

# Anamorphic-Resistant Encryption

Or, why the encryption debate is still alive

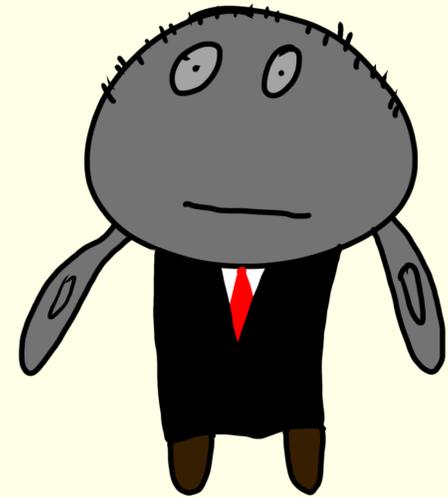
Yevgeniy Dodis, **Eli Goldin**

# Encryption Debate

## Privacy Advocate



Mr. Government



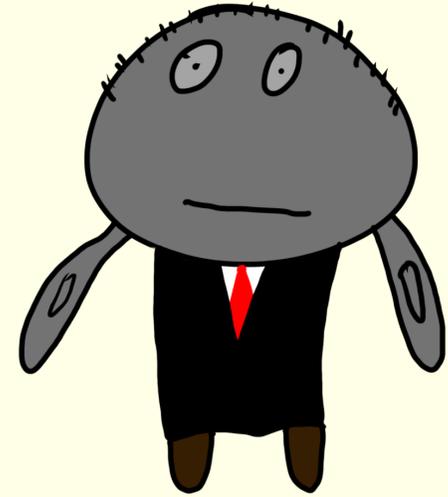
# Encryption Debate

Privacy Advocate



Everything should be encrypted

Mr. Government



# Encryption Debate

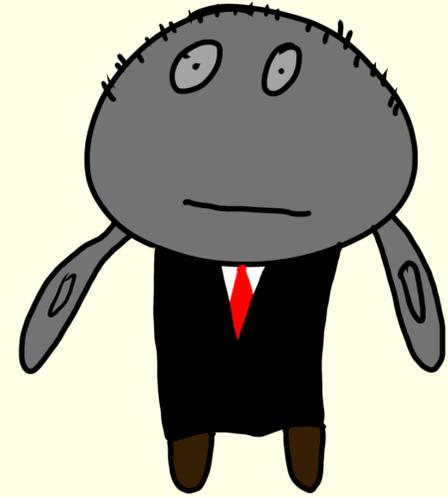
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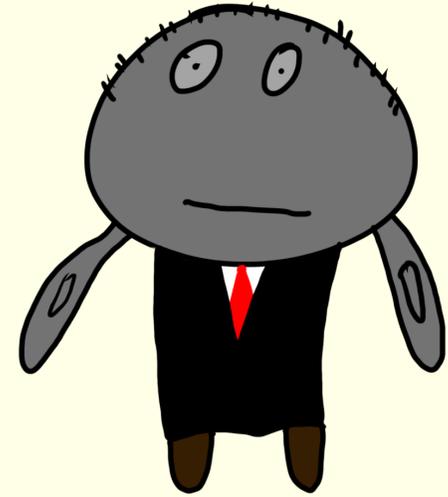


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Add backdoor?

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# Encryption Debate

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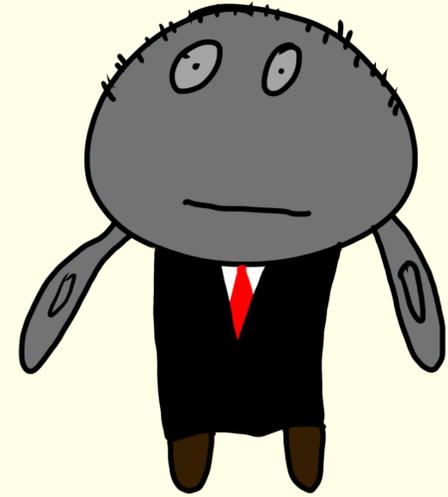
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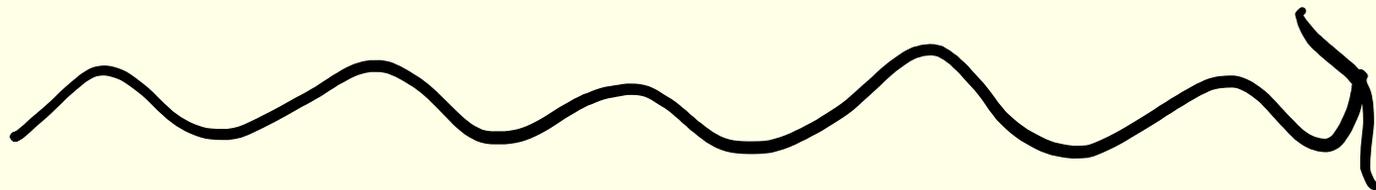
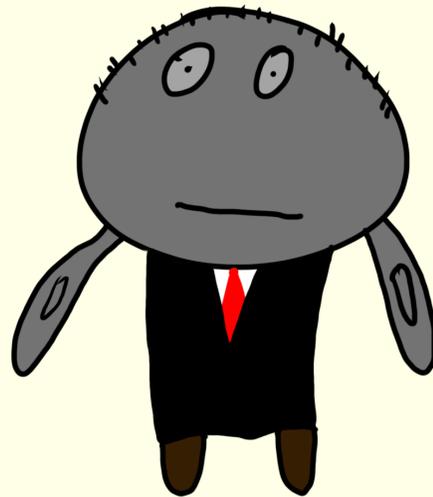
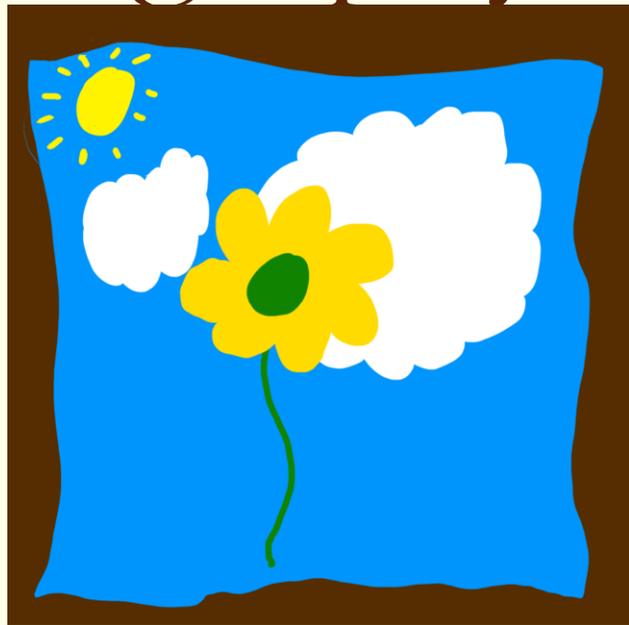
Add backdoor?

- No way, bad idea

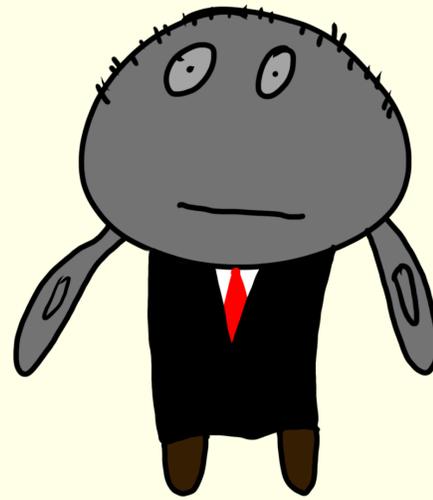
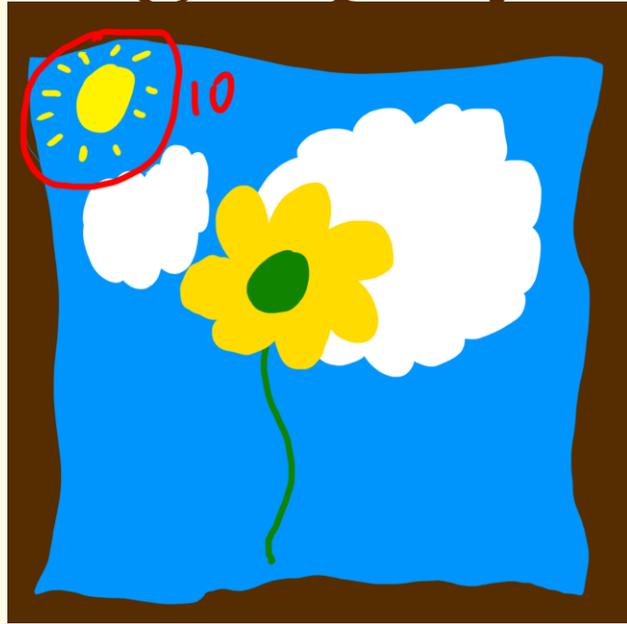
Mr. Government



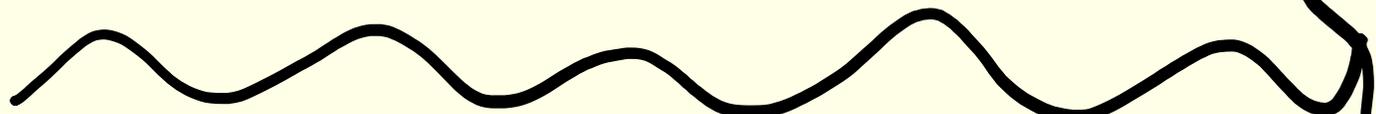
# Steganography



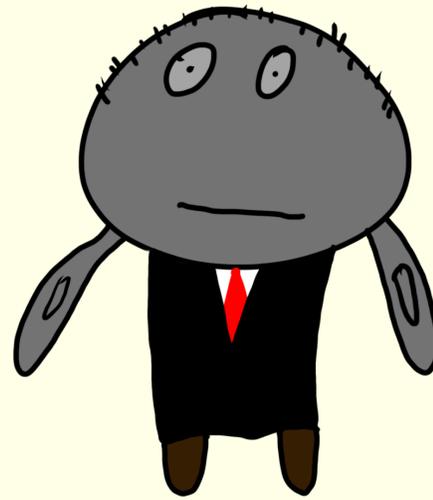
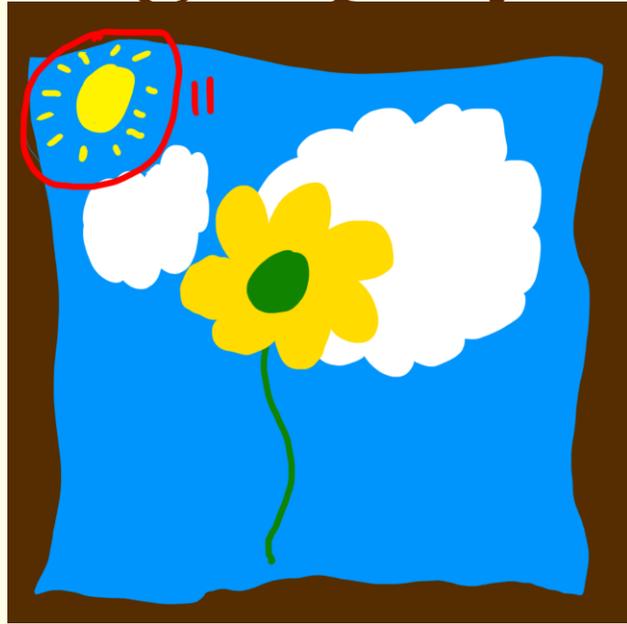
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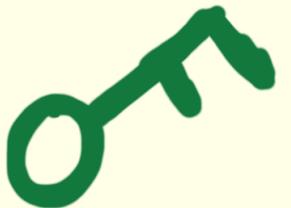
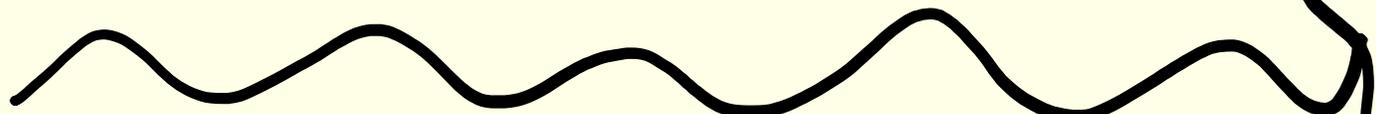
Overthrow  
the govt. at  
midnight



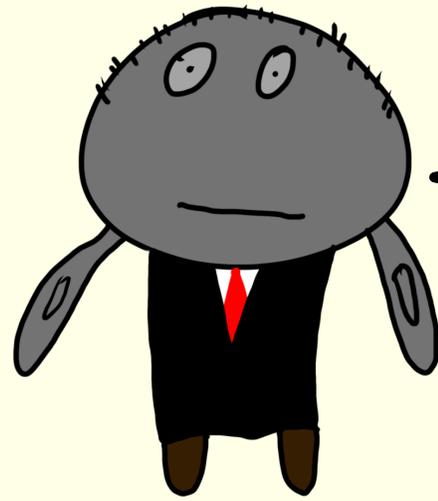
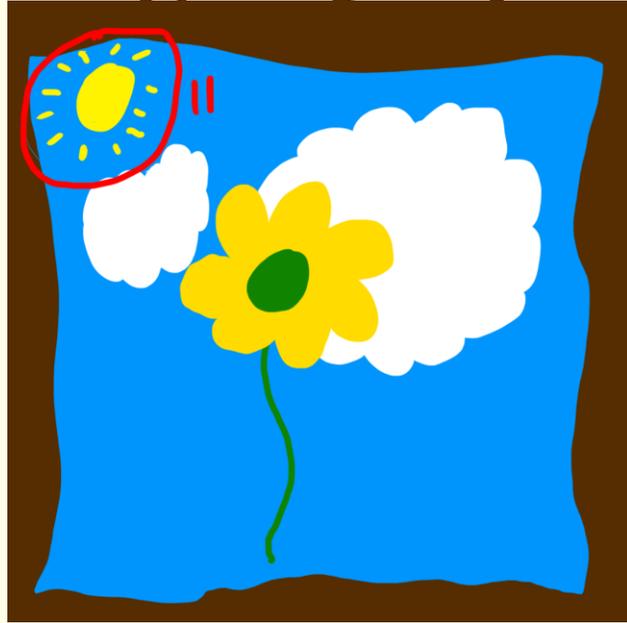
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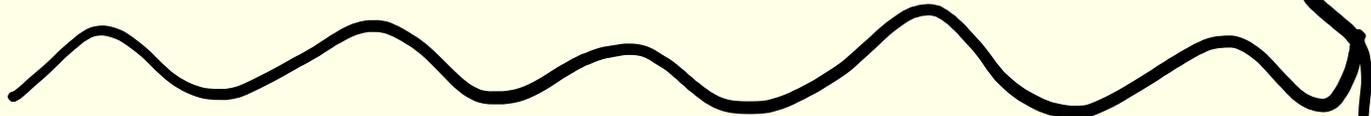
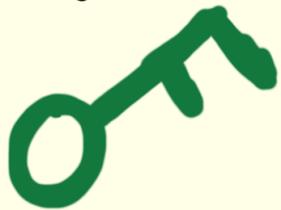
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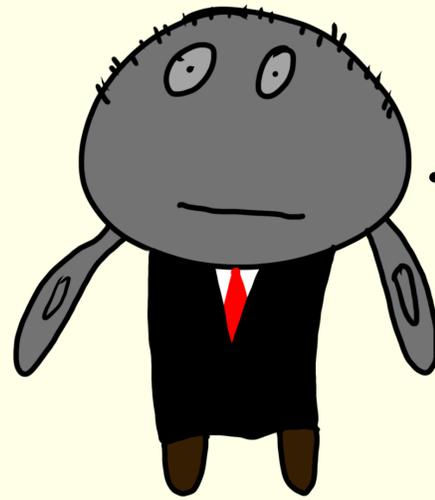
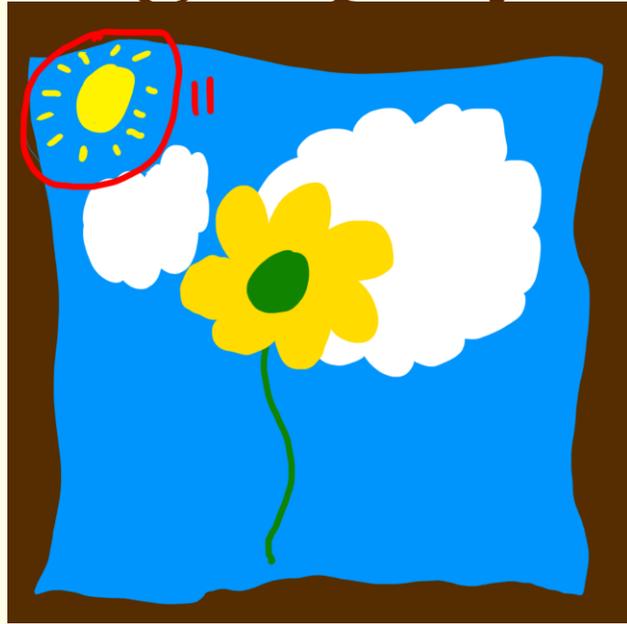
# Steganography



- Looks like  
(comp. indis.)  
an honest photo  
to me.



# Steganography



- Looks like  
(comp. indis.)  
an honest photo  
to me.



ALWAYS possible (w/ enough  
randomness)

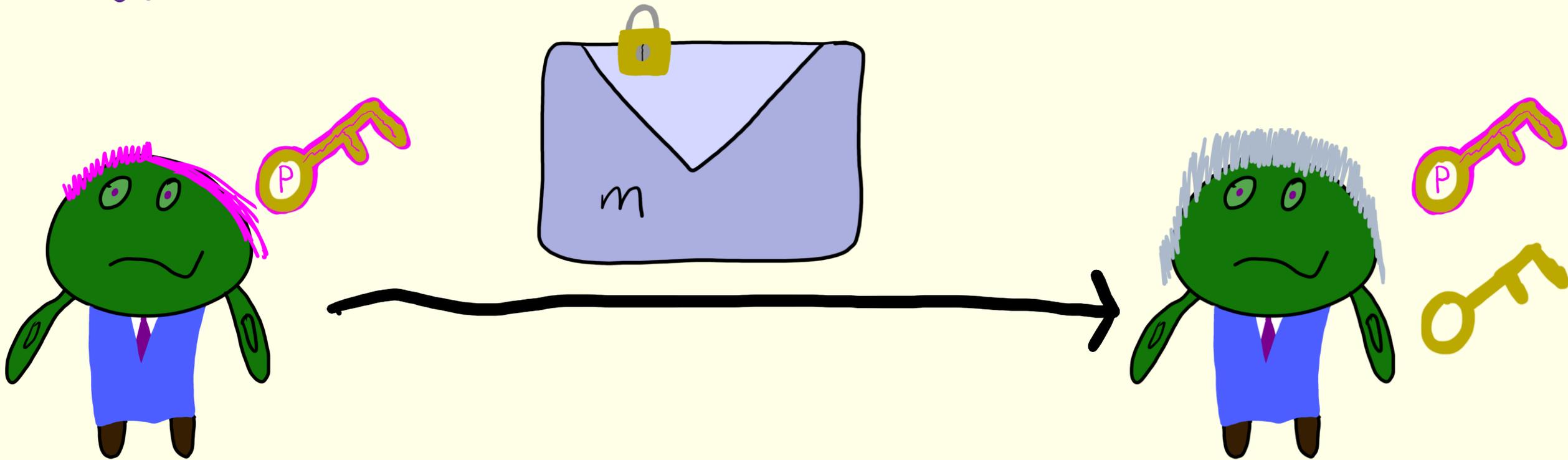


# Steganography

What must always be random?

# Steganography

What must always be random?



# Anamorphic Encryption

If you backdoor  
- encryption, people  
will just use the  
subliminal channel.



[HPRV19, PPY22]

# Anamorphic Encryption

Given encryption scheme  
(Gen, Enc, Dec)

Anamorphic instantiation is protocol  
(AGen, AEnc, ADec) formalizing  
steganographic channel

# Anamorphic Encryption $(Gen, Enc, Dec)$

$A_{Gen} \rightarrow$



$pk$

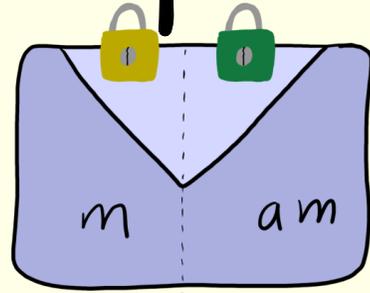


$sk$



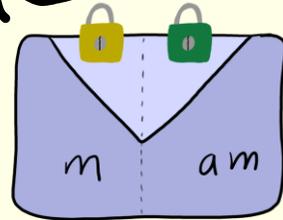
$ak$

$A_{Enc}(m, am) \rightarrow$



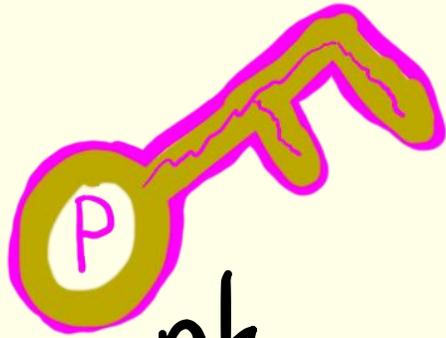
$act$

$A_{Dec}(ak, act) \rightarrow am$



# Anamorphic Encryption $(Gen, \bar{Enc}, Dec)$

$A Gen \rightarrow$



pk

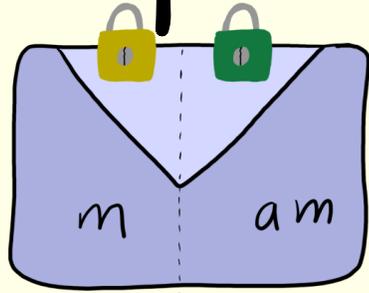


sk

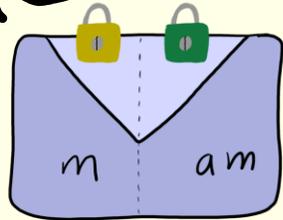


ak

$A Enc(m, am) \rightarrow$



act



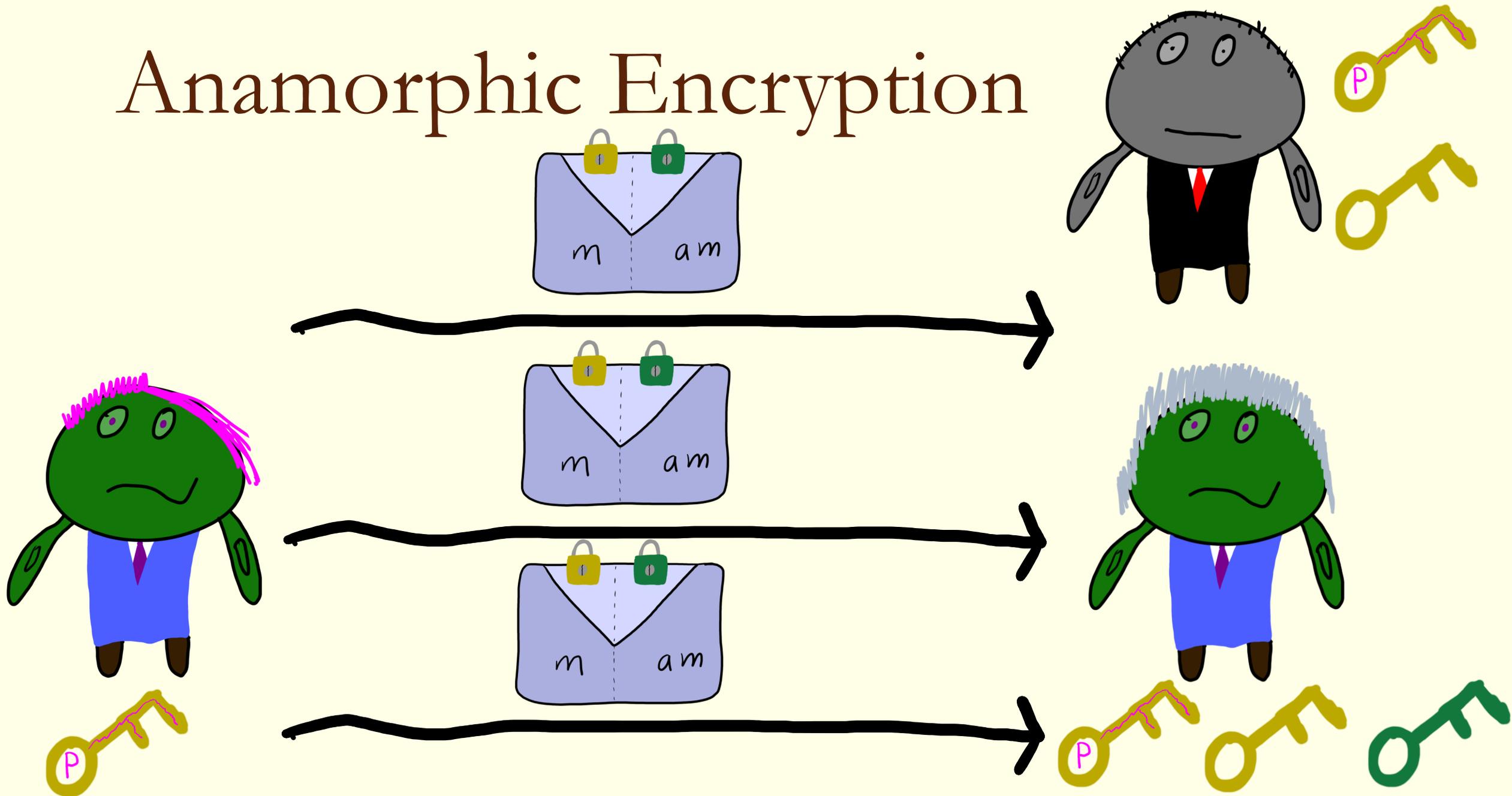
$\rightarrow am$

"anamorphic instantiation of  $(Gen, \bar{Enc}, Dec)$ "

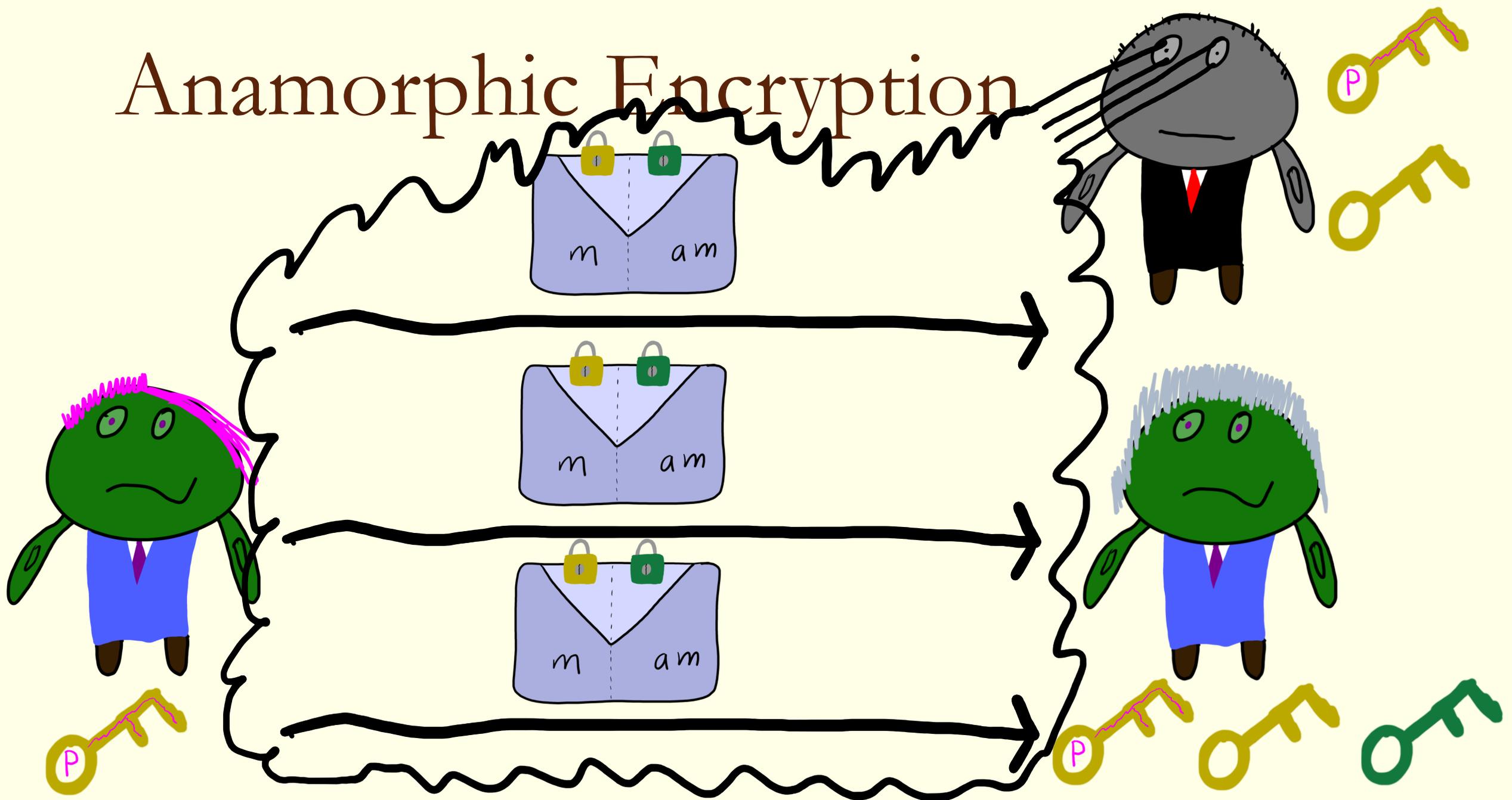
$A Dec(ak, act) \rightarrow$

act

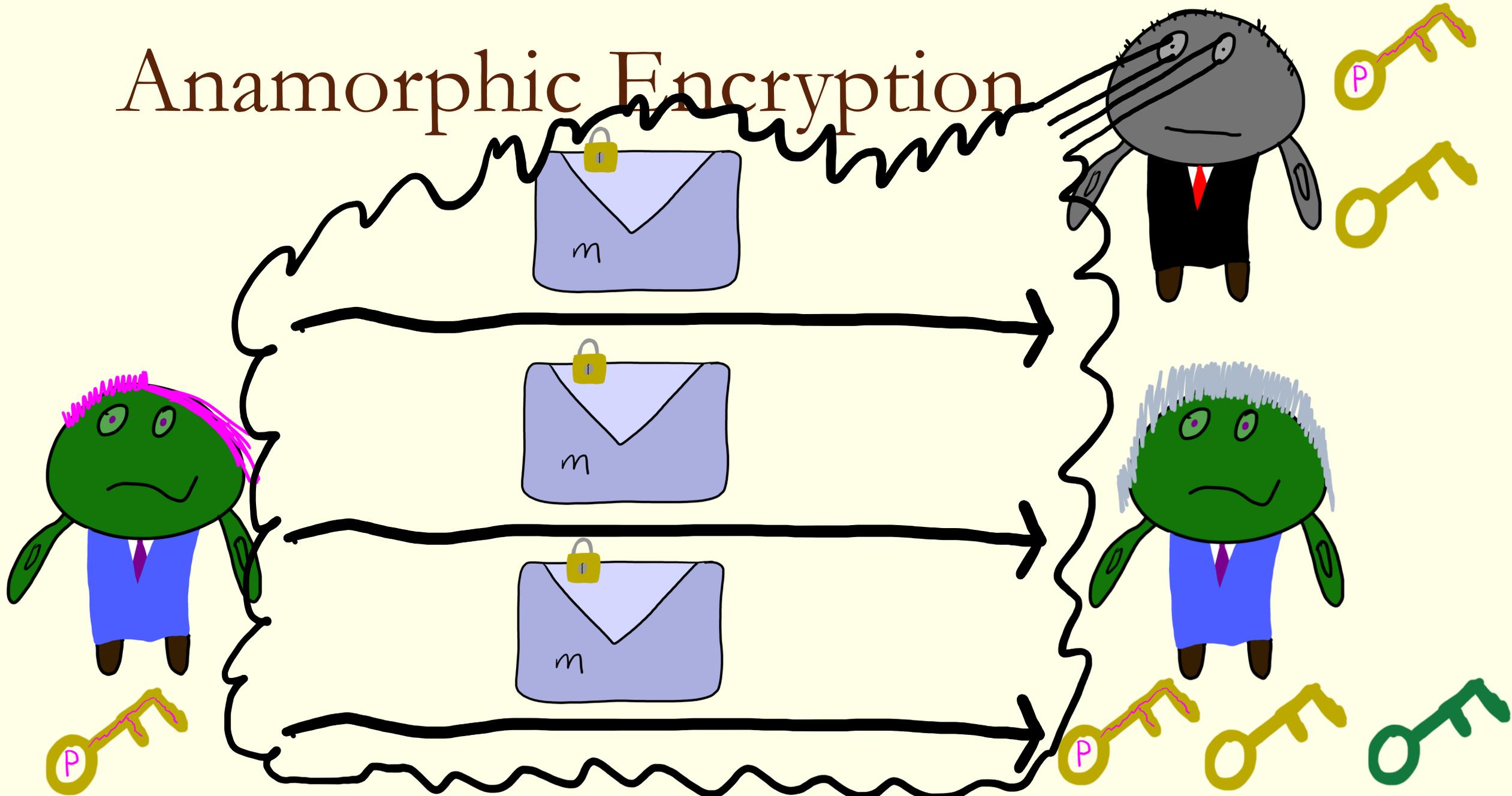
# Anamorphic Encryption



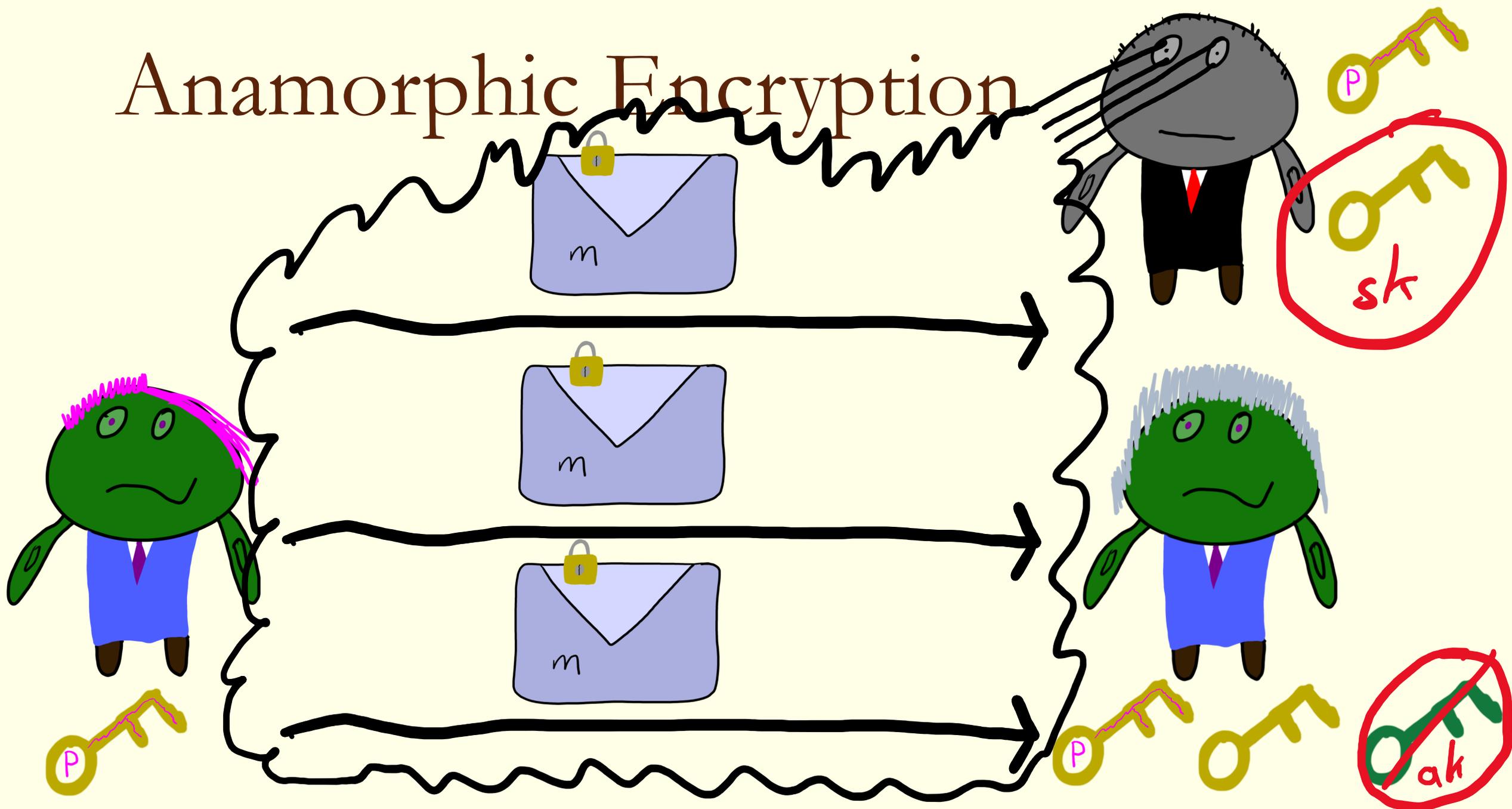
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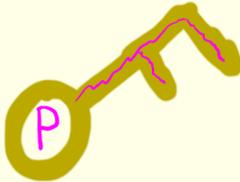
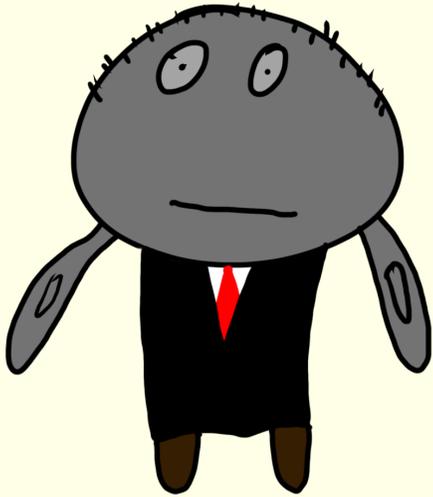
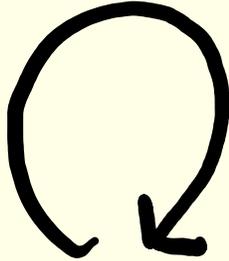
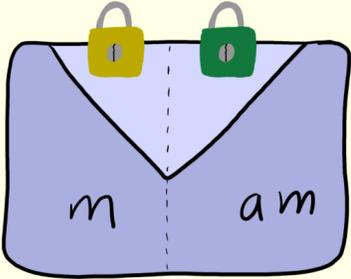
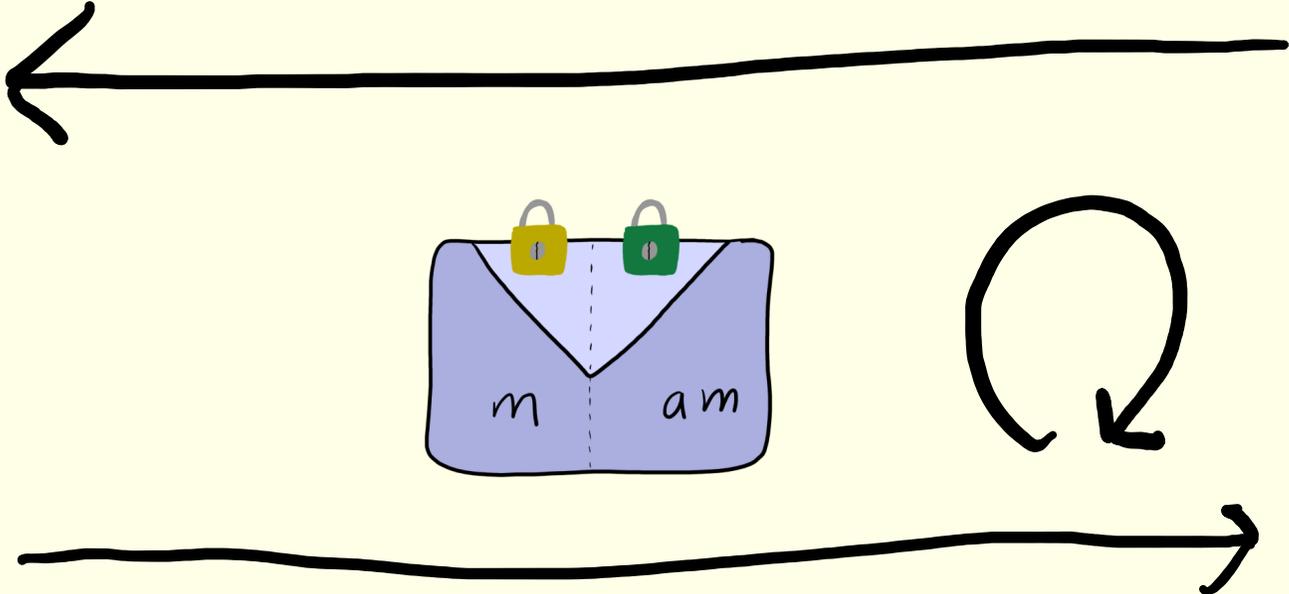


# Anamorphic Encryption



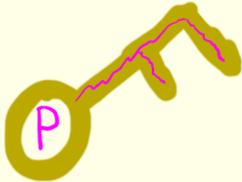
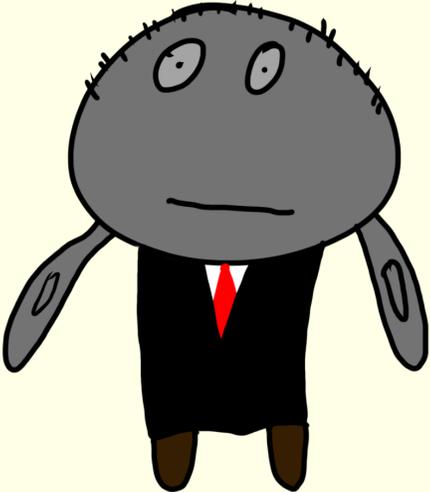
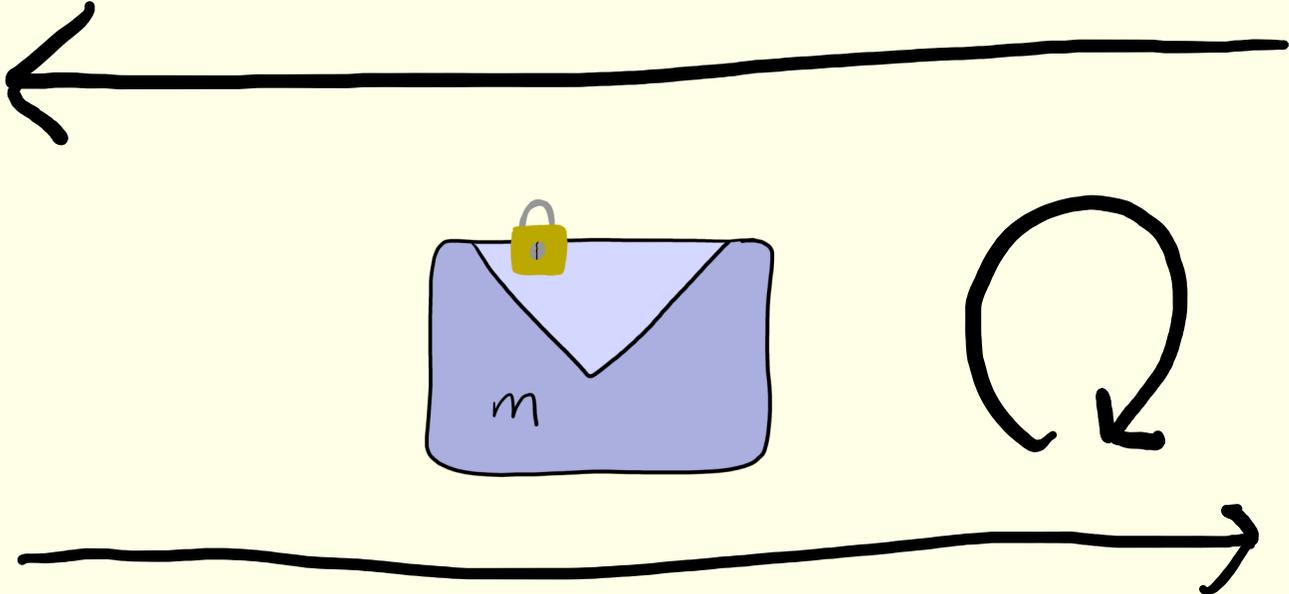
# Anamorphic Security

"Encrypt  $m$  please,  
and hide  $am$  in it."



# Anamorphic Security

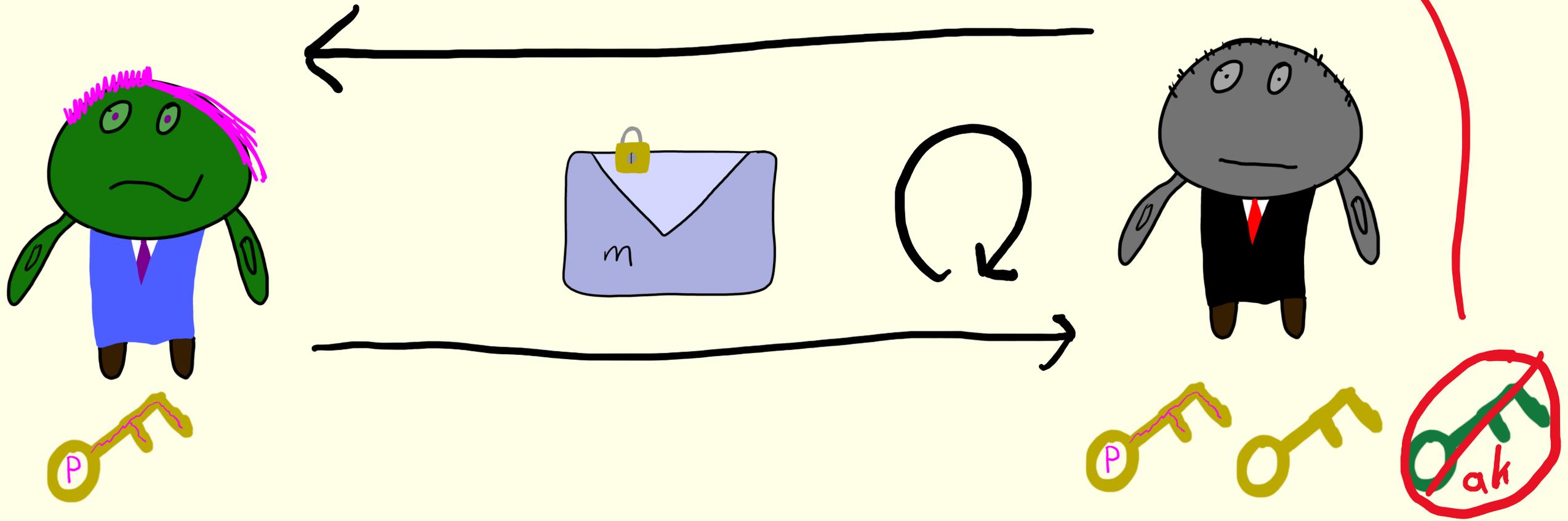
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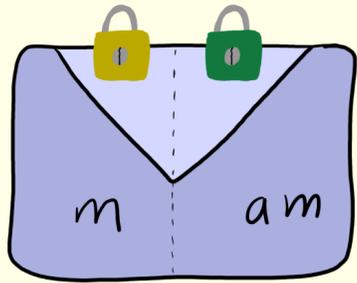
# Anamorphic Security

"Encrypt  $m$  please,  
and hide  $am$  in it."

doesn't  
exist!

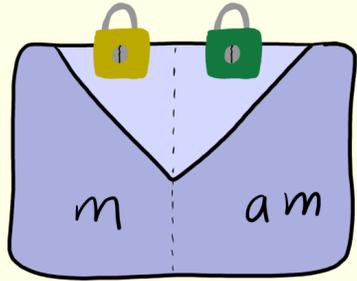


# Anamorphic Encryption



always possible by  
rejection sampling

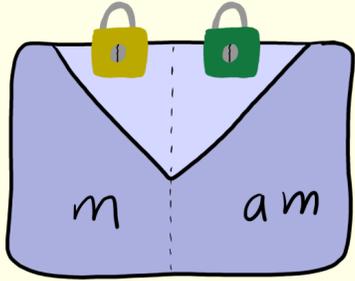
# Anamorphic Encryption



always possible by  
rejection sampling

$$H_{\text{key}}(\text{Envelope}) = am$$

# Anamorphic Encryption



always possible by  
rejection sampling

Bandwidth:  $\mathcal{O}(\log \lambda)$

# Anamorphic Encryption

Generic

$O(\log \lambda)$   
bandwidth  
[PPY22]

Linear Bandwidth

# Anamorphic Encryption

Generic

Linear Bandwidth

Applicable Schemes

Properties

$O(\log \lambda)$   
bandwidth

Paper  
[PPY22]

Naor-Yung

[PPY22]

# Anamorphic Encryption

<u>Generic</u>	<u>Linear Bandwidth</u>	<u>Applicable Schemes</u>	<u>Properties</u>
$O(\log \lambda)$ bandwidth	<u>Paper</u> [PPY22]	Naor-Yung	robust
[PPY22]	[BGH+24]	randomness recoverable	

# Anamorphic Encryption

<u>Generic</u>	<u>Linear Bandwidth</u>	<u>Applicable Schemes</u>	<u>Properties</u>
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[PPY22]	[BGH+24]	randomness recoverable	
	[PPY24]	many CCA PKEs	public-key anamorphism
	⋮		

# Anamorphic Encryption

Generic

Linear Bandwidth

Applicable Schemes

Properties

$O(\log \lambda)$   
bandwidth  
[PPY22]

Paper  
[PPY22]

Naor-Yung

robust

[BGH+24]

randomness  
recoverable

[PPY24]

many CCA PKEs

public-key  
anamorphism

$\vdots$  ([KPP+23]<sub>x2</sub>, [LGM24], ...)

# Anamorphic Encryption

Hypothesis: linear bandwidth  
anamorphic instantiations are always  
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At least for CCA schemes? [PPYZ4]

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Hypothesis: linear bandwidth  
anamorphic instantiations are always  
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At least for CCA schemes? [PPYZ4]

Spoiler: NO

Philosophy

# Philosophical Question

Who picks what PKE schemes are legal?

# Dictatoria

Wants to read all  
messages  
(universal backdoor)



# Dictatoria

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Privacy against foreign  
nations



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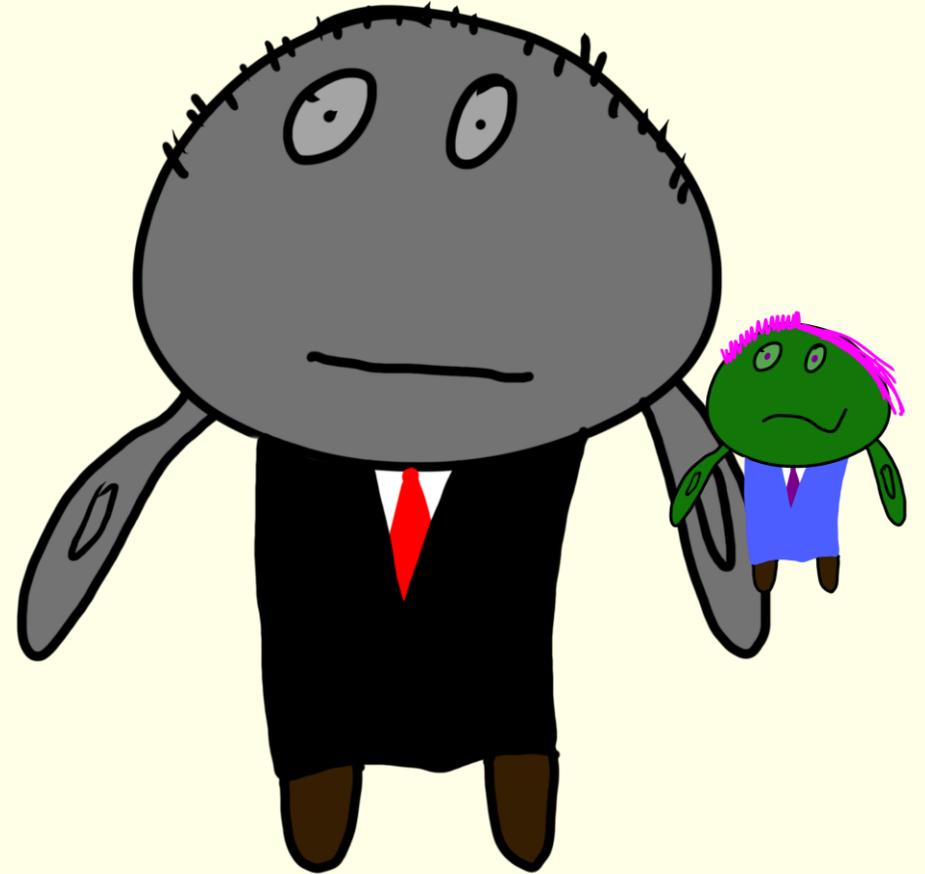
Privacy against foreign  
nations

Outlaw non-trivial  
anamorphism



# Warrantland

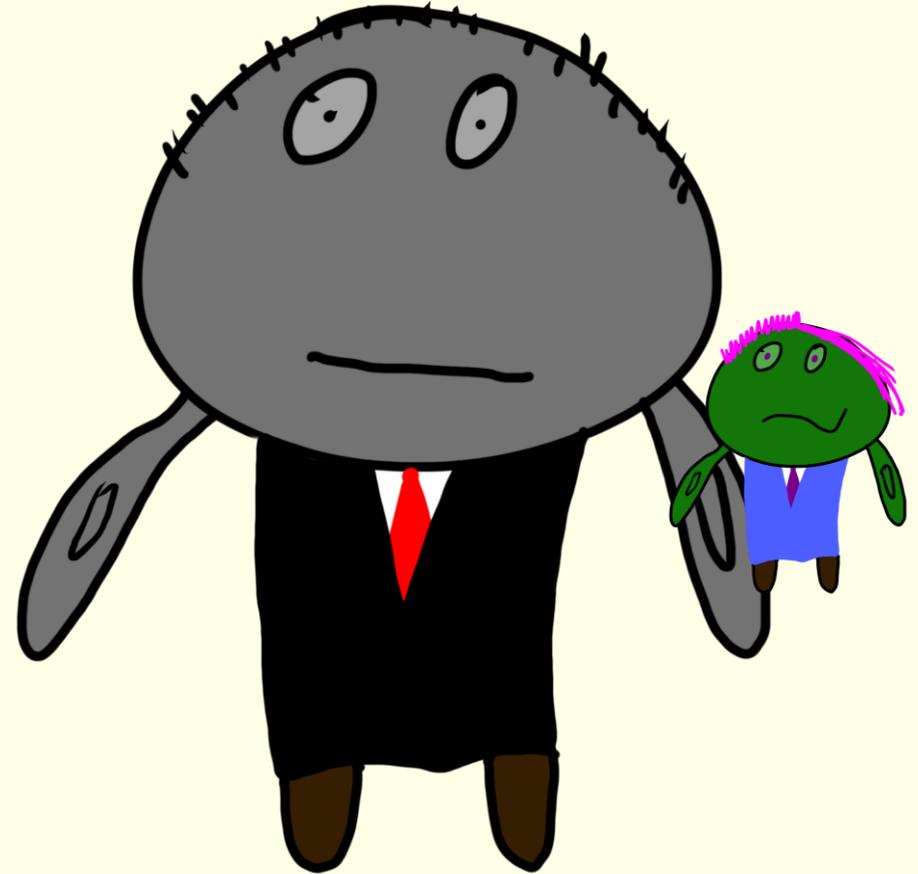
Wants to read messages  
when warrant issued



# Warrantland

Wants to read messages  
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Privacy against itself  
with no warrant

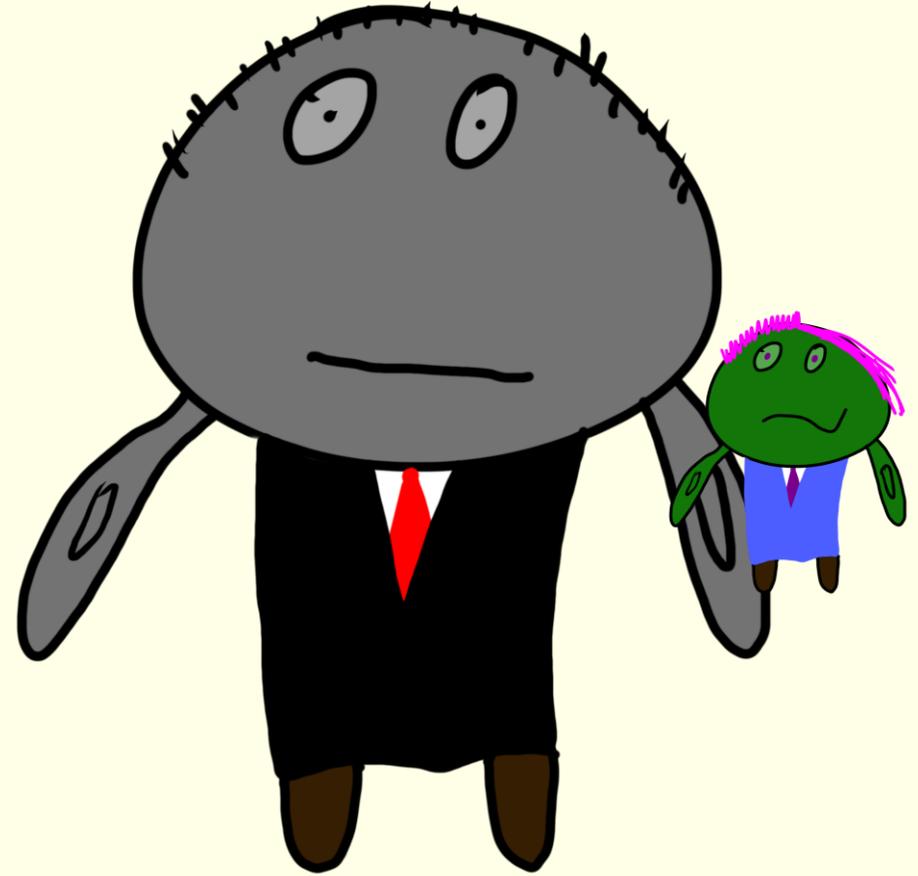


# Warrantland

Wants to read messages  
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Privacy against itself  
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Outlaw non-trivial  
anamorphism



# Privatopia

Privacy against itself  
now and in the future



# Privatopia

Privacy against itself  
now and in the future

Wants to standardize  
anamorphic encryption

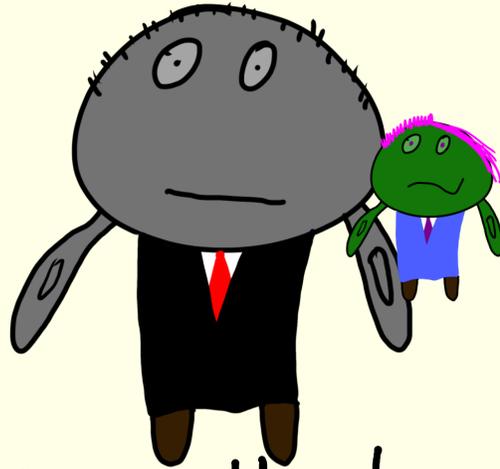


# Main Philosophical Question

Are there schemes which make



Dictatoria



Warrantland



Privstopia

happy?

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Results

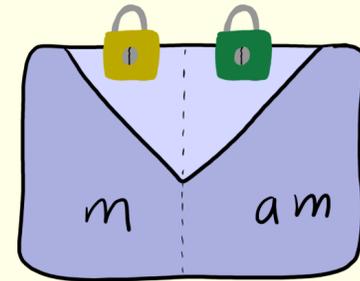
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$(Gen, Enc, Dec)$  such that no non-trivial  
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ALL  $(A_{Gen}, A_{Enc}, A_{Dec})$

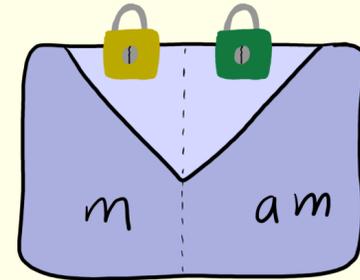


have  $|am| = O(\log \lambda)$

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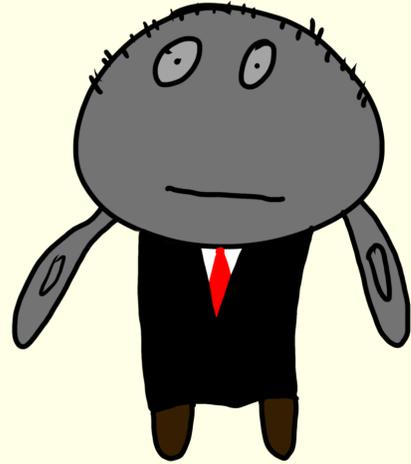


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ARE

# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption

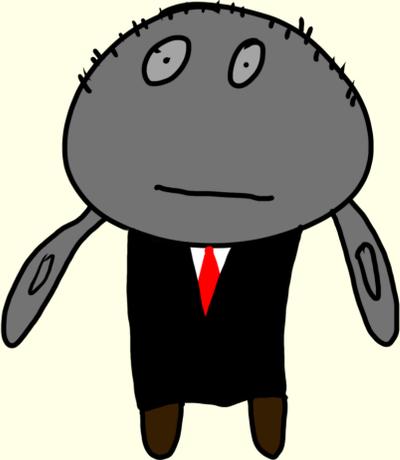
We allow



to control

public parameters.

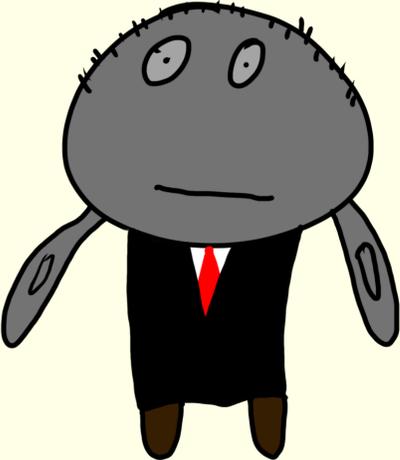
# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption

We allow  to control

public parameters.

(Init, Gen, Enc, Dec)

# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption

We allow  to control

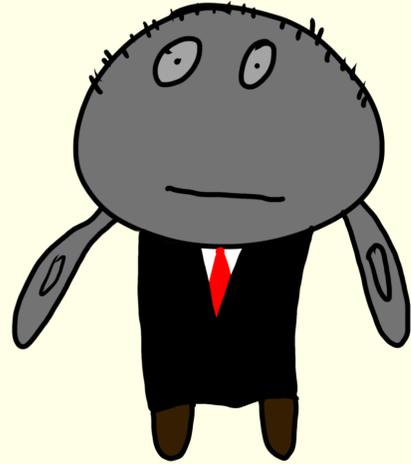
public parameters.

$(\text{Init} \rightarrow \text{pp}, \text{dk})$

$(\text{Init}, \text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$

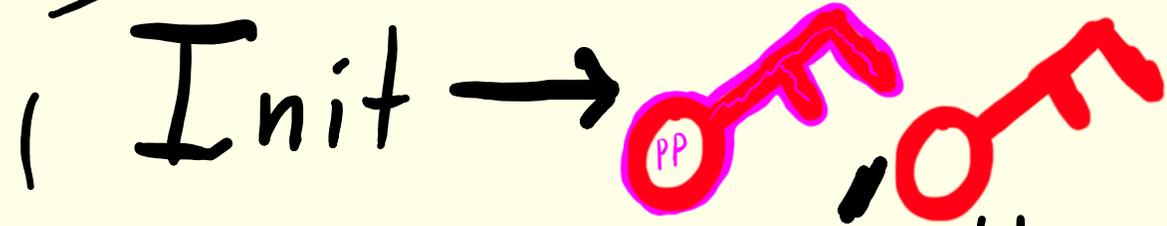
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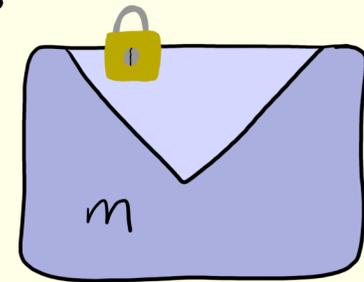


to control

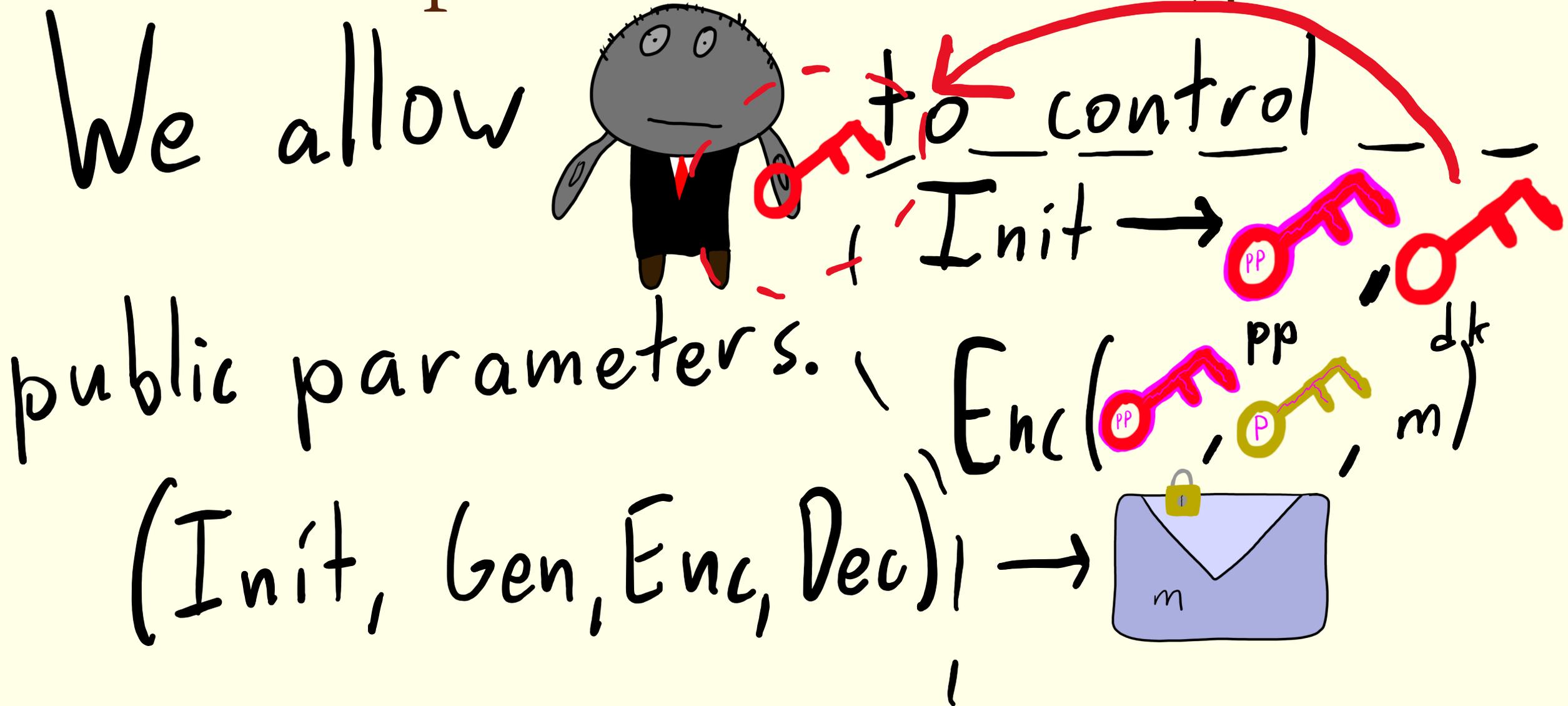
public parameters.



$(Init, Gen, Enc, Dec)$



# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption



# Dictatoria



Dictatoria

ARE w/  
universal backdoor.



# Dictatoria

ARE w/

universal backdoor.

Dictator can read all  
messages to detect anamorphism  
without secret-key access



Dictatoria

in ROM

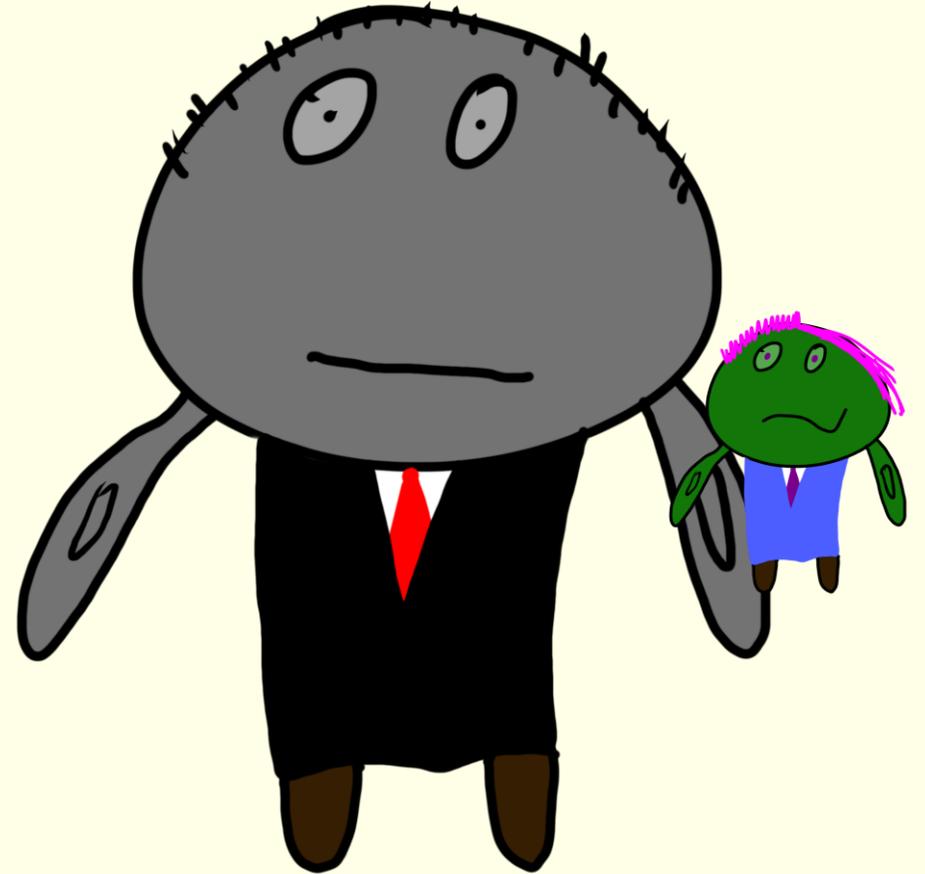
ARE w/

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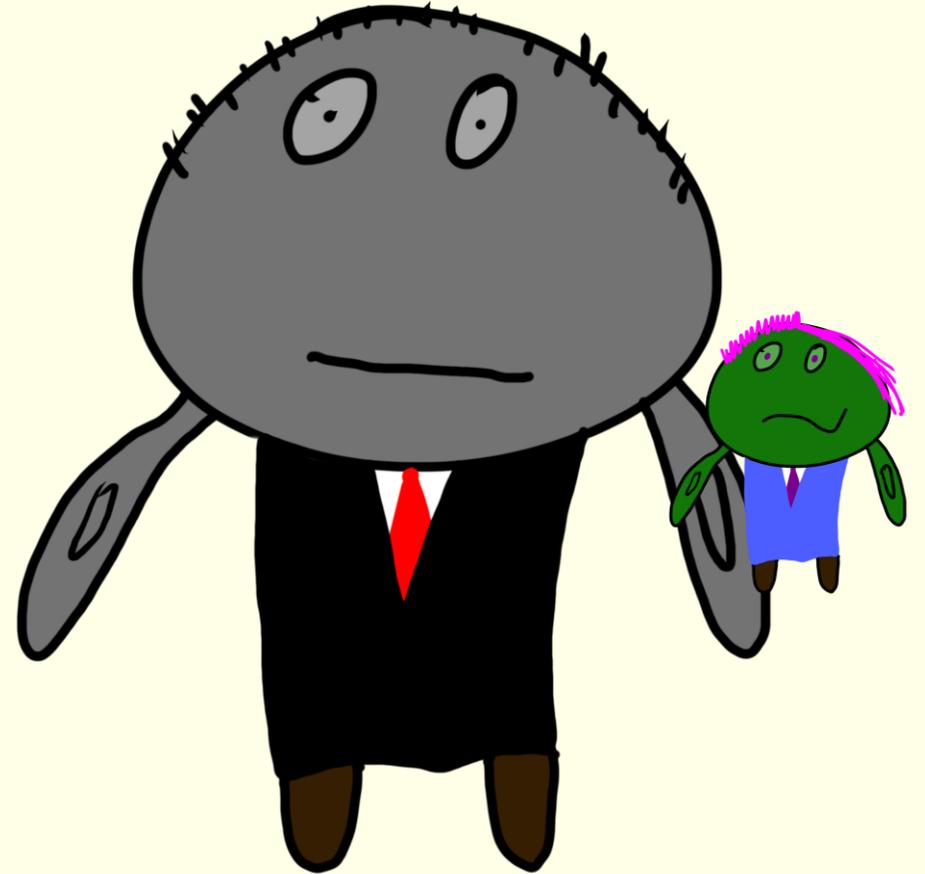


# Warrantland



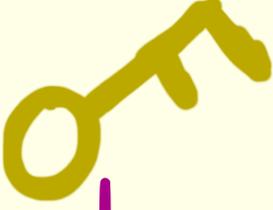
Warrantland

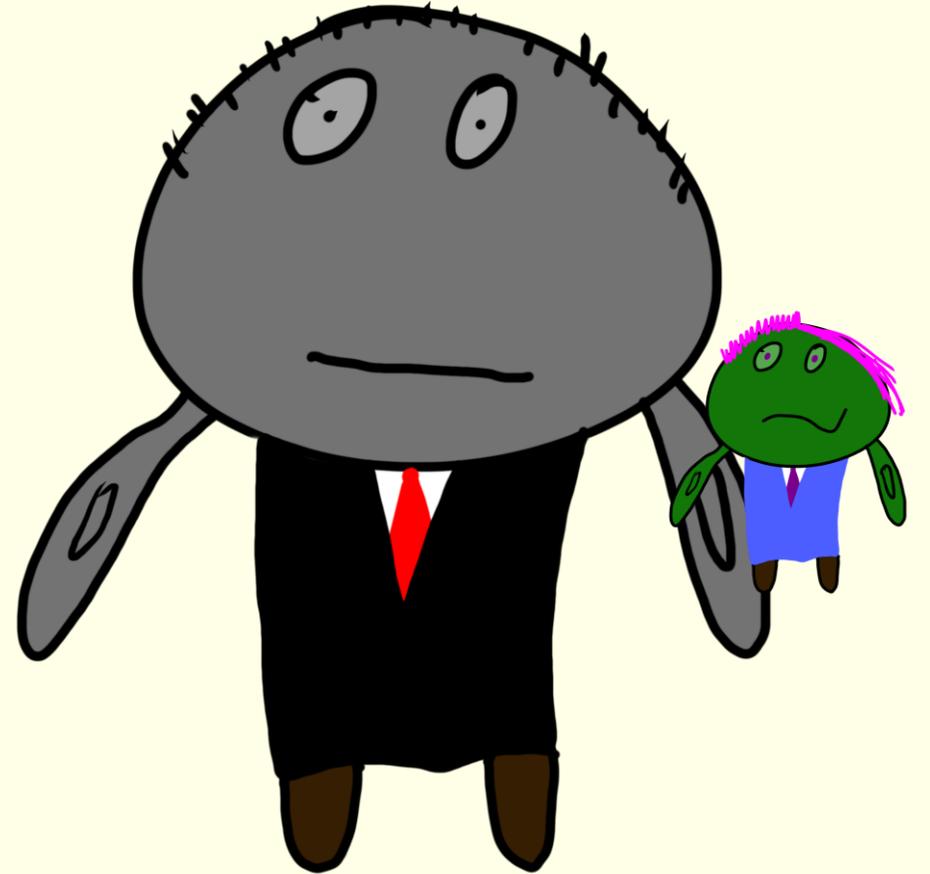
ARE which needs  
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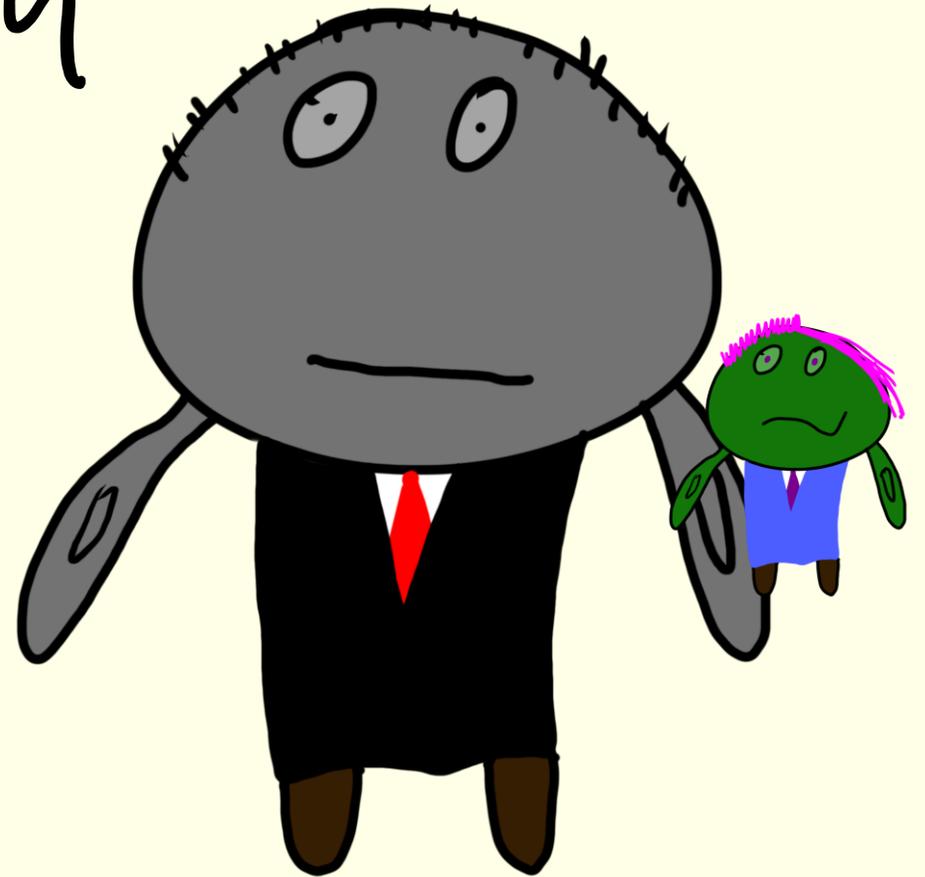
If   $sk$  hidden, secure  
against govt. w/   $dk$



Warrantland <sup>in ROM</sup>

ARE which needs  
secret key access.

If  <sub>sk</sub> hidden, secure  
against govt. w/  <sub>dk</sub>



Privatopia

New notion - unforgeability



Unforgeability

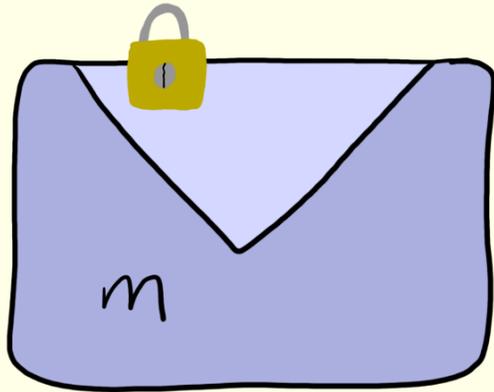
Prior work [BGH<sup>+</sup>24]

Robustness

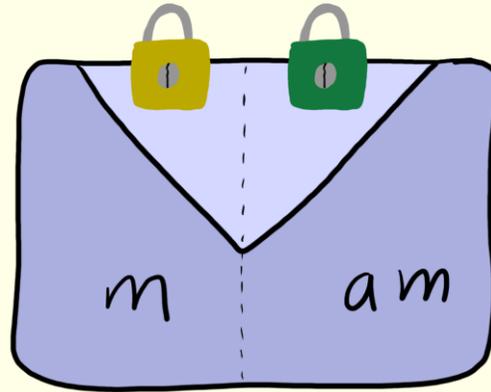
# Unforgeability

Prior work [BGH<sup>+</sup>24]

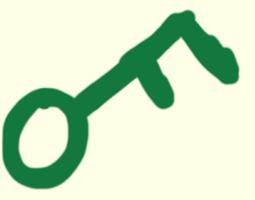
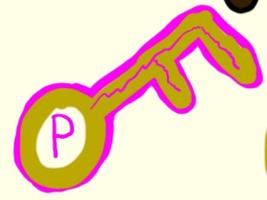
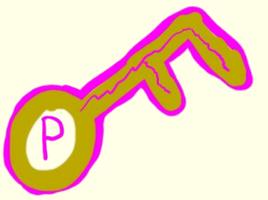
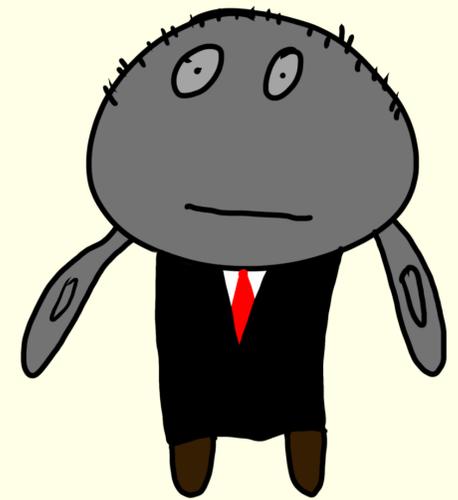
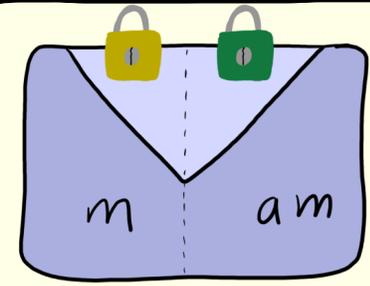
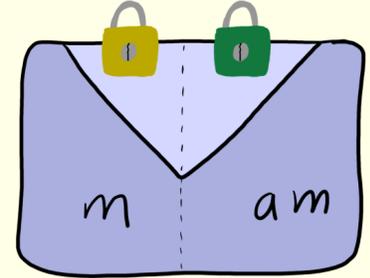
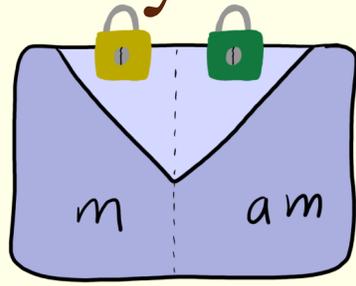
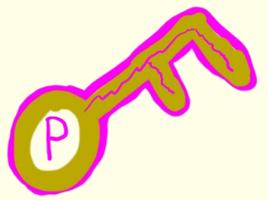
Robustness



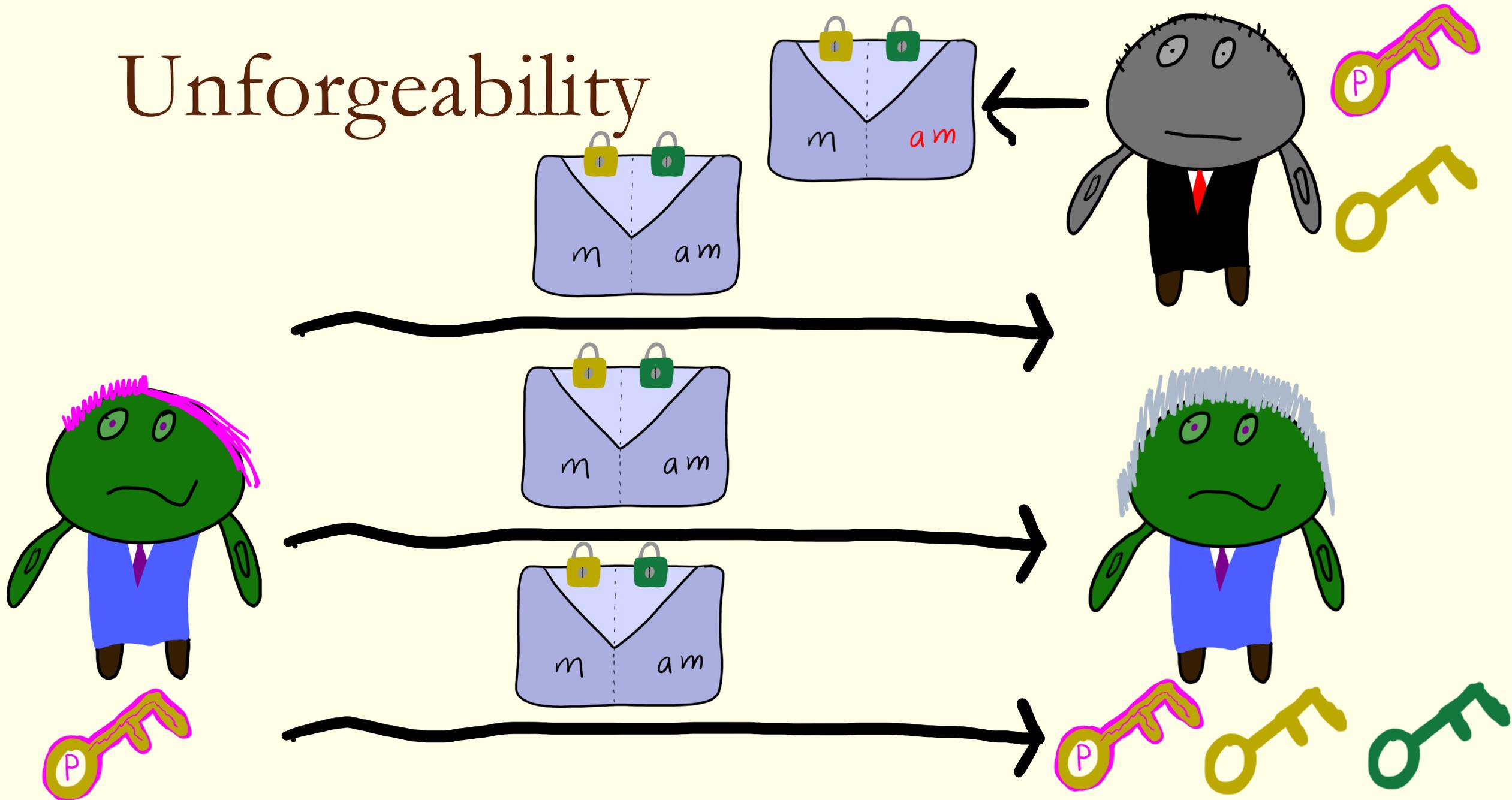
≠



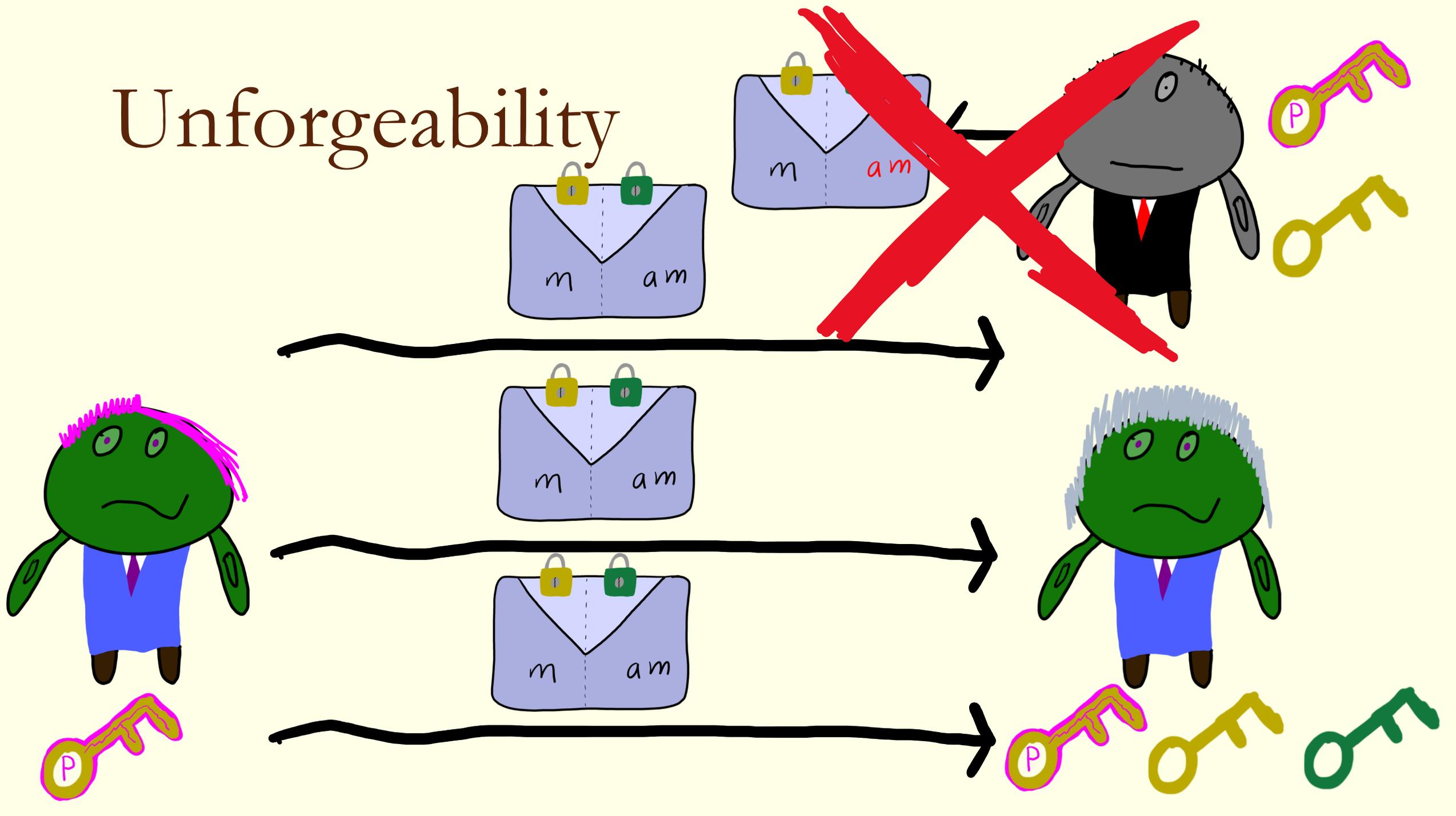
# Unforgeability



# Unforgeability



# Unforgeability



Privatopia

New notion - unforgeability



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New notion - unforgeability

Generic const. for already  
anamorphic schemes.



# Privatopia

New notion - unforgeability

Generic const. for already  
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Stronger const. for

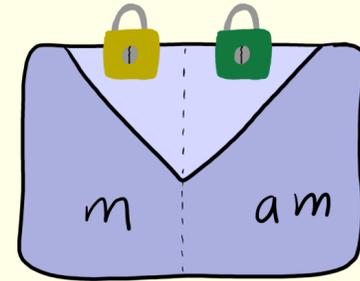
randomness-recoverable, El-Gamal, Naor-Yung



# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption

$(Gen, Enc, Dec)$  such that no non-trivial  
anamorphic instantiation exists.

ALL  $(A_{Gen}, A_{Enc}, A_{Dec})$



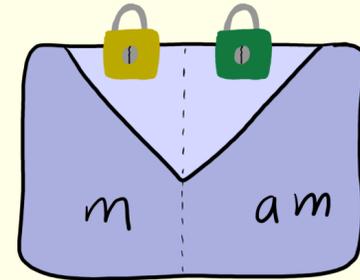
have  $|am| = O(\log \lambda)$

ARE

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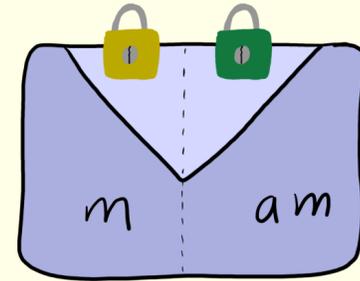
NOT robust

ARE

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$(Gen, Enc, Dec)$  such that no non-trivial  
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ALL  $(A Gen, A Enc, A Dec)$



have  $|am| = O(\log \lambda)$   
NOT robust (even 1-bit)  
messages

ARE

# Anamorphic Encryption

Hypothesis: linear bandwidth  
anamorphic instantiations are always  
possible.

At least for CCA schemes? [PPYZ4]

# Anamorphic Encryption

Hypothesis: linear bandwidth  
anamorphic instantiations are always  
possible.

At least for CCA schemes? [PPYZ4]

Answer: NO - our schemes are CCA

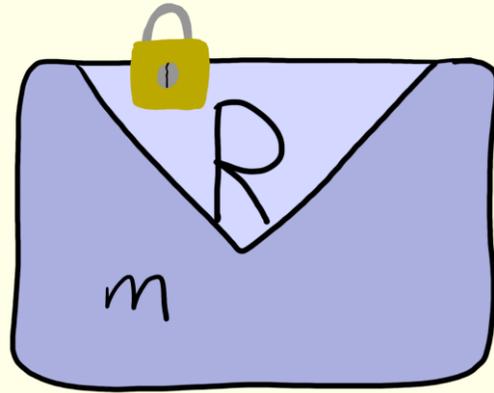
ARE

Construction

# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption

Key plan: "only way to bias

$Enc_{pk}(m; R)$

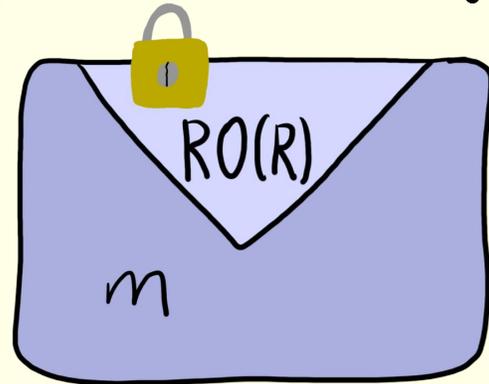


is to do rejection sampling"

# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption

Idea #1: Replace  $R$  w/  $RO(R)$

$$Enc(\text{pk}, m; R) = E(\text{pk}, m; RO(R))$$



# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption

Idea #1: Replace  $R$  w/  $RO(R)$

(Only way to bias  $RO(R)$  is rej. sampling)

$$\text{Enc}(\text{pk}, m; R) = E(\text{pk}, m; RO(R))$$



# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption

If

$$AEnc(m, a_m) =$$



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then  $RO(R_{am})$  can only provide  
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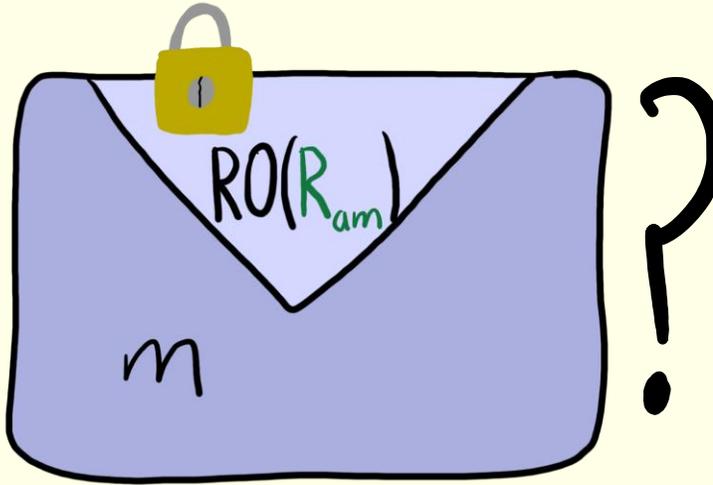


might not be the case.

then  $RO(R_{am})$  can only provide  
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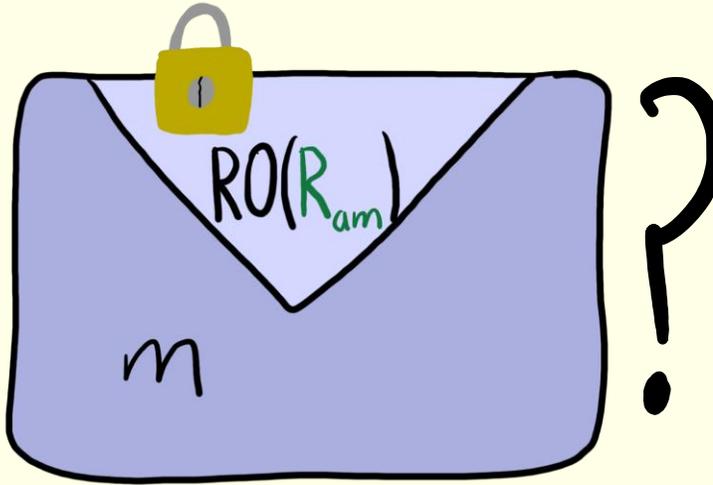
# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption

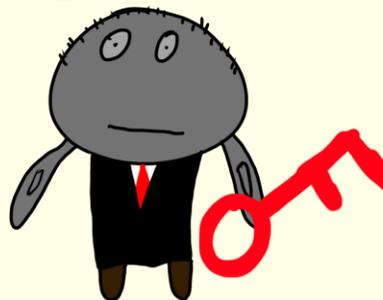
Key question: how to force

$$AEnc(m, am) = \text{Envelope}(m, RO(R_{am})) ?$$
A hand-drawn illustration of a purple envelope with a yellow padlock on the flap. The flap is labeled 'RO(R\_{am})' and the body of the envelope is labeled 'm'. A large question mark is to the right of the envelope.

# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption

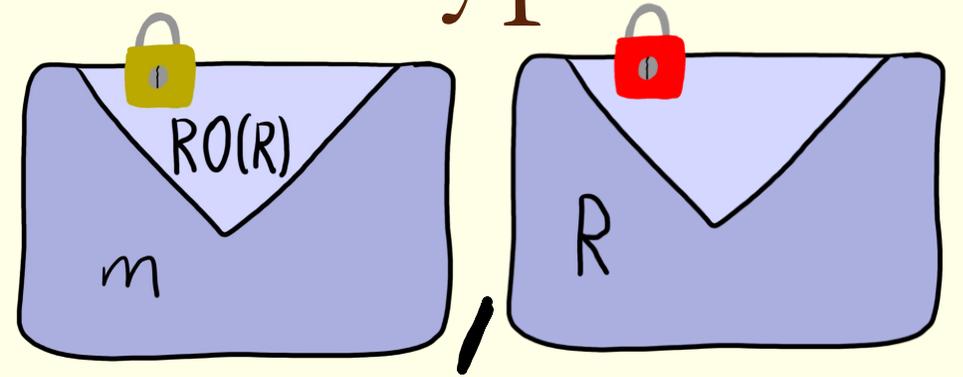
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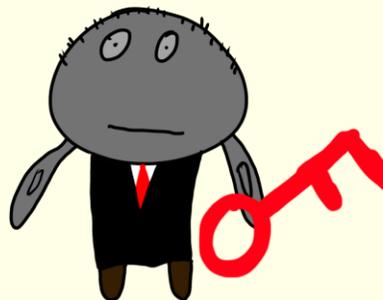
$AEnc(m, am) =$   ?

Idea 2: tell  R

# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption

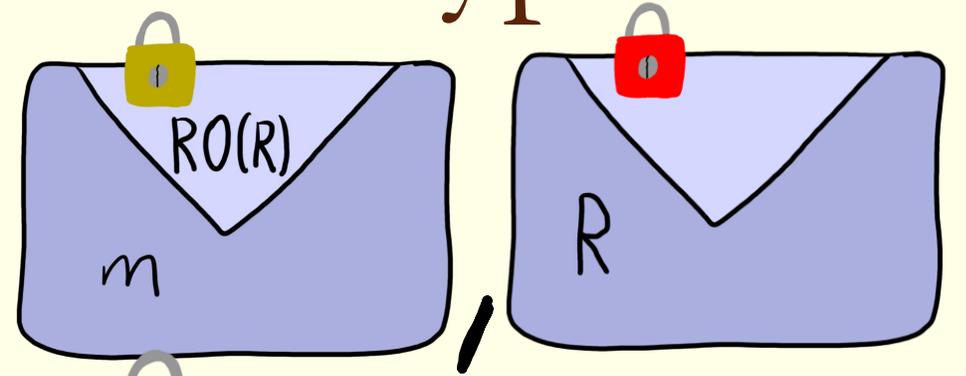
$Enc(pp, pk, m; R) =$



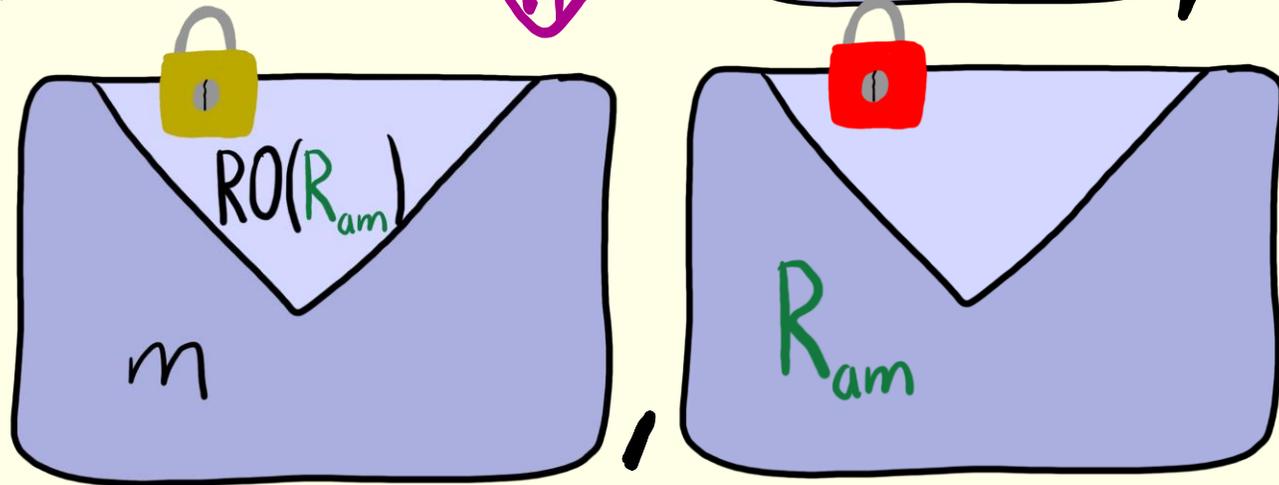
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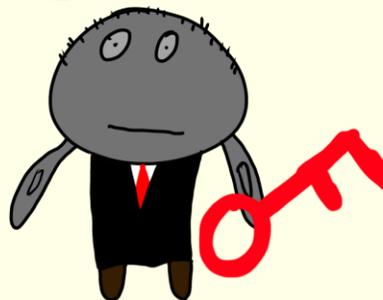
# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption

$$\text{Enc}(pp, pk, m; R) =$$



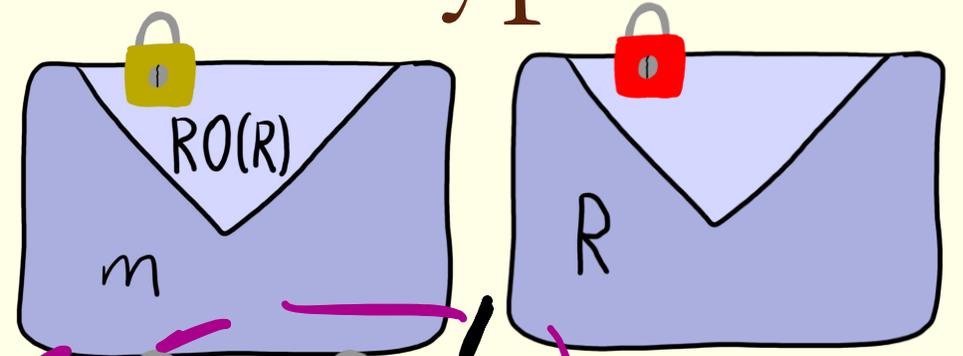
$$\text{AEnc}(m, am) =$$



Idea 2: tell   $R$

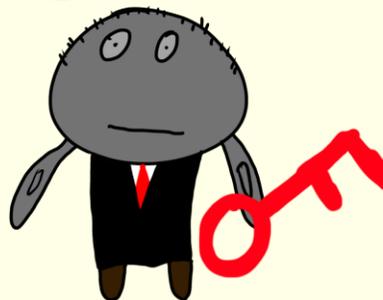
# Anamorphic Resistant Encryption

$$\text{Enc}(pp, pk, m; R) =$$



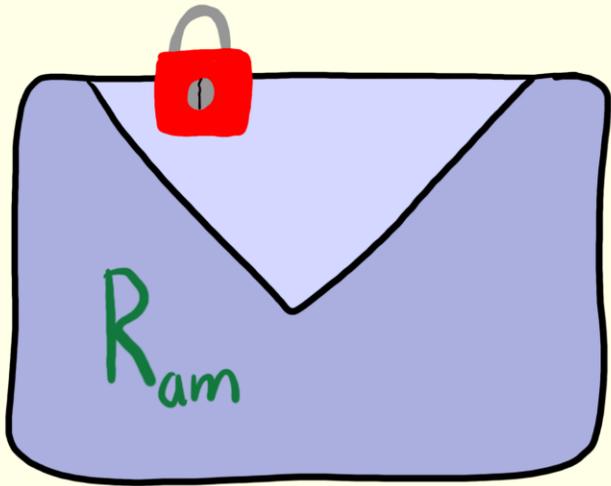
$$\text{AEnc}(m, am) =$$



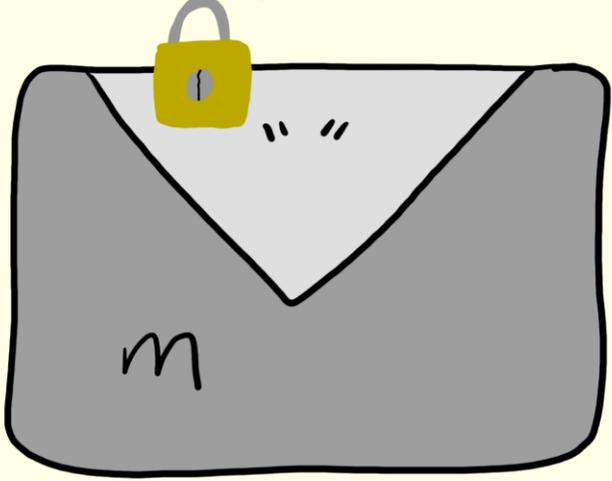
Idea 2: tell   $R$

can contain covert messages itself

# Deterministic Encryption

If  is not random,  
can't contain any anamorphic message.

# Deterministic Encryption

$$DEnc(\overset{P}{pk}, m) = \text{Envelope}(m)$$


# Deterministic Encryption

$$DEnc(pk, m) =$$



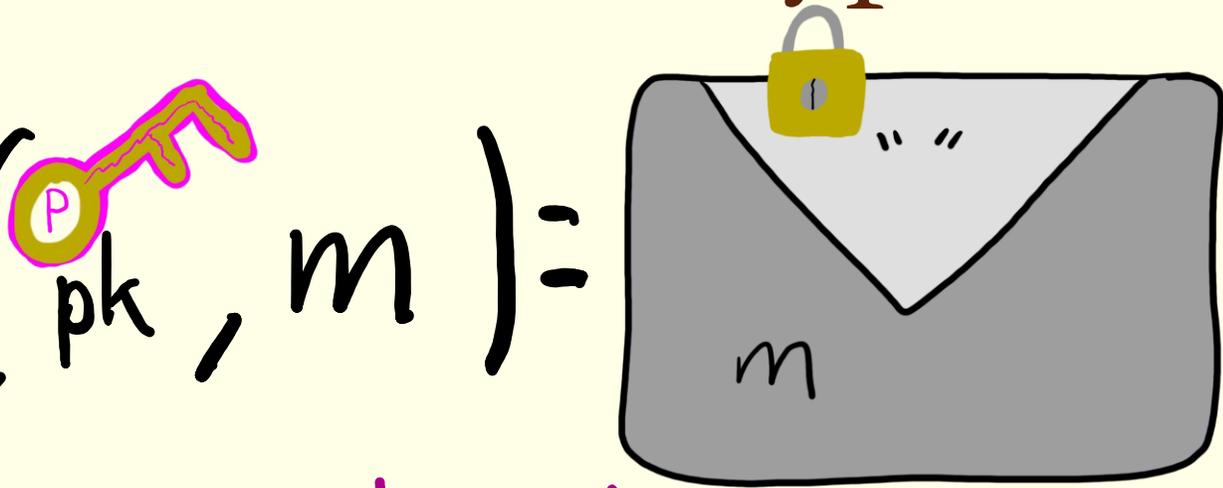
usually impossible

# Deterministic Encryption

$$DEnc(\overset{\text{P}}{\text{pk}}, m) = \text{Envelope}(m)$$

Possible in restricted circumstances

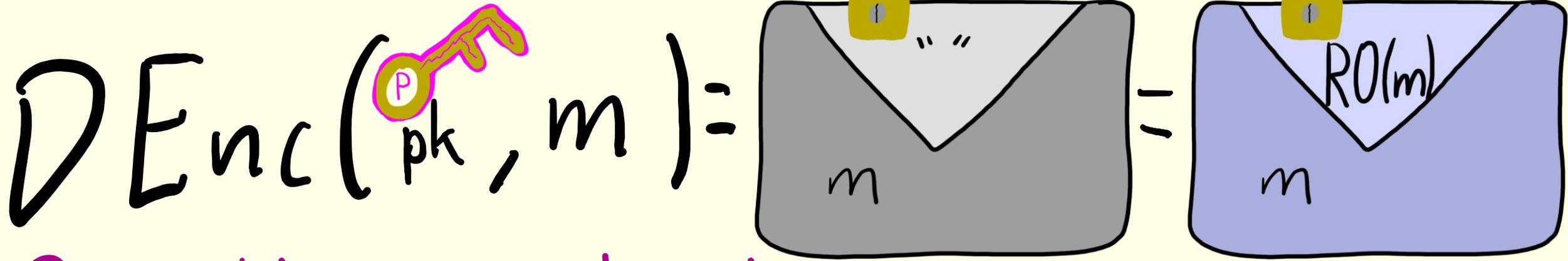
# Deterministic Encryption

$$DEnc(\overset{\text{P}}{\text{pk}}, m) = \text{Envelope}(m, \text{lock})$$


Possible in restricted circumstances

Including this one! (with work)

# Deterministic Encryption



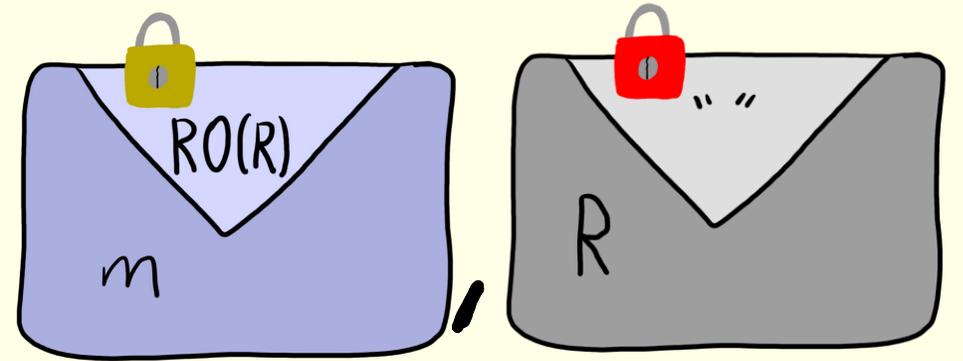
Possible in restricted circumstances

Including this one! (with work)

- Encrypt-with
- Hash
- [BB006]

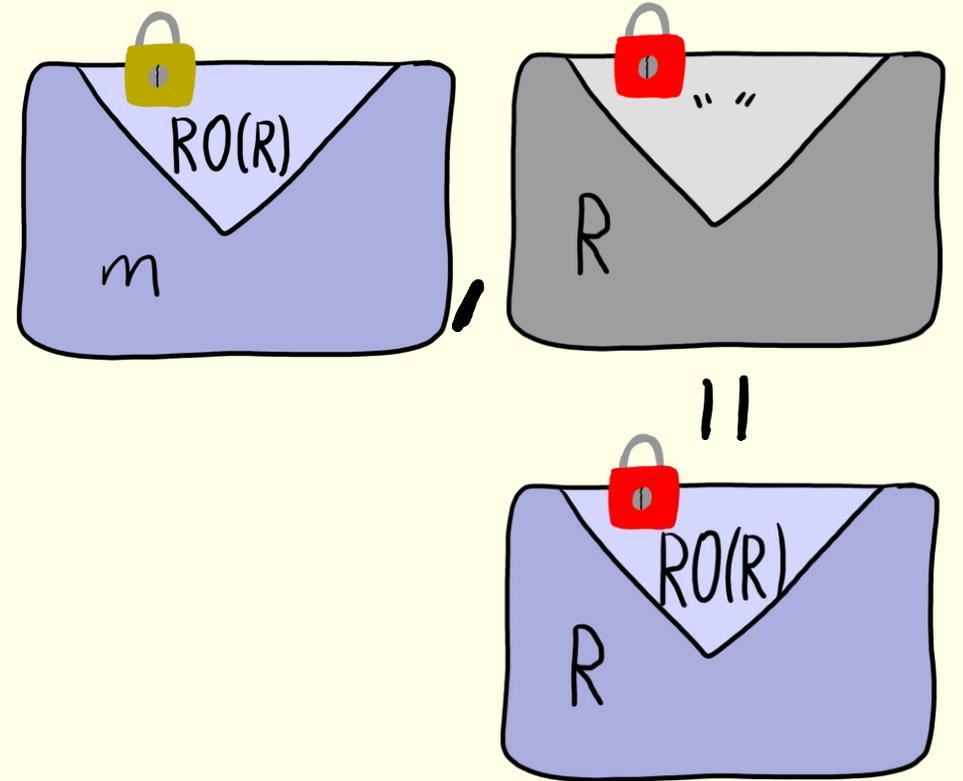
# Final Construction

$$\text{Enc}(pp, pk, m; R) =$$



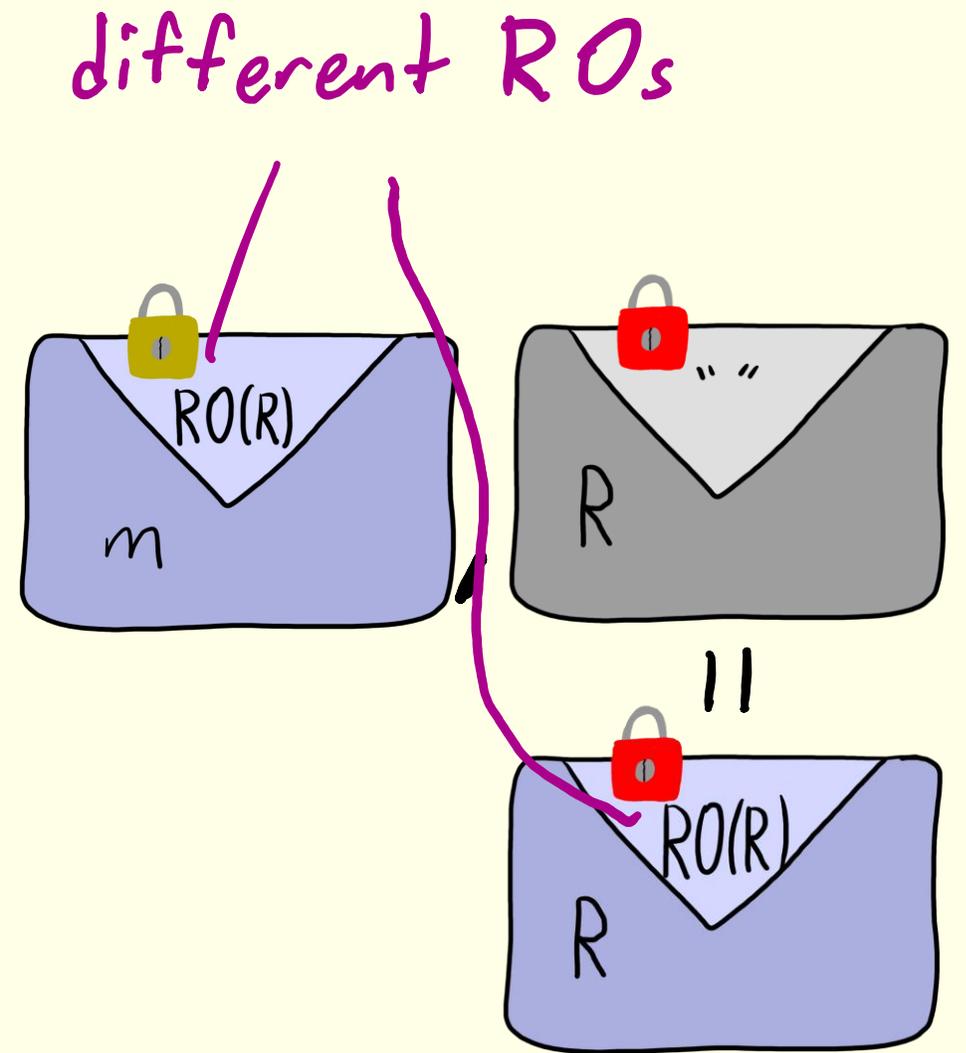
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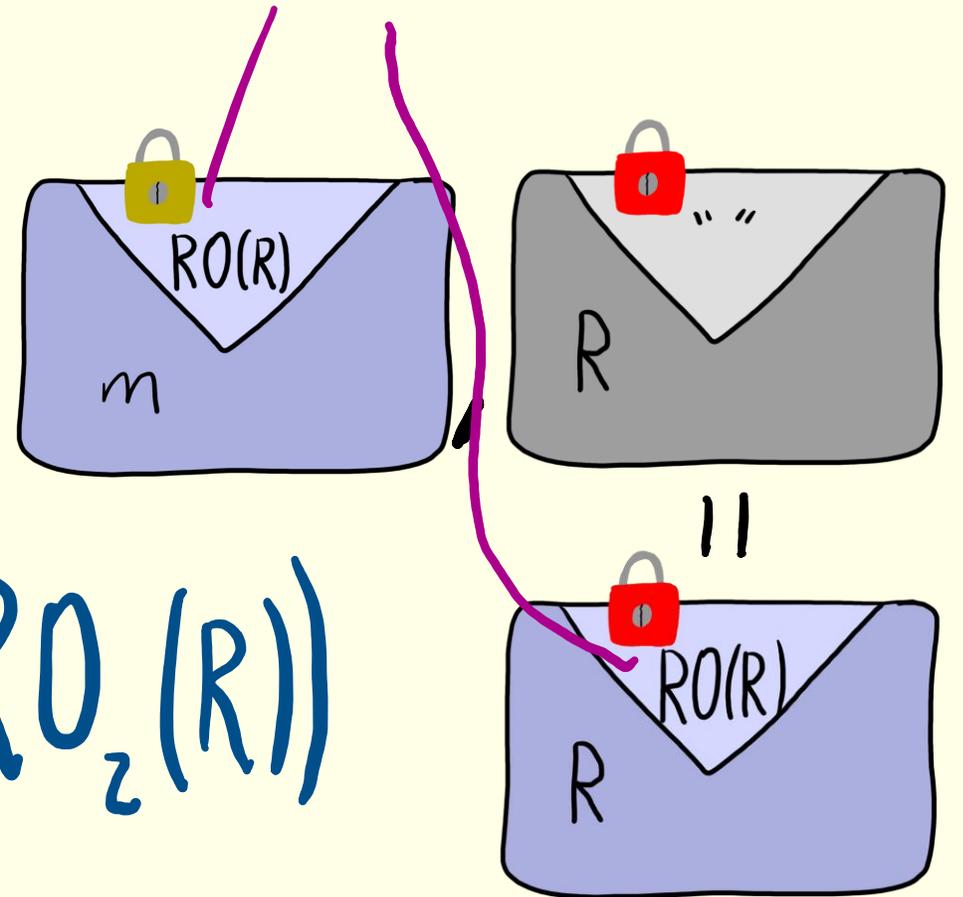
$$\text{Enc}(pp, pk, m; R) =$$



different ROs

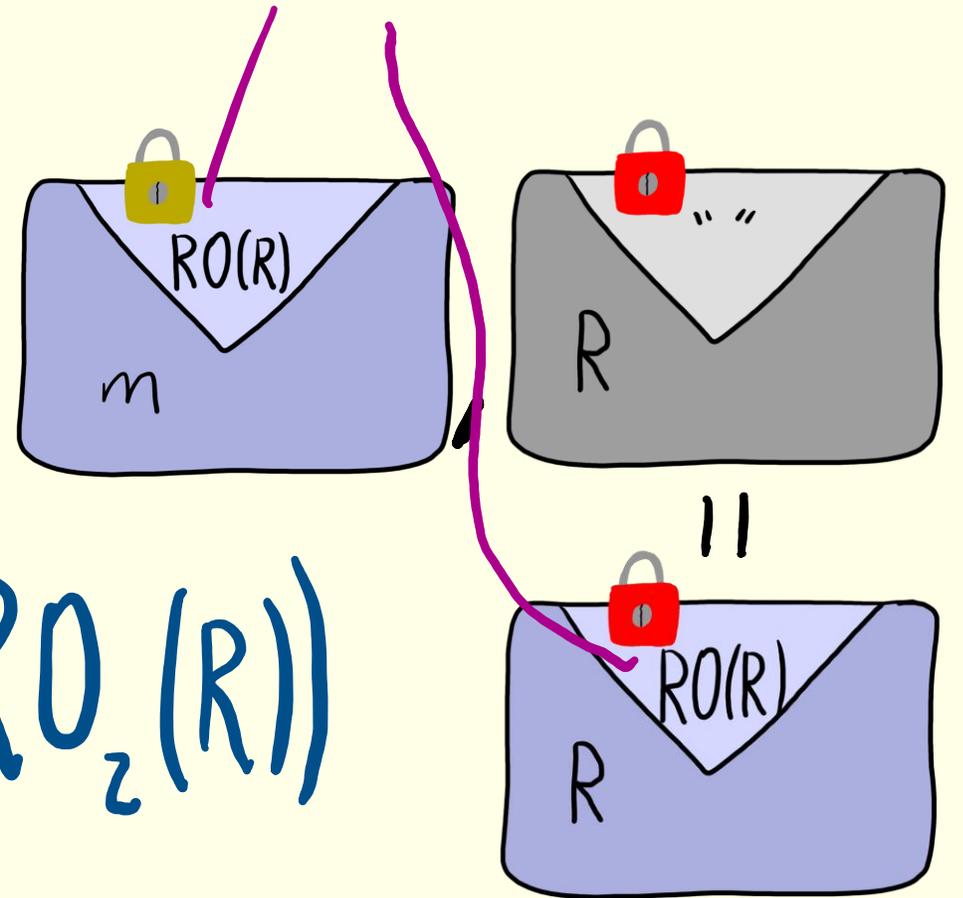
# Final Construction

$$\text{Enc}(pk_{pp}, pk, m; R) = E(pk, m; RO_1(R)), E(pp, R; RO_2(R))$$



# Final Construction

$$\text{Enc}(\overset{\text{PP}}{\text{pk}}, \overset{\text{P}}{\text{pk}}, m; R) =$$

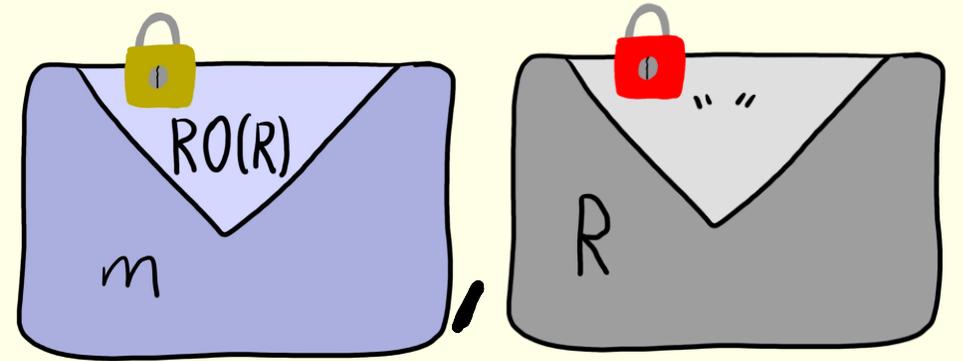


$$= E(\overset{\text{P}}{\text{pk}}, m; RO_1(R)), E(\overset{\text{PP}}{\text{pk}}, R; RO_2(R))$$

can be different

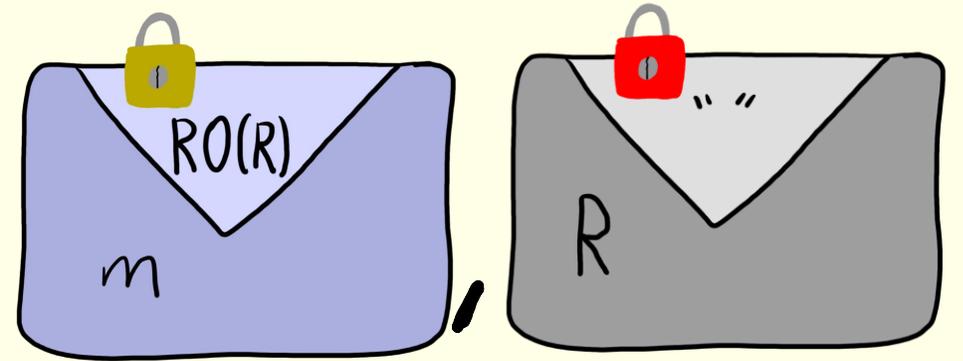
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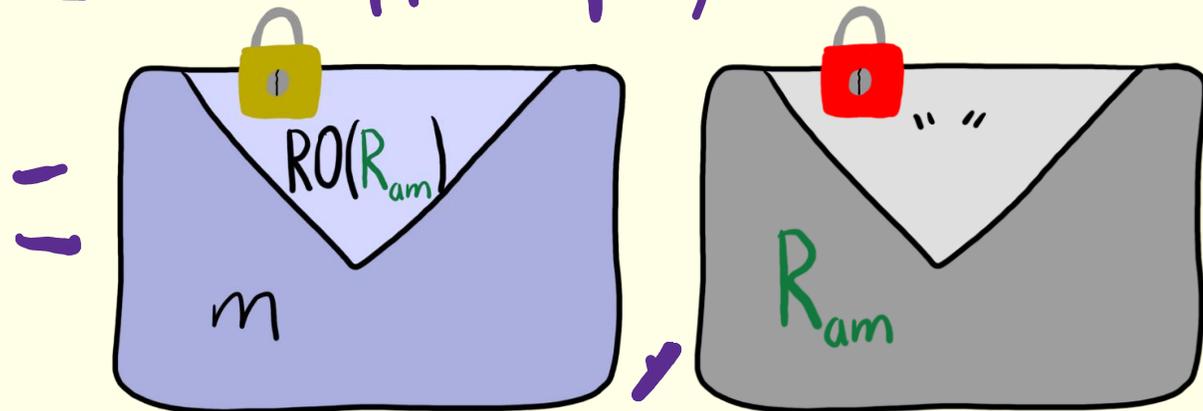


# Final Construction

$$\text{Enc}(\underbrace{\text{PP}}_{pp}, \underbrace{\text{P}}_{pk}, m; R) =$$

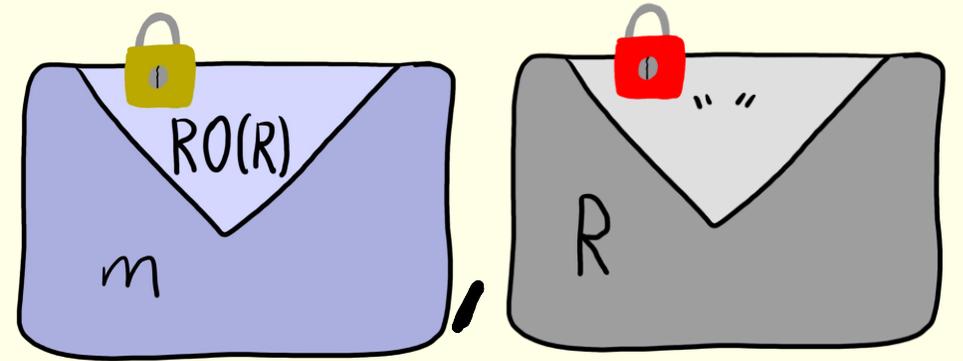


$$\text{AEnc}(\underbrace{\text{PP}}_{pp}, \underbrace{\text{P}}_{pk}, \underbrace{\text{AK}}_{ak}, m, am)$$

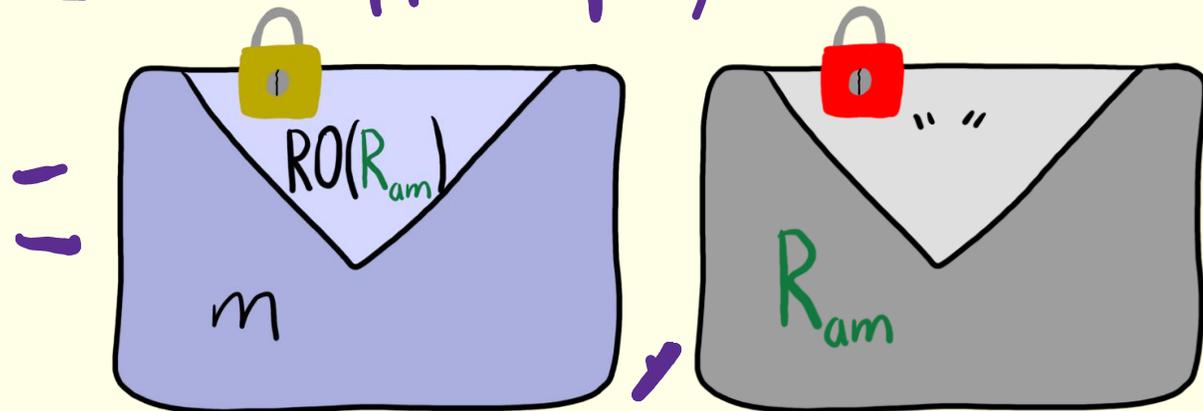


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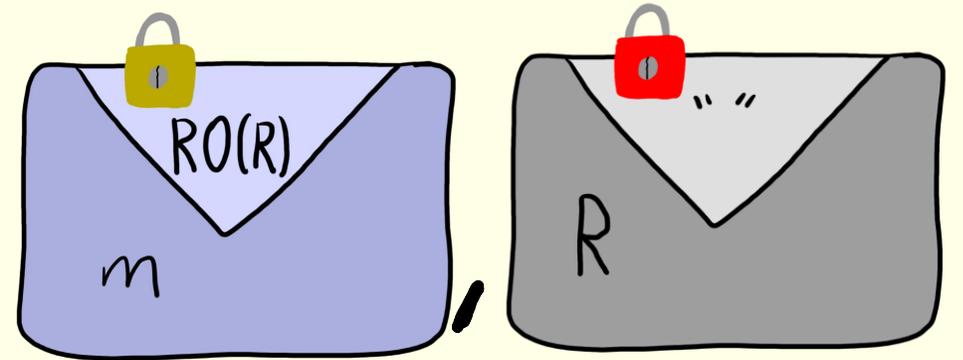
only info on  $am$   
given to ADec is

$$RO(R_{am}) \oplus$$

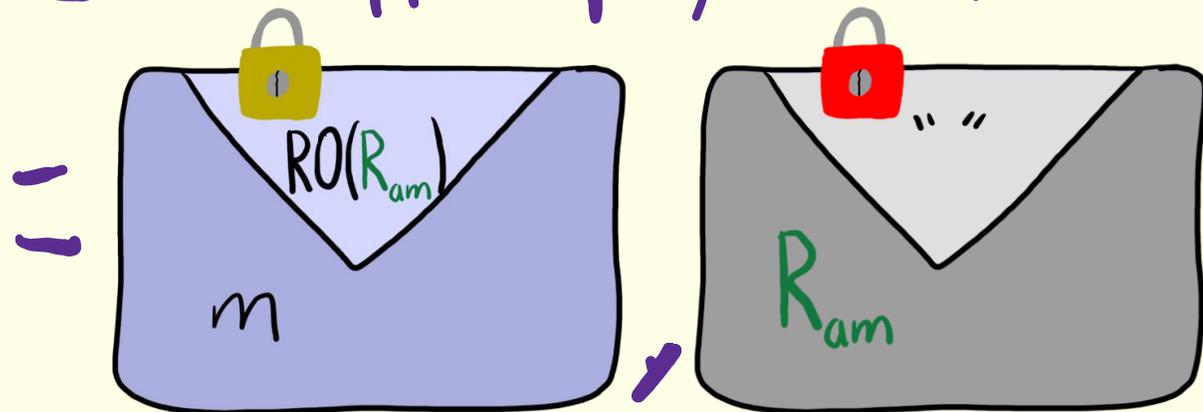
A diagram illustrating the ADec function. It shows a grey envelope with a red lock on top. The envelope is labeled  $R_{am}$ .

# Final Construction

$$\text{Enc}(\underbrace{\text{PP}}_{pp}, \underbrace{\text{P}}_{pk}, m; R) =$$

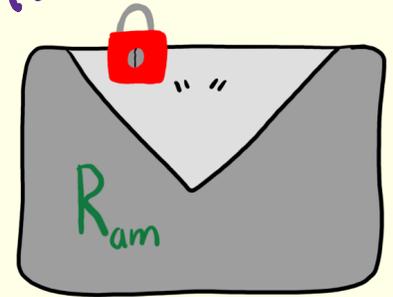


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only info on  $am$   
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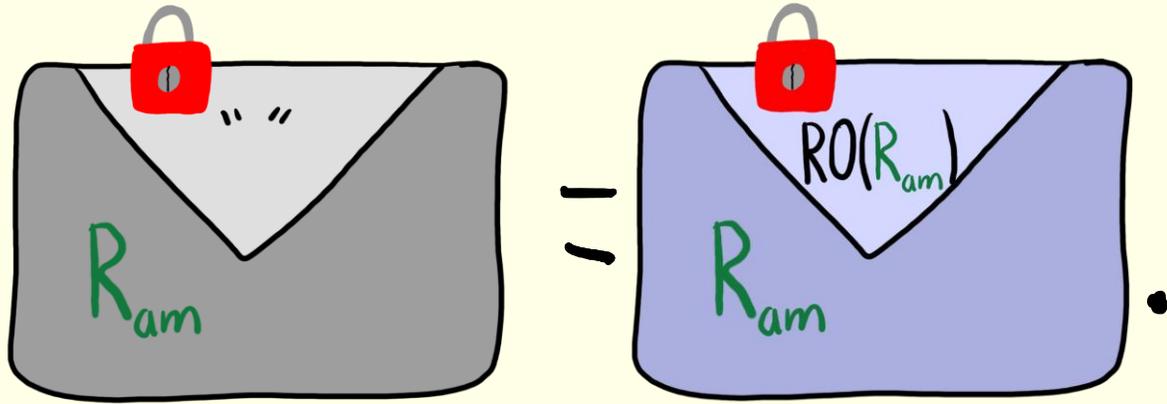
$\log \lambda$  bits of info!

Proof

Sketch

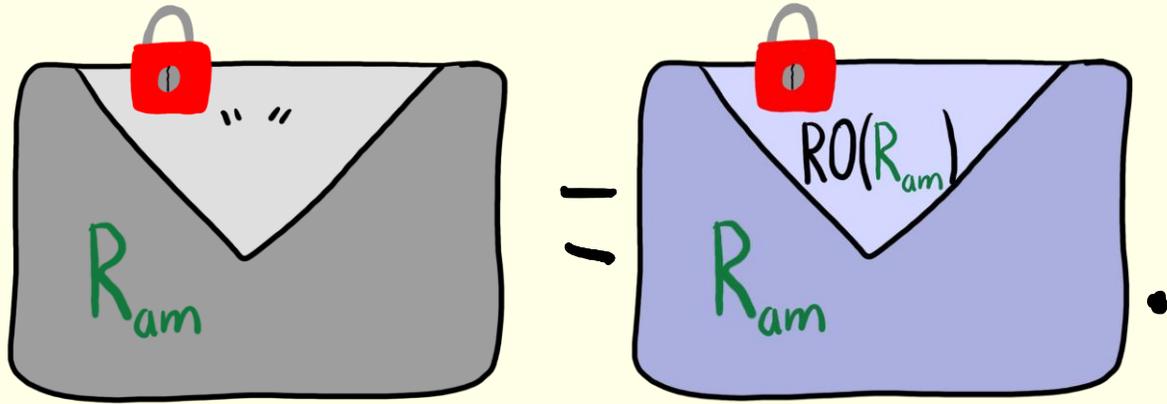
# Interesting technical lemma

$RO(R_{am})$  reveals  $\log \lambda$  bits of info  
on  $am$ . Need something stronger for



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$RO(R_{am})$  reveals  $\log \lambda$  bits of info  
on  $am$ . Need something stronger for



Intuition:

$RO(R_{am})$  should  
look "fairly random"  
to  $A_{Dec}$

# Interesting technical lemma

REAL

$A^{\mathbb{R}O}$



$\times$

$B^{\mathbb{R}O} \rightarrow b$

# Interesting technical lemma

REAL

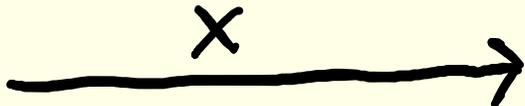
$A^{RO}$



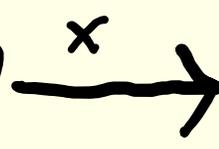
$B^{RO} \rightarrow b$

IDEAL

$A^{RO}$



pick random  $y$   
set  $RO(x) = y$



$B^{RO[x \rightarrow y]} \rightarrow b$

# Interesting technical lemma

REAL

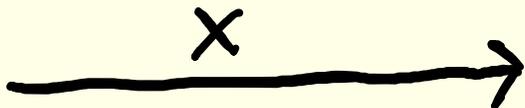
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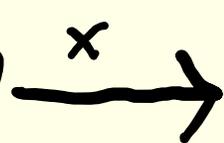
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$B^{RO[x \rightarrow y]} \rightarrow b$

$B$  should not ALWAYS be able to tell

# Interesting technical lemma

REAL

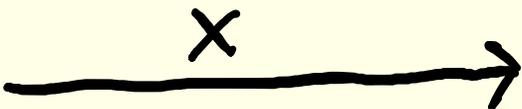
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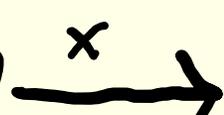
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$B^{RO[x \rightarrow y]} \rightarrow b$

---

$$\Pr[\text{IDEAL} \rightarrow b] \geq \frac{1}{\#queries + 1} \cdot \Pr[\text{REAL} \rightarrow b]$$

# Interesting technical lemma

IDEAL



---

Set  $S = \{y : A^{RO[x \rightarrow y]} \rightarrow x\}$ . Conditioned on  $y \in S$   
REAL = IDEAL

# Interesting technical lemma

IDEAL



Set  $S = \{y : A^{RO[x \rightarrow y]} \rightarrow x\}$ . Conditioned on  $y \in S$   
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What is  $\Pr_y[y \in S]$ ?

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RO can be described by

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REAL=IDEAL

What is  $\Pr_y[y \in S]$ ?  $\frac{1}{\#queries + 1}$   
l.  $H(RO)$  w/ row for  $x$  missing

RO can be described by

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RO can be described by

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2. index of  $A$ 's query  $RO(x)$

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$$\log(\#queries + 1) + \log |S| \geq n$$

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REAL=IDEAL

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RO can be described by

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2. index of  $A$ 's query  $RO(x)$
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$$\log(\#queries + 1) + \log |S| \geq n \Rightarrow \frac{|S|}{2^n} \geq \frac{1}{\#queries + 1}$$

# Interesting technical lemma

REAL

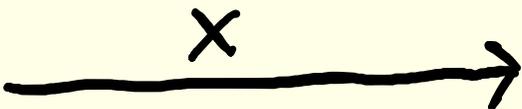
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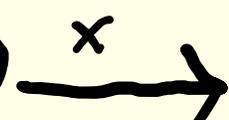
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$A^{RO}$



pick random  $y$   
set  $RO(x) = y$



$B^{RO[x \to y]} \rightarrow b$

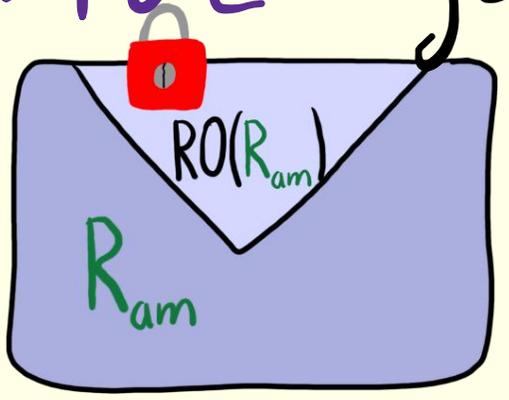
---

$$\Pr[\text{IDEAL} \rightarrow b] \geq \frac{1}{\#queries + 1} \cdot \Pr[\text{REAL} \rightarrow b]$$

# Application of lemma

Only info  $AD_{ec}$  gets is

$RO(R_{am}) +$



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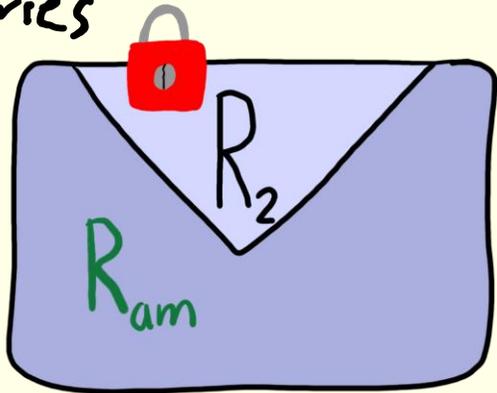
$RO(R_{am}) +$



$\approx$   
 $\frac{1}{\#queries}$

$R_1$

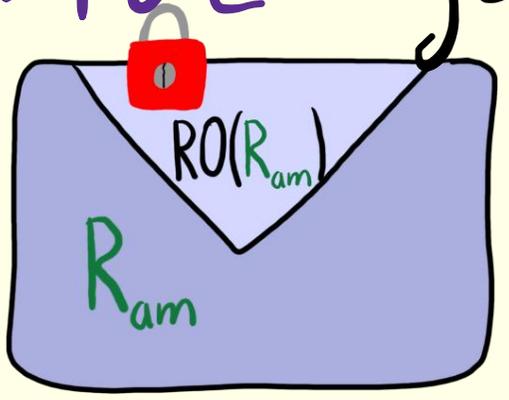
+



# Application of lemma

Only info  $AD_{ec}$  gets is

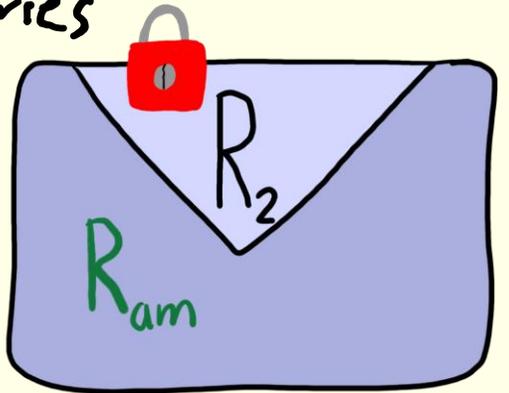
$RO(R_{am}) +$



$\approx_{\#queries}$

$R_1$

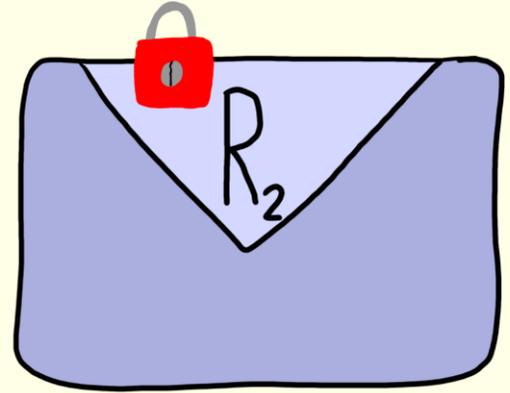
+



$\approx$

$R_1$

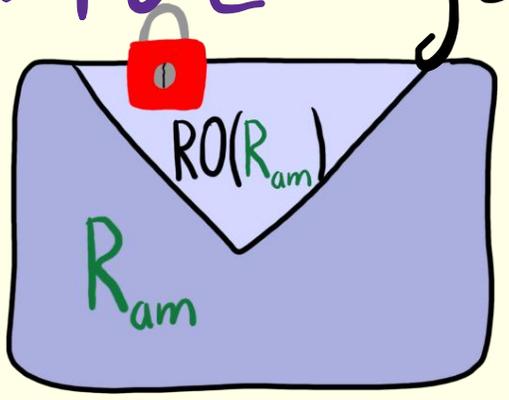
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# Application of lemma

Only info  $AD_{ec}$  gets is

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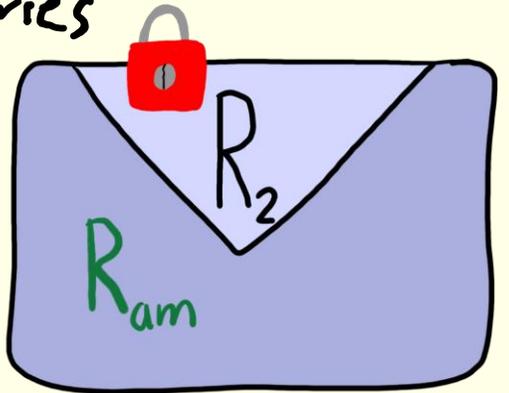


*looks honest!*

$\approx_{\#queries}$

$R_1$

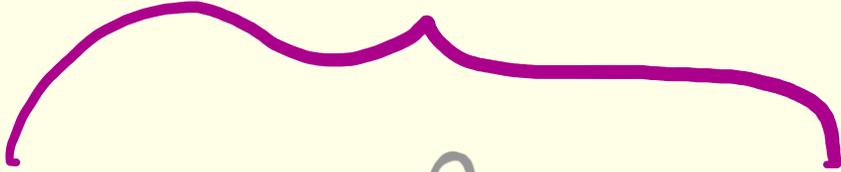
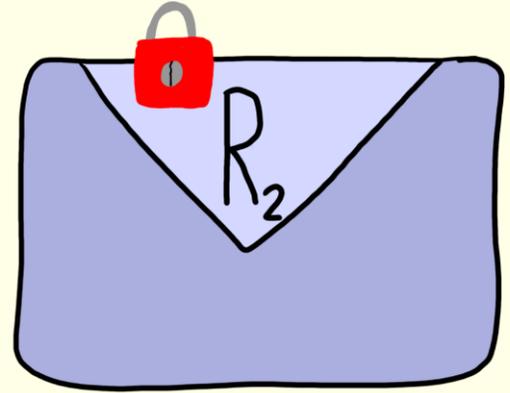
+



$\approx$

$R_1$

+



# Final Proof

$$\text{Enc}(\underbrace{\text{PP}}_{\text{pp}}, \underbrace{\text{P}}_{\text{pk}}, m; R) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{Yellow Lock} \\ \text{Blue Envelope} \\ \text{Label: } RO(R) \\ \text{Content: } m \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{Red Lock} \\ \text{Grey Envelope} \\ \text{Label: } R \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{If } \text{ADec} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{Yellow Lock} \\ \text{Blue Envelope} \\ \text{Label: } RO(R_{am}) \\ \text{Content: } m \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{Red Lock} \\ \text{Grey Envelope} \\ \text{Label: } R_{am} \end{array} \right) = am$$

# Final Proof

$$\text{Enc}(pp, pk, m; R) = \left( \text{Envelope}_1, \text{Envelope}_2 \right)$$

The diagram shows two envelopes. The first is light blue with a yellow padlock on top, labeled 'm' and 'RO(R)'. The second is grey with a red padlock on top, labeled 'R' and '""'.

$$\text{If } \text{ADec} \left( \text{Envelope}_1', \text{Envelope}_2' \right) = am$$

The diagram shows two envelopes. The first is light blue with a yellow padlock on top, labeled 'm' and 'RO(R<sub>am</sub>)'. The second is grey with a red padlock on top, labeled 'R<sub>am</sub>' and '""'.

$$\text{With prob } \frac{1}{\#queries+1} \text{ADec} \left( \text{Envelope}_1, \text{Envelope}_2 \right) = am$$

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**NOT ROBUST!** (even for 1-bit messages)

# Anamorphic Encryption

Hypothesis: linear bandwidth  
anamorphic instantiations are always  
possible.

At least for CCA schemes? [PPYZ4]

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# Anamorphic Encryption

Hypothesis: linear bandwidth  
anamorphic instantiations are always  
possible. NO: ARE

At least for CCA schemes? [PPYZ4]

Our construction can be made CCA secure!

Dictatoria

in ROM

ARE w/

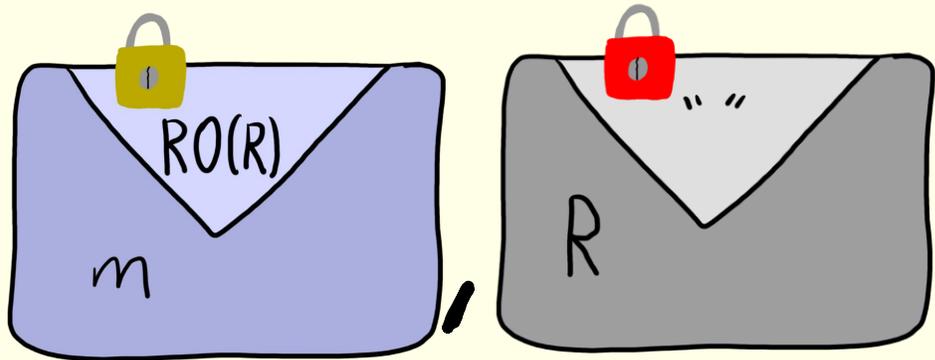
universal backdoor.

Dictator can read all  
messages to detect anamorphism  
without secret-key access



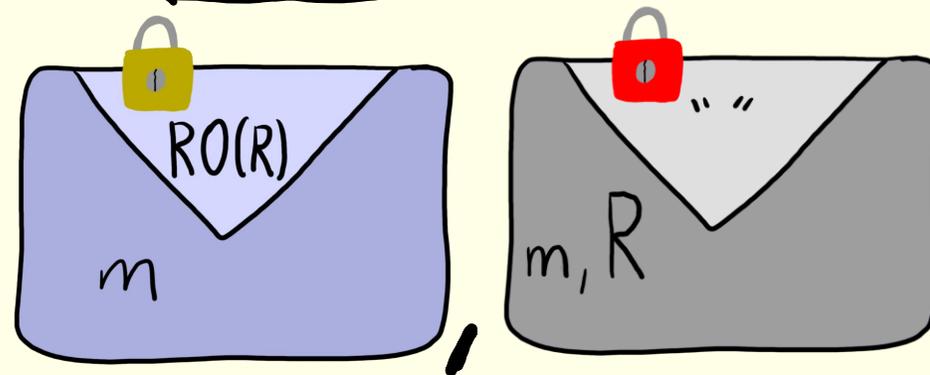
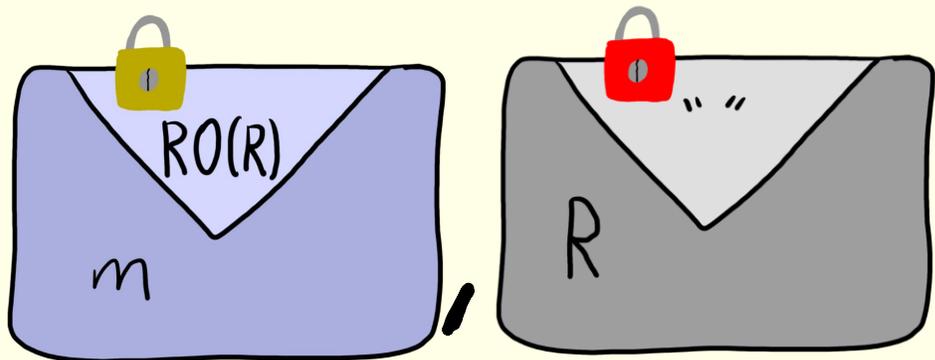
Dictatoria

ARE



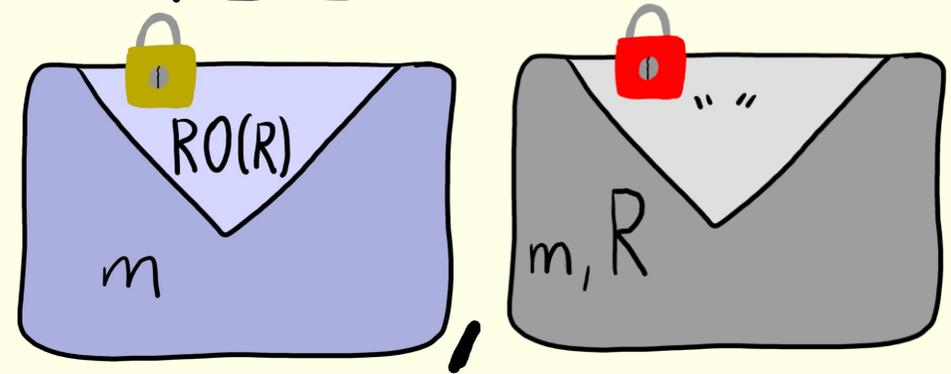
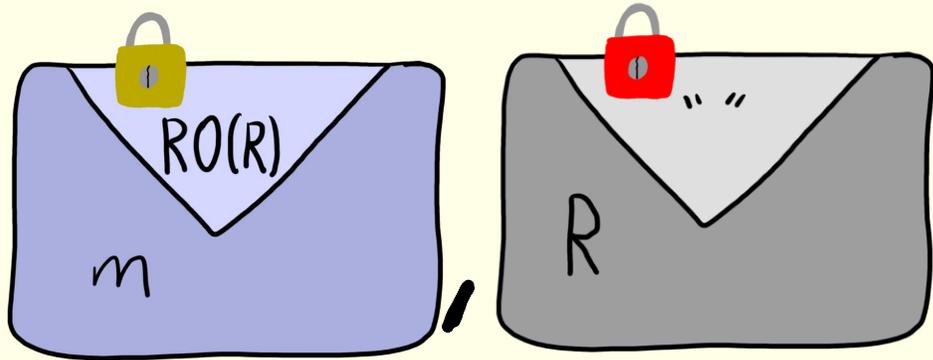
# Dictatoria

# ARE



# Dictatoria

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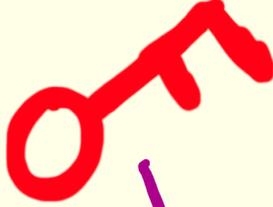


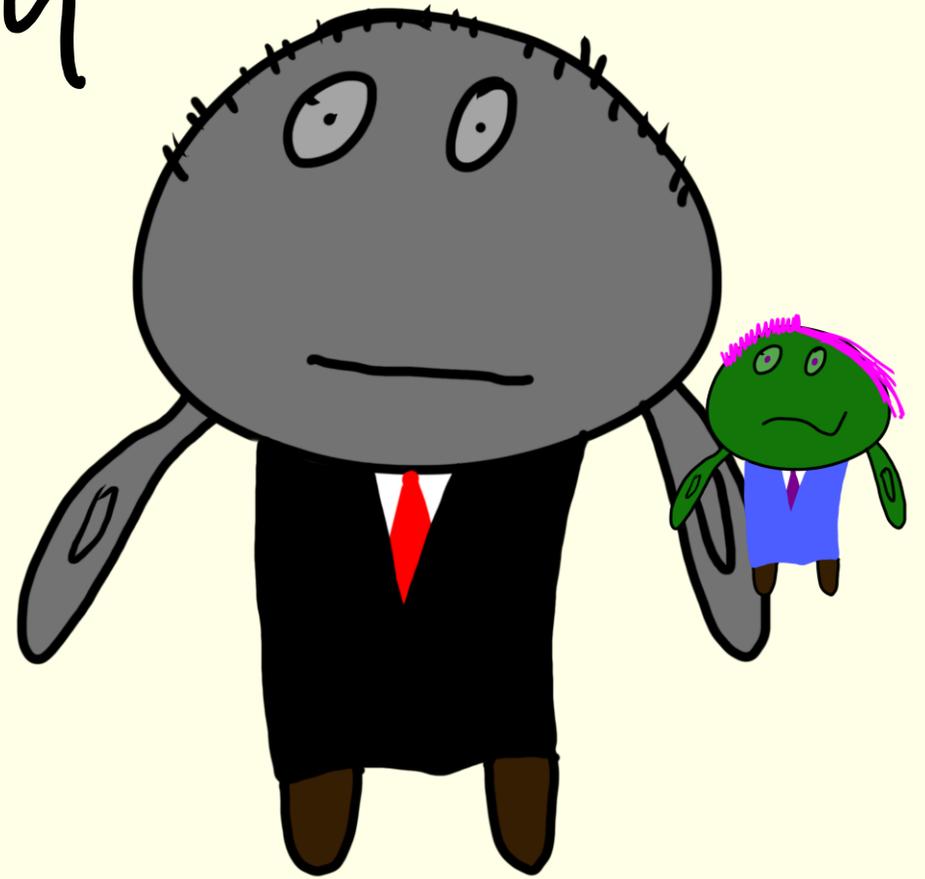
Dictator can read all  $m$  to detect covert messages

Warrantland <sup>in ROM</sup>

ARE which needs  
secret key access.

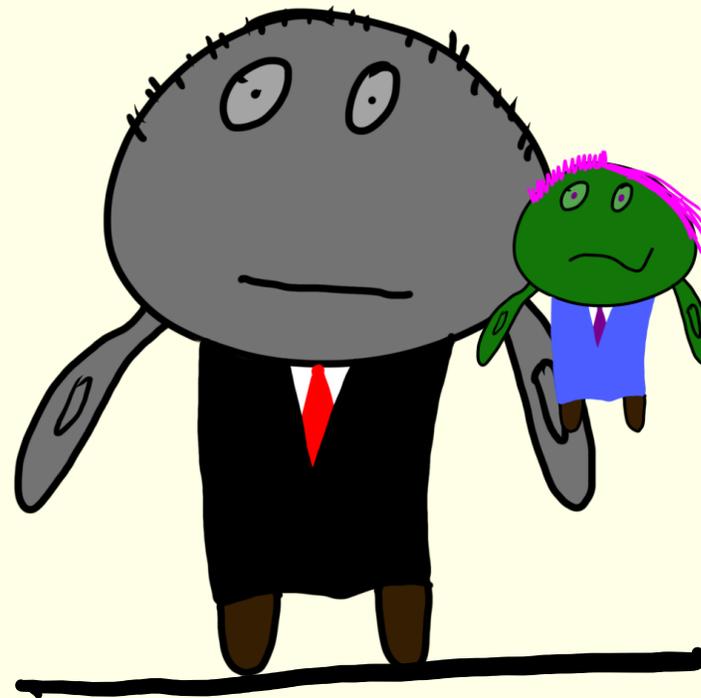
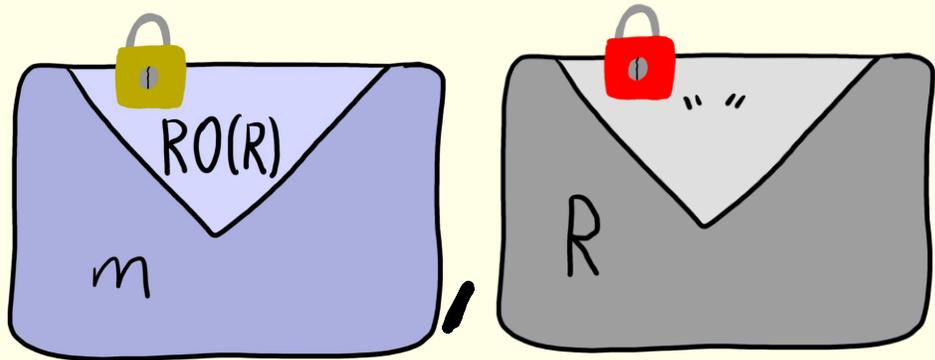
If  <sub>sk</sub> hidden, secure

against govt. w/  backdoor



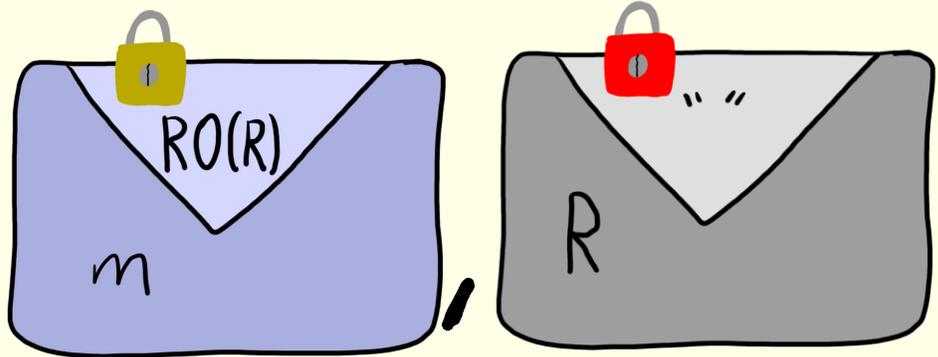
Warrantland

ARE

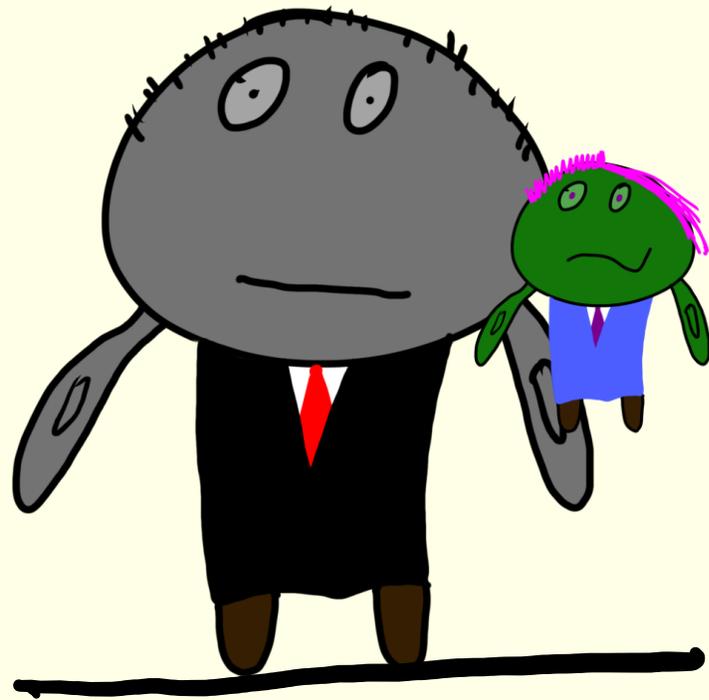


Warrantland

ARE

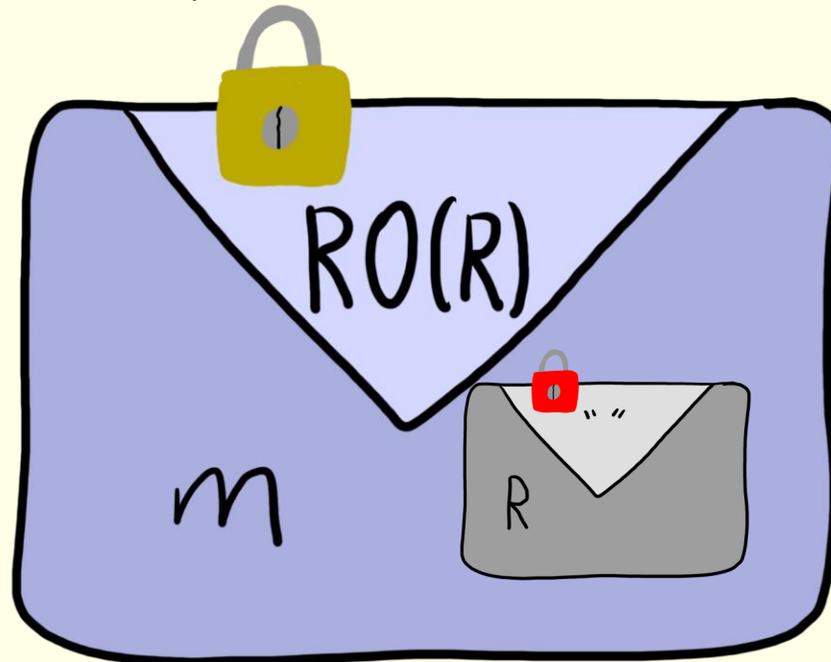
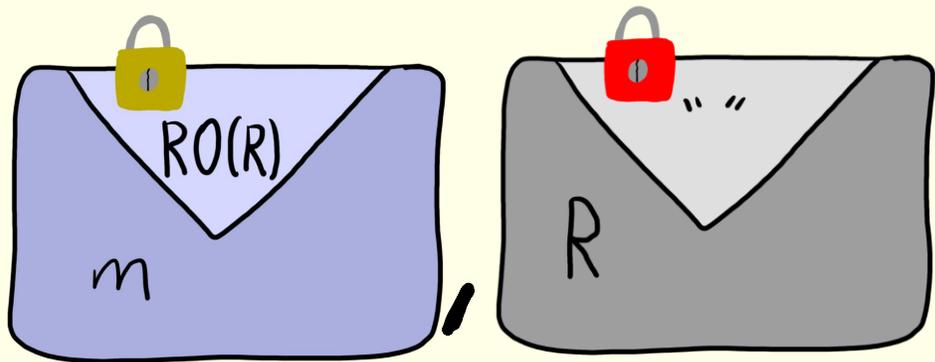
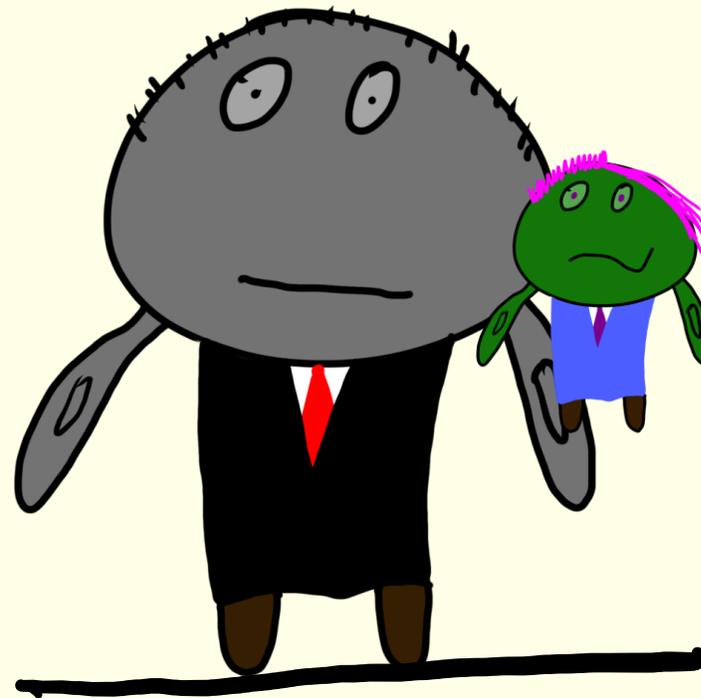


R revealed!



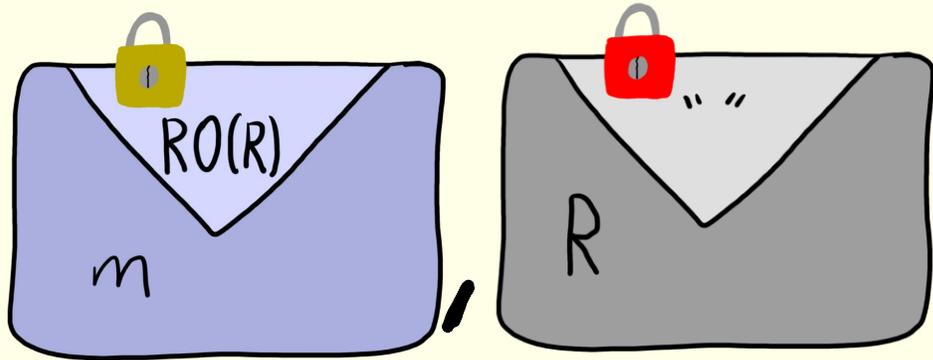
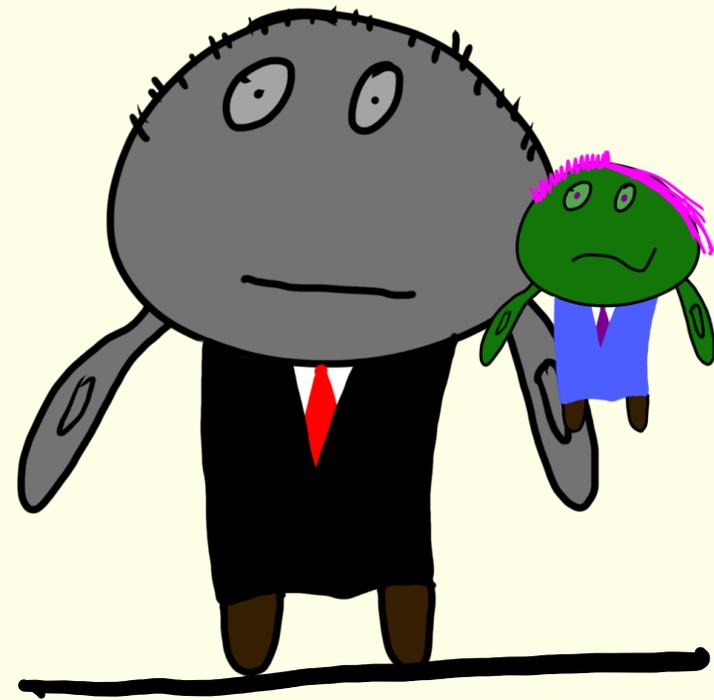
Warrantland

ARE



# Warrantland

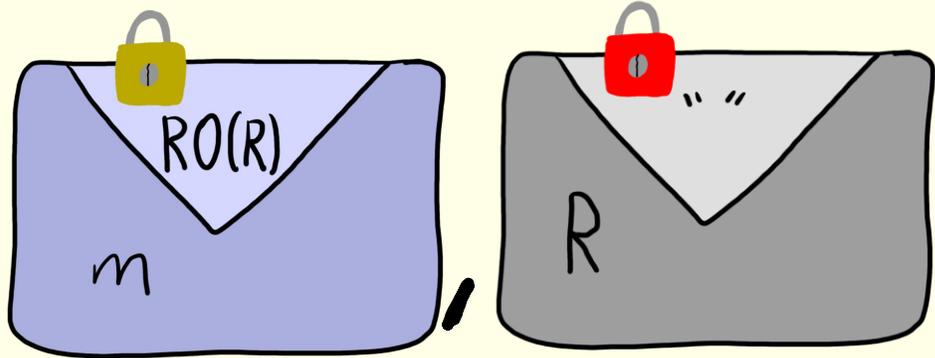
# ARE



Govt. needs  to detect  
anamorphism or break PKE.

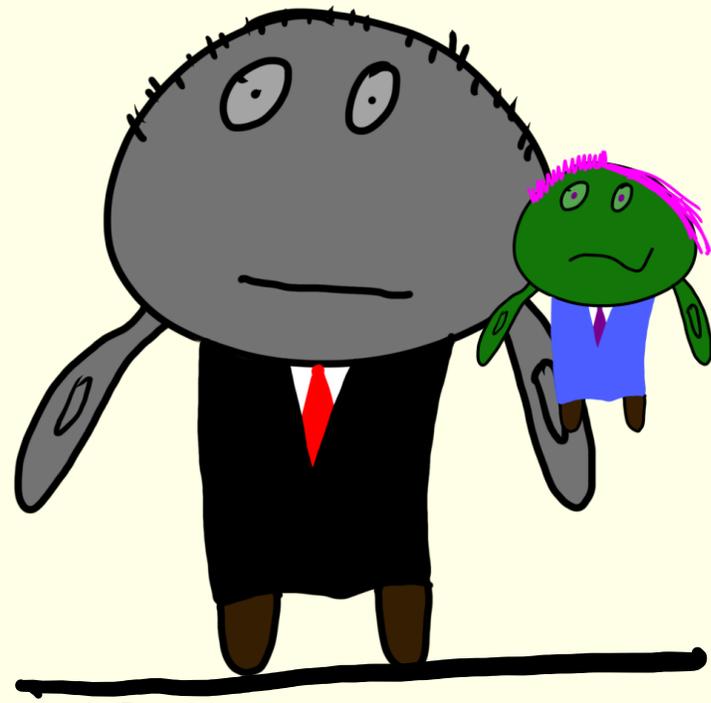
Warrantland

ARE

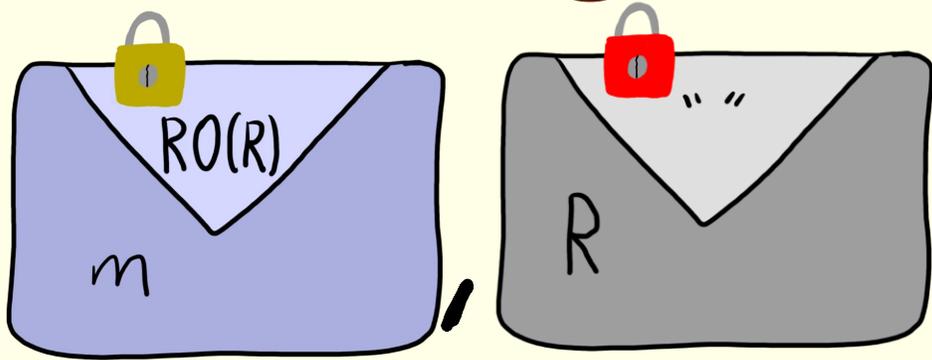


Govt. needs  to detect anamorphism or break PKE.

CCA



# PKI Agnostic



Our ARE scheme

- augments any PKE
- does not require changing



# Open Questions

1. Standard Model ARE

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1. Standard Model ARE  
[ABG+25] from sub-exponential DDH

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[ABG+25] from sub-exponential DDH
2. Getting rid of public parameters.

# Open Questions

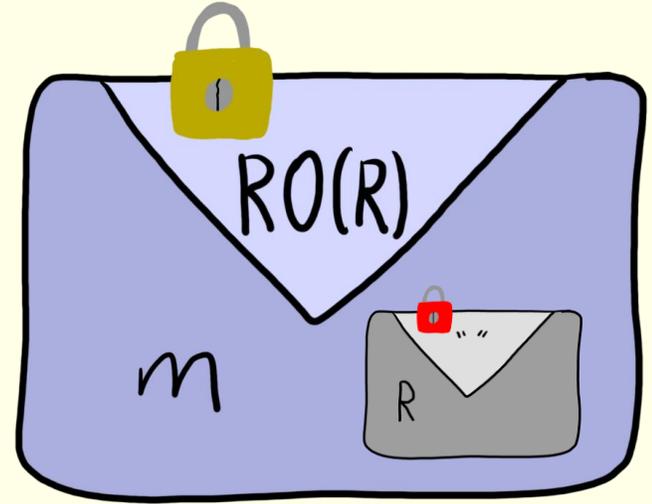
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[ABG+25] from sub-exponential DDH
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[CCGM25] does for weaker notion of ARE

# Open Questions

1. Standard Model ARE  
[ABG+25] from sub-exponential DDH
2. Getting rid of public parameters.  
[CCGM25] does for weaker notion of ARE
3. Generic construction of strong  
unforgeability.

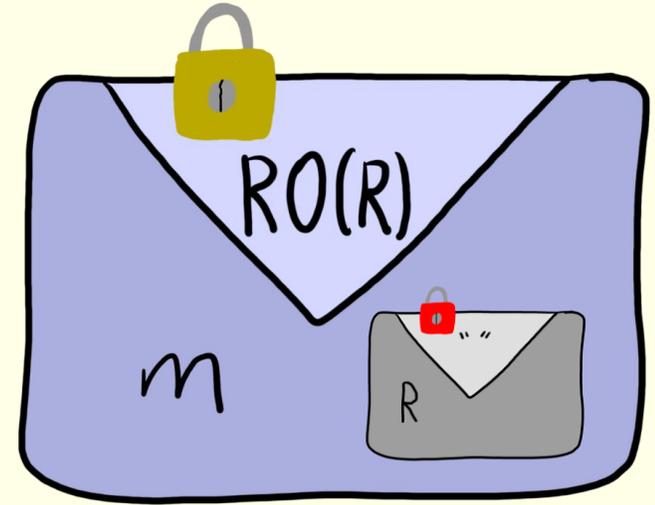
# Game-based ARE

So, no anamorphic instantiation of



# Game-based ARE

So, no anamorphic instantiation of



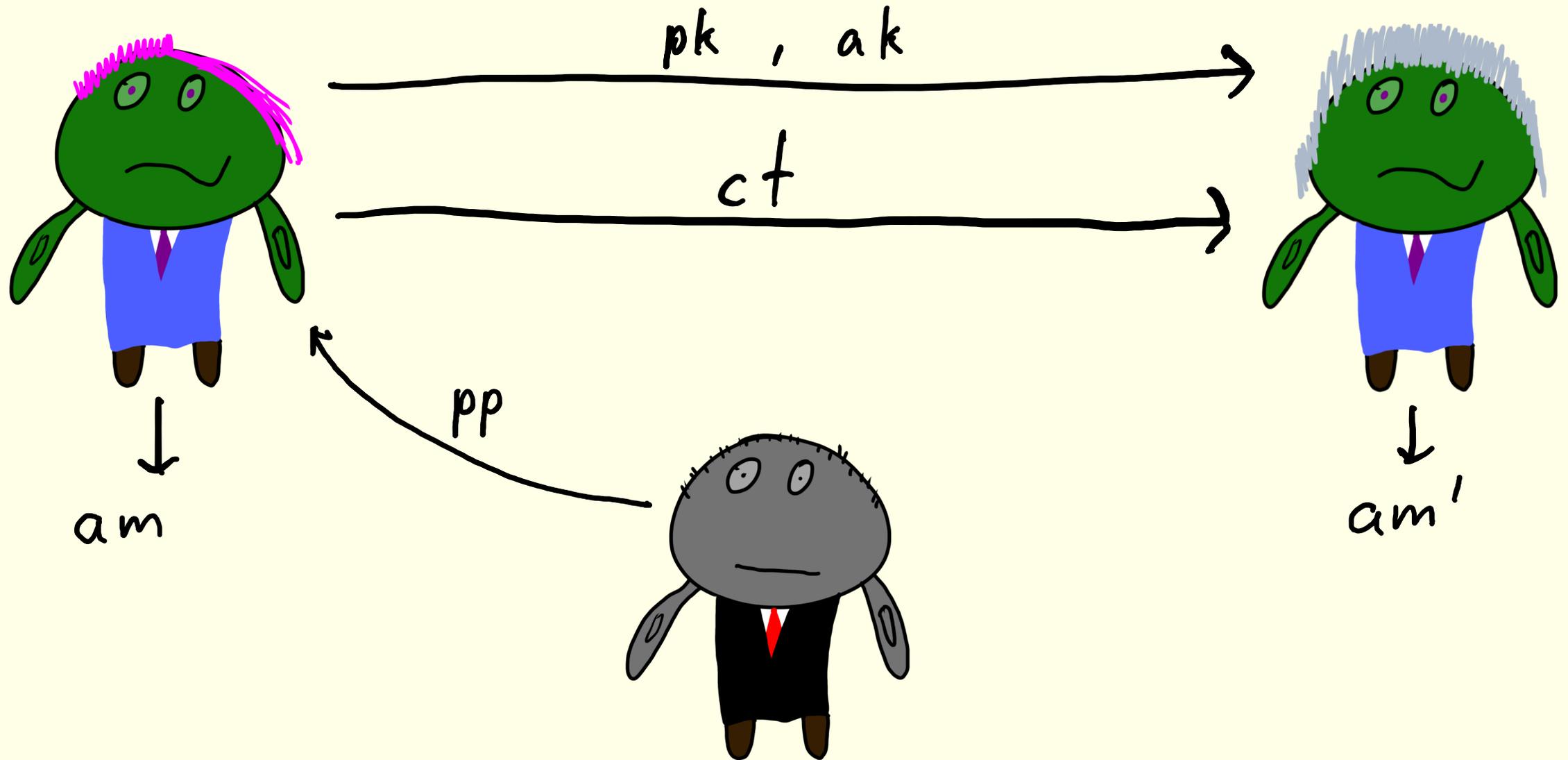
What we really want:

algorithm to detect anyone sending  
anamorphic messages.

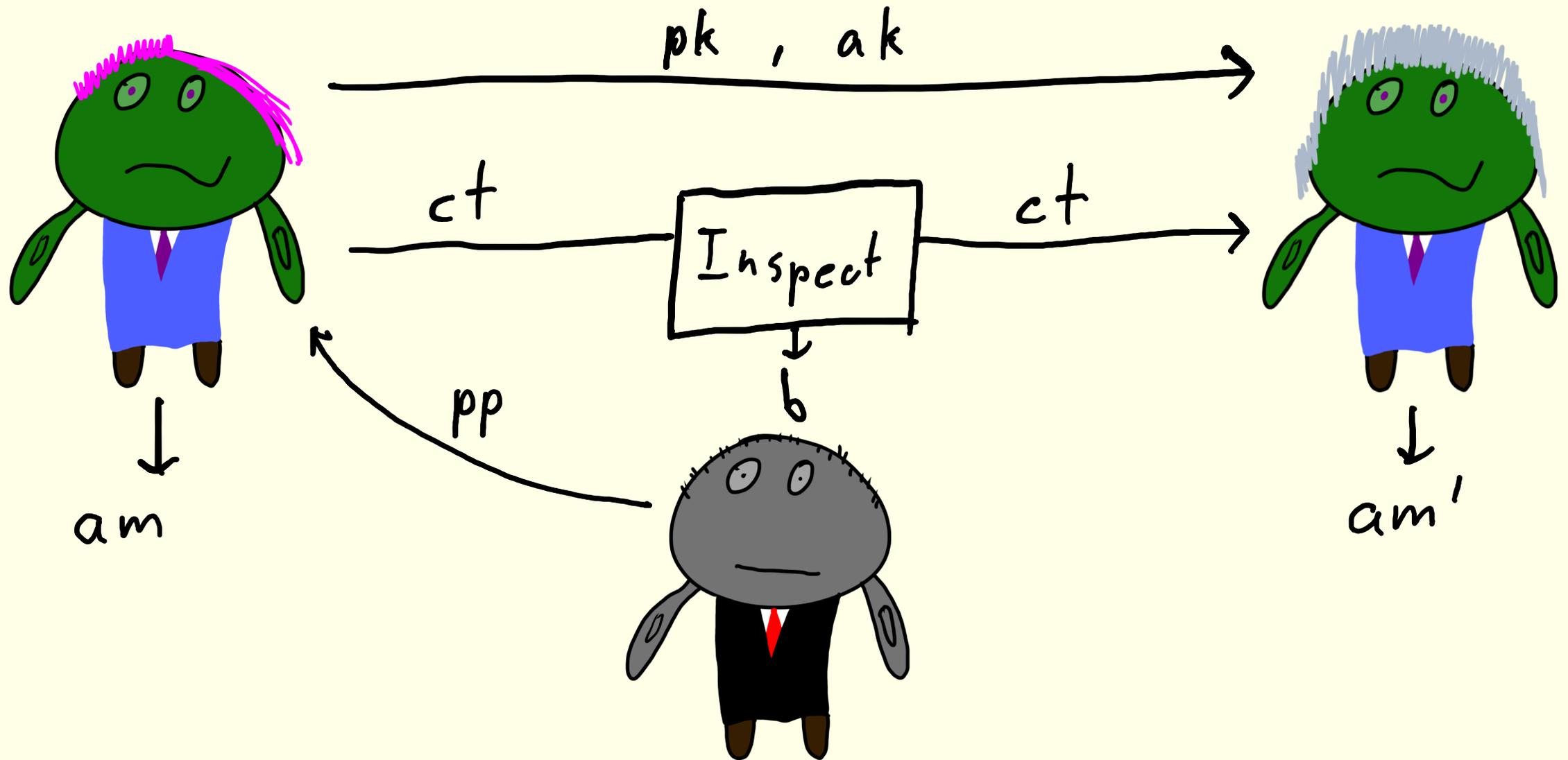
Intuitively: check ct of  
right form!

Ongoing work: "right" definition

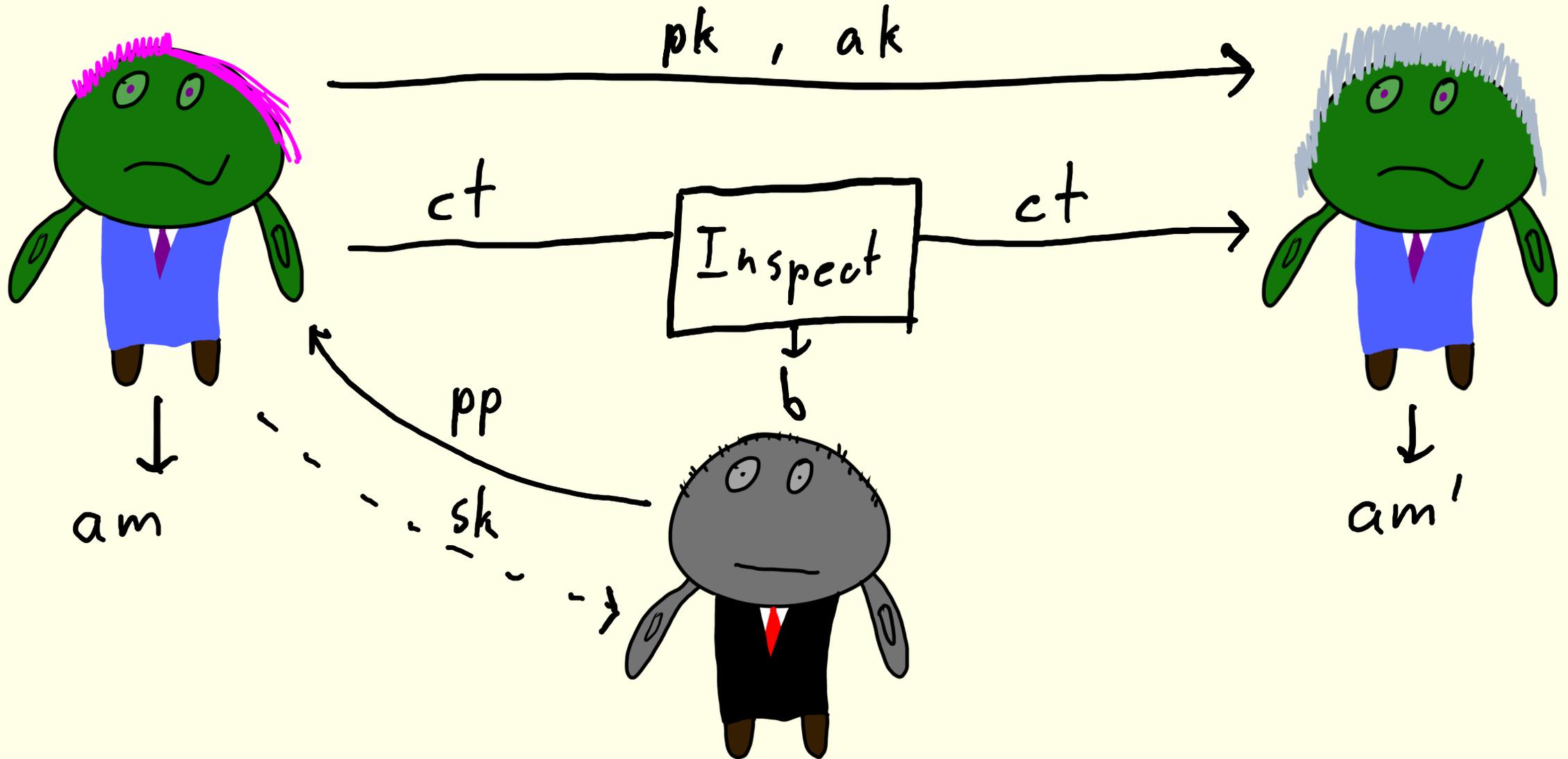
# Game-based ARE



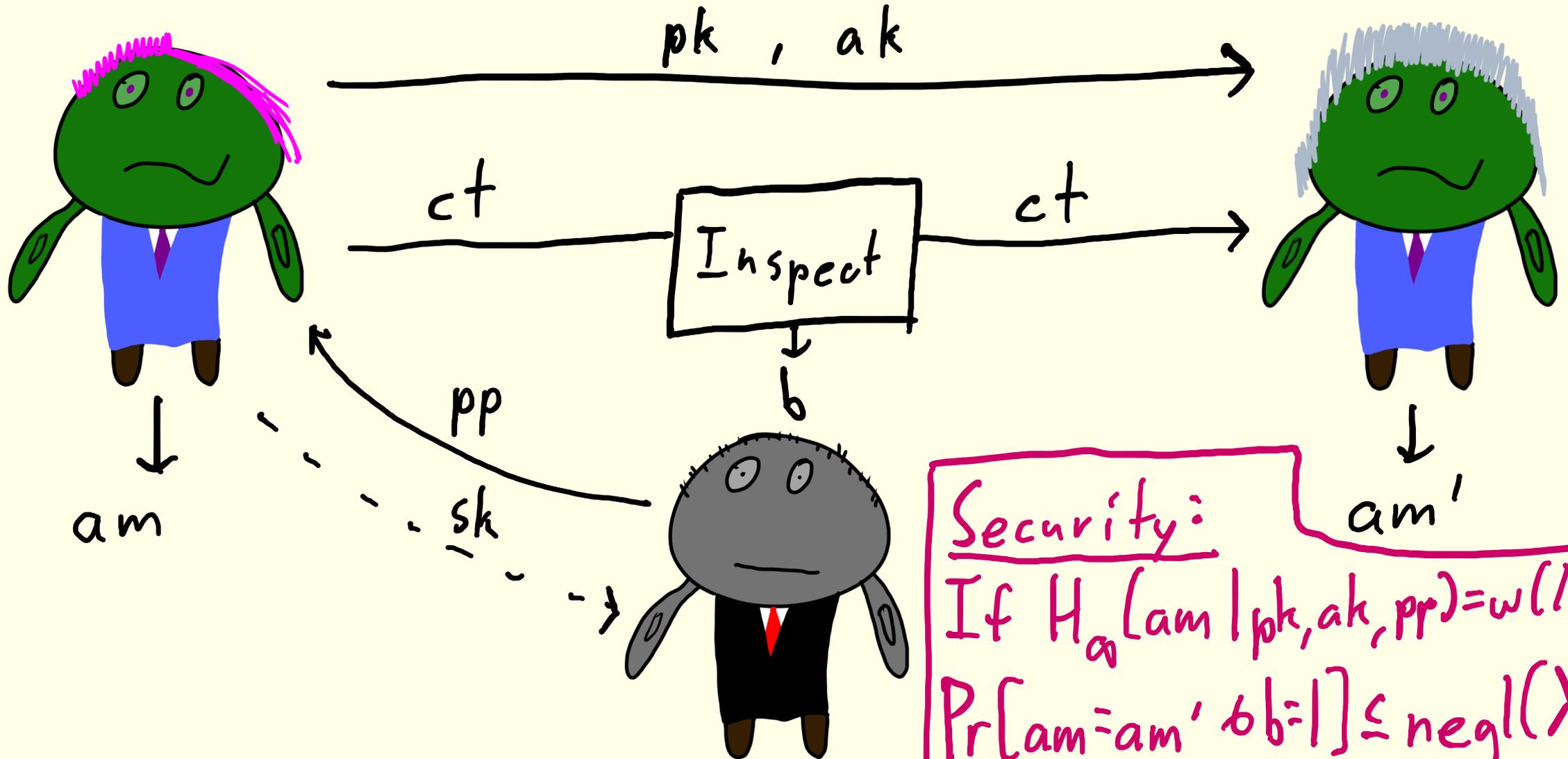
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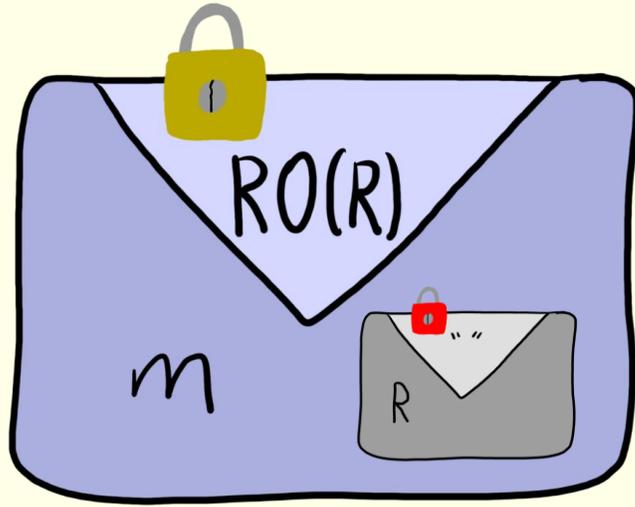
Security:

If  $H_\alpha(am | pk, ak, pp) = w(\log \lambda)$

$\Pr[am = am' \wedge b = 1] \leq \text{negl}(\lambda)$

# Game-based ARE

Does



satisfy this

for I inspect: check if right format?

Thanks

for

listening!