
(Un)linkable Pseudonyms for Governmental Databases

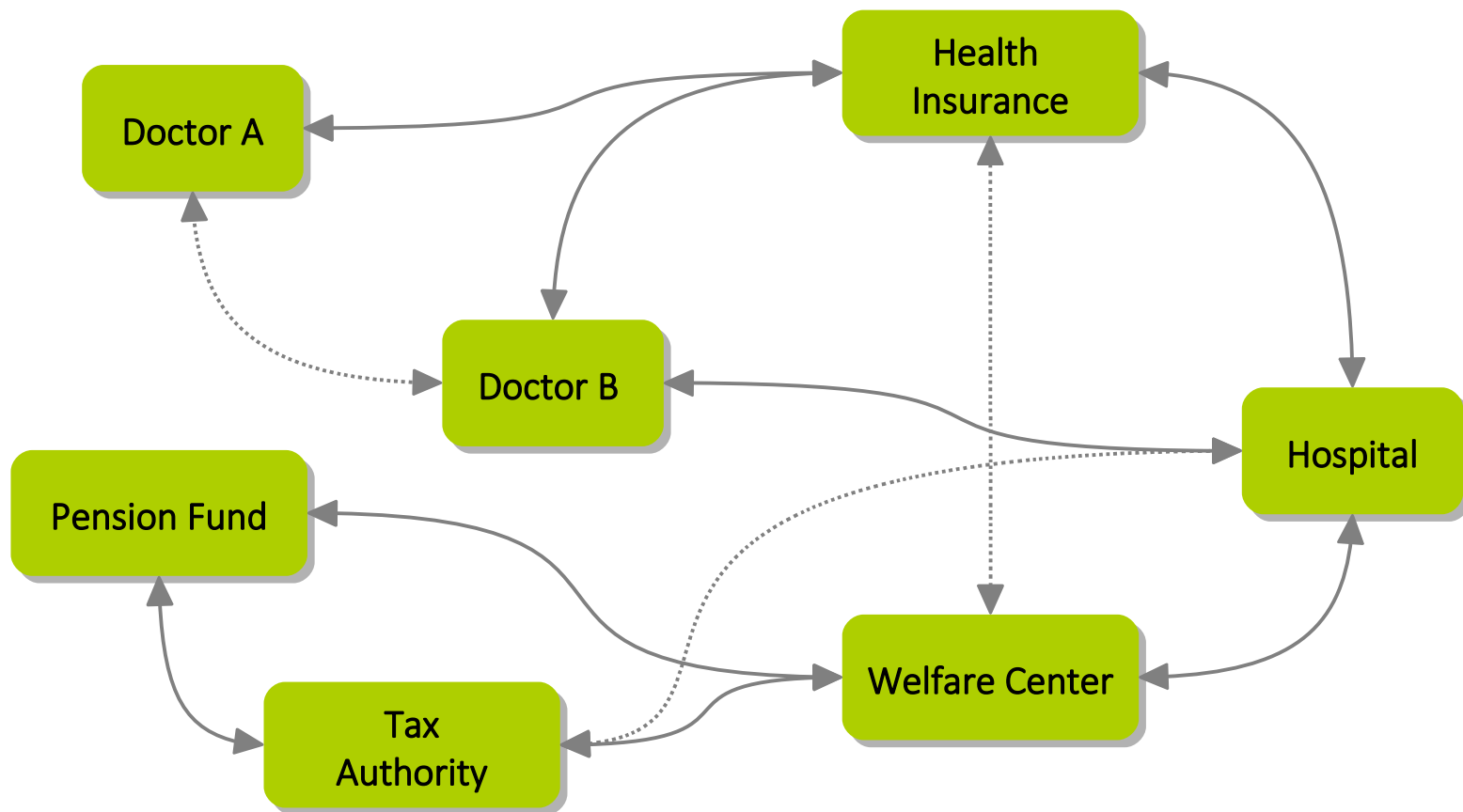
Jan Camenisch and Anja Lehmann
IBM Research Zurich



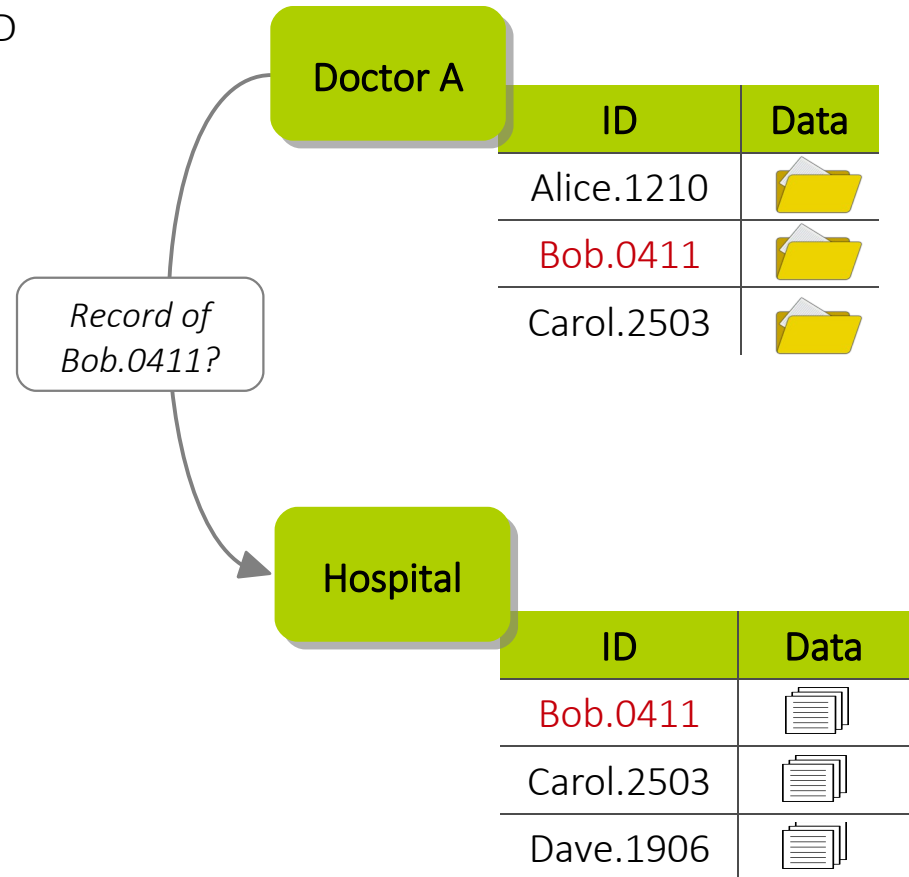
How to maintain related yet distributed data?

use case: social security system

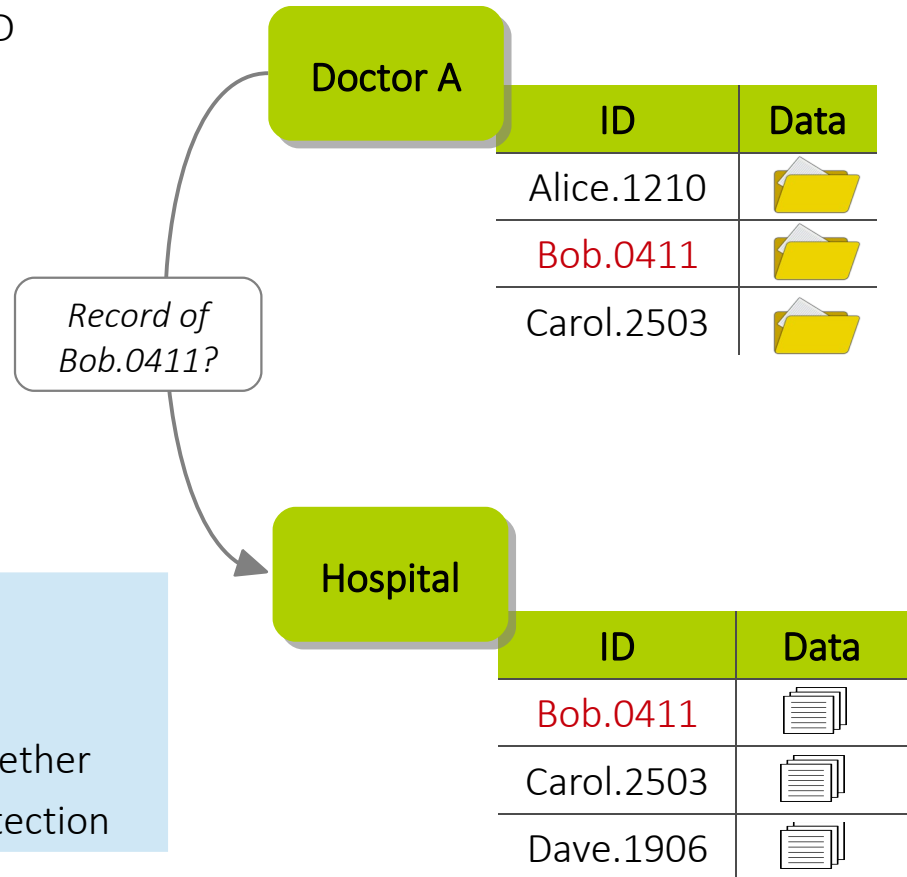
- different entities maintain data of citizens
- eventually data needs to be exchanged or correlated



- user data is associated with globally unique identifier
 - e.g., social security number, insurance ID
- different entities can easily share & link related data records

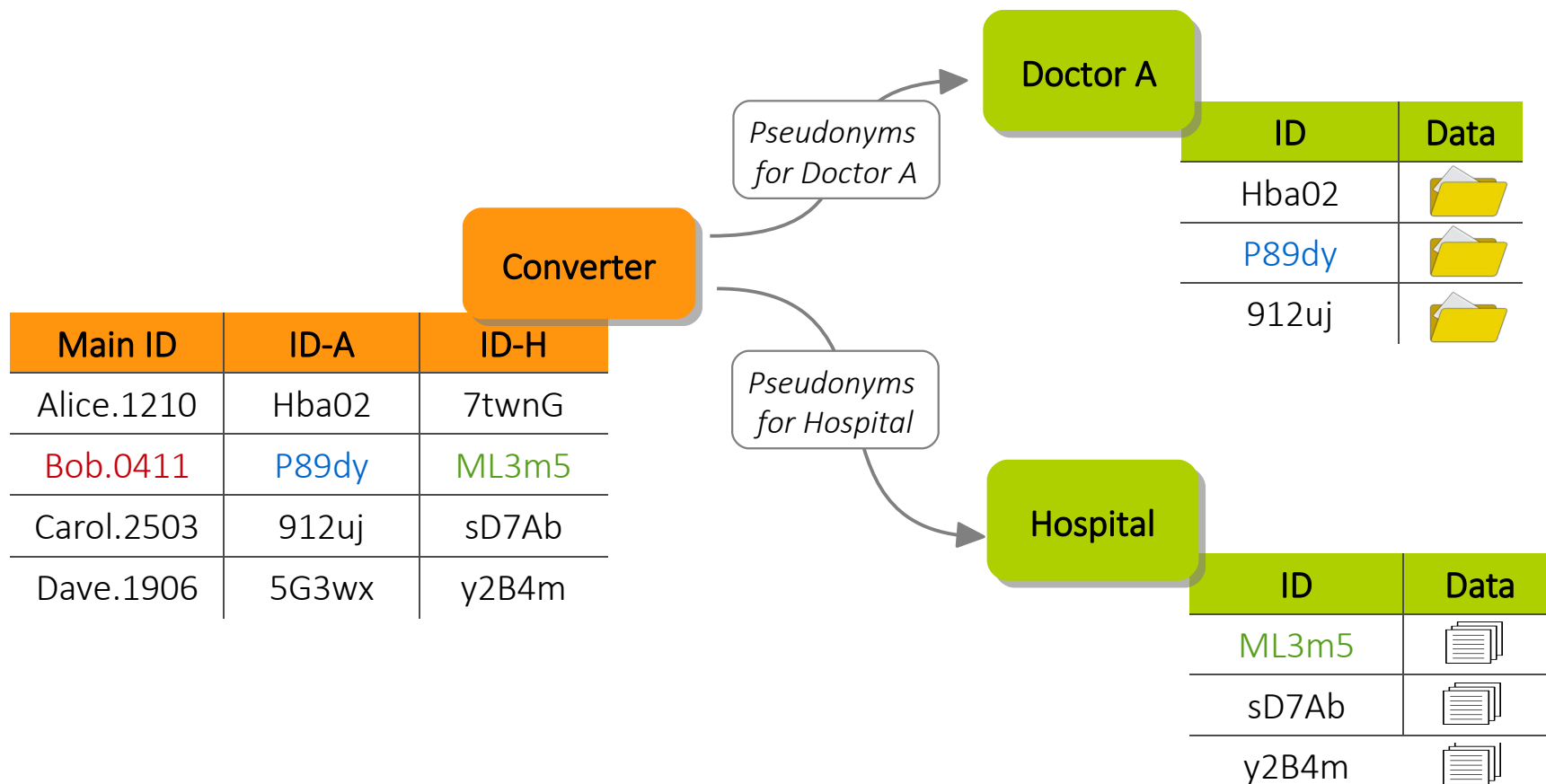


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- + simple data exchange
- no control about data exchange
- if records are lost, pieces can be linked together
- data has high-value → requires strong protection

- central converter derives independent server-local identifiers from unique identifier
- user data is associated with (unlinkable) server-local identifiers *aka* “pseudonyms”



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- user data is associated with (unlinkable) server-local identifiers *aka "pseudonyms"*
- only converter can link & convert pseudonyms
→ central hub for data exchange

Main ID	ID-A	ID-H
Alice.1210	Hba02	7twnG
Bob.0411	P89dy	ML3m5
Carol.2503	912uj	sD7Ab
Dave.1906	5G3wx	y2B4m

Converter

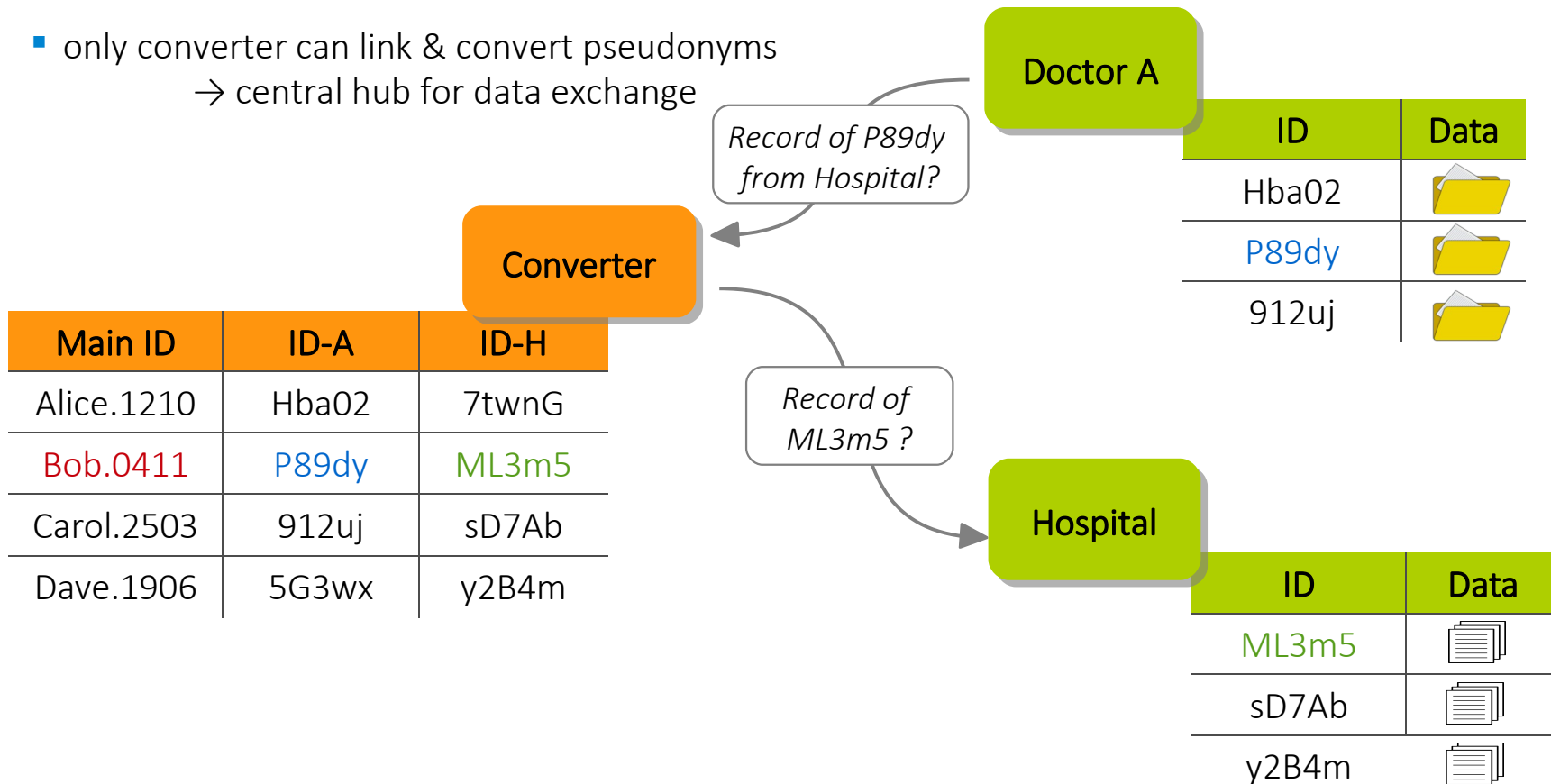
Doctor A

ID	Data
Hba02	
P89dy	
912uj	

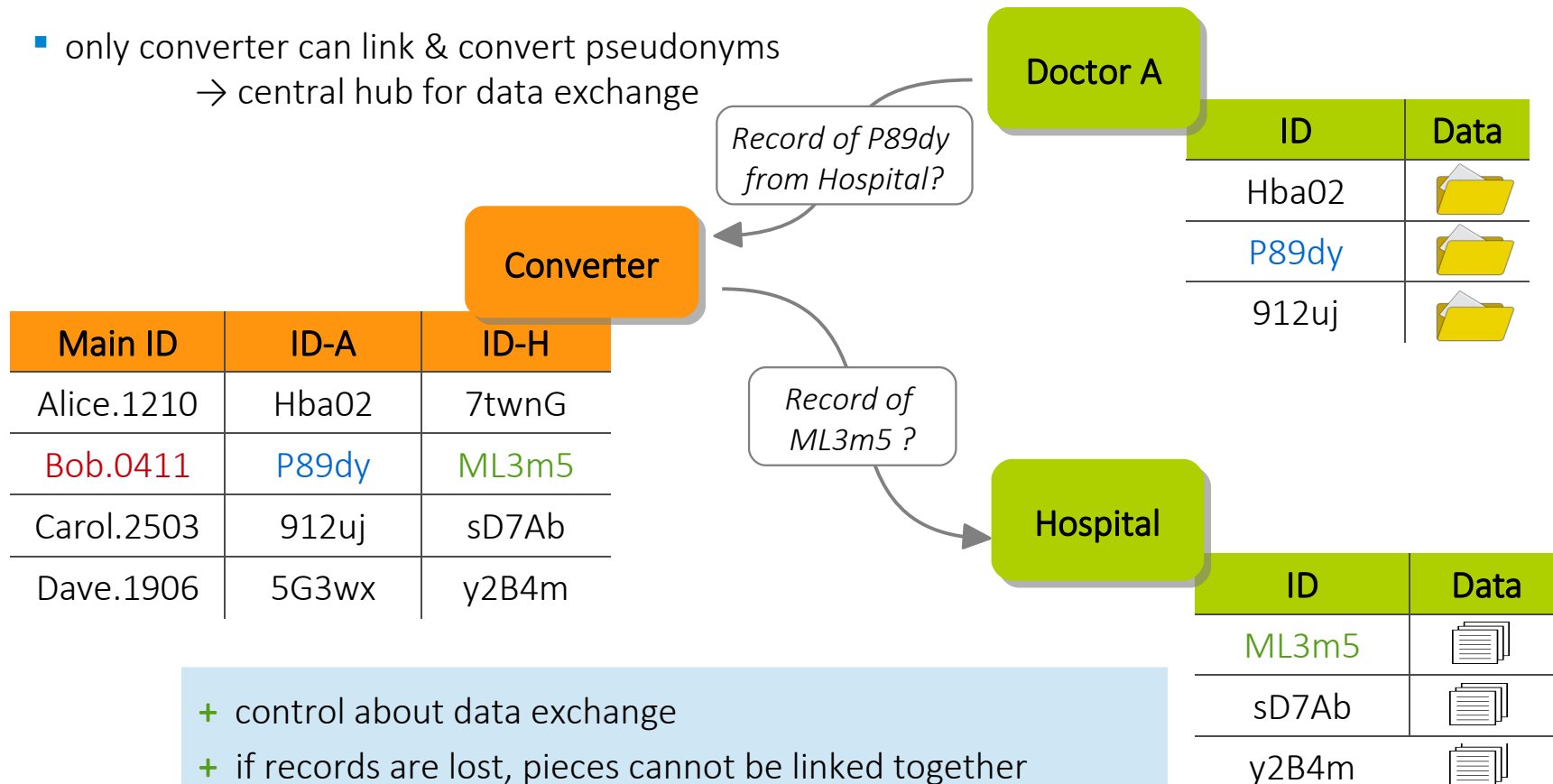
Hospital

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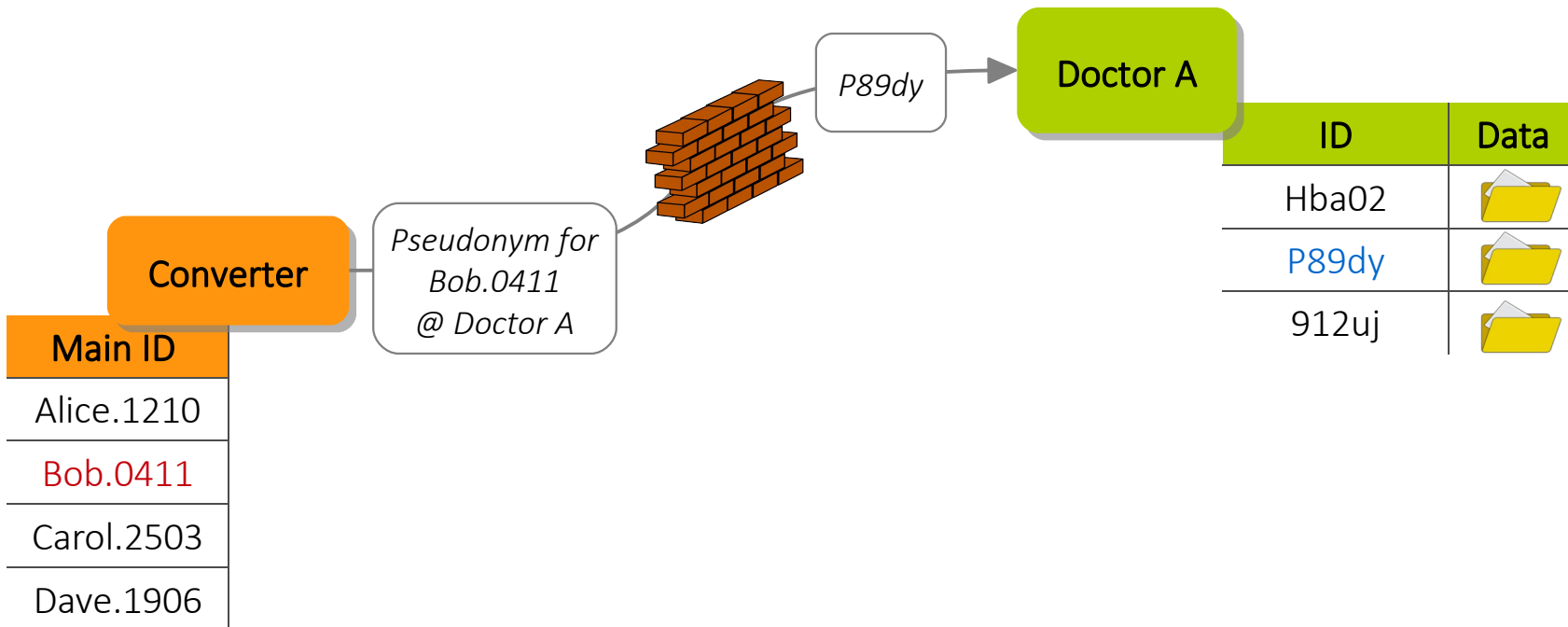


- + control about data exchange
- + if records are lost, pieces cannot be linked together
- converter learns all request & knows all correlations

our work:

(un)linkable pseudonyms but without *trusted* converter

- converter & servers jointly derive pseudonyms from unique identifiers
 - servers do not learn unique identifiers, converter does not learn the pseudonyms



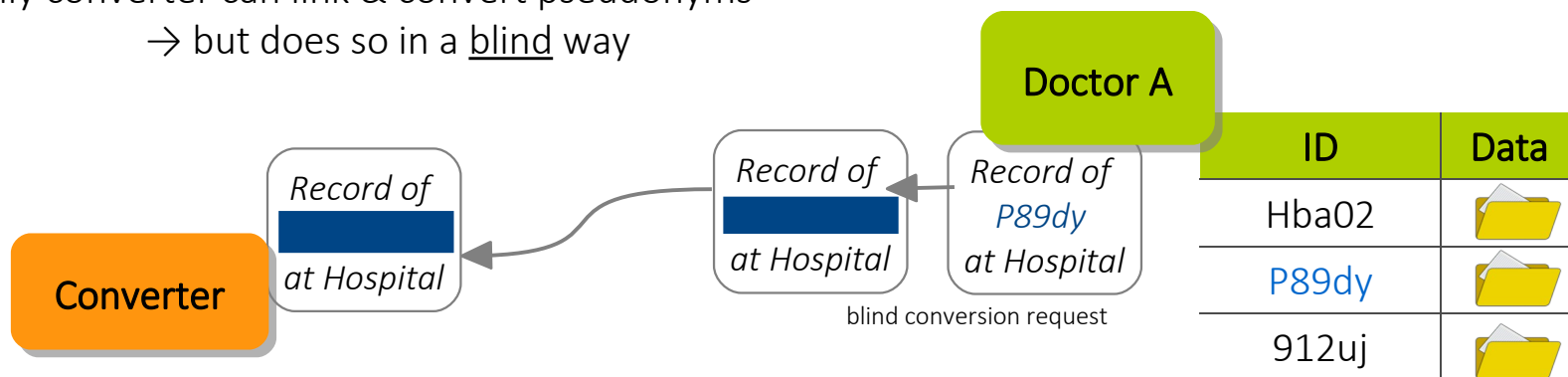
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 - but does so in a blind way

Converter

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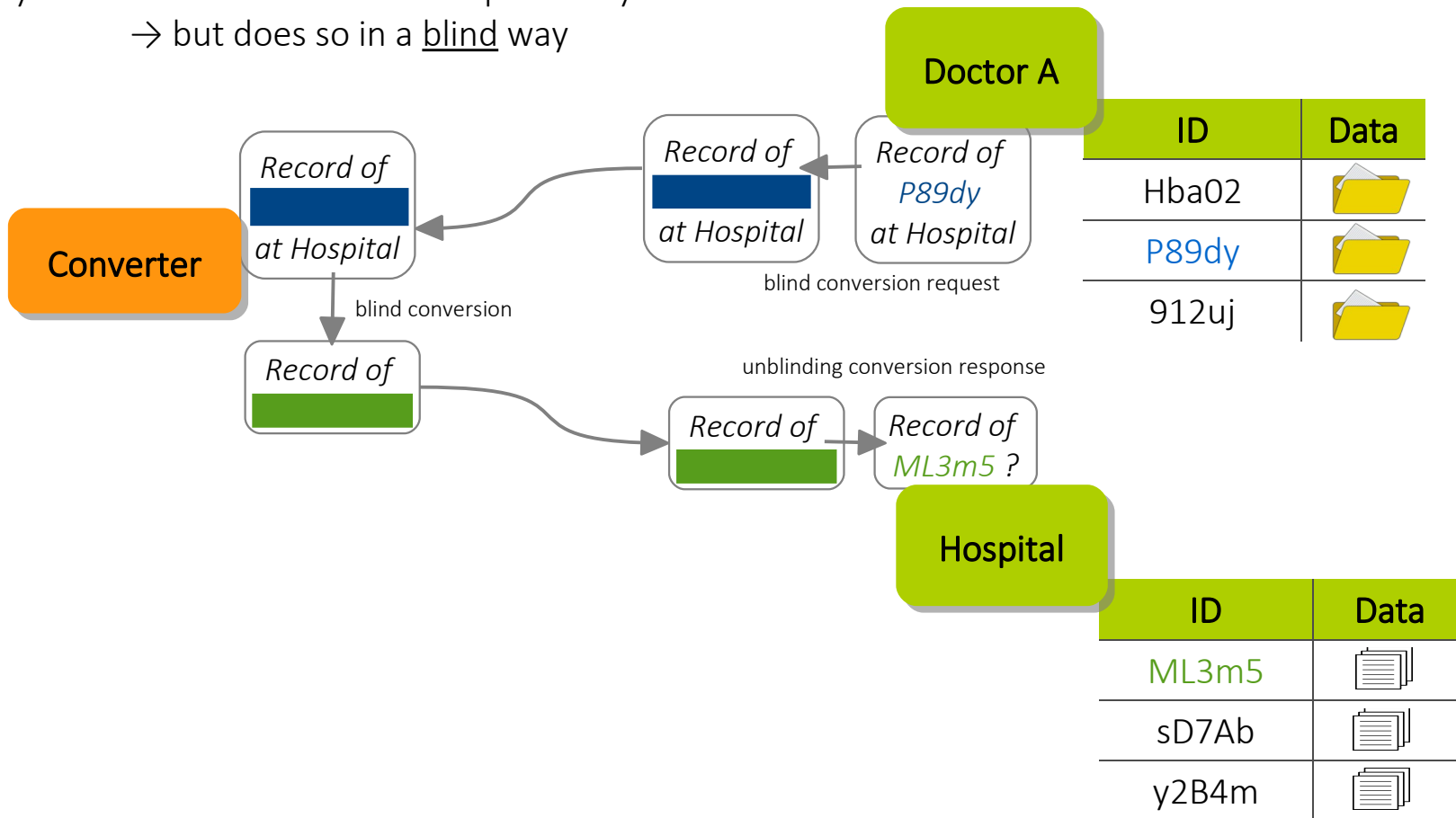
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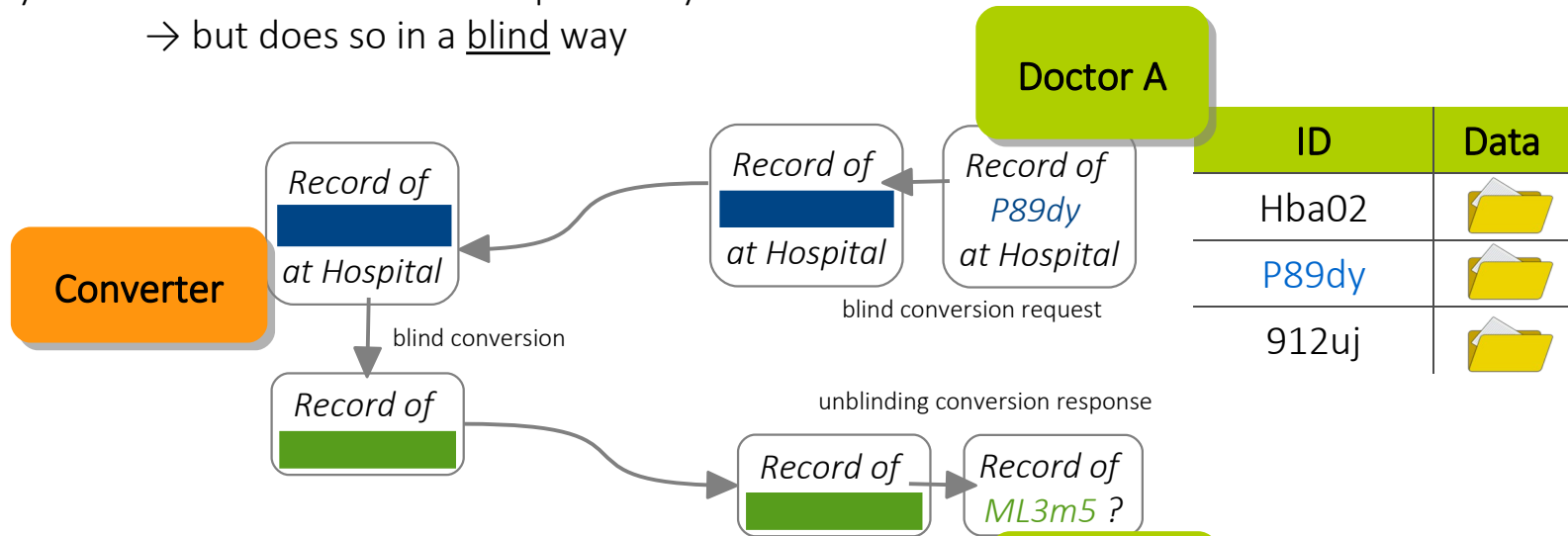
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- + control about data exchange
- + if records are lost, pieces cannot be linked together
- + converter does not learn pseudonyms in request
 - can not even tell if requests are for the same pseudonym
- + converter can not link data itself

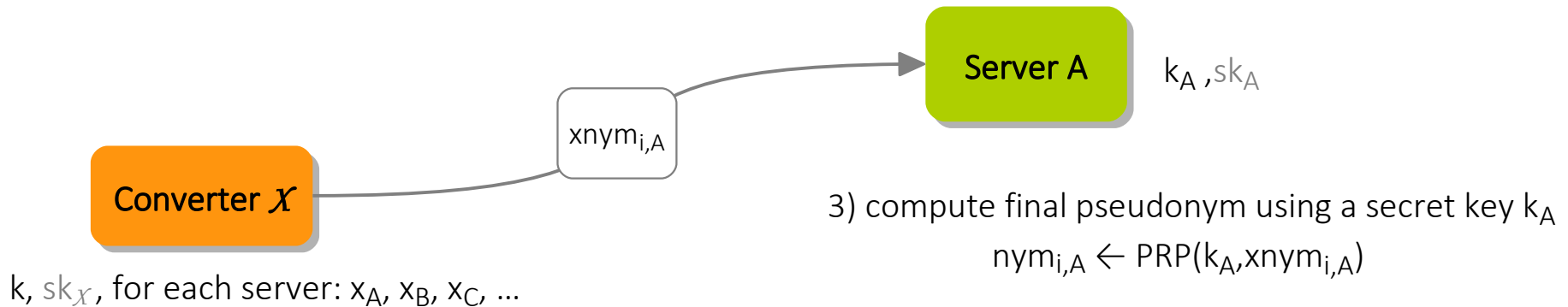
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- security formally defined in the Universal Composability (UC) framework
 - ideal functionality describing the optimal behaviour of such a system
 - converter and servers can be fully corrupt

- provably secure construction based on
 - homomorphic encryption scheme (ElGamal encryption)
 - verifiable pseudorandom function (Dodis-Yampolskiy-PRF)
 - pseudorandom permutation (“lazy sampling”)
 - dual-mode and standard signature schemes (AGOT+, Schnorr signatures)
 - zero-knowledge proofs (Fiat-Shamir NIZKs with trapdoored ElGamal)

- converter \mathcal{X} and server S_A jointly compute a pseudonym $\text{nym}_{i,A}$ for user uid_i

\mathcal{X} 's input: unique user-id uid_i and server ID S_A



- 1) compute global core identifier using secret key k

$$z_i \leftarrow \text{PRF}(k, \text{uid}_i)$$

- 2) compute server-local “inner” pseudonym using server-specific secret key x_A

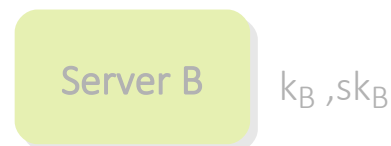
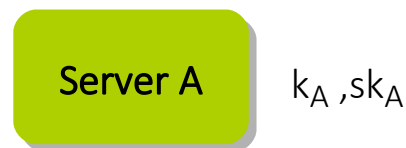
$$\text{xnym}_{i,A} \leftarrow z_i^{x_A}$$

- server S_A wishes to convert a pseudonym $\text{nym}_{i,A}$ for server S_B

S_A 's input: $\text{nym}_{i,A}$, S_B , qid



k , $\text{sk}_{\mathcal{X}}$, for each server: x_A , x_B , x_C , ...

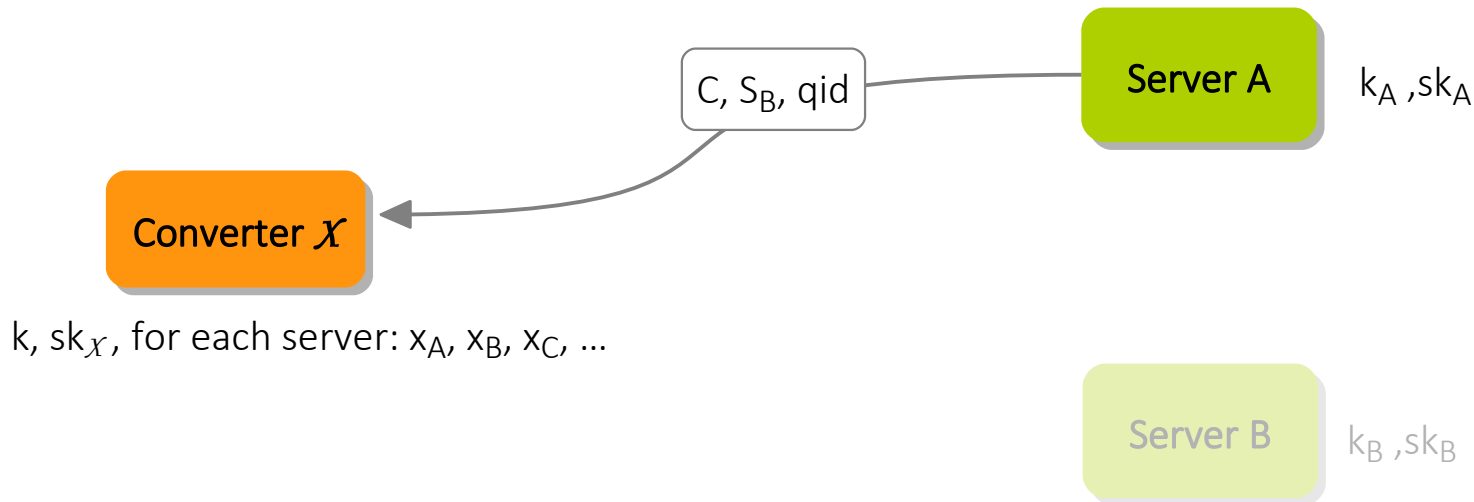


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S_A 's input: $\text{nym}_{i,A}, S_B, \text{qid}$

1) reobtain $x\text{nym}_{i,A} \leftarrow \text{PRP}^{-1}(k_A, \text{nym}_{i,A})$

2) encrypt $x\text{nym}_{i,A}$ under S_B 's and Converter \mathcal{X} 's key
 $C \leftarrow \text{Enc}(pk_{\mathcal{X}}, (\text{Enc}(pk_B, x\text{nym}_{i,A}))$



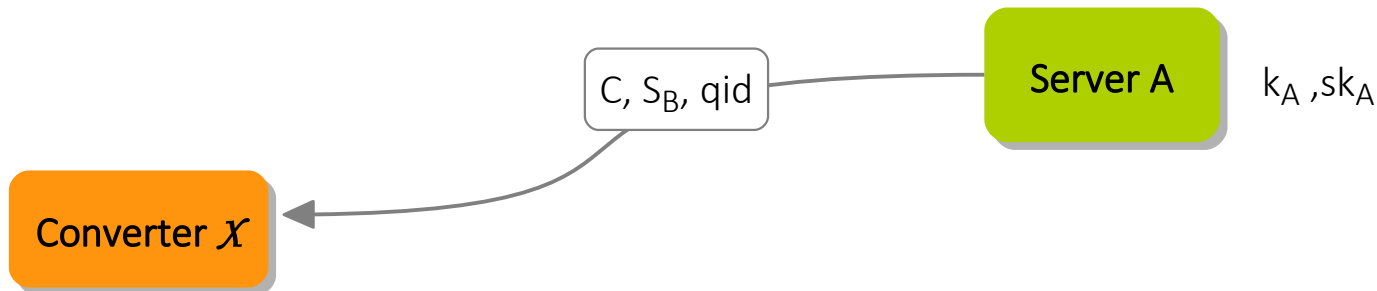
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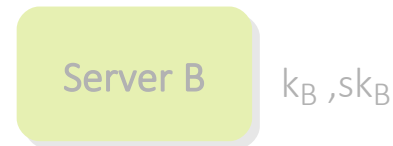
- 3) decrypt first layer as

$$C' \leftarrow \text{Dec}(sk_{\mathcal{X}}, C)$$

- 4) blindly transform encrypted pseudonym

$$C'' \leftarrow C' \Delta \text{ with } \Delta = x_B / x_A$$

$$\begin{aligned} C'' &= \text{Enc}(pk_B, \text{xnym}_{i,A})^{x_B / x_A} \\ &= \text{Enc}(pk_B, \text{PRF}(k, \text{uid}_i)^{x_A})^{x_B / x_A} \\ &= \text{Enc}(pk_B, \text{PRF}(k, \text{uid}_i)^{x_B}) \\ &= \text{Enc}(pk_B, \text{xnym}_{i,B}) \end{aligned}$$

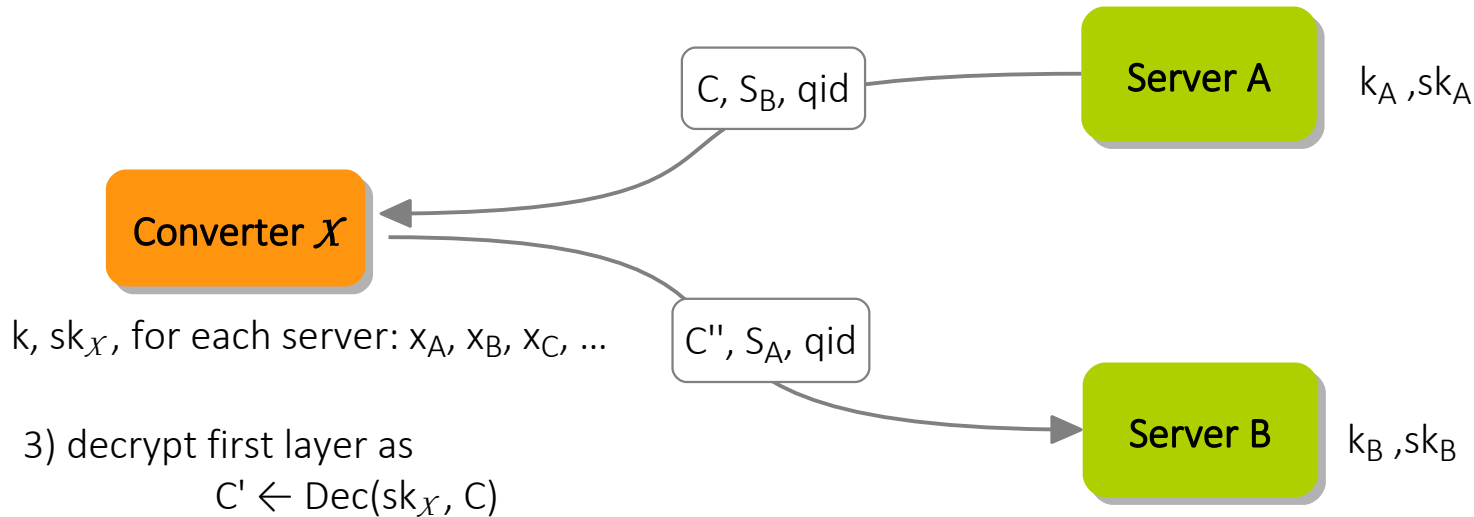


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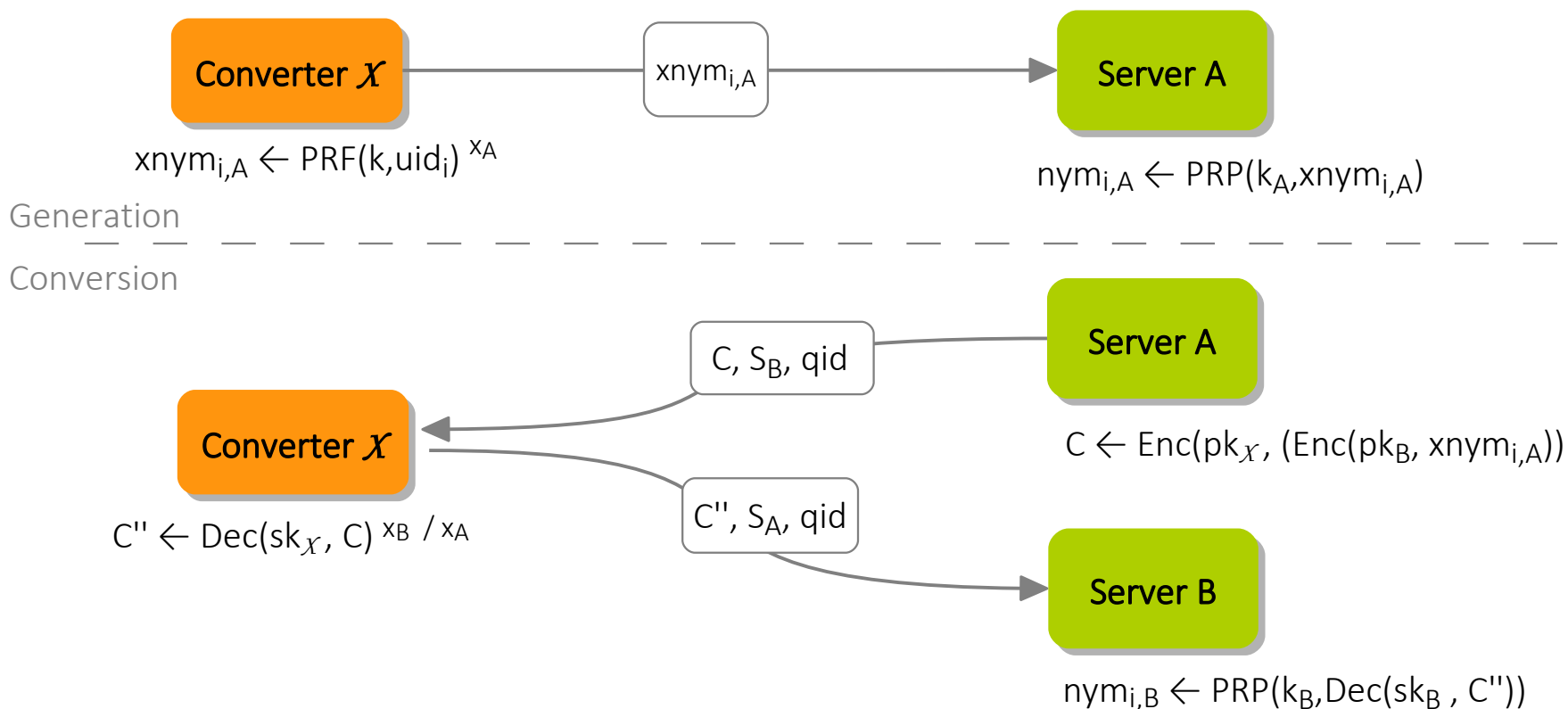
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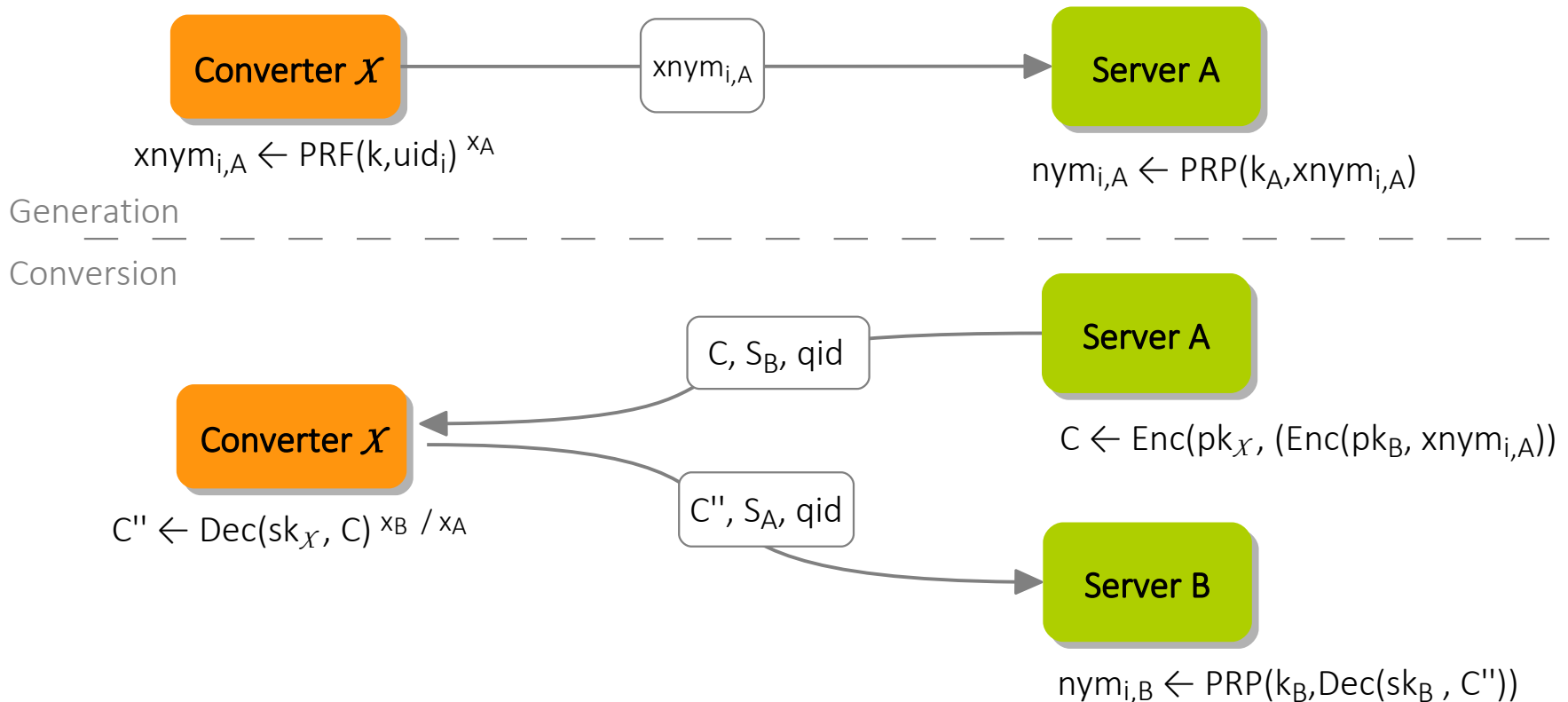
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5) decrypt inner pseudonym
 $\text{xnym}_{i,B} \leftarrow \text{Dec}(sk_B, C'')$

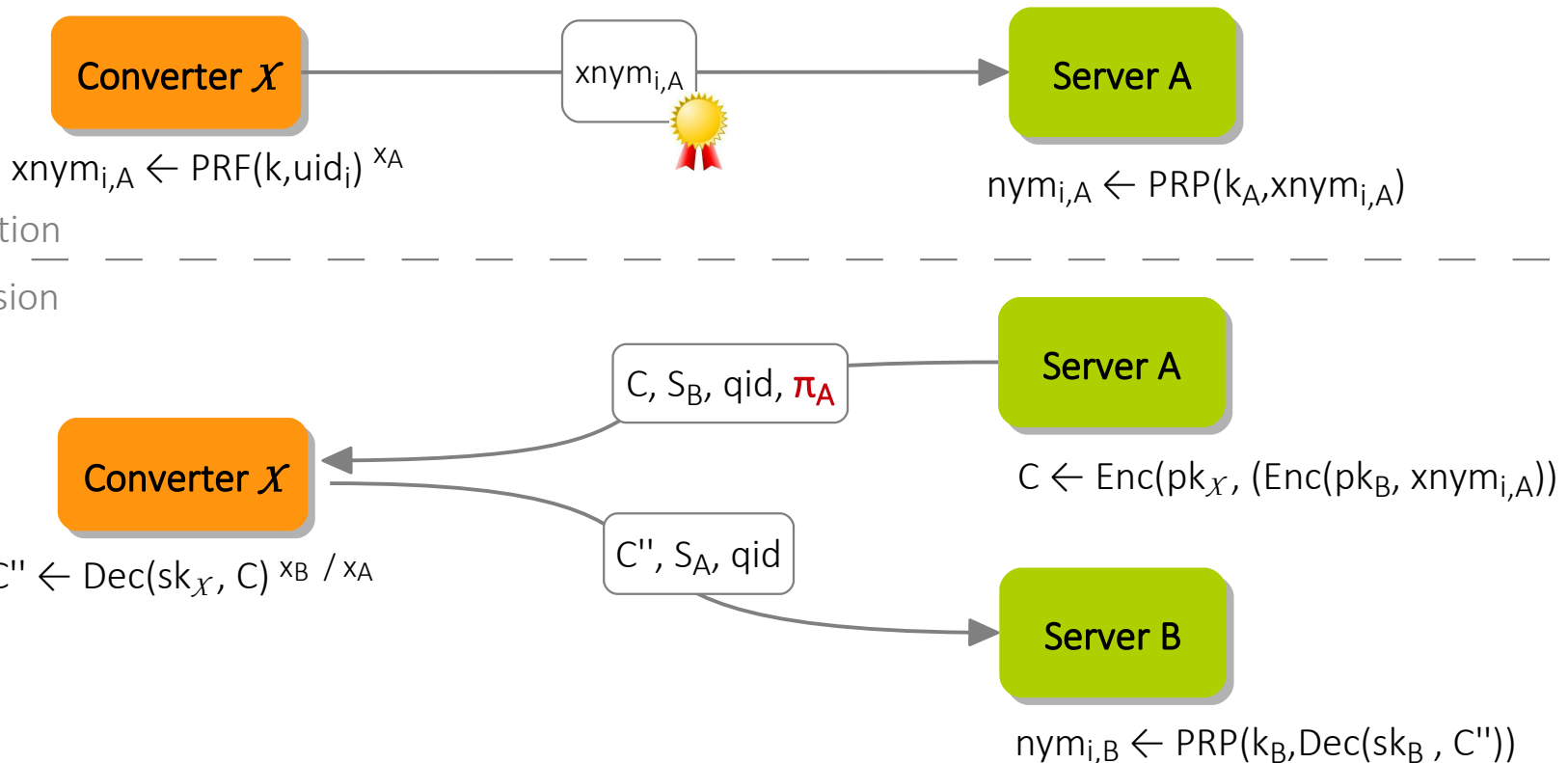
6) compute final pseudonym as
 $\text{nym}_{i,B} \leftarrow \text{PRP}(k_B, \text{xnym}_{i,B})$



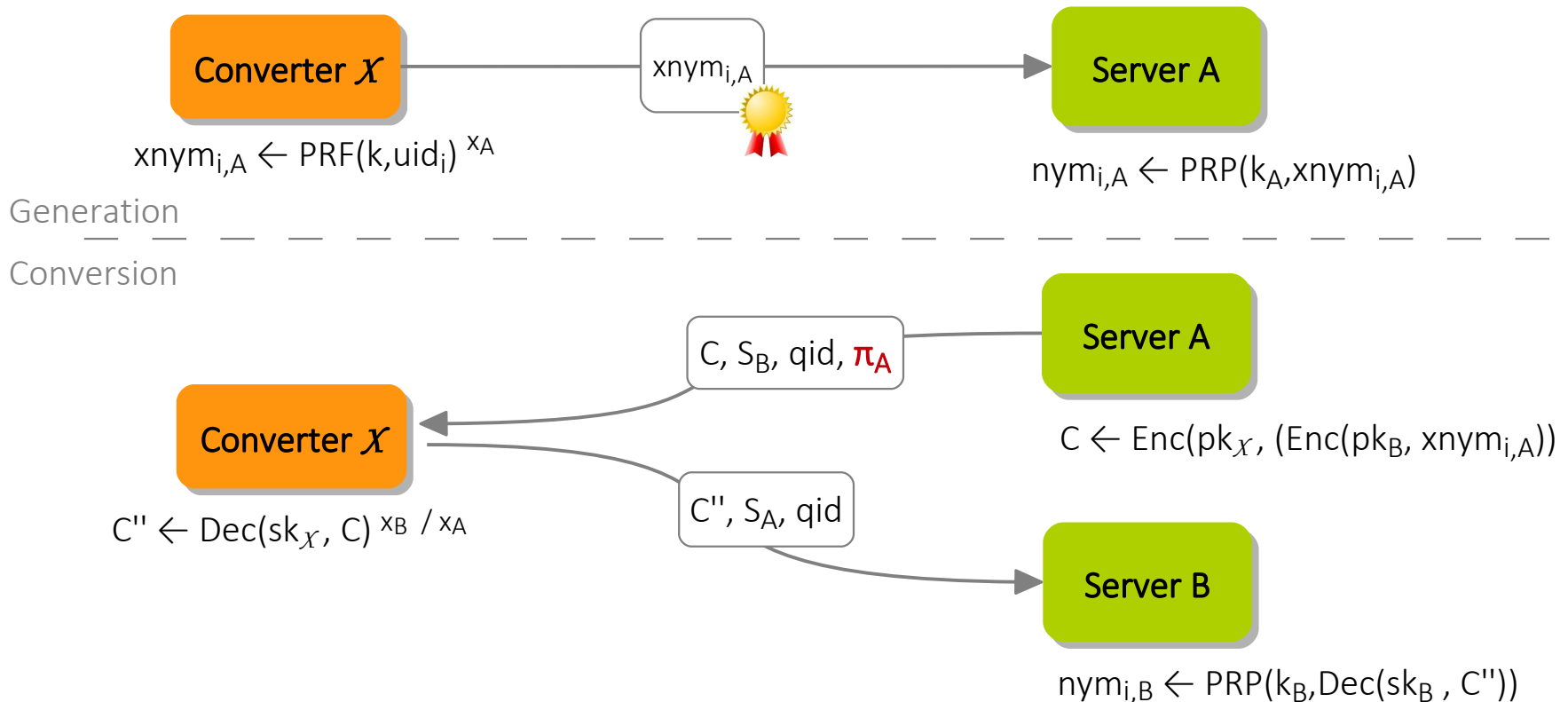
- ensure that servers can convert only *their* pseudonyms



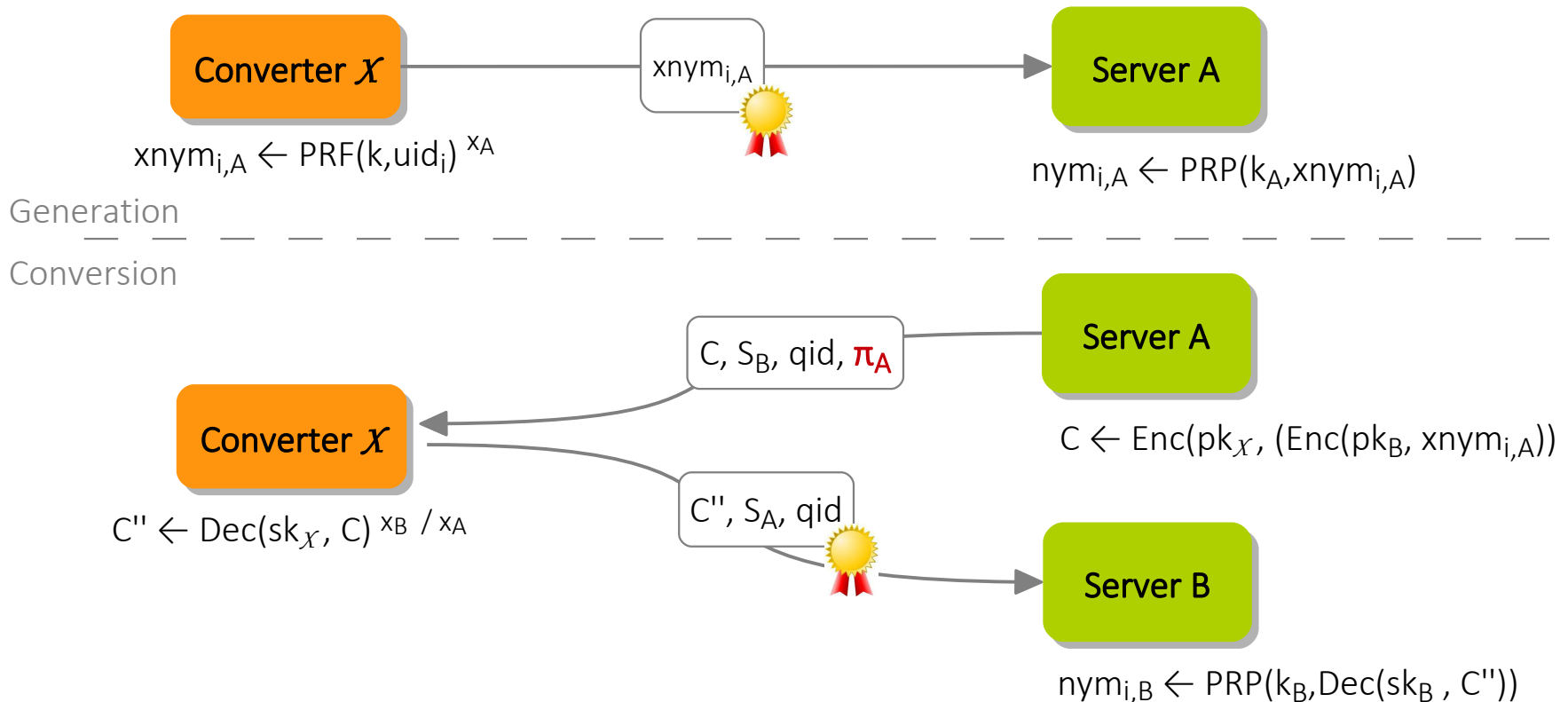
- ensure that servers can convert only *their* pseudonyms
 - generation: “bind” pseudonym $\text{nym}_{i,A}$ to server S_A via server-specific signature
 - conversion: S_A proves that C contains a correctly signed pseudonym



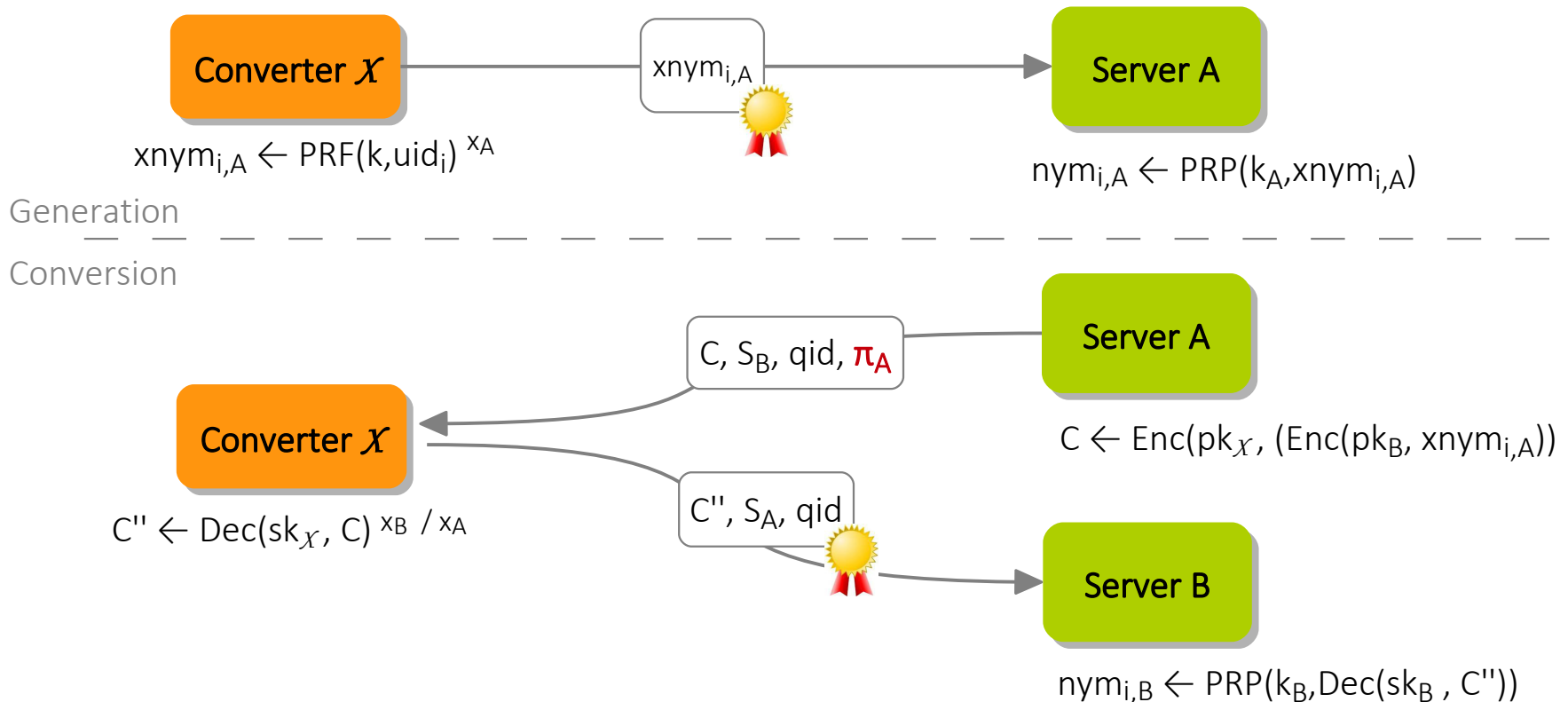
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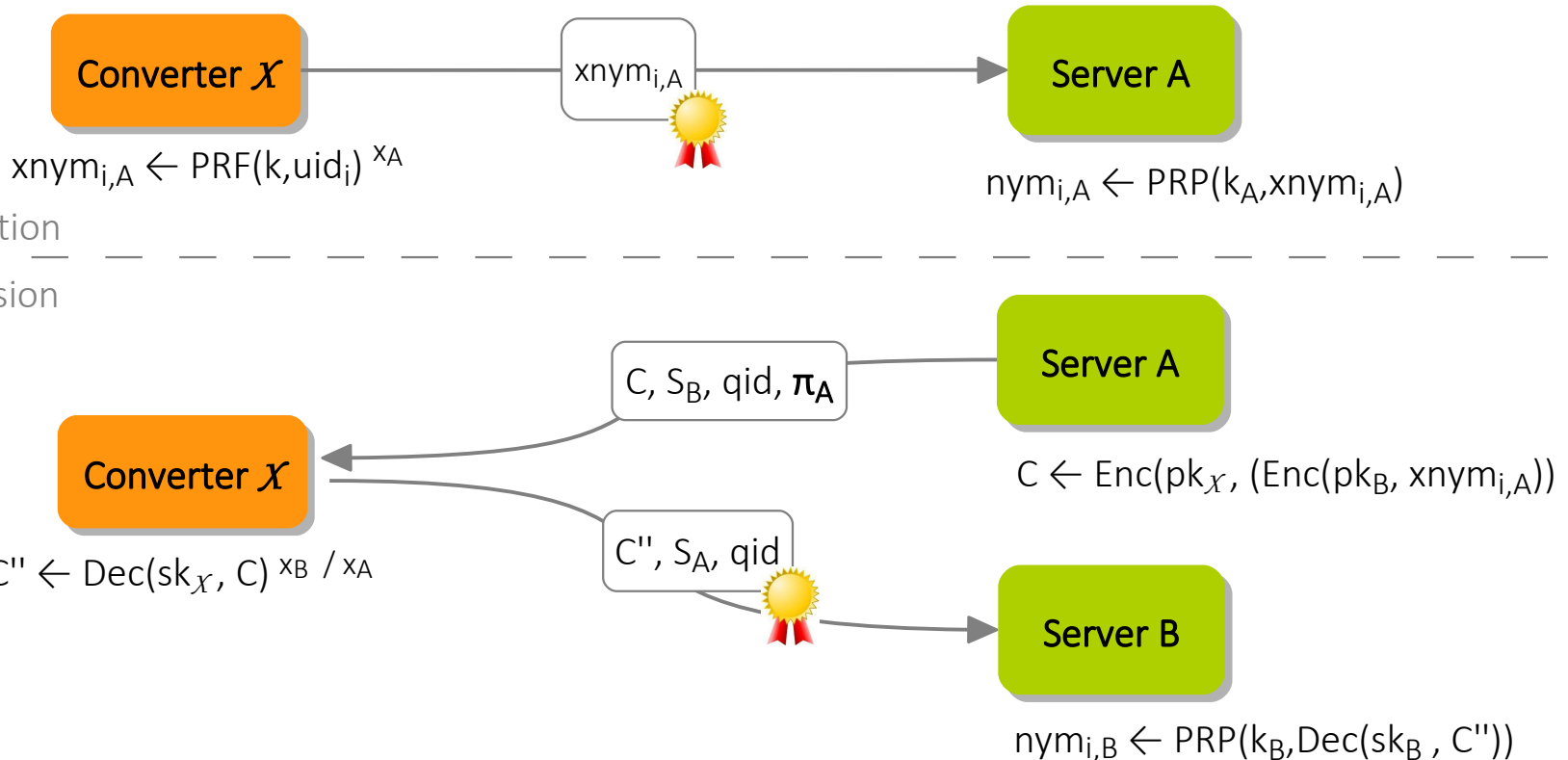
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 - “dual-mode” signatures: signature on ciphertext, can be “decrypted” to signature on plaintext



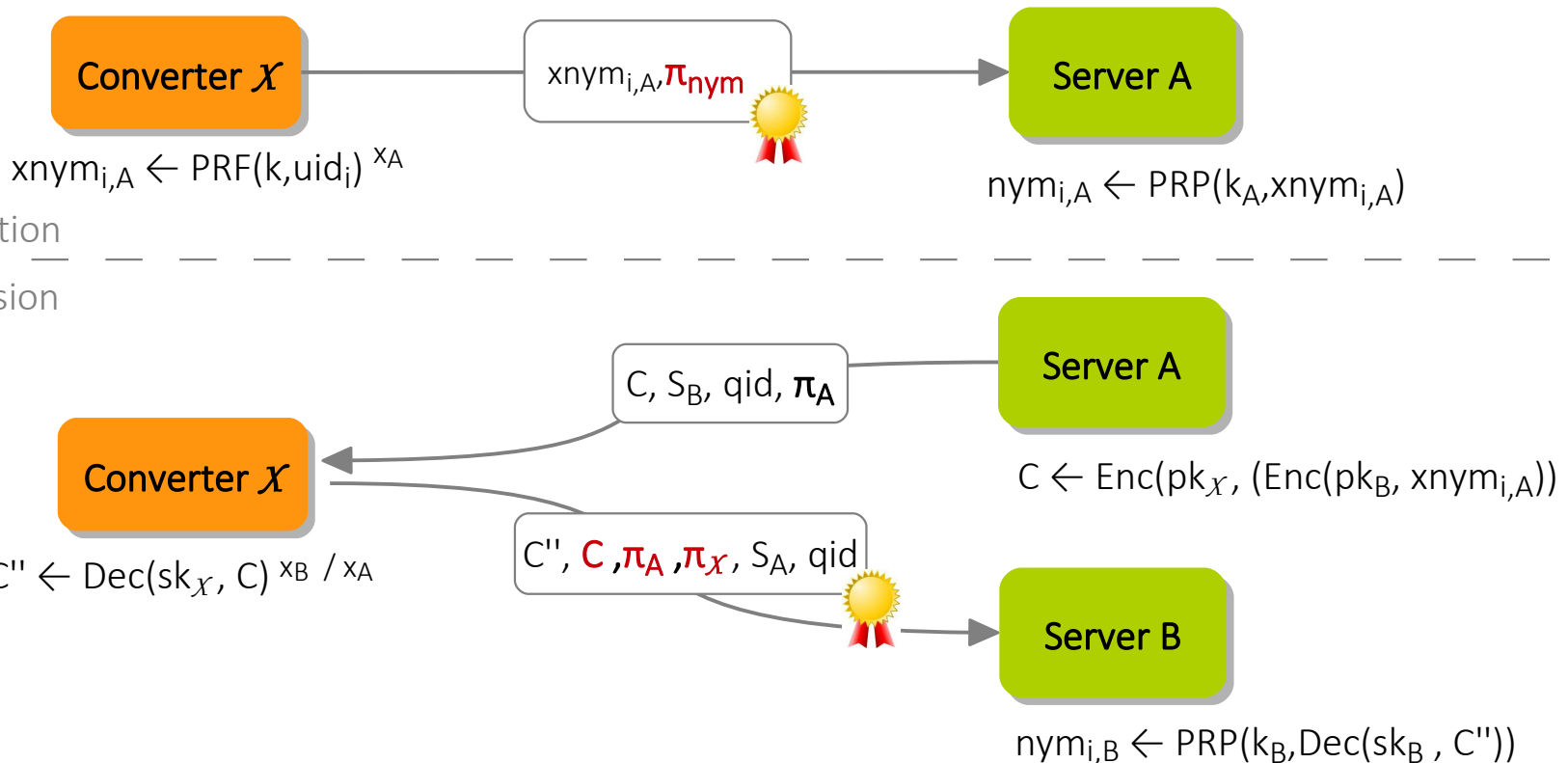
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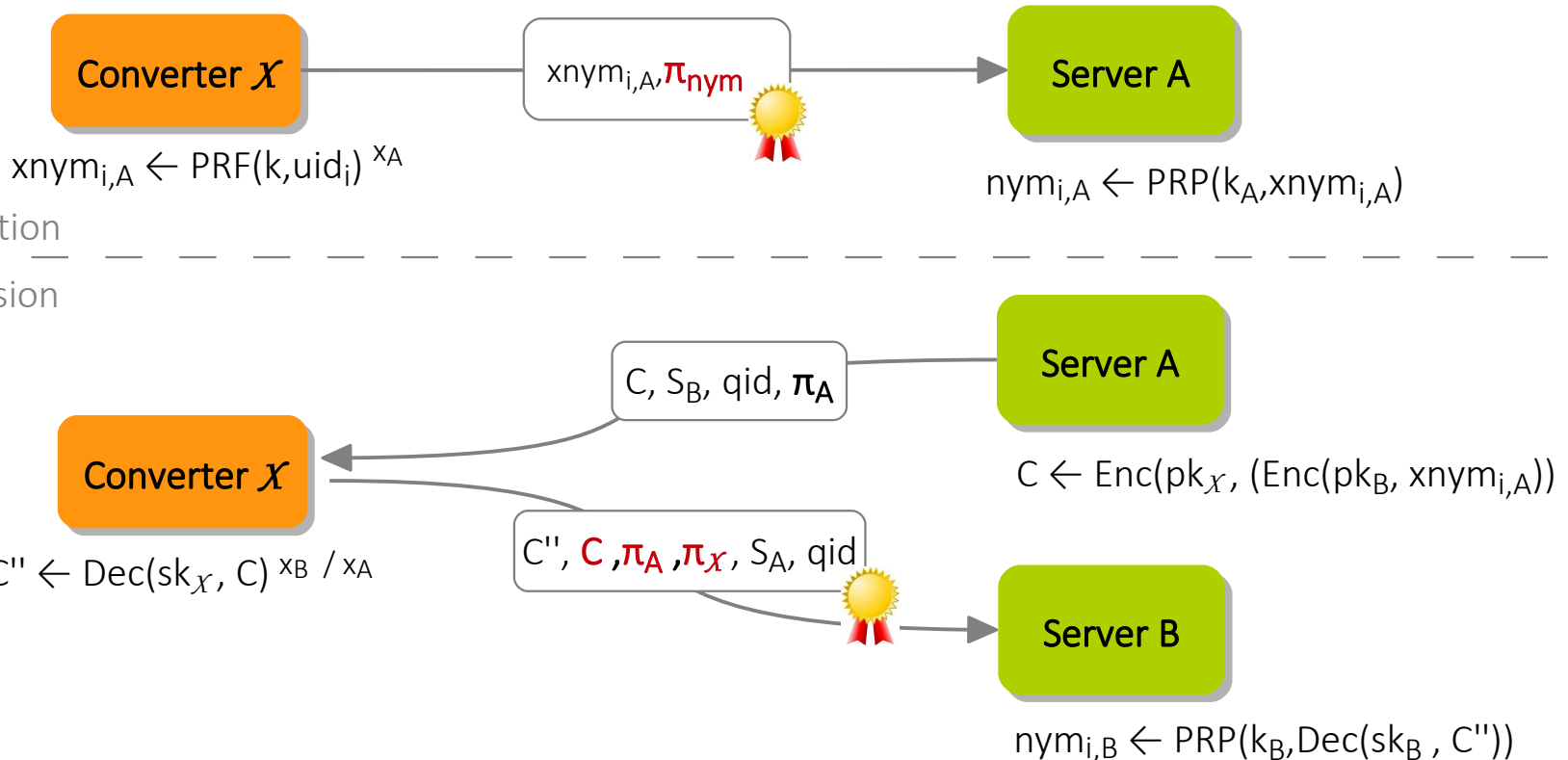
- ensure consistency of pseudonyms and conversions even in the presence of a corrupt converter
 - let converter \mathcal{X} prove correctness of his computations via NIZKs



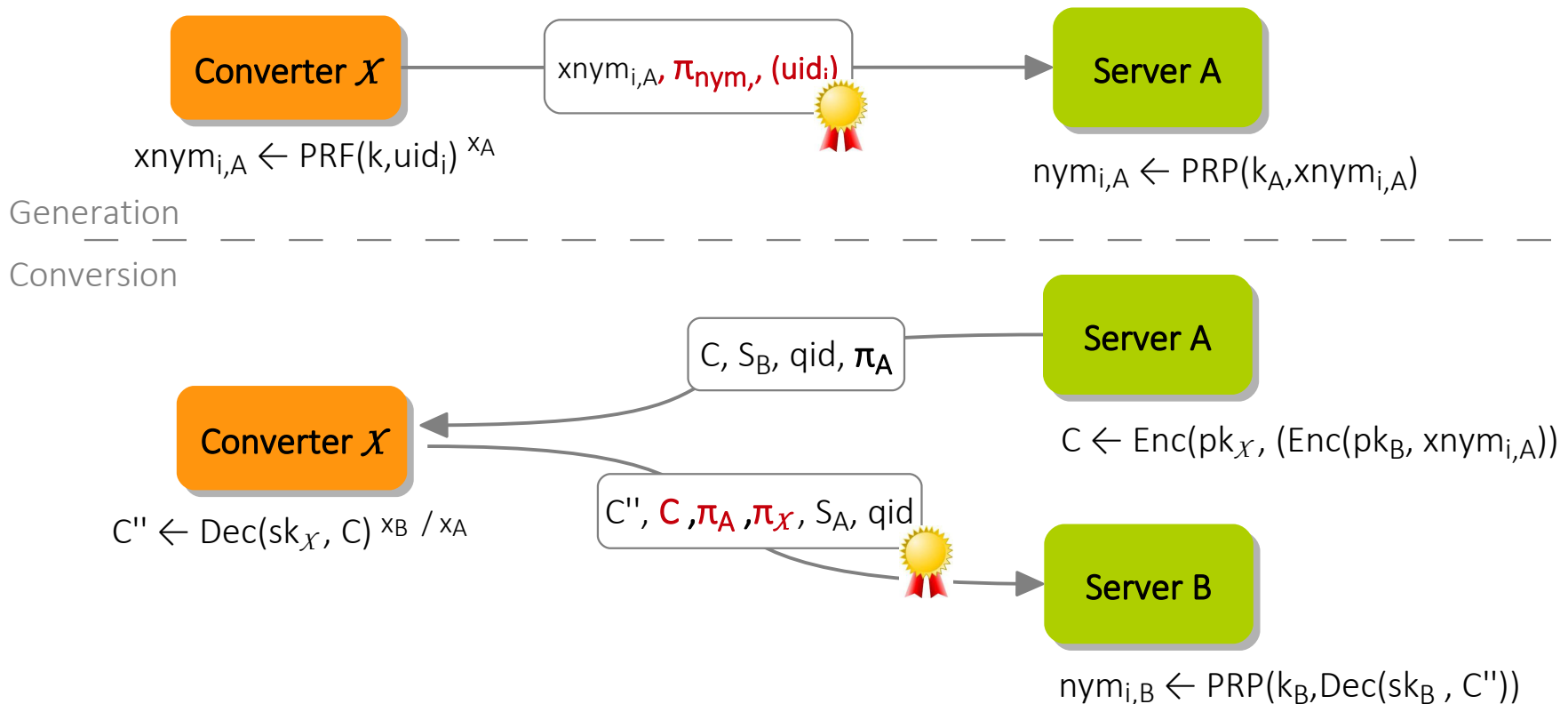
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- pseudonym generation can be anonymous or not
 - non-anon: Server S_A can verify that $xnym_{i,A}$ was correctly derived from uid_i ; option important for bootstrapping / migration



efficiency

- security against corrupt converter and corrupt servers:
 - generation ($\mathcal{X}+S_A$): 15 exponentiations + 8 pairings
 - conversion ($\mathcal{X}+S_A+S_B$): 84 exponentiations + 30 pairings

(most can be merged into multi-exponentiations)
- more efficient variant if converter is *honest-but-curious* (but servers fully corrupt)
 - generation ($\mathcal{X}+S_A$): 7 exponentiations
 - conversion ($\mathcal{X}+S_A+S_B$): 40 exponentiations + 16 pairings

(un)linkable pseudonyms without *trusted* converter

- unlinkable data storage with controlled data exchange
 - servers maintain data w.r.t. **local, random-looking pseudonyms**
 - pseudonyms can **only be linked via a central converter**
- conversions done in a blind way → **converter must not be a trusted entity**
- efficient and provably secure protocol

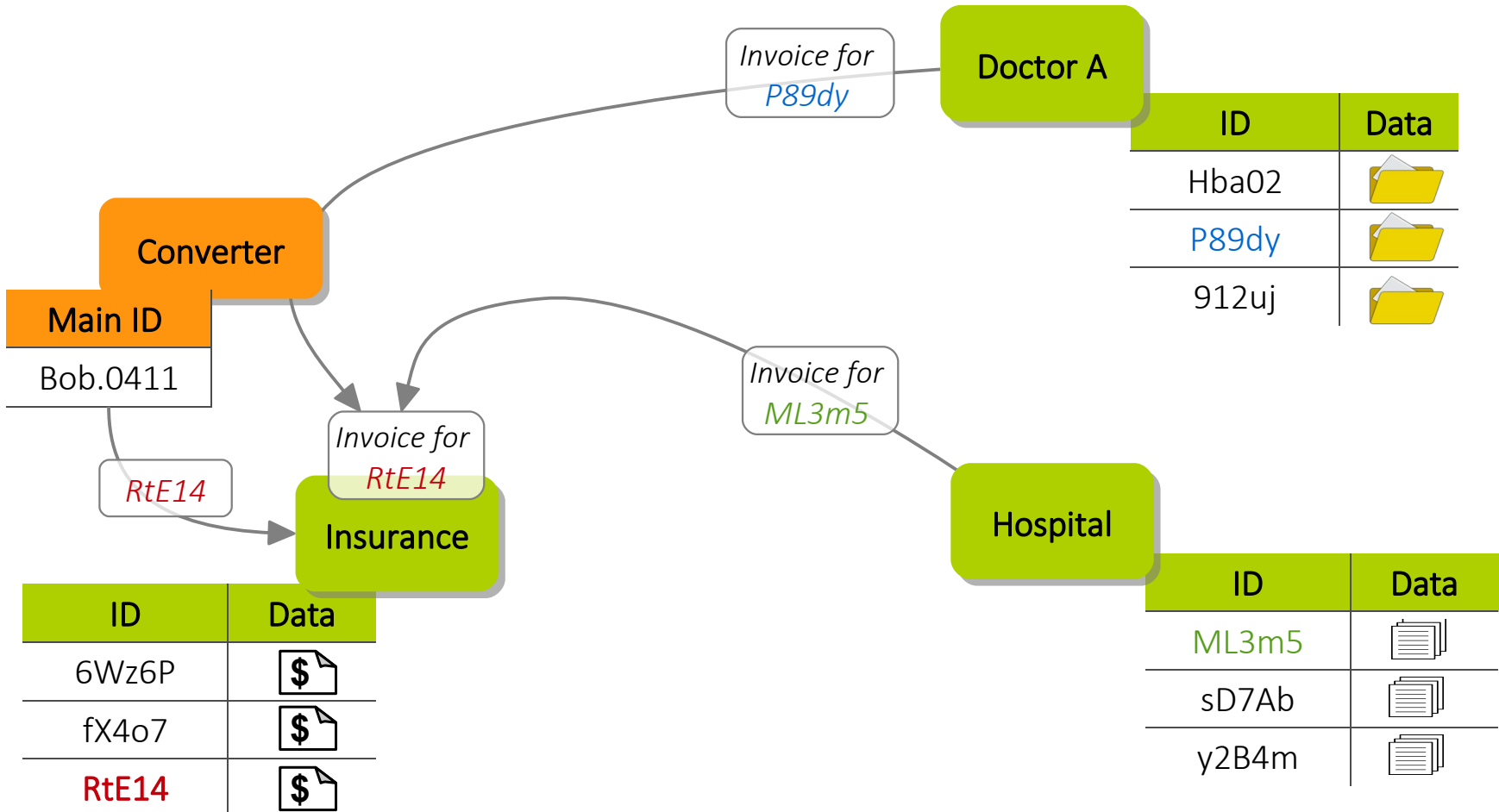
→ paradigm shift: unlinkable as default, linkable only when necessary

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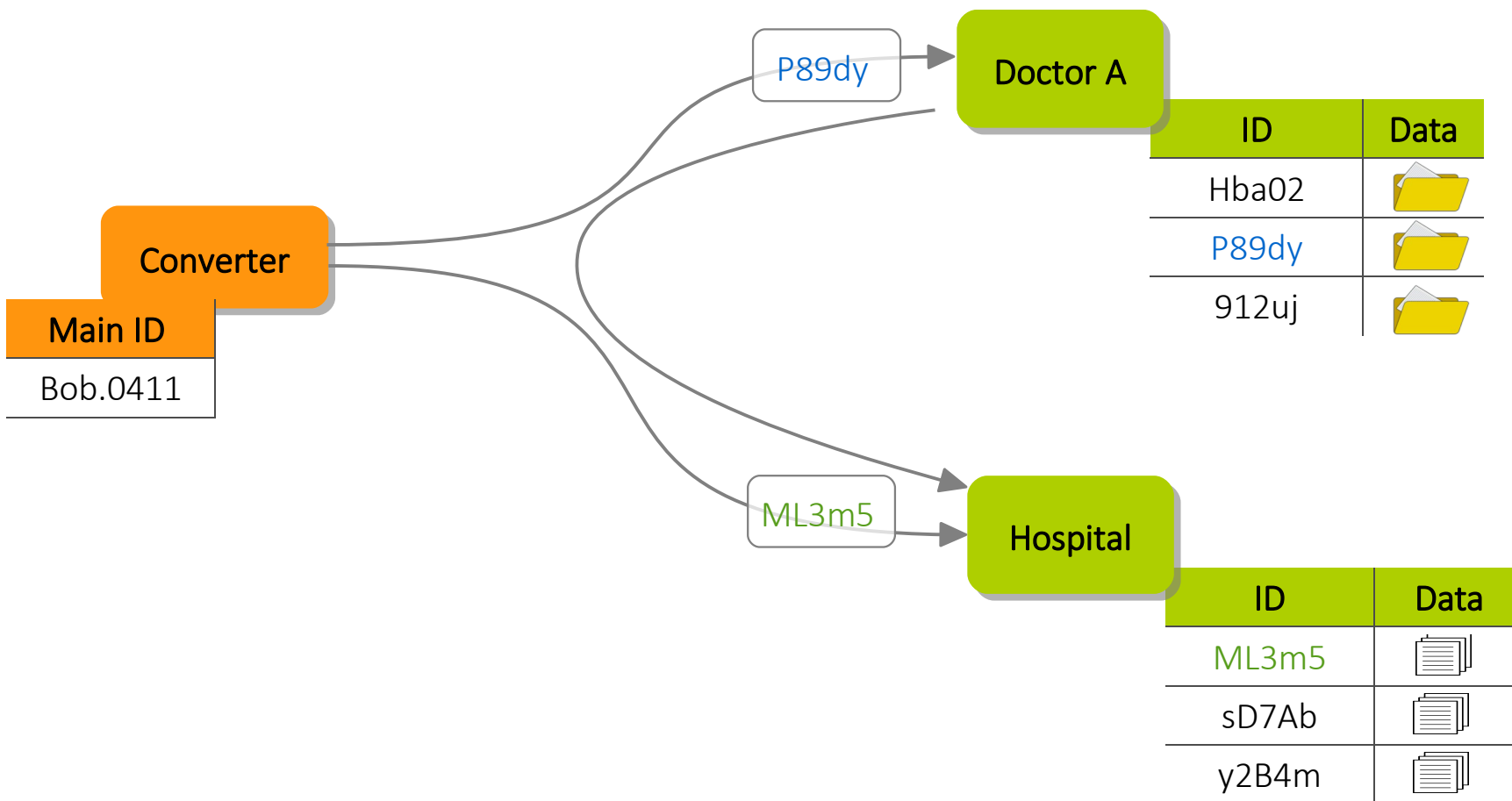
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 - conversions are consistent and transitive



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