

CRYPTREC April 2001 – March 2002

*Report on FY2001 Evaluation of
Public-Key Cryptographic
Techniques*

April 16, 2002

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Public-Key Cryptography Sub-Committee

CRYPTREC Evaluation Committee

Tasks2

Specific Evaluation

- ◆ *Signature Schemes Listed for Japanese Electronic Signature Law*
- ◆ *SSL/TLS Research*
 1. *How RSA schemes are used in the Protocol*
 2. *Survey of Vulnerability of the Protocol*

General Evaluation --- for Use in Electronic Government

- ◆ *Follow-up*
- ◆ *Deep Evaluation*
- ◆ *Newly Submitted Schemes*
 1. *Screening in FY 2001*
 2. *Deep Evaluation in FY 2002 for Selected Targets*

Evaluated Public-Key Schemes

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>(Elliptic Curve) Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Lattice</i>
<i>Function</i>			
<i>Signature</i> <i>Target of Specific Evaluation with respect to Electronic Signature Law</i>	ESIGN RSA-PKCS#1 v1.5 RSA-PSS	DSA ECDSA(ANSI X9.62) ECDSA in SEC1 OK-ECDSA	
<i>Confidentiality</i>	EPOC-2 HIME(R) RSA-OAEP	ECIES in SEC1	NTRU
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i> <i>Target of Screening</i>		DH ECDH in SEC1 OK-ECDH PSEC-KEM	<i>Targets in Follow-up Phase</i>

Others: **COCK System, CVCRT, MKS**

Requirement to a Public-Key Cryptographic Scheme for the Use in Electronic Government

- *Complete Specification of the scheme including Parameter Selecting Method is available.*
- *Consensus based on Sufficient Evidence is available that the scheme is Currently Secure enough and will be Kept Secure in 10 years .*
- ◆ *Widely Used Schemes*
 - *must have Empirical Evidence on Security*
 - *preferably have Provable Security*
- ◆ *Young Schemes*
 - *must have Provable Security under reasonable assumption*

Method of Evaluation

Screening

◆ *Based on the submitted documents*

- *Examination of Completeness of Submission*
- *Implementability by third parties*
- *Security or Performance is superior to those in the FY2000 list*

Specific OR Deep OR Follow-up Evaluation

◆ *Whole Scheme*

◆ *Special*

- *Decompose the targets into several sub-targets*
- *Synthesize the evaluation results for the sub-targets*
- *Security Basis: Factoring, Discrete Log, ...*

Human Resources

CRYPTREC Evaluation Committee

◆ Public-Key Cryptography Sub-Committee

- Members*

- A Number of*

Anonymous External Experts

*An Expert means a team consisting of
one or more World Class Cryptographers*

Public-Key Cryptography Sub-Committee

- *Seigo ARITA (NEC Corporation)*
- *Jun KOGURE (Fujitsu Laboratories Ltd.)*
- *Tsutomu MATSUMOTO (Chair, Yokohama National University)*
- *Natsume MATSUZAKI (Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.,Ltd.)*
- *Kazuo OHTA (The University of Electro-Communications)*
- *Yasuyuki SAKAI (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation)*
- *Atsushi SHIMBO (Toshiba Corporation)*
- *Hiroki SHIZUYA (Tohoku University)*
- *Seiichi SUSAKI (Hitachi, Ltd.)*
- *Hajime WATANABE (National Institute of Advanced
Industrial Science and Technology)*

Number of External Experts for Screening

<i>Target</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Total</i>
OK-ECDSA	-	3	3
HIME (R)	-	3	3
NTRU	-	3	3
OK-ECDH	-	3	3
PSEC-KEM	1	2	3

Number of External Experts for Deep Evaluation of Computational Intractability

<i>Target</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Integer Factoring - Experimental Study</i>	-	1	1
<i>Integer Factoring - Survey</i>	-	1	1
<i>Integer Factoring - Special Type Factors</i>	3	1	4
<i>Discrete Logarithm</i>	2	1	3
<i>Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm</i>	2	-	2

Number of External Experts for Deep Evaluation of Schemes

<i>Target</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Total</i>
DSA	3	2	5
ECDSA	3	1	4
ESIGN ESIGN(Electronic Signature Law), TSH-ESIGN	3	1	4
RSA RSA-PKCS#1 v1.5, RSA-PSS, RSA-OAEP	2	2	4
EPOC-2	2	2	4

Number of External Experts for Research of SSL/TLS

<i>Target</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>How RSA schemes are used</i>	-	1	1
<i>Vulnerability of the Protocol</i>	-	2	2

Evaluated Public-Key Schemes

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>(Elliptic Curve) Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Lattice</i>
<i>Function</i>			
<i>Signature</i> <i>Target of Specific Evaluation with respect to Electronic Signature Law</i>	ESIGN RSA-PKCS#1 v1.5 RSA-PSS	DSA ECDSA(ANSI X9.62) ECDSA in SEC1 OK-ECDSA	
<i>Confidentiality</i>	EPOC-2 HIME(R) RSA-OAEP	ECIES in SEC1	NTRU
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i> <i>Target of Screening</i>		DH ECDH in SEC1 OK-ECDH PSEC-KEM	

Others: **COCK System, CVCRT, MKS**

Result on Integer Factoring

- *In 2001, Factoring Problem of $n = pq$ is “secure” if $|p| = |q|$ and $|n|$ is 1024 or more.*
- *In 2001, Factoring Problem of $n = ppq$ is “secure” if $|p| = |q|$ and $|n|$ is 1024 or more.*
- *The condition $|n| = 1024$ gives different margins for $n = pq$ and $n = ppq$.*
- *Transition of security of Integer Factoring is estimated.*

Result on Discrete Logarithm

- *In 2001, Discrete Logarithm Problem in subgroup of order q of a multiplicative group of finite field F_p (p : prime) is “secure” if p is 1024 bit or more and q is 160 bit or more.*
- *Transition of security of Discrete Logarithm is estimated.*

Result on Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm

- *In 2001, except for particular classes of elliptic curves, Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm Problem is “secure” if the order of the base point has a prime factor of 160 bit or more.*
- *Transition of security of Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm is estimated.*

Result on Schemes (1)

No problems in the use of Electronic Government are currently observed for these schemes with appropriate parameters and auxiliary functions.

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>(Elliptic Curve)</i>	<i>Lattice</i>
<i>Function</i>	<i>Use of MD5 is not recommended.</i>	<i>Discrete Logarithm</i>	
<i>Signature</i>	RSA-PKCS#1 v1.5 RSA-PSS	DSA ECDSA (ANSI X9.62) ECDSA in SEC1	
<i>Confidentiality</i>	RSA-OAEP	<i>Adding RSA-PSS to the List for Electronic Signature Law should be examined.</i>	
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>		DH ECDH in SEC1	

Result on Schemes (2)

ESIGN is currently not recommended for the use in Electronic Government.

<i>Security Basis Function</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>(Elliptic Curve) Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Lattice</i>
<i>Signature</i>	ESIGN		
<i>Confidentiality</i>	<i>ESIGN(Listed for Electronic Signature Law) has a flaw in the specification of signature verification procedure and contains parameters permitting signature forgery. Example: $e = 8$ and $n = 2048$ with SHA-1</i>		
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>	<i>Change of the List for Electronic Signature Law with respect to ESIGN should be examined.</i>		

Result on Schemes (3)

ECIES in SEC1 is currently not recommended for the use in Electronic Government.

<i>Security Basis Function</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>(Elliptic Curve) Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Lattice</i>
<i>Signature</i>			
<i>Confidentiality</i>		ECIES in SEC1	
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>			

*Some security problem
has emerged.*

Result on Schemes (4)

EPOC-2 is not recommended for the use in Electronic Government.

<i>Security Basis Function</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>(Elliptic Curve) Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Lattice</i>
<i>Signature</i>	<i>Claimed proof of EPOC-2's provable security was found to be wrong.</i>		
<i>Confidentiality</i>	EPOC-2		
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>			

Result on Schemes (5)

Decision on the use of HIME(R) in Electronic Government cannot be made without deep evaluation.

<i>Security Basis Function</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>(Elliptic Curve) Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Lattice</i>
<i>Signature</i>			
<i>Confidentiality</i>	HIME(R)		
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>			

Claimed proof of HIME(R)'s provable security is not confirmed.

Result on Schemes (6)

Decision on the use of PSEC-KEM in Electronic Government needs further examination since the technique Key Encapsulation Mechanism is relatively young.

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>(Elliptic Curve)</i>	<i>Lattice</i>
<i>Function</i>		<i>Discrete Logarithm</i>	
<i>Signature</i>			
<i>Confidentiality</i>			
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>		PSEC-KEM	

Claimed proof of PSEC-KEM's provable security as a KEM seems correct.

Result on Schemes (7)

NTRU, OK-ECDSA, and OK-ECDH are not recommended for the use in Electronic Government.

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>(Elliptic Curve) Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Lattice</i>
<i>Function</i>			
<i>Signature</i>		<p><i>Young but No proof of Provable Security is given.</i></p> <p>OK-ECDSA</p>	
<i>Confidentiality</i>	<p><i>Young but the status on Provable Security is the same as ECDSA</i></p>		<p>NTRU</p> <p><i>Resistance against Side Channel Attacks is not sufficiently confirmed by the contents of the self evaluation report.</i></p>
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>	<p><i>Young but the status on Provable Security is the same as ECDH</i></p>	<p>OK-ECDH</p>	

Result on Other Schemes

COCK System, CVCRT, and MKS are not recommended for the use in Electronic Government.

<i>Security Basis Function</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>(Elliptic Curve) Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Lattice</i>
<i>Signature</i>			
<i>Confidentiality</i>			
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>	<i>Screening of these schemes was terminated earlier</i>		

Others: **COCK System, CVCRT, MKS**

Survey of RSA in SSL/TLS

- *Key distribution and signature protocols of SSL/TLS using RSA schemes are basic and simple enough to avoid almost protocol failures.*
- *RSA schemes in SSL/TLS have no problems if appropriate parameters and auxiliary functions are adopted.*

FY2001 Conclusion I

Schemes in the Follow-up Phase

<i>Security Basis Function</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>(Elliptic Curve) Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Lattice</i>
<i>Signature</i>	RSA-PKCS#1 v1.5 RSA-PSS	DSA ECDSA(ANSI X9.62) ECDSA in SEC1	
<i>Confidentiality</i>	RSA-OAEP		
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>		DH ECDH in SEC1	

FY2001 Conclusion II

Candidate Targets of FY2002 Evaluation

<i>Security Basis Function</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>(Elliptic Curve) Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Lattice</i>
<i>Signature</i>	ESIGN		
<i>Confidentiality</i>	HIME(R)	ECIES in SEC1	
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>		PSEC-KEM	

FY2002 Plan of Public-Key Cryptography Sub-Committee

◆ Mission 1 Drafting

*The List of Recommended Public-Key
Cryptographic Schemes for Electronic Government.*

◆ Mission 2 Following-up

*The Electronic Signature Schemes
Listed for Electronic Signature Law.*

◆ Mission 3 Others

Thanks to All who Supported and Gave Pressures

including

- ◆ *Applicants to CRYPTREC Call for Submission,*
- ◆ *Anonymous External Experts,*
- ◆ *Observers from Kasumigaseki and Ichigaya,*
- ◆ *Members and Staffs of*
Public-Key Cryptography Sub-Committee,
Symmetric-Key Cryptography Sub-Committee,
CRYPTREC Evaluation Committee, and
CRYPTREC Advisory Committee.