

Quantum WG liaison (& ECDSA key usage at IETF) report

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It will not likely happen **near future** that current cryptographies were decrypted by quantum computer

What is the Risk of Quantum computer for Crypto-system (August 2019, Liaison Work with Bank of Japan)

A day adversary can attack crypto-system
by quantum computer

X day

Crypto-system



**Every cryptosystem will be
weak suddenly ?**

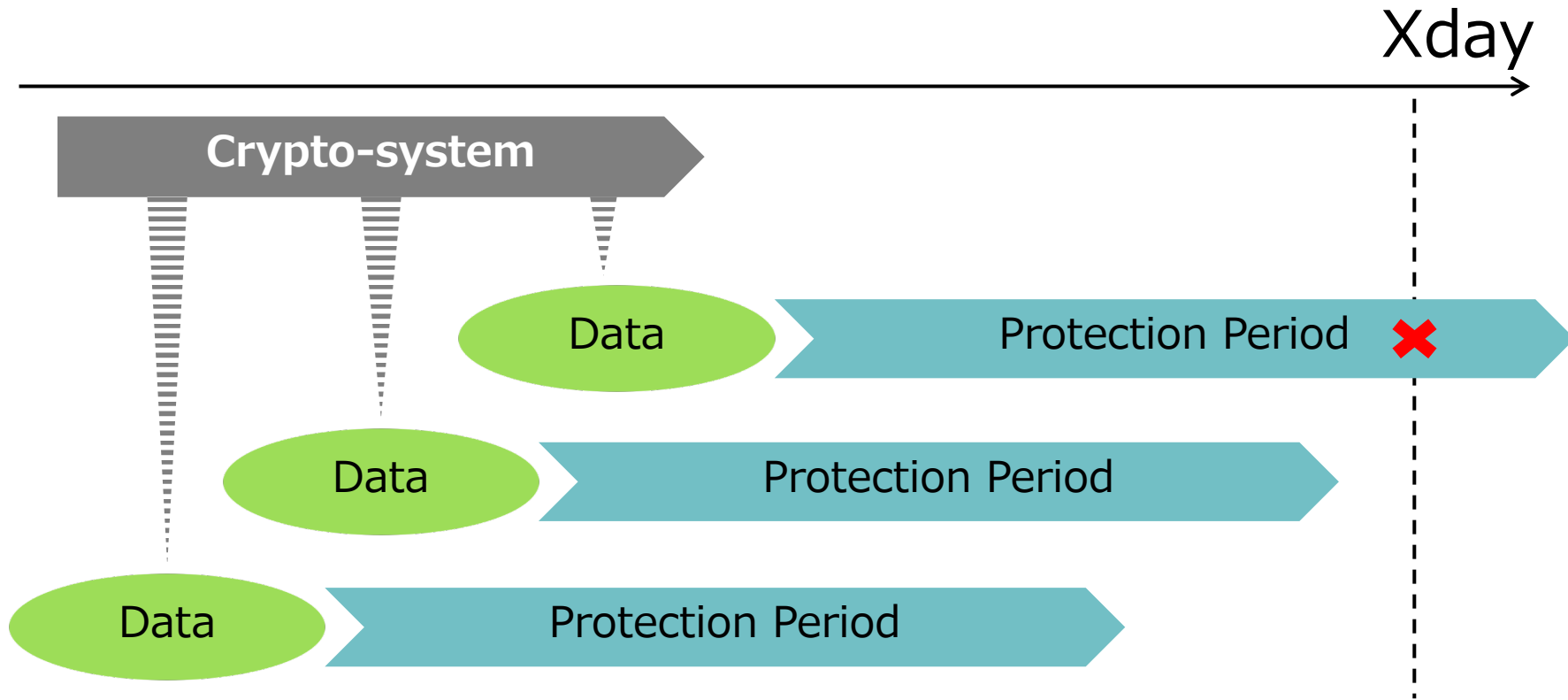
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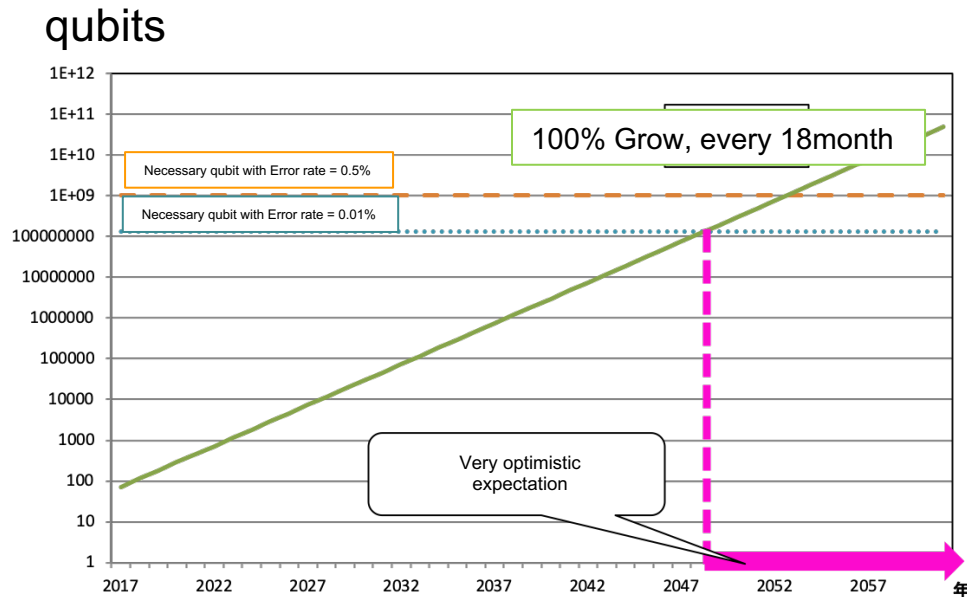
system

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weak suddenly?

What is the Risk?



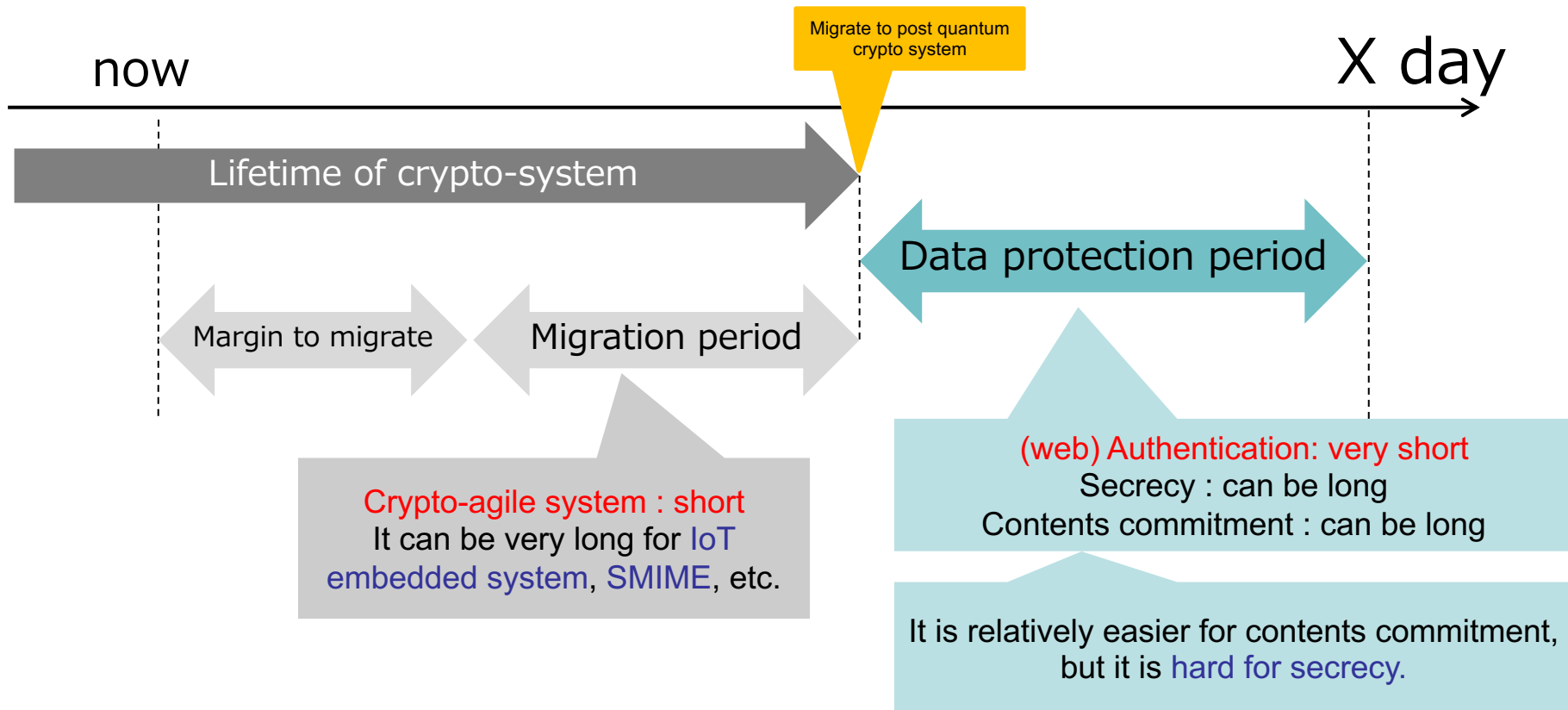
When is X day?? (with very optimistic expectation)



- Logical qubit = ideal qubit
- Real qubits (physical qubits) is not ideal
 - Need mechanism to reduce error
 - Need mechanism to make fault tolerant
 - Coherence time

<https://www.imes.boj.or.jp/research/papers/japanese/19-J-15.pdf>

Who will have more problem



- Post Quantum Cryptography
 - Early stage
 - Some question on cost efficiency
 - May need to watch trends for particular technology field.
- Data classification
 - In term of lifetime of data
 - Lifecycle management of data,
- More Crypto-agility for IoT, long-term contents commitment, etc..
- Efficient use of timestamp for long term contents comittment
 - E.g) Evidence Record Syntax

May have side effect to increase security.

5.1 Algorithms

Root certificates in our root program, and any certificate which chains up to them, MUST use only algorithms and key sizes from the following set:

- RSA keys whose modulus size in bits is divisible by 8, and is at least 2048.
- ECDSA keys using one of the following curves:
 - P-256
 - P-384

We do not have “id for ECDSA key”
 Technically, ECDSA key can be use for any ECC

| SubjectPublicKeyInfo | .algorithm | Meta data |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Unrestricted (ECDSA, etc..) | id-ecPublicKey | Secp-256r1, etc... |
| ECDH [RFC5480] | (MAY) id-ecDH | id-ecPublicKey, etc.. |
| ECMQV [RFC5480] | (MAY) id-ecMQV | id-ecPublicKey, etc.. |
| EDDSA [RFC8410] | (only define) id-Ed25519 | Absent |
| Other (like ECIES??) | Let them use that | (do not care) |

- We know ECDSA is signature algorithm
 - So we can not use that for key encipherment or data encipherment.
- However, if certs with encipherment bit exist, does that violate any standard / requirements??
 - Linting tools did not alert such certs
 - We had published such certs
 - We had problem of describe “reason” to revoke such certs.

- RFC5480 say...

For ECDSA ,(static)ECDH, and
(possibly, other algorithm).

If the keyUsage extension is present in an End Entity (EE) certificate that indicates **id-ecPublicKey** in **SubjectPublicKeyInfo**, then any combination of the following values MAY be present: **digitalSignature**; **nonRepudiation**; and **keyAgreement**.

ECDSA, etc..

For (static)ECDH, ECMQV

ECDSA, etc..

Does not have any description for **key encipherment** or data **encipherment**

If the keyUsage extension is present in a certificate that indicates id-ecPublicKey as algorithm of AlgorithmIdentifier [[RFC2986](#)] in SubjectPublicKeyInfo, then following values MUST NOT be present: keyEncipherment; and dataEncipherment.

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-lamps-5480-ku-clarifications>

Unrestricted cert :

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5480#section-2.1>

Key usage bit

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5480#section-3>