

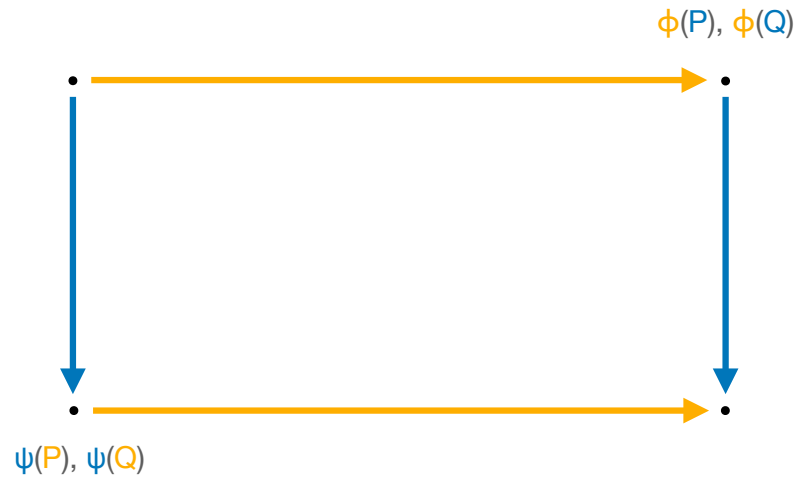


FESTA: Fast Encryption from Supersingular Torsion Attacks

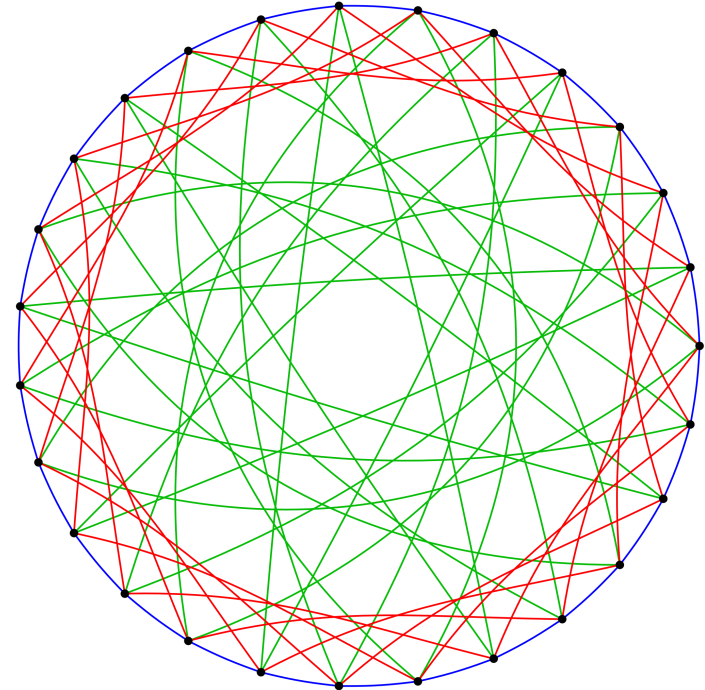
Andrea Basso, Luciano Maino, Giacomo Pope

ASIACRYPT 2023 — December 8th, 2023

Isogeny-based encryption

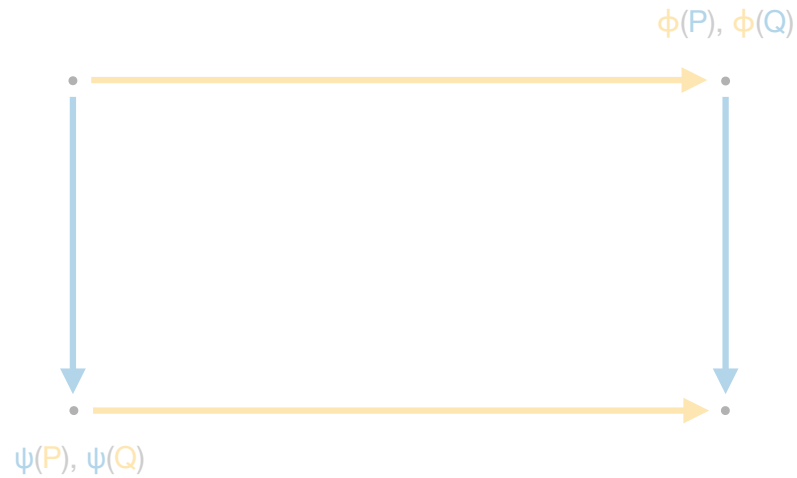


SIDH

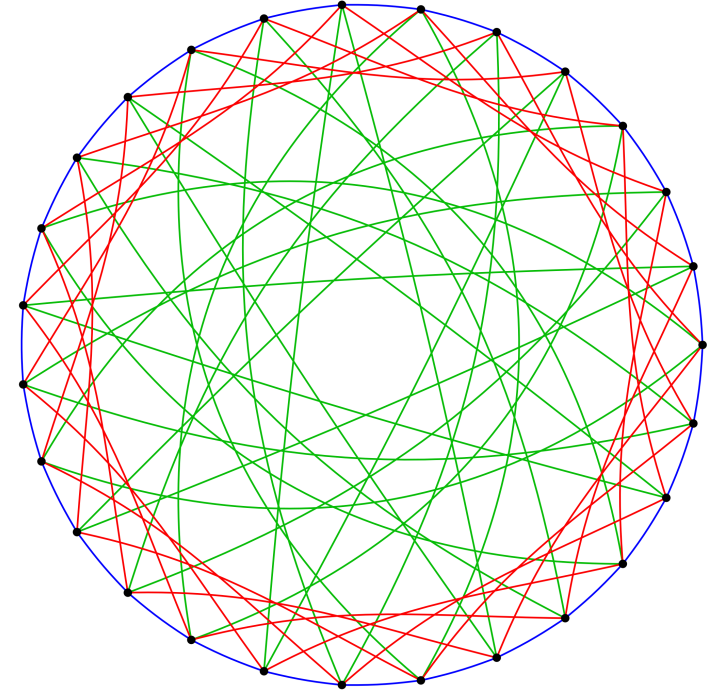


CSIDH

Isogeny-based encryption

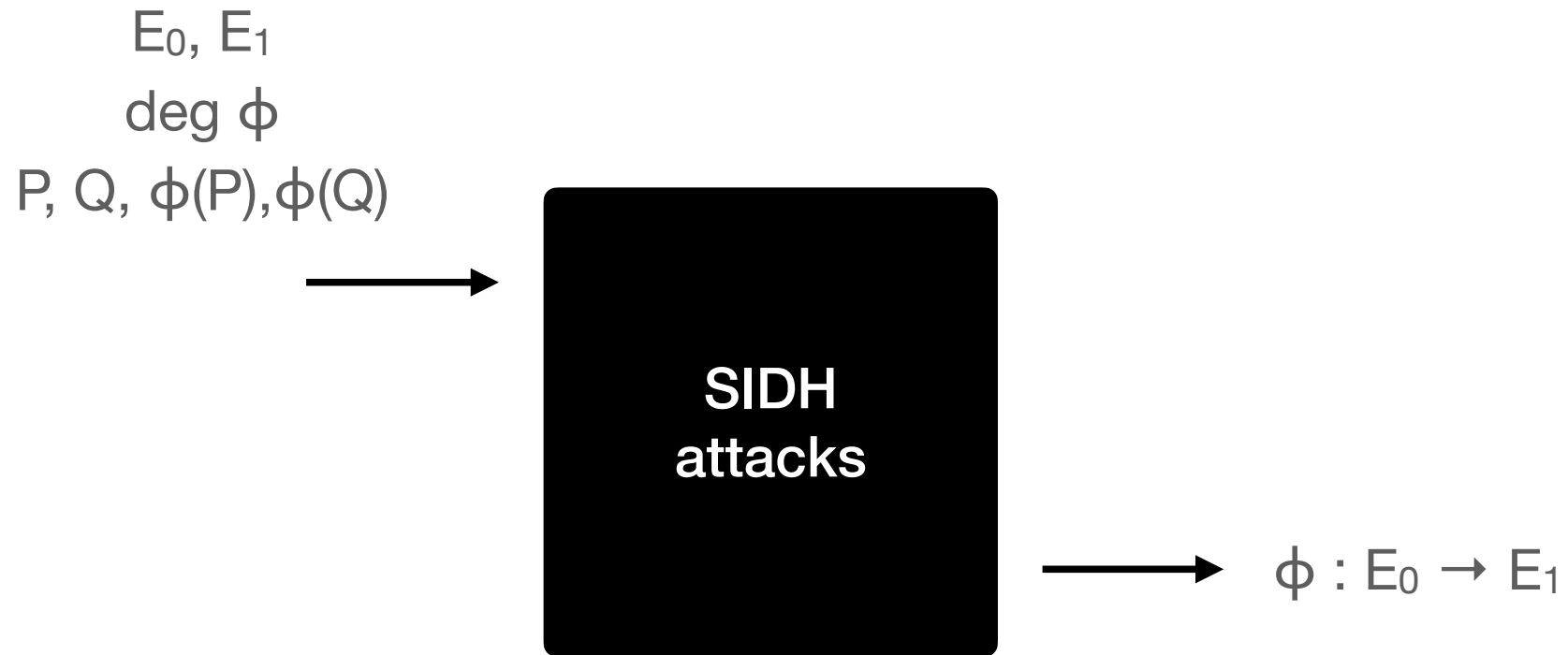


SIDH



CSIDH

The attacks on SIDH



A new assumption

Scaling torsion points prevents attacks



A new assumption

Scaling torsion points prevents attacks

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P_0 & & P_1 \\ Q_0 & \xrightarrow{\phi} & Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi(P_0) \\ \phi(Q_0) \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

A new assumption

Scaling torsion points prevents attacks



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An important property

A new assumption

Scaling torsion points prevents attacks



An important property

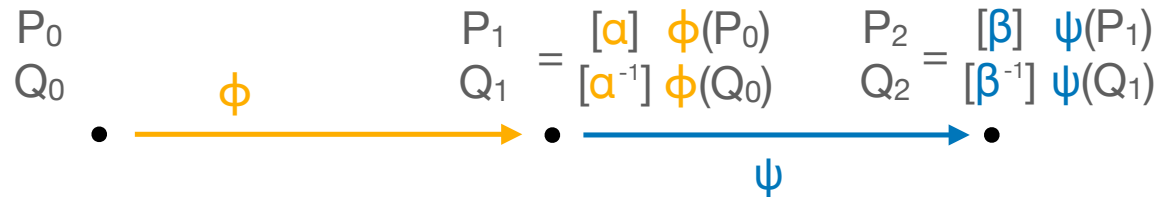


A new assumption

Scaling torsion points prevents attacks



An important property

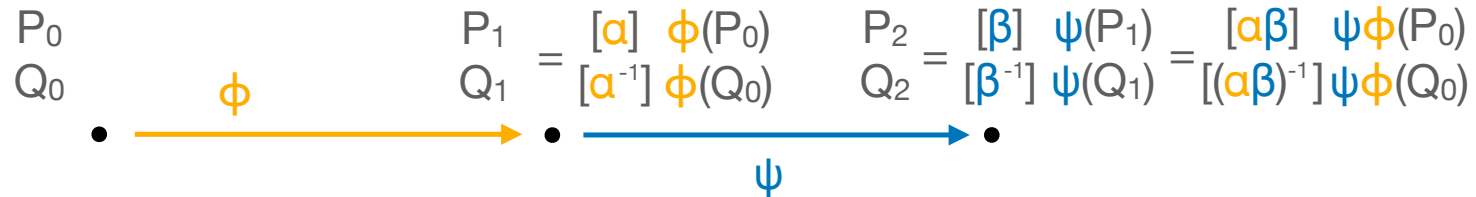


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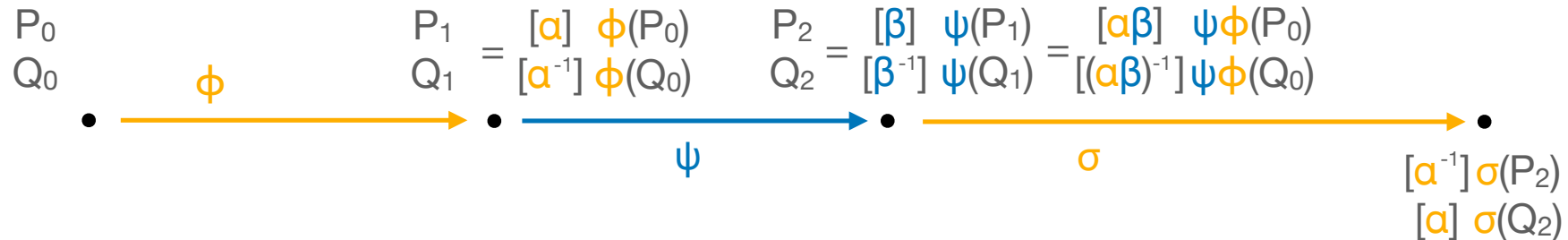


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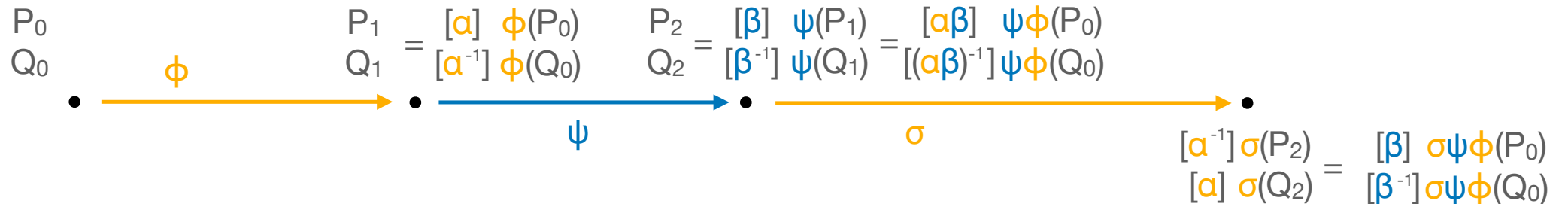


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The FESTA trapdoor

The FESTA trapdoor



The FESTA trapdoor



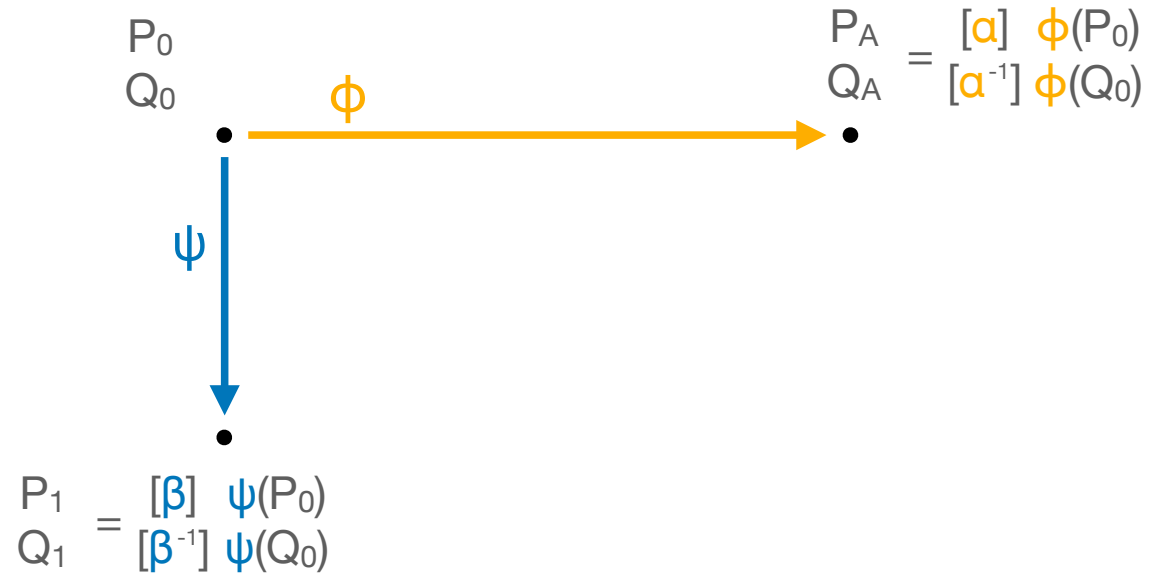
$f_{E_0, P_0, Q_0, E_A, P_A, Q_A} ($

The FESTA trapdoor



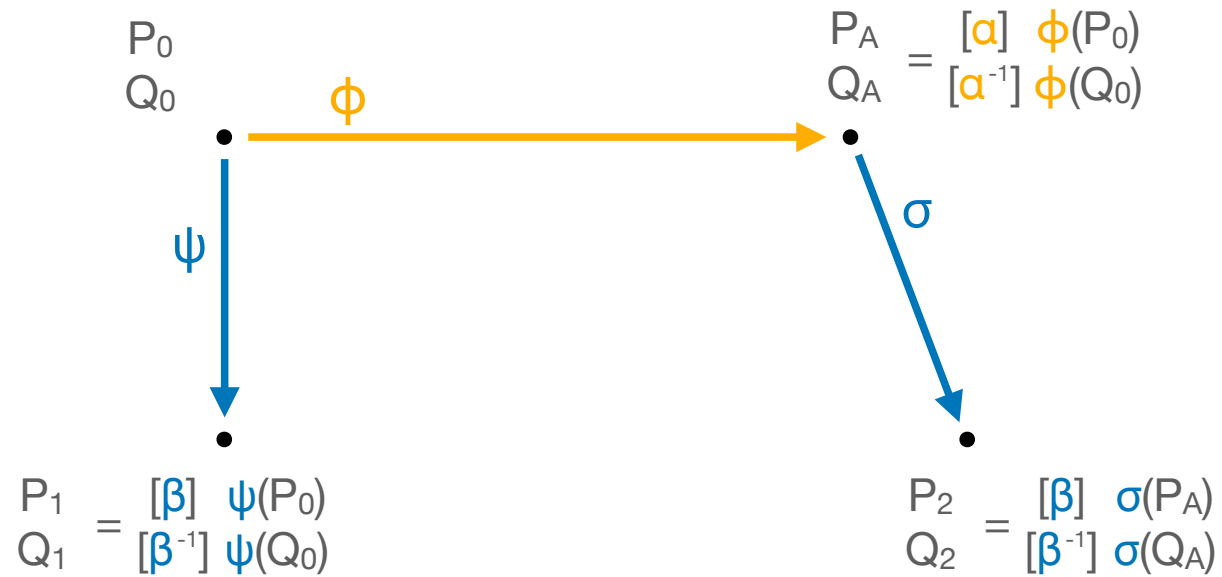
$$f_{E_0, P_0, Q_0, E_A, P_A, Q_A}(\psi, \sigma, \beta)$$

The FESTA trapdoor



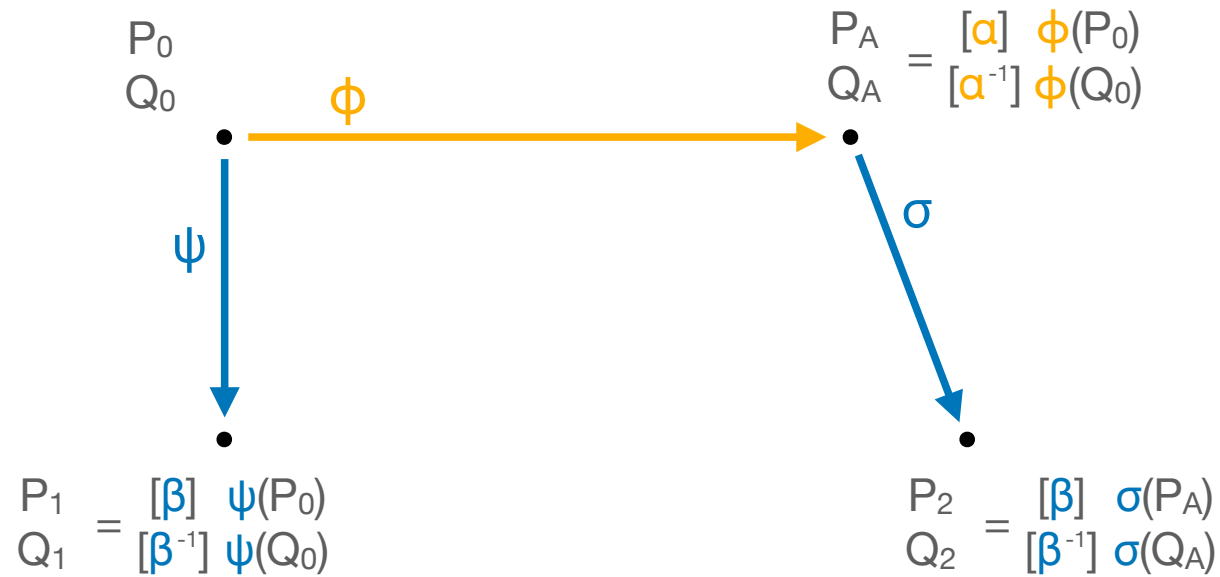
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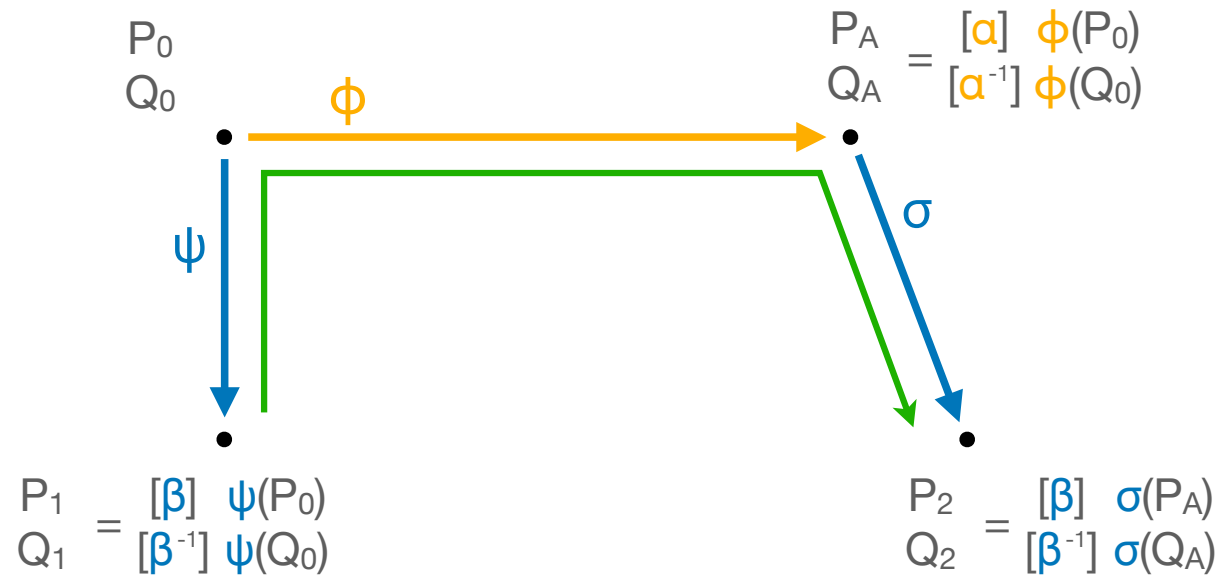
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The FESTA trapdoor



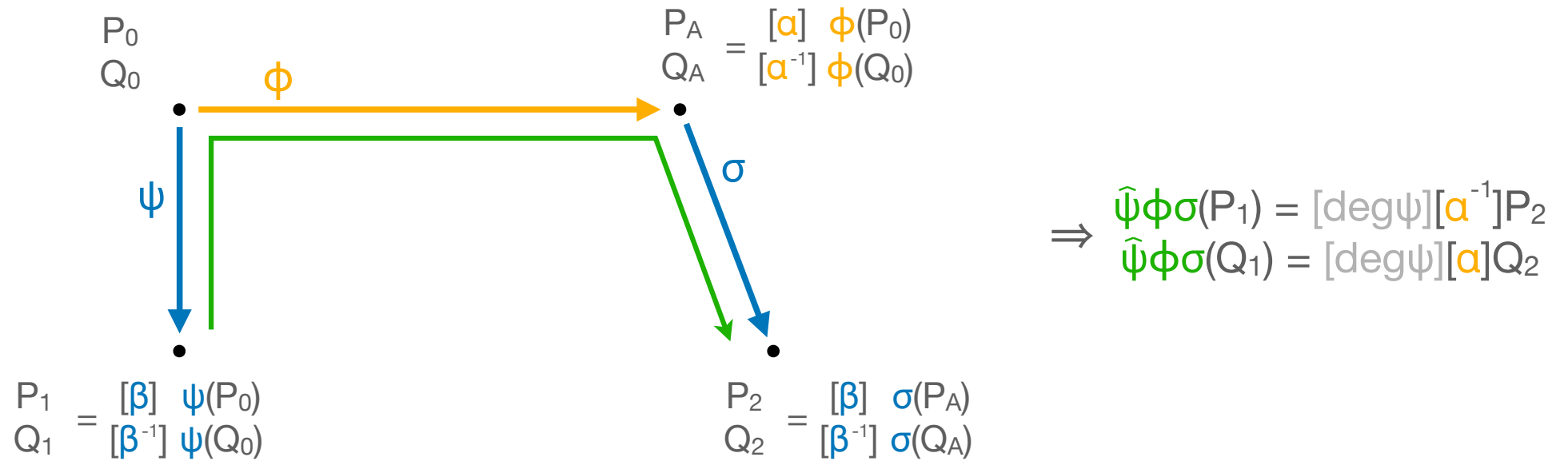
$$f_{E_0, P_0, Q_0, E_A, P_A, Q_A}(\psi, \sigma, \beta) = E_1, P_1, Q_1, E_2, P_2, Q_2$$

The FESTA trapdoor



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The FESTA trapdoor



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The FESTA PKE

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The FESTA PKE

$$f_{E_0, P_0, Q_0, E_A, P_A, Q_A}(\underbrace{\psi, \sigma, \beta}_{\text{partial-domain one-way}}) = E_1, P_1, Q_1, E_2, P_2, Q_2$$

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OAEP transform
IND-CCA2 security in the QROM

The FESTA PKE

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OAEP transform
IND-CCA2 security in the QRROM

Encrypt

1. Sample random **rnd**
2. $\psi = (m \parallel 0\dots 0) + H(\text{rnd})$
3. $\sigma, \beta = G(\psi) + \text{rnd}$
4. $\text{ct} = f(\psi, \sigma, \beta)$

The FESTA PKE

$$f_{E_0, P_0, Q_0, E_A, P_A, Q_A}(\underbrace{\psi, \sigma, \beta}_{\text{partial-domain one-way}}) = E_1, P_1, Q_1, E_2, P_2, Q_2$$



OAEP transform
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Decrypt

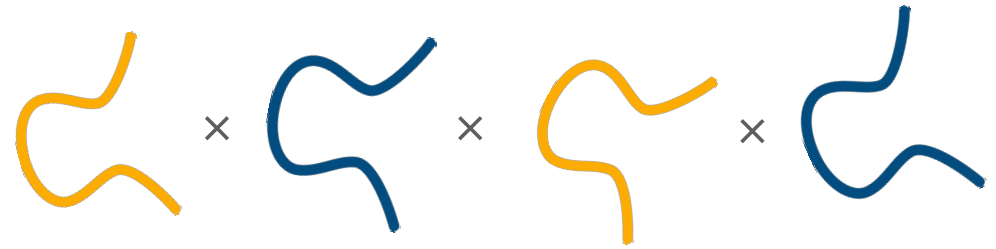
1. Compute ψ, σ, β
2. $\mathit{rnd} = G(\psi) - (\sigma, \beta)$
3. $(m \parallel 0\dots 0) = \psi - H(\mathit{rnd})$

There are attacks and attacks

Dimension two



Dimension four (and higher)



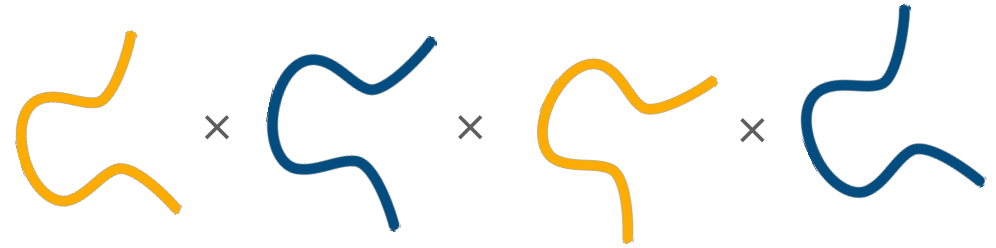
There are attacks and attacks

Dimension two



- Fast and simple implementation
- Strict degree requirements

Dimension four (and higher)



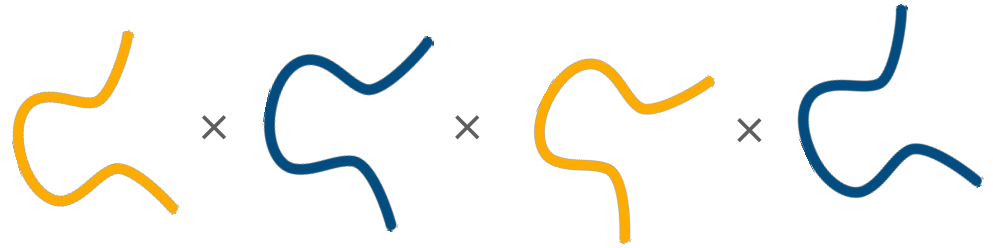
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- Fast and simple implementation
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Dimension four (and higher)



- No degree requirements
- Slow and complex implementation

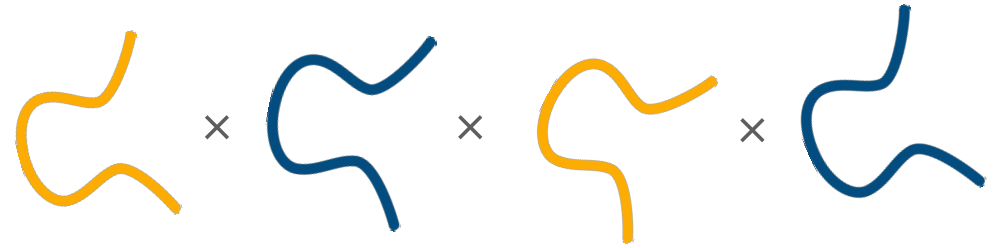
There are attacks and attacks

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Dimension four (and higher)



- No degree requirements
- Slow and complex implementation



- Small parameters ($p \approx 2^{400}$)
- Fast KeyGen and Encrypt, slow Decrypt

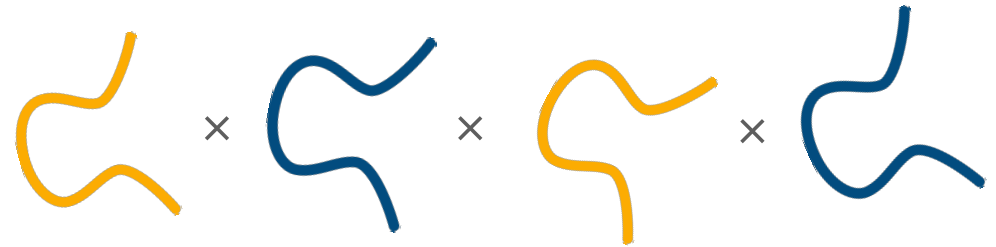
There are attacks and attacks

Dimension two



- Fast and simple implementation
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Dimension four (and higher)



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Dimension two

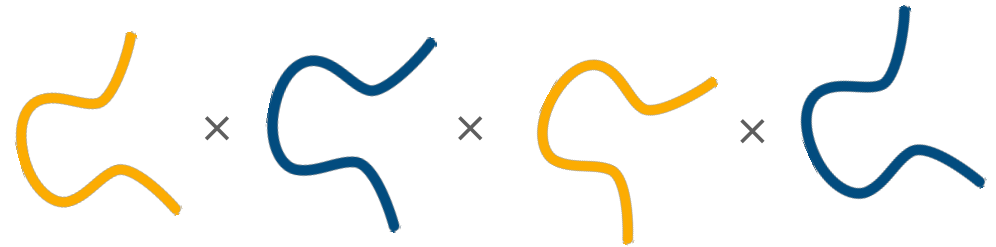


- Fast and simple implementation
- Strict degree requirements



- Larger parameters ($p \approx 2^{1300}$)
- Practical running times

Dimension four (and higher)



- No degree requirements
- Slow and complex implementation



- Small parameters ($p \approx 2^{400}$)
- Fast KeyGen and Encrypt, slow Decrypt

How to find parameters

1

Running times of the attack dominated by the smoothness of the order of torsion points

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order of torsion points



$$\text{ord } P = \text{ord } Q = 2^b$$

How to find parameters

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Running times of the attack dominated by the smoothness of the order of torsion points

\Rightarrow

$$\text{ord } P = \text{ord } Q = 2^b$$

2

Attacks in dimension two require that

$$\text{deg}(\psi\phi\sigma) + c = 2^b$$

for c smooth and computable

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$$\text{deg}(\psi\phi_1) + \text{deg}(\phi_2\sigma) = 2^b$$

with $\phi = \phi_1\phi_2$

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$$m_1^2 \text{deg}(\psi\phi_1) + m_2^2 \text{deg}(\phi_2\sigma) = 2^b$$

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Ad-hoc approach based on Cornacchia's algorithm

How to find parameters

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3

Ad-hoc approach based on Cornacchia's algorithm

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{deg}(\psi), \text{deg}(\sigma) \\ \text{deg}(\phi) \end{array} \text{ are } 2^{12} \text{ smooth,} \\ \text{is } 2^{16} \text{ smooth,}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} b = 632, \\ p \approx 2^{1292} \end{array}$$

Results



```
andrea@MacBook-Pro FESTA-SageMath % sage example_festa.sage
```

```
=====
Running FESTA_128
=====
```

```
=====
Keygen took: 4.467 seconds
=====
```

```
-----
Compressed public key: 561 bytes
-----
```

```
=====
Encrypt took: 3.057 seconds
=====
```

```
-----
Compressed ciphertext: 1122 bytes
-----
```

```
=====
Decrypt took: 10.102 seconds
=====
```

Conclusion

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1

New constructive framework
based on the SIDH attacks

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New isogeny-based PKE
scheme from more
conservative assumptions

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With great potential for
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Conclusion

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Paper

<https://eprint.iacr.org/2023/660.pdf>

Source Code

[https://github.com/FESTA-PKE/
FESTA-SageMath](https://github.com/FESTA-PKE/FESTA-SageMath)