The Protocol

This work extends a protocol by Issa, Alhaddad, and Varia called Hecate. In the Hecate protocol, every message sent via an encrypted service requires a token containing (among other things), the encryption

$$x_1 := \text{Enc}_{mod}(id_{src}).$$

This x_1 is attached to a sent message so that if the message is reported, a moderator can decrypt x_1 to recover the sender's identity. Using threshold cryptography, this work extends Hecate so that the source's identity is revealed only under sufficient agreement from a group of moderators.

1: function CreateToken (id_{usr})

- 2: Compute $x_1 = \text{ENC}(id_{src})$ using a k out of n threshold encryption scheme.
- Package x_1 into a token and send a signature request to each moderator.
- 4: Each moderator verifies verifies x_1 and returns their signature share on the token.
- Once sufficient responses are received, combine the shares into into a valid signature.

1: function HandleReport (m, x_1)

- A user sends a request to all n moderators containing the reported message m and the encrypted id, $x_1 = \langle c_1, c_2 \rangle$.
- If a moderator believes that the message is worth acting upon, she forwards the decryption share d_i to the appropriate authorities.
- 4: If enough decryption shares are received, one combines the decryption shares to recover x_1 .

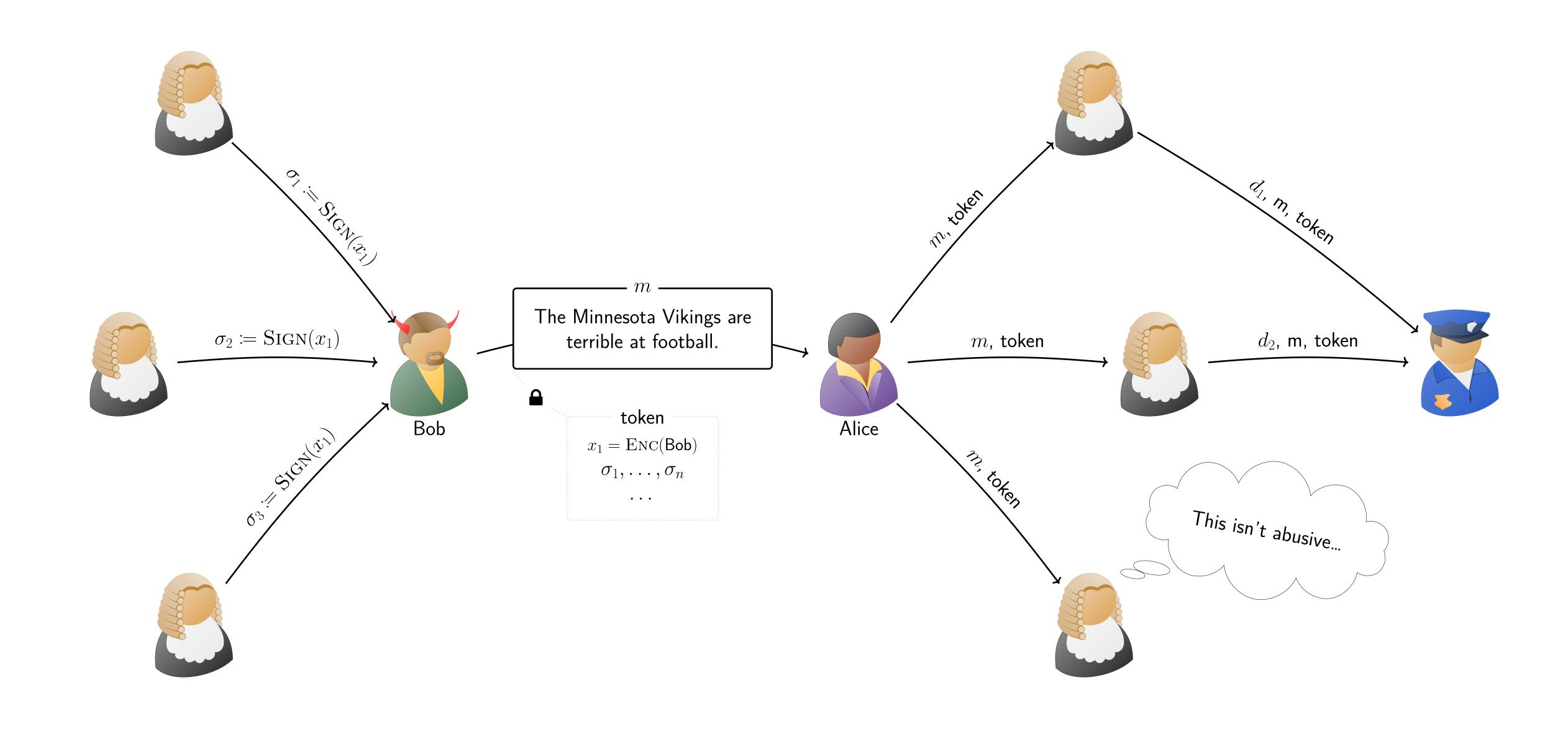
Implementation

We implement the protocol using Rust and run each party in a separate container communicating over HTTP. We estimate the cost of adoption to be around around \$100 per day for the entirety of WhatsApp. See the poster abstract for benchmark results.

Balancing Privacy and Accountability on Encrypted Messaging Platforms

Alistair Pattison and Nicholas Hopper

This work introduces a protocol in which the sender of an abusive message can be verified if there is sufficient agreement among a group of moderators. The protocol retains all security properties of the messaging service for unreported messages.















Hecate paper