

CRYPTREC April 2002 – March 2003

*Report on FY2002 Evaluation of
Public-Key Cryptographic
Techniques*

May 22, 2003

Tsutomu Matsumoto

Chair of

Public-Key Cryptography Sub-Committee

CRYPTREC Evaluation Committee

Outline of This Presentation

- *Tasks and Results*
- *Outline of Evaluation*
 - ◆ *Policy*
 - ◆ *Targets*
 - ◆ *Method*
- *Result of Evaluation*
 - ◆ *List of Recommended Public-key Cryptographic Schemes for Electronic Government*
 - ◆ *Intractability of Number-theoretic Problems*
- *For details, please refer to CRYPTREC Report 2002*

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*

◆ *Regarding Mission 1*

*The Drafted List became the
List of Recommended Public-Key Cryptographic
Schemes for Electronic Government
on 28 February 2003.*

◆ *Regarding Mission 2*

*The Electronic Signature Schemes
listed for Electronic Signature Law was revised on
11 November 2002.*

Evaluation Policy

- *Complete Specification of the scheme including Parameter Selecting Method should be available.*
- *Consensus based on Sufficient Evidence should be presented that the scheme is Currently Secure enough and preferably kept secure in 10 years .*
 - *Requirement for Widely Used Scheme*
 - *Requirement for Young Schemes*
- ◆ *Comprehensive security evaluation should be conducted regarding intractability of number-theoretic problems on which primitives depends, how to select recommended parameters, etc.*

Requirement for Widely Used Schemes

- *With regard to widely used schemes, namely, public-key cryptographic techniques that have a firm track record of use and evaluation over relatively long period of time, and whose specifications cannot be changed easily from the viewpoint of interoperability, only empirical evidence on security is required and provable security is preferably presented.*

Requirement for Young Schemes

- *With regard to young schemes, namely, public-key cryptographic techniques that have a short-time track record, it was required that reasonable level of provable security under reasonable assumption is provided as a minimum requirement because they can be specified independently of existing cryptographic techniques.*

Public-Key Schemes Evaluated in FY2002

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm</i>
<i>Function</i>			
<i>Signature</i>	ESIGN TSH-ESIGN RSA-PSS RSASSA-PKCS1- v1_5	DSA	ECDSA (ANSI X9.62, SEC1)
<i>Confidentiality</i>	HIME(R) RSA-OAEP RSAES-PKCS1- v1_5		ECIES
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>		DH	ECDH PSEC-KEM

How the target schemes are selected

- *Review the Results of FY2001 Evaluation*

Public-Key Schemes Evaluated in FY2001

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>(Elliptic Curve)</i>	<i>Lattice</i>
<i>Function</i>		<i>Discrete Logarithm</i>	
Signature <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	
Confidentiality	EPOC-2 HIME(R) RSA-OAEP	ECIES in SEC1	NTRU
Key Agreement or Distribution <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

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	

Public-Key Schemes Evaluated in FY2002

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm</i>
<i>Function</i>			
<i>Signature</i>	ESIGN TSH-ESIGN RSA-PSS RSASSA-PKCS1- v1_5	DSA	ECDSA (ANSI X9.62, SEC1)
<i>Confidentiality</i>	HIME(R) RSA-OAEP RSAES-PKCS1- v1_5		ECIES
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>		DH	ECDH PSEC-KEM

Method of Evaluation

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 and Onymous 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)*

Security Evaluation Items Regarding the Intractability of Number-theoretic Problems

i) Integer factoring problem

- ◆ *Investigation of known algorithms and comparison of their efficiency*
- ◆ *Comparison between pq type and $(p^d)q$ type ($d \geq 2$)*
- ◆ *Validity and feasibility of research that realizes the number field sieve method on a hardware circuit*

ii) Discrete logarithm problem

- ◆ *Investigation of known algorithms and comparison of their efficiency*

iii) Elliptic curve discrete logarithm problem

- ◆ *Investigation of known algorithms and comparison of their efficiency*
- ◆ *Investigation of problems regarding several restricted curves (such as Koblitz curve)*

Selection of Parameters and Their Security

- ◆ *Differences in elliptic curve parameters between SEC1 and ANSI and their security*
- ◆ *Parameter selecting method used for RSA*

Security Evaluation Items Regarding Cryptographic Schemes

i) DSA

- ◆ *Security evaluation of primitives and schemes*
- ◆ *Defects of random number generation given by FIPS186-2 Appendix 3*

ii) ECDSA

- ◆ *Adequacy and significance of provable security of existential unforgeability in a generic group model*
- ◆ *Problems in generating a key and DSKE characteristics*
- ◆ *Security evaluation of Koblitz curve*

Security Evaluation Items Regarding Cryptographic Schemes

iii) ESIGN, TSH-ESIGN

- ◆ *Adequacy of the size of recommended parameters*
- ◆ *Approximate e -th root problem and ppq type integer factoring problem*
- ◆ *Provable security in SO-CMA model*

Security Evaluation Items Regarding Cryptographic Schemes

iv) RSA

- ◆ *Security evaluation of RSASSA-PKCS1-v1_5, RSAES-PKCS1-v1_5*
- ◆ *Provable security of RSA-PSS, RSA-OAEP and the reduction efficiency*

v) ECIES

- ◆ *Investigation of vulnerability regarding MAC and KDF functions*

Security Evaluation Items Regarding Cryptographic Schemes

vi) HIME(R)

- ◆ *Verification of total security including provable security*
- ◆ *ppq type integer factoring problem*

vii) DH

- ◆ *Security evaluation of scheme (ANSI X9.42-2001)*

viii) ECDH

- ◆ *Security evaluation of scheme (SEC1)*

Security Evaluation Items Regarding Cryptographic Schemes

ix) PSEC-KEM

- ◆ *Provable security required for KEM-DEM construction*
- ◆ *Security of hybrid-type public-key ciphers by KEM-DEM configuration method*
- ◆ *Security in usage methods other than KEM*

Public-Key Schemes Evaluated in FY2002

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm</i>
<i>Function</i>			
<i>Signature</i>	ESIGN TSH-ESIGN RSA-PSS RSASSA-PKCS1- v1_5	DSA	ECDSA (ANSI X9.62, SEC1)
<i>Confidentiality</i>	HIME(R) RSA-OAEP RSAES-PKCS1- v1_5		ECIES
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>		DH	ECDH PSEC-KEM

FY2002 Result (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>Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm</i>
<i>Function</i>			
<i>Signature</i>	<div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">RSA-PSS</div> <div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">RSASSA-PKCS1- v1_5</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">DSA</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ECDSA (ANSI X9.62, SEC1)</div>
<i>Confidentiality</i>	<div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">RSA-OAEP</div>		
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>	<div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">has Provable Security</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">DH</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ECDH</div>

has Empirical Evidence on Security

FY2002 Result (2)

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm</i>
<i>Function</i>			
<i>Signature</i>	<p><i>PSEC-KEM should be used in the Key Encapsulation Mechanism - Data Encapsulation Mechanism construction. Provable Security has been shown in that sense.</i></p> <p><i>Use of elliptic curve parameters specified by SEC1 is recommended.</i></p>		
<i>Confidentiality</i>			
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>			PSEC-KEM

FY2002 Result (3)

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm</i>
<i>Function</i>			
<i>Signature</i>			
<i>Confidentiality</i>	RSAES-PKCS1- v1_5		
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>			

Use of RSAES-PKCS1-v1_5 is allowed for the time being because it has been used in SSL3.0/TLS1.0. It is not likely that RSA-PKCS1-v1_5 has provable security. Measures against attacks should be carefully adopted in the real operational environment.

FY2002 Result (4) and (5)

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm</i>
<i>Function</i>			
<i>Signature</i>	ESIGN TSH-ESIGN	<p><i>The FY2002 evaluation made clear that ESIGN (the version formerly listed for Electronic Signature Law) has a flaw in the specification of signature verification procedure and contains parameters permitting signature forgery: Thus ESIGN does not have provable security.</i></p>	
<i>Confidentiality</i>			
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>	<p>TSH-ESIGN evaluated for reference to ESIGN has only provable security of lower level than that required for submitted schemes.</p>		

FY2002 Result (6)

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm</i>
<i>Function</i>			
<i>Signature</i>			
<i>Confidentiality</i>	<p><i>The proposed ECIES has problems regarding input to the KDF function and MAC handling, and does not have high security, which allows adaptive chosen-ciphertext attacks.</i></p> <p><i>Also, it does not have provable security required for submitted schemes.</i></p>		ECIES
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>			

FY2002 Result (7)

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm</i>
<i>Function</i>			
<i>Signature</i>			
<i>Confidentiality</i>	HIME(R)	<p><i>The specification of HIME(R) contains some flaws.</i></p> <p><i>Regarding HIME(R), it was judged that the proof described in the submitted document was incorrect. Provable security can be proven through accurate discussions, but this had not been confirmed as of September 2002.</i></p>	
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>			

Summary of the FY2002 Evaluation Result

The List of Recommended Public-Key Cryptographic Schemes

<i>Security Basis</i>	<i>Integer Factoring</i>	<i>Discrete Logarithm</i>	<i>Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm</i>
<i>Function</i>			
<i>Signature</i>	RSA-PSS RSASSA-PKCS1- v1_5	DSA	ECDSA
<i>Confidentiality</i>	RSA-OAEP RSAES-PKCS1- v1_5		
<i>Key Agreement or Distribution</i>		DH	ECDH PSEC-KEM

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.*

Thanks to All who Supported and Gave Pressures

including

- ◆ *Applicants to CRYPTREC Call for Submission,*
- ◆ *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.