The lack of privacy caused by constant surveillance is not a new concern. There have been many attempts at solving video inference in the encrypted domain, but none are without flaws. For example, in 2013, Chu et al. [CHU] proposed an encryption scheme that supports real-time moving object detection, but this was quickly shown to suffer from information leakage, leaving it vulnerable to chosen-plaintext attacks [footnote1]. Similarly, in 2017, Lin et al. [LIN] proposed a different encryption scheme to achieve the same goal by only encrypting some of the bits in each pixel, but this is unprotected against steganographic [footnote2] attacks. Therefore, while research has been able to solve the weaknesses in privacy, it is yet to offer a solution that also preserves security, without which encryption is pointless.

Likewise, researchers have been investigating inference using HE for many years. In 2012, Graepel et al. [GRAEPEL] introduced machine learning in the HE domain. Dowlin et al. [DOWLIN] built upon this when they developed the CryptoNets model for deep learning with HE in 2016. However, deep learning neural networks are considered overkill for moving-object detection. Instead, GMMs are the most widely used technique for background modelling. There is much less research into this area of unsupervised learning within the HE domain. The best example appears to be when, in 2013, Pathak and Raj [PATHAK] proposed a HE implementation of a GMM for audio inference. But there does not seem to be any investigations linking HE and GMMs to video analysis.

It appears that the most prevailing explanation for this lack of research is HE’s inapplicability to real-time applications, due to its high computational complexity. While this may be true now, it is important to acknowledge that advances in computing capability will reduce the relative difficulty of HE operations. Consequently, more insight into its applicability will become increasingly useful, as suggested by the trend in the growing popularity of HE research.

[footnote1] – A \textit{chosen-plaintext attack} is a scenario in which an adversary has the ability to encrypt plaintexts of their choosing, and analyse the corresponding ciphertext in an attempt to break the encryption.

[footnote2] – \textit{Steganography} describes the technique of information hiding. Like cryptography, steganography attempts to prevent adversaries from reading messages. But, where in cryptography the existence of a message is known but its contents are not, steganography attempts to hide the existence of the message.