

Simple and Generic Constructions of Succinct Functional Encryption

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Abstract. We propose simple and generic constructions of succinct functional encryption. Our key tool is exponentially-efficient indistinguishability obfuscator (XIO), which is the same as indistinguishability obfuscator (IO) except that the size of an obfuscated circuit (or the running-time of an obfuscator) is *slightly* smaller than that of a brute-force canonicalizer that outputs the entire truth table of a circuit to be obfuscated. A “compression factor” of XIO indicates how much XIO compresses the brute-force canonicalizer. In this study, we propose a significantly simple framework to construct succinct functional encryption via XIO and show that XIO is a powerful enough to achieve cutting-edge cryptography. In particular, we prove the followings:

- Single-key weakly succinct secret-key functional encryption (SKFE) is constructed from XIO (even with a bad compression factor) and one-way function.
- Single-key weakly succinct public-key functional encryption (PKFE) is constructed from XIO with a good compression factor and public-key encryption.
- Single-key weakly succinct PKFE is constructed from XIO (even with a bad compression factor) and identity-based encryption.

Our new framework has side benefits. Our constructions do not rely on any number theoretic or lattice assumptions such as decisional Diffie-Hellman and learning with errors assumptions. Moreover, all security reductions incur only polynomial security loss. Known constructions of weakly succinct SKFE or PKFE from XIO with polynomial security loss rely on number theoretic or lattice assumptions.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

In cryptography, it is one of major research topics to construct more complex cryptographic primitives from simpler ones in a *generic* way. Here, “generic” means that we use only general cryptographic tools such as one-way function and

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public-key encryption. For such a generic construction, we do not use any specific or concrete algebraic assumptions such as the factoring, decisional Diffie-Hellman (DDH), learning with errors (LWE) assumptions. Generic constructions are useful in cryptography because they do not rely on any specific structure of underlying primitives. It means that even if a specific number theoretic assumption is broken, say the DDH, a generic construction based on public-key encryption is still secure since there are many instantiations of public-key encryption from other assumptions. Moreover, generic constructions are useful to deeply understand the nature of cryptographic primitives.

Many generic constructions have been proposed. For example, one-way functions imply pseudo-random function (PRF) [32], and many other primitives. However, we understand little of how to construct functional encryption [13,45] in a generic way despite its usefulness as explained below.

Functional encryption is a generalization of public-key encryption and enables us to generate functional keys that are tied with a certain function f . Given such a functional key, we can obtain $f(x)$ by decryption of ciphertext $\text{Enc}(x)$ where x is a plaintext. Functional encryption is a versatile cryptographic primitive since it enables us to achieve not only fine-grained access control systems over encrypted data but also indistinguishability obfuscation (IO) [8,27,3,11].

IO converts computer programs into those that hide secret information in the original programs while preserving their functionalities. An obvious application of IO is protecting softwares from reverse engineering. Moreover, IO enables us to achieve many cutting-edge cryptographic tasks that other standard cryptographic tools do (or can) not achieve such as (collusion-resistant) functional encryption, program watermarking, and deniable encryption [47,27,21]. We basically focus on functional encryption and IO for all circuits in this study.

Many concrete functional encryption and IO constructions have been proposed since the celebrated invention of a candidate graded encoding system by Garg, Gentry, Halevi [26]. However, regarding designing secure functional encryption and IO, we are still at the “embryonic” stage¹. A few candidates of graded encoding schemes have been proposed [26,24,30]. However, basically speaking, all are attacked, and most applications (including functional encryption) that use graded encoding schemes are also insecure [20,22,19,43,5,23,18]. As an exception, a few IO constructions are still standing [28,25]².

The purpose of this study is that we shed new light on how to achieve functional encryption and IO.

The number of functional keys and the size of encryption circuit. In fact, the hardness of constructing functional encryption depends on certain features of functional encryption such as the number of issuable functional keys and ciphertexts and the size of encryption circuit.

¹ We borrow this term from the talk by Amit Sahai at MIT, “State of the IO: Where we stand in the quest for secure obfuscation” <http://toc.csail.mit.edu/node/981>

² Martin Albrecht and Alex Davidson maintain the status of graded encoding schemes and IO constructions at <http://malb.io/are-graded-encoding-schemes-broken-yet.html>.

We say “single-key” if only one functional key can be issued. We also say q -key or bounded collusion-resistant when a-priori bounded q functional keys can be issued. If q is an a-priori unbounded polynomial, then we say “collusion-resistant”. It is known that a single-key secret-key and public-key functional encryption (SKFE and PKFE) are constructed from standard one-way function and public-key encryption, respectively [46]. It is also known that a bounded collusion-resistant PKFE (resp. SKFE) is constructed from public-key encryption (resp. one-way function) and pseudo-random generator computed by polynomial degree circuits [34]. However, it is not known whether collusion-resistant functional encryption is constructed without expensive cryptographic tools such as graded encoding systems [26,24,30] or IO [26].

It is also known that we can construct collusion-resistant PKFE from single-key weakly succinct PKFE [29,40]. The notion of succinctness for functional encryption schemes [3,11]³ means the size of encryption circuit is independent of the function-size. Weak succinctness means the size of the encryption circuit is $s^\gamma \cdot \text{poly}(\lambda, n)$ where λ is a security parameter, s is the size of f that is embedded in a functional key, n is the length of a plaintext, and γ is a constant such that $0 < \gamma < 1$. The results of Garg and Srinivasan [29] and Li and Micciancio [40] mean that we can arbitrarily increase the number of issuable functional keys by using succinctness. Moreover, succinct SKFE and PKFE are constructed from collusion-resistant SKFE and PKFE, respectively [4]. Thus, it is also a difficult task to construct succinct functional encryption schemes without graded encoding systems or IO.

The succinctness of functional encryption is also key feature to achieve IO. Ananth and Jain [3] and Bitansky and Vaikuntanathan [11] show that a sub-exponentially secure single-key weakly succinct PKFE implies IO.

These facts indicate that it is a challenging task to achieve either collusion-resistance or succinctness.

Running time of obfuscator. Not only the encryption-time of functional encryption but also the size of obfuscated circuits and the running time of obfuscators are important measures.

Lin, Pass, Seth, and Telang [41] introduced the notion of exponentially-efficient indistinguishability obfuscator (XIO), which is a weaker variant of IO. XIO is almost the same as IO, but the size of the obfuscated circuits is $\text{poly}(\lambda, |C|) \cdot 2^{\gamma n}$ where λ is a security parameter, C is a circuit to be obfuscated, n is the length of input for C , and a compression factor γ is some value such that $0 < \gamma < 1$. We note that the running time of XIO on an input a circuit of n -bit inputs can be 2^n . They prove that if we assume that there exists XIO for circuits and the LWE problem is hard, then there exists single-key weakly succinct PKFE (and IO if sub-exponential security is additionally assumed).

Bitansky, Nishimaki, Passelègue, and Wichs [9] extend the notion of XIO and define strong XIO (SXIO). If the running time of the obfuscator is $\text{poly}(\lambda, |C|) \cdot 2^{\gamma n}$,

³ In some papers, the term “compactness” is used for this property, but we use the term by Bitansky and Vaikuntanathan [11] in this study.

then we say it is SXIO. Bitansky et al. show that sub-exponentially secure SXIO and public-key encryption imply IO. In addition, they prove that single-key weakly succinct PKFE is constructed from SXIO, public-key encryption, and weak PRF in NC^1 , which is implied by the DDH [44] or LWE assumptions [7].

Thus, (S)XIO is useful enough to achieve weakly succinct functional encryption and IO. In this study, we discuss more applications of SXIO to functional encryption. In particular, we discuss significantly simple and generic constructions of weakly succinct functional encryption by using SXIO.

From SKFE to PKFE. Bitansky et al. [9] also prove that SXIO is constructed from collusion-resistant SKFE. Thus, we can construct weakly succinct PKFE from a weaker primitive than PKFE by the results of Lin et al. and Bitansky et al., though it is not known whether we can construct collusion-resistant SKFE from standard cryptographic primitives.

The works of Lin et al. and Bitansky et al. are advancements on how to construct succinct PKFE from weaker primitives. In particular, Bitansky et al. provide a nice generic framework for constructing weakly succinct PKFE from SKFE and public-key encryption. However, their technique is very complicated. Moreover, they still use the DDH or LWE assumptions to achieve weakly succinct PKFE *with polynomial security loss*. Thus, it is not known whether we can construct weakly succinct PKFE with polynomial security loss from SKFE and public-key encryption in a generic way.

1.2 Our Contributions

The primary contribution of this study is that we propose a *significantly simple and generic framework* to construct single-key weakly succinct functional encryption *by using SXIO*. In particular, our constructions are significantly simpler than those by Bitansky et al. [9]. More specifically, we prove the following theorems via our framework:

Main theorem 1 (informal): A single-key weakly succinct PKFE is implied by public-key encryption and SXIO with a *sufficiently small* compression factor.

Main theorem 2 (informal): A single-key weakly succinct PKFE is implied by identity-based encryption and SXIO with a compression factor that is only *slightly smaller than 1*.

Main theorem 3 (informal): A single-key weakly succinct SKFE is implied by one-way function and SXIO with a compression factor that is only *slightly smaller than 1*.

Readers might find that the technique (see the overview in Section 1.3) in our framework is a little bit straightforward and a combination of (minor variants of) well-known or implicitly known techniques. However, we stress that *it is not a disadvantage but the advantage of our study*. We reveal that such a simple combination of known techniques yields highly non-trivial results above for the

first time. We believe that our simple technique is useful to construct better functional encryption (and IO). In fact, Kitagawa, Nishimaki, and Tanaka extend our technique and obtain an IO construction based only on SKFE [37]. As side benefits of our new framework, our functional encryption schemes have advantages over previous constructions. In particular, the third main theorem is totally new. We highlight that all these new theorems incur *only polynomial* security loss and *do not rely on any specific number theoretic or lattice assumption*. These are advantages over the constructions of Lin et al. and Bitansky et al. [41,9] and the secondary contributions of this study. We explain details of our results below.

Implication of first and second theorems. There are transformations from a single-key weakly succinct PKFE scheme to a collusion-resistant one with polynomial security loss [29,40]. Thus, by combining the first or second theorems with the transformation, we obtain two collusion-resistant PKFE schemes *with polynomial security loss*. One is based on public-key encryption and collusion-resistant (non-succinct) SKFE since collusion-resistant (non-succinct) SKFE implies SXIO with an arbitrarily small constant compression factor [9]. The other is based on identity-based encryption and single-key weakly succinct SKFE since single-key weakly succinct SKFE implies SXIO with a compression factor that is slightly smaller than 1 [10]. Note that we can also obtain IO constructions from the same building blocks if we assume that they are sub-exponentially secure by using the result of Ananth and Jain[3] or Bitansky and Vaikuntanathan [11].

As well as one-way function and public-key encryption, identity-based encryption [48] is also a standard cryptographic primitive since there are many instantiations of identity-based encryption based on widely believed number theoretic assumptions and lattice assumptions [12,31]. Thus, our second result indicates that all one needs is to *slightly compress* the brute-force canonicalizer that outputs an entire truth table of a circuit to be obfuscated to construct single-key weakly succinct (or collusion-resistant) PKFE and IO.

Advantages over previous constructions. We look closer at previous works for comparison. Readers who are familiar with the previous works on PKFE can skip this part and jump into the part about implication of the third theorem.

Lin et al. [41]: They construct single-key weakly succinct PKFE from XIO and single-key succinct PKFE for *Boolean* circuits. It is known that a single key succinct PKFE for Boolean circuits is constructed from the LWE assumption [33].

Both their construction and ours are generic constructions using (S)XIO. However, their construction additionally needs single-key succinct PKFE for Boolean circuits. We have only one instantiation of such PKFE based on the LWE assumption while our additional primitives (i.e., public-key encryption and identity-based encryption) can be instantiated based on wide range of assumptions. This is the advantage of our construction over that of Lin et al.

Bitansky et al. [9]: They construct single-key weakly succinct PKFE from SXIO and public-key encryption with $2^{O(d)}$ security loss where d is the

depth of a circuit. They introduce decomposable garbled circuit, which is an extension of Yao’s garbled circuit [49], to achieve succinctness [9]. Decomposable garbled circuit is implied by one-way function. However, it has two disadvantages. One is that it incurs the $2^{O(d)}$ security loss. The other is that its security proof is complex.

When we construct single-key weakly succinct (or collusion-resistant) PKFE only with *polynomial security loss*, the exponential security loss in the depth of circuits is a big issue. Thus, Bitansky et al. need weak PRF in NC^1 to achieve single-key weakly succinct (or collusion-resistant) PKFE with polynomial security loss due to the $2^{O(d)}$ security loss [9, Section 5.3]⁴. If our goal is constructing IO, then the $2^{O(d)}$ security loss is not an issue in the sense that we need sub-exponential security of PKFE to achieve IO [11,3], and we can cancel the $2^{O(d)}$ security loss by complexity leveraging.

Decomposable garbled circuit is a useful tool for Bitansky et al.’s construction. However, the definition is complicated and it is not easy to understand the security proof. Our unified design strategy significantly simplifies a construction of single-key weakly succinct PKFE based on SXIO. In fact, our constructions use decomposable *randomized encoding* [35,6], but decomposable randomized encoding is a simple tool and *does not incur $2^{O(d)}$ security loss*.

Using identity-based encryption. We show that we can relax the requirements on SKFE to achieve PKFE and IO if we are allowed to use identity-based encryption.

Our construction of PKFE using identity-based encryption needs SXIO with compression factor slightly smaller than 1 that is implied by single-key (weakly) succinct SKFE while the constructions using public-key encryption need SXIO with sufficiently small compression factor that is implied by collusion-resistant SKFE. It is not known whether single-key (weakly) succinct SKFE implies collusion-resistant SKFE though the opposite is known [4]. Of course, regarding additional assumptions (public-key encryption and identity-based encryption), the existence of identity-based encryption is a stronger assumption than that of public-key encryption. However, identity-based encryption is a standard cryptographic primitive and the assumption is reasonably mild since many instantiations of identity-based encryption are known [12,31]. Readers who are familiar with the construction of Bitansky et al. might think the second theorem is easily obtained from the result of Bitansky et al., which actually uses an identity-based encryption scheme constructed from SXIO and public-key encryption as a building block.⁵ This is not the case because their construction uses an SXIO *three times in a nested manner* to construct their single-key weakly succinct PKFE scheme. They construct a single-key weakly succinct PKFE scheme for Boolean functions

⁴ They use a bootstrapping technique by Ananth et al. [1], which transforms functional encryption for NC^1 into one for P/poly .

⁵ Note that our requirements on an identity-based encryption scheme is the same as theirs on their identity-based encryption scheme.

by using SXIO and identity-based encryption, and then transform it into a single-key weakly succinct PKFE scheme for non-Boolean functions by using SXIO again. Therefore, even if we replace their identity-based encryption scheme based on SXIO and public-key encryption with an assumption that there exists identity-based encryption, their construction still requires the use of SXIO *two times in a nested manner*, and due to this nested use, it still needs SXIO with sufficiently small compression factor.

Thus, the advantages of our single-key weakly succinct PKFE schemes over Bitansky et al.’s construction are as follows:

- Our single-key weakly succinct PKFE scheme does not incur $2^{O(d)}$ security loss thus does not need weak PRF in NC^1 (implied by the DDH or LWE assumptions) to support all circuits.
- Our PKFE schemes and proofs are much simpler.
- We can use single-key weakly succinct SKFE instead of collusion-resistant SKFE (if we use identity-based encryption instead of public-key encryption).

Komargodski and Segev [39]: Komargodski and Segev construct IO for *circuits with inputs of poly-logarithmic length and sub-polynomial size* from a quasi-polynomially secure and collusion-resistant SKFE scheme for P/poly. They also construct PKFE for *circuits with inputs of poly-logarithmic length and sub-polynomial size* from a quasi-polynomially secure and collusion-resistant SKFE scheme for P/poly and *sub-exponentially secure* one-way function. Their reduction incurs super-polynomial security loss. Thus, the advantages of our single-key weakly succinct PKFE schemes and IO over Komargodski and Segev’s construction are as follows:

- Our PKFE schemes support all circuits. (When constructing IO by combining previous results [3,11], the construction also supports all circuits.)
- We can use single-key weakly succinct SKFE instead of collusion-resistant SKFE (if we use identity-based encryption)
- Our PKFE schemes are with polynomial security loss and do not need sub-exponentially secure one-way function (though we additionally use a public-key primitive).

We summarize differences between these previous constructions of single-key weakly succinct (or collusion-resistant) PKFE schemes and ours in Table 1.

Implication of third theorem. We can obtain interesting by-products from the third theorem.

By-product 1: We show that single-key weakly succinct SKFE is equivalent to one-way function and SXIO since it is known that such SKFE implies SXIO with a compression factor that is slightly smaller than 1 [10].

By-product 2: We show that the existence of output-compact updatable randomized encoding with unbounded number of updates [2] and one-way function is equivalent to that of single-key weakly succinct SKFE. Previously, it is known that the existence of output-compact updatable randomized encoding

Table 1: Comparison with previous constructions. OWF, PKE, IBE, GC, dGC, and dRE denote one-way function, public-key encryption, identity-based encryption, garbled circuit, decomposable garbled circuit, and decomposable randomized encoding, respectively. Underlines denote disadvantages. In “supported circuit” column, $C_{\log\text{-input}}^{\text{sub-poly}}$ means circuits with inputs of poly-logarithmic length and sub-polynomial size.

	ingredients for 1-key weakly succinct (or collusion-resistant) PKFE	supported circuits
[41]	1-key weakly succinct SKFE, <u>LWE</u>	P/poly
[9]	collusion-resistant SKFE, PKE, <u>dGC, PRF in NC¹ (DDH or LWE)</u>	P/poly
[39]	collusion-resistant SKFE, <u>sub-exponentially secure OWF</u>	$C_{\log\text{-input}}^{\text{sub-poly}}$
1st thm.	collusion-resistant SKFE, PKE, dRE	P/poly
2nd thm.	1-key weakly succinct SKFE, IBE, GC, dRE	P/poly

with unbounded number of updates and *the hardness of the LWE problem* imply the existence of single-key weakly succinct SKFE [2]. It is also known that single-key weakly succinct SKFE implies output-compact updatable randomized encoding with unbounded number of updates. Thus, we replace the LWE assumption in the results by Ananth, Cohen, and Jain [2] with one-way function.

1.3 Overview of Our Construction Technique

Our core schemes are q -key weakly collusion-succinct functional encryption schemes for a-priori fixed polynomial q that are constructed from SXIO and an additional cryptographic primitive (one-way function, public-key encryption, or identity-based encryption). Weak collusion-succinctness means the size of the encryption circuit is *sub-linear in the number of issuable functional keys*. See Definition 3 for more details on succinctness. It is known that weakly collusion-succinct functional encryption is transformed into weakly-succinct one [11,4].

We explain our ideas to achieve q -key weakly collusion-succinct functional encryption schemes below.

Our main idea in one sentence. We compress parallelized encryption circuits of a non-succinct scheme based on standard cryptographic primitives by using SXIO to achieve weak collusion-succinctness.

Starting point. A naive idea to construct a q -key functional encryption scheme from a single-key non-succinct functional encryption scheme is running q single-key non-succinct functional encryption schemes in parallel where q is a polynomial fixed in advance. A master secret/public key consist of q master secret/public keys of the single-key scheme, respectively. A ciphertext consists of q ciphertexts of a plaintext x under q master secret or public keys. This achieves q -key functional encryption.⁶ However, this simply parallelized scheme is clearly not

⁶ In fact, the functional key generation algorithm takes an additional input called index and is stateful. We ignore this issue here. However, in fact, this issue does not matter at all. See Remark 2 in Section 2 regarding this issue.

weakly collusion-succinct since the size of the encryption circuit is linear in q . Note that a single-key non-succinct functional encryption scheme is constructed from a standard cryptographic primitive (such as one-way function, public-key encryption) [46,34].

Compressing by SXIO. Our basic idea is compressing the encryption circuit of the simply parallelized scheme by using SXIO. Instead of embedding all q keys in an encryption circuit, our encryption algorithm obfuscates a circuit that generates the i -th master secret/public key of the simply parallelized scheme and uses it to generate a ciphertext under the i -th key where i is an input to the circuit.

For simplicity, we consider the SKFE case. We set a pseudo-random function (PRF) key K as a master secret key. For a plaintext x , our weakly collusion-succinct encryption algorithm generates a circuit $E'[K, x]$ that takes as an input an index $i \in [q]$, generates the i -th master secret key MSK_i by using the hard-wired K and the index i , and outputs a ciphertext $\text{Enc}(MSK_i, x)$ of the single-key scheme⁷. A ciphertext of our scheme is $\text{sxiO}(E'[K, x])$. In $E'[K, x]$, each master secret key is generated in an on-line manner by using the PRF (it is determined only by K and input i). The encryption circuit size of each $\text{Enc}(MSK_i, x)$ is independent of q because it is the encryption algorithm of the single-key scheme. The input space of $E'[K, x]$ is $[q]$. Thus, the time needed to generate the ciphertext $\text{sxiO}(E'[K, x])$ is $\text{poly}(\lambda, |x|, |f|) \cdot q^\gamma$ from the efficiency guarantee of SXIO. This achieves weak collusion-succinctness. The size depends on $|f|$, but it is not an issue since our goal at this step is not (weak) succinctness. The security is proved using the standard punctured programming technique [47].

Extension to public-key setting. We achieve a q -key weakly collusion-succinct PKFE by a similar idea to the SKFE case. Only one exception is that we need an SXIO to generate not only a ciphertext but also a *master public-key* to prevent the size of a master public-key from linearly depending on q . That is, a master public-key is an obfuscated circuit that outputs a master public-key of a single-key scheme by using a PRF key. We give the simplified description of this setup circuit (denoted by S) below for clarity. For the formal description of S , see Figure 2 in Section 3.2. If we do not use $\text{sxiO}(S)$ as the master public key,

// Description of (simplified) S	// Description of (simplified) E''
Hard-Coded Constants: K .	Hard-Coded Constants: MPK, x .
Input: $i \in [q]$	Input: $i \in [q]$
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compute $r_{\text{Setup}}^i \leftarrow F_K(i)$. 2. Compute $(MPK_i, MSK_i) \leftarrow \text{Setup}(1^\lambda; r_{\text{Setup}}^i)$. 3. Return MPK_i. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parse $\text{sxiO}(S) \leftarrow MPK$. 2. Compute $MPK_i \leftarrow \text{sxiO}(S)(i)$ 3. Return $CT_i \leftarrow \text{Enc}(MPK_i, x)$.

we must use $\{MPK_i\}_{i \in [q]}$ as the master public-key and embed them in a *public*

⁷ We ignore the issue regarding randomness of the ciphertext in this section.

encryption circuit E'' since we cannot make PRF key K public. This leads to linear dependence on q of the encryption time.

Encryption circuit E'' is almost the same as E' in the SKFE construction except that $\text{MPK} = \text{sxiO}(\mathcal{S})$ is hardwired to generate a master public-key in an on-line manner. Similarly to the SKFE construction, a ciphertext is $\text{sxiO}(E'')$. This incurs two applications of SXIO in a nested manner (i.e., we obfuscate a circuit in which another obfuscated circuit is hard-wired). Although the input space of E'' is $[q]$ and the size of the encryption circuit of the single-key scheme is independent of q , the size of $\text{sxiO}(E'')$ polynomially depends on $\text{sxiO}(\mathcal{S})$. Thus, a better compression factor of SXIO for \mathcal{S} is required to ensure the weak collusion-succinctness of the resulting scheme. Such better SXIO is implied by *collusion-resistant* (non-succinct) SKFE [9]. See Section 3.2 for details of the efficiency analysis.

Using power of identity-based encryption. To overcome the nested applications of SXIO, we directly construct a q -key weakly collusion-succinct PKFE from SXIO, identity-based encryption, and garbled circuit. The main idea is the same. Our starting point is the single-key non-succinct PKFE scheme of Sahai and Seyalioglu [46], which is based on a public-key encryption scheme PKE. We use a universal circuit $U(\cdot, x)$ in which a plaintext x is hard-wired and takes as an input a function f , which will be embedded in a functional key. Let $s := |f|$. The scheme of Sahai and Seyalioglu is as follows.

- Setup:** A master public-key consists of $2s$ public-keys of PKE, $\{\text{pk}_0^j, \text{pk}_1^j\}_{j \in [s]}$.
Functional Key: A functional key for f consists of s secret-keys of PKE, $\{\text{sk}_{f_j}^j\}_{j \in [s]}$ where $f = f_1 \dots f_s$ and f_j is a single bit for every $j \in [s]$.
Encryption: A ciphertext of a plaintext x consists of a garbled circuit of $U(\cdot, x)$ and encryptions of $2s$ labels of the garbled circuit under pk_b^j for all $j \in [s]$ and $b \in \{0, 1\}$.
Decryption: We obtain labels corresponding to f by using $\{\text{sk}_{f_j}^j\}_{j \in [s]}$ and evaluate the garbled $U(\cdot, x)$ with those labels.

We can replace PKE with an identity-based encryption scheme IBE by using identities in $[s] \times \{0, 1\}$. That is, $\{\text{pk}_0^j, \text{pk}_1^j\}_{j \in [s]}$ is aggregated into a master public-key of IBE. A functional key for f consists of secret keys for identities $(1, f_1), \dots, (s, f_s)$. In addition, encryptions of $2s$ labels consist of $2s$ ciphertexts for identities (j, b) for all $j \in [s]$ and $b \in \{0, 1\}$. We parallelize this by extending the identity space into $[q] \times [s] \times \{0, 1\}$ to achieve a q -key scheme. We need compression to achieve weak collusion-succinctness since simple parallelization incurs the linearity in q .

Our encryption algorithm obfuscates the following circuit \tilde{E} by using an SXIO. A master public-key of IBE and plaintext x are hard-wired in \tilde{E} . Given index i , \tilde{E} generates a garbled circuit of $U(\cdot, x)$ with $2s$ labels and outputs the garbled circuit and encryptions of the $2s$ labels under appropriate identities. Identities consist of $(i, j, f_j) \in [q] \times [s] \times \{0, 1\}$ for every $j \in [s]$. A ciphertext of our scheme is $\text{sxiO}(\tilde{E})$. Therefore, if secret keys for identities $\{(i, j, f_j)\}_{j \in [s]}$ are given as functional keys,

then we can obtain labels only for f from corresponding ciphertexts of IBE output by $\text{sxiO}(\tilde{\mathcal{E}})$ on the input i , and compute $U(f, x) = f(x)$.

A master public-key and encryption circuit of the identity-based encryption are succinct in the sense that their size is sub-linear in $|\mathcal{ID}|$ where \mathcal{ID} is the identity space of IBE. That is, the size depends on $|\mathcal{ID}|^\alpha$ for sufficiently small constant α .⁸ In addition, the input space of $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ is just $[q]$ and the garbled circuit part of $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ is independent of q . Therefore, the time needed to generate a ciphertext $\text{sxiO}(\tilde{\mathcal{E}})$ is sub-linear in q from the efficiency property of SXIO. Thus, the scheme is weakly collusion-succinct.

In fact, this PKFE construction is similar to that of Bitansky et al. [9], but we do not need decomposable garbled circuit because our goal is achieving weak collusion-succinctness, which allows encryption circuits to polynomially depend on the size of f (our goal is *not weak succinctness* at this stage). Thus, a standard garbled circuit is sufficient for our construction. Moreover, SXIO with a bad compression factor is sufficient since we use an SXIO only once.

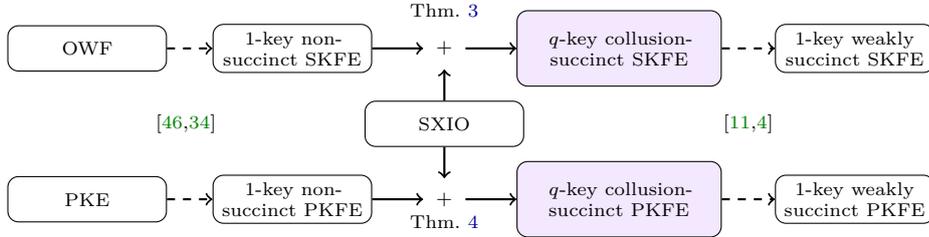


Fig. 1: Illustration of our first and third theorems. Dashed lines denote known constructions. Purple boxes denote our core schemes. We ignore puncturable PRF in this figure. It is implied by one-way function.

Uniting pieces. It is known that public-key encryption (resp. one-way function) implies single-key non-succinct PKFE (resp. SKFE) [46,34] and bounded-key weakly collusion-succinct PKFE (resp. SKFE) implies single-key weakly succinct PKFE (resp. SKFE) [11,4]. Thus, via our weakly collusion-succinct PKFE (resp. SKFE), we can obtain single-key weakly succinct PKFE (resp. SKFE) based on SXIO and standard cryptographic primitives. Figure 1 illustrates our first and third informal theorems.

Concurrent and independent work. Lin and Tessaro [42] prove that a collusion-resistant PKFE scheme for P/poly is constructed from any single-key PKFE

⁸ When we say identity-based encryption, we assume that it satisfies this type of succinctness. In fact, most identity-based encryption schemes based on number theoretic or lattice assumptions satisfy it.

scheme for P/poly (e.g., a PKFE scheme based on public-key encryption proposed by Gorbunov, Vaikuntanathan, and Wee [34]) and IO for $\omega(\log \lambda)$ -bit-input circuits.

Their construction is similar to that of our single-key weakly succinct PKFE scheme for P/poly from public-key encryption and SXIO. One notable difference is that they use IO for $\omega(\log \lambda)$ -bit-input circuits while we use SXIO for P/poly based on collusion-resistant SKFE for P/poly with polynomial security loss, which is a weaker tool than theirs.

Organization. This paper consists of the following parts. In Section 2, we provide preliminaries and basic definitions. In Section 3, we present our constructions of weakly collusion-succinct functional encryption schemes based on SXIO and standard cryptographic primitives. In Section 4, we provide a statement about how to transform weakly collusion-succinct functional encryption schemes into single-key weakly succinct functional encryption schemes. In Section 5, we summarize our results.

2 Preliminaries

We now define some notations and cryptographic primitives. We omit some notations and definitions due to limited space.

If $\mathcal{X}^{(b)} = \{X_\lambda^{(b)}\}_{\lambda \in \mathbb{N}}$ for $b \in \{0, 1\}$ are two ensembles of random variables indexed by $\lambda \in \mathbb{N}$, we say that $\mathcal{X}^{(0)}$ and $\mathcal{X}^{(1)}$ are computationally indistinguishable if for any PPT distinguisher \mathcal{D} , there exists a negligible function $\text{negl}(\lambda)$, such that $\Delta := |\Pr[\mathcal{D}(X_\lambda^{(0)}) = 1] - \Pr[\mathcal{D}(X_\lambda^{(1)}) = 1]| \leq \text{negl}(\lambda)$. We write $\mathcal{X}^{(0)} \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta \mathcal{X}^{(1)}$ to denote that the advantage Δ is bounded by δ .

2.1 Functional Encryption

Secret-Key Functional Encryption (SKFE) We introduce the syntax of an index based variant SKFE scheme that we call an *index based SKFE (iSKFE)* scheme. “Index based” means that, to generate the i -th functional decryption key, we need to feed an index i to a key generation algorithm. For a single-key scheme, an iSKFE scheme is just a standard SKFE scheme in which the key generation algorithm does not take an index as an input since the index is always fixed to 1. See Remark 2 for details.

Definition 1 (Index Based Secret-key Functional Encryption). Let $\mathcal{M} := \{\mathcal{M}_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a message domain, $\mathcal{Y} := \{\mathcal{Y}_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \mathbb{N}}$ a range, $\mathcal{I} := [q_k(\lambda)]$ an index space where q_k is a fixed polynomial, and $\mathcal{F} := \{\mathcal{F}_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \mathbb{N}}$ a class of functions $f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$. An iSKFE scheme for $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{I}$, and \mathcal{F} is a tuple of algorithms $\text{SKFE} = (\text{Setup}, \text{iKG}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$ where:

- $\text{Setup}(1^\lambda)$ takes as input the security parameter and outputs a master secret key MSK .

- $\text{iKG}(\text{MSK}, f, i)$ takes as input MSK , a function $f \in \mathcal{F}$, and an index $i \in \mathcal{I}$, and outputs a secret key sk_f for f .
- $\text{Enc}(\text{MSK}, x)$ takes as input MSK and a message $x \in \mathcal{M}$ and outputs a ciphertext CT .
- $\text{Dec}(\text{sk}_f, \text{CT})$ takes as input sk_f for $f \in \mathcal{F}$ and CT and outputs $y \in \mathcal{Y}$, or \perp .

Correctness: We require $\text{Dec}(\text{iKG}(\text{MSK}, f, i), \text{Enc}(\text{MSK}, x)) = f(x)$ for any $x \in \mathcal{M}$, $f \in \mathcal{F}$, $i \in \mathcal{I}$, and $\text{MSK} \leftarrow \text{Setup}(1^\lambda)$.

Next, we introduce selective-message message privacy [17].

Definition 2 (Selective-Message Message Privacy). Let SKFE be an iSKFE scheme whose message space, function space, and index space are \mathcal{M} , \mathcal{F} , and \mathcal{I} , respectively. We define the selective-message message privacy experiment $\text{Exp}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{sm-mp}}(1^\lambda, b)$ between an adversary \mathcal{A} and a challenger as follows.

1. \mathcal{A} is given 1^λ and sends $(x_0^{(1)}, x_1^{(1)}), \dots, (x_0^{(q_m)}, x_1^{(q_m)})$ to the challenger, where q_m is an a-priori unbounded polynomial of λ .
2. The challenger chooses $\text{MSK} \leftarrow \text{Setup}(1^\lambda)$ and a challenge bit $b \leftarrow \{0, 1\}$.
3. The challenger generates $\text{CT}^{(j)} \leftarrow \text{Enc}(\text{MSK}, x_b^{(j)})$ for $j \in [q_m]$ and sends them to \mathcal{A} .
4. \mathcal{A} is allowed to make arbitrary function queries at most $|\mathcal{I}| = q_k$ times. For the ℓ -th key query $f_\ell \in \mathcal{F}$ from \mathcal{A} , the challenger generates $\text{sk}_{f_\ell} \leftarrow \text{iKG}(\text{MSK}, f_\ell, \ell)$ and returns sk_{f_ℓ} to \mathcal{A} .
5. \mathcal{A} outputs $b' \in \{0, 1\}$. The experiment output b' if $f_\ell(x_0^{(j)}) = f_\ell(x_1^{(j)})$ for all $j \in [q_m]$ and $\ell \in [q_k]$, where q_k is the number of key queries made by \mathcal{A} ; otherwise \perp .

We say that SKFE is q_k -selective-message message private (or selectively secure for short) if for any PPT \mathcal{A} , it holds that

$$\text{Adv}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{sm-mp}}(\lambda) := |\Pr[\text{Exp}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{sm-mp}}(1^\lambda, 0) = 1] - \Pr[\text{Exp}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{sm-mp}}(1^\lambda, 1) = 1]| \leq \text{negl}(\lambda).$$

We further say that SKFE is (q_k, δ) -selective-message message private, for some concrete negligible function $\delta(\cdot)$, if for any PPT \mathcal{A} the above advantage is smaller than $\delta(\lambda)^{\Omega(1)}$.

Remark 1 (Regarding the number of key queries). Let FE be a functional encryption scheme. If q_k is an unbounded polynomial, then we say FE is a *collusion-resistant* functional encryption. If q_k is a bounded polynomial (i.e., fixed in advance), then we say FE is a *bounded collusion-resistant* functional encryption. If $q_k = 1$, we say FE is a *single-key* functional encryption. In this study, our constructions are bounded collusion-resistant.

Remark 2 (Regarding an index for algorithm iKG). Our definitions of functional encryptions slightly deviates from the standard ones (e.g., the definition by Ananth and Jain [3] or Brakerski and Segev [17]). Our key generation algorithm takes not only a master secret key and a function but also an index, which is

used to bound the number of functional key generations. This index should be different for each functional key generation. One might think this is a limitation, but this is not the case in this study because our goal is constructing single-key PKFE. For a single-key scheme, $|\mathcal{I}| = 1$ and we do not need such an index. Index based bounded collusion-resistant functional encryption schemes are just intermediate tools in this study. In fact, such an index has been introduced by Li and Micciancio in the context of PKFE [40].⁹

Next, we introduce notions regarding efficiency, called succinctness for functional encryption schemes.

Definition 3 (Succinctness of Functional Encryption [11]). *For a class of functions $\mathcal{F} = \{\mathcal{F}_\lambda\}$ over message domain $\mathcal{M} = \{\mathcal{M}_\lambda\}$, we let $n(\lambda)$ be the input length of the functions in \mathcal{F} , $s(\lambda) = \max_{f \in \mathcal{F}_\lambda} |f|$ the upper bound on the circuit size of functions in \mathcal{F}_λ , and $d(\lambda) = \max_{f \in \mathcal{F}_\lambda} \text{depth}(f)$ the upper bound on the depth, and a functional encryption scheme is*

- succinct if the size of the encryption circuit is bounded by $\text{poly}(n, \lambda, \log s)$, where poly is a fixed polynomial.
- weakly succinct if the size of the encryption circuit is bounded by $s^\gamma \cdot \text{poly}(n, \lambda)$, where poly is a fixed polynomial, and $\gamma < 1$ is a constant.
- weakly collusion-succinct if the size of the encryption circuit is bounded by $q^\gamma \cdot \text{poly}(n, \lambda, s)$, where q is the upper bound of issuable functional keys in bounded-key schemes (that is, the size of the index space of the scheme), poly is a fixed polynomial, and $\gamma < 1$ is a constant.

We call γ the compression factor. The following theorem states that one can construct IO from any single-key weakly succinct PKFE. We recall that single-key iPKFE is also single-key PKFE, and vice versa.

Theorem 1 ([11]). *If there exists a single-key sub-exponentially weakly selectively secure weakly succinct PKFE scheme for P/poly , then there exists an indistinguishability obfuscator for P/poly .*

2.2 Indistinguishability Obfuscation

Definition 4 (Indistinguishability Obfuscator). *A PPT algorithm $i\mathcal{O}$ is an IO for a circuit class $\{\mathcal{C}_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \mathbb{N}}$ if it satisfies the following two conditions.*

Functionality: *For any security parameter $\lambda \in \mathbb{N}$, $C \in \mathcal{C}_\lambda$, and input x , we have that $\Pr[C'(x) = C(x) : C' \leftarrow i\mathcal{O}(C)] = 1$.*

⁹ The security definition of Li and Micciancio for index based functional encryption and ours is slightly different. Their definition allows an adversary to use indices for key generation in an arbitrary order. On the other hand, our definition does not allow it. The difference comes from the fact that their goal is constructing collusion-resistant functional encryption while our goal is constructing single-key functional encryption. By restricting an adversary to use indices successively from one, we can describe security proofs more simply.

Indistinguishability: For any PPT distinguisher D and for any pair of circuits $C_0, C_1 \in \mathcal{C}_\lambda$ such that for any input x , $C_0(x) = C_1(x)$ and $|C_0| = |C_1|$, it holds that $|\Pr[D(i\mathcal{O}(C_0)) = 1] - \Pr[D(i\mathcal{O}(C_1)) = 1]| \leq \text{negl}(\lambda)$. We further say that $i\mathcal{O}$ is δ -secure, for some concrete negligible function $\delta(\cdot)$, if for any PPT D the above advantage is smaller than $\delta(\lambda)^{\Omega(1)}$.

Definition 5 (Strong Exponentially-Efficient Indistinguishability Obfuscation). Let $\gamma < 1$ be a constant. An algorithm $\text{sxi}\mathcal{O}$ is a γ -compressing SXIO for a circuit class $\{\mathcal{C}_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \mathbb{N}}$ if it satisfies the functionality and indistinguishability in Definition 4 and the following efficiency requirement:

Non-trivial time efficiency We require that the running time of $\text{sxi}\mathcal{O}$ on input $(1^\lambda, C)$ is at most $2^{n^\gamma} \cdot \text{poly}(\lambda, |C|)$ for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{N}$ and any circuit $C \in \{\mathcal{C}_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \mathbb{N}}$ with input length n .

Remark 3. In this paper, when we write “SXIO for \mathbb{P}/poly ”, we implicitly mean that SXIO for polynomial-size circuits with inputs of logarithmic length. This follows the style by Bitansky et al. [9] though Lin et al. [41] use the circuit class $\mathbb{P}^{\text{log}}/\text{poly}$ to denote the class of polynomial-size circuits with inputs of logarithmic length. The reason why we use the style is that we can consider the polynomial input length if we do not care about the polynomial running time of $\text{sxi}\mathcal{O}$ and the input length n obviously must be logarithmic for the *polynomial* running time of $\text{sxi}\mathcal{O}$ from the definition.

3 Collusion-Succinct Functional Encryption from SXIO

In our bounded-key weakly collusion-succinct iSKFE and iPKFE schemes, we use single-key non-succinct SKFE and PKFE schemes that are implied from one-way function and public-key encryption, respectively.

Theorem 2 ([34]¹⁰). *If there exists a δ -secure one-way function, then there exists a $(1, \delta)$ -selectively-secure and non-succinct SKFE scheme for \mathbb{P}/poly . If there exists a δ -secure public-key encryption, then there exists a $(1, \delta)$ -selectively-secure and non-succinct PKFE scheme for \mathbb{P}/poly .*

Throughout this paper, let n and s be the length of a message x and size of a function f of a functional encryption scheme, respectively as in Definition 3.

3.1 Collusion-Succinct SKFE from SXIO and One-Way Function

We put only our theorem in this section due to limited space. We can understand an essence of the theorem from the construction in the next section.

¹⁰ More precisely, Gorbunov et al. prove that we can construct *adaptively* secure schemes, in which adversaries are allowed to declare a target message pair after the function query phase. However, selective security is sufficient for our purpose.

Theorem 3. *If there exists non-succinct $(1, \delta)$ -selective-message message private SKFE for \mathbb{P}/poly and δ -secure $\tilde{\gamma}$ -compressing SXIO for \mathbb{P}/poly where $0 < \tilde{\gamma} < 1$ ($\tilde{\gamma}$ might be close to 1), then there exists weakly collusion-succinct (q, δ) -selective-message message private iSKFE for \mathbb{P}/poly with compression factor γ' such that $0 < \tilde{\gamma} < \gamma' < 1$, where q is an a-priori fixed polynomial of λ .*

3.2 Collusion-Succinct PKFE from SXIO and Public-Key Encryption

In this section, we discuss how to construct a bounded-key weakly collusion-succinct iPKFE scheme from an SXIO and PKE scheme.

Overview and proof strategy. Before we proceed to details, we give a main idea for our iPKFE scheme.

Analogously to SKFE setting in Section 3.1, to achieve collusion-succinctness, we consider to set a ciphertext as a circuit obfuscated by SXIO that can generate q ciphertexts of a single-key non-succinct scheme. We need to maintain q encryption keys succinctly. In the SKFE setting, we maintain q master secret-keys as one puncturable PRF key. However, we cannot directly use this solution in the PKFE setting. If we do so in the PKFE setting, since the puncturable PRF key should be the master secret-key, an encryptor cannot use it. Thus, we need some mechanism that makes all master public-keys of single-key non-succinct schemes available to an encryptor maintaining them succinctly.

To generate a *succinct* master public-key, we generate a setup circuit (denoted by S_{1fe} in our scheme) that outputs i -th master public-key of a single-key non-succinct scheme corresponding to an input i , and obfuscate the circuit by SXIO as explained in Section 1.3. An encryptor embeds $MPK := \text{sxiO}(S_{1fe})$ into an encryption circuit and outputs an obfuscation of this encryption circuit as a ciphertext. This encryption circuit is hardwired a plaintext x and can output ciphertexts under all q master public-keys like the encryption circuit in Section 3.1.

Our solution means that we must obfuscate a circuit in which an obfuscated circuit is hardwired (nested applications of SXIO). The nested application still increases the size of a ciphertext. However, if the compression factor of SXIO for S_{1fe} is sufficiently small, we can achieve weak collusion-succinctness.

In the security proof, we use the security of a single-key non-succinct scheme to change a ciphertext of x_0 under each master public-key into that of x_1 via the punctured programming approach as the SKFE case. However, in the reduction to the single-key security, a target master public-key should be given from the security experiment. This means that we must embed the target master public-key into the setup circuit instead of generating it in an on-line manner. Thus, we must apply the punctured programming technique to the setup circuit too before the reduction to the single-key security. This is what the first hybrid step in the security proof does. The rest of the proof is almost the same as that of our iSKFE scheme.

Our construction. The construction of an iPKFE scheme qFE whose index space is $[q]$ from an SXIO and public-key encryption scheme is as follows, where q is a fixed polynomial of λ . Let $1FE = (1FE.Setup, 1FE.KG, 1FE.Enc, 1FE.Dec)$ be a single-key non-succinct PKFE scheme and $(PRF.Gen, F, Punc)$ a puncturable PRF.

- qFE.Setup(1^λ) :
- Generate $K \leftarrow PRF.Gen(1^\lambda)$ and $S_{1fe}[K]$ defined in Figure 2.
 - Return $(\widehat{MPK}, \widehat{MSK}) := (sxi\mathcal{O}(S_{1fe}), K)$.
- qFE.iKG(\widehat{MSK}, f, i) :
- Parse $K := \widehat{MSK}$.
 - Compute $r_i \leftarrow F_K(i)$ and $(MSK_i, MPK_i) \leftarrow 1FE.Setup(1^\lambda; r_i)$.
 - Compute $sk_f^i \leftarrow 1FE.KG(MSK_i, f)$ and return $\widehat{sk}_f \leftarrow (i, sk_f^i)$.
- qFE.Enc(\widehat{MPK}, x) :
- Generate $K' \leftarrow PRF.Gen(1^\lambda)$ and $E_{1fe}[\widehat{MPK}, K', x]$ defined in Figure 3.
 - Return $\widehat{CT} \leftarrow sxi\mathcal{O}(E_{1fe}[\widehat{MPK}, K', x])$.
- qFE.Dec($\widehat{sk}_f, \widehat{CT}$) :
- Parse $(i, sk_f^i) := \widehat{sk}_f$.
 - Compute the circuit \widehat{CT} on input i , that is $CT_i \leftarrow \widehat{CT}(i)$.
 - Return $y \leftarrow 1FE.Dec(sk_f^i, CT_i)$.

Setup Circuit $S_{1fe}[K](i)$
<p>Hardwired: puncturable PRF key K.</p> <p>Input: index $i \in [q]$.</p> <p>Padding: circuit is padded to size $pad_s := pad_s(\lambda, n, s, q)$, which is determined in analysis.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compute $r_i \leftarrow F_K(i)$. 2. Compute $(MPK_i, MSK_i) \leftarrow 1FE.Setup(1^\lambda; r_i)$ and output MPK_i.

Fig. 2: Description of $S_{1fe}[K]$.

Theorem 4. *If there exists $(1, \delta)$ -selectively-secure non-succinct PKFE for P/poly and δ -secure γ -compressing SXIO for P/poly where γ is an arbitrarily small constant such that $0 < \gamma < 1$, then there exists (q, δ) -selectively-secure weakly collusion-succinct iPKFE for P/poly with compression factor β , where q is an a-priori fixed polynomial of λ , and β is a constant such that $0 < \beta < 1$ specified later.*

Proof of Theorem 4. We start with the security proof, then move on to analyzing succinctness.

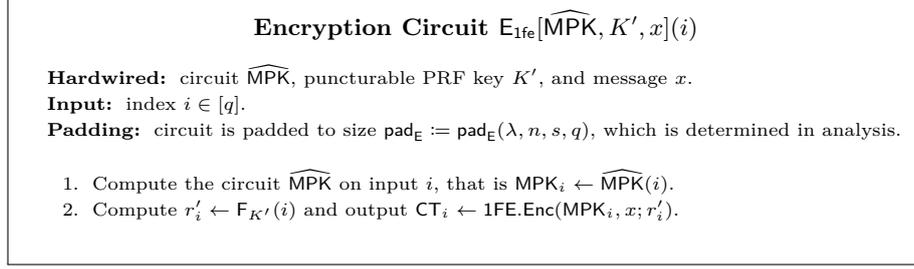


Fig. 3: Description of $E_{1fe}[\widehat{\text{MPK}}, K', x]$.

Security Proof. Let us assume that the underlying primitives are δ -secure. Let \mathcal{A} be an adversary attacking the selective security of qFE . We define a sequence of hybrid games.

Hyb₀: The first game is the original selective security experiment for $b = 0$, that is $\text{Expt}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{sel}}(1^\lambda, 0)$. \mathcal{A} first selects the challenge messages (x_0^*, x_1^*) and receives the master public key $\widehat{\text{MPK}} := \text{sxiO}(\text{S}_{1fe}[K])$ and target ciphertext $\text{sxiO}(E_{1fe}[\widehat{\text{MPK}}, K', x_0^*])$. Next, \mathcal{A} adaptively makes q function queries f_1, \dots, f_q such that $f_i(x_0^*) = f_i(x_1^*)$ for all $i \in [q]$ and receives functional keys $\widehat{\text{sk}}_{f_1}, \dots, \widehat{\text{sk}}_{f_q}$.

Hyb₁^{i*}: Let $i^* \in [q]$. We generate $\widehat{\text{MPK}}$ as obfuscated S_{1fe}^* described in Figure 4. In this hybrid game, we set $r_{i^*} \leftarrow F_K(i^*)$, $K\{i^*\} \leftarrow \text{Punc}(K, i^*)$ and $(\text{MPK}_{i^*}, \text{MSK}_{i^*}) \leftarrow \text{1FE.Setup}(1^\lambda; r_{i^*})$.

When $i^* = 1$, the behavior of S_{1fe}^* is the same as that of S_{1fe} since the hardwired MPK_1 in S_{1fe}^* is the same as the output of S_{1fe} on the input 1. Their size is also the same since we pad circuit S_{1fe} to have the same size as S_{1fe}^* . Then, we can use the indistinguishability guarantee of sxiO and it holds that $\text{Hyb}_0 \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_1^1$.

Hyb₂^{i*}: The challenge ciphertext is generated by obfuscating E_{1fe}^* described in Figure 5. In this hybrid game, we set $r'_{i^*} \leftarrow F_{K'}(i^*)$, $K'\{i^*\} \leftarrow \text{Punc}(K', i^*)$, $\text{CT}_{i^*} \leftarrow \text{1FE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{i^*}, x_0^*; r'_{i^*})$, and $\text{MPK}_{i^*} \leftarrow \widehat{\text{MPK}}(i^*)$.

When $i^* = 1$, the behavior of E_{1fe}^* is the same as that of E_{1fe} since the hardwired CT_1 in E_{1fe}^* is the same as the output of E_{1fe} on the input 1. Moreover, both circuits have the same size by padding pad_E . Then, we can use the indistinguishability guarantee of sxiO and it holds that $\text{Hyb}_1^1 \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_2^1$.

In addition, for $i^* \geq 2$, the behavior of E_{1fe}^* does not change between $\text{Hyb}_1^{i^*}$ and $\text{Hyb}_2^{i^*}$. Thus, $\text{Hyb}_1^{i^*} \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_2^{i^*}$ holds for every $i^* \in \{2, \dots, q\}$ due to the security guarantee of sxiO .

Hyb₃^{i*}: We change $r_{i^*} = F_K(i^*)$ and $r'_{i^*} = F_{K'}(i^*)$ into uniformly random r_{i^*} and r'_{i^*} . Due to the pseudo-randomness at punctured points of puncturable PRF, it holds that $\text{Hyb}_2^{i^*} \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_3^{i^*}$ for every $i^* \in [q]$.

Setup Circuit $S_{\text{1fe}}^*[K\{i^*\}, \text{MPK}_{i^*}](i)$

Hardwired: puncturable PRF key $K\{i^*\}$ and 1FE master public-key MPK_{i^*} .

Input: index $i \in [q]$.

Padding: circuit is padded to size $\text{pad}_S := \text{pad}_S(\lambda, n, s, q)$, which is determined in analysis.

1. If $i = i^*$, output MPK_{i^*} .
2. Else, compute $r_i \leftarrow F_{K\{i^*\}}(i)$.
3. Compute $(\text{MPK}_i, \text{MSK}_i) \leftarrow \text{1FE.Setup}(1^\lambda; r_i)$ and output MPK_i .

Fig. 4: Circuit $S_{\text{1fe}}^*[K\{i^*\}, \text{MPK}_{i^*}]$. The description depends on i^* , but we use the notion S_{1fe}^* instead of $S_{\text{1fe}}^{i^*}$ for simpler notations.

Encryption Circuit $E_{\text{1fe}}^*[\widehat{\text{MPK}}, K'\{i^*\}, x_0^*, x_1^*, \text{CT}_{i^*}](i)$

Hardwired: master public key $\widehat{\text{MPK}}$ (that is an obfuscated circuit), puncturable PRF key $K'\{i^*\}$, messages x_0^*, x_1^* , and ciphertext CT_{i^*} .

Input: index $i \in [q]$.

Padding: circuit is padded to size $\text{pad}_E := \text{pad}_E(\lambda, n, s, q)$, which is determined in analysis.

1. If $i = i^*$, output CT_{i^*} .
2. Else, compute $r'_i \leftarrow F_{K'}(i)$ and the circuit $\widehat{\text{MPK}}$ on input i , that is $\text{MPK}_i \leftarrow \widehat{\text{MPK}}(i)$.
If $i > i^*$: Output $\text{CT}_i \leftarrow \text{1FE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_i, x_0^*; r'_i)$.
If $i < i^*$: Output $\text{CT}_i \leftarrow \text{1FE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_i, x_1^*; r'_i)$.

Fig. 5: Circuit $E_{\text{1fe}}^*[\widehat{\text{MPK}}, K'\{i^*\}, x_0^*, x_1^*, \text{CT}_{i^*}]$. The description depends on i^* , but we use the notion E_{1fe}^* instead of $E_{\text{1fe}}^{i^*}$ for simpler notations.

$\text{Hyb}_4^{i^*}$: We change CT_{i^*} from $\text{1FE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{i^*}, x_0^*)$ to $\text{1FE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{i^*}, x_1^*)$. In $\text{Hyb}_3^{i^*}$ and $\text{Hyb}_4^{i^*}$, we do not need randomness to generate MPK_{i^*} and CT_{i^*} . We just hardwire MPK_{i^*} and CT_{i^*} into S_{1fe}^* and E_{1fe}^* , respectively. Therefore, for every $i^* \in [q]$, $\text{Hyb}_3^{i^*} \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_4^{i^*}$ follows from the selective security of 1FE under the master public key MPK_{i^*} .

$\text{Hyb}_5^{i^*}$: We change r_i^* and r'_{i^*} into $r_{i^*} = F_K(i^*)$ and $r'_{i^*} = F_{K'}(i^*)$. We can show $\text{Hyb}_4^{i^*} \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_5^{i^*}$ for every $i^* \in [q]$ based on the pseudo-randomness at punctured point of puncturable PRF.

From the definition of S_{1FE}^* , E_{1FE}^* , and $\text{Hyb}_1^{i^*}$, the behaviors of S_{1FE}^* and E_{1FE}^* in $\text{Hyb}_5^{i^*}$ and $\text{Hyb}_1^{i^*+1}$ are the same. Thus, $\text{Hyb}_5^{i^*} \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_1^{i^*+1}$ holds for every $i^* \in [q-1]$ due to the security guarantee of sxiO . It also holds that $\text{Hyb}_5^q \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta \text{Expt}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{sel}}(1^\lambda, 1)$ based on the security guarantee of sxiO . This completes the security proof.

Padding Parameter. The proof of security relies on the indistinguishability of obfuscated S_{1fe} and S_{1fe}^* defined in Figures 2 and 4, and that of obfuscated E_{1fe}

and E_{1fe}^* defined in Figure 3 and 5. Accordingly, we set $\text{pad}_S := \max(|S_{1fe}|, |S_{1fe}^*|)$ and $\text{pad}_E := \max(|E_{1fe}|, |E_{1fe}^*|)$.

The circuits S_{1fe} and S_{1fe}^* compute a puncturable PRF over domain $[q]$ and a key pair of 1FE, and may have punctured PRF keys and a master public key hardwired. The circuits E_{1fe} and E_{1fe}^* run the circuit $\widehat{\text{MPK}}$ and compute a puncturable PRF over domain $[q]$ and a ciphertext of 1FE, and may have punctured PRF keys and a hard-wired ciphertext. Note that the size of instances of 1FE is independent of q . Thus, it holds that

$$\text{pad}_S \leq \text{poly}(\lambda, n, s, \log q) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{pad}_E \leq \text{poly}(\lambda, n, s, \log q, |\widehat{\text{MPK}}|).$$

Weak Collusion-Succinctness. To clearly analyze the size of qFE.Enc , we suppose that SXIO used to obfuscate S_{1fe} and that used to obfuscate E_{1fe} are different.

Let γ' be the compression factor of the SXIO for S_{1fe} . The input space for S_{1fe} is $[q]$. Therefore, by the efficiency guarantee of SXIO, we have

$$|\text{sxi}\mathcal{O}(S_{1fe})| < q^{\gamma'} \cdot \text{poly}(\lambda, n, s, \log q) .$$

Let γ be the compression factor of the SXIO for E_{1fe} . The input space of E_{1fe} is also $[q]$. The size of the encryption circuit qFE.Enc (dominated by generating the obfuscated E_{1fe}) is

$$q^\gamma \cdot \text{poly}(\lambda, n, s, \log q, |\text{sxi}\mathcal{O}(S_{1fe})|) < q^{\gamma+c\gamma'} \cdot \text{poly}(\lambda, n, s),$$

where c is some constant.

We assume there exists SXIO with an arbitrarily small compression factor. Thus, by setting γ' as $\gamma' < \frac{1-\gamma}{c}$, we can ensure that $\beta := \gamma + c\gamma' < 1$, that is qFE is weakly collusion-succinct.

This completes the proof of Theorem 4. ■

3.3 Collusion-Succinct PKFE from SXIO and Identity-Based Encryption

In this section, we directly construct a weakly collusion-succinct and weakly selectively secure iPKFE scheme from an SXIO and identity-based encryption scheme.

Our construction. The construction of a weakly collusion-succinct and weakly selectively secure q -key iPKFE scheme qFE for any fixed polynomial q of λ is based on an SXIO, identity-based encryption scheme¹¹, and garbled circuit which is implied by a one-way function. Our collusion-succinct iPKFE scheme

¹¹ We stress that the size of the encryption circuit of an identity-based encryption scheme is $|\mathcal{ID}|^\alpha \cdot \text{poly}(\lambda, \ell)$ where ℓ is the length of plaintext, \mathcal{ID} is the identity-space, and α is a constant such that $0 < \alpha < 1$. Most identity-based encryption schemes based on concrete assumptions have such succinct encryption circuits. In our scheme, \mathcal{ID} is just a polynomial size.

is *weakly selectively* secure because we use function descriptions as identities of identity-based encryption, and the selective security of identity-based encryption requires adversaries to submit a target identity at the beginning of the game.

We assume that we can represent every function f by a s bit string $(f[1], \dots, f[s])$ where $s = \text{poly}(\lambda)$. Let $\text{IBE} = (\text{IBE.Setup}, \text{IBE.KG}, \text{IBE.Enc}, \text{IBE.Dec})$ be an identity-based encryption scheme whose identity space is $[q] \times [s] \times \{0, 1\}$, $\text{GC} = (\text{Grbl}, \text{Eval})$ a garbled circuit, and $(\text{PRF.Gen}, \text{F}, \text{Punc})$ a PRF whose domain is $[q] \times [s] \times \{0, 1, 2\}$.

$\text{qFE.Setup}(1^\lambda)$:

- Generate $(\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, \text{MSK}_{\text{ibe}}) \leftarrow \text{IBE.Setup}(1^\lambda)$.
- Set $\text{MPK} := \text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}$ and $\text{MSK} := \text{MSK}_{\text{ibe}}$ and return (MPK, MSK) .

$\text{qFE.iKG}(\text{MSK}, f, i)$:

- Parse $\text{MSK}_{\text{ibe}} \leftarrow \text{MSK}$ and $(f[1], \dots, f[s]) := f$.
- For every $j \in [s]$, compute $\text{SK}^j \leftarrow \text{IBE.KG}(\text{MSK}_{\text{ibe}}, (i, j, f[j]))$.
- Return $\text{sk}_f := (i, f, \{\text{SK}^j\}_{j \in [s]})$.

$\text{qFE.Enc}(\text{MPK}, x)$:

- Parse $\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}} \leftarrow \text{MPK}$ and choose $K \leftarrow \text{PRF.Gen}(1^\lambda)$.
- Return $\text{CT}_{\text{fe}} \leftarrow \text{sxiO}(\text{EL}_{\text{gc}}[\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, K, x])$. EL_{gc} is defined in Figure 6.

$\text{qFE.Dec}(\text{sk}_f, \text{CT}_{\text{fe}})$:

- Parse $(i, f, \{\text{SK}^j\}_{j \in [s]}) \leftarrow \text{sk}_f$.
- Compute the circuit CT_{fe} on input i , that is $(\tilde{U}, \{\text{CT}^{j,\alpha}\}_{j \in [s], \alpha \in \{0,1\}}) \leftarrow \text{CT}_{\text{fe}}(i)$.
- For every $j \in [s]$, compute $L_j \leftarrow \text{IBE.Dec}(\text{SK}^j, \text{CT}^{j,f[j]})$.
- Return $y \leftarrow \text{Eval}(\tilde{U}, \{L_j\}_{j \in [s]})$.

Garbling with encrypted labels circuit $\text{EL}_{\text{gc}}[\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, K, x]$

Hardwired: public parameter of IBE MPK_{ibe} , puncturable PRF key K , and plaintext x .

Input: index $i \in [q]$.

Padding: circuit is padded to size $\text{pad}_{\text{EL}} := \text{pad}_{\text{EL}}(\lambda, s, q)$, which is determined in analysis.

1. Compute $r_{\text{gc}} \leftarrow \text{F}_K(i \| 1 \| 2)$.
2. Compute $(\tilde{U}, \{L_{j,\alpha}\}_{j \in [s], \alpha \in \{0,1\}}) \leftarrow \text{Grbl}(1^\lambda, U(\cdot, x); r_{\text{gc}})$.
3. For every $j \in [s]$ and $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$, compute $r_{i \| j \| \alpha} \leftarrow \text{F}_K(i \| j \| \alpha)$ and $\text{CT}^{j,\alpha} \leftarrow \text{IBE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, (i, j, \alpha), L_{j,\alpha}; r_{i \| j \| \alpha})$.
4. Return $(\tilde{U}, \{\text{CT}^{j,\alpha}\}_{j \in [s], \alpha \in \{0,1\}})$.

Fig. 6: The description of EL_{gc} . $U(\cdot, x)$ is a universal circuit in which x is hardwired as the second input.

Theorem 5. *If there exists δ -selectively-secure succinct identity-based encryption with α -compression (α is a sufficiently small constant) and δ -secure $\tilde{\gamma}$ -compressing SXIO for P/poly for a constant $\tilde{\gamma}$ such that $0 < \tilde{\gamma} < 1$ ($\tilde{\gamma}$ might be close to 1), then there exists weakly collusion-succinct (q, δ) -weakly-selectively secure iPKFE for circuits of size at most s with compression factor β , where s and q are a-priori fixed polynomials of λ and β is a constant such that $\tilde{\gamma} < \beta < 1$ specified later.*

Proof of Theorem 5. We start with the security proof then moving to analyzing succinctness.

Security Proof. Let us assume that the underlying primitives are δ -secure. Let \mathcal{A} be an adversary attacking weakly selective security of qFE. We define a sequence of hybrid games.

Hyb₀: The first game is the original weakly selective security experiment for $b = 0$, that is $\text{Expt}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{sel}^*}(1^\lambda, 0)$. In this game, \mathcal{A} first selects the challenge messages (x_0^*, x_1^*) and queries q functions f_1, \dots, f_q such that $f_i(x_0^*) = f_i(x_1^*)$ for all $i \in [q]$. Then \mathcal{A} obtains an encryption of x_0^* , the master public key, and functional keys $\text{sk}_{f_1}, \dots, \text{sk}_{f_q}$.

Hyb₁ ^{i^*} : Let $i^* \in [q]$. The challenge ciphertext is generated by obfuscating EL_{gc}^* described in Figure 7. In this hybrid game, we set $r_{\text{gc}}^* \leftarrow \text{F}_K(i^* \| 1 \| 2)$, $r_{i^* \| j \| \alpha}^* \leftarrow \text{F}_K(i^* \| j \| \alpha)$ for all $j \in [s]$ and $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$, $K\{S^*\} \leftarrow \text{Punc}(K, S^*)$ where $S^* := \{i^* \| 1 \| 2, \{i^* \| j \| \alpha\}_{j \in [s], \alpha \in \{0, 1\}}\}$, $(\tilde{U}^*, \{L_{j, \alpha}^*\}_{j \in [s], \alpha \in \{0, 1\}}) \leftarrow \text{Grbl}(1^\lambda, U(\cdot, x_0^*); r_{\text{gc}}^*)$, and $\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j, \alpha} \leftarrow \text{IBE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, (i^*, j, \alpha), L_{j, \alpha}^*; r_{i^* \| j \| \alpha}^*)$ for all $j \in [s]$ and $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$. Hereafter, we use $r_{j \| \alpha}^*$ instead of $r_{i^* \| j \| \alpha}^*$ for ease of notation.

When $i^* = 1$, the behaviors of $\tilde{\text{EL}}_{\text{gc}}^*$ and EL_{gc}^* are the same from the definition of EL_{gc}^* , and so are their size since we pad circuit $\tilde{\text{EL}}_{\text{gc}}^*$ to have the same size as EL_{gc}^* . Then, we can use the indistinguishability guarantee of sxiO , and it holds that $\text{Hyb}_0 \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_1$.

Hyb₂ ^{i^*} : We change $r_{\text{gc}}^* = \text{F}_K(i^* \| 1 \| 2)$ and $r_{j \| \alpha}^* = \text{F}_K(i^* \| j \| \alpha)$ into uniformly random r_{gc}^* and $r_{j \| \alpha}^*$ for all $j \in [s]$ and $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$. Due to the pseudo-randomness at punctured points of puncturable PRF, it holds that $\text{Hyb}_1 \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_2^{i^*}$ for every $i^* \in [q]$.

Hyb₃ ^{i^*} : For ease of notation, let $f^* := f_{i^*}$ and \bar{f} be the complement of f , that is, $(\bar{f}[1], \dots, \bar{f}[s]) := (1 - f[1], \dots, 1 - f[s])$. Moreover, we omit each randomness for IBE.Enc since it is uniformly random at this hybrid game. For every $j \in [s]$, we change

- normal ciphertexts $\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j, \bar{f}^*[j]} \leftarrow \text{IBE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, (i^*, j, \bar{f}^*[j]), L_{j, \bar{f}^*[j]})$ into
- junk ciphertexts $\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j, \bar{f}^*[j]} \leftarrow \text{IBE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, (i^*, j, \bar{f}^*[j]), 0^{\ell(\lambda)})$, where ℓ is a polynomial denoting the length of labels output by Grbl .

That is, for identities which *do not correspond* to the i^* -th function queried by \mathcal{A} , we do not encrypt labels of garbled circuit. We do not change $\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j, f^*[j]}$ for all $j \in [s]$. Note that all f_1, \dots, f_q are known in advance since we consider

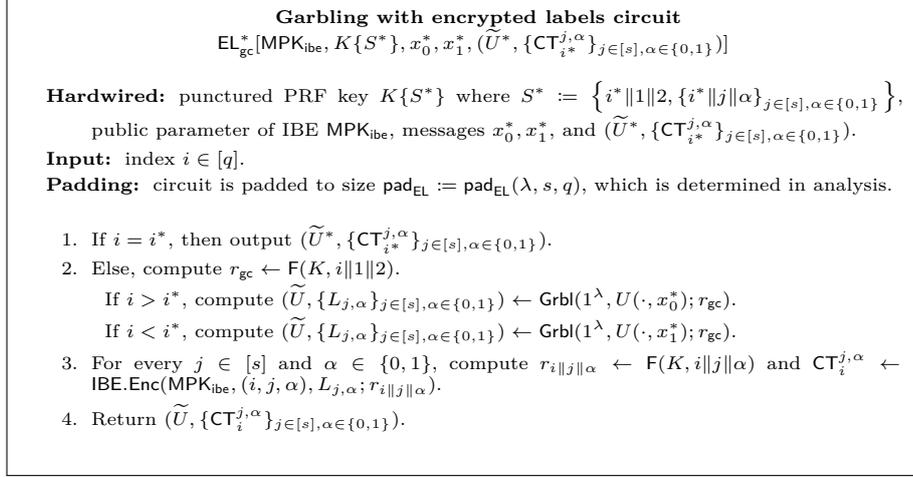


Fig. 7: The description of EL_{gc}^* . The description depends on i^* , but we use the notion EL_{gc}^* instead of $\text{EL}_{\text{gc}}^{i^*}$ for simpler notations. $U(\cdot, x)$ is a universal circuit in which x is hardwired as the second input.

weakly selective security. \mathcal{A} is *not* given secret keys of IBE for identity $(i^*, j, \bar{f}^*[j])$, so it is hard for \mathcal{A} to detect this change. We show $\text{Hyb}_2^{i^*} \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_3^{i^*}$ more formally in Lemma 1 by using the selective security of IBE.

Lemma 1. *It holds that $\text{Hyb}_2^{i^*} \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_3^{i^*}$ for all $i^* \in [q]$ if IBE is selectively secure.*

Proof. First, we define more hybrid games H_{j^*} for $j^* \in \{0, \dots, s\}$ as follows.

H_{j^*} : This is the same as $\text{Hyb}_2^{i^*}$ except that for $j \leq j^*$, $\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j, \bar{f}^*[j]} \leftarrow \text{IBE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, i^* \| j \| \bar{f}^*[j], 0^\ell)$. We see that H_0 and H_s are the same as $\text{Hyb}_2^{i^*}$ and $\text{Hyb}_3^{i^*}$, respectively.

We show that $H_{j^*-1} \stackrel{c}{\approx}_\delta H_{j^*}$ holds for all $j^* \in [s]$. This immediately implies the lemma.

We construct an adversary \mathcal{B} in the selective security game of IBE as follows. To simulate the weakly selective security game of iPKFE, \mathcal{B} runs \mathcal{A} attacking qFE and receives a message pair (x_0^*, x_1^*) and function queries f_1, \dots, f_q . \mathcal{B} simulates the game of qFE as follows.

Setup and Encryption: \mathcal{B} sets $\text{id}^* := i^* \| j^* \| \bar{f}^*[j^*]$ as the target identity to the challenger of IBE. Note that $f^* = f_{i^*}$.

To set challenge messages of IBE, \mathcal{B} computes $(\tilde{U}^*, \{L_{j,\alpha}^*\}_{j \in [s], \alpha \in \{0,1\}}) \leftarrow \text{Grbl}(1^\lambda, U(\cdot, x_0^*))$ and sets $m_0^* := L_{j^*, \bar{f}^*[j^*]}^*$ and $m_1^* := 0^{\ell(\lambda)}$. \mathcal{B} sends

id^* and (m_0^*, m_1^*) to the challenger of IBE, and receives MPK_{ibe} and $\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j^*, \bar{f}^*[j^*]}$ as the master public-key and target ciphertext of IBE. \mathcal{B} sets $\text{MPK} := \text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}$. To simulate ciphertexts of qFE, \mathcal{B} does the followings.

- For all $j \leq j^* - 1$, \mathcal{B} computes $\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j, f^*[j]} \leftarrow \text{IBE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, i^* \| j \| f^*[j], L_{j, f^*[j]})$ and $\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j, \bar{f}^*[j]} \leftarrow \text{IBE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, i^* \| j \| \bar{f}^*[j], 0^\ell)$.
- For $j = j^*$, \mathcal{B} computes $\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j^*, f^*[j^*]} \leftarrow \text{IBE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, i^* \| j^* \| f^*[j^*], L_{j^*, f^*[j^*]})$.
- For all $j \geq j^* + 1$ and $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$, \mathcal{B} computes $\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j, \alpha} \leftarrow \text{IBE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, i^* \| j \| \alpha, L_{j, \alpha})$.

By using these ciphertexts $\{\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j, \alpha}\}_{j \in [s], \alpha \in \{0, 1\}}$, \mathcal{B} constructs program EL_{gc}^* and sets $\text{CT}_{\text{fe}}^* := \text{sxiO}(\text{EL}_{\text{gc}}^*)$ as the target ciphertext of qFE.

Key Generation: Then, \mathcal{B} queries identities $(i, 1, f_i[1]), \dots, (i, s, f_i[s])$ for all $i \in [q]$ to the challenger of IBE, receives $\text{SK}_i^j \leftarrow \text{IBE.KG}(\text{MSK}_{\text{ibe}}, i \| j \| f_i[j])$, and sets $\text{SK}_{f_i} := (i, f_i, \{\text{SK}_i^j\}_{j \in [s]})$ for all $i \in [q]$. Note that \mathcal{B} does not have to query the challenge identity $(i^* \| j^* \| f^*[j^*])$.

Now \mathcal{B} sets all values for \mathcal{A} and sends MPK , CT_{fe}^* , and $\{\text{SK}_{f_i}\}_{i \in [q]}$ to \mathcal{A} . If \mathcal{B} is given $\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j^*, \bar{f}^*[j^*]} = \text{IBE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, i^* \| j^* \| \bar{f}^*[j^*], L_{j^*, \bar{f}^*[j^*]})$, then \mathcal{B} perfectly simulates H_{j^*-1} . If \mathcal{B} is given $\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j^*, \bar{f}^*[j^*]} = \text{IBE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, i^* \| j^* \| \bar{f}^*[j^*], 0^{\ell(\lambda)})$, then \mathcal{B} perfectly simulates H_{j^*} . Therefore, the advantage of \mathcal{A} between H_{j^*-1} and H_{j^*} is bounded by that of \mathcal{B} attacking IBE and it holds that $\text{H}_{j^*-1} \stackrel{\text{c}}{\approx}_\delta \text{H}_{j^*}$. This completes the proof of the lemma. ■

Hyb $_4^{i^*}$: We change $(\tilde{U}^*, \{L_{j, \alpha}^*\}_{j \in [s], \alpha \in \{0, 1\}}) \leftarrow \text{Grbl}(1^\lambda, U(\cdot, x_0^*))$ into a simulated output $(\tilde{U}^*, \{L_{j, f^*[j]}^*\}_{j \in [s]}) \leftarrow \text{Sim.GC}(1^\lambda, y^*)$ where $y^* := f^*(x_0^*) = f^*(x_1^*)$. By the requirement of the game, $f^*(x_0^*) = f^*(x_1^*)$ holds. In this game, $\{L_{j, \bar{f}^*[j]}^*\}_{j \in [s]}$ are not generated since the simulator of GC does not generate them. This is not a problem since for such labels, junk ciphertexts are generated as in **Hyb $_3^{i^*}$** . It holds that $\text{Hyb}_3^{i^*} \stackrel{\text{c}}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_4^{i^*}$ for every $i^* \in [q]$ due to the security of the garbled circuit.

Hyb $_5^{i^*}$: We change the simulated garbled circuit, junk ciphertexts, and punctured PRF keys hardwired into EL_{gc}^* back into the real garbled circuit, normal IBE ciphertexts, and un-punctured PRF keys. In this hybrid game, we set $r_{\text{gc}}^* = \text{FK}(i^* \| 1 \| 2)$, $r_{j \| \alpha}^* = \text{FK}(i^* \| j \| \alpha)$ for all $j \in [s]$ and $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$, $(\tilde{U}^*, \{L_{j, \alpha}^*\}_{j \in [s], \alpha \in \{0, 1\}}) \leftarrow \text{Grbl}(1^\lambda, U(\cdot, x_1^*); r_{\text{gc}}^*)$, and $\text{CT}_{i^*}^{j, \alpha} \leftarrow \text{IBE.Enc}(\text{MPK}_{\text{ibe}}, (i^*, j, \alpha), L_{j, \alpha}; r_{j \| \alpha}^*)$. We can show $\text{Hyb}_4^{i^*} \stackrel{\text{c}}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_5^{i^*}$ for every $i^* \in [q]$ in a reverse manner.

It holds $\text{Hyb}_5^{i^*} \stackrel{\text{c}}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_1^{i^*+1}$ for every $i^* \in [q-1]$ by the definition of EL_{gc}^* and sxiO . That is, $\text{Expt}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{sel}^*}(1^\lambda, 0) = \text{Hyb}_0 \stackrel{\text{c}}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_1 \stackrel{\text{c}}{\approx}_\delta \dots \stackrel{\text{c}}{\approx}_\delta \text{Hyb}_5 \stackrel{\text{c}}{\approx}_\delta \text{Expt}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{sel}^*}(1^\lambda, 1)$ holds. This completes the security proof.

Padding Parameter. The proof of security relies on the indistinguishability of obfuscated EL_{gc} and EL_{gc}^* defined in Figures 6 and 7, respectively. Accordingly, we set $\text{pad}_{\text{EL}} := \max(|\text{EL}_{\text{gc}}|, |\text{EL}_{\text{gc}}^*|)$.

The circuits EL_{gc} and EL_{gc}^* compute a puncturable PRF over domain $[q]$, $2s$ IBE ciphertexts, and garbled circuit of $U(\cdot, x)$, and may have punctured PRF keys and a hard-wired ciphertext. Note that the size of set S^* of punctured points of PRF in EL_{gc}^* is logarithmic in q . Note also that $|\mathcal{ID}| = 2qs$. Thus, due to the efficiency of IBE, it holds that

$$\text{pad}_{\text{EL}} \leq 2s \cdot (2qs)^\alpha \cdot \text{poly}(\lambda) + \text{poly}(\lambda, s, \log q) \leq q^\alpha \cdot \text{poly}(\lambda, s) ,$$

where α is a constant such that $0 < \alpha < 1$.

Weak Collusion-Succinctness. The input space for EL_{gc} is $[q]$. Thus, by the efficiency guarantee of SXIO, the size of the encryption circuit qFE.Enc (dominated by generating an obfuscated EL_{gc}) is

$$q^{\tilde{\gamma}} \cdot \text{poly}(\lambda, \text{pad}_{\text{EL}}) < q^{\tilde{\gamma} + c\alpha} \cdot \text{poly}(\lambda, s),$$

where $\tilde{\gamma}$ is a constant such that $0 < \tilde{\gamma} < 1$ and c is some constant.

By using an identity-based encryption scheme whose compression factor α satisfies $\alpha < \frac{1-\tilde{\gamma}}{c}$, we ensure that $\beta := \tilde{\gamma} + c\alpha < 1$, that is qFE is weakly collusion succinct. This completes the proof of Theorem 5. ■

4 Weak Succinctness from Collusion-Succinctness

We state only the theorem due to limited space.

Theorem 6. *If there exists weakly collusion-succinct (μ, δ) -weakly-selectively secure $i\text{PKFE}$ (resp. $i\text{SKFE}$) for circuits of size at most $s = s(\lambda)$ with $n = n(\lambda)$ inputs with encryption circuit of size $\mu^\gamma \cdot \text{poly}(\lambda, n, s)$ where $\mu = s \cdot \text{poly}_{\text{RE}}(\lambda, n)$ and poly_{RE} is a fixed polynomial determined by RE, then there exists weakly succinct $(1, \delta)$ -weakly-selectively secure PKFE (resp. SKFE) for circuits of size at most $s = s(\lambda)$ with encryption circuit of size $s^{\gamma'}$ $\cdot \text{poly}(\lambda, n)$, where γ' is a fixed constant such that $\gamma < \gamma' < 1$.*

We can obtain this theorem by slightly modifying the analysis of the transformation by Bitansky and Vaikuntanathan [11, Proposition IV.1].

5 Putting It Altogether

Before summarizing our results, we introduce the following theorems regarding SKFE and SXIO obtained by the results of Brakerski, Komargodski, and Segev [16] and Bitansky et al. [9,10]. Note that poly denotes an unspecified polynomial below.

Theorem 7 ([16,9]). *If there exists (poly, δ) -selective-message message private and non-succinct SKFE for P/poly , then there exists δ -secure and γ -compressing SXIO for P/poly where γ is an arbitrary constant such that $0 < \gamma < 1$. (γ could be sufficiently small)*

Theorem 8 ([10]). *If there exists $(1, \delta)$ -selective-message message private and weakly succinct SKFE for P/poly , then there exists δ -secure and $\tilde{\gamma}$ -compressing SXIO for P/poly where $\tilde{\gamma}$ is a constant such that $1/2 \leq \tilde{\gamma} < 1$.*

We also introduce the following result shown by Garg and Srinivasan [29] stating that we can transform single-key PKFE into collusion-resistant one strengthening selective security and succinctness.

Theorem 9 ([29]). *If there exists a $(1, \delta)$ -weakly-selectively secure and weakly succinct PKFE scheme for P/poly , then there exists a (poly, δ) -selectively secure and succinct PKFE scheme for P/poly .*

5.1 Transformation from SKFE to PKFE

By Theorems 2, 4, 6 and 7, we obtain the following theorem. We note that Theorem 4 requires a sufficiently small compression factor for SXIO.

Theorem 10. *If there exists δ -secure plain public-key encryption and (poly, δ) -selective-message message private and non-succinct SKFE for P/poly , then there exists $(1, \delta)$ -selectively secure and weakly succinct PKFE for P/poly .*

From this theorem and Theorem 9, we obtain the following corollary stating that collusion-resistant PKFE is constructed from collusion-resistant SKFE if we additionally assume public-key encryption.

Corollary 1. *If there exists δ -secure plain public-key encryption and (poly, δ) -selective-message message private and non-succinct SKFE for P/poly , then there exists (poly, δ) -selectively secure and succinct PKFE for P/poly .*

We stress that the transformations above incur only *polynomial security loss*.

We next see that single-key weakly-succinct SKFE is also powerful enough to yield PKFE if we additionally assume identity-based encryption. By Theorems 5, 6 and 8, we obtain the following theorem since Theorem 5 just requires that the compression factor of SXIO $\tilde{\gamma}$ is slightly smaller than 1 (no need to be sufficiently small).

Theorem 11. *If there exists δ -secure identity-based encryption and $(1, \delta)$ -selective-message message private and weakly succinct SKFE for P/poly , then there exists $(1, \delta)$ -weakly-selectively secure and weakly succinct PKFE for P/poly .*

We stress that the transformation above incurs only polynomial security loss. We note the following two facts. It was not known whether $(1, \delta)$ -selective-message message private and weakly succinct SKFE for P/poly implies (poly, δ) -selective-message message private SKFE for P/poly or not before the recent work of Kitagawa, Nishimaki, and Tanaka [38]. Moreover, the transformation of Kitagawa et al. incurs *quasi-polynomial* security loss.

By combining this theorem with Theorem 9, we obtain the following corollary stating that we can construct collusion-resistant PKFE from single-key weakly succinct SKFE if we additionally assume identity-based encryption.

Corollary 2. *If there exists δ -selectively-secure identity-based encryption and $(1, \delta)$ -selectively-secure weakly succinct SKFE for P/poly , then there exists (poly, δ) -selectively secure and succinct PKFE for P/poly .*

We stress that the transformation above incurs only polynomial security loss. Figure 8 illustrates our results stated above.

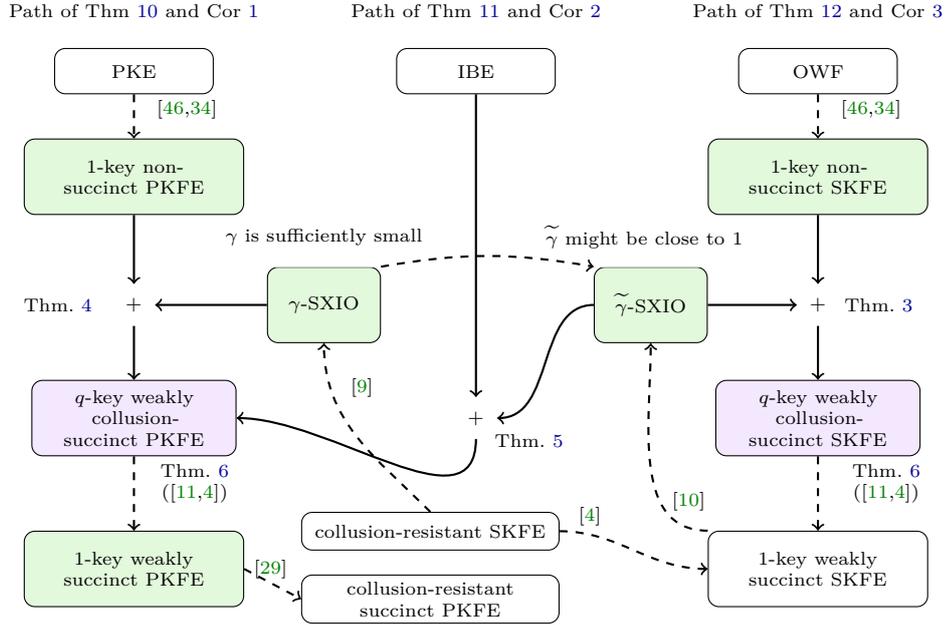


Fig. 8: Illustration of our theorems. Dashed lines denote known facts or trivial implications. White boxes denote our ingredients or goal. Purple boxes denote our key schemes. Green boxes denote our intermediate tools. All transformations in this figure incur only polynomial security loss. γ -SXIO (resp. $\tilde{\gamma}$ -SXIO) denotes SXIO with compression factor γ (resp. $\tilde{\gamma}$), which is sufficiently small constant of less than 1 (resp. arbitrary constant of less than 1). We ignore garbled circuit, puncturable PRF, and decomposable RE in this figure. They are implied by one-way function.

5.2 Equivalence of SKFE, SXIO, and Updatable RE

By Theorems 2, 3 and 6, we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 12. *If there exists δ -secure one-way function and δ -secure and $\tilde{\gamma}$ -compressing SXIO for P/poly for a constant $\tilde{\gamma}$ such that $0 < \tilde{\gamma} < 1$ ($\tilde{\gamma}$ might be*

close to 1), then there exists $(1, \delta)$ -selective-message message private and weakly succinct SKFE for P/poly .

By combining this theorem and Theorem 8, we obtain the following corollary stating that the existence of single-key weakly-succinct SKFE is equivalent to those of SXIO and one-way function. Note that single-key weakly succinct SKFE for P/poly trivially implies one-way function.

Corollary 3. *A single-key weakly succinct SKFE for P/poly is equivalent to one-way function and $\tilde{\gamma}$ -compressing SXIO for P/poly such that $0 < \tilde{\gamma} < 1$ ($\tilde{\gamma}$ might be close to 1).*

We can also obtain equivalence of these primitives and updatable randomized encoding (URE). We introduce the following results related to URE shown by Ananth et al. [2].

Theorem 13 ([2]). *A single-key weakly succinct SKFE for P/poly implies output-compact URE with an unbounded number of updates.*

Theorem 14 ([2]). *Output-compact URE with an unbounded number of updates implies a $\tilde{\gamma}$ -compressing SXIO for P/poly where $\frac{1}{2} \leq \tilde{\gamma} < 1$.*

Note that Ananth et al. prove Theorem 14 for a $\tilde{\gamma}$ -compressing XIO, but it is easy to observe that their construction of XIO can be extended to $\tilde{\gamma}$ -compressing SXIO. By Theorems 12 to 14, we can obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 4. *A single-key weakly succinct SKFE for P/poly is equivalent to one-way function and output-compact updatable randomized encoding with an unbounded number of updates.*

Ananth et al. show that single-key weakly-succinct SKFE is equivalent to the combination of updatable randomized encoding and the LWE assumption. Regarding the result, Corollary 4 shows that the LWE assumption is replaced with weaker and general assumption, that is one-way function.

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