# Limits in the Provable Security of ECDSA Signatures 

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## Motivation

- (EC)DSA signatures is a standardized signature scheme and used everywhere
- SSL/TLS
- Blockchains (Bitcoin, Ethereum, ...)
- JSON Web Tokens (JWT)


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- Comparatively few security results
- Existing results require strong idealization


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& \text { Ver }(\mathrm{vk}=X, m, \sigma=(s, t)): \\
& \begin{array}{l}
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\quad \text { return } \perp \\
h=H(m) \\
t^{\prime}=f\left(\left(g^{h} X^{t}\right)^{\frac{1}{s}}\right) \\
\text { return } t \stackrel{?}{=} t^{\prime}
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- $\varphi$ : 2-to-1 function
- $\Pi$ : bijection
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## Modeling the conversion function [FKP16]

- $f: \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{p}, \quad f=\psi \circ \Pi \circ \varphi$

- $\varphi$ : 2-to-1 function
- : bijection $\leftarrow$ modeled as bijective random oracle
- $\psi$ : arbitrary


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- Solution: AGM and clever simulation of $\left(\bar{\Pi}, \bar{\Pi}^{-1}\right)$

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- Yes, but only used for meta-reduction
- Can we get around these problems? Yes
- Find non-algebraic/non-black-box reductions
- Use stronger assumptions


## Thank you!

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