



Practical Threshold Cryptography for Cloud and Cryptocurrencies

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From sugar beets to Threshold Cryptography

2009



Damgård et al., Financial Crypto '09: "Multi-Party Computation Goes Live"

2008



- Multiple commercial applications of MPC
- Sugar Beet auction
 - Off-exchange matching (Tora)
 - Privacy-friendly demographic profiling (Insights Network)
 - ...

2015



- "Secure Dropbox"
- ↓
- "KMaaS"
 - EU funding 2016-17

2018



- Series A in 2018
- VCTRADE (SBI)
- Cloud, blockchain and cryptocurrencies



The landscape for Threshold Cryptography (TC)

Incumbents

- HSM – Hardware Security Modules
 - E.g. Thales, Utimaco
- TEE – Trusted Execution Environments
 - E.g. SGX
- CSP offered KMS
 - E.g. AWS KMS

Building blocks

- MPC protocols
 - AES
 - ECDSA
 - General
- MPC frameworks for general MPC
 - libscapi
 - EMP toolkit
 - ...

Sepior KMaaS (Key Management as-a-Service)

Core contributions

- Example architecture for TC-based KMaaS
- TC-friendly stream-cipher
- Experiences with commercialization

Design philosophy

- Easy integration [Developer]
- Simple administration [Security Officer]
- Transparent [End-user]

```
    SepiorServicesClientConfiguration sepiorConfig = SepiorUtils.getConfigurationFromFile(Paths.get(sepiorServicesClientConfigurationFile));
    SepiorServicesClient sepiorClient = SepiorUtils.getSepiorServicesClient(sepiorConfig);
    AWSCredentials awsCredentials = new PropertiesFileCredentialsProvider(amazonS3ConfigurationFile).getCredentials();

    /* Create Sepior S3 encryption object with the given configuration and get an AWS client. */
    s3Enc = new SepiorS3Encryption(sepiorClient, awsCredentials);

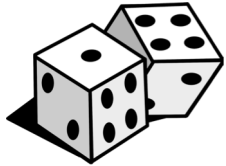
    private static void uploadUsingAmazonSDK(String s3Bucket, String s3Key, String filename) throws SepiorServiceException, SepiorUserException {
        AmazonS3 awsClient = s3Enc.getAmazonS3();
        PutObjectRequest put = s3Enc.getPutObjectRequest(s3Bucket, s3Key, new File(filename));
        awsClient.putObject(put);
    }

    private static void downloadUsingAmazonSDK(String s3Bucket, String s3Key, String filename) throws IOException {
        AmazonS3 awsClient = s3Enc.getAmazonS3();
        GetObjectRequest get = new GetObjectRequest(s3Bucket, s3Key);
        S3Object s3Object = awsClient.getObject(get);
        try (InputStream in = s3Object.getObjectContent()) {
            Files.copy(in, Paths.get(filename));
        }
    }
}
```

Entire AWS S3 integration

Challenges in cloud encryption

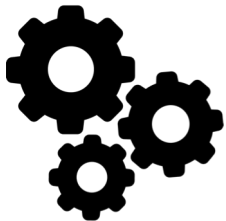
Security perspective (*-YOK)



Randomness

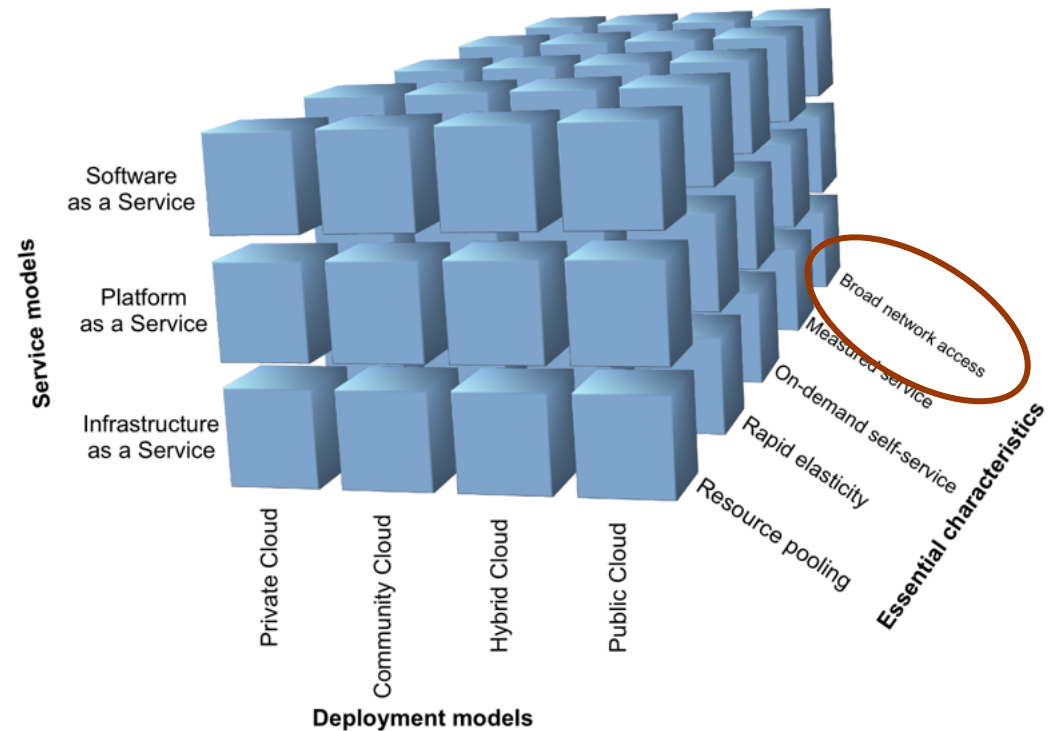


Storage of key



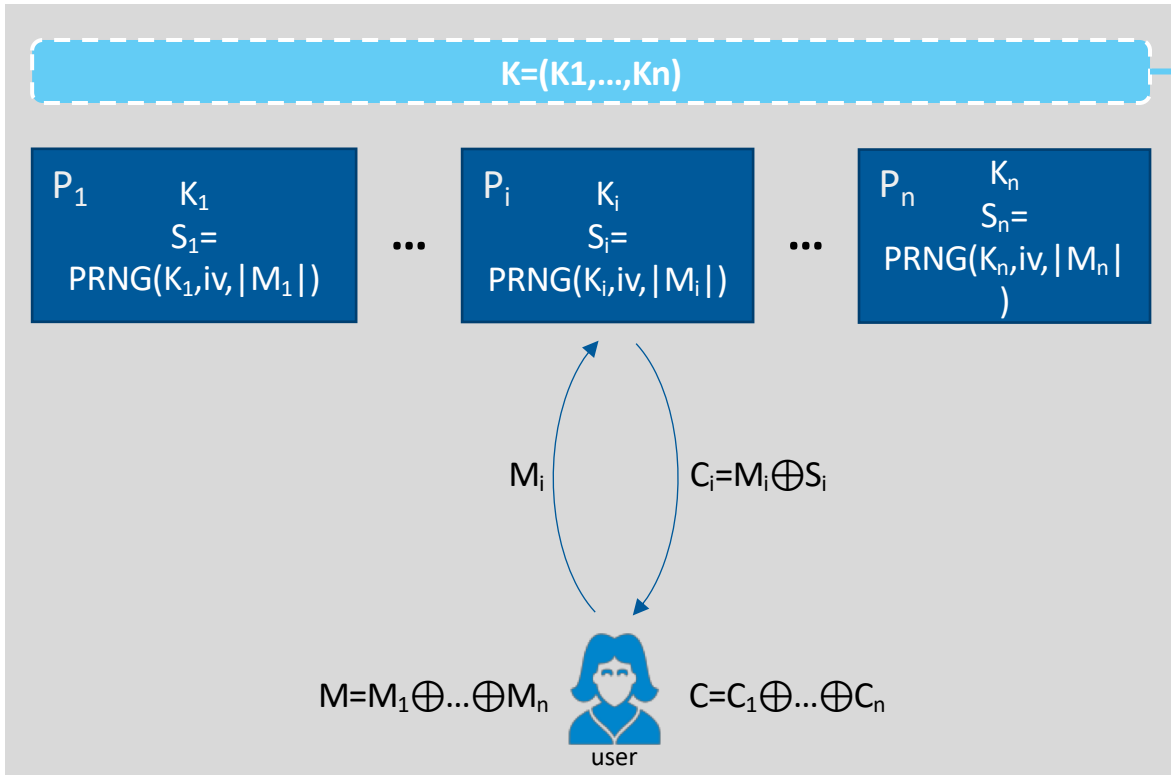
Usage of key

Business perspective

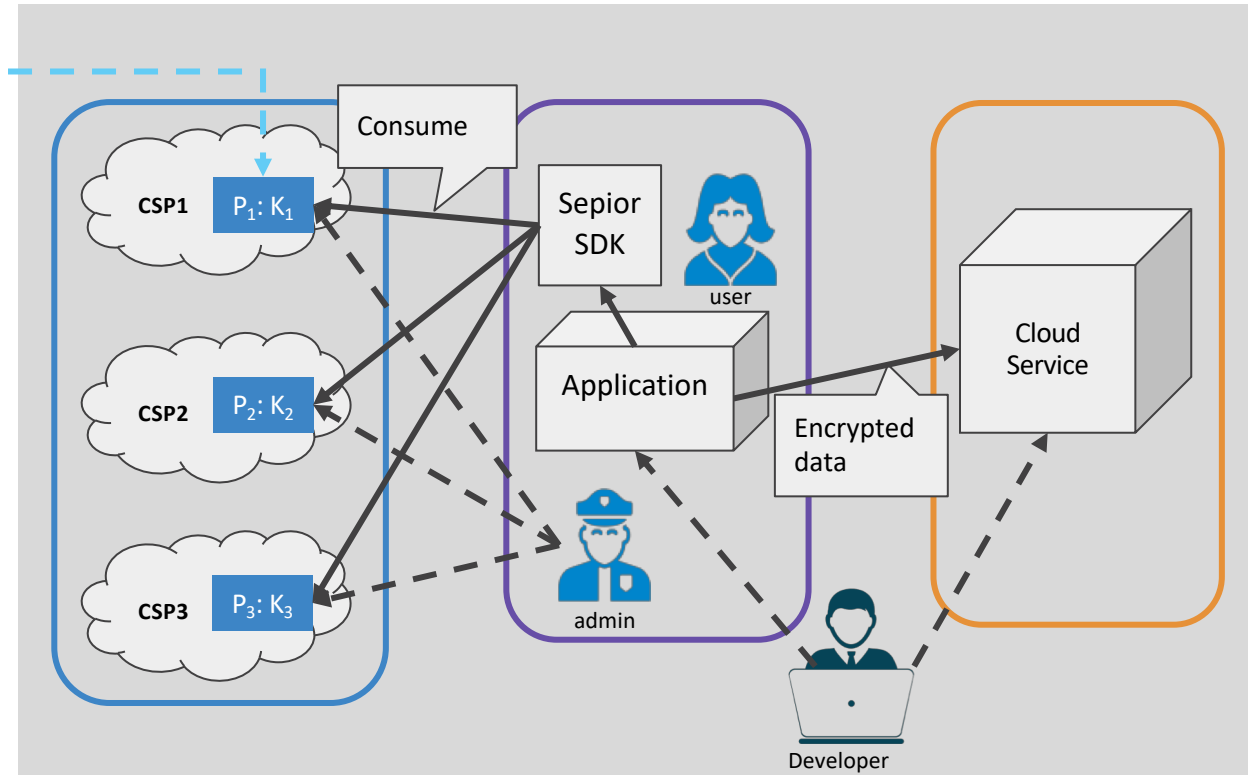


TC-based KMaaS

TC-friendly stream cipher



Architecture



Experiences

Positives

 People "get it"

 Ease-of-use

 Price

Negatives

 Lack of standards

 Lack of certification

 First-mover reluctance

Sepior ThresholdSig

Core contributions

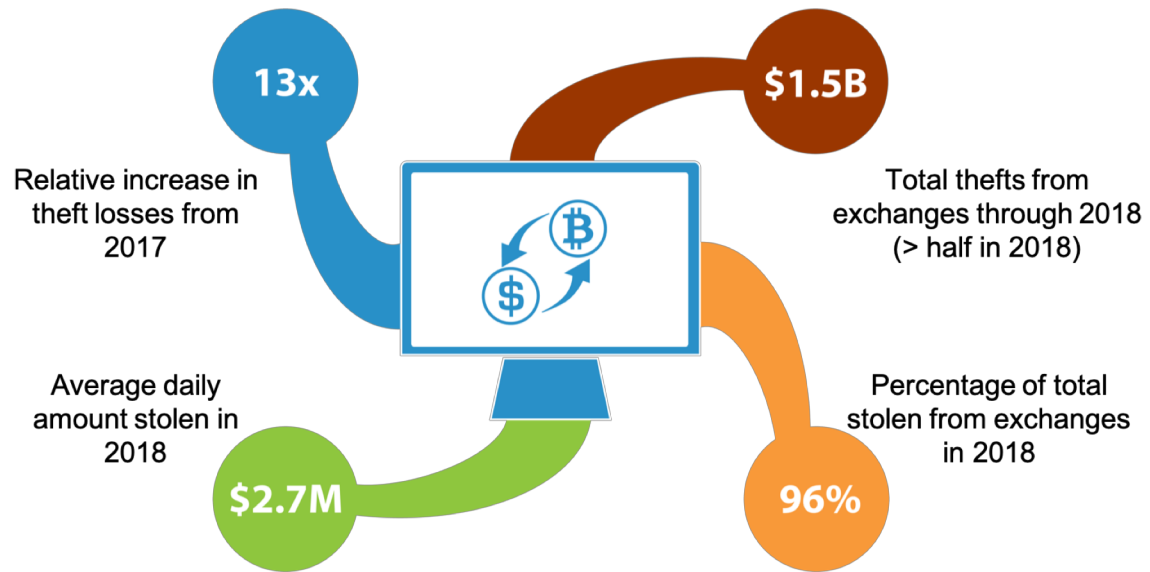
- ECDSA protocols in TC-setting
- Architectures for deployment
- Additional relevant features

Design philosophy

- Flexible components
- Simple deployment
- “Forget you have a hammer”

Challenges in cryptocurrency (wallet) security

Lose key = lose money 😱



MultiSig not enough

- Privacy
- Transaction cost
- Flexibility

See e.g. Gennaro et al. (eprint.iacr.org/2016/013.pdf).

Or,

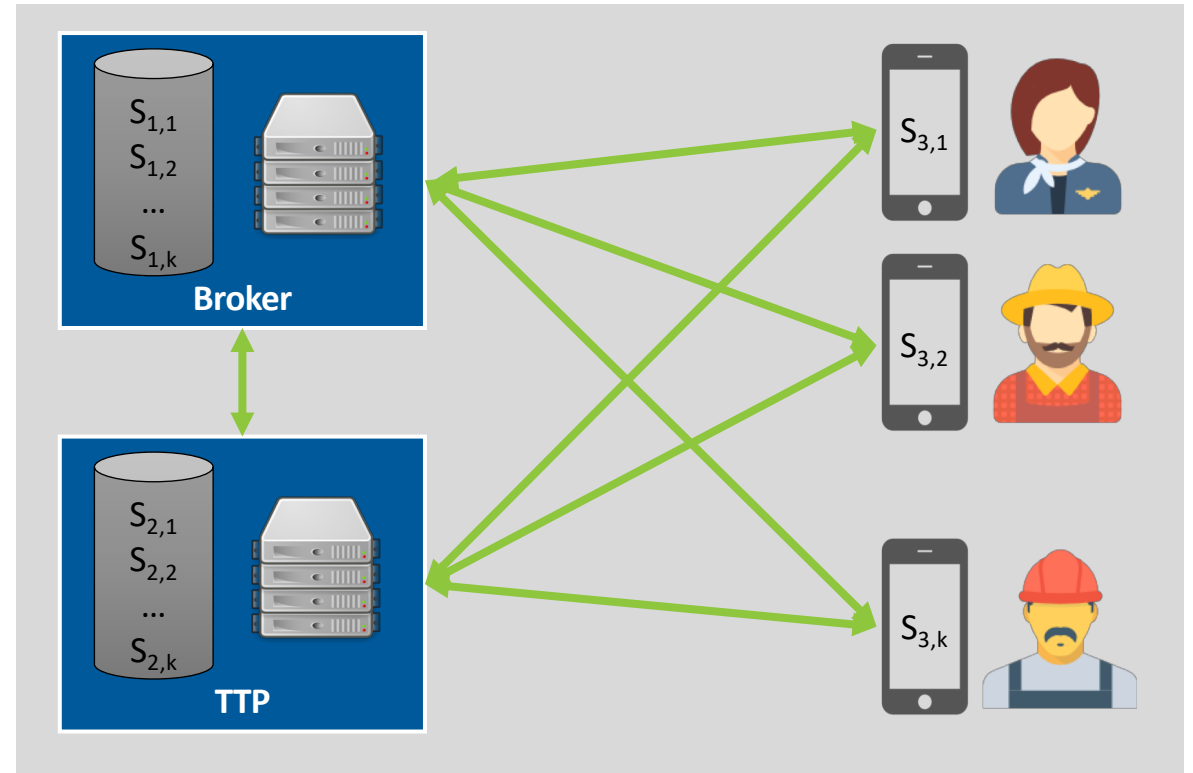
- Onchain vs. off-chain

TC-based ECDSA solution

Cipher(s)

- (t/n)-ECDSA ciphers
 - Honest and dishonest
 - Active security
 - Based on security of ECDSA
- 1500 signatures/second on with each party running one server
- Allow abort
 - Manual intervention if need be
- Use preprocessing
 - (time above includes time for preprocessing)

Architecture



Experiences

Positives

- 👍 Good alignment with decentral trust model
- 👍 Much untapped potential

Negatives

- 👎 Many cryptocurrencies use ciphers which are not TC-friendly
- 👎 General lack of awareness of TC potential

Summary

Two commercial use case

Obstacles from being new technology

Vast potential



Thank You!