

" $k \leftarrow H(m, c)$ "

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FO<sup>x</sup>

## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

BIKE

FrodoKEM

HQC

NTRU Prime

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1: (pk, sk) $\leftarrow$ KGen	1: $m \leftarrow_s \mathcal{M}$	1: Parse sk' = (sk, pk, F(pk), s)
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FrodoKEM

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## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

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FO<sup>x</sup>

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FrodoKEM

Only nested hashing of m and not c.

# FrodoKEM

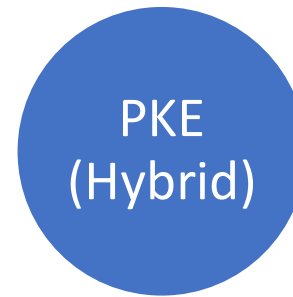
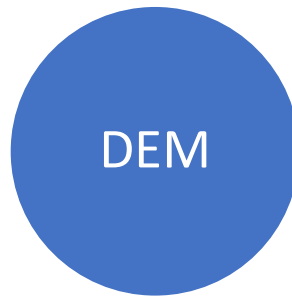
## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

Classic McEliece  
CRYSTALS-KYBER  
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$$KEM = (KGen, Encap, Decap) \quad DEM = (Enc^{sym}, Dec^{sym}) \quad PKE = (KGen, Enc, Dec)$$



Security analysis of FO<sub>ℳ</sub> should not directly apply.

$(c_{KEM}, k) \leftarrow Encap(pk_{Bob})$   
IND-CCA + ANO-CCA secure  
+  $\gamma$ -spread base PKE

$c_{DEM} \leftarrow Enc^{sym}(k, m)$   
(one-time) authenticated encryption

$(c_{KEM}, c_{DEM}) \leftarrow Enc(pk_{Bob}, m)$   
IND-CCA secure + ANO-CCA secure

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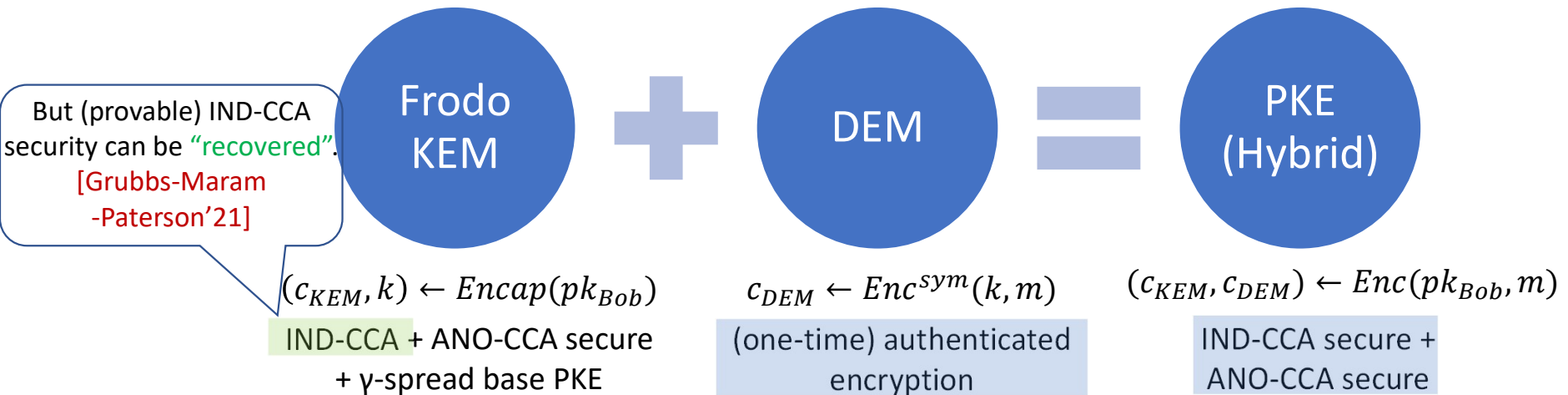
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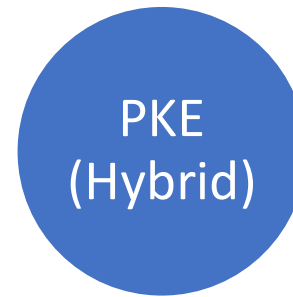
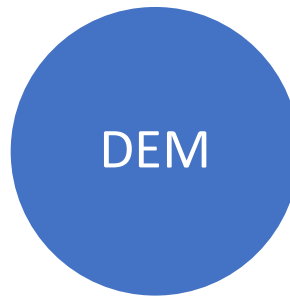
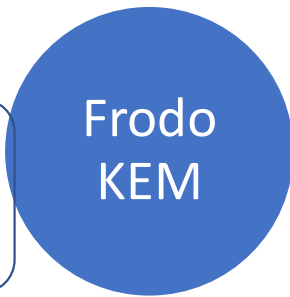
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FrodoKEM is ANO-CCA secure in the QROM. [Grubbs-Maram-Paterson'21]

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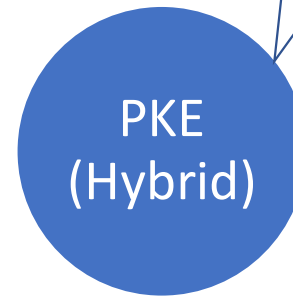
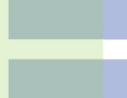
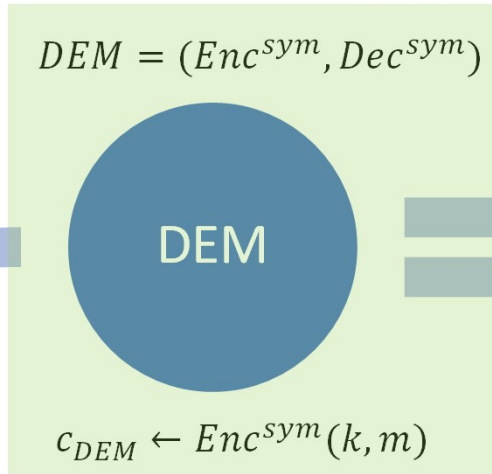
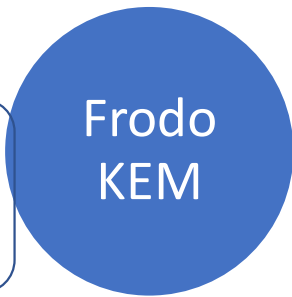
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FrodoKEM is ANO-CCA secure in the QROM. [Grubbs-Maram-Paterson'21]

FrodoKEM does result in anonymous and robust PKE in a PQ setting.

$(c_{KEM}, k) \leftarrow Encap(pk_{Bob})$   
IND-CCA + ANO-CCA secure  
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IND-CCA secure + ANO-CCA secure

# Other Contributions

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Encap(pk)	Decap(sk, c)
1 : $m \leftarrow_{\$} \mathcal{M}$	1 : Parse $c = (c_1, c_2)$
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3 : $c_2 \leftarrow H'(m)$	3 : $c'_1 \leftarrow \text{Enc}(\text{pk}, m'; G(m'))$
4 :	4 : <b>if</b> $c'_1 = c_1 \wedge H'(m') = c_2$ <b>then</b>
5 : $c \leftarrow (c_1, c_2)$	5 :
6 : $k = H(m, c)$	6 : <b>return</b> $H(m', c)$
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HFO<sup>⊥</sup>

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Results in IND-CCA secure  
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[Jiang-Zhang-Ma'19]

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HFO $^{\perp}$  HFO $^{\perp'}$

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HFO<sup>⊥</sup> HFO<sup>⊥'</sup>

Results in IND-CCA secure  
KEMs in the QROM.  
[Jiang-Zhang-Ma'19]

Results in IND-CCA, ANO-CCA and  
SROB secure KEMs in the QROM.  
[Grubbs-Maram-Paterson'22]

# Conclusions



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- We identified **barriers** towards proving IND-CCA and ANO-CCA security of CRYSTALS-KYBER and SABER in the QROM.

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# Conclusions

- We provide insights into obtaining **anonymous** and **robust** hybrid PKE schemes – via the KEM-DEM composition – when the KEM is implicitly rejecting (i.e., non-robust).
- We showed that the  $FO^{\neq}$  transform does result in **ANO-CCA secure** and “**robust**” KEMs in a post-quantum setting (i.e., the QROM).
- Hybrid PKE schemes derived from Classic McEliece **cannot be (strongly) robust**.
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- We identified **barriers** towards proving IND-CCA and ANO-CCA security of CRYSTALS-KYBER and SABER in the QROM.
  - At the same time, we showed they do result in **strongly robust** hybrid PKE schemes.
- Finally, we showed that FrodoKEM does result in **ANO-CCA secure** and **strongly robust** hybrid PKE schemes in the QROM.

# Extra Slides



# Classic McEliece (CM)

## 2.2.3 Encoding subroutine

The following algorithm ENCODE takes two inputs: a weight- $t$  column vector  $e \in \mathbb{F}_2^n$ ; and a public key  $T$ , i.e., an  $(n - k) \times k$  matrix over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ . The algorithm output ENCODE( $e, T$ ) is a vector  $C_0 \in \mathbb{F}_2^{n-k}$ . Here is the algorithm:

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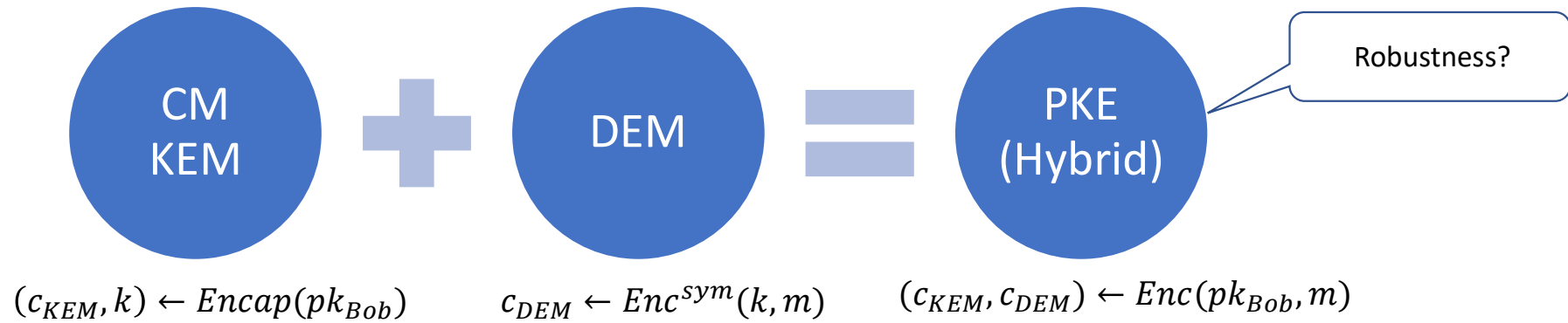
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- Because of perfect correctness,  $C_0$  must decrypt to fixed  $e$  under *any private key* of CM’s base PKE scheme.

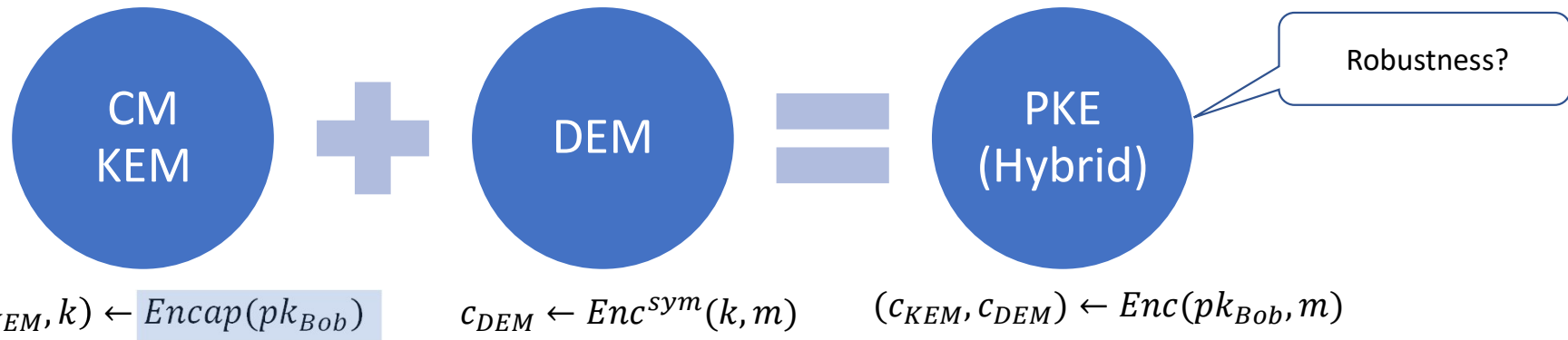
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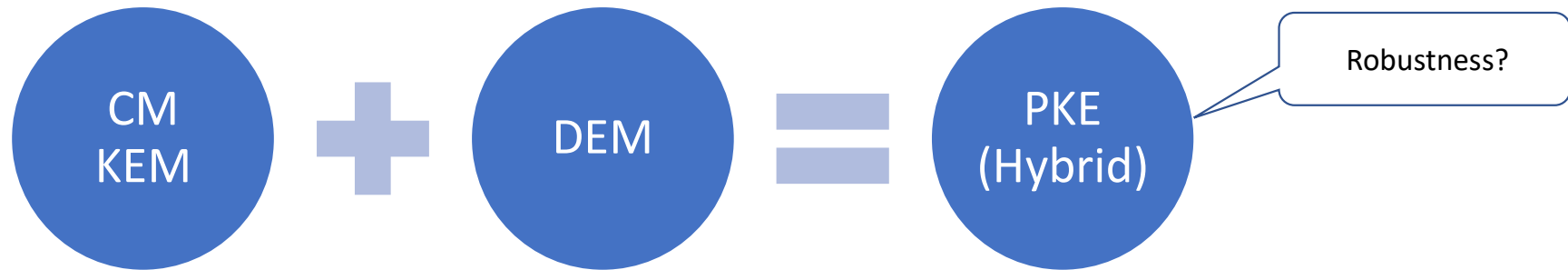
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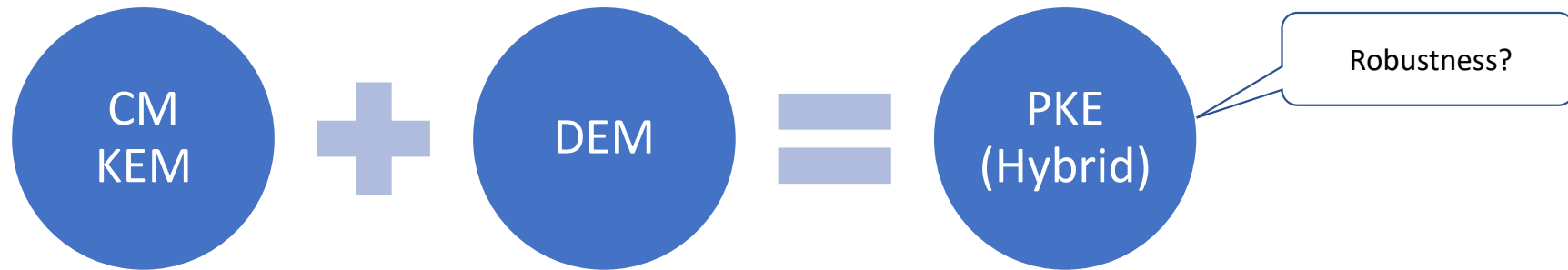
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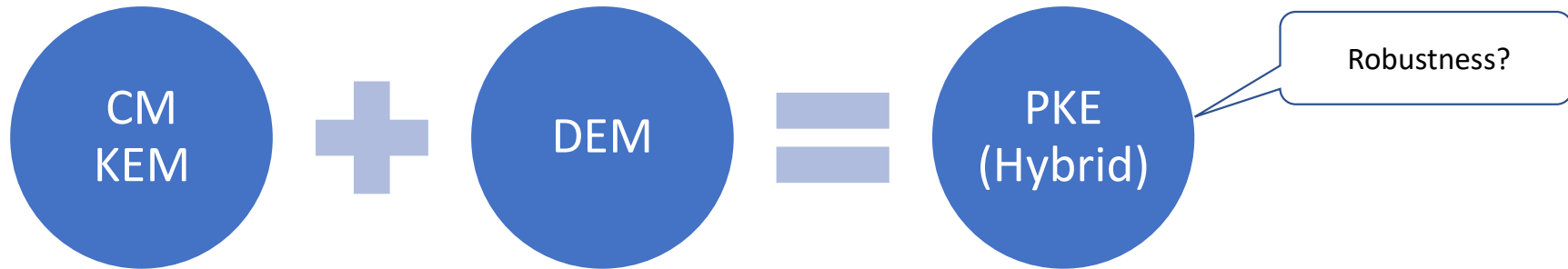
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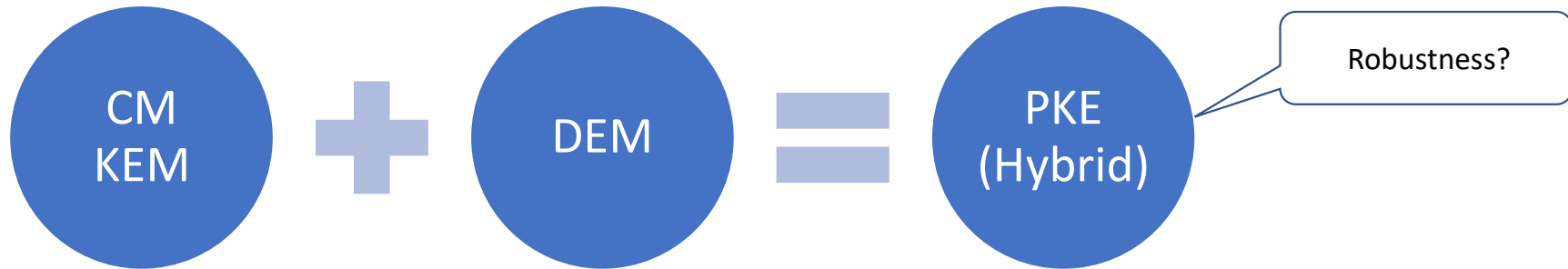
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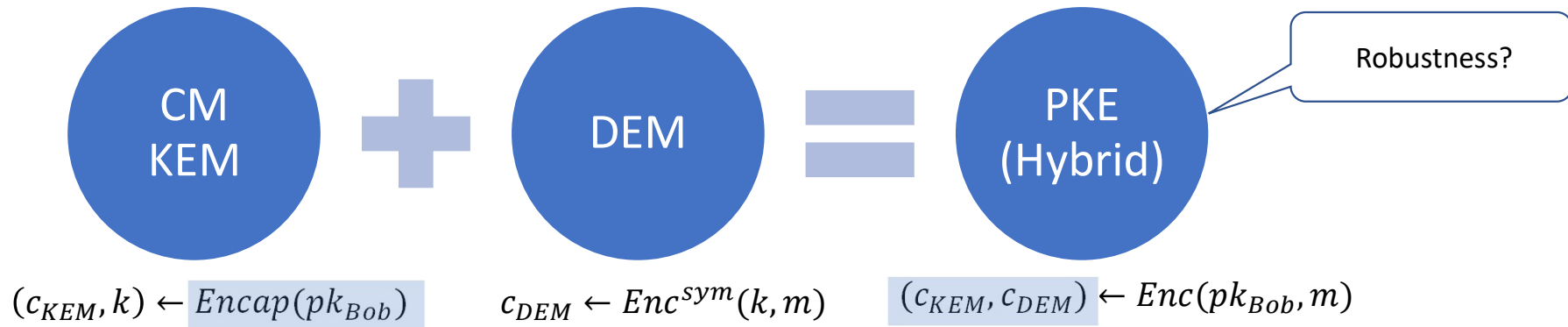
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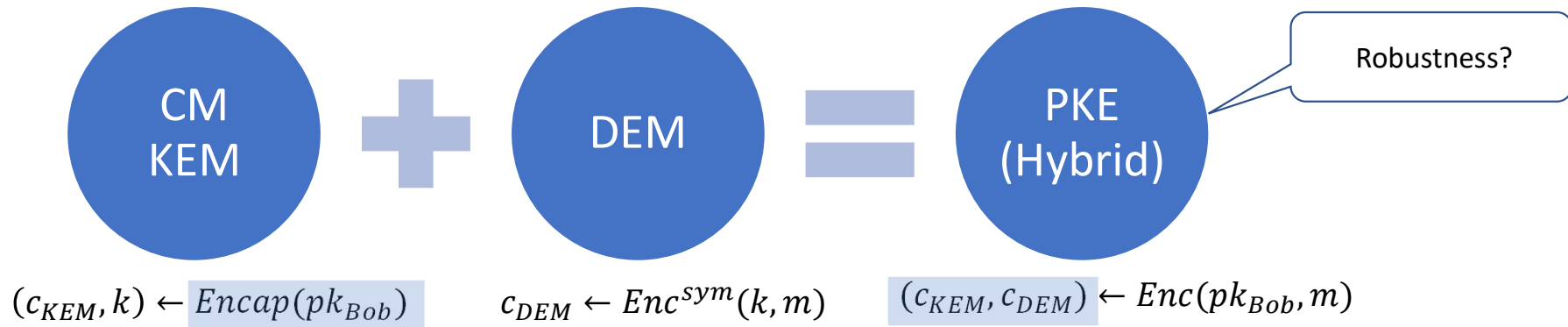
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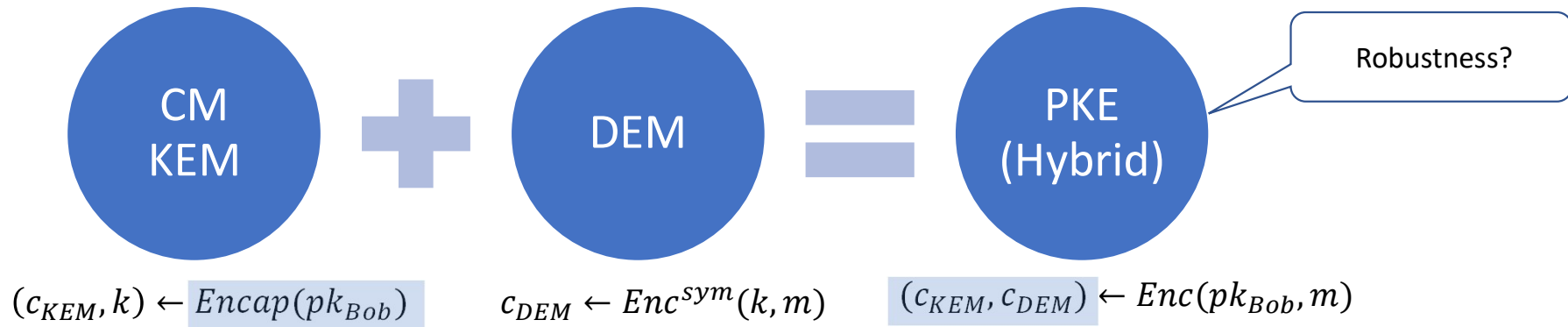
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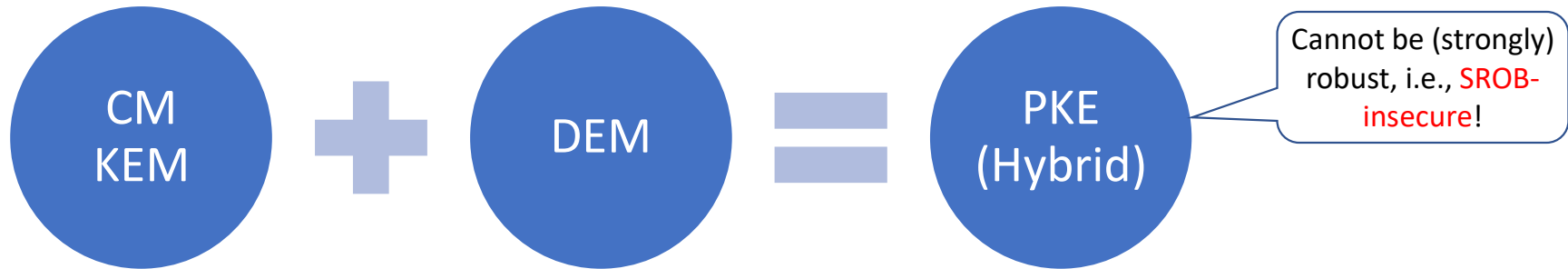
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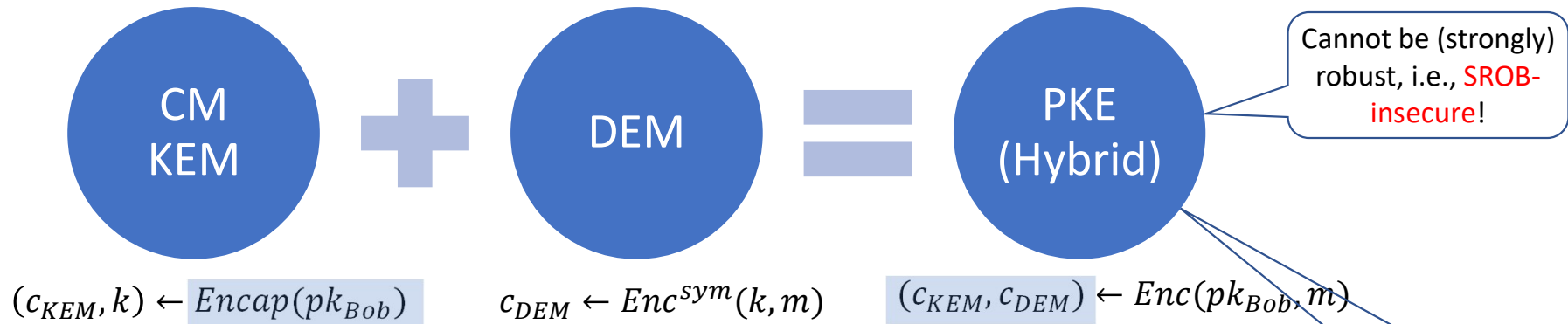
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# KEM-DEM Paradigm

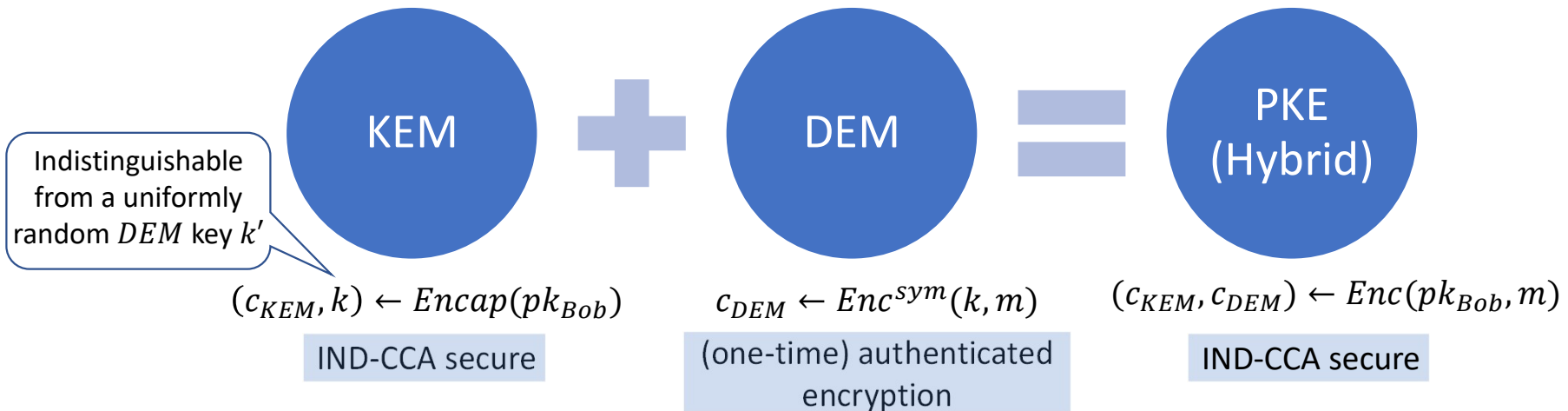
## Public-Key Encryption/KEMs

- Classic McEliece
- CRYSTALS-KYBER
- NTRU
- SABER

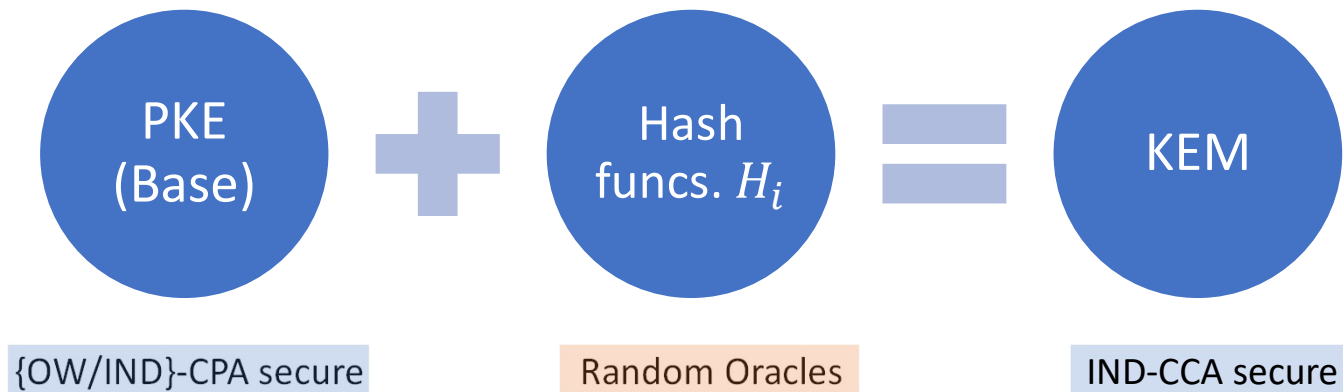
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- FrodoKEM
- HQC
- NTRU Prime
- SIKE

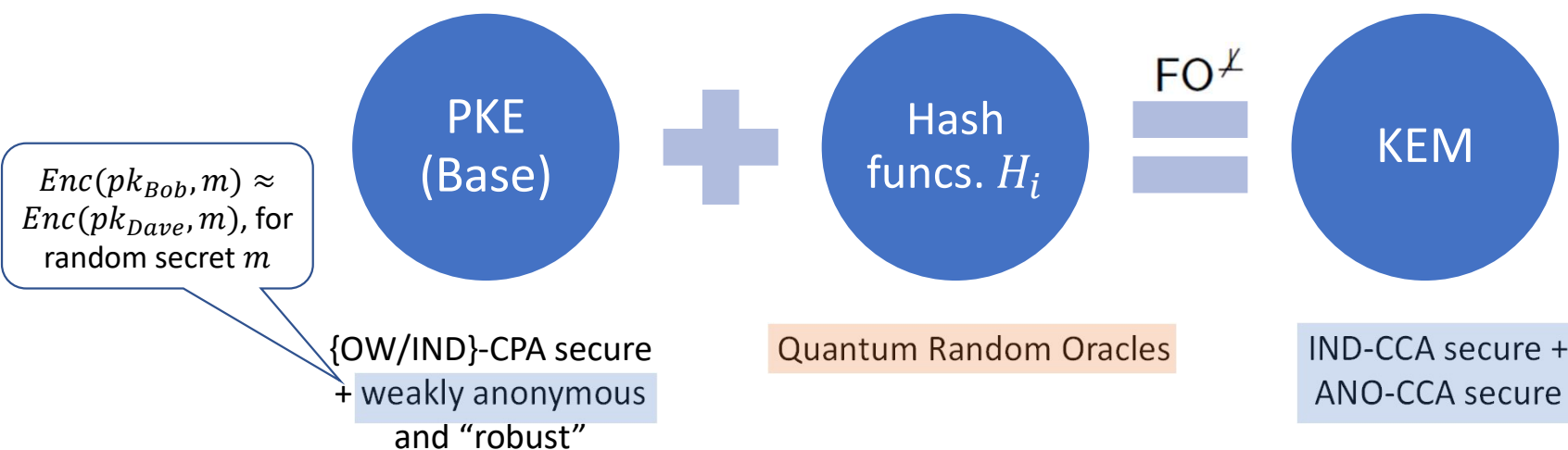
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# Fujisaki-Okamoto Transformation

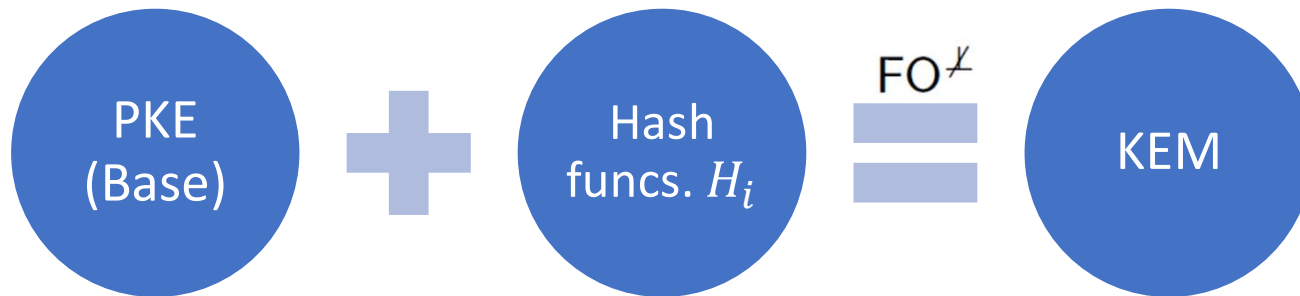


# Anonymity from FO transforms



Shown in [Grubbs-Maram-Paterson'22]

# Anonymity from FO transforms



$Dec(sk_{Bob}, c) \neq Dec(sk_{Dave}, c)$

{OW/IND}-CPA secure + weakly anonymous and "robust"

Quantum Random Oracles

IND-CCA secure + ANO-CCA secure

"CPA-style" collision-freeness of deterministic version of PKE

Shown in [Grubbs-Maram-Paterson'22]