

Sender-Binding Key Encapsulation

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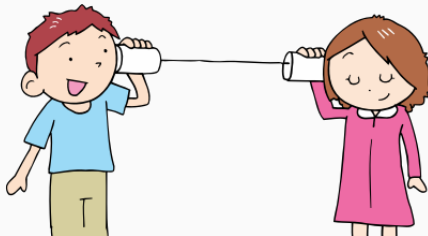
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- Universal Composability (UC) Framework [3]
- Notions of
 - weak CCA for Tag-based encryption (TBE) or (tag-based) Key encapsulation mechanism (KEM)
 - IND-OT and (R)CCA Data encapsulation mechanism (DEM)
- Hybrid PKE – the KEM/DEM Paradigm, e.g. [7]

Motivation

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- Only CCA2 secure PKE is not enough
 - A Relay-Attack is still possible
 - Authenticated channels are a requirement
- What is an authenticated channel? → e.g. a secure signature scheme combined with a secure certification authority



CCA2 security is unnecessarily strong ([4, 2, 11])

- The non-malleability of information passing through an authenticated channel **overlaps** with the non-malleability of the employed $\text{IND-CCA2}_{\text{PKE}}$ secure PKE.

This motivation was addressed recently in [2] by showing that a PKE does not need to be stronger than **sender-binding CPA**.

What about hybrid encryption?

Related Work

Relaxations considering only the DEM

- Shoup [13] showed: $\text{IND-CCA2}_{\text{KEM}} + \text{IND-CCA2}_{\text{DEM}}$ yields an $\text{IND-CCA2}_{\text{PKE}}$ secure PKE as a result.
- First relaxation in [6] to a one-time- $\text{IND-CCA2}_{\text{DEM}}$ (sometimes called IND-OTCCA [7]).
- One main finding of Herranz, Hofheinz and Kiltz in [7] was that CCA2 security could so far **only** be reached via a CCA2 secure KEM in conjunction with IND-OTCCA DEM .
- Abe et al. [1] showed $\text{IND-CCA2}_{\text{tag-KEM}} \text{ KEM} + \text{IND-OT}_{\text{DEM}} \text{ DEM}$ yields an $\text{IND-CCA2}_{\text{PKE}}$ secure PKE as a result. (This work subsumes the Kurosawa-Desmedt-KEM + DEM from [10])

Relaxations considering only the KEM

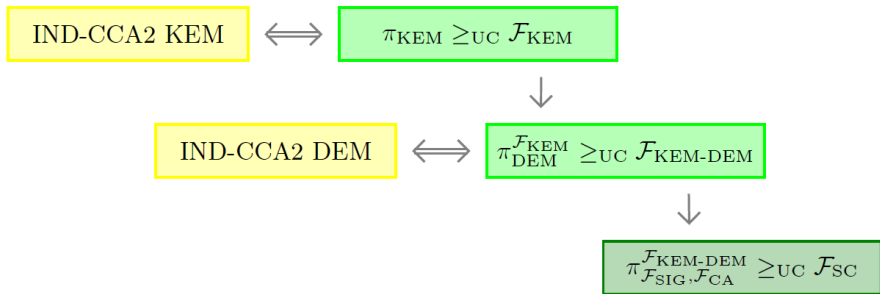
- Constrained CCA from Hofheinz and Kiltz [8]
- Bounded CCA from Cramer et al. [5]
- Detectable CCA from Hohenberger et al. [9]
- Replayble CCA from Canetti et al. [4]

A CCA2 secure hybrid PKE \neq Our Motivation

Moreover, these works consider only the "Single Message Transfer" scenario (e.g., secure e-mail communication)

Related Work on KEMs and Secure Channels in Universal composability (UC)

Session communication scenario from KEMs by Nagao, Manabe and Okamoto [12] (e.g., SSL, IPsec, SSH)



→ Is the CCA2_{KEM} security necessary?

Contribution

We introduce two formal notions

- Sender-binding Key encapsulation mechanism (SB-KEM)

$$\mathit{gen} : 1^\lambda \mapsto (sk, pk), \quad \mathit{enc} : (pk, S) \mapsto (K, C), \quad \mathit{dec} : (sk, S, C) \mapsto K$$

- Indistinguishability under Sender-binding chosen plaintext attack (IND-SB-CPA) for SB-KEMs

$$\text{SB-CPA KEM} + \text{OT DEM} \\ \Rightarrow \text{SB-CPA SBE}$$

From [2] we may conclude that this encryption realizes a secure channel in a F_{AUTH} hybrid model.

We generalize and relax the results from Nagao, Manabe and Okamoto [12].

$$\pi_{\text{MSC}}^{\mathcal{F}_{\text{AUTH}}} \geq_{\text{UC}} \mathcal{F}_{\text{MSC}}$$

- $\text{IND-SB-CPA}_{\text{SB-KEM}}$ requires
 - **non-malleability of the sender identity** \rightarrow decaps oracle $\mathcal{O}_{\text{SB-CPA}}$
 - **semantic security of the message** \rightarrow indistinguishability experiment
- The authenticated channel protects the rest

Definition of $\text{IND-SB-CPA}_{\text{SB-KEM}}$

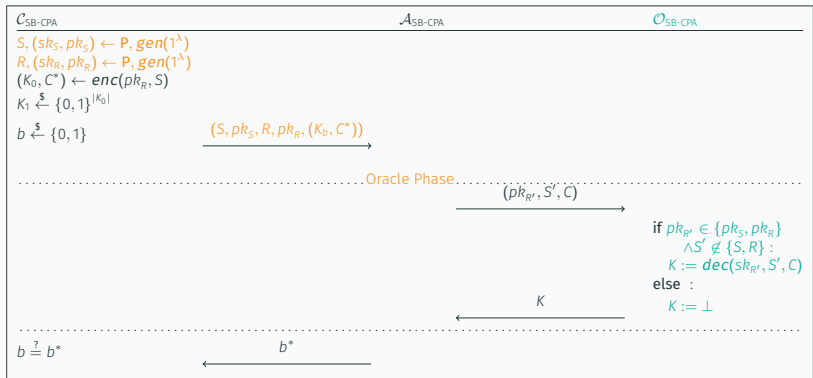
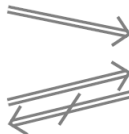


Figure 1: The $\text{IND-SB-CPA}_{\text{SB-KEM}}$ Game for $\text{SB-CPA}_{\text{SB-KEM}}$

How weak is $\text{IND-SB-CPA}_{\text{SB-KEM}}$?

$\text{IND-CCA2}_{\text{tag-KEM}}$

$\text{IND-gtag-CCA}_{\text{tag-KEM}}$



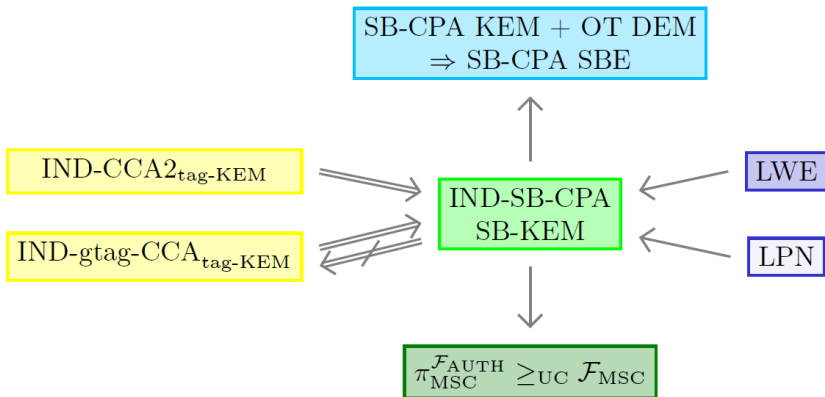
$\text{IND-SB-CPA}_{\text{SB-KEM}}$

Conclusion

Frequent Misunderstandings

- $\text{IND-SB-CPA}_{\text{SB-KEM}}$ is **not** a replacement of CCA2
- $\text{IND-SB-CPA}_{\text{SB-KEM}}$ is **not** limited to constructions in the standard model

Summary



Questions?



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Summary

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