

post-
quantum
fancy
crypto-
graphy

Bas Westerbaan
Cloudflare Research





First: thank you!

Post-quantum key agreement is used at a huge scale today.
([Signal](#), [iMessage](#), [webservers](#), [browsers](#))



In 2010 practically all cryptography with any real-world deployment or standardisation are boring* primitives such as plain signatures, hashes, symmetric encryption, public-key encryption, DH.

* An aside: boring is a **compliment**.

Most standardised foundational cryptography is not boring enough yet.

(Sharp edges with AES-GCM. Cofactors. New security properties of signatures / KEMs. And so on ...)

... and boring is hard enough!

Primitive	Examples	Migration to PQC
Symmetric ciphers	AES, SHA3	★ Already PQ.
Key agreement / PKE	X25519, ML-KEM	😊 Doable. Actual progress.
Signatures	Ed25519, ML-DSA	😞 Painful and being delayed.
Fancy cryptography	Blind signatures, PAKEs, ZKPs, ...	😬 Mixed bag. Mostly terrible.

Only in the past few years have we seen the slow real-world adoption and even slower standardisation of what Google's Sophie Schmieg calls **fancy*** cryptographic primitives.

(* Also a compliment.)

To name a few

Anonymous credentials and **zero-knowledge proofs** in Signal's [private group system](#). **Oblivious PAKEs** in WhatsApp's [encrypted backups](#), and regular ones in Magic Wormhole. **Unlinkable tokens** in [Apple Private Relay](#) (blind signatures), [Privacy Pass](#) (OPRF), and Dutch [CoronaCheck app](#) (Idemix). **Attribute-Based Encryption** in Cloudflare's [GeoKDL](#). **Private set intersection with blinding** for [password protection](#) in Chrome.

(We've started to crowdsource a list [here](#).)

Very few are standardised

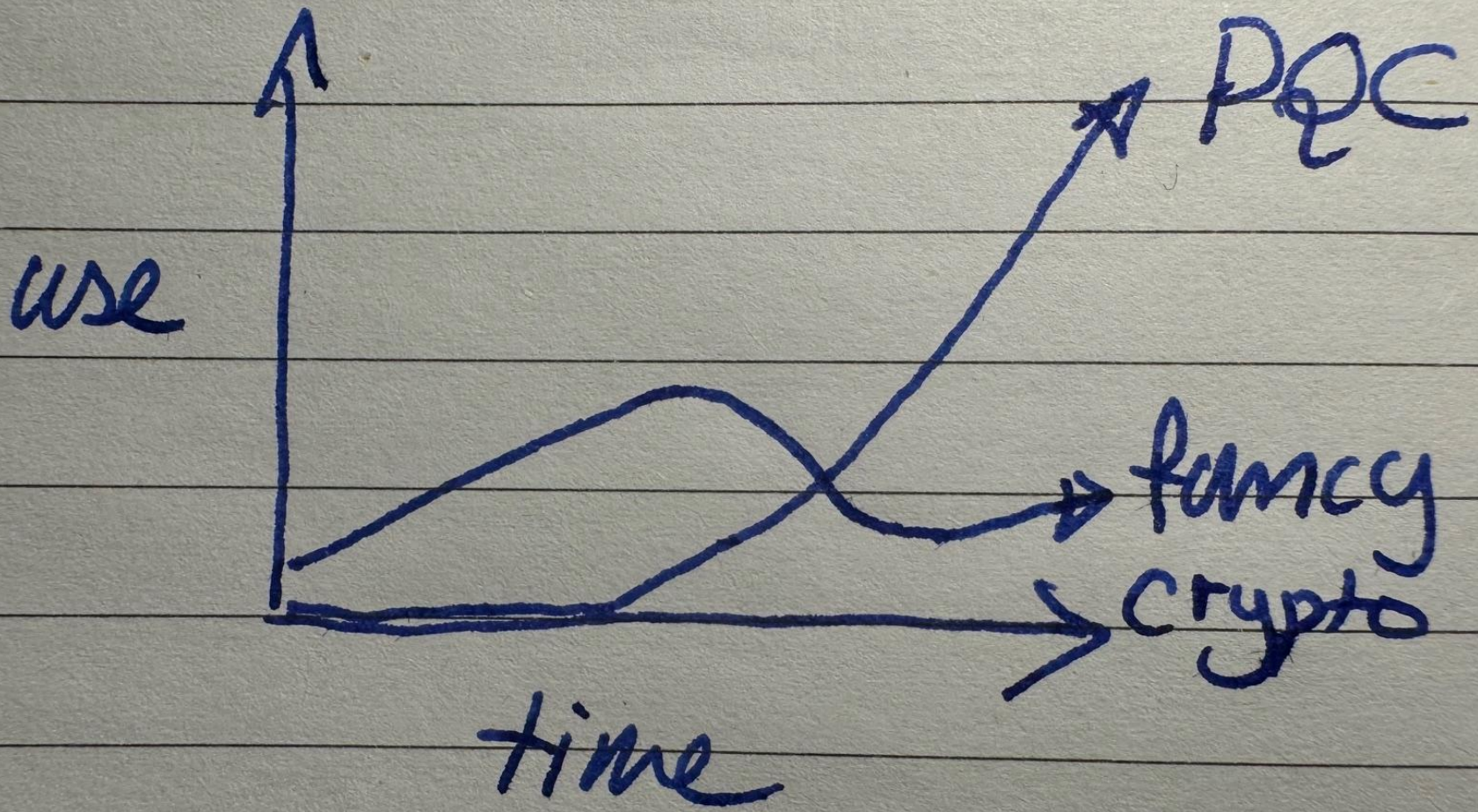
- RFC 9474 [RSA Blind signatures](#)
- RFC 9382 [SPAKE2](#)
- RFC 9497 [OPRF](#)

In progress of standardisation

- [OPAQUE](#)
- [Privacy pass](#)
- [Curves with pairings](#)
- [Threshold cryptography](#)

My worry

(Please forgive me the placeholder illustration on the next slide)



Before thinking about **post-quantum fancy** cryptography,
I think it's helpful to reflect...

Why isn't fancy cryptography used more often today?

Performance? Certainly a big concern.

Complexity of implementation, specification, security properties and trade-offs.

Could it be useful to my problem?

Scheme

Lattice based ZKP

Should it be useful to my problem?

Proof of concept implementation

Is it useful to my problem?
Brave single-party deployment.

Fast production-ready implementation

Groth16

Standardised

Multi-party deployment

Support on many platforms / languages

RSA blind signatures



RSA Blind Signatures

RFC 9474

Status

[Email expansions](#)

[History](#)

This RFC was published on the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF) stream. This RFC is **not endorsed by the IETF** and has **no formal standing** in the [IETF standards process](#).

draft-wood-cfrg-rsa-blind-signatures

00

draft-irtf-cfrg-rsa-blind-signatures

00

0102

03

04

05

07

011

12

13

14

rfc9474

rfc9474

Mar 2021

May 2021

Jul 2021

Aug 2021

Feb 2022

Aug 2022

Oct 2022

Nov 2022

Dec 2022

Jan 2023

Apr 2023

Jun 2023

Jul 2023

Oct 2023

The ristretto255 and decaf448 Groups

RFC 9496

Status

Email expansions

History

This RFC was published on the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF) stream. This RFC is **not endorsed by the IETF** and has **no formal standing** in the [IETF standards process](#).

draft-hdevalence-cfrg-ristretto

00 01

draft-irtf-cfrg-ristretto255

00

draft-irtf-cfrg-ristretto255-decaf448

00

01

03

04 05 06 07

08

rfc9496

rfc9496

Jan 2019

May 2019

May 2020

Oct 2020

Aug 2021

Feb 2022

Oct 2022

Nov 2022

Feb 2023

Apr 2023

Sep 2023

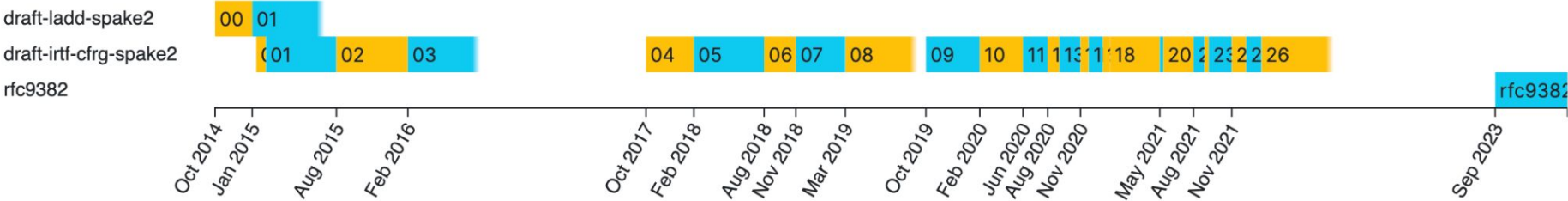
Dec 2023

SPAKE2, a Password-Authenticated Key Exchange

RFC 9382

Status Email expansions History

This RFC was published on the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF) stream. This RFC is **not endorsed by the IETF** and has **no formal standing** in the [IETF standards process](#).



Boring cryptography is **hard to avoid**: it solves relatively easy-to-explain problems well that mostly cannot be solved in any other way.

We know fancy cryptography can solve problems that cannot be solved in any other way, but they're often subtle, and...

Fancy cryptography in practice **competes** with solutions using trusted third parties, trusted execution environments, policy measures, etc — or frankly, not solving the issue at all.

On a more positive note...

Fancy cryptography and their use cases have a **discoverability** problem.

I am sure more fancy cryptography would be used today, if industry knew better what's possible.

Industry tells academia what they care about by what **systems they've deployed**. What's left on the table, is what they would like to solve.

Academia communicates with industry what's possible by telling them what **cryptographic primitives** they've designed. But these are rarely tailored to the them unknown use cases.

Crypto primitives as interface

Pro

Modular analysis / design.

Clear target for effort.

Deduplicate work.

Easier to communicate / discover.

Con

Full solution not as efficient as it could be: much worse than with boring crypto.

Use cases don't map cleanly to primitives.

Distracts effort from the application.

Take aways?

Complexity often is a bigger bottleneck than performance.

Industry needs to get better at standardising fancy crypto.

Use cases are complex and benefit from tailoring: helpful to look at the full use case instead of the primitives.

Your thoughts?