

Improved Constructions of Anonymous Credentials From Structure-Preserving Signatures on Equivalence Classes

Aisling Connolly^{1†} Pascal Lafourcade[‡]
Octavio Perez Kempner^{§,¶}

[†]DFINITY

[‡]University Clermont Auvergne, LIMOS, France

[§]DIENS, École normale supérieure, CNRS, PSL University, Paris, France

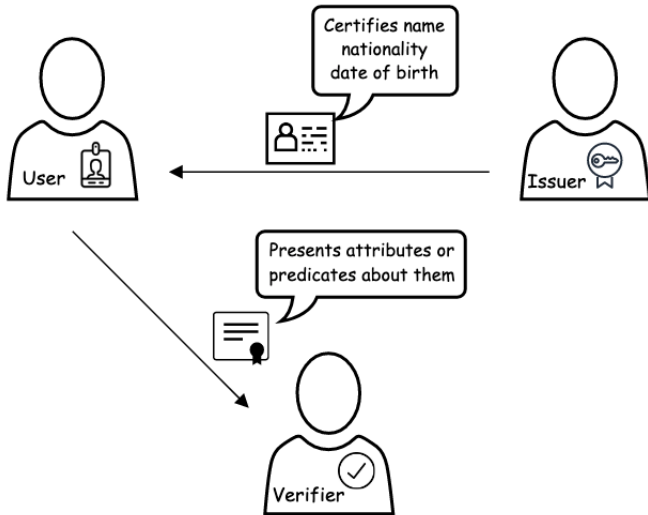
[¶]be-ys Research, France



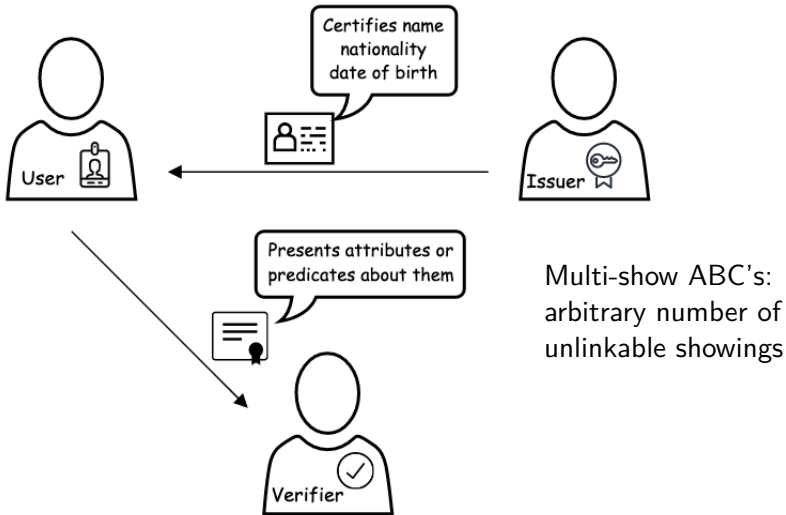
¹Work done while the author was at Wordline Global.

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- 2 Structure-Preserving Signatures on Equivalence Classes
- 3 The ABC framework from [FHS19]
- 4 Overview of results
- 5 Signer-hiding
- 6 Conclusions and Future Work

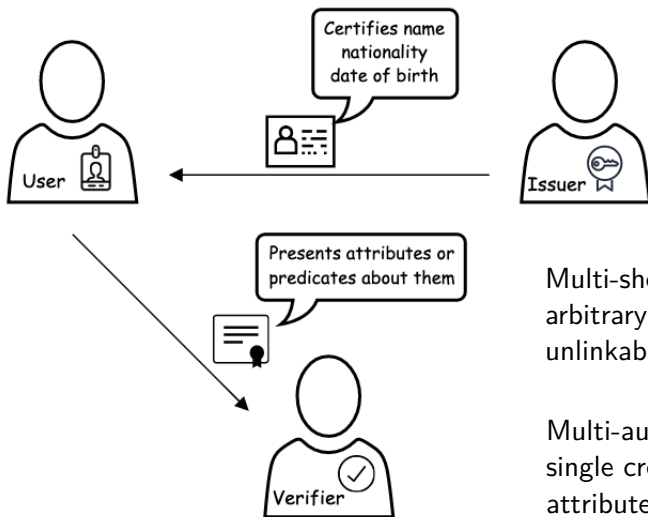
Attribute-based credentials



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Multi-show ABC's:
arbitrary number of
unlinkable showings

Multi-authority ABC's:
single credential for
attributes issued by
multiple authorities

Attribute-based credentials: differences

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Expressiveness

Attribute-based credentials: differences



Expressiveness



Efficiency

Attribute-based credentials: differences



Expressiveness



Efficiency



Communication

Attribute-based credentials: differences



Expressiveness



Efficiency



Communication



Security model

Attribute-based credentials: differences



Expressiveness



Efficiency



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Security model



Revocation

- CL signatures [CL04]: Idemix [Zur13] and [TG20]

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- Structure-Preserving Signatures on Equivalence Classes (SPS-EQ): [HS14], [DHS15] and [FHS19]

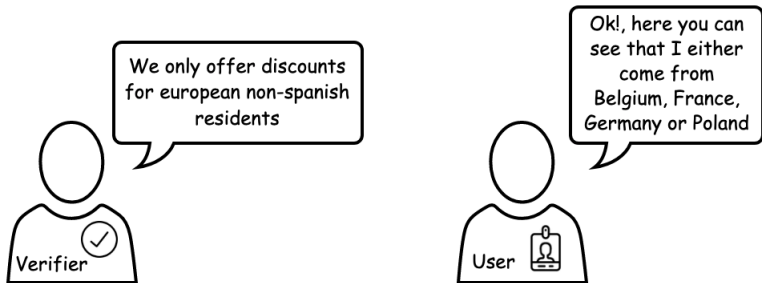
- CL signatures [CL04]: Idemix [Zur13] and [TG20]
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- Redactable signatures: [CDHK15] and [San20]
- Structure-Preserving Signatures on Equivalence Classes (SPS-EQ): [HS14], [DHS15] and [FHS19]
- All previous constructions leak the issuer's identity

Motivation: self-sovereign identity across Europe

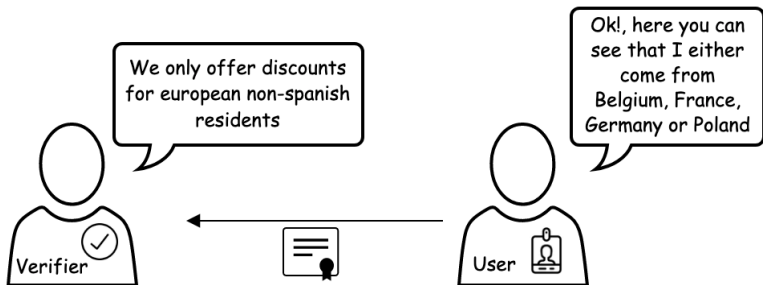
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- Recently extended to consider equivalence classes on the key space (e.g., [BHKS18, CL19, CL21])

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The ABC framework from [FHS19]

- A credential is a **signature** on a (randomizable) accumulator representing a **set of attributes**

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- Main drawback: **expressiveness is limited**

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 - security model (~~GGM~~ Standard model + CRS)

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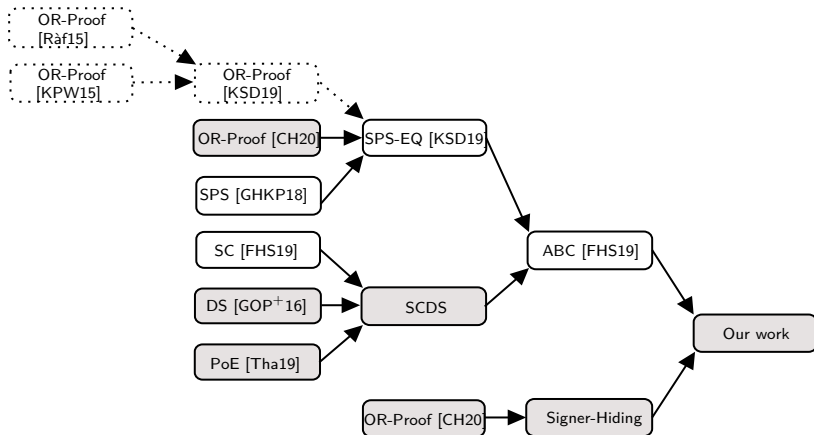
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- Extended the security model from [FHS19]

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- Main idea:
 - Randomize the credential and issuer's public-key consistently
 - Present them to the verifier alongside a proof of correct randomization of issuer's public-key
- The 1-out-of- n OR-proof is a fully adaptive NIZK argument
- Users can select arbitrary long sets of public keys to compute a proof with linear cost

Signer-hiding: Formalization

An ABC system supports signer-hiding if for all $\lambda > 0$, all $q > 0$, all $n > 0$, all $t > 0$, all \mathcal{X} with $0 < |\mathcal{X}| \leq t$, all $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{X}$ and $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{D} \not\subseteq \mathcal{X}$ with $0 < |\mathcal{D}| \leq t$, and p.p.t adversaries \mathcal{A} , the following holds

$$\Pr \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{pp} \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{Setup}(1^\lambda, 1^q); \\ \forall i \in [n] : (\text{osk}_i, \text{opk}_i) \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{OrgKGen}(\text{pp}); \\ (\text{usk}, \text{upk}) \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{UsrKGen}(\text{pp}); j \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} [n]; \\ (\text{cred}, \top) \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} (\text{Obtain}(\text{usk}, \text{opk}_j, \mathcal{X}), \\ \quad \text{Issue}(\text{upk}, \text{osk}_j, \mathcal{X})); \\ j^* \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathcal{A}^{\text{O}_{\text{Show}}}(\text{pp}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}, \text{opk}_{i \in [n]}) \end{array} : j^* = j \right] \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

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- We obtained a more flexible framework leveraging different trade-offs
- The proposed signer-hiding notion enables more use cases
- Exploring the use of aggregatable signatures with SPS-EQ in the multi-authority setting could enable even more use cases
- Devising other ways to define equivalence classes could lead to new and more efficient constructions

Thank you for your time!



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