How to Share an NP Statement or

Combiners for ZK Proofs

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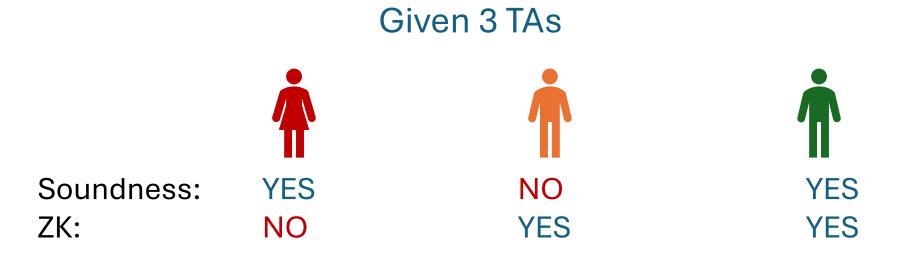
Tel Aviv University





Riddle: The Teaching Assistant Problem

Goal: Prove a Theorem in class without giving too many details (ZK)



Q1: Combine poly-many ZK-proofs when only majority of them are sound/ZK?

- Non-interactively
- Partial solutions [GJS19,BG24,CMVX25]

Q2: How is this relevant to an MPC workshop?

This work (TLDR)

New Funky Notion of IT-MPC



Secret-Sharing an NP-statement

- New cool notion
- Cryptographic NP-reductions
- Somewhat subtle definition



Applications: Combining ZK proofs

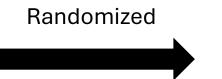
Solving some open questions in ZK/MPC

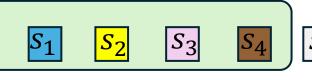
How to Share a Secret [Shamir'79, Blakley'79]

t-out-of-*n* secret sharing:



t shares suffice to recover the secret



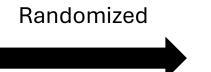


How to Share a Secret [Shamir'79, Blakley'79]

t-out-of-*n* secret sharing:

(t-1)-privacy:

t-1 shares reveal no info about the secret



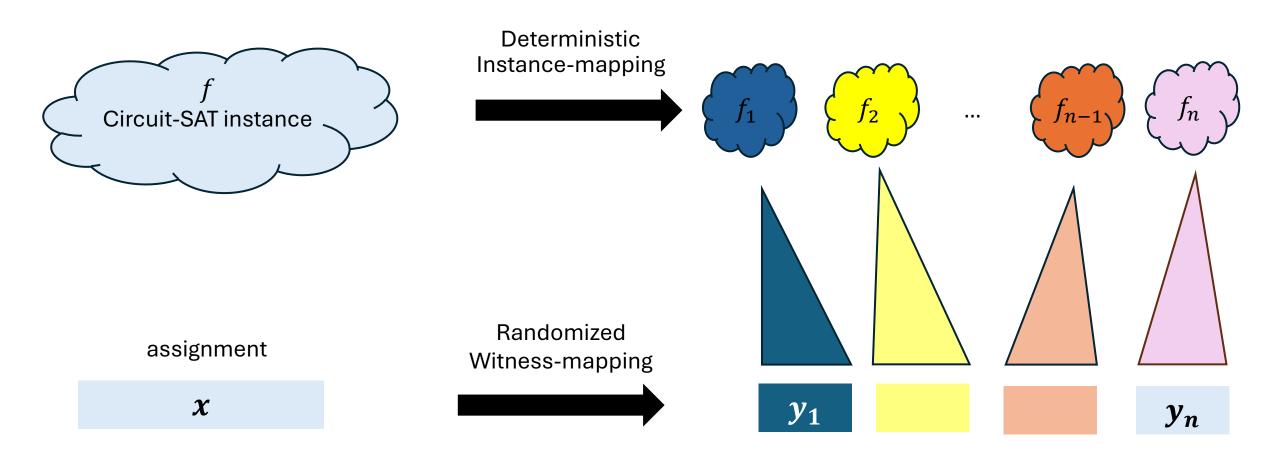


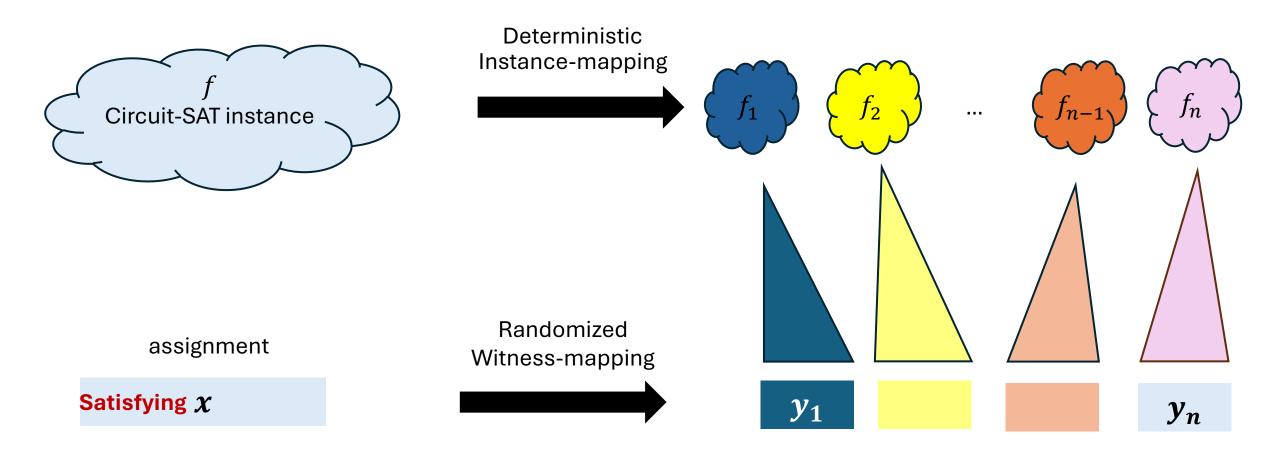




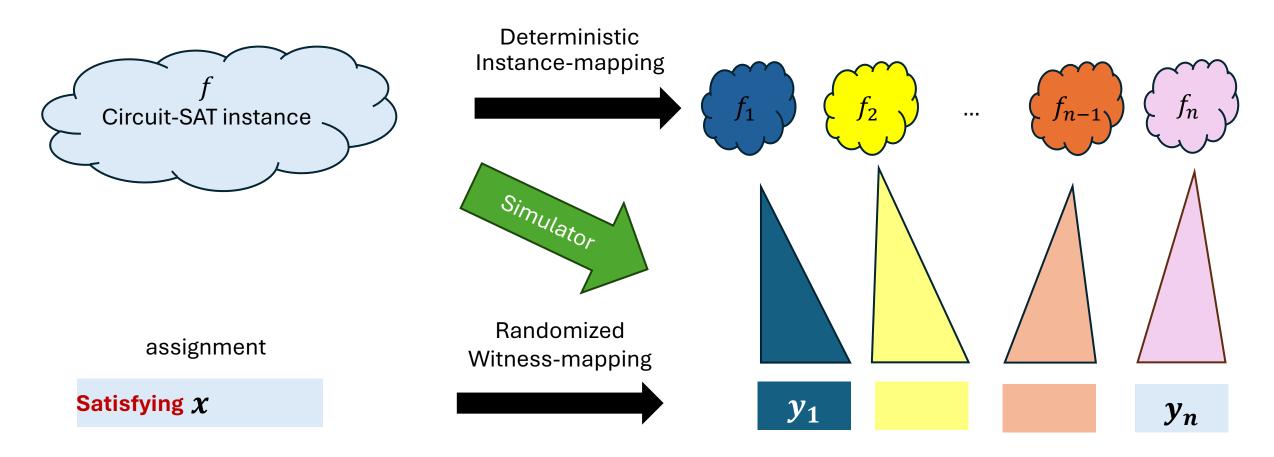


How to Share an NP Statement? inspired by [Goyal, Jain, Sahai'19]

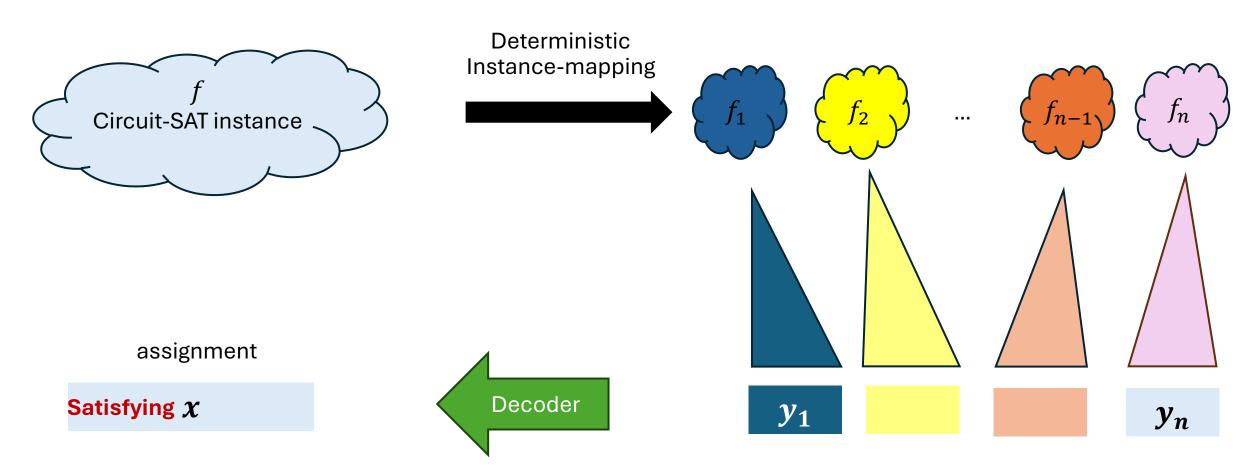




Correctness: If x satisfies $f \Rightarrow$ All assignments satisfy new circuits



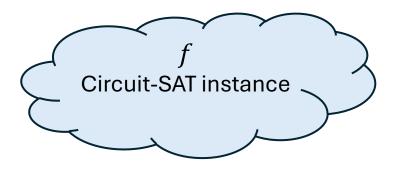
- (t-1)-privacy: (t-1) subset of assignments give no information on x
- Information-theoretically!



t-recovery: Given t satisfying assignments

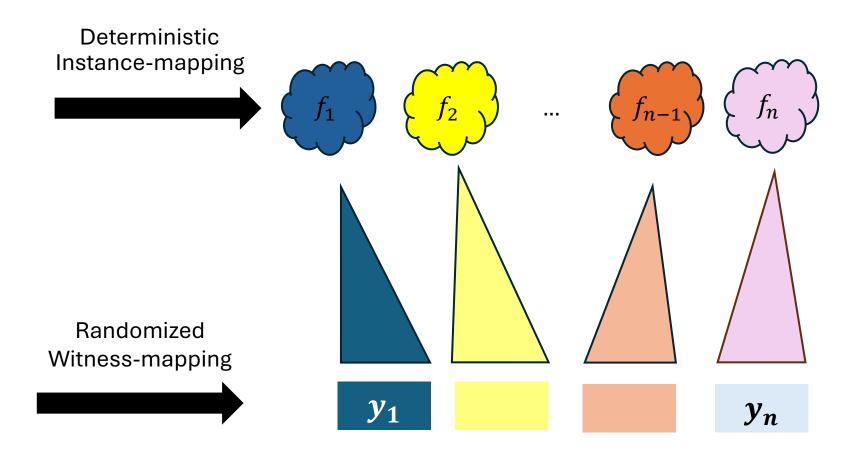
 \Rightarrow Recover satisfying x

Problem:

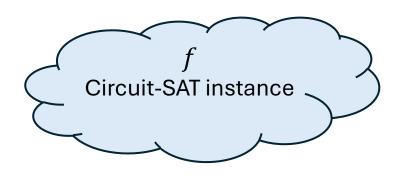


assignment

Satisfying $\boldsymbol{\chi}$



Problem: Implies P = NP

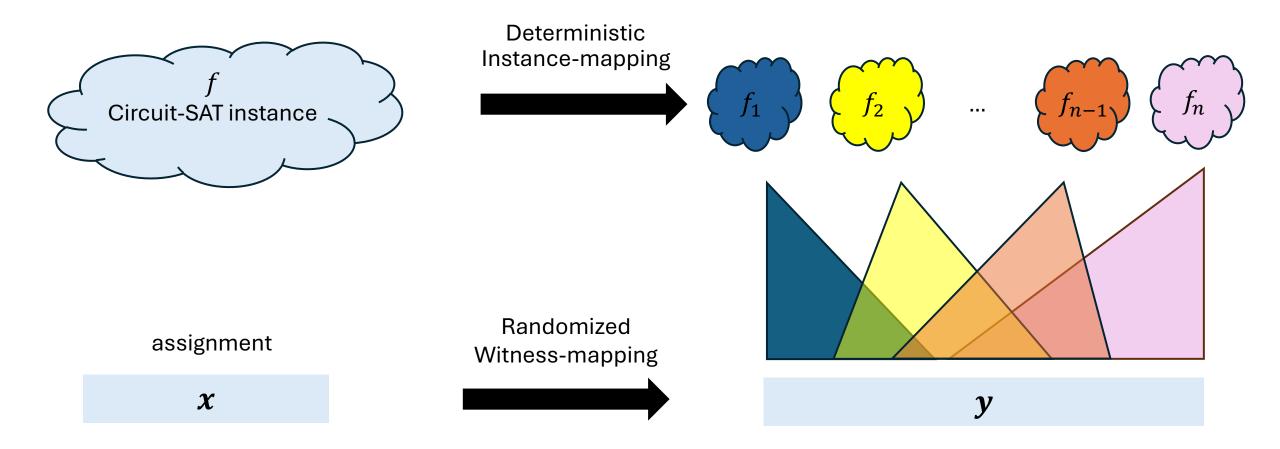


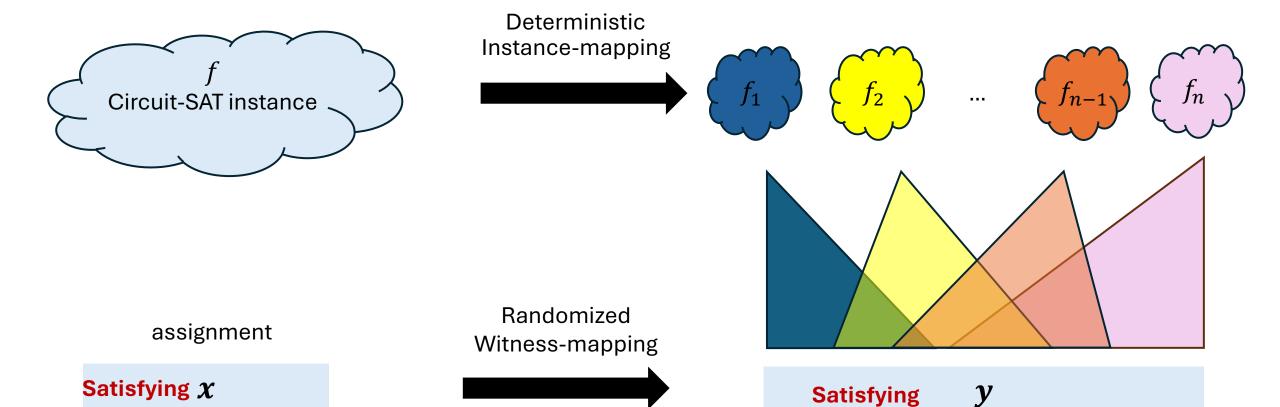
Deterministic Instance-mapping Randomized Witness-mapping **y**₁ y_n

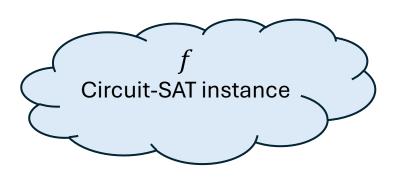
assignment

Satisfying $\boldsymbol{\chi}$

Solution: Overlapping Variables

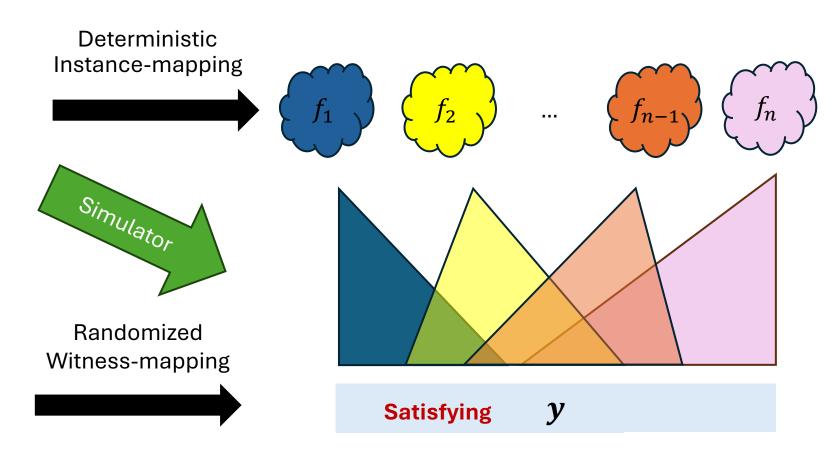


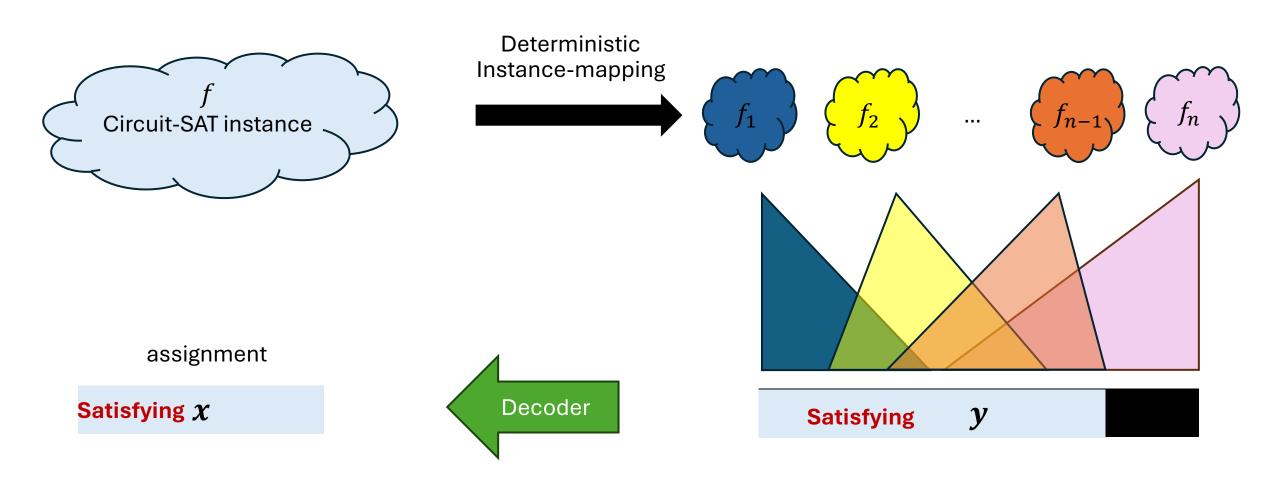


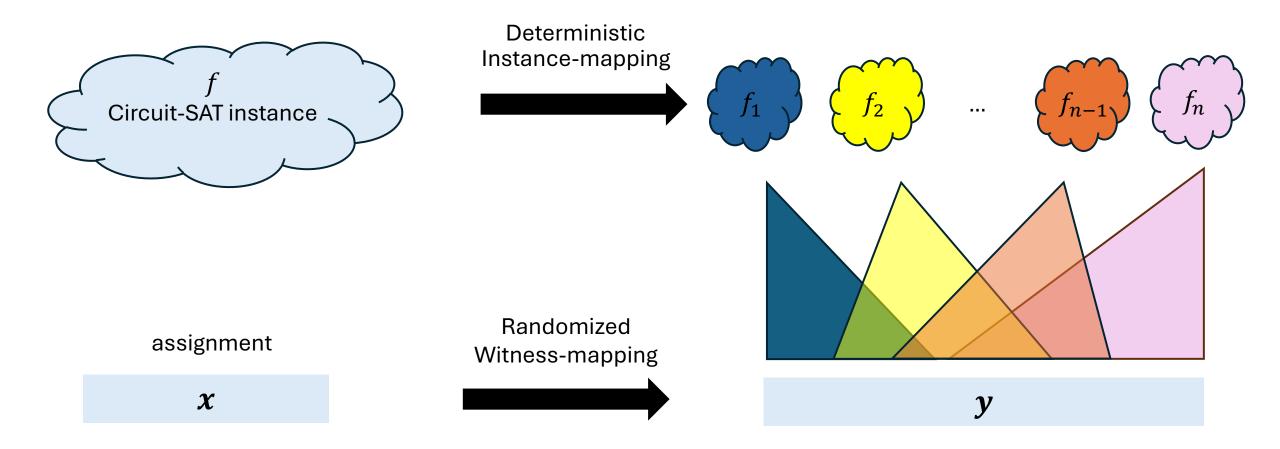


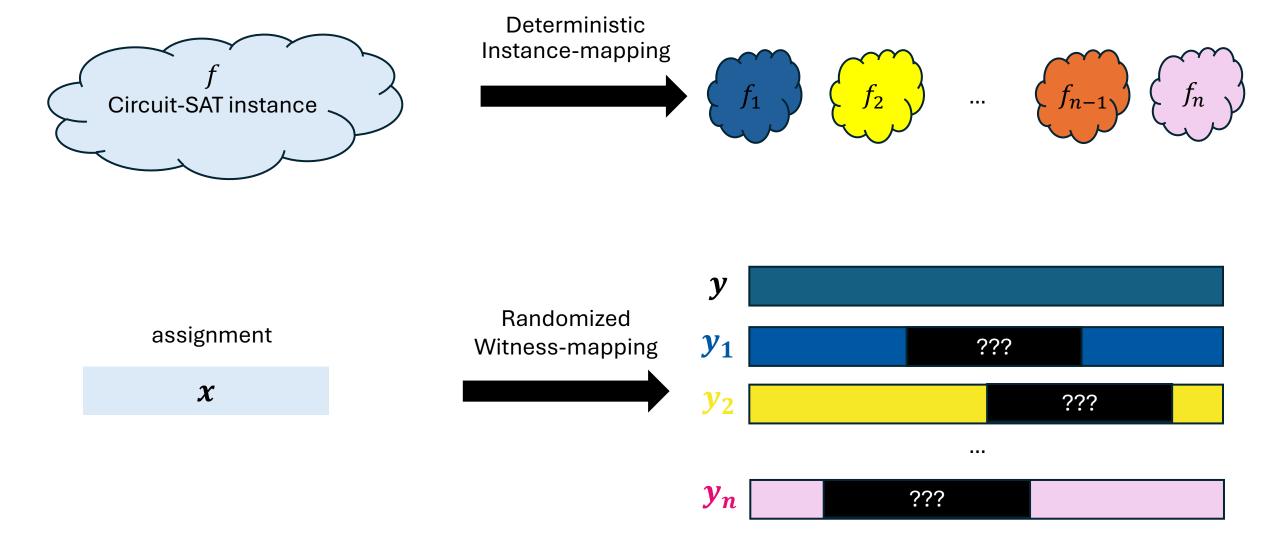
assignment

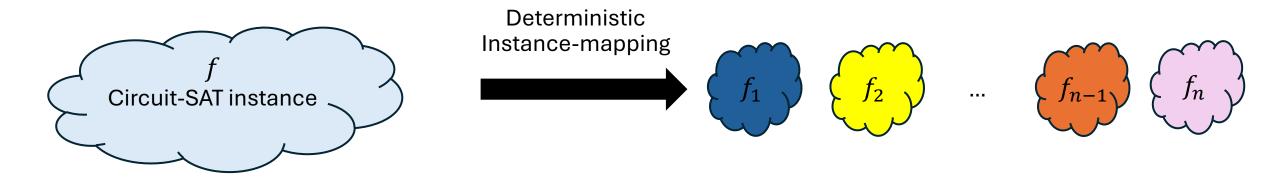
Satisfying $\boldsymbol{\chi}$

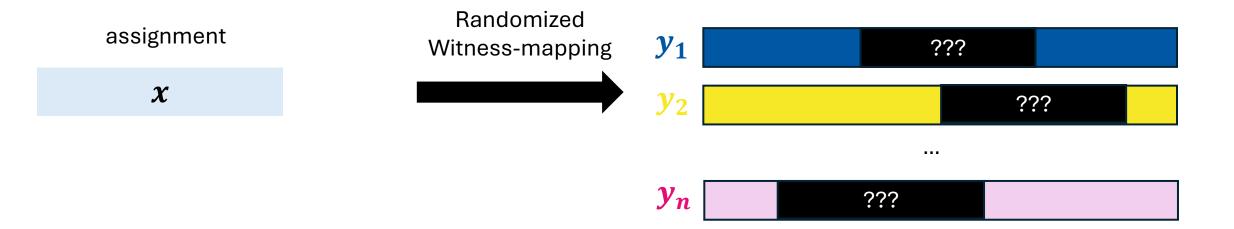








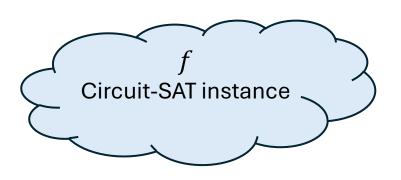


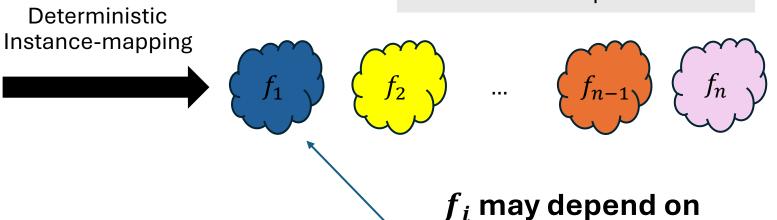


Evaluating partial assignments:

unassigned variables

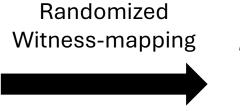
- $1 \vee ? = 1$
- $0 \wedge ? = 0$
- Otherwise: result is? Circuit is sat if output is 1





assignment

 $\boldsymbol{\chi}$

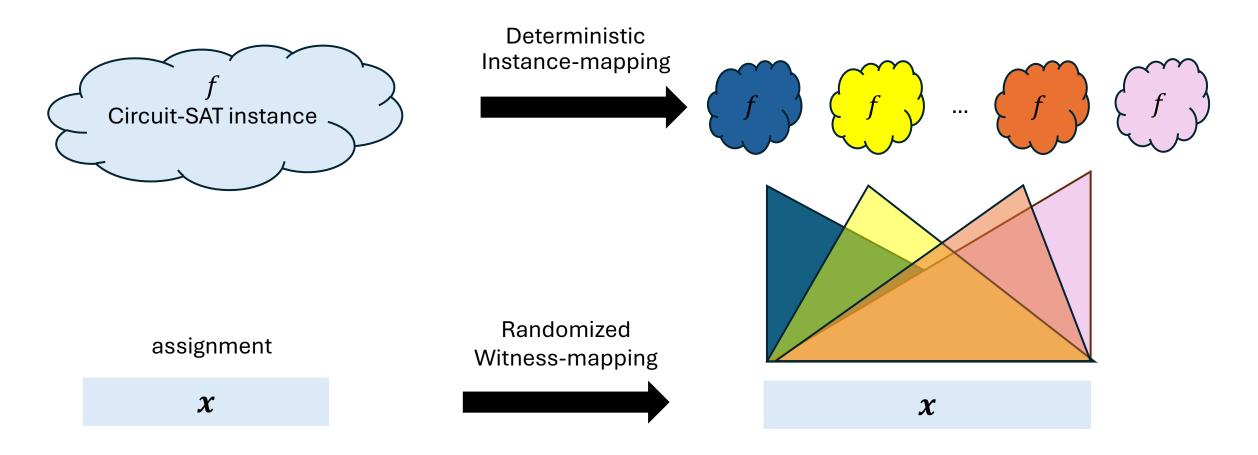




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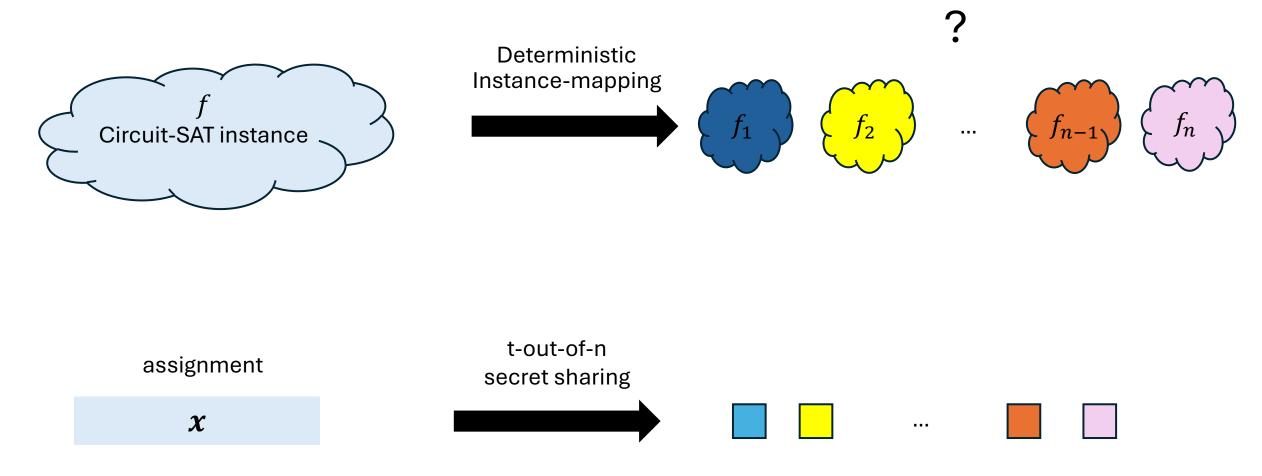


Naïve Attempt 1: Repetition



Correctness and Recovery hold but no Privacy!

Naïve Attempt 2: Secret-Share x



Privacy holds but Impossible to define f_i (unless P=NP)

NPSS vs. ZK-PCP [KPT97]

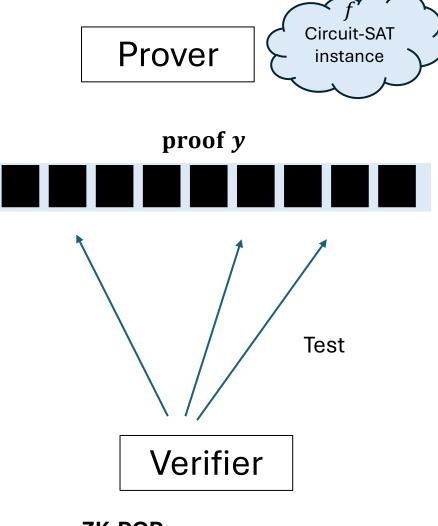
Can be abstracted using the same framework But optimizes different parameters

ZK-PCP:

- Optimize communication (small alphabet, small q)
- Deal with malicious verifier maximize number of queries q'

t-out-of-n NPSS: Verifier sample t-1 random f_i 's as a test

- Perfect completeness
- Perfect "honest-verifier" ZK
- Soundness error $1/\binom{n}{t-1}$
- Large communication q is very large
- Optimal ZK-vs-Soundness tradeoff



ZK-PCP: δ -Soundness for q queries ZK for q' queries

Unrelated Notions

Secret-sharing for NP access structure [Komargodski, Naor, Yogev'14]

- Share data
- NP problem defines authorized sets

NPSS

- Share NP-statement (and witness)
- authorized sets: all sets of size t (threshold access structure)

Main Result: *t*-out-of-*n* NPSS

Thm. For every $t \leq n$ there is a t-out-of-n NPSS

- Perfect correctness, privacy and recovery
- Running time poly(n, |f|)

Previously [GJS19]:

- Computational NPSS
- *n*-out-of-*n* NPSS
- n/3-privacy 2n/3-soundness

Main Result: t-out-of-n NPSS

New Notion of MPC



Thm. For every $t \leq n$ there is a t-out-of-n NPSS

- Perfect correctness, privacy and recovery
- Running time poly(n, |f|)



Applications: "strong" ZK combiners

Multi-string NIZK

Multi-Verifier Offline/Online ZK



General MPC

- honest-majority
- active GOD security
- 3 rounds (optimal)

from **One-Way Function**

Previously:

- TFHE+CRS+NIZK [GLS15]
- LWE [BJMS20]
- ZAPs+PKE [ACGJ18]
- sub-exp. 1-1 OWF [AKP22] few parties

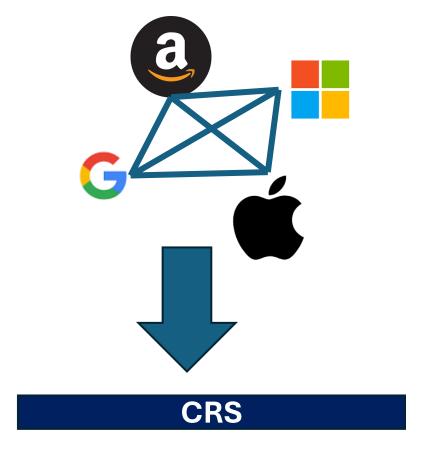
Applications: Multi-String NIZK

Non-Interactive ZK [BFM'88]

BAD CRS can violate soundness/ZK

- Standard Sol: Distribute trust
 - Secure multiparty computation

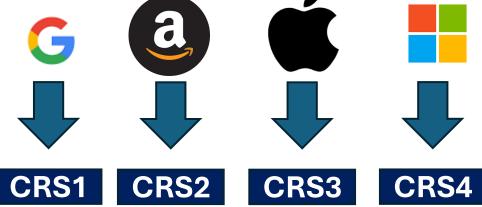
- Problem: Expensive
 - Interactive...
 - High communication and computation especially for structured CRS

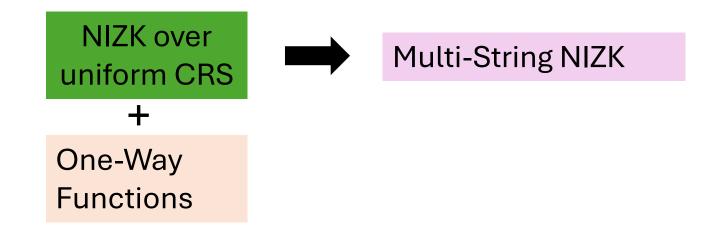




Multi-String NIZK [Groth, Ostrovsky'14]

- Split trust in non-interactive way
 - Every entity generates a CRS independently
 - Security if honest majority of entities



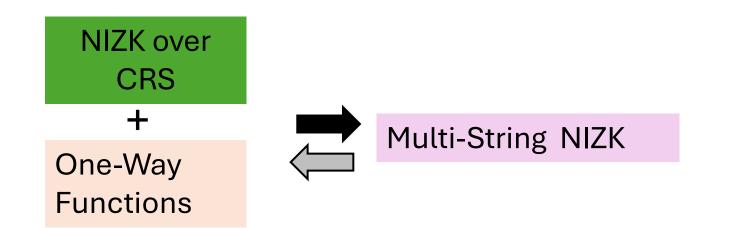


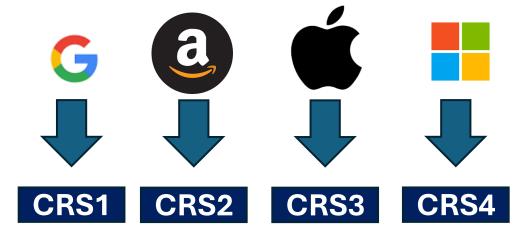
Prover Verifier

OPEN: What about general NIZK with structured CRS?

Captures many useful settings

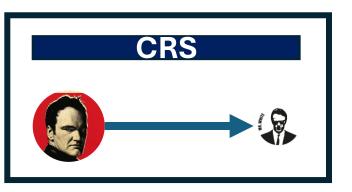
Our Results: MS-NIZK





- Preserve special properties:
 - Stat. soundness
 - Offline/online Simulation
 - PoK + stat. ZK (Requires CRH)
 - Succinctness (Requires CRH)
 - •









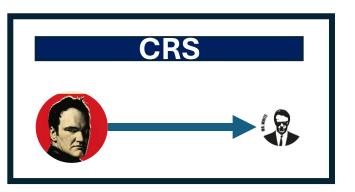




Prover

f, \boldsymbol{x}

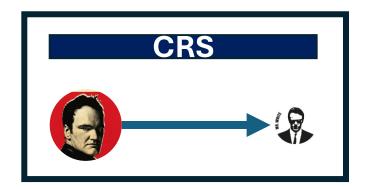
Verifier



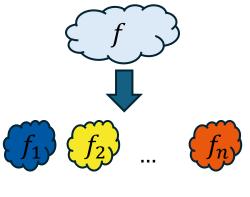


Prover f, x

Verifier *f*



Privacy against any minority **Recovery** for any majority



 $\left|\frac{n+1}{2}\right|$ -out-of-*n* NPSS









CRS1

CRS2

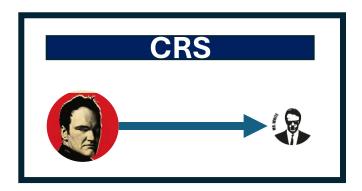
CRS3

CRSn

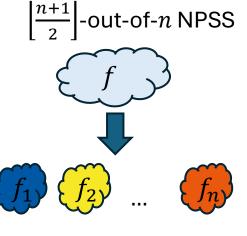
Prover

f , \boldsymbol{x}

Verifier *f*



Privacy against any minority **Recovery** for any majority











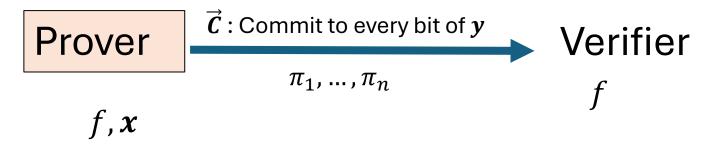
CRS1

CRS2

CRS3

CRSn

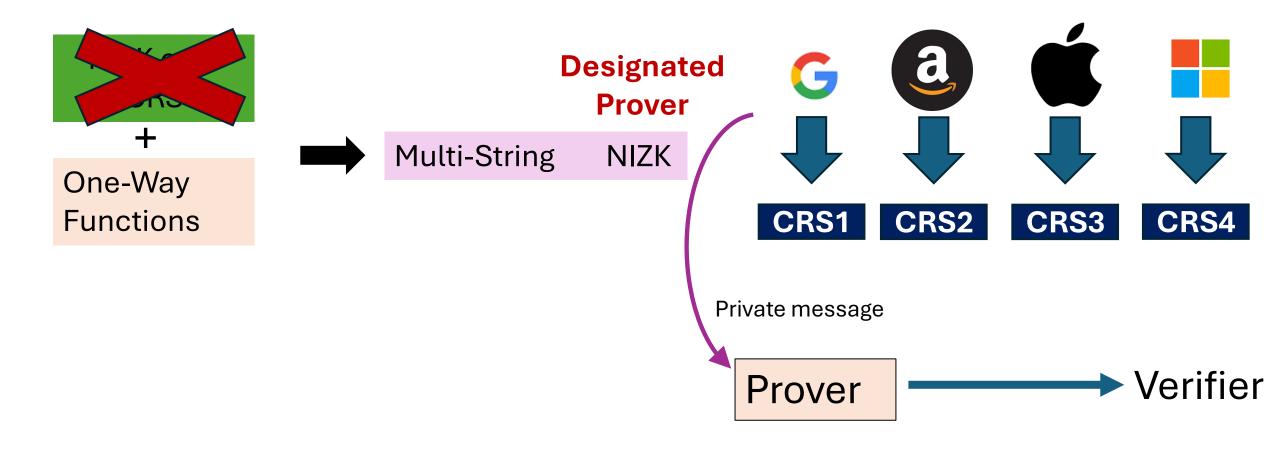




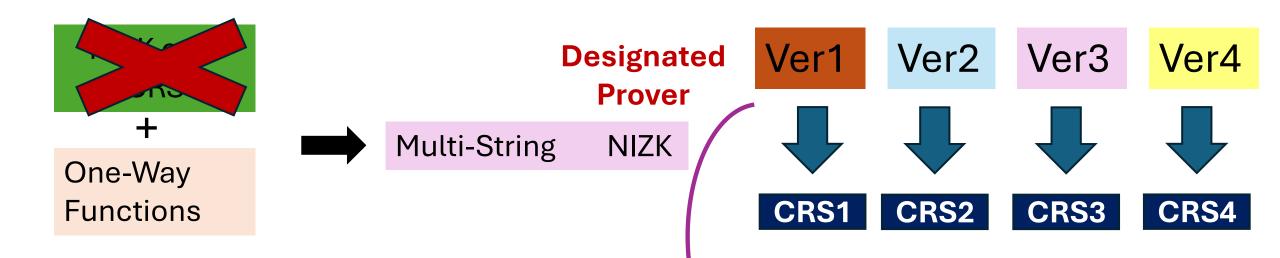
 π_i Uses CRS_i to prove:

 $\exists y_i$ that satisfies f_i and is consistent with \vec{c}

Extension



Extension



2-round Multi-Verifier Zero-Knowledge proofs

- Previously known under NIZK
- Get everlasting security (for NC1 under CRH)
- Useful primitive for honest-majority MPC
- Yields 3-round honest-majority active MPC [AKP22]

Private message

Prover

Constructing NPSS

New Notion of (t,n)-MPC

- Perfect passive correctness
- Perfect Passive privacy against unauthorized set (size<t)
- Perfect Active correctness (w/abort) against n-t+1 corrupted parties
- Adversary can't "fool" honest set of size>t

Construction in OT-hybrid model

based on player virtualization and monotone formula for Threshold



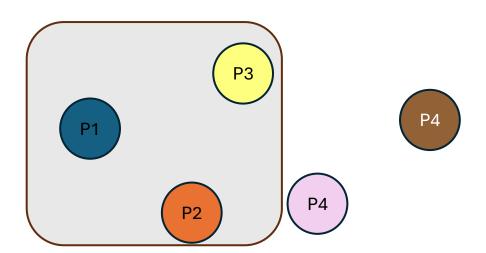
Variant of MPC-in-the-Head [IKOS'09]

OT channel => partial assignments

(t,n)-NPSS

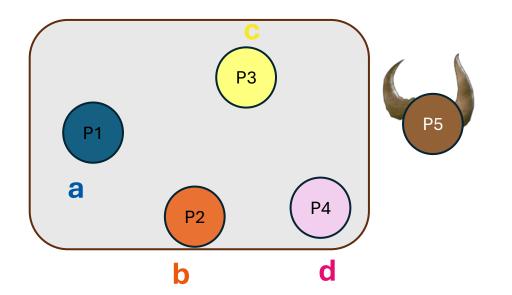
Example: 4-out-of-5 MPC for f

• In an honest execution, 3 passive parties learn nothing



Example: 4-out-of-5 MPC for f

- In an honest execution, 3 passive parties learn nothing
- 4 honest parties can recover the output/abort
 - 1 active party can't violate correctness
 - If f(a,b,c,d,*)=0, the output will never be 1



Note 1:

Existing protocols fail to achieve this notion even for small values of t

Note 2:

Security is non-monotone in t

Summary

New Notion of IT-MPC

- Threshold behavior for privacy/correctness
- Virtualization is a powerful tool!



Secret-Sharing an NP-statement

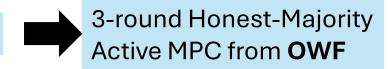
- Several interesting open questions
- Other applications?



Applications: Combining ZK proofs

"Give me an abstraction good enough, and I shall move the world..."





Follow-up Work https://eprint.iacr.org/2025/995

New Notion of IT-MPC



Secret-Sharing an NP-statement

+Leakage-Resilient

Also, new results about standard leakage-resilient MPC

+Leakage-Resilient



Thank You!

Applications: Combining ZK proofs

NIZK-Amplification

Resolving open questions from [Goyal, Jain, Sahai'19, Bitansky, Geier'24]