# Multi-key Fully-Homomorphic Encryption in the Plain Model 

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Decryption
Protocol:

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- Security: adversary can learn nothing beyond $C\left(m_{1}, m_{2}, \ldots, m_{N}\right)$.


## Multi-key Fully-Homomorphic Encryption [LTV12]



- (Implicit) Reusability: decryption can run for different $C\left(m_{1}, m_{2}, \ldots, m_{N}\right)$ without re-generating the public keys/ciphertexts.


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Public Keys:
$\mathrm{pk}_{1}$
pk ${ }_{2}$
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$\mathbf{p k}_{N}$
Ciphertexts:

$m_{N}$
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## MK-FHE with 1-Round Decryption [MW16]



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Public Recovery:

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C\left(m_{1}, m_{2}, \ldots, m_{N}\right)
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Applications

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- 2-round multiparty computation [MW16]
- Spooky encryption [DHRW16]
- Homomorphic secret sharing [BGI16, BGI17]
- obfuscation \& functional encryption combiners [AJNSY16, AJS17]
- Multiparty obfuscation [HIJKSY17]
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# Prior works on Multi-key FHE with 1-round decryption 

- [CM15, MW16, BP16, PS16] need a trusted setup.
- [DHRW16] sub-exponentially secure indistinguishable obfuscation.


## In the plain model, does Multi-key FHE with 1-round decryption exist?

Our Results

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1. Multi-key FHE with 1-round decryption in the plain model from Learning with Error (LWE), Ring-LWE, and Decisional Small Polynomial Ratio problem.

- O(1)-party Multi-key FHE from only LWE.


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2. Multiparty Homomorphic Encryption (a weaker notion of MK-FHE) from LWE.

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## Multiparty Homomorphic Encryption: A weakening of MK-FHE



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- It implies 2-round reusable multiparty computation with compact communication complexity.

Multiparty Homomorphic Encryption: A weakening of MK-FHE

Public Keys:
$\mathrm{pk}_{1}$
Ciphertexts: $\square$
$m_{1}$

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... $\mathbf{p k}_{N}$

## $m_{2}$

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- Reusability: public keys can be reused for different circuits.
- Compactness: communication complexity is independent of the circuit.


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## Reusable MPC <br> Multi-key FHE



Another $2^{\text {nd }}$ Round:


- [BL20], from bilinear maps.
- [BGMM20], from DDH or Succinct $1^{\text {st }} \mathrm{msg}$ MPC


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2nd Round: $\xrightarrow{C} \leftarrow^{C} \quad \cdots \xrightarrow{C} \quad$ [BL20], from bilinear maps.
Another $2^{\text {nd }}$ Round: $\xrightarrow{C^{\prime}}$ C $^{C^{\prime}} \quad \cdots \xrightarrow{C^{\prime}} \quad$ [BGMM20], from DDH or Succinct $1^{\text {st }} \mathrm{msg}$ MPC

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Another $2^{\text {nd }}$ Round:


- Reusability: $1^{\text {st }}$ round is reusable.
- See Also:
- [BL20], from bilinear maps.
- [BGMM20], from DDH or Succinct $1^{\text {st }} \mathrm{msg}$ MPC


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$\cdots \xrightarrow{C^{\prime}}$

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Multi-round Decryption:


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1-time MPC
... Eval. C
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Time(Root node) is exponential in $\lambda$


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Time( $1^{\text {st }}$ Round) is independent of $|C|$.

- [MW16] satisfies succinctness, CRS succinct MPC but in CRS model.
- In fact succinct 1-time MPC in preprocessing mode/ suffices.


## Plain Model

1-time MPC


Thank you!

