Emerging Advanced Cryptography Opportunities and Challenges

Presented* at

The Future Cryptography Conference

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About this Presentation

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- 3. The slide-deck will be available



1. Intro on NIST Crypto

2. Threshold Call and related explorations

3. Thoughts on (Emerging?) Opportunities and Challenges



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National Institute of Standards and Technology

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



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→ 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



Legend: BC = Block Ciphers. CC = Circuit Complexity. Crypto = Cryptography. 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. MPTC = Multi-Party Threshold Crypto). LWC = Lightweight Crypto. PEC = Privacy-Enhancing Crypto. PQC = Post-Quantum Crypto. RNG = Random-Number Generation. SP 800 = Special Publications in Computer Security.

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- Public documentation: FIPS; Special Publications (SP 800); NIST Reports (IR).
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Example recent publications:

- FIPS 202/3/4/...: PQC standards
- SP 800-232: Lightweight Crypto
- SP 800-227: KEM recommendations
- IR 8547: PQC transition
- IR 8214C: Threshold Call
- IR 8552: Accordion requirements
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A variety of NIST Crypto Projects

- **PQC:** [standardization] "**post-quantum**" signatures and key-encapsulation
- **LWC:** [standardization] "lightweight" authenticated encryption, hash, XOF

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There is a vast area for developments in both Standardization and Exploratory projects

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Multi-Party Threshold Cryptography: NIST Project

Cryptographic primitives:



Threshold schemes (for cryptographic primitives):



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Threshold schemes (for 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., sign. (MPC = secure multiparty computation ... or call it "Threshold Cryptography")



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8/19

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- **"Threshold"** (f): Operation is secure if number of corrupted parties is $\leq f$.
- **Decentralized** trust about key (not reconstructed): avoids single-point of failure. https://csrc.nist.gov/projects/threshold-cryptography





The NIST Call for Multi-Party Threshold Schemes

A public call for input, to form a body of reference material:

- It deals with threshold schemes
- It stands at the threshold of advanced cryptography



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Fits in the **"Reference Materials"** approach of the **exploratory** NIST projects on Privacy-Enhancing Cryptography (PEC) and Multi-Party Threshold Cryptography (MPTC).

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Establishes a process: (not a competition for selection of a standard)



A scope organized into two classes

Class N: <u>N</u>IST-standardized primitives (Sign, PKE, Symm, KeyGen)

KeyGen = Key Generation; PKE = Public-Key Encryption; Symm = Symmetric

Class S: <u>Special others</u> (those above; FHE, ZKPoK, Gadgets)

FHE = Fully-Homomorphic Encryption; ZKP = Zero-Knowledge Proof

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Each class is organized into various categories

	Sign	PKE	Symmetric	KeyGen	FHE	ZKPoK	Gadgets
N IST specified	N1	N2	N3	N4			
${f S}$ pecial others	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S 6	S 7

(Using the notation updated in the 2nd public draft)

* (Public comments due by 2025-May-30)

Phase	Subphase	Required?	When
0. Call	0.1: Public Drafts (1st and 2nd*)	_	2023/2025
	0.2: Final version	Yes	X_0

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Preview: abstract of a planned submission, followed by public presentation

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3. Analysis	3.1: Public presentations3.2: Package updates3.3: NIST-MPTC report	Yes — Yes	2026 — (≈ 2027)

> Preview: abstract of a planned submission, followed by public presentation

- **Package:** specification, implementation, experimental evaluation
- Analysis: including series of presentations

Other notes on exploratory activities

MPTS 2025

- ► NIST Workshop on Multi-Party Threshold Scheme 2025
- Fully virtual, 2025-{Oct or Nov} (exact dates TBA)
- ▶ Will host the "1st Previews" (plans) of Threshold Call submissions

Other notes on exploratory activities



FHE = Fully-Homomorphic Encryption. MPC = (Secure) Multi-Party Computation. PIR = Private Information Retrieval. PSI = Private Set Intersection. ZKP = Zero-Knowledge Proof.

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PEC Project

- Accompany the progress of emerging Privacy-Enhancing Cryptography
 In scope: MPC, FHE, ZKP, PSI, PIR, Special Sigs, ...
- Special Topics on Privacy Enhancing Cryptography (STPPA) series

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Past Events WPEC 2024: Workshop on Privacy-Enhancing Cryptography 2024
 MPTS 2023: Workshop on Multi-Party Threshold Schemes 2023
 Many other diverse set of talks at the NIST Crypto Reading Club

Outline

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"Constructed [in **1948**] to study the **performance** of stone subjected to weathering. It contains 2352 individual samples of stone, of which 2032 are domestic stone from 47 [U.S.] states, and 320 are stones from 16 foreign countries."

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How about crypto building blocks?











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How about crypto building blocks?



- Which of today's crypto standards will remain valid \approx 75 years from now?
- Which new blocks should we develop/standardize to enable good crypto walls?
- Which walls (complex compositions) can be safely created out of building blocks?



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... And what *crypto weather* do we need to be prepared for?

Reliability of long-lived threshold systems?

Intrusion models with proactive recovery:



Legend: H = healthy; I = intruded. Diagrams from doi:10.1007/s13173-012-0062-x

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What happens in settings of continued intrusion?

- ▶ In the long-run, larger attack surface may imply larger probability of global compromise
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Important to assess: Is a proposed system suitable for a deployment setting?

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Decrease trust requirements, by clever use of advanced crypto, e.g.:

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- ZKP allows verifying correct behavior of another party
- FHE allows delegating computation (with data-confidentiality)

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- MPC allows collaboration while avoiding "sharing" unneeded data
- ZKP allows verifying correct behavior of another party
- FHE allows delegating computation (with data-confidentiality)
- Increase trustworthiness, e.g., via:
 - Standardization process and verified specification
 - Validation/certification of implementations

Other brief notes

Validation

Known-answer test (KAT) / test-vectors? How to deal with:

Non-determinism in distributed systems?

- Floating-point operations? (different results across compilers/processors)
- Combinatorial explosion of parametrizations

Related: Check the NIST Cryptographic Algorithm Validation Program (CAVP)

Other brief notes

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Related: Check the NIST Cryptographic Algorithm Validation Program (CAVP)

QV/QR

Validation

Quantum-vulnerable (QV) / quantum-resistant (QR) solutions?

- Envisioned deprecation of QV (2035?)
- QV has good references for what to functionally achieve as QR
- In the future, which settings may remain suitable for QV?

Concluding remarks

- 1. Advanced crypto $\stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow}$ advanced processes for standardization/certification
- 2. Threshold Call: an approach for exploring advanced crypto (prior to standards)
- 3. Aim: Devise recommendations about advanced cryptography (PEC + MPTC) (Will support future processes.) PEC = Privacy-Enhancing Crypto. MPTC = Multi-Party Threshold Crypto
- 4. Ample room for participation: Give feedback \rightarrow Submit \rightarrow Analyze
- 5. Privacy-preserving applications: a key space for adoption of Future Crypto
- 6. MPTS 2025: Participate (virtual event) to hear/speak thorougher elaborations

Tänan tähelepanu eest!

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?





MPTC Project



Threshold Call

Subscribe to the PEC-Forum and MPTC-Forum to receive announcements.

Emerging Advanced Cryptography: Opportunities and Challenges Presented at The Future Cryptography Conference May 21, 2025 @ Tallinn (Estonia) — luis.brandao@nist.gov