



FS Club

News Events Partnerships

Quantum-Resistant Encryption

Webinar

Friday 19 June 2020

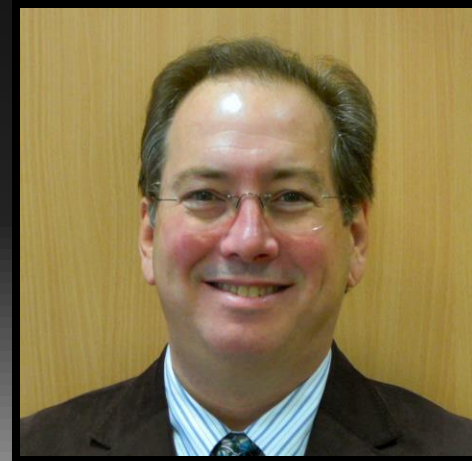




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A Word From Our Chairman



Professor Michael Mainelli

Executive Chairman

Z/Yen Group





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Agenda



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- 12:00 – 12:05 Chairman's Introduction
- 12:05 – 12:30 Keynote Address
- 12:30 – 12:45 Questions & Answers



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Quantum-Resistant Encryption



Maury Shenk

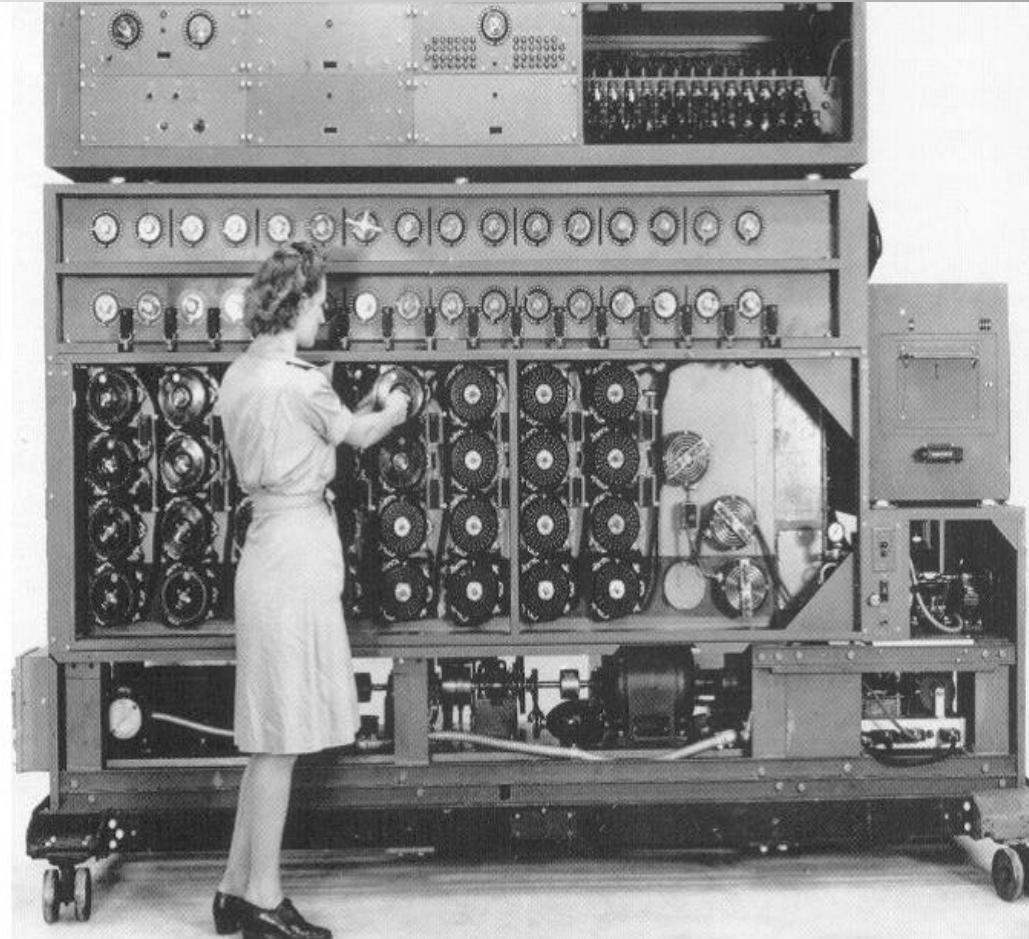
Managing Director

Lily Innovation

Symmetric Cryptography



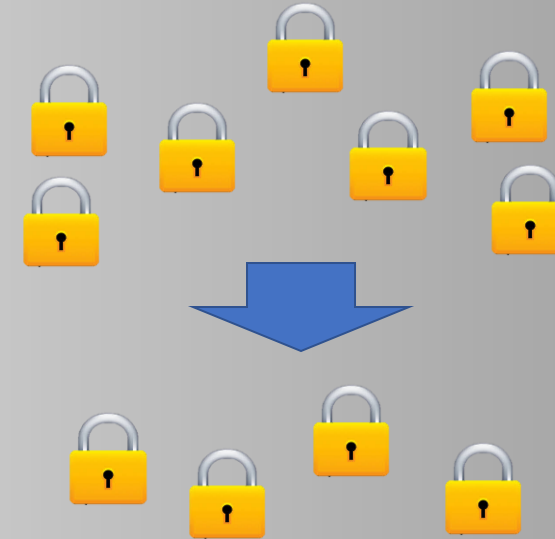
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Public Key Cryptography

- Uses public and private keys for each communication, avoiding need for key exchange
- Based on problems that are “hard” in one direction (eg knapsack problem or integer factorisation)
- Secures many aspects of electronic communications and authentication



Technique	Sender Uses	Recipient Uses	Why It Works
Public key secure communication	Recipient's public key	Recipient's private key	Only recipient (using her private key) can read messages encrypted with her public key
Public key digital signature	Sender's private key	Sender's public key	Only sender can sign with her private key, and recipient can use the sender's public key to confirm signature

The Post-Quantum Cryptography Problem

3 **2** **4**
Large-scale quantum computers would pose *a serious*
threat to the security of **1** *public key cryptography*

6 **5**
So *what should affected entities do*, and *when*?

Quantum Phenomena



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● 0

● 1

Classical Bit

Qubit

$|0\rangle$

$|1\rangle$

$\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$

Superposition

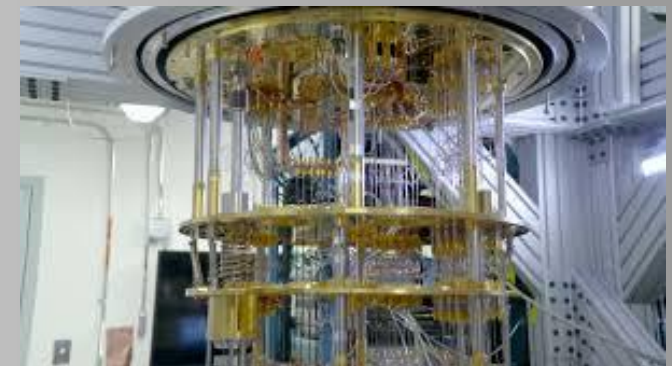
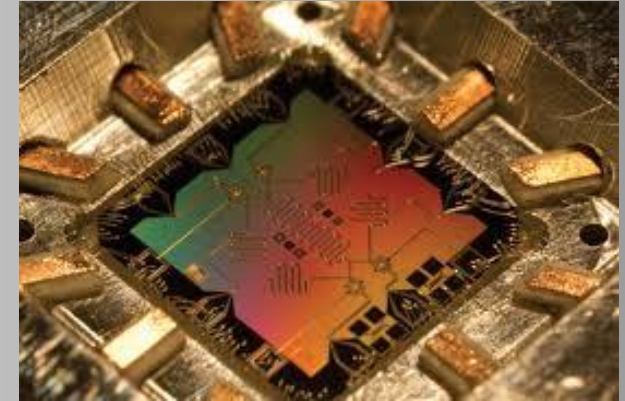
Entanglement

The diagram is contained within a white rectangular frame. On the left, under the heading 'Classical Bit', there are two red dots, one labeled '0' and one labeled '1'. To the right, under the heading 'Qubit', is a Bloch sphere. The top pole is labeled $|0\rangle$ and the bottom pole is labeled $|1\rangle$. A red arrow points from the top pole to the bottom pole. A red arrow also points from the center of the sphere to the right edge. To the right of the Bloch sphere is the mathematical expression $\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$. Below the 'Classical Bit' and 'Qubit' sections is the word 'Superposition'. On the right side of the frame, there are two line drawings: the Big Ben clock tower on the left and the Eiffel Tower on the right. A complex, multi-colored scribble of lines connects the two towers, representing quantum entanglement. Below this scribble is the word 'Entanglement'.



Quantum Computers

- Proposed by Richard Feynman in 1981
- Progress with entangled qubits
 - 1998 – 2 (Oxford)
 - 2011 – 14 (academics in Austria and Canada)
 - 2018 – 72 (Google)
- Physical qubits (the numbers above)
 - Low-temperature devices showing quantum effects
 - Decoherence – ~100 microseconds for operational quantum computers
- Logical qubits (do not exist yet)
 - Stable computing devices
 - ~1000 - 10,000 physical qubits required for one logical qubit
 - 3000-5000 logical qubits required to attack current public key cryptography



The Post-Quantum Cryptography Problem

3

2

4

Large-scale quantum computers would pose *a serious threat* to the security of *public key cryptography*

1

6

5

So *what should affected entities do*, and *when*?



The Quantum Threat

- The new math!
- Shor's algorithm
 - Discovered in 1994 at Bell Laboratories
 - Would allow a sufficiently powerful quantum computer to solve quickly the hard problems underlying the most common public key cryptography algorithms (including RSA, ECDSA, Diffie-Hellman)
 - RSA is commonly used for securing web connections
 - ECDSA is standard algorithm for blockchain signatures
 - “Sufficiently powerful” means about 3000-5000 logical qubits for RSA-2048
 - Prompted increased interest in quantum computers
- Grover's algorithm
 - Discovered in 1996 at Bell Laboratories
 - Provides quadratic speed-up for attacking symmetric cryptography and hash algorithms (used for authentication, including on blockchains)
- But there are good alternatives that avoid these threats

The Post-Quantum Cryptography Problem

3

2

4

Large-scale quantum computers would pose *a serious threat* to the security of *public key cryptography*

1

6

5

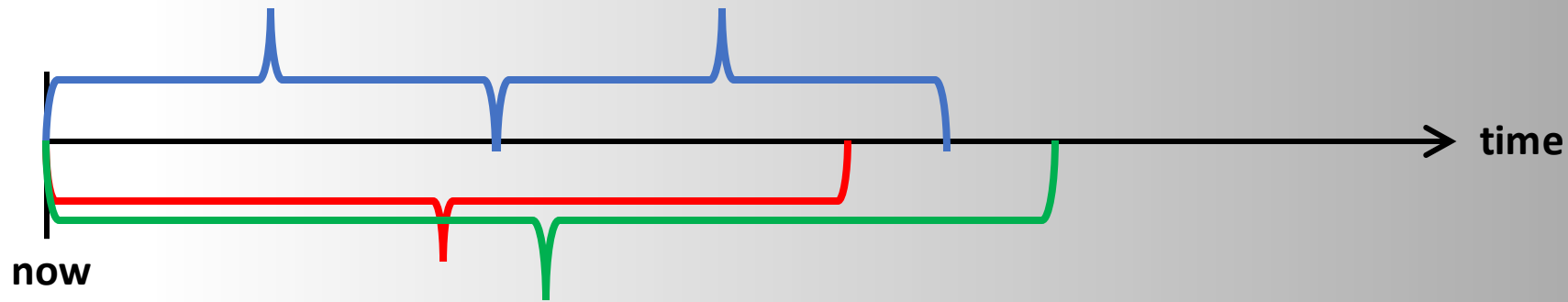
So *what should affected entities do*, and *when*?



Symmetric Cryptography

X = desired duration
of security

Y = time to replace
cryptography



Z = time to availability of large
scale quantum computing

As soon as 15-20
years?

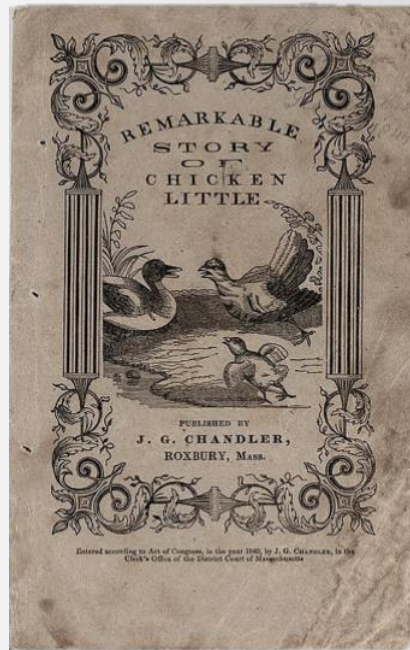
- For each system:
 - If $X + Y < Z$, there is time to act
 - If $X + Y > Z$, it may already be too late to entirely avoid the post-quantum cryptography problem
- Some systems may fall into the second category, especially where X is very large – e.g. blockchain / Smart Ledgers, life insurance, bonds

Don't Panic



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- Is this like the Y2K problem? – but no certain deadline
- Maybe more like climate change? – uncertainty as to timing and impacts

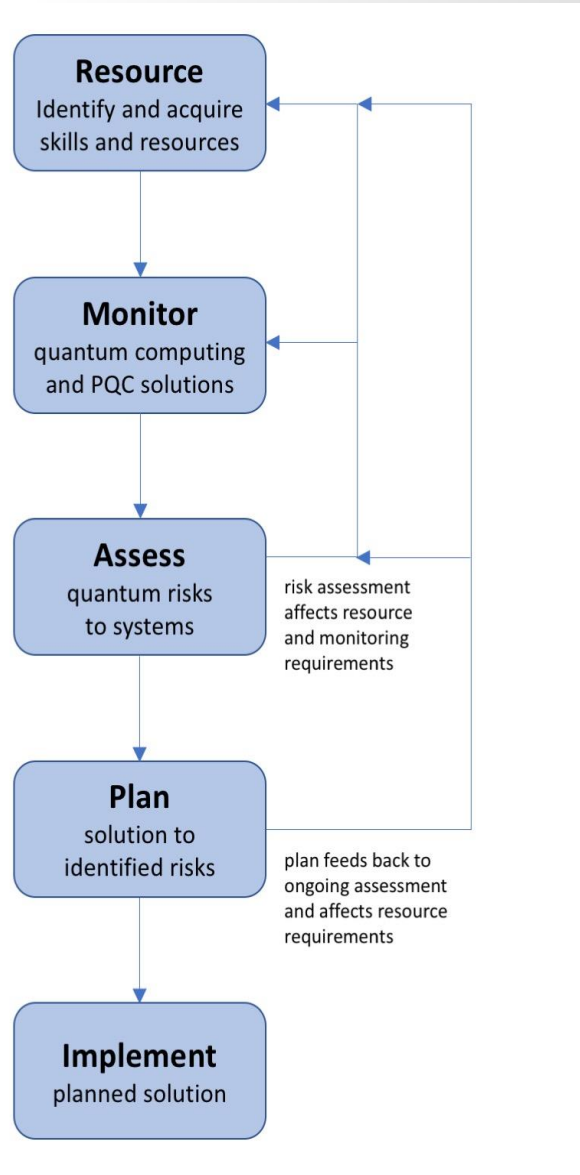


Symmetric Cryptography

- EU PQCRYPTO recommendations (2015)
- US National Institute of Standards and Technology competition (launched 2016)
 - 69 Round 1 submissions in early 2018
 - Round 2 candidates announced Feb. 2019 – 17 public key confidentiality algorithms and 9 digital signature algorithms
 - Expected to conclude between 2022 - 2024
- Promising families of quantum-resistant algorithms
 - Lattice
 - Signature-based
 - Code-based
 - Multivariate
 - Supersingular elliptic curve isogeny



A Programme of Action



An obvious conclusion?

- New systems should be quantum resistant from the start, to avoid risks (and costs of re-engineering)
- But many new systems are not taking this approach, including because most familiar / off-the-shelf components are not quantum-resistant

Questions, Comments & Answer(s)?



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Forthcoming Webinars

- 22 June 2020 (15:30) [Accreditation – Facilitating Trade & Supporting UK plc: UKAS – The UK’s Best-Kept Secret Weapon](#)
- 23 June 2020 (09:00) [Financial Centres Of The World 2020: Focus On Tokyo](#)
- 24 June 2020 (12:00) [How To Ensure All-Employee Share Plans Remain Relevant](#)
- 25 June 2020 (12:00) [FSG Anti-Money Laundering \(AML\) Task Force – The Curious Case Of Money-Laundering Controls](#)

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