

DECEMBER 10-11, 2025

EXCEL LONDON / UNITED KINGDOM

LINE-Break:

Cryptanalysis and Reverse Engineering of Letter Sealing

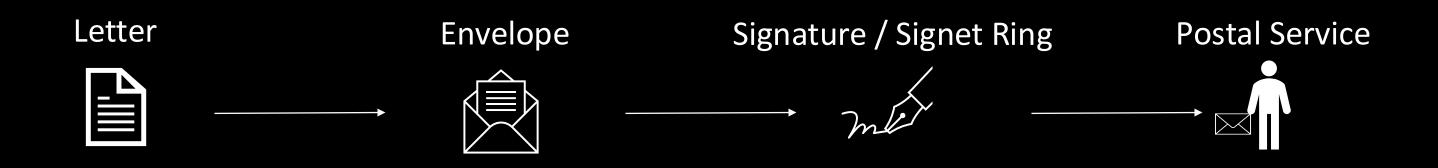
Diego F. Aranha, Thomas Kingo T. Mogensen, Adam Blatchley Hansen

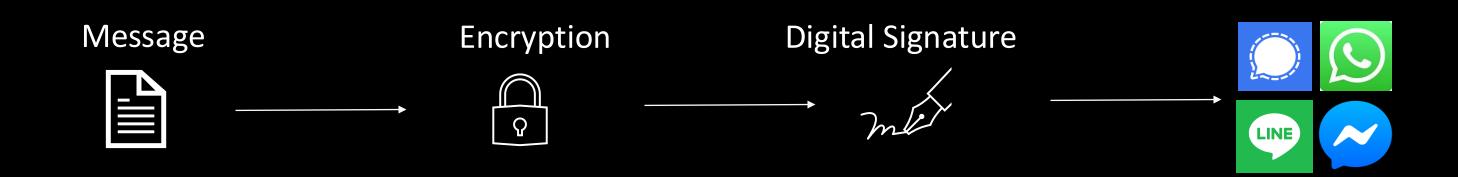
Computer Science @ Aarhus University, DK

linebreak.info



Sending a message







What is LINE?

- Super App
- LY Corp. HQ in Japan (Line-Yahoo)
- 200M monthly users (1B, yearly):
 - Japan: 89M = 85% of pop.
 - Thailand: 51M
 - Taiwan: 21M = 90% of pop.
 - o Indonesia: 13M



"Letter Sealing implies all end-to-end encrypted (E2EE) protocols integrated in LINE's messaging [...] Although the first version of Letter Sealing encountered message data integrity issues, Letter Sealing v2 guarantees stronger protection over messages, with all the issues resolved"



Letter Sealing V1 x V2



	Version 1	Version 2	
Key exchange algorithm	ECDH over Curve25519 ⁵		
Message encryption algorithm	AES256-CBC	AES256-GCM ⁶	
Message hash function	SHA-256	N/A	
Data authentication	AES-ECB with SHA-256 MAC	AES256-GCM	
Message data	Encryption and integrity		
Message metadata	Not protected	Integrity	



Where is Letter Sealing applied?

Message/media type	2015	2016	2017/9	2018/4	2019/10	2020/9	2021/9	2022/8	2024/12
Text	0	$\bigcirc \rightarrow \bigcirc$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Location	0	$\bigcirc \rightarrow \bigcirc$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stickers *2	Δ	Δ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Image files *3	Δ	Δ	0	0	0	0	0	0	©*5
Voice messages *4	×	×	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Video files *4	×	×	0	0	0	0	0	0	©*5
Other files *3	Δ	Δ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Message reaction	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0

Legend: © Letter Sealing (end-to-end encryption) / ○ Transport-level encryption / △ Partially protected / × Not encrypted or not sufficiently encrypted



Presentation Overview



End-to-End Encryption



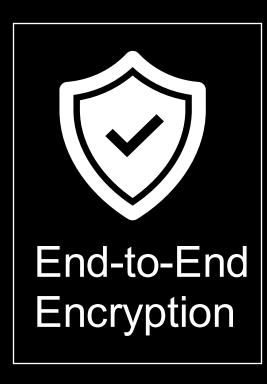
Protocol + Implementation



The fun! + demos



Presentation Overview





Protocol + Implementation



The fun! + demos



What is E2EE?

No clear **consensus** definition.









Confidentiality

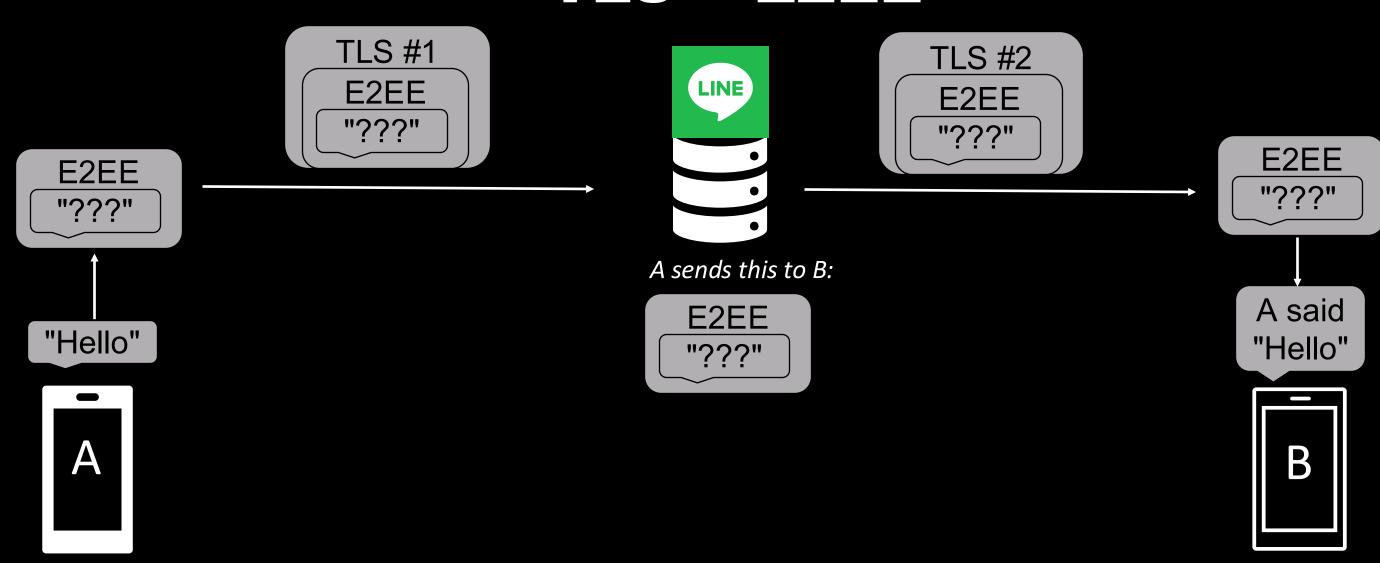
Integrity

Authentication

Forward Secrecy

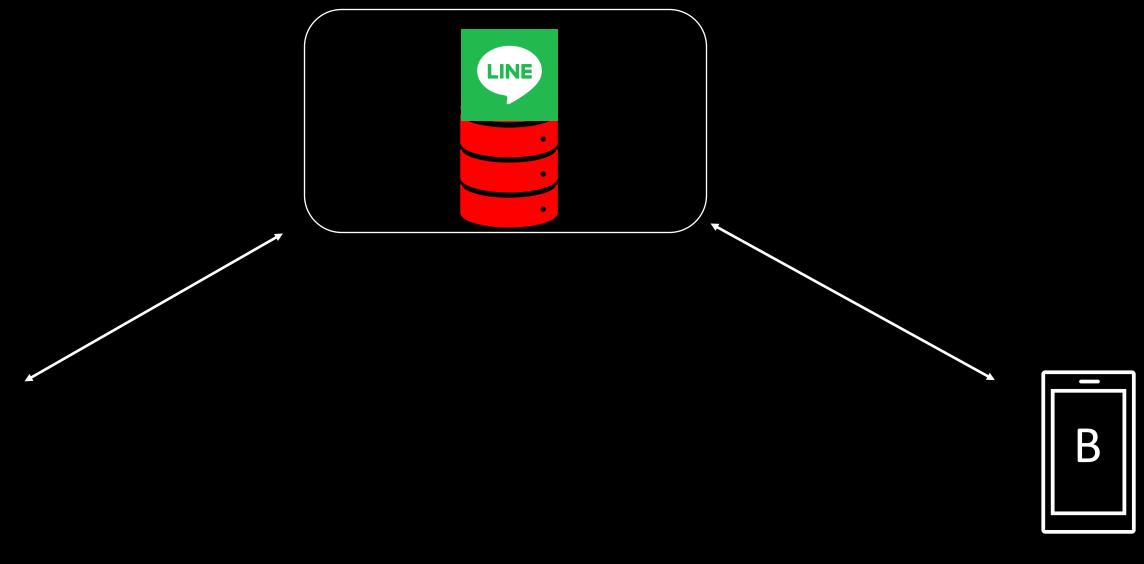


TLS + E2EE



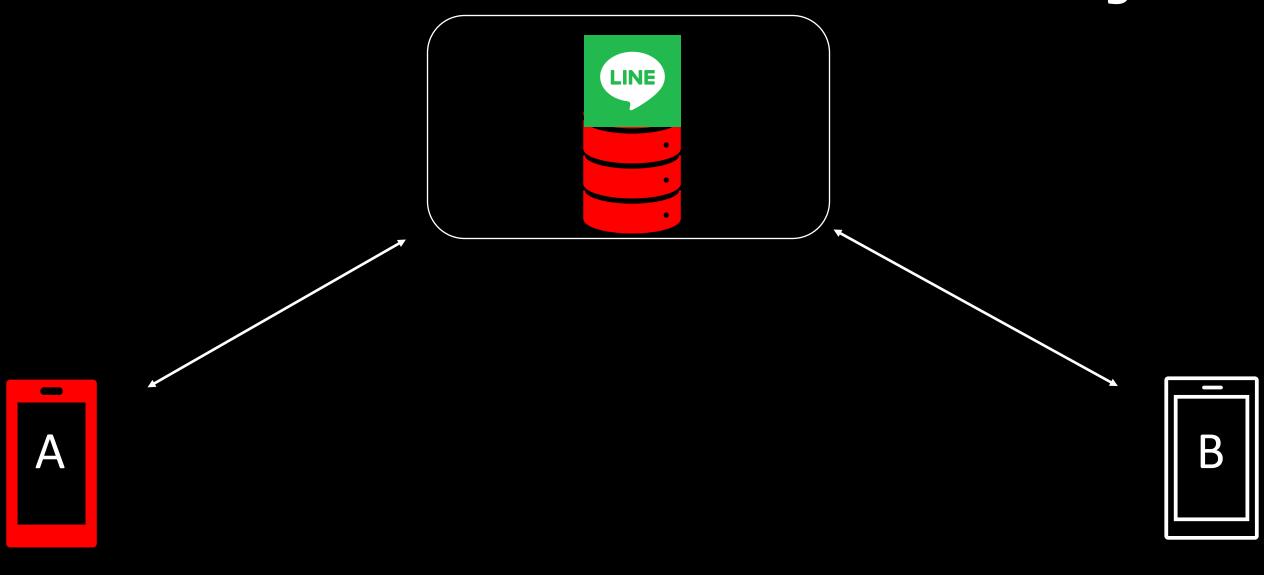


E2E Adversary / Insider



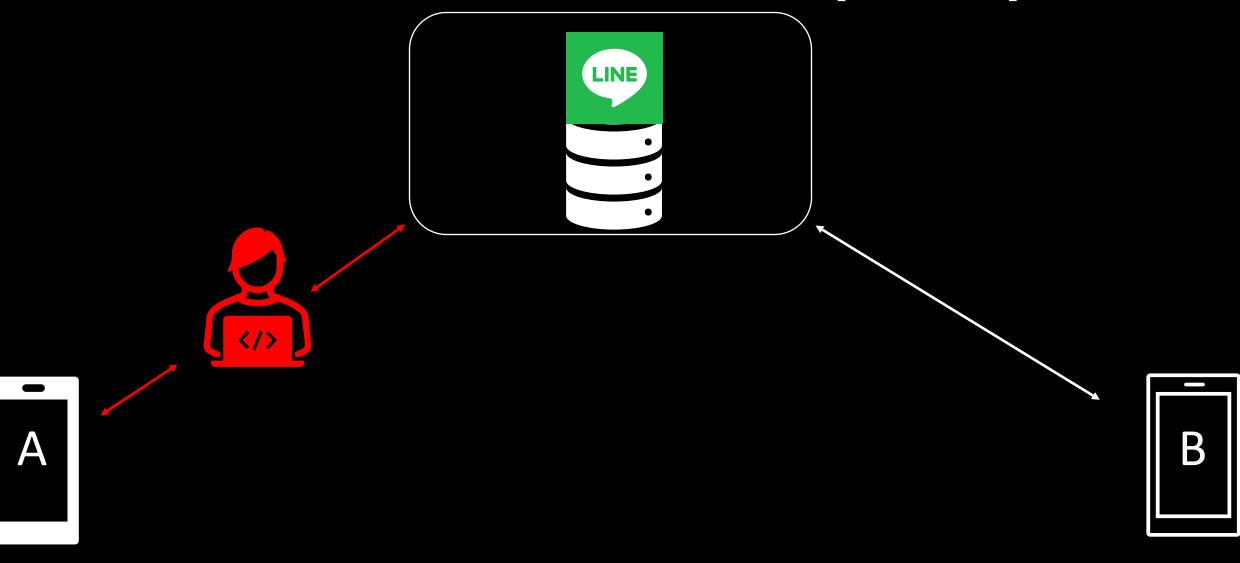


Malicious User + E2E adversary





Man-in-the-Middle (MitM)





Presentation Overview



End-to-End Encryption



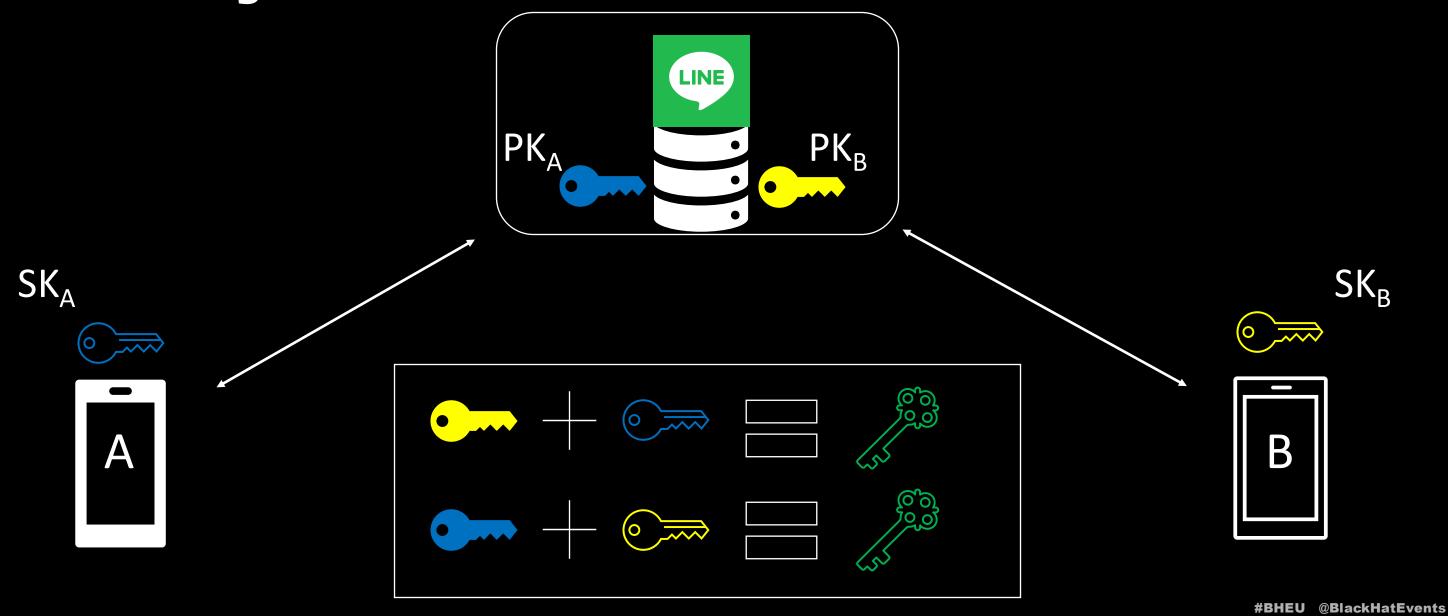
Protocol + Implementation



The fun! + demos

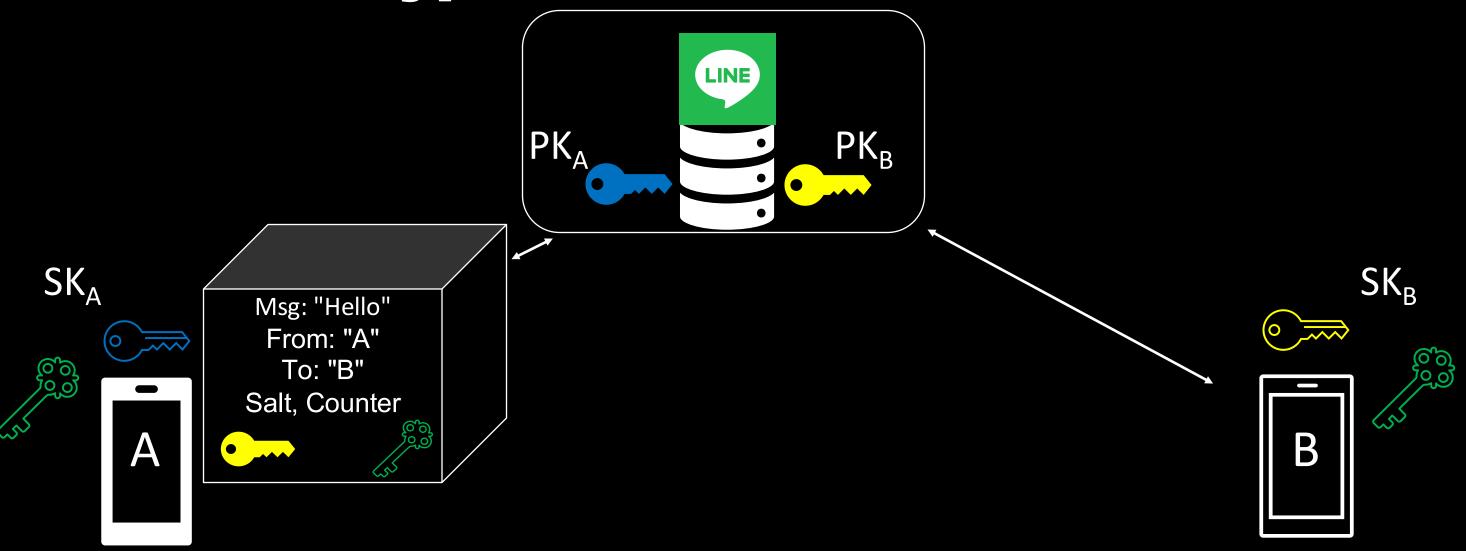


Key Generation – One-to-One chats



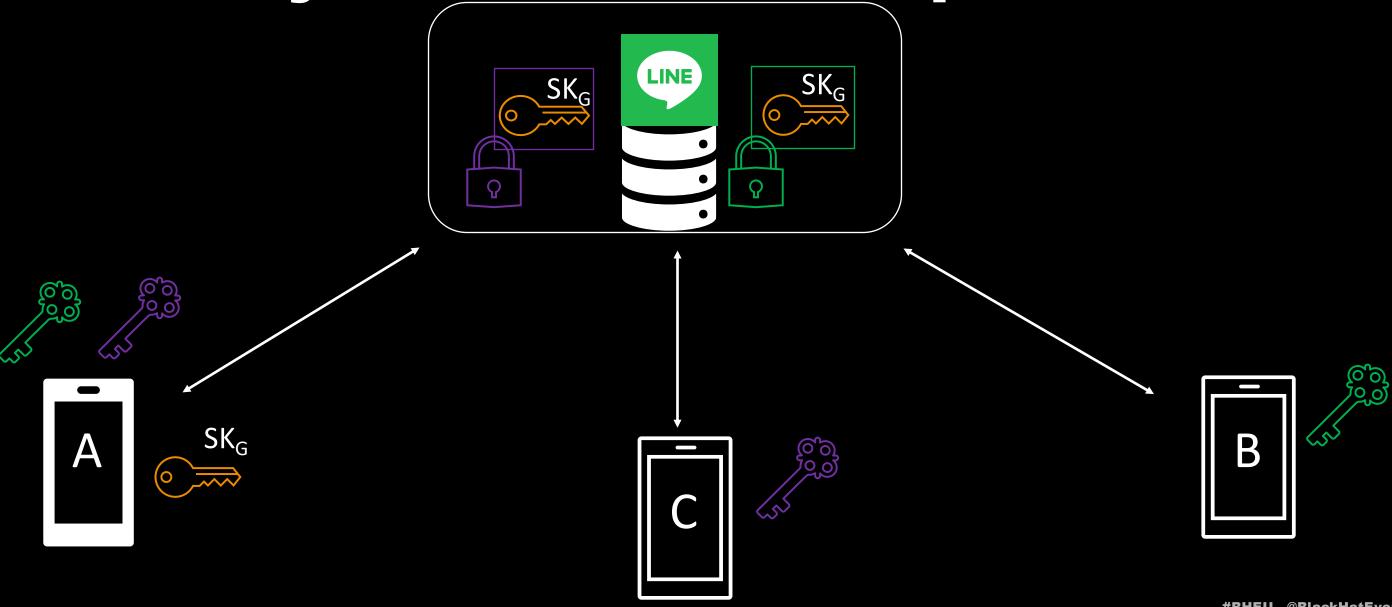


Encryption – One-to-One chats



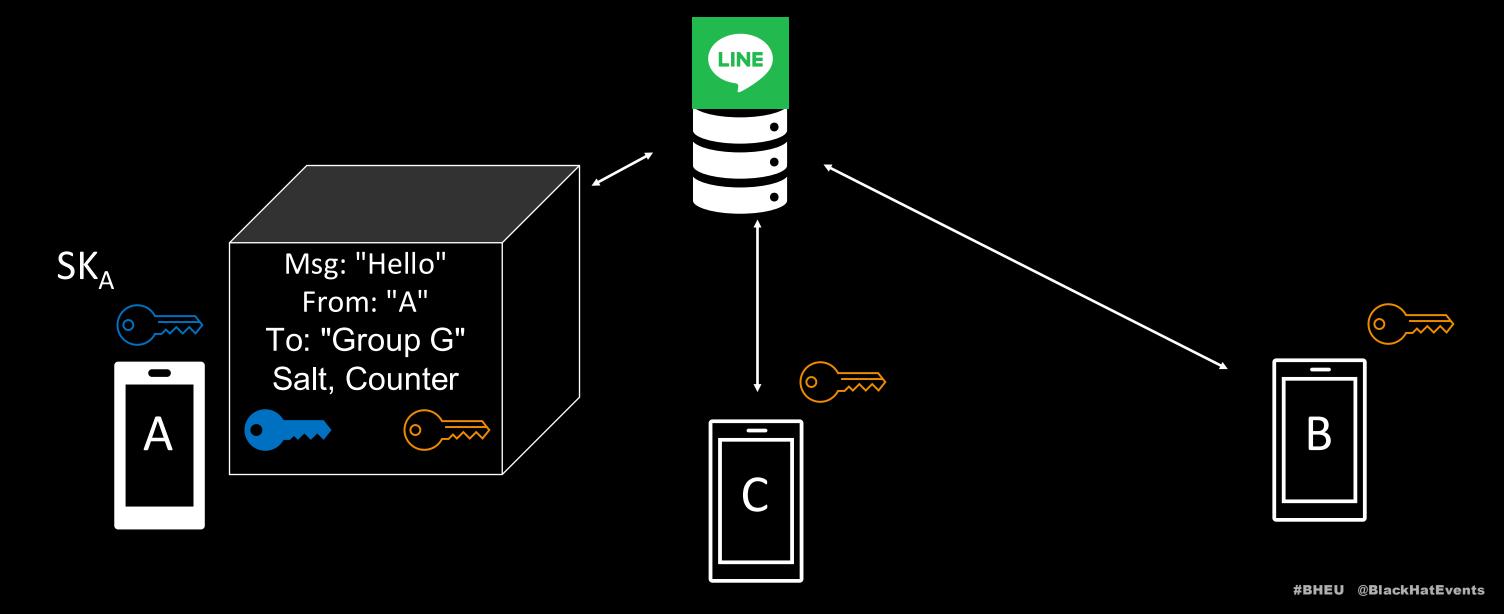


Key Generation - Group chats





Encryption – Group chats





Encryption in LSv2

One-to-one chats:

```
Secret = ECDH(pk_{U_j}, sk_{U_i}) = ECDH(pk_{U_i}, sk_{U_j})
salt = randombytes(16)
key = SHA256(Secret||salt||"Key")
nonce(12) = counter[8]||randombytes(4)
AAD = recipID||senderID||senderKeyID||recipKeyID||version||type(C, tag) = AES_{GCM}(key, nonce, M, AAD)
Msg = version||type||salt||C||tag||nonce||senderKeyID||recipKeyID|
```

Key Material generated ONCE

Group chats:

```
Secret = ECDH(sk_g, pk_{U_i})
salt = randombytes(16)
key = SHA256(Secret||salt||''Key'')
nonce(12) = counter[8]||randombytes(4)
AAD = groupID||senderID||senderKeyID||groupKeyID||version||type
(C, tag) = AES_{GCM}(key, nonce, M, AAD)
Msg = version||type||salt||C||tag||nonce||senderKeyID||groupKeyID
```

Group Key regenerated at group update

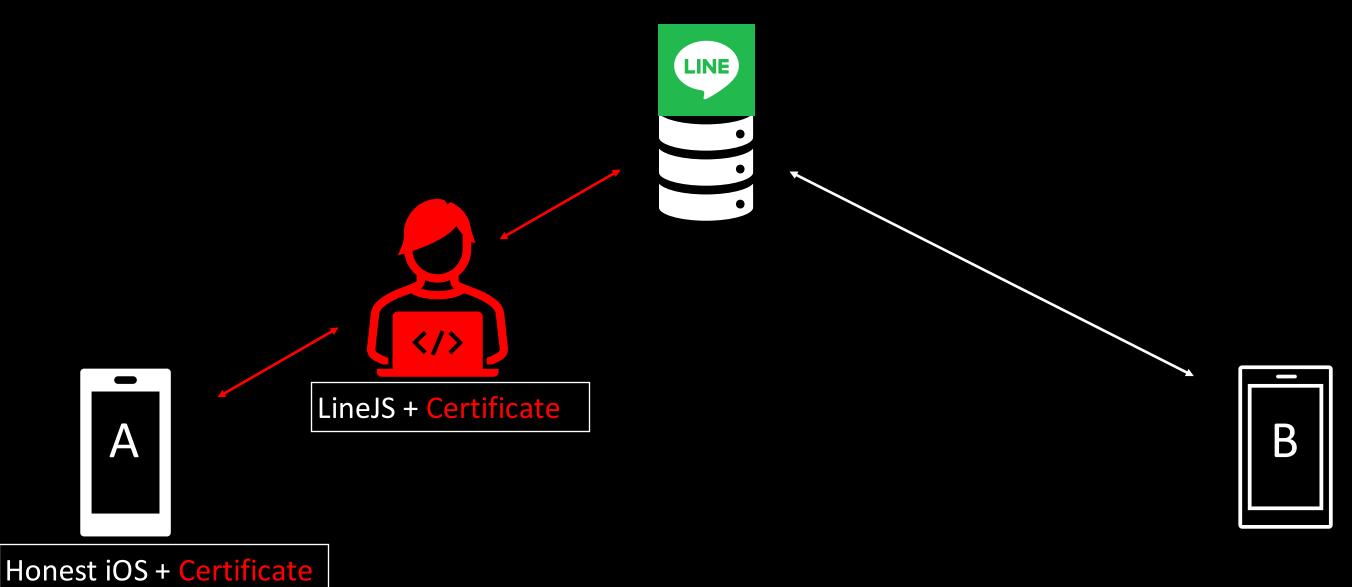


Overview of findings

Target	Attack	Threat Model	
All chats	Replay, reorder, blocking	E2E or MitM attacker	
	Impersonation	Malicious user with E2E/MitM	
	Plaintext leakage (stickers + URLs)	E2E or MitM attacker	



Experimental Setup

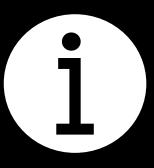




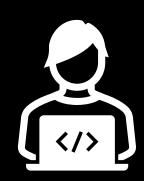
Presentation Overview



End-to-End Encryption



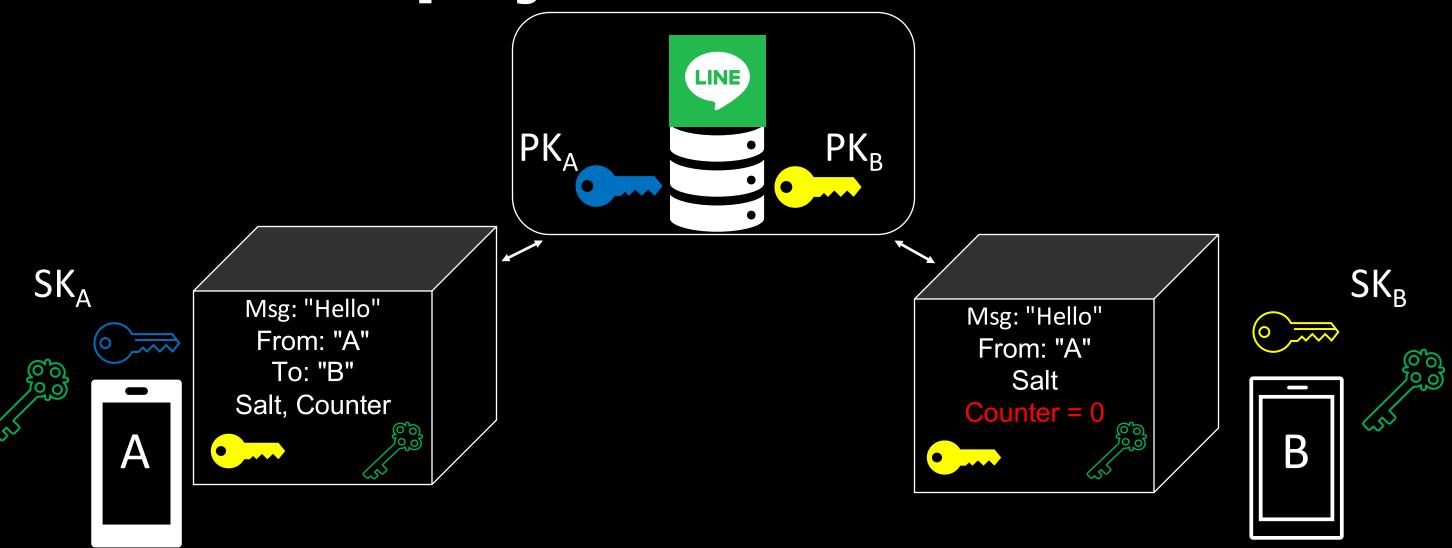
Protocol + Implementation



The fun! + demos

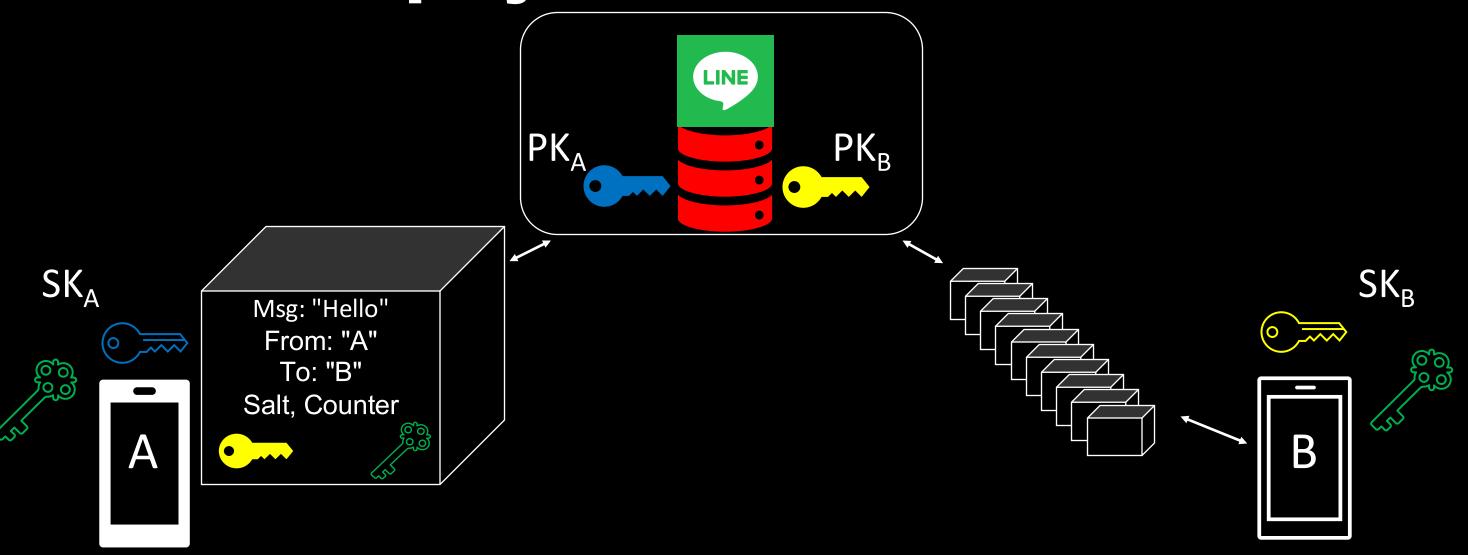


Replay attack - overview





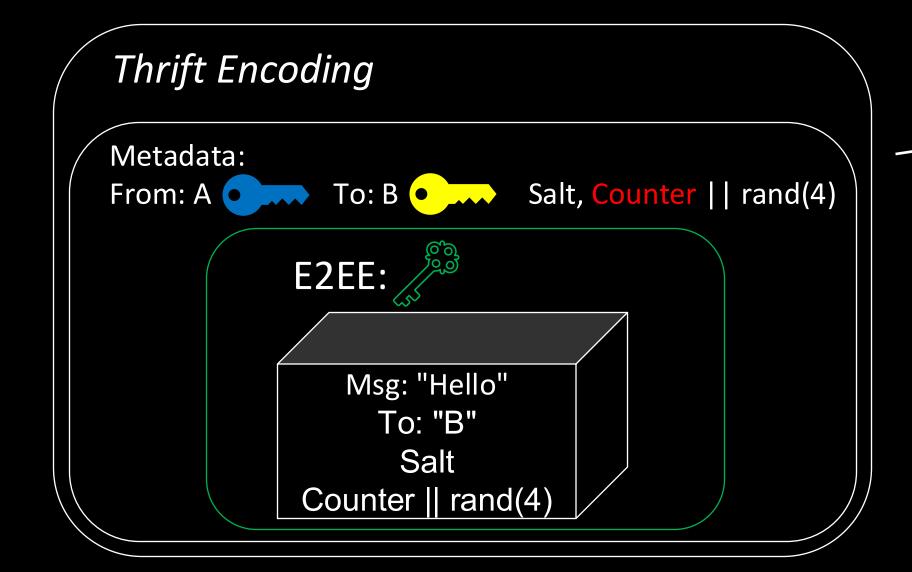
Replay attacks - overview

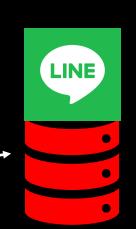




 SK_A

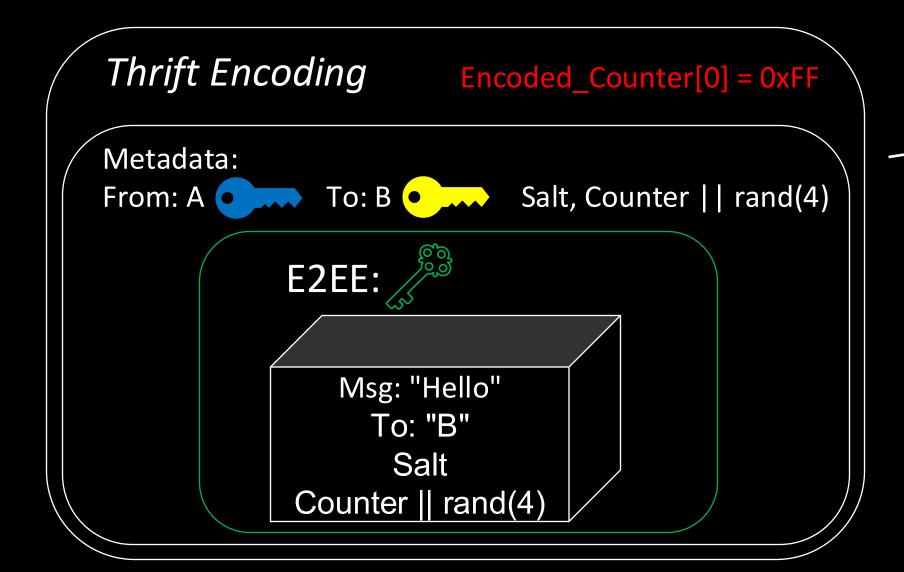
Replay attack - technical details



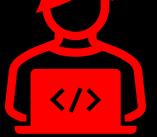




Replay attack – subverting mitigations

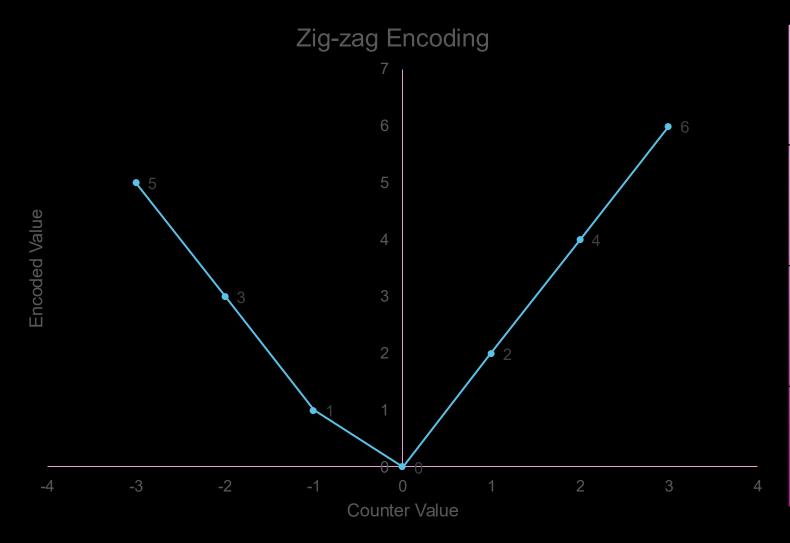






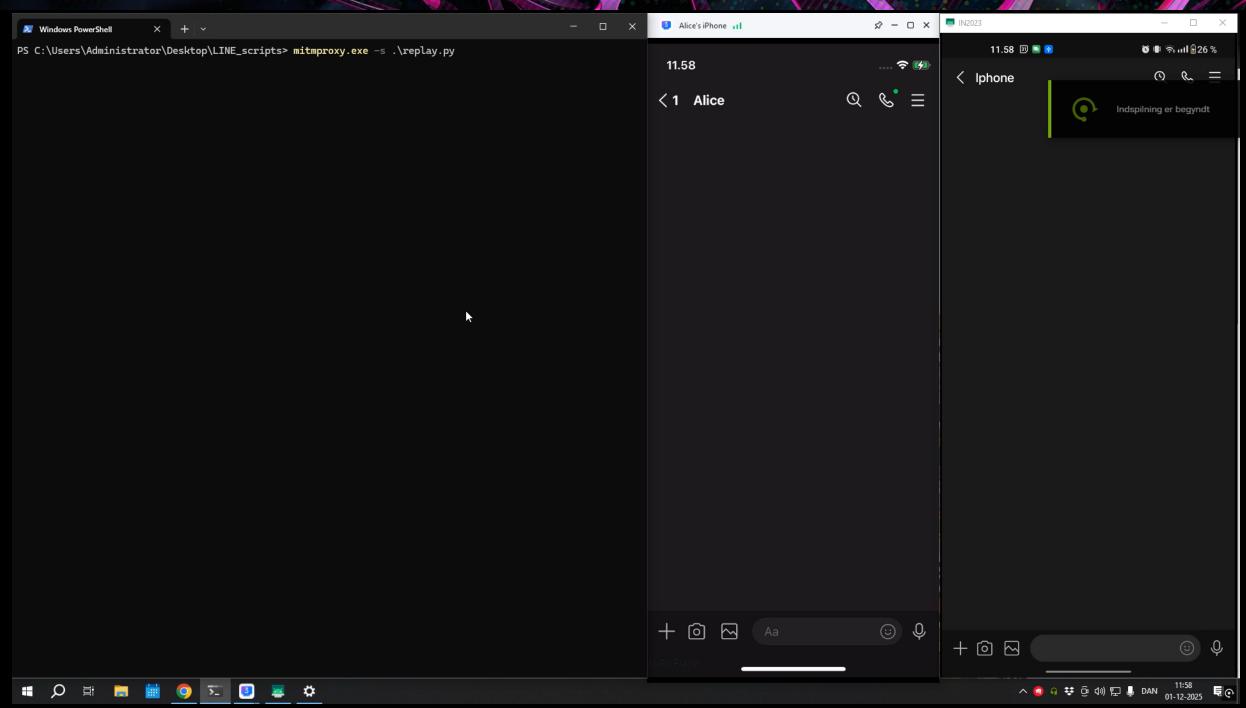


Thrift encodings



Input	Encoded
Positive	Even
0	0
Negative	Odd

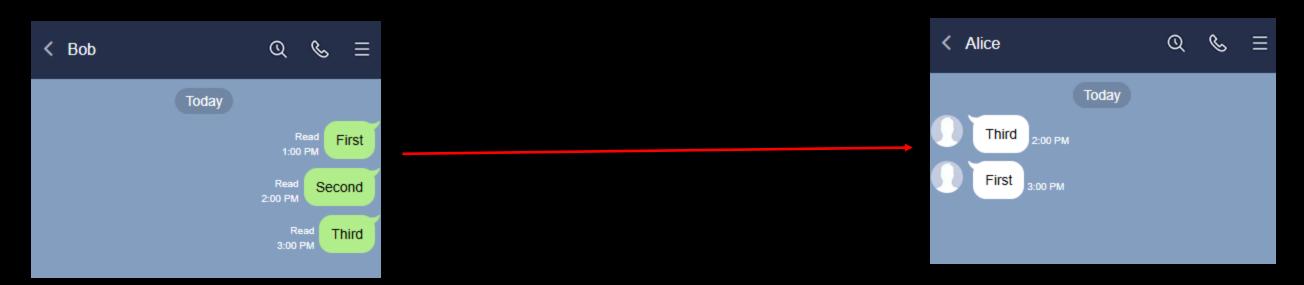






Reorder and blocking attacks

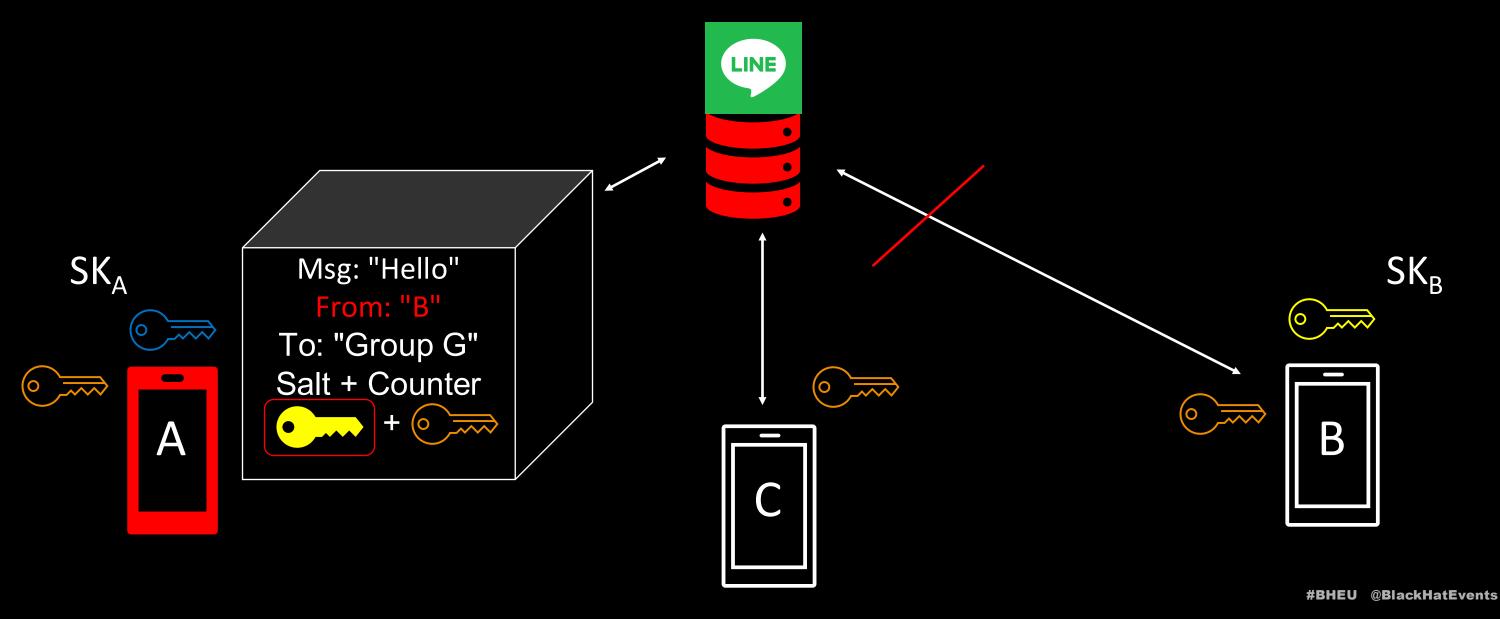
- There is no way to detect reordered messages.
- There is no way to detect **dropped** messages.



Counters could be used to ensure consistent state!

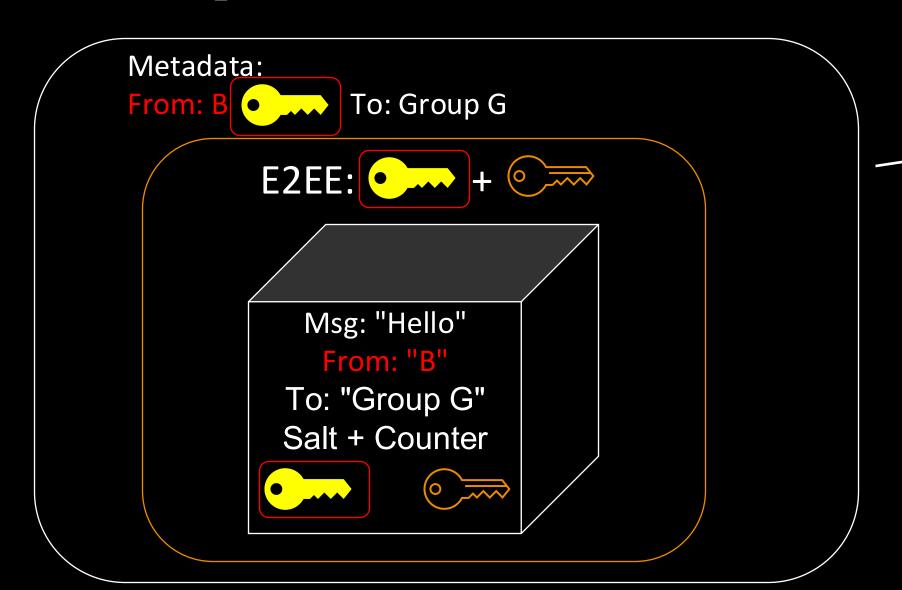


Impersonation attack - overview





Impersonation – E2E

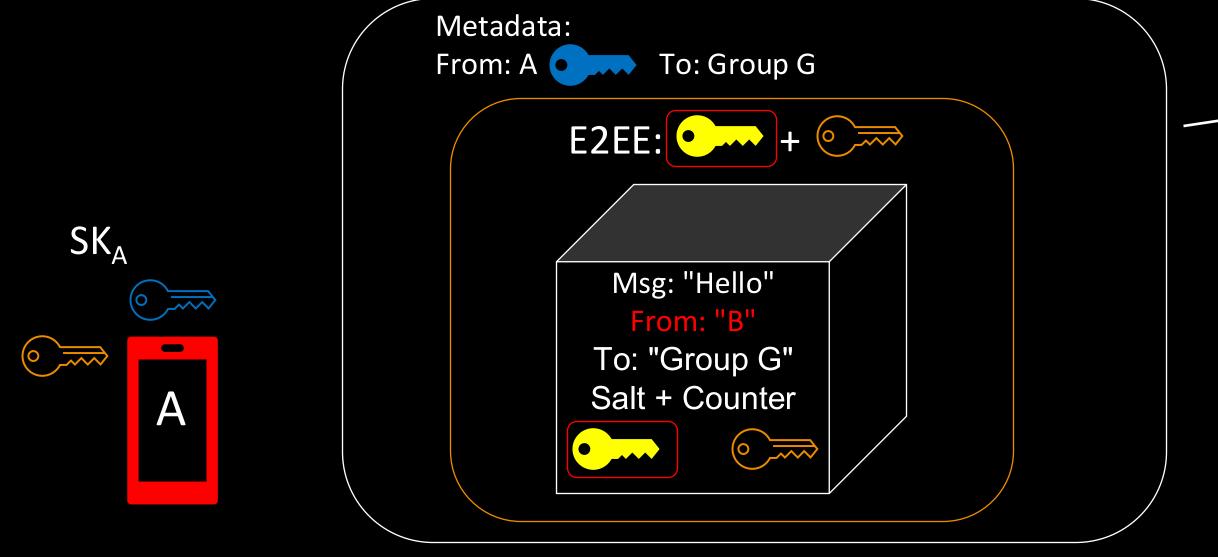




LINE



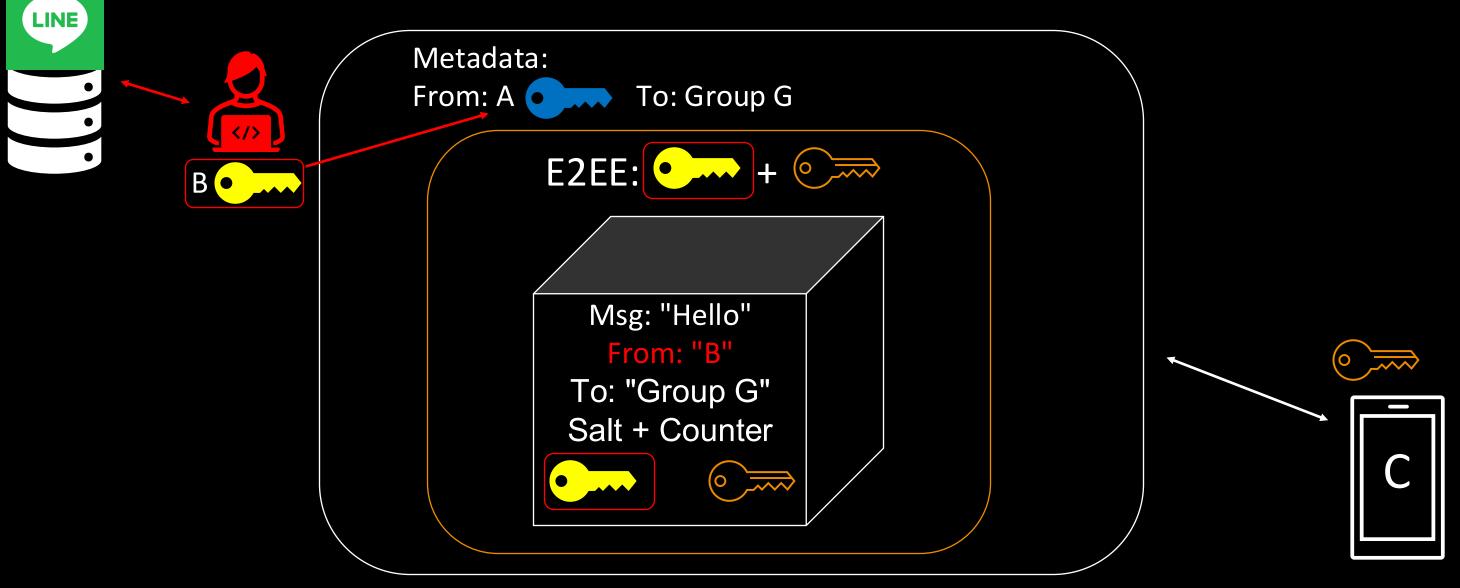
Impersonation - subverting mitigations





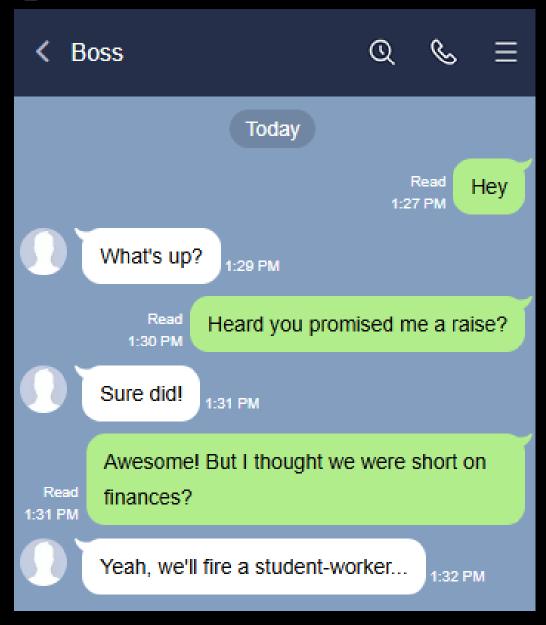


Impersonation - subverting mitigations





Impersonation result





Plaintext leakage



Sticker leakage

Stickers aren't sensitive, right?

Guess the word matching the stickers:





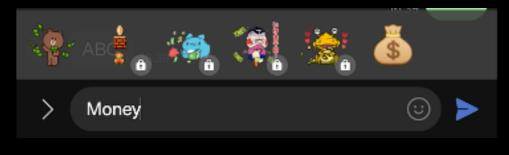






Sticker leakage

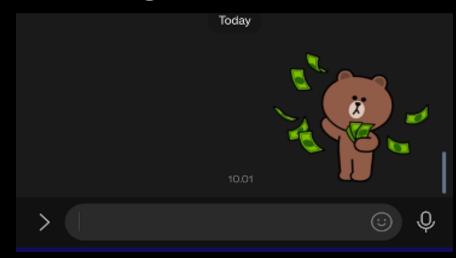
Typing:



Previewing:

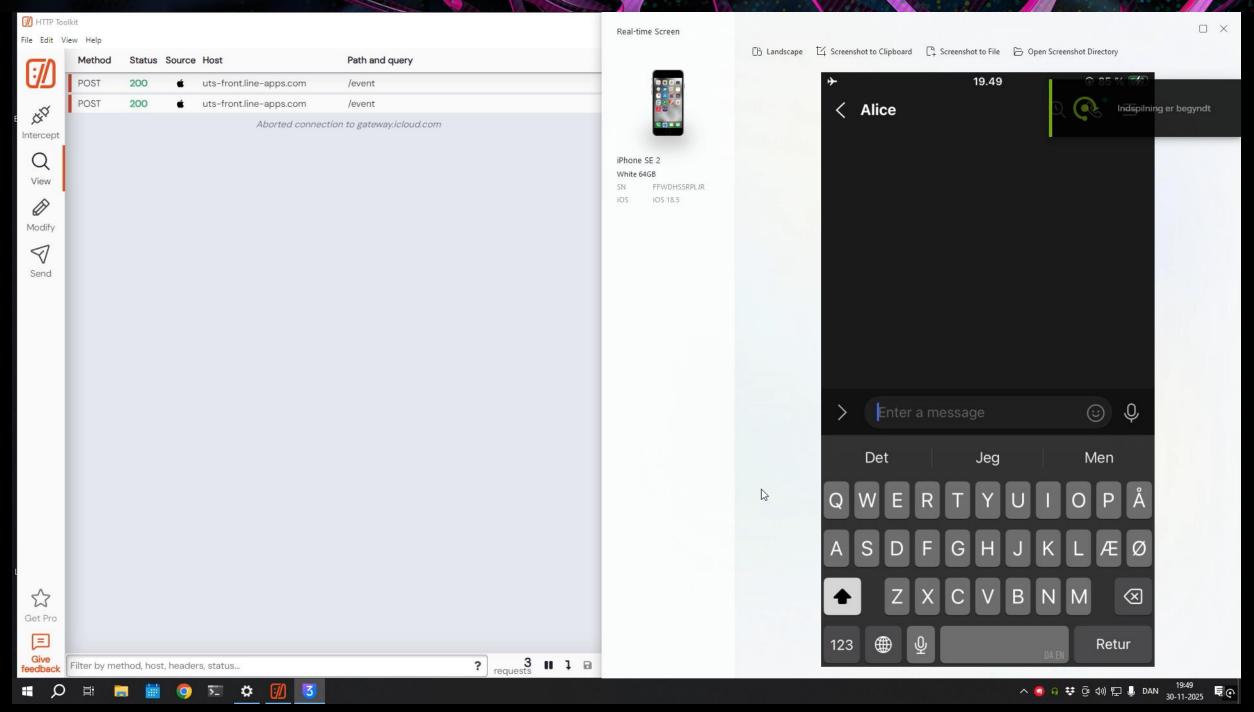


Sending:



- "Anonymous lookup" leaks User-Agent
- Malicious Stickers => Spyware?

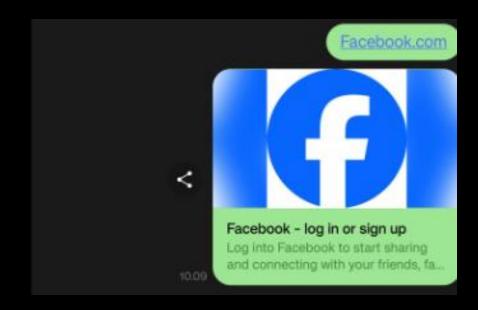






URL leakage

Note: In order to generate URL previews, links shared in chats are also sent to LINE's servers.



• URL censorship?



Violated security properties

Attack	Violated Security Property
Replay, reorder, blocking	Integrity
Impersonation	Integrity, Authentication
Plaintext leakage (stickers + URLs)	Confidentiality

No continuous key rotation = no Forward Secrecy by design



Real-world impact

Replay, reorder, blocking:

(Blind) Conversation Manipulation

Impersonation:

- Fully forged conversations
- Deniability

Leakage:

- Spyware
- URL Censorship
- Surveillance



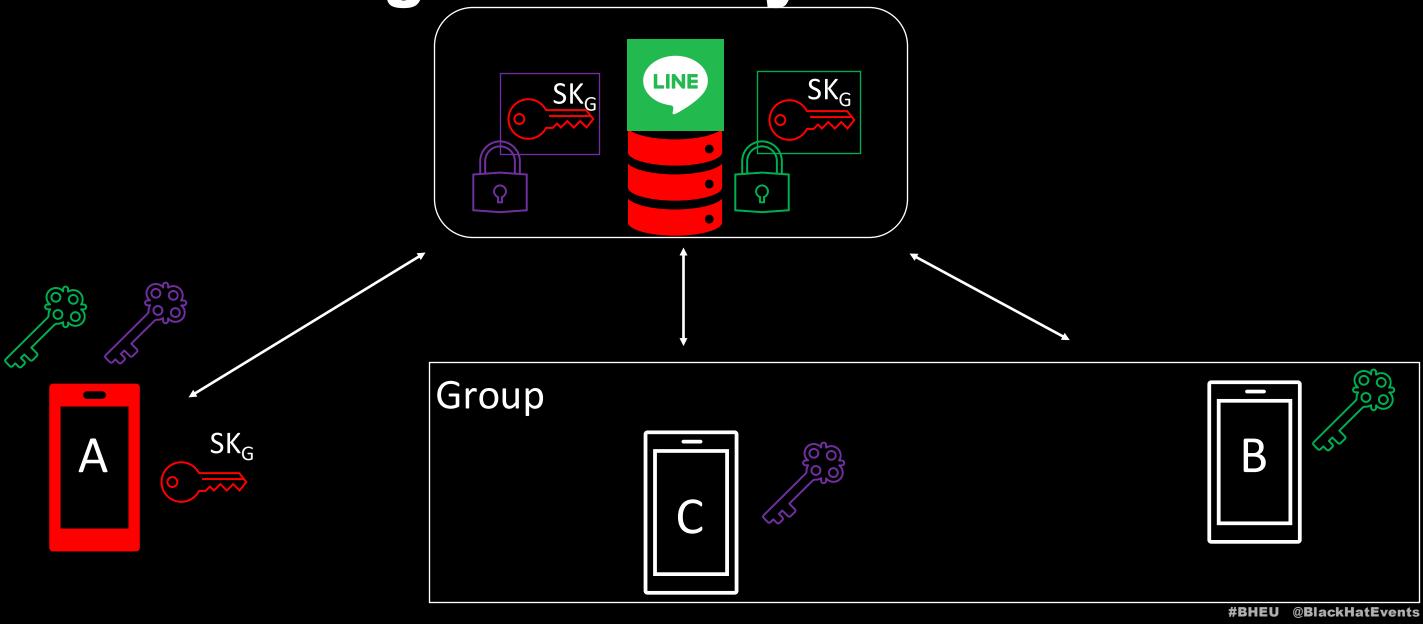
Potentially feasible attacks on groups

Fully depend on server/app mitigations

- 1. Illegitimate Key Rotation
- 2. Illegitimate Group Membership

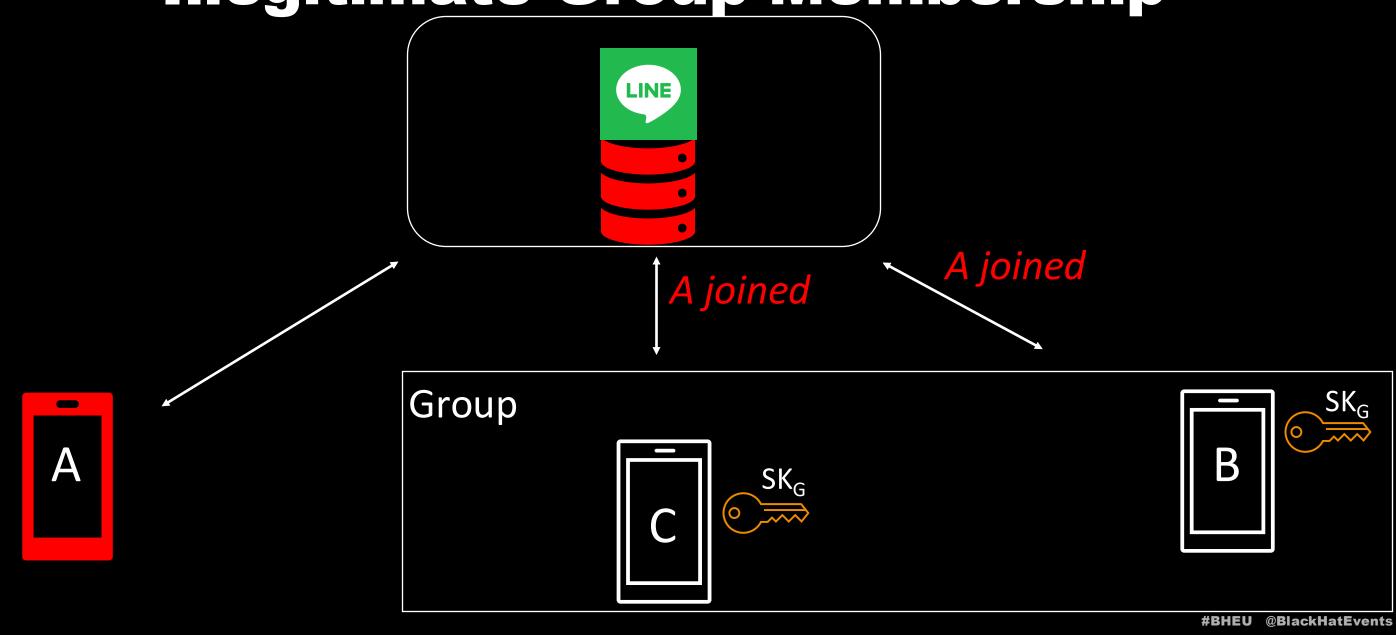


Illegitimate Key Rotation



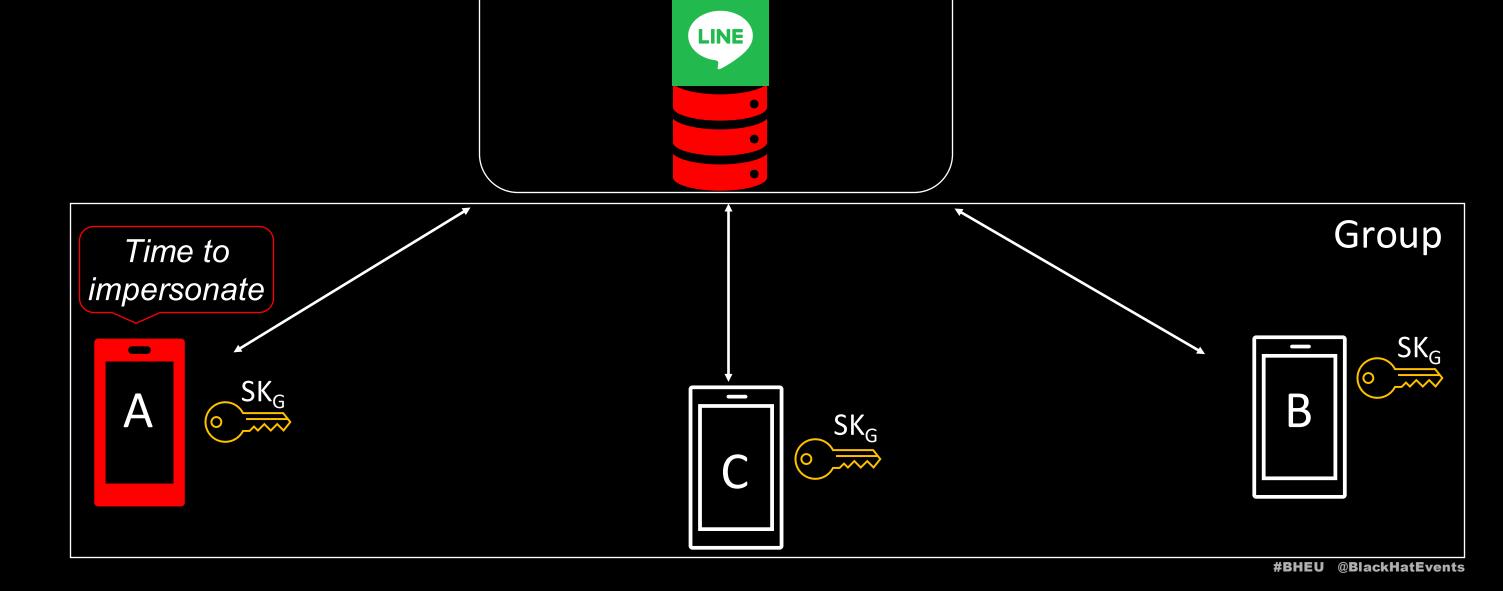


Illegitimate Group Membership





Illegitimate Group Membership





Coordinated disclosure

LINE recognizes that replay/block/reorder "are all limitations inherent in our protocol design, of which we were aware."

They "chose to prioritize user experience, which is why we use the server reception timestamp instead, leading to the cryptographic protocol issues".

Metadata has "historically been treated as non-sensitive", but LINE is "updating both our threat model and our encryption report accordingly."



Coordinated disclosure

With regards to impersonation, "there are checks at the server level preventing impersonated messages from being sent through our infrastructure, but we understand this is not a sufficient countermeasure in the E2EE threat model."

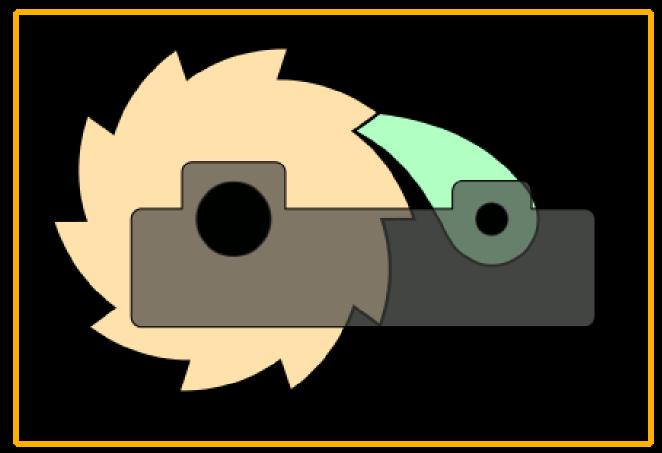
Plaintext leakage "is a result of how we chose to balance privacy with usability.":

- Private lookups for stickers has been considered, but inefficient at scale
- URL and sticker previews are opt-out features

LINE is committed to "improving our security and are looking into updating our cryptographic protocol. We will consider how to better address some of the issues you reported, as well as other limitations mentioned in our public encryption report."



Signal: the Double Ratchet



Receiving chain key

Sending chain key

Root Key

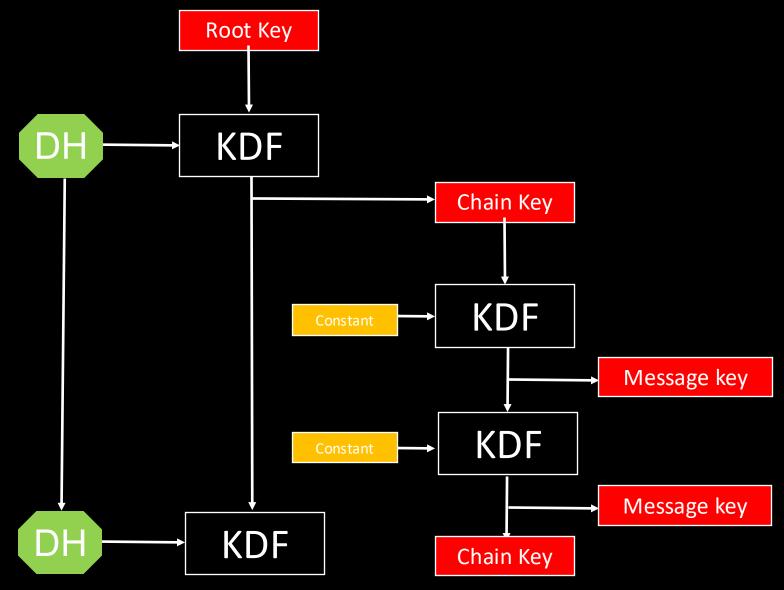
Root Key

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ratchet_Drawing.svg

License: CC BY-SA 3.0

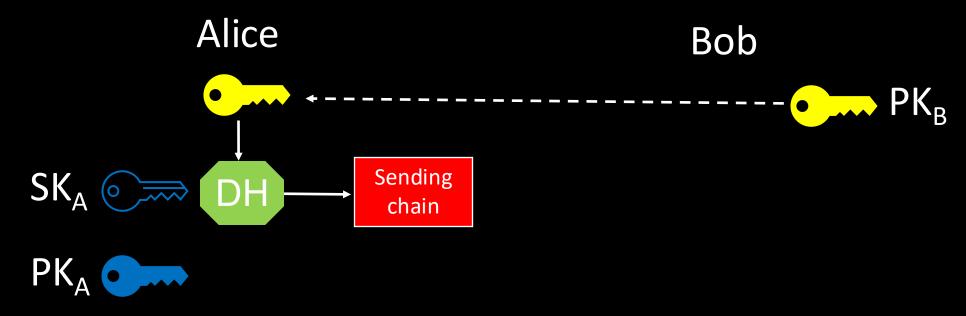


The Symmetric Ratchet



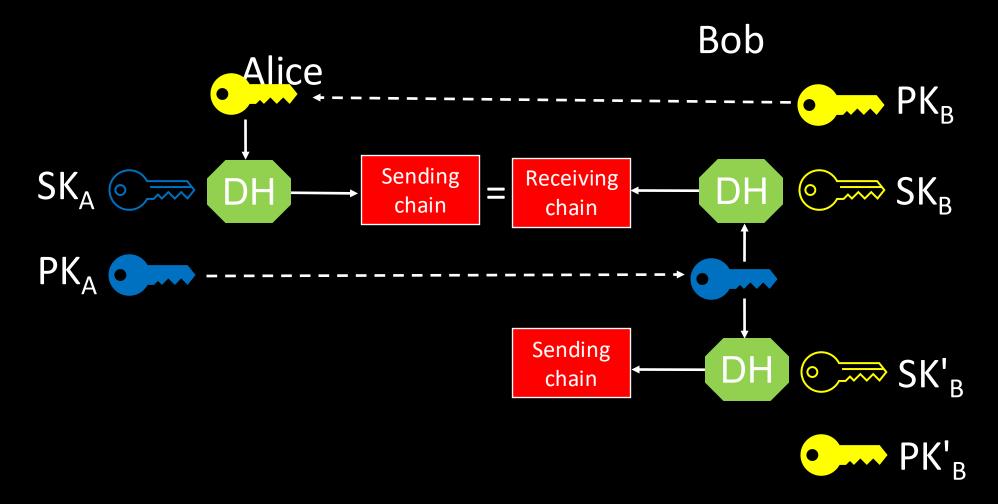


The DH Ratchet



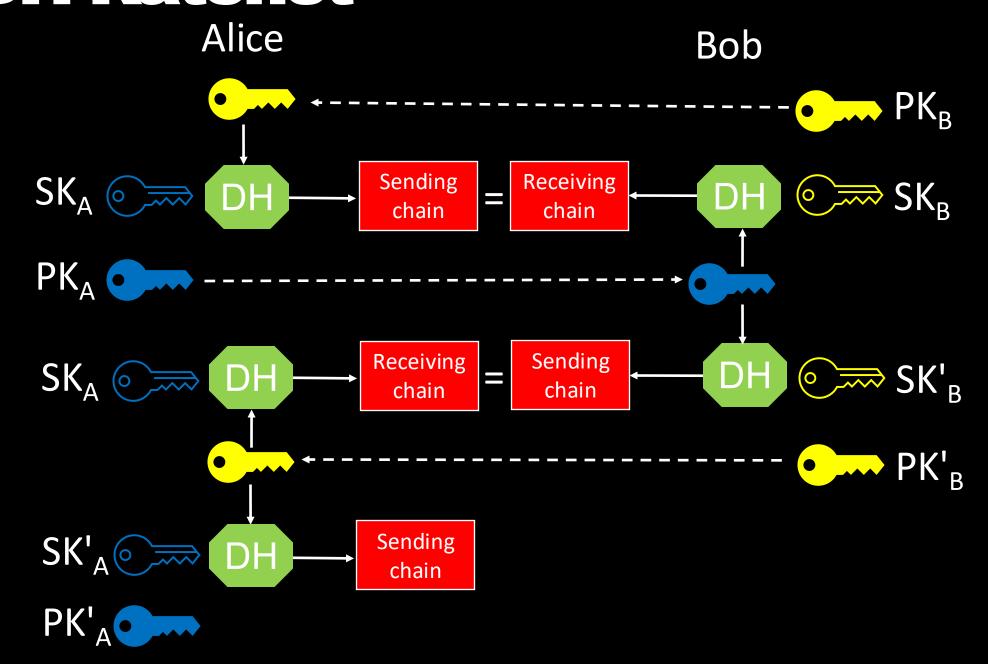


The DH Ratchet





The DH Ratchet





Related Resources

These E2EE messengers all use the Signal protocol:







You can read more at:

- More is Less: On the End-to-End Security of Group Chats in Signal, WhatsApp, and Threema https://eprint.iacr.org/2017/713
- The Double Ratchet Algorithm (Signal): https://signal.org/docs/specifications/doubleratchet/
- Three Lessons From Threema: Analysis of a Secure Messenger https://breakingthe3ma.app/
- Breaking Message Integrity of an End-to-End Encryption Scheme of LINE https://eprint.iacr.org/2018/668



Takeaways

As a LINE user, you implicitly **trust** the server to:

- Deliver all messages in-order
- Not snoop into what you are typing (stickers + URL)
- Not collude in impersonation attacks

This is **not** how E2EE is supposed to work.

In general, do not deploy your own cryptography!

- Read the standards/literature/specifications/best practices
- Get independent review before you deploy.

Questions?

linebreak.info