Multi-key Fully-Homomorphic Encryption in the Plain Model

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Decryption Protocol:













• Security: adversary can learn nothing beyond $C(m_1, m_2, ..., m_N)$.



• (Implicit) **Reusability**: decryption can run for different $C(m_1, m_2, ..., m_N)$ without re-generating the public keys/ciphertexts.



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MK-FHE with 1-Round Decryption [MW16]



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Public Recovery:

 $C(m_1, m_2, \ldots, m_N)$

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]
- Homomorphic time-lock puzzles [MT19,BDGM19]
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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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- 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.







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









Public Recovery: *C*, Partial Decryptions $\rightarrow C(m_1, m_2, ..., m_N)$


- **Reusability:** public keys can be reused for different circuits.
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- It implies 2-round Multiparty Computation.

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Given *C*, walk down the tree according to *C*.

e.g.
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... Eval. *C*







• For 1-time MPC in plain model, Time(1st Round) $\approx |C| \cdot poly(\lambda)$





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Thank you!