

Post-Quantum

Cryptography Conference

PKI and PQC Strategy for Payment Card Industry

Jeremy King

Regional VP, EMEA at PCI Security Standards Council

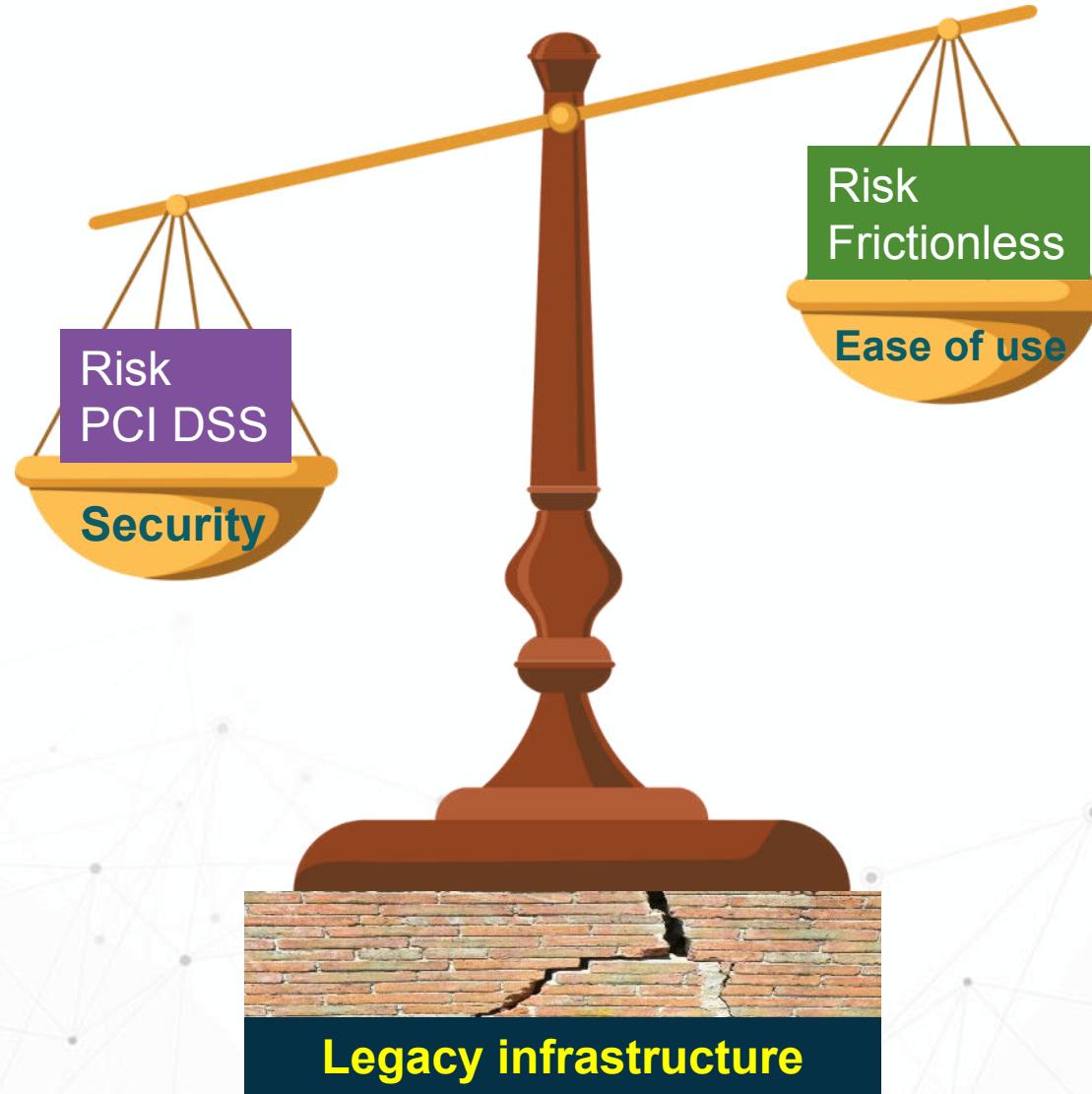
PKI and PQC Strategy for Payment Card Industry



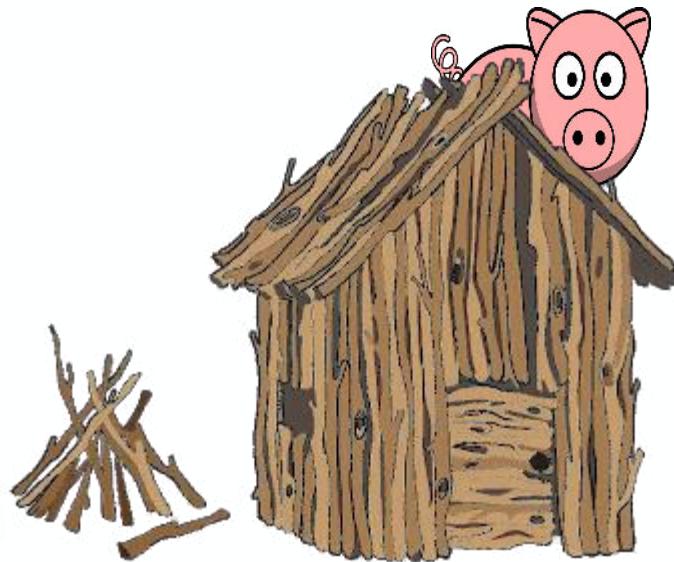
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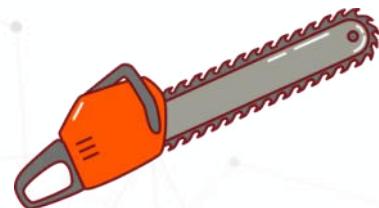
Balancing Security vs Ease of Use



Who Lives In A House Like This?



But What If The Wolf Had Choices?



What Do You Have That the Criminals Want?



Intellectual Property

- New design ideas
- Research data
- Next seasons fashion
- Promotion ideas and dates



Payment Data

- PAN
- Sensitive Data
- Other payment data

Customer Personal Data

- Names
- Addresses
- Passwords
- Social security numbers
- Passport numbers



Money

- CEO fraud
- Ransoms
- Redirected payments



And Technology Just Keeps on Changing





Standards Revision History

- Major Revision
- ◆ Minor or Other Revision
- ★ Retirement



We Are In A Never-Ending Race



Cryptography Not Immune

Secure Socket Layer

- SSL version 3.0. was released in 1996, produced by Paul Kocher
- In 2014, SSL 3.0 was found to be vulnerable to the POODLE attack that affects all block ciphers in SSL.
- SSL 3.0 was deprecated in June 2015
- April 2015 PCI SSC release PCI DSS V3.1 including requirement to migrate from SSL to TLS by June 2016
- December 2015 PCI SSC responding to market feedback push the migration date back to June 2018
- June 2018 PCI SSC release PCI DSS V3.2.1 removing use of SSL



Triple Data Encryption Algorithm (TDEA or 3DES)

- 1978: a triple encryption method using DES with two 56-bit keys was proposed by Walter Tuchman
- 1981: Merkle and Hellman proposed a more secure triple key version of 3DES with 112 bits of security.
- 1998: TDEA Rolled out into common use in the Financial Industry
- 2023 Dec: TDEA will be officially deprecated and prohibited from use.

Does TDEA meet the requirements of “strong cryptography” as defined in PCI DSS?

FAQ: 1570

At the end of 2023, NIST disallows the use of three-key TDEA for use in protecting security sensitive data within US Federal information systems. However, as per NIST SP800-57 part 1, TDEA using three keys can still provide an effective strength of 112 bits when applied using appropriate key management and modes of operation.

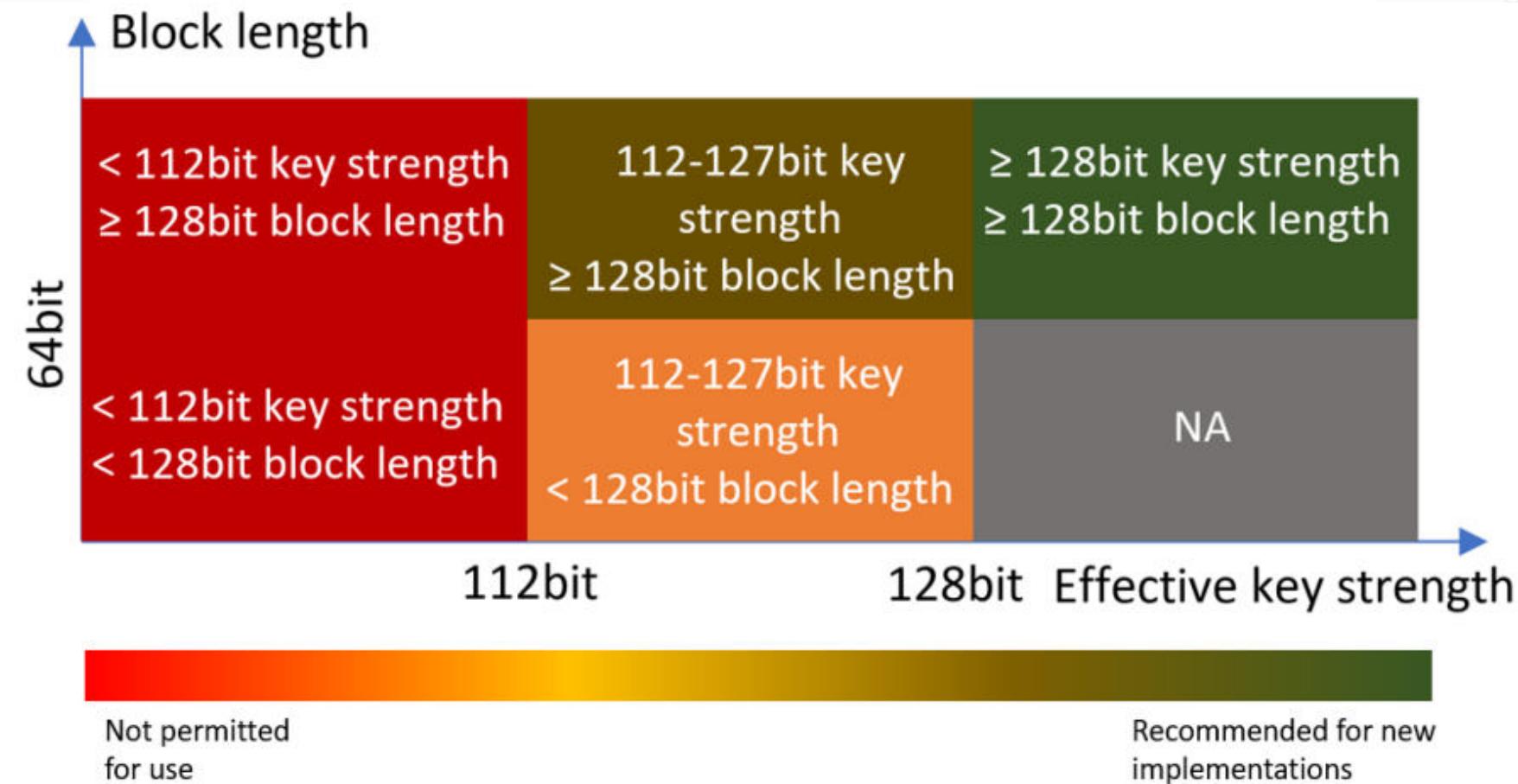
The definition of 'strong cryptography' was updated in PCI DSS v4.0 to reference the effective key size of the algorithm/key combination rather than any specific algorithms - specifically the effective key strength is a minimum of 112 bits, with a recommendation to use systems that provide 128 bits of effective strength. Additionally, 'strong cryptography' requires the use of industry-tested and accepted algorithms and proper key-management practices.

For other PCI SSC standards, refer to the subject standard for whether and how use of three-key TDEA is allowed.

Removing TDEA from the Payments Environment



Block Sizes, Modes of Operation and Padding



And just every now
and then something
comes along that
changes the whole
paradigm



Only this time like London busses two came along at the same time

Quantum Computing



Today



Tomorrow

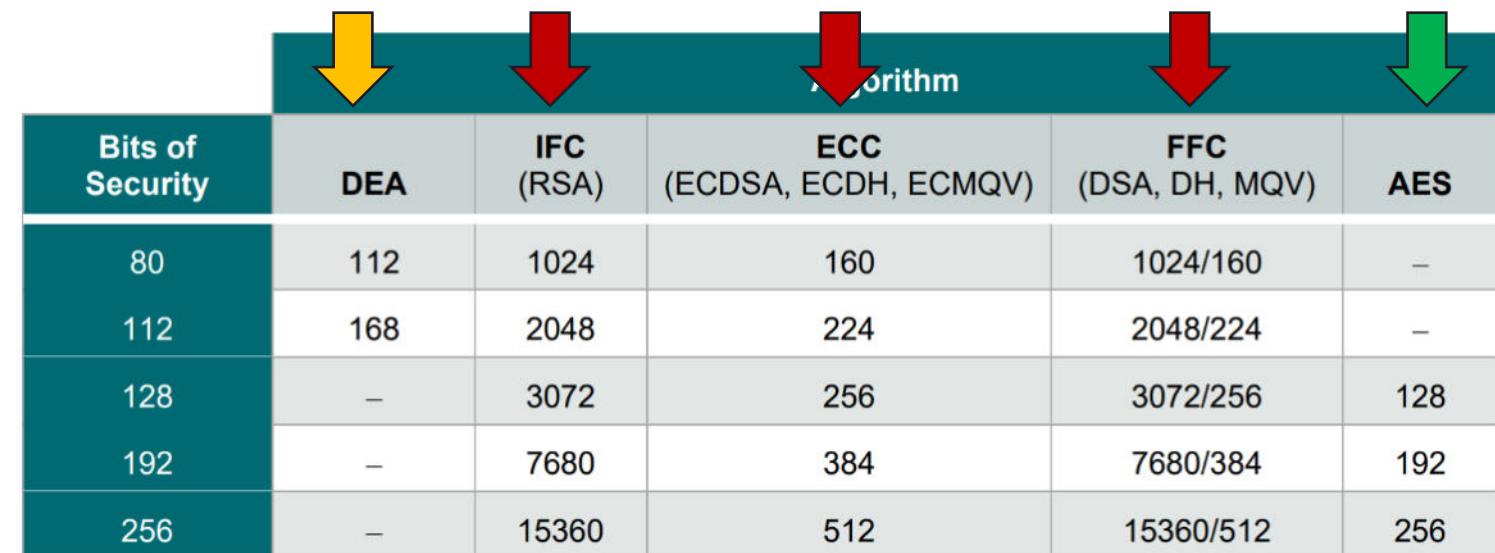
Which Cryptographic Techniques are Susceptible to Quantum Computing



- RSA
- Finite Field Cryptography (FFC)
- Elliptic Curve Cryptography

Why does this matter?

PCI SSC PIN
Security Standard
Acceptable
Cryptographic
Techniques



A table showing the bits of security required for various cryptographic algorithms according to the PCI SSC PIN security standard. The columns represent different algorithms: DEA, IFC (RSA), ECC, FFC, and AES. The rows show the required bits of security for each algorithm. A yellow arrow points down to the first row, red arrows point down to the second and third rows, and a green arrow points down to the fourth row.

Bits of Security	DEA	IFC (RSA)	ECC (ECDSA, ECDH, ECMQV)	FFC (DSA, DH, MQV)	AES
80	112	1024	160	1024/160	—
112	168	2048	224	2048/224	—
128	—	3072	256	3072/256	128
192	—	7680	384	7680/384	192
256	—	15360	512	15360/512	256

Development Roadmap

Executed by IBM ✓

On target ✅

IBM Quantum

2019 ✓	2020 ✓	2021 ✓	2022 ✓	2023	2024	2025	2026+	
Run quantum circuits on the IBM cloud	Demonstrate and prototype quantum algorithms and applications	Run quantum programs 100x faster with Qiskit Runtime	Bring dynamic circuits to Qiskit Runtime to unlock more computations	Enhancing applications with elastic computing and parallelization of Qiskit Runtime	Improve accuracy of Qiskit Runtime with scalable error mitigation	Scale quantum applications with circuit knitting toolbox controlling Qiskit Runtime	Increase accuracy and speed of quantum workflows with integration of error correction into Qiskit Runtime	
Model Developers				Prototype quantum software applications ✅ →	Quantum software applications			
Algorithm Developers		Quantum algorithm and application modules ✓		Quantum Serverless ✅		Machine learning Natural science Optimization		
Kernel Developers	Circuits	Qiskit Runtime	Dynamic circuits ✓	Threaded primitives ✅	Error suppression and mitigation		Error correction	
System Modularity	Falcon 27 qubits ✓	Hummingbird 65 qubits ✓	Eagle 127 qubits ✓	Osprey 433 qubits ✓	Condor 1,121 qubits ✅	Flamingo 1,386+ qubits	Kookaburra 4,158+ qubits	Scaling to 10K-100K qubits with classical and quantum communication
				Heron 133 qubits x p ✅	Crossbill 408 qubits			

Do we need to be worried?

The figures vary and the caveats are many but...

A 2048 bit RSA would require around 10,000 qubits to brute force attack it.

Which according to IBM's roadmap should be sometime after 2026

But even then, it is not as simple as that



A Very Old-World Problem Exists to a New World Issue



- 250 million point of interaction devices in service globally
- 3.2 million ATM's in use globally
- Potentially similar number of HSM's

NIST Announces First Four Quantum-Resistant Cryptographic Algorithms

For General Encryption

- the CRYSTALS-Kyber algorithm

For digital signatures

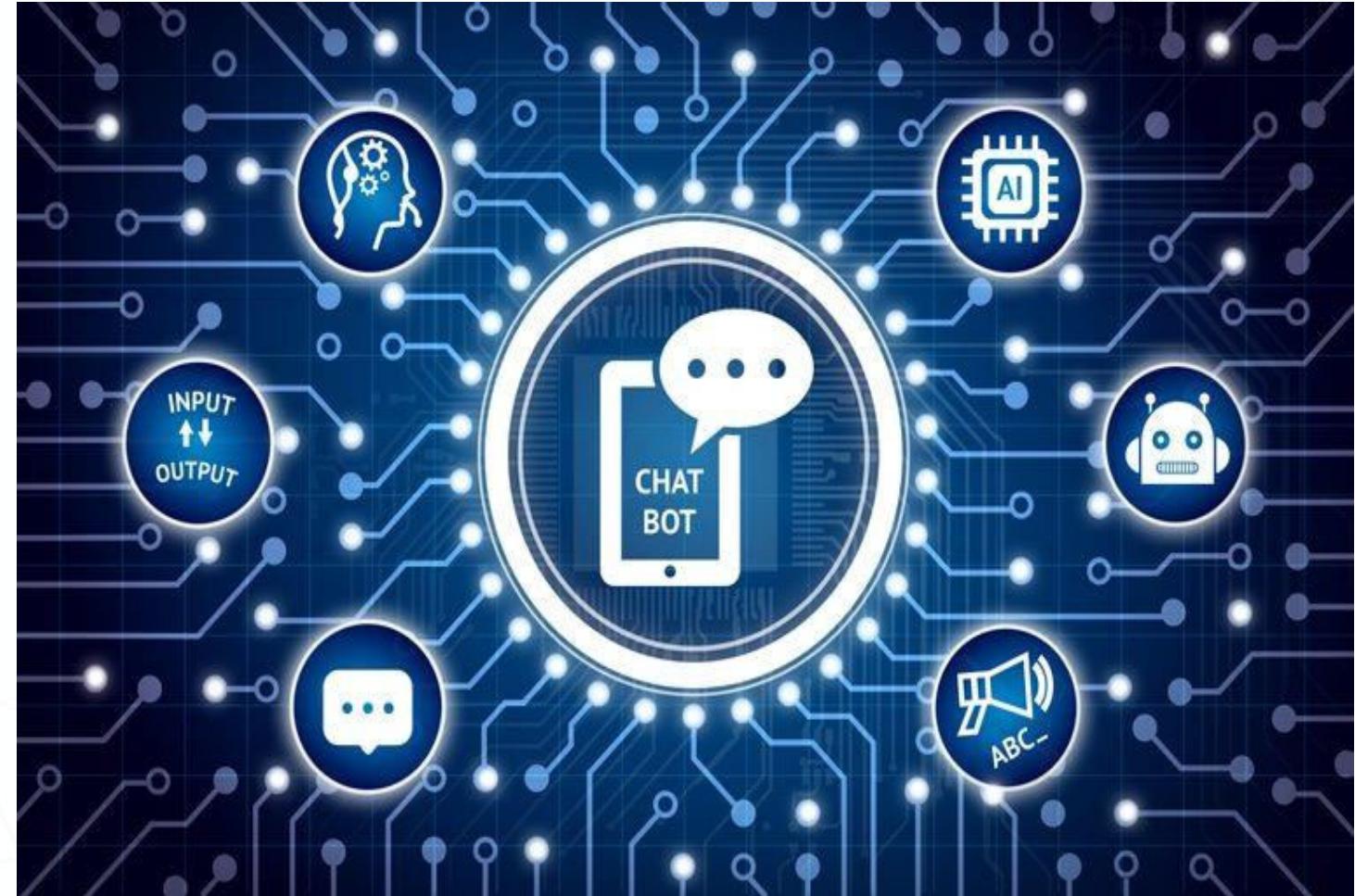
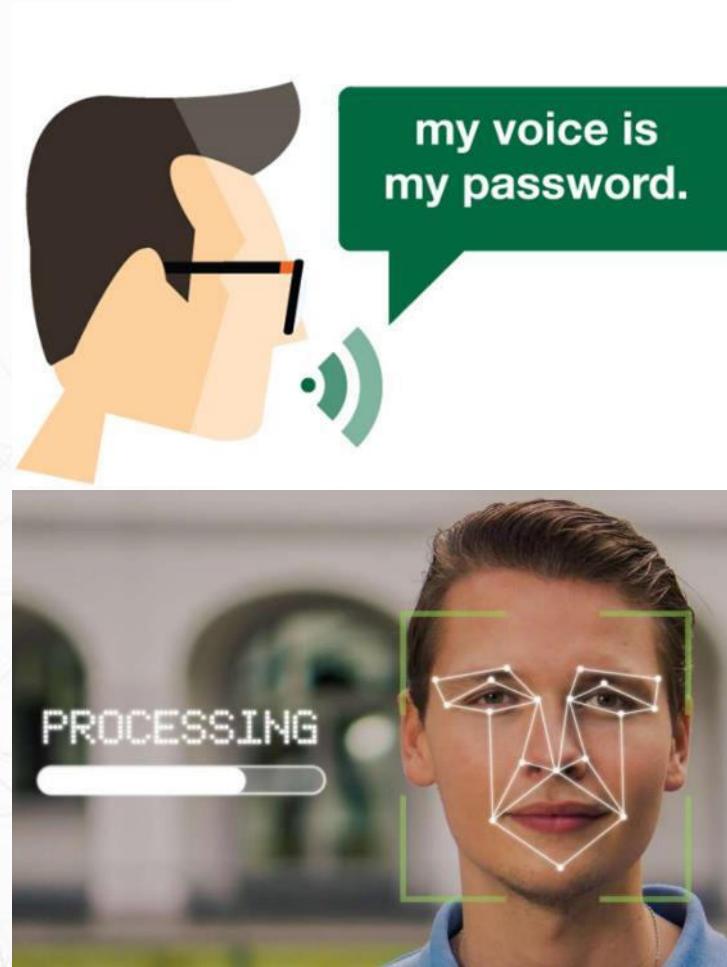
- CRYSTALS-Dilithium algorithm
- FALCON algorithm
- SPHINCS+ algorithm



So, what does all this mean for the PCI SSC?



Artificial Intelligence – Authentication?



PCI SSC Strategic Framework

Mission

To enhance global payment account data security by developing standards and supporting services that drive education, awareness, and effective implementation by stakeholders.

Strategic Pillars



Increase Industry
Participation and
Knowledge



Evolve Security
Standards and
Validation

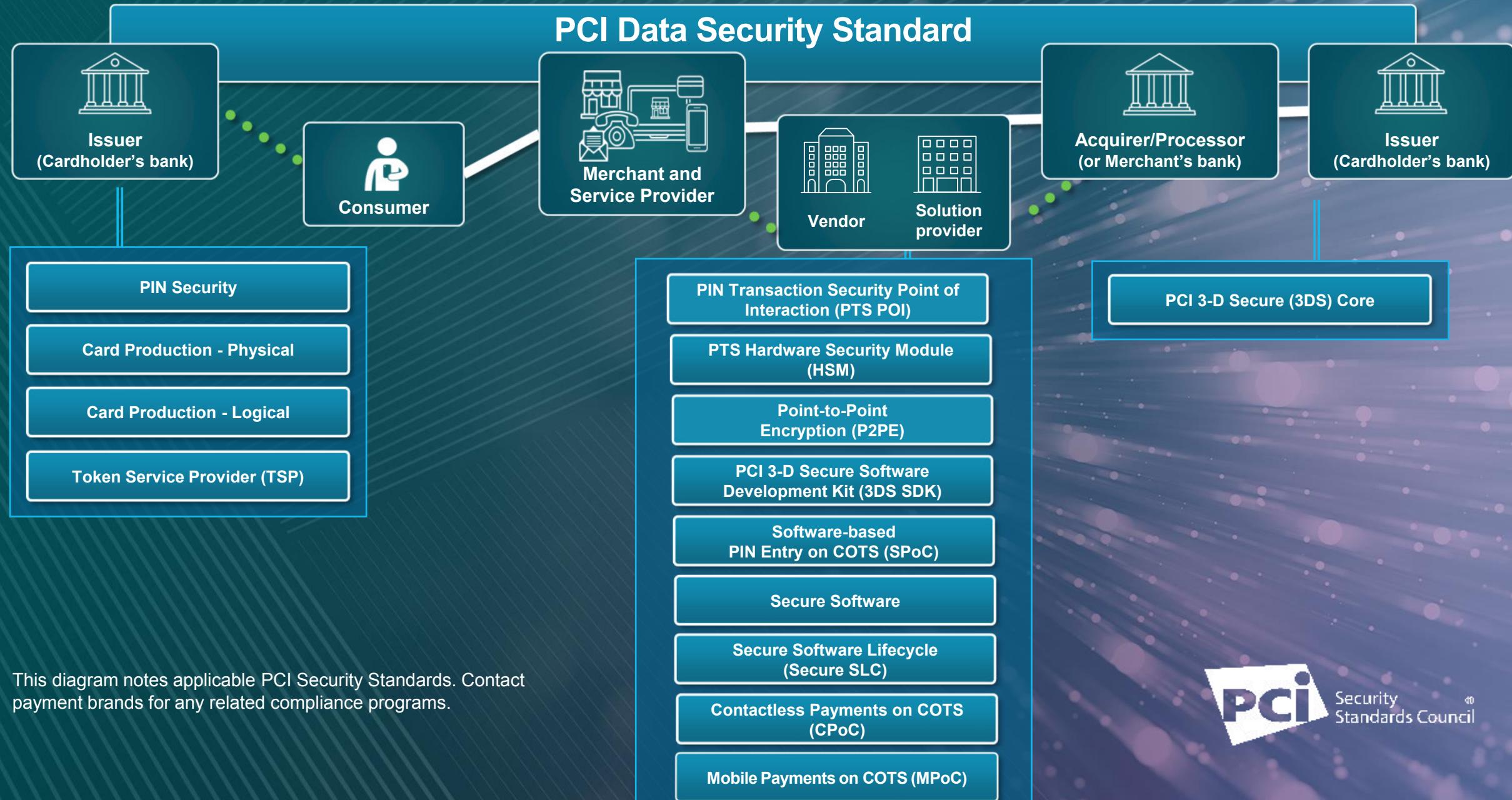


Secure
Emerging Payment
Channels



Increase Standards
Alignment and
Consistency

15 PCI Security Standards



New Participation Program

Levels

Principal

Associate

Individual

Expanding

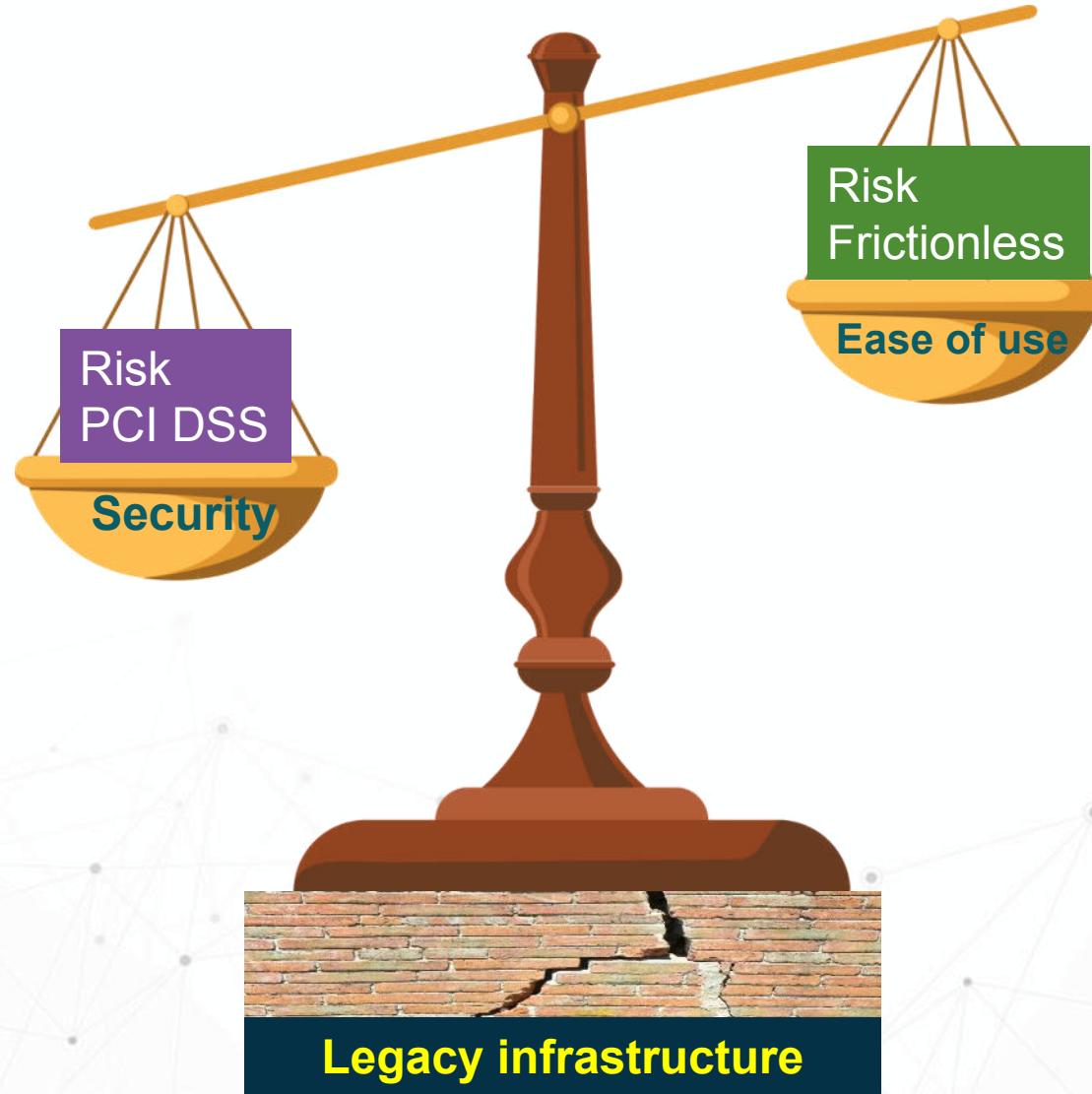
Influence

Anyone Can Be A Member

Summary



Balancing Security vs Ease of Use



Get Involved Today!

participation@pcisecuritystandards.org



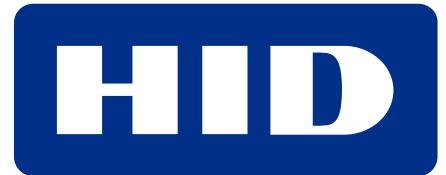
Thank you

Any questions or topics you would
like to discuss further?

Post-Quantum Cryptography Conference



PKI
Consortium



KEYFACTOR

NOREG



THALES

d-trust.



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convention
bureau



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