

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

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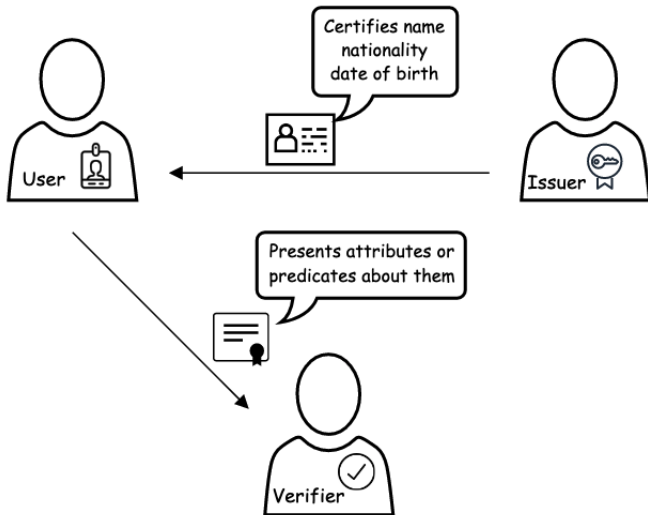
[¶]be-ys Research, France



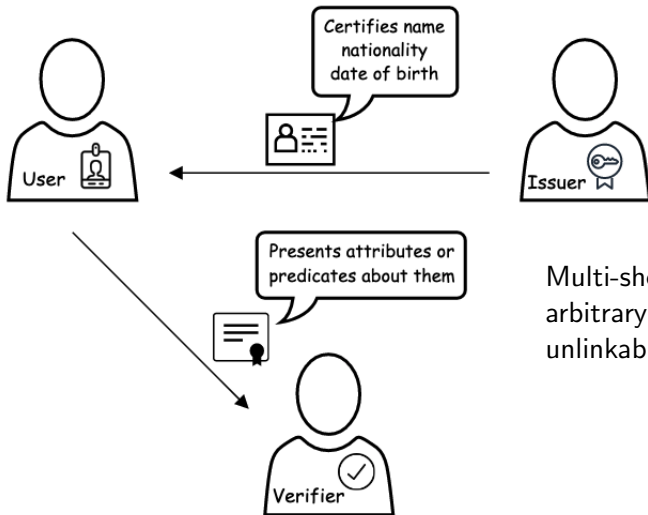
¹Work done while the author was at Wordline Global.

Agenda

Attribute-based Credentials

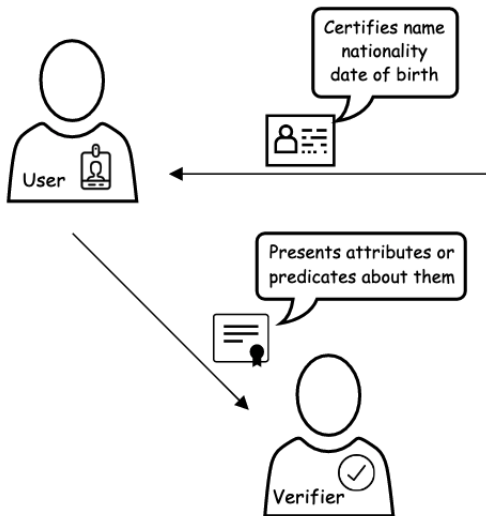


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Multi-show ABC's:
arbitrary number of
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Multi-authority ABC's:
single credential for
attributes issued by
multiple authorities

Attribute-based Credentials: Differences

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Expressiveness

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Expressiveness



Efficiency

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Expressiveness



Efficiency



Communication

Attribute-based Credentials: Differences



Expressiveness



Efficiency



Communication



Security model

Attribute-based Credentials: Differences



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Efficiency



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Security model



Revocation

Attribute-based Credentials: Lines of work

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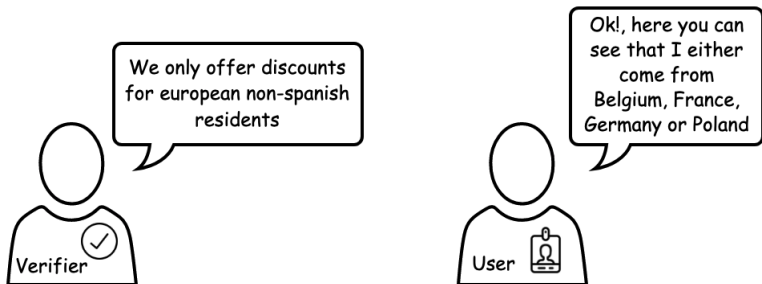
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- Sanitizable signatures: [?]
- Redactable signatures: [?] and [?]
- Structure-Preserving Signatures on Equivalence Classes (SPS-EQ): [?], [?] and [?]
- All previous constructions leak the issuer's identity

Motivation: self-sovereign identity across Europe

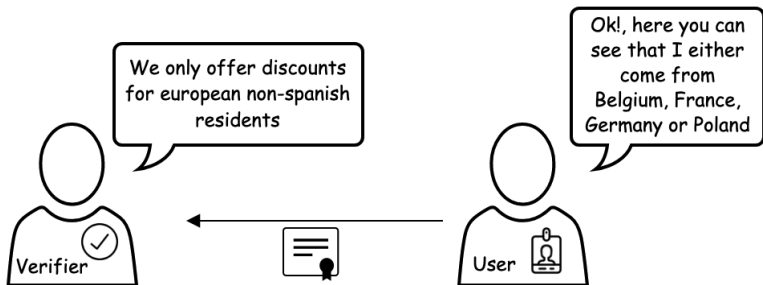
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- Recently extended to consider equivalence classes on the key space (e.g., $[?, ?, ?]$)

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- Unforgeability: Given the set of queries Q that \mathcal{A} issues to the signing oracle SIGN , the following probability is negligible

$$\Pr \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{pp} \xleftarrow{\$} \text{ParGen}(1^\lambda), \\ (\text{sk}, \text{pk}) \xleftarrow{\$} \text{KGen}(\text{pp}, \ell), \\ (m^*, \sigma^*) \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{A}^{\text{SIGN}(\text{sk}, \cdot)}(\text{pk}) \end{array} : \begin{array}{l} [m^*]_{\mathcal{R}} \neq [m]_{\mathcal{R}} \ \forall \ m \in Q \\ \wedge \ \text{Verify}(m^*, \sigma^*, \text{pk}) = 1 \end{array} \right]$$

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- Security properties: **Unforgeability & Anonymity**
- Main drawback: **expressiveness is limited**

Towards improved constructions

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

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Overview of results

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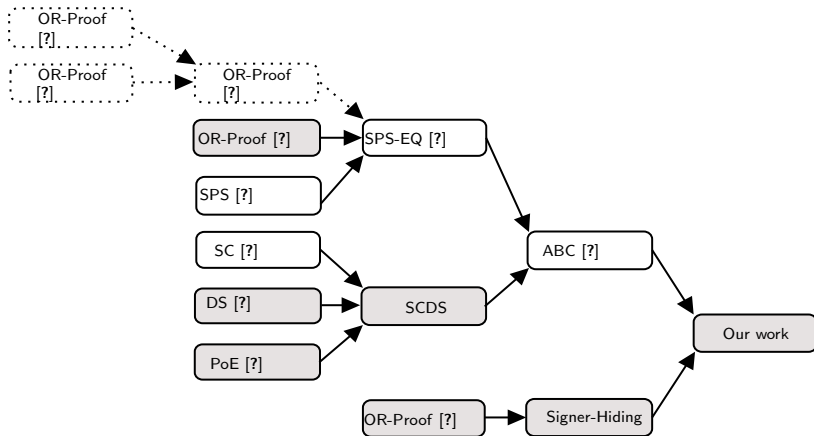
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- Extended the security model from [?]

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Scheme	$ \sigma $	$ \text{pk} $	Sign	Verify	ChgRep	Assumptions
[?]	$8 \mathbb{G}_1 + 6 \mathbb{G}_2 $	$2 \mathbb{G}_1 + (9 + \ell) \mathbb{G}_2 $	28E	9P	N/A	SXDH
[?]	$8 \mathbb{G}_1 + 9 \mathbb{G}_2 $	$(2 + \ell) \mathbb{G}_2 $	29E	11P	19P+38E	SXDH
Our work	$9 \mathbb{G}_1 + 4 \mathbb{G}_2 $	$(2 + \ell) \mathbb{G}_2 $	10E	11P	19P+21E	extKerMDH, SXDH

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- Schwartz-Zippel: Let $q_1(x), q_2(x)$ be two d -degree polynomials from $\mathbb{Z}_p[X]$ with $q_1(x) \neq q_2(x)$, then for $s \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p$,
 $\Pr[q_1(s) = q_2(s)]$ is at most d/p

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 - Witness: use the EEA to compute $q_1(X)$ and $q_2(X)$ s.t.
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 - Use $\beta \leftarrow \text{Ch}_{\mathcal{S}}(X) \pmod{(X + \alpha)}$

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- Main idea:
 - Randomize the credential and issuer's public-key consistently
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- Users can select arbitrary long sets of public keys to compute a proof with linear cost

Signer-hiding: Formalization

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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 $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{D} \not\subset \mathcal{X}$ with $0 < |\mathcal{D}| \leq t$, and p.p.t adversaries \mathcal{A} , the following holds

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

Agenda

Proposed ABC construction

Proposed ABC construction

$\text{ABC.Obtain}(\text{pp}, \text{usk}, \text{opk}, \mathcal{X})$		$\text{ABC.Issue}(\text{pp}, \text{upk}, \text{osk}, \mathcal{X})$
$r_1, r_2 \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*; a \leftarrow r_1 P_1$		
$c \leftarrow \text{Commit}(\text{ck}, a, r_2)$	\xrightarrow{c}	
$z \leftarrow r_1 + e \cdot \text{usk}$	\xleftarrow{e}	$e \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$
$(C, O) \leftarrow \text{SCDS.Commit}(\text{scds}_{\text{pp}}, \mathcal{X}; \text{usk})$	$C, R,$	
$r_3 \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*; R \leftarrow r_3 C$	$\xrightarrow{z, a, r_2}$	if $(zP_1 \neq a + e \cdot \text{upk} \vee c \neq \text{Commit}(\text{ck}, a, r_2))$ return \perp if $(e(C, P_2) \neq e(\text{upk}, \text{Ch}_{\mathcal{X}}(s)P_2))$ $\wedge \forall x \in \mathcal{X} : xP_1 \neq \text{ek}_1^0)$ return \perp
	$\xleftarrow{(\sigma, \tau)}$	$(\sigma, \tau) \leftarrow \text{SPS-EQ.Sign}(\text{sps}_{\text{pp}}, (C, R, P_1), \text{osk})$
check $\text{SPS-EQ.Verify}(\text{sps}_{\text{pp}}(C, R, P_1), (\sigma, \tau), \text{opk})$		
return $\text{cred} = (C, (\sigma, \tau), r_3, O)$		

Proposed ABC construction

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ABC.Show(pp, usk, $(\text{opk}_i)_{i \in [n]}$, opk , \mathcal{S} , \mathcal{D} , cred)	ABC.Verify(pp, $(\text{opk}_i)_{i \in [n]}$, \mathcal{S} , \mathcal{D})
<p> parse cred = $(C, (\sigma, \tau), r, O); \mu, \rho \xleftarrow{\\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ if $O = (1, (o_1, o_2))$ then $O' = (1, (\mu \cdot o_1, o_2))$ else $O' = \mu \cdot O$ $\sigma' \xleftarrow{\\$} \text{SPS-EQ.ChgRep}(\text{sps}_{\text{pp}}, (C, rC, P_1), \sigma, \tau, \mu, \rho, \text{opk})$ $(C_1, C_2, C_3) \leftarrow \mu \cdot (C, rC, P_1)$ $\text{cred}' \leftarrow (C_1, C_2, C_3, \sigma')$; $\text{opk}' \leftarrow \text{ConvertPK}(\text{opk}, \rho)$ $\Pi \leftarrow \text{SH.PP}(\text{rv}((\text{opk}_i)_{i \in [n]}, \text{opk}', \rho))$ $\text{wit} \leftarrow \text{SCDS.OpenSS}(\text{scds}_{\text{pp}}, \mu C, \mathcal{S}, O')$ $\underline{\text{wit}} \leftarrow \text{SCDS.OpenDS}(\text{scds}_{\text{pp}}, \mu C, \mathcal{D}, O')$ $r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4 \xleftarrow{\\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$; $a_1 \leftarrow r_1 C_1$; $a_2 \leftarrow r_3 P_1$ $c_1 \leftarrow \text{Commit}(\text{ck}, a_1, r_2)$; $c_2 \leftarrow \text{Commit}(\text{ck}, a_2, r_4)$ $\Sigma_1 = (\text{cred}', \Pi, \text{opk}', \text{wit}, \underline{\text{wit}}, c_1, c_2) \xrightarrow{\Sigma_1}$ $\pi_1 \leftarrow \text{SCDS.PoE}(\text{ek}, \mathcal{S}, \tilde{e}) \xleftarrow{e, \tilde{e}}$ $\pi_2 \leftarrow \text{SCDS.PoE}(\text{ek}, \mathcal{D}, \tilde{e})$ $z_1 \leftarrow r_1 + e \cdot (r \cdot \mu)$; $z_2 \leftarrow r_3 + e \cdot \mu$ $\Sigma_2 = (z_i, a_i, r_i, \pi_i)_{i \in \{1,2\}} \xrightarrow{\Sigma_2}$ </p>	<p> parse $\Sigma_1 = (\text{cred}', \Pi, \text{opk}', \text{wit}, \underline{\text{wit}}, c_1, c_2)$ $e, \tilde{e} \xleftarrow{\\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ parse cred' = (C_1, C_2, C_3, σ) parse $\Sigma_2 = (z_i, a_i, r_i, \pi_i)_{i \in \{1,2\}}$ check $z_1 C_1 = a_1 + e C_2$; $z_2 P_1 = a_2 + e C_3$ $c_1 = \text{Commit}(\text{ck}, a_1, r_2)$; $c_2 = \text{Commit}(\text{ck}, a_2, r_4)$ $\text{SH.PVer}(\text{crs}, (\text{opk}_i)_{i \in [n]}, \text{opk}', \Pi_1)$ $\text{SPS-EQ.Verify}(\text{sps}_{\text{pp}}, \text{cred}', \text{opk})$ $\text{SCDS.VerifySS}(\text{scds}_{\text{pp}}, C_1, \mathcal{S}, \text{wit}; \pi_1, \tilde{e})$ $\text{SCDS.VerifyDS}(\text{scds}_{\text{pp}}, C_1, \mathcal{D}, \underline{\text{wit}}; \pi_2, \tilde{e})$ </p>

Agenda

Theorem (**Unforgeability**)

If the q -co-DL assumption holds, the ZKPoK's have perfect ZK, SCDS is sound, and SPS-EQ is EUF-CMA secure, then the ABC is unforgeable.

Theorem (**Anonymity**)

If the DDH assumption holds, the ZKPoK's have perfect ZK, and the SPS-EQ perfectly adapts signatures, then the ABC is anonymous.

Theorem (**Signer-hiding**)

If the underlying signature scheme is a SPS-EQ which perfectly adapts signatures (under malicious keys in the honest parameter model), then the ABC supports signer-hiding.

Agenda

Conclusions and Future Work

- Our results explore multiple paths to extend the ABC framework from [?]

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- Our results explore multiple paths to extend the ABC framework from [?]
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- 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!

Scheme	[?]	[?]	[?]	[?] & [?]	[?]	[?]	[?]	Ours
Issuing n -attr. credential								
Comm.	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$
User	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Issuer	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Showing k -of- n attributes (selective disclosure)								
$ ek $	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Comm.	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(k)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
User	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(k)$	$O(n - k)$	$O(n - k)$	$O(n - k)$	$O(1)$	$O(\max\{n - k, k\})$
Verifier	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(k)$	$O(k)$	$O(k)$	$O(k)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$

Table: Asymptotic complexities of ABC systems where n is the number of attributes in the credential and k the number of disclosed ones during a showing.

ABC	[?]	[?]	[?]	[?]	Ours
Parameters size (n -attributes)					
ek	$(\frac{n^2+n+2}{2})_{G_1} + n_{G_2}$	$(2n+2)_{G_2}$	$(n+1)_{G_1} + (n+1)_{G_2}$	$(n+1)_{G_1} + (n+1)_{G_2}$	$(n+1)_{G_1} + (n+1)_{G_2}$
Cred	2_{G_2}	4_{G_1}	$1_{G_1} + 6_{Z_p}$	$3_{G_1} + 1_{G_2} + 2_{Z_p}$	$18_{G_1} + 6_{G_2} + 3_{Z_p}$
Bandwidth					
Issue	$4_{G_2} + 2_{Z_p}$	n_{G_1}	$3_{G_1} + (n+3)_{Z_p}$	$12_{G_1} + 1_{G_2} + 8_{Z_p}$	$14_{G_1} + 11_{G_2} + 7_{Z_p}$
Show	$2_{G_1} + 2_{G_2} + 1_{G_T} + 2_{Z_p}$	$3_{G_1} + 1_{Z_p}$	$3_{G_1} + 5_{Z_p}$	$10_{G_1} + 1_{G_2} + 8_{Z_p}$	$18_{G_1} + 14_{G_2} + 4_{Z_p}$
k -of- n attributes (AND)					
Usr	$(2(n-k)+2)_{G_1}, 2_{G_2},$ 1	6_{G_1}	$(6+n-k)_{G_1}$	$(11+n-k)_{G_1}, 1_{G_2},$ 8	$(20+n-k)_{G_1},$ $(k-1)_{G_2},$ 19
Ver	$(k+1)_{G_1}, 1_{G_T},$ 5	$4_{G_1}, 2n_{G_2},$ 3	$5_{G_1}, (k+1)_{G_2},$ 3	$4_{G_1}, (k+1)_{G_2},$ 10	$10_{G_1},$ 16
k -of- n attributes (NAND)					
Usr	N/A	N/A	$(6+n)_{G_1}$	N/A	$(31+n)_{G_1},$ $(9+2k)_{G_2},$ 19
Ver	N/A	N/A	$(2k+5)_{G_1},$ $(k+3)_{G_2},$ 3	N/A	$10_{G_1},$ 17

Table: Efficiency of ABCs considering issuing and showing interactions (the number of pairings is marked in bold).

SPS-EQ.ParGen(1^λ):

$BG \xleftarrow{\$} \text{BGGen}(1^\lambda); \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{A}_0, \mathbf{A}_1 \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{D}_1$
 $(\text{crs}, \text{td}) \xleftarrow{\$} \text{PGen}(1^\lambda; BG)$
return $(BG, [\mathbf{A}]_2, [\mathbf{A}_0]_1, [\mathbf{A}_1]_1, \text{crs})$

SPS-EQ.KGen($pp, 1^\lambda$):

$\mathbf{K}_0 \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^{2 \times 2}; \mathbf{K} \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^{\ell \times 2}$
 $[\mathbf{B}]_2 \leftarrow [\mathbf{K}_0]_2 [\mathbf{A}]_2; [\mathbf{C}]_2 \leftarrow [\mathbf{K}]_2 [\mathbf{A}]_2$
 $\text{sk} \leftarrow (\mathbf{K}_0, \mathbf{K}); \text{pk} \leftarrow ([\mathbf{B}]_2, [\mathbf{C}]_2)$
return (sk, pk)

SPS-EQ.Sign($pp, \text{sk}, [\mathbf{m}]_1$):

$r_1, r_2 \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p$
 $[\mathbf{t}]_1 \leftarrow [\mathbf{A}_0]_1 r_1; [\mathbf{w}]_1 \leftarrow [\mathbf{A}_0]_1 r_2$
 $\Omega \leftarrow \text{PPro}(\text{crs}, [\mathbf{t}]_1, r_1, [\mathbf{w}]_1, r_2)$
parse $\Omega = (\Omega_1, \Omega_2, [z_0]_2, [z_1]_2, Z_1)$
 $\mathbf{u}_1 \leftarrow \mathbf{K}_0^\top [\mathbf{t}]_1 + \mathbf{K}^\top [\mathbf{m}]_1; \mathbf{u}_2 \leftarrow \mathbf{K}_0^\top [\mathbf{w}]_1$
 $\sigma \leftarrow ([\mathbf{u}_1]_1, [\mathbf{t}]_1, \Omega_1, [z_0]_2, [z_1]_2, Z_1)$
 $\tau \leftarrow ([\mathbf{u}_2]_1, [\mathbf{w}]_1, \Omega_2)$
return (σ, τ)

SPS-EQ.TParGen(1^λ):

$BG \xleftarrow{\$} \text{BGGen}(1^\lambda); \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{A}_0, \mathbf{A}_1 \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{D}_1$
 $(\text{crs}, \text{td}) \xleftarrow{\$} \text{PGen}(1^\lambda; BG)$
 $\text{pp} \leftarrow (BG, [\mathbf{A}]_2, [\mathbf{A}_0]_1, [\mathbf{A}_1]_1, \text{crs})$
return (pp, td)

SPS-EQ.Verify($pp, [\mathbf{m}]_1, (\sigma, \tau), \text{pk}$):

parse $\sigma = ([\mathbf{u}_1]_1, [\mathbf{t}]_1, \Omega_1, [z_0]_2, [z_1]_2, Z_1)$
parse $\tau \in \{([\mathbf{u}_2]_1, [\mathbf{w}]_1, \Omega_2) \cup \perp\}$
check $\text{PRVer}(\text{crs}, [\mathbf{t}]_1, \Omega_1, [z_0]_2, [z_1]_2, Z_1)$
check $e([\mathbf{u}_1]_1^\top, [\mathbf{A}]_2) =$
 $e([\mathbf{t}]_1^\top, [\mathbf{B}]_2) + e([\mathbf{m}]_1^\top, [\mathbf{C}]_2)$
if $\tau \neq \perp$ **check**
 $\text{PRVer}(\text{crs}, [\mathbf{w}]_1, \Omega_2, [z_0]_2, [z_1]_2, Z_1)$
 $e([\mathbf{u}_2]_1^\top, [\mathbf{A}_2]) = e([\mathbf{w}]_1^\top, [\mathbf{B}]_2)$

SPS-EQ.ConvertPK(pk, ρ):

parse $\text{pk} = ([\mathbf{B}]_2, [\mathbf{C}]_2)$
return $(\rho[\mathbf{B}]_2, \rho[\mathbf{C}]_2)$

SPS-EQ.ConvertSK(sk, ρ):

parse $\text{sk} = (\mathbf{K}_0, \mathbf{K});$ **return** $(\rho\mathbf{K}_0, \rho\mathbf{K})$

SPS-EQ.ChgRep(pp, $[\mathbf{m}]_1, \sigma, \tau, \mu, \text{pk}$):

parse $\sigma = ([\mathbf{u}_1]_1, [\mathbf{t}]_1, \Omega_1, [z_0]_2, [z_1]_2, Z_1)$

parse $\tau \in \{([\mathbf{u}_2]_1, [\mathbf{w}]_1, \Omega_2) \cup \perp\}$

$\Omega \leftarrow (\Omega_1, \Omega_2, [z_0]_2, [z_1]_2, Z_1)$

check PVer(crs, $[\mathbf{t}]_1, [\mathbf{w}]_1, \Omega$)

check $e([\mathbf{u}_2]_1^\top, [\mathbf{A}]_2) \neq e([\mathbf{w}]_1^\top, [\mathbf{B}]_2)$

check $e([\mathbf{u}_1]_1^\top, [\mathbf{A}]_2) \neq$
 $e([\mathbf{t}]_1^\top, [\mathbf{B}]_2) + e([\mathbf{m}]_1^\top, [\mathbf{C}]_2)$

$\alpha, \beta \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$

$[\mathbf{u}'_1]_1 \leftarrow \mu[\mathbf{u}_1]_1 + \beta[\mathbf{u}_2]_1$

$[\mathbf{t}']_1 \leftarrow \mu[\mathbf{t}]_1 + \beta[\mathbf{w}]_1 = [\mathbf{A}_0]_1(\mu r_1 + \beta r_2)$

for all $i \in \{0, 1\}$

$[z'_i]_2 \leftarrow \alpha[z_i]_2$

$[\mathbf{a}'_i]_2 \leftarrow \alpha\mu[\mathbf{a}^1_i]_2 + \alpha\beta[\mathbf{a}^2_i]_2$

$[d'_i]_1 \leftarrow \alpha\mu[d^1_i]_1 + \alpha\beta[d^2_i]_1$

$\Omega' \leftarrow (([\mathbf{a}'_i]_1, [d'_i]_2, [z'_i]_2)_{i \in \{0,1\}}, \alpha Z_1)$

$\sigma' \leftarrow ([\mathbf{u}'_1]_1, [\mathbf{t}']_1, \Omega')$

return $(\mu[\mathbf{m}]_1, \sigma')$

SPS-EQ.ConvertSig(crs, $[\mathbf{m}]_1, \sigma, \tau, \mu, \rho, \text{pk}$):

parse $\sigma = ([\mathbf{u}_1]_1, [\mathbf{t}]_1, \Omega_1, [z_0]_2, [z_1]_2, Z_1)$

parse $\tau \in \{([\mathbf{u}_2]_1, [\mathbf{w}]_1, \Omega_2) \cup \perp\}$

$\Omega \leftarrow (\Omega_1, \Omega_2, [z_0]_2, [z_1]_2, Z_1)$

check PVer(crs, $[\mathbf{t}]_1, [\mathbf{w}]_1, \Omega$)

check $e([\mathbf{u}_2]_1^\top, [\mathbf{A}]_2) \neq e([\mathbf{w}]_1^\top, [\mathbf{B}]_2)$

check $e([\mathbf{u}_1]_1^\top, [\mathbf{A}]_2) \neq$
 $e([\mathbf{t}]_1^\top, [\mathbf{B}]_2) + e([\mathbf{m}]_1^\top, [\mathbf{C}]_2)$

$\alpha, \beta \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$

$[\mathbf{u}'_1]_1 := \rho(\mu[\mathbf{u}_1]_1 + \beta[\mathbf{u}_2]_1)$

$[\mathbf{t}']_1 \leftarrow \mu[\mathbf{t}]_1 + \beta[\mathbf{w}]_1 = [\mathbf{A}_0]_1(\mu r_1 + \beta r_2)$

for all $i \in \{0, 1\}$

$[z'_i]_2 \leftarrow \alpha[z_i]_2$

$[\mathbf{a}'_i]_2 \leftarrow \alpha\mu[\mathbf{a}^1_i]_2 + \alpha\beta[\mathbf{a}^2_i]_2$

$[d'_i]_1 \leftarrow \alpha\mu[d^1_i]_1 + \alpha\beta[d^2_i]_1$

$\Omega' \leftarrow (([\mathbf{a}'_i]_1, [d'_i]_2, [z'_i]_2)_{i \in \{0,1\}}, \alpha Z_1)$

$\sigma' \leftarrow ([\mathbf{u}'_1]_1, [\mathbf{t}']_1, \Omega')$

return $(\mu[\mathbf{m}]_1, \sigma')$

