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We first present a new decoding algorithm for Reed-Solomon codes. The algorithm attempts to decode  $M - 1$  transmitted codewords together, using  $M$ -variate polynomial interpolation. It is shown that if the channel errors are synchronized — occur in the same positions in all the  $M - 1$  codewords — this algorithm can, in principle, correct up to  $n(1 - R^{(M-1)/M})$  errors in a Reed-Solomon code of length  $n$  and rate  $R$ , which is significantly higher than the Guruswami-Sudan decoding radius.

The second part of the presentation is about constructing family of algebraic codes that are provably decodable beyond the Guruswami-Sudan radius in the *worst-case*. The key idea is to combine multivariate interpolation decoding with a kind of "inverted" algebraic-geometric construction. That is, instead of evaluating certain functions at the rational points of a curve, we evaluate the rational points *themselves*, viewed as pairs of polynomials over a subfield, at certain elements of the subfield. (Received August 27, 2005)