

# Post Quantum Cryptography – A game changer for electronic ID documents?

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# Post Quantum Cryptography – A game changer for electronic ID documents?



#### **Agenda**

- Quantum computers and cryptanalysis
- What is Post Quantum Cryptography (PQC)?
- Status of PQC standardization
- Challenges for electronic ID documents
- Recommendations
- Summary





#### Rapid developments in the field of quantum computers



- Rapid developments of quantum computers
  - 2016: 5 Qubits by IBM
  - 2019: 53 Qubits by Google ("quantum supremacy")
  - 2025: 4158 Qubits predicted by IBM
  - ~2030: 1'000'000 Qubits predicted by several companies
- May lead to breakthroughs in Artificial Intelligence, chemical simulation, cryptography and cryptanalysis

#### Are quantum computers fast?

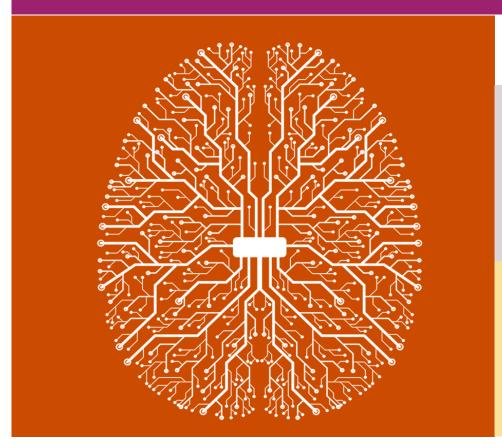
- "Multiplying of long integers" quantum computers are slow compared to a "classical" computer
- "Prime factorization of long integers" quantum computers are very fast compared to a "classical" computer
- Basis for cryptanalysis

### Quantum cryptanalysis on a universal quantum computer will heavily affect RSA, ECDSA, ECDH



A universal Quantum Computer will have a game changing effect on the cryptographic security of Identity Documents like eID cards, often with a regular lifetime of 10 years.

There 's still the "physical security" of the document, but i.e. a digital signature will not be safe anymore...



#### **Currently considered safe:**

AES-256, SHA512, SHA3-512, ...

**Grover's algorithm** weakens algorithms with short symmetric keys.

In a quantum world, AES-128 has only 64-bit security

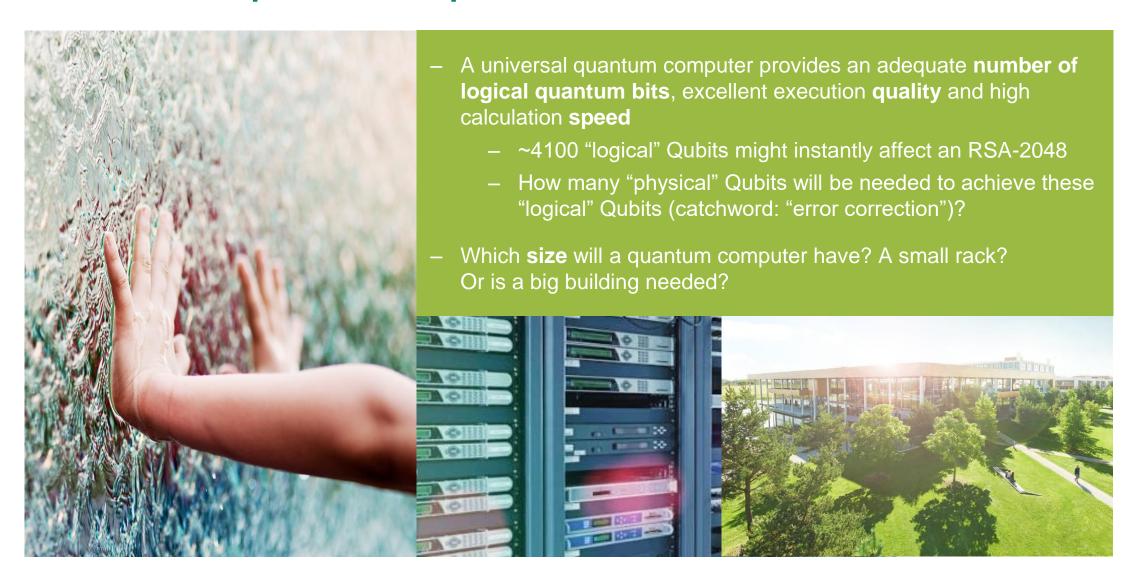
Affected: AES-128, 3DES

**Shor's algorithm** could break common asymmetric cryptography like RSA, ECC, Diffie-Hellman. In a quantum world, i.e. ECC-256 and RSA-3072 have almost no security

Heavily affected: RSA, ECDSA, ECDH

### The equation with unknowns: The universal quantum computer – when and how?





### Post Quantum Cryptography (PQC): After algorithm selection, standardization activities continue





- Post Quantum Cryptography (PQC) aims to repel cryptanalysis performed by a quantum computer
- PQC is to be deployed in security controllers and is aimed to provide security against attacks with classical and quantum computers
- The National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) started in 2015 a competition towards a transition to PQC
- First algorithm candidates selected in 2017
- Final candidates have been selected in 2022
- Development of draft standards is ongoing, now available for public comment (including KYBER, DILITHIUM, SPHINCS+)
- Final standardization expected 2024 and beyond

## Integration in ID standards and adoption of infrastructure is required



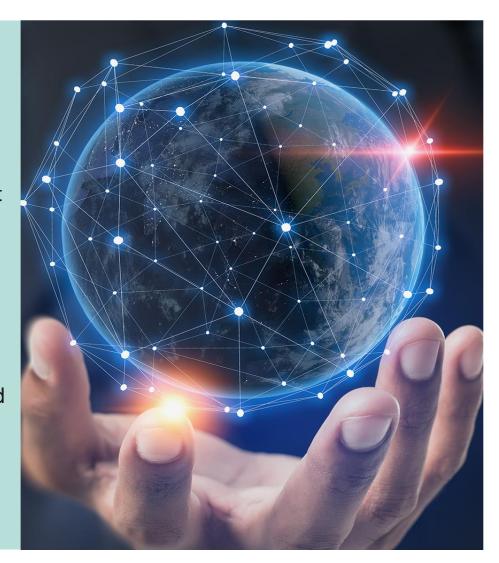


- The selection of PQC-algorithms is the beginning of standardization
- Communication protocols need to be adapted and standardized
- Documents, infrastructure including background systems need to be upgraded
- Long transition periods expected, from a
  - continuing use of **conventional** cryptographic protocols to a
  - use of "hybrid" protocols combining conventional cryptography and PQC to a
  - migration to "PQC-only-powered" protocols

# Challenges of a "PQC-migration" include crypto agility, a secured PQC-implementation and require learning cycles



- What happens to issued documents?
  - Crypto agility is helpful
  - Field-upgrade mechanisms are helpful
- Challenge is the implementation of PQC secured against manipulating, observing and semi invasive attacks
  - Hardware resources help to maintain adequate transaction performance
  - Hardware resources support secured implementations
- PQC will require learning cycles during the evaluation and certification of first implementations
- Hybrid approaches (combination of conventional and Post-Quantum Cryptography) reduce risks



## There are several approaches towards a quantum computer world - Best is to start preparation right now



#### Short-term ignore the topic?

- but at a moment in the future, issued documents might be compromised
- ... probably not an option
- Reduce the validity of electronic ID-documents?
  - The shorter the document lifetime, the better the risk position
  - Payment cards are valid for three years, but Identity documents have a lifetime of five to ten years
  - Reducing document validity is difficult to implement
  - ... probably not an option
- Search for mitigation with a variety of actions
   Start the preparation right now!



#### infineon

#### Mitigation: Start preparation right now



- Start to get the information on PQC
- Start making strategic plans
- Start to work on migration strategies
  - "How to migrate infrastructure?"
  - "How to upgrade documents?"
  - "Which cryptographic infrastructure do I use?"
  - "When to start …?"
- Reflect on implications of PQC Impacts on software & hardware: increasing key sizes, memory footprints, ...
- Moving to PQC affects the whole lifecycle of a document - industrialization, personalization, issuance, operational usage and field updates

#### Summary and key statements Start the preparation right now!





- There are rapid developments in the field of quantum computers
- The conventional cryptography deployed in current electronic ID documents and smart cards will be affected by the cryptanalysis performed on a future universal quantum computer
- Post-quantum cryptography is intended to repel this cryptanalysis, but standardization and market introduction will take many years
- Documents, infrastructure including background systems need to be upgraded, but long transition periods expected
- Start the preparation right now!

