Quantum resilient cybersecurity

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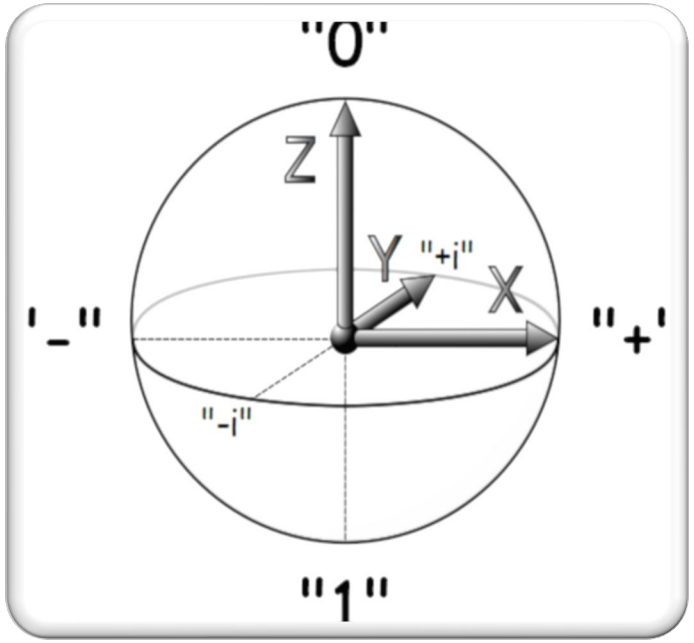
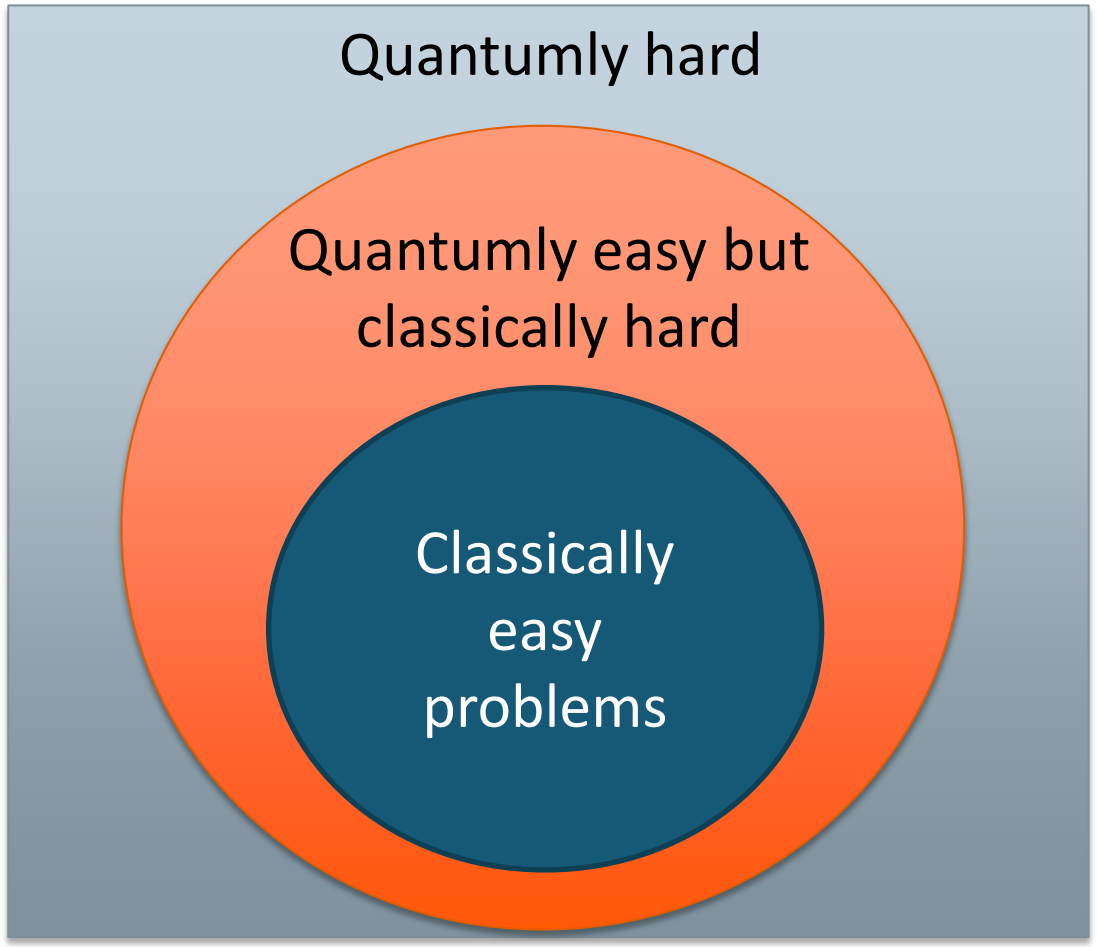
Applied Cryptography

Bits and Qubits

Character	ASCII code	Binary code
null character	0	0000000
a	97	1100001
b	98	1100010
c	99	1100011
A	65	1000001
B	66	1000010
C	67	1000011
%	37	0100101
+	43	0101011
0	48	0110000
1	49	0110001
Delete	127	1111111



Computational Problems



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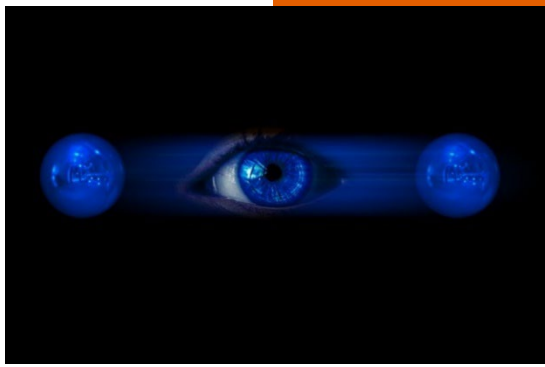
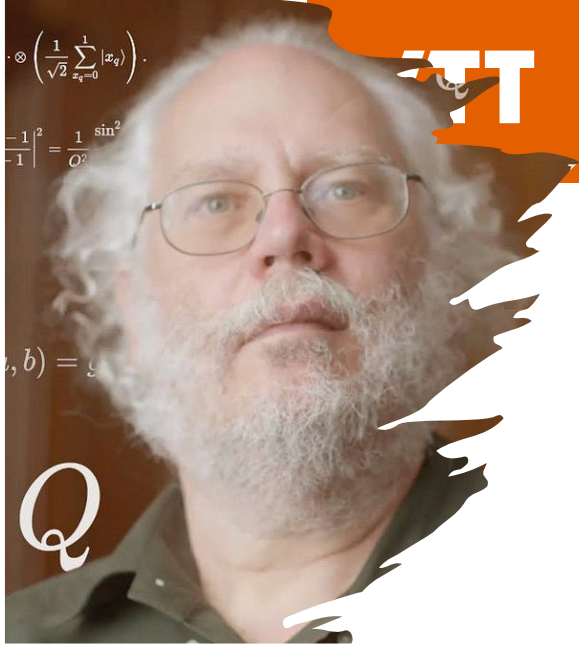
Quantum Threat



- The research of quantum-computers is advancing fast
- One of the most pressing cyber security challenges is to make existing systems quantum-safe
- Current public key cryptography is based on math problems which can be broken with an effective quantum computer
- Adversary can store full communication today and later decrypt all with cryptographically relevant quantum computer
- Effective quantum computers don’t exist yet, but your secrets do

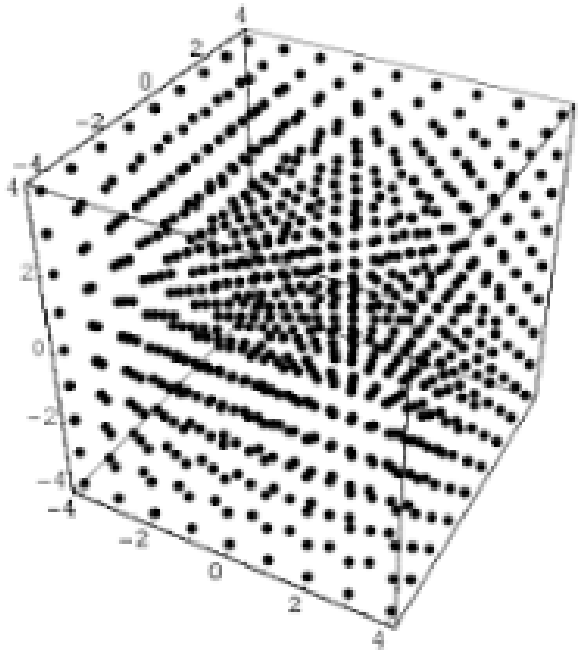
Impact on Cryptography



- Current public key cryptography is based on three different mathematical problems:
  - Factoring, discrete logarithm in finite fields and in elliptic curves
- Shor's algorithm on a suitable quantum computer will break these
  - RSA, DSA, DH and their ECC variants, ECDSA and ECDH
- Communication data is harvested today, stored, and later decrypted
- Typical applications (e.g. TLS) combine an asymmetric key agreement and symmetric encryption
- Every organization is affected

Post-Quantum Cryptography (PQC)

Post-Quantum Cryptography



- PQC is based on different mathematical problems
- Lattice, code-based and hash-based
- Larger keys and/or signatures/ciphertexts than current PKI
- Most of these cannot be simply plugged in on existing systems and protocols
- Need for rethinking the systems and careful planning on which algorithms work best in different use cases

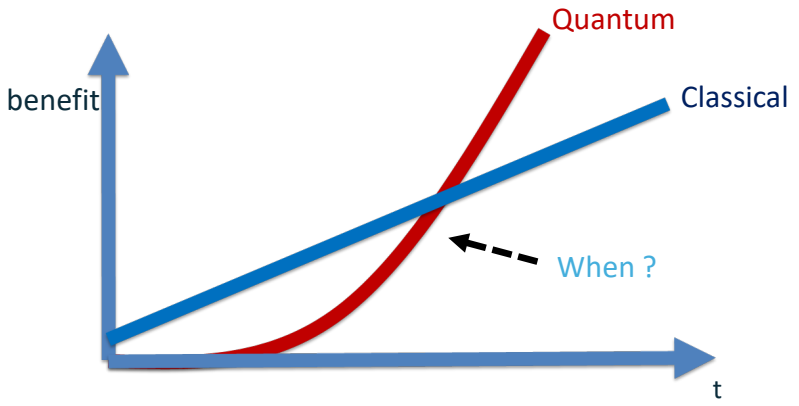
Biden Signs Post-Quantum Cybersecurity Guidelines Into Law

The new law holds the US Office of Budget and Management to a road map for transitioning federal systems to NIST-approved PQC.

Karen Spiegelman
Features Editor

December 22, 2

Why already 2024?



Use the formula

2024 + Q – x –y,

where Q is # of years to first large scale quantum computer

x is # of years it takes to switch algorithms in your industry (3-12 years)

y is # of years data needs to be **confidential**

So for example Q = 20, x = 5 and y = 15 means you need to start to prepare today!

Thanks to prof. Bart Preneel for the formula! (https://twitter.com/AnomalRoil/status/1192463323104763904?s=20)

NIST PQC Standardization

- NIST started the standardization of PQC 2017
  - Dec 2017 – Round 1 started with 69 accepted submissions
  - Jan 2019 – Round 2 continued with 17 KEM and 9 signature candidates
  - July 2020 – Round 3 divided to finalists (4 KEM + 3 Sig) plus 8 alternates
  - July 2022 – Announcing 4 candidates to be standardized, plus round 4 candidates
  - Summer 2024 – NIST's 1. PQC Standard is ready

PQC Research in Finland

PQC Finland project

- Post-Quantum Cryptography project: www.pqc.fi
- A Co-Innovation project funded by Busines Finland
- Duration: 1.1.2020-30.6.2022, Budjet: 6M€
- Research: VTT, Aalto- and Helsinki University
- Industry: SSH, Bittium, Insta, Tosibox, Sectra´and Advenica; important security companies applying PQC in their solutions
- In steering group: Traficom, DVV and Defence Forces; important government stakeholders related to national security
- There was close collaboration with NIST through research exchange

PQC Finland Consortium

Aalto-yliopisto

Policy brief

- ”Kvanttiturvalliset salausmenetelmät Suomessa”, Latvala, Vallivaara and Mellin
- Published 16.9.2022
- Introduction to quantum threat, pqc advices and good practices for decision makers
- The current state and future preparedness of quantum-safe encryption methods in Finland.

Continuation project: BlimPQC

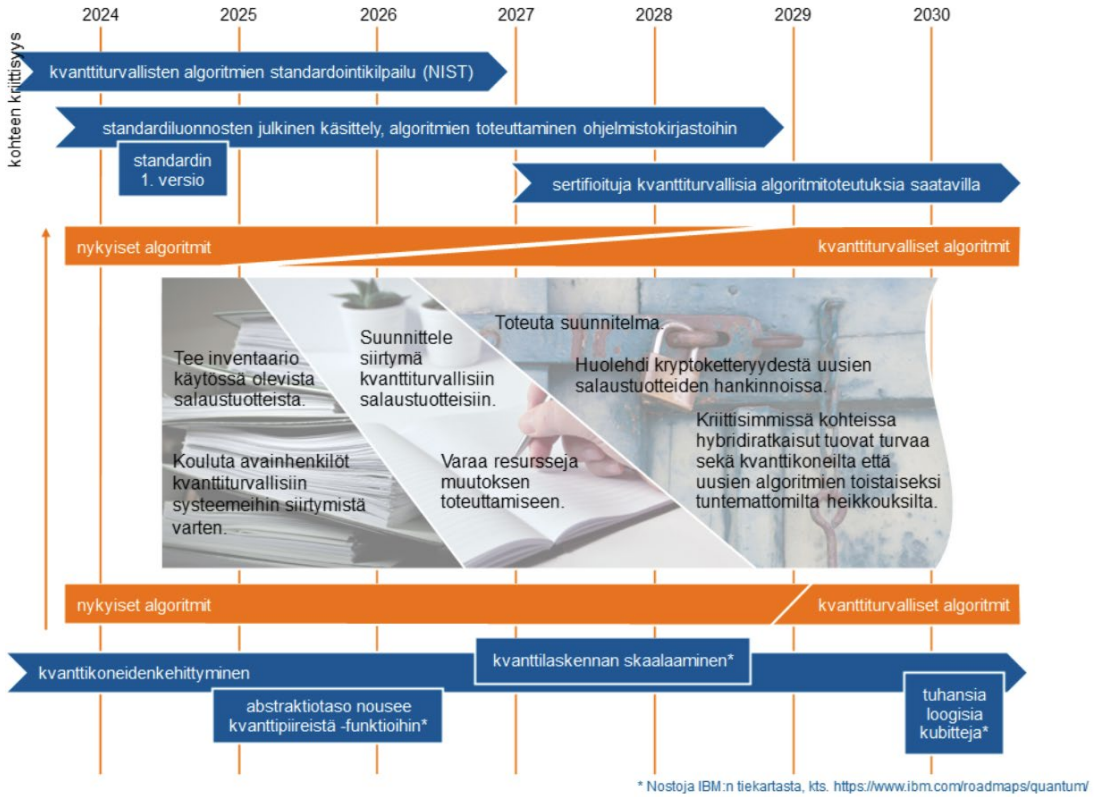
- Preparations for new Co-Innovation project: **BLimPQC: Beyond the Limits of Post-Quantum Cryptography**
- Under Bittium's "veturi" ecosystem: Seamless and Secure Connectivity
- The project will answer to new challenges both in research and implementation
- Research: VTT, Aalto, Helsinki Uni. and Oulu Uni.
- Industry: Bittium, SSH, Xiphera, Jutel, Icareus, and Ericsson

Huoltovarmuuskeskus
Försörjningsberedskapscentralen
National Emergency Supply Agency

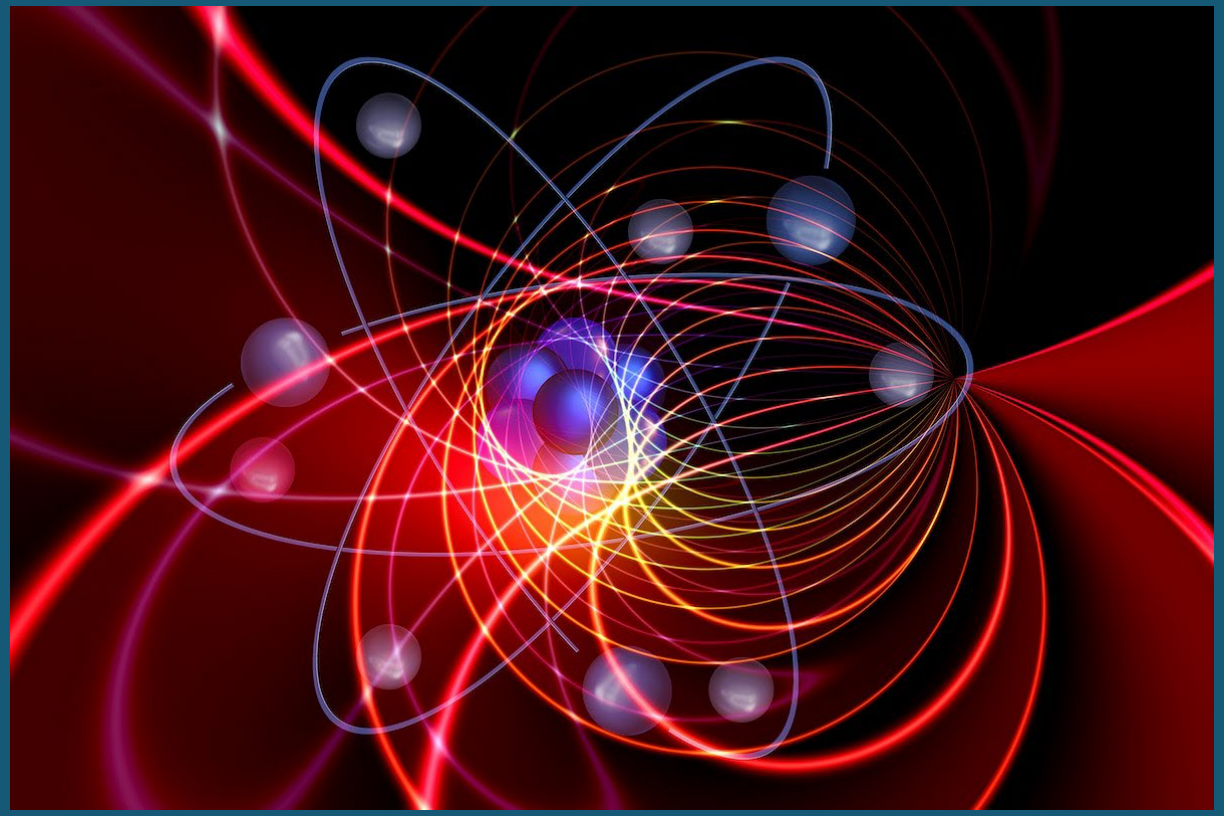
VTT

PQC for National Emergency Supply organisations

- ”Kvanttilaskennan tietoturvavaikutuksiin varautuminen”
- Research project for HVK digipooli Jan 2024-May 2024, 30k€

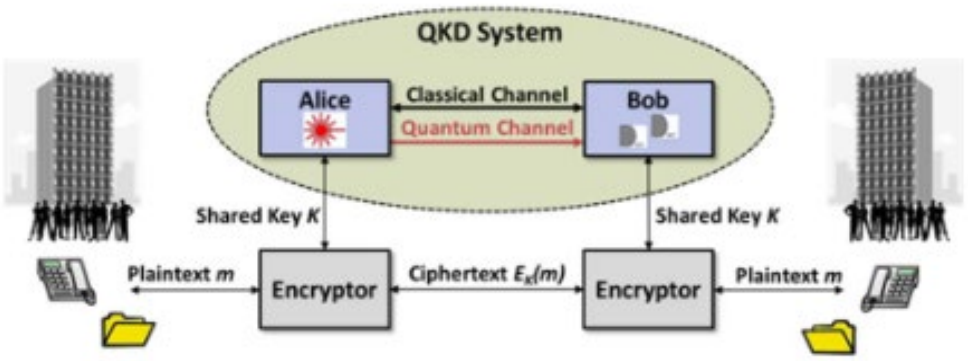


Quantum Communication



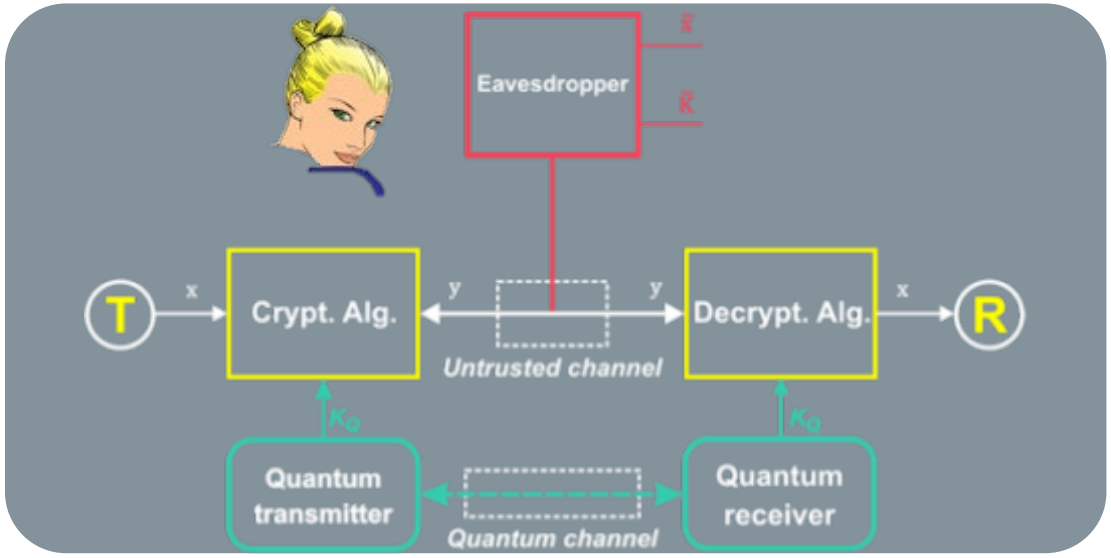
Alternative solution: Quantum Communication

- In quantum communication random symmetric keys are generated and shared securely without having to use asymmetric cryptography to secure the channel or having to communicate in person to exchange them.
- It provides a secure channel to send completely random keys.
- This can be done by quantum random number generation (QRNG) and quantum key distribution (QKD).



Quantum Key Distribution(QKD)

- Exploit quantum mechanics laws for establishing secure keys
- Single photons/weak coherent pulses transmission for generation of quantum keys
- Classical channel for encrypted messages
- Using One time Pad (OTP) encryption (or others encryption algorithm)
  Alice and Bob can share secret messages
- PQC and Quantum Communication can complement each other in PQC/QKD hybrid solutions

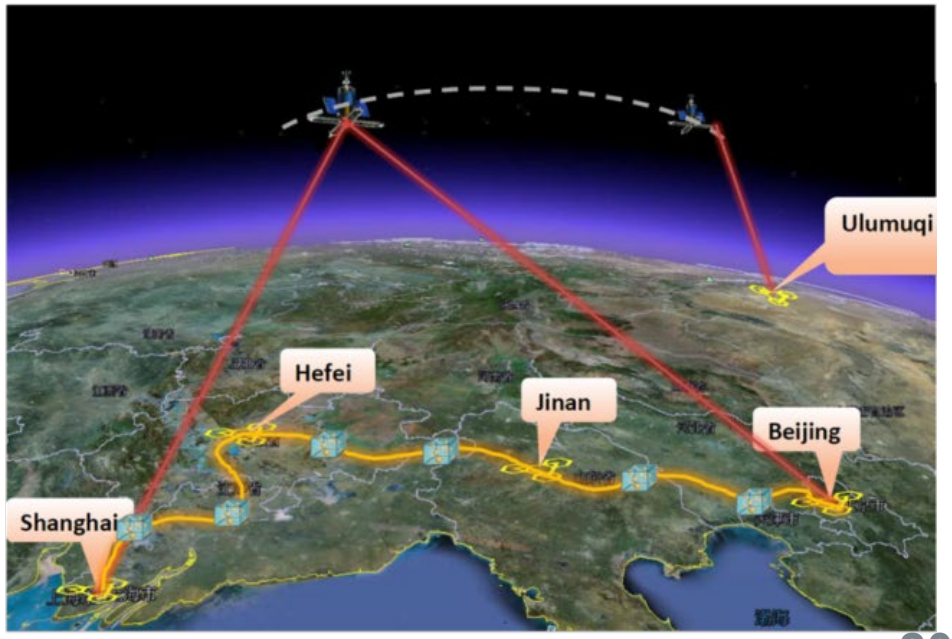


Potential applications

- Critical infrastructures (e.g. the Smart Grid)
- Financial institutions
- National defense (with major **limitations**)
- QKD networks deployed in
  - Asia: China, South Korea, Japan
  - Europe: Austria, Italy, UK, Switzerland
  - America: USA (DARPA, Los Alamos)
- Max key rate: 10 Mbps (10 Km)
- Max distance: 405 km (6.5 bps)

Cannot have both at the same time

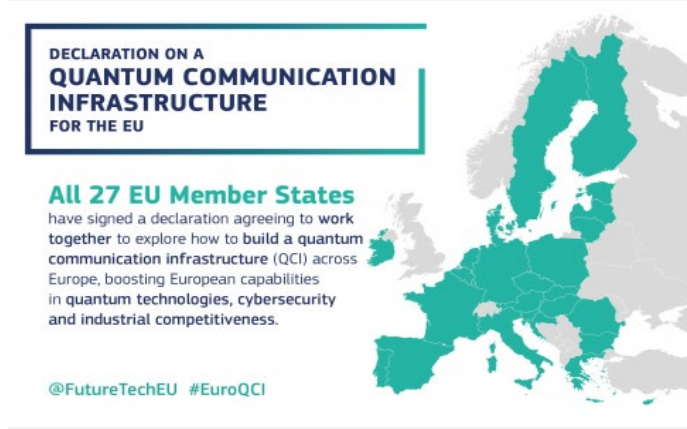
TOSHIBA
Leading Innovation

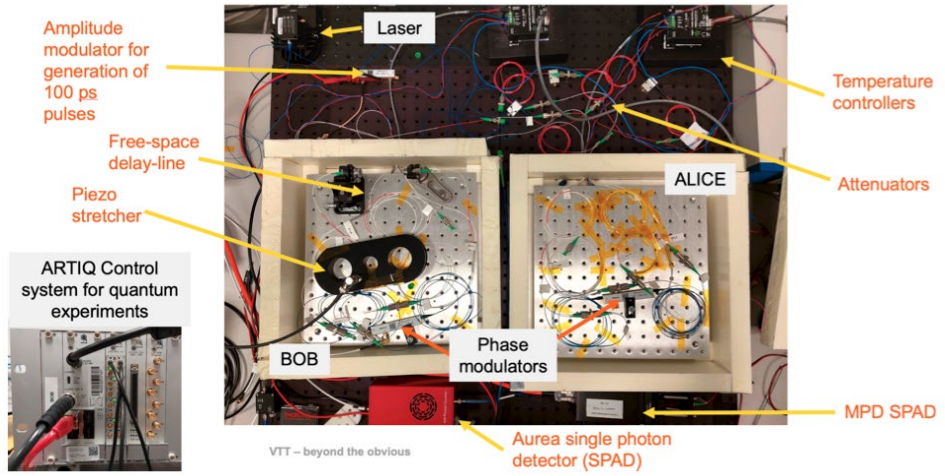


VTT – beyond the obvious

National Quantum Communication Infrastructure in Finland
NaQCI.fi

- The main goal of **NaQCI.fi** is to deploy 1st national Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) network in Finland – as a part of EuroQCI initiative that aims to build EU wide QKD network by 2030.
- Hands-on experience how to deploy, maintain, and use QKD
- Integration QKD systems in the existing cyber infrastructure
- Work side by side with EU-27 providers, to test how their device perform on our national fibre networks
- Plan the next steps, the cross-border links with countries Estonia and Sweden as well as implementation of satellite links
- Disseminate the results and communicate the importance of the EuroQCI among all relevant stakeholders
- VTT's contribution:
- Deploy public QKD demo network with CSC at Helsinki area
- Evaluate QKD and hybrid QKD-PQC security
- Develop VTT's own QKD platform





Project start date:	01. January 2023
Project end date:	30. June 2025
Budget/EU funding:	approx € 10M/ € 4M
Coordinator:	VTT / Finland
VTT budget share:	approx. 3 m€
TRL level:	TRL 5-7 -> TRL 8

Contact kari.seppanen@vtt.fi
https://www.naqci.fi

Secure Communication via Classical and Quantum Technologies

- Funded by **NATO** Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme
- Total budget 350 000 EUR and duration 2023-2025.
  - Kick-off at VTT on 30.3.2023
- NATO country Project Director: Dr. Rainer Steinwandt
  - Partner country Project Director: Visa Vallivaara
- Participants:
  - The University of Alabama in Huntsville, USA
  - VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland
  - Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain
  - Academy of Sciences and University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia

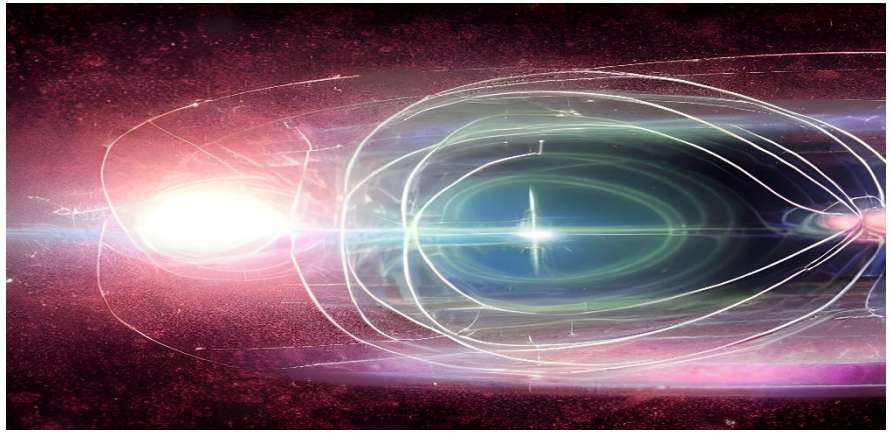
QKD proof of concept in finance
Press release from April 2021

Home › Media › Press releases › Quantum-safe data transfer performed at Danske Bank

https://kpmg.com/dk/en/home/media/press-releases/2022/02/quantum-safe-data-transfer-performed-at-danske-bank.html

Summary

- Quantum computing will some day break our current PKI, e.g. key exchange and digital signatures
- Harvest now decrypt later threat
- Quantum safe solutions exist and NIST PQC standard is coming
- In Finland we have studied and implemented PQC solutions
- Quantum communication is theoretically safe but needs more research



beyond

the obvious

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