

Post-Quantum

Cryptography Conference

# PKI and PQC Strategy for Payment Card Industry

**Jeremy King**

Regional VP, EMEA at PCI Security Standards Council

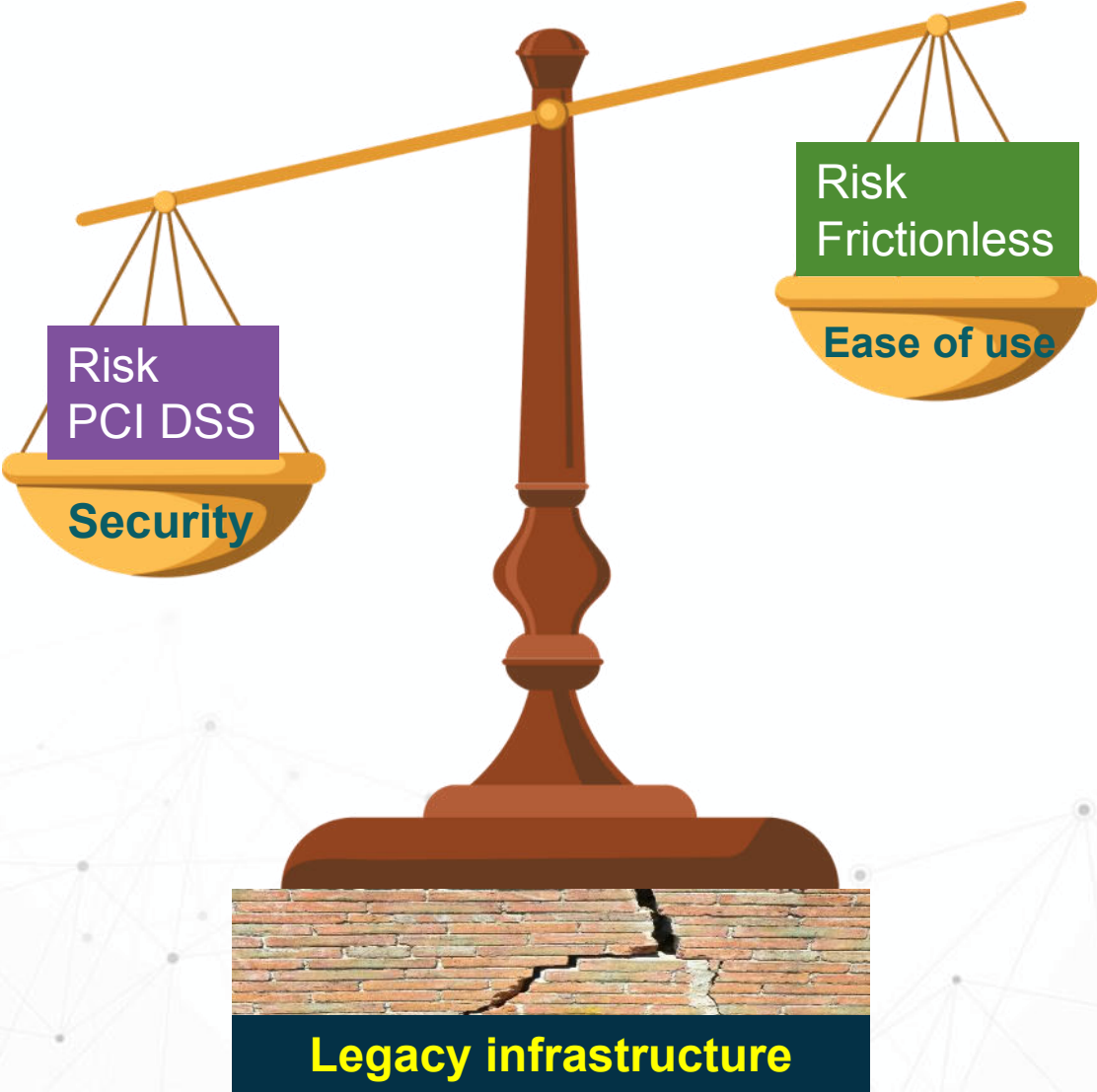
# PKI and PQC Strategy for Payment Card Industry



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VP EMEA  
PCI Security Standards Council

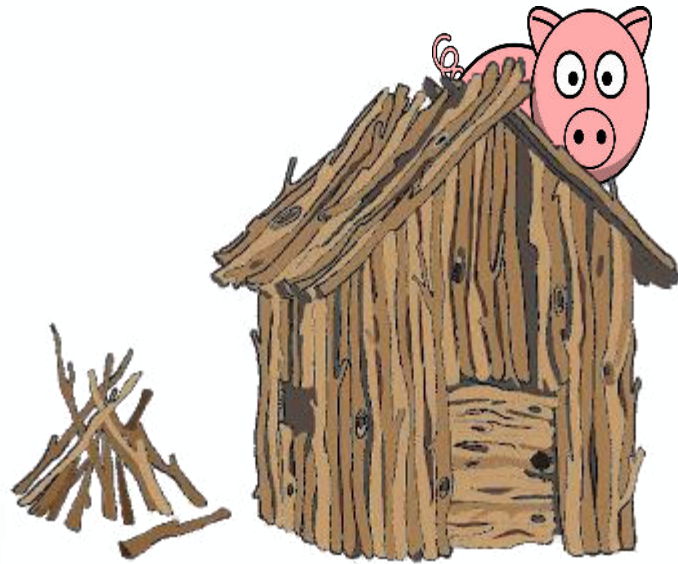


# Balancing Security vs Ease of Use

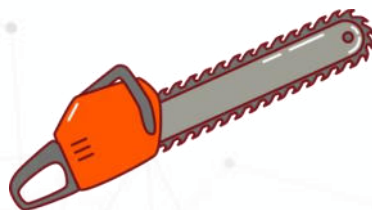




# Who Lives In A House Like This?



# 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





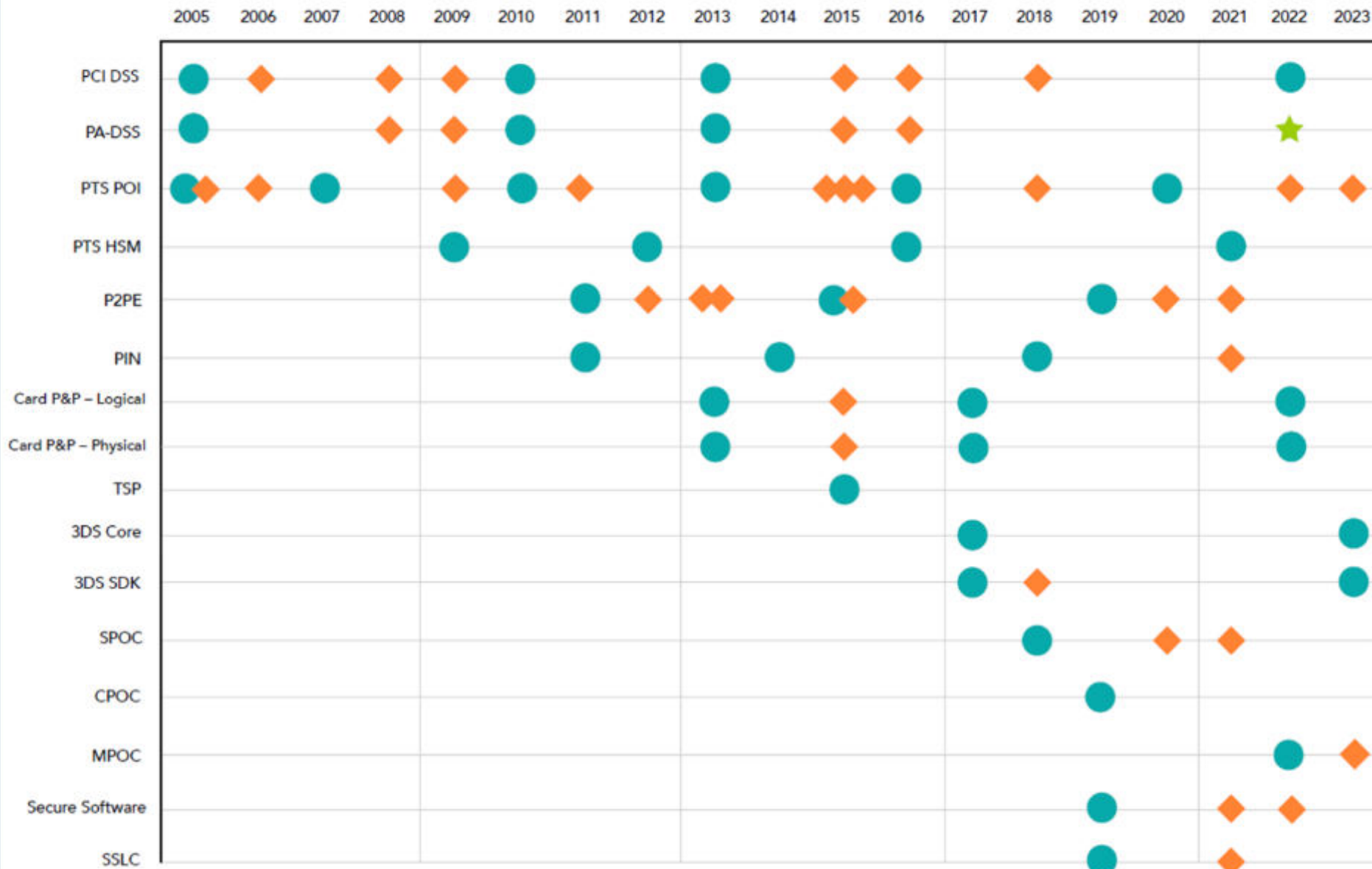
# And Technology Just Keeps on Changing





# 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.

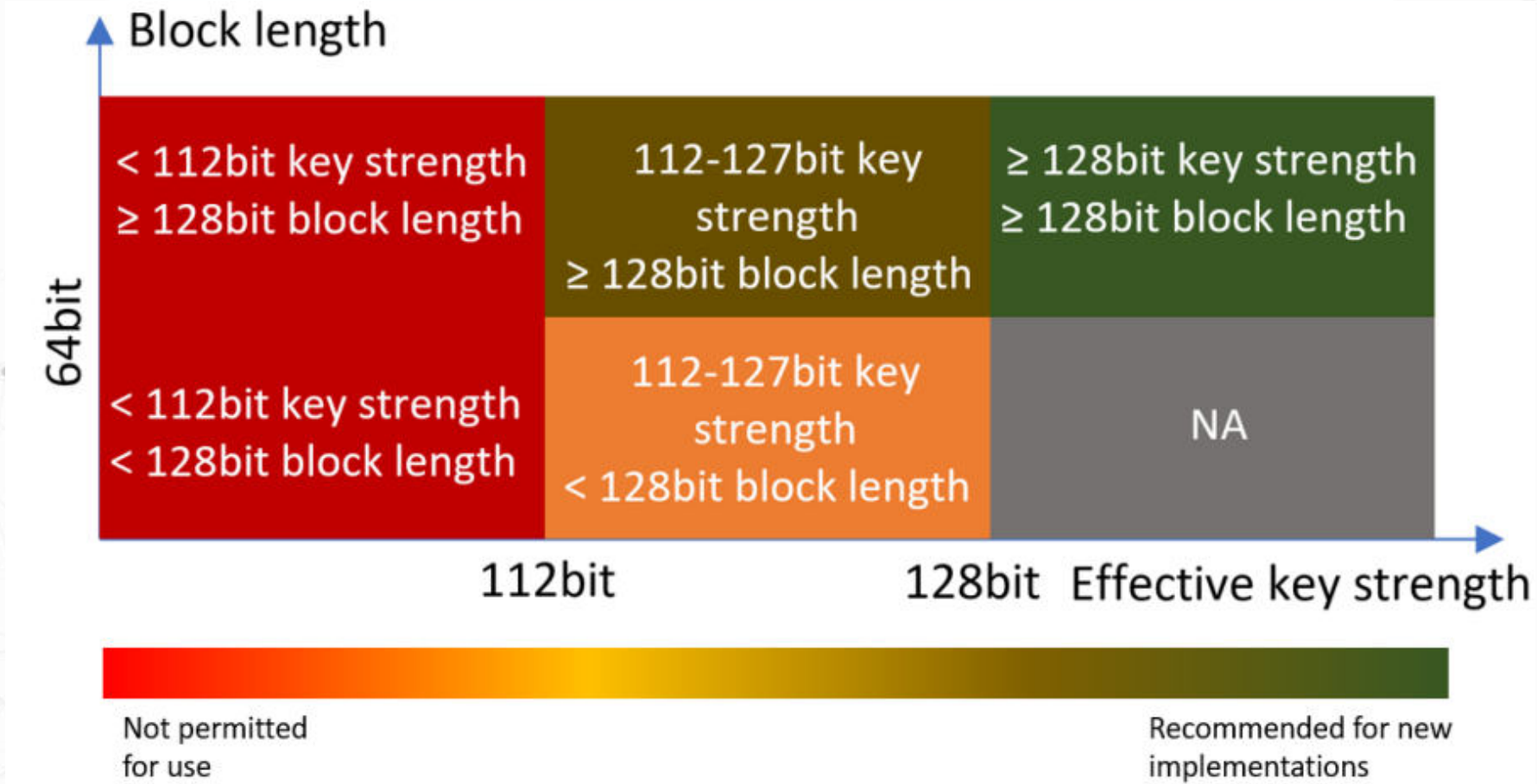
The definition of 'strong cryptography' was updated in PCI DSS v4.0 to reference the effective key size of the algorithm/key combination rather than any specific algorithms - specifically the effective key strength is a minimum of 112 bits, with a recommendation to use systems that provide 128 bits of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

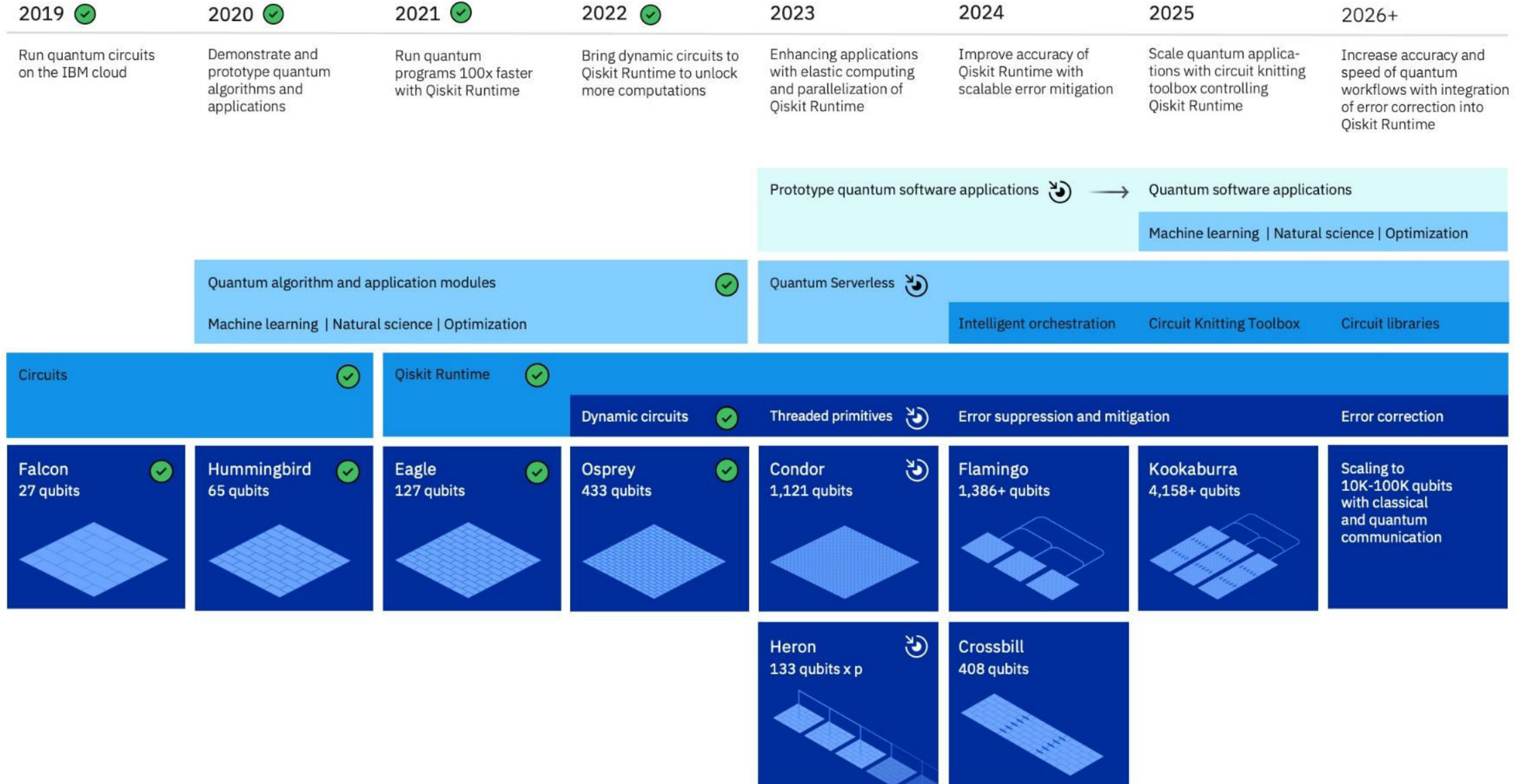
Bits of Security	Algorithm				
	DEA	IFC (RSA)	ECC (ECDSA, ECDH, ECMQV)	FFC (DSA, DH, MQV)	AES
80	112	1024	160	1024/160	–
112	168	2048	224	2048/224	–
128	–	3072	256	3072/256	128
192	–	7680	384	7680/384	192
256	–	15360	512	15360/512	256



# Development Roadmap

Executed by IBM   
On target 

IBM Quantum



# 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



**KEEP CALM  
AND  
CARRY ON**

# 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

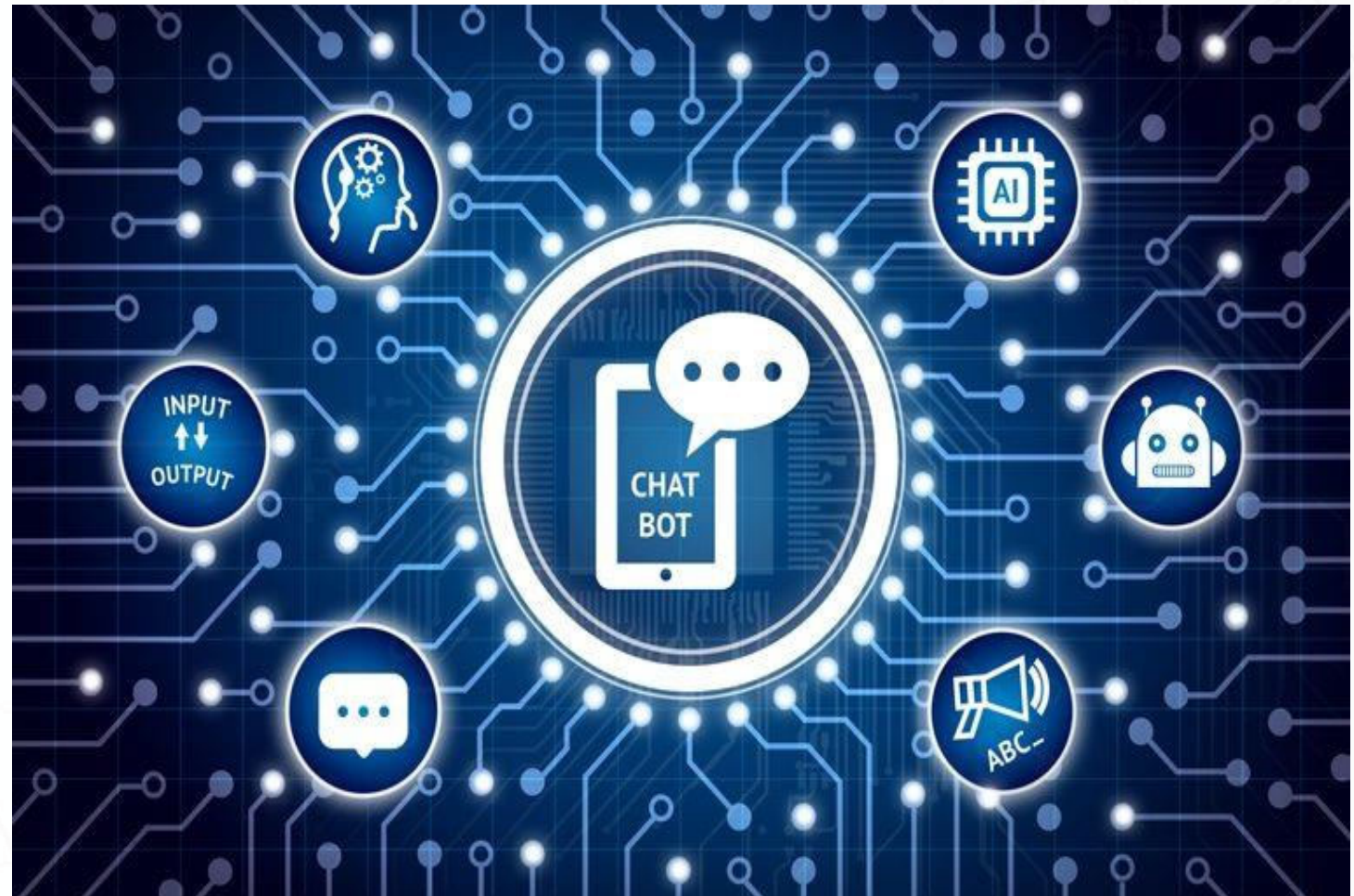
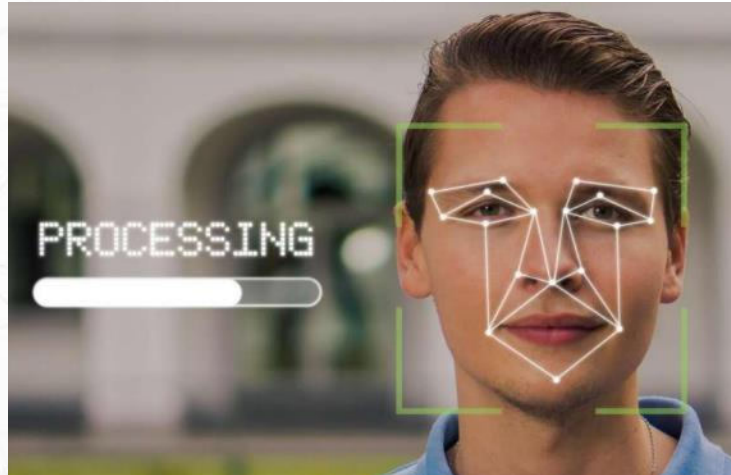




# So, what does all this mean for the PCI SSC?



# 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

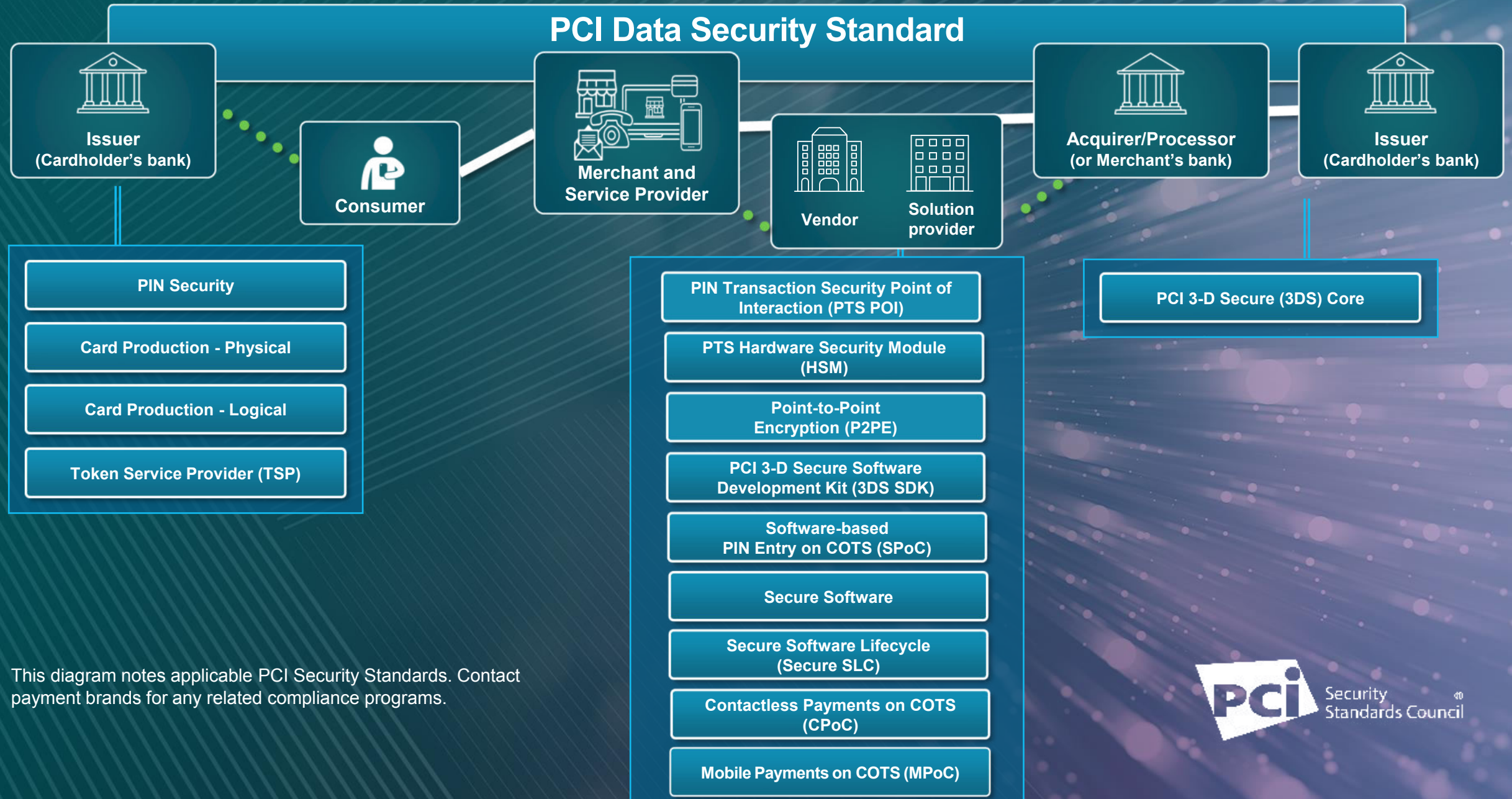


Secure Emerging Payment Channels



Increase Standards Alignment and Consistency

# 15 PCI Security Standards



This diagram notes applicable PCI Security Standards. Contact payment brands for any related compliance programs.



# New Participation Program



## Levels

**Principal**

**Associate**

**Individual**

Expanding

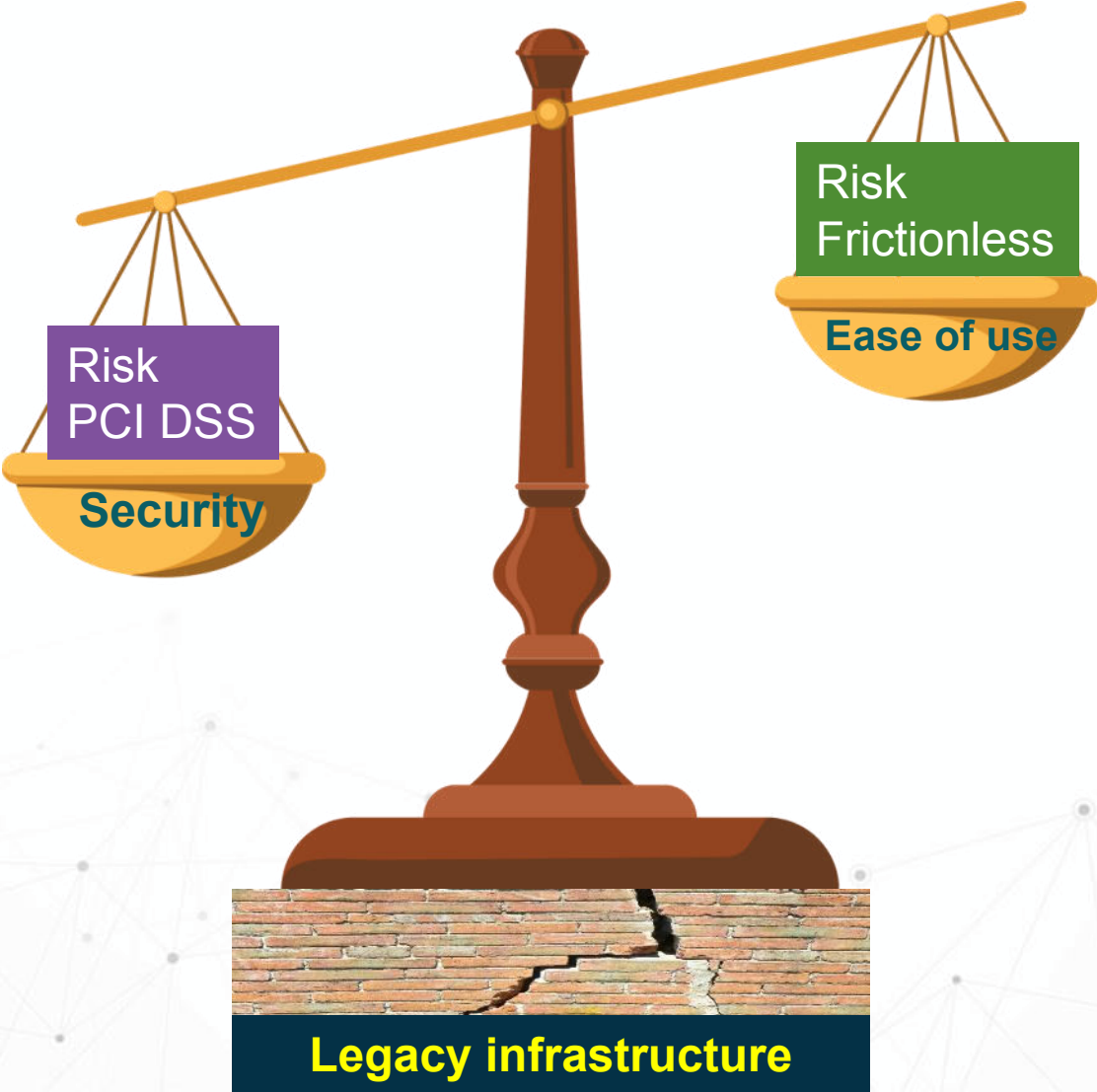
Influence

Anyone Can Be A Member

# Summary



# Balancing Security vs Ease of Use



# Get Involved Today!



[participation@pcisecuritystandards.org](mailto:participation@pcisecuritystandards.org)



# Thank you

Any questions or topics you would like to discuss further?



Post-Quantum

Cryptography Conference



PKI  
Consortium



KEYFACTOR



THALES



amsterdam  
convention  
bureau

