NIST's Views on Standardization of Advanced Cryptography

René Peralta ^(*) ZKProof Policy @ DC

November 30th, 2023

(*) Thanks to Luis Brandao.

Outline

1. NIST

- 2. Advanced Cryptography: PEC
- 3. Advanced Cryptography: MPTS and ZK

(Slides will be publicly available)

Crypto = Cryptography. NIST = National Institute of Standards and Technology. PEC = Privacy-Enhancing Crytpography.

Outline

1. NIST

2. Advanced Cryptography: PEC

3. Advanced Cryptography: MPTS and ZK

Crypto = Cryptography. NIST = National Institute of Standards and Technology. PEC = Privacy-Enhancing Crytpography.

NIST: Laboratories \rightarrow **Divisions** \rightarrow **Groups**

- **Non-regulatory** federal agency (@ U.S. Dept. Commerce)
- Mission: ... innovation ... industrial competitiveness ... measurement science, <u>standards</u> and technology, ... economic security ... quality of life.



NIST name and address plate (source: nist.gov)

NIST: Laboratories \rightarrow **Divisions** \rightarrow **Groups**

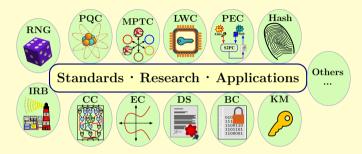
- **Non-regulatory** federal agency (@ U.S. Dept. Commerce)
- Mission: ... innovation ... industrial competitiveness ... measurement science, <u>standards</u> and technology, ... economic security ... quality of life.



NIST name and address plate (source: nist.gov)

→ Cryptographic Technology Group (CTG): research, develop, engineer, and produce guidelines, recommendations and best practices for cryptographic algorithms, methods, and protocols.

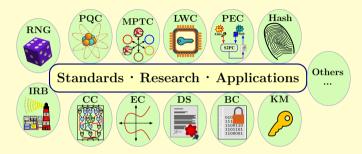
Activities in the "Crypto" Group



Legend: BC = Block Ciphers. CC = Circuit Complexity. Crypto = Cryptography. DS = Digital Signatures. EC = Elliptic Curves. FIPS = Federal Information Processing Standards. IR = Internal or Interagency (denoting that the public NIST report was developed internally at NIST or in an interagency collaboration, respectively. IRB = Interoperable Randomness Beacons. KM = Key Management. LWC = Lightweight Crypto. PEC = Privacy-Enhancing Crypto. PQC = Post-Quantum Crypto. RNG = Random-Number Generation. SP 800 = Special Publications in Computer Security. TC = [Multi-Party] Threshold Crypto).

More details at https://www.nist.gov/itl/csd/cryptographic-technology

Activities in the "Crypto" Group



- Public documentation: FIPS; Special Publications (SP 800); NIST Reports (IR).
- **International cooperation:** government, industry, academia, standardization bodies.

Legend: BC = Block Ciphers. CC = Circuit Complexity. Crypto = Cryptography. DS = Digital Signatures. EC = Elliptic Curves. FIPS = Federal Information Processing Standards. IR = Internal or Interagency (denoting that the public NIST report was developed internally at NIST or in an interagency collaboration, respectively. IRB = Interoperable Randomness Beacons. KM = Key Management, LWC = Lightweight Crypto. PEC = Privacy-Enhancing Crypto. PQC = Post-Quantum Crypto. RNG = Random-Number Generation. SP 800 = Special Publications in Computer Security. TC = [Multi-Party] Threshold Crypto).

More details at https://www.nist.gov/itl/csd/cryptographic-technology

Outline

1. NIST

2. Advanced Cryptography: PEC

3. Advanced Cryptography: MPTS and ZK

Crypto = Cryptography. NIST = National Institute of Standards and Technology. PEC = Privacy-Enhancing Crytpography.

For our purposes, advanced cryptography refers to cryptographic techniques that go beyond encryption, hashing, digital signatures, and establishment of shared secret keys.

- For our purposes, advanced cryptography refers to cryptographic techniques that go beyond encryption, hashing, digital signatures, and establishment of shared secret keys.
- ▶ There are many areas that fall within this category: ZKP, MPC, FHE, ...

- For our purposes, advanced cryptography refers to cryptographic techniques that go beyond encryption, hashing, digital signatures, and establishment of shared secret keys.
- There are many areas that fall within this category: ZKP, MPC, FHE, ...
- Can NIST produce and maintain standards in all these areas? Do we have the resources?

- For our purposes, advanced cryptography refers to cryptographic techniques that go beyond encryption, hashing, digital signatures, and establishment of shared secret keys.
- There are many areas that fall within this category: ZKP, MPC, FHE, ...
- Can NIST produce and maintain standards in all these areas? Do we have the resources?
- What are the risks?

- For our purposes, advanced cryptography refers to cryptographic techniques that go beyond encryption, hashing, digital signatures, and establishment of shared secret keys.
- There are many areas that fall within this category: ZKP, MPC, FHE, ...
- Can NIST produce and maintain standards in all these areas? Do we have the resources?
- What are the risks?
- Which of these techniques are mature enough for standards?

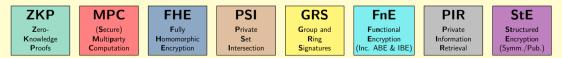
- For our purposes, advanced cryptography refers to cryptographic techniques that go beyond encryption, hashing, digital signatures, and establishment of shared secret keys.
- There are many areas that fall within this category: ZKP, MPC, FHE, ...
- Can NIST produce and maintain standards in all these areas? Do we have the resources?
- What are the risks?
- Which of these techniques are mature enough for standards?
- Should we be pursuing new standards for quantum-breakable primitives?

Cryptography used to enhance privacy.

Cryptography used to enhance privacy.

Goals:

1. Accompany the progress of emerging *PEC tools*.



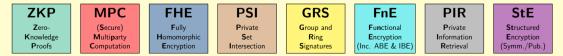
Legend: ABE: attribute-based encryption. IBE: identity-based encryption. Inc.: including. PEC: privacy-enhancing cryptography. Symm./pub.: symmetric-key or public-key based.

Cryptography used to enhance privacy.

Goals:

- 1. Accompany the progress of emerging PEC tools.
- 2. Promote development of PEC reference material.

PEC tools STPPA (series of talks) PEC use-case suite Threshold schemes ZKProof collaboration Encounter metrics Email list (PEC Forum)



Legend: ABE: attribute-based encryption. IBE: identity-based encryption. Inc.: including. PEC: privacy-enhancing cryptography. Symm./pub.: symmetric-key or public-key based.

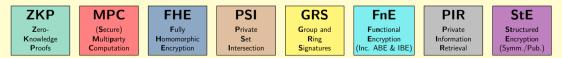
Cryptography used to enhance privacy.

Goals:

- 1. Accompany the progress of emerging PEC tools.
- 2. Promote development of PEC reference material.

PEC tools STPPA (series of talks) PEC use-case suite Threshold schemes ZKProof collaboration Encounter metrics Email list (PEC Forum) https://csrc.nist.gov/projects/pec

3. Exploratory work to assess potential for recommendations, standardization; ...



Legend: ABE: attribute-based encryption. IBE: identity-based encryption. Inc.: including. PEC: privacy-enhancing cryptography. Symm./pub.: symmetric-key or public-key based.

Let the market speak?

- Let the market speak?
- Ask industry?

- Let the market speak?
- Ask industry?
- Ask academia?

- Let the market speak?
- Ask industry?
- Ask academia?
- Let stakeholders state their needs?

- Let the market speak?
- Ask industry?
- Ask academia?
- Let stakeholders state their needs?
- Wait for the killer application to show up?

- Let the market speak?
- Ask industry?
- Ask academia?
- Let stakeholders state their needs?
- Wait for the killer application to show up?
- Let NIST decide on an ad-hoc basis?

- Let the market speak?
- Ask industry?
- Ask academia?
- Let stakeholders state their needs?
- Wait for the killer application to show up?
- Let NIST decide on an ad-hoc basis?

I think "all of the above" is the right approach. But this requires NIST being able to read these external gauges.

- Let the market speak?
- Ask industry?
- Ask academia?
- Let stakeholders state their needs?
- Wait for the killer application to show up?
- Let NIST decide on an ad-hoc basis?

I think "all of the above" is the right approach. But this requires NIST being able to read these external gauges. An alternative: "do not lead, follow other standard development organizations".



1. NIST

2. Advanced Cryptography: PEC

3. Advanced Cryptography: MPTS and ZK

Crypto = Cryptography. NIST = National Institute of Standards and Technology. PEC = Privacy-Enhancing Crytpography.

Process

Goals

- Collect and curate reference material.
- Devise recommendations.
- Gain trust through transparency.

Not a competition

Ample room for participation: Give feedback \rightarrow Submit \rightarrow Analyze

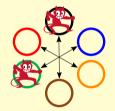
NIST Call for Multi-Party Threshold Schemes

- ▶ NISTIR 8214C: Initial public draft (Jan 2023) ⇒ Revised version (late 2023).
- ► Submission deadline (expected ≈ 2nd-half 2024)

NIST Call for Multi-Party Threshold Schemes

- ▶ NISTIR 8214C: Initial public draft (Jan 2023) ⇒ Revised version (late 2023).
- ► Submission deadline (expected ≈ 2nd-half 2024)

Calling for submissions of threshold schemes



(And gadgets for modular use)

NIST Call for Multi-Party Threshold Schemes

- ▶ NISTIR 8214C: Initial public **draft** (Jan 2023) ⇒ Revised version (late 2023).
- ► Submission deadline (expected ≈ 2nd-half 2024)

Calling for submissions of threshold schemes for:

► [Cat1] Selected NIST-standardized primitives



► [Cat2] Other primitives (including FHE, IBE/ABE, ZKP)

(And gadgets for modular use)

FHE = Fully-homomorphic encryption. IBE/ABE = Identity/Attribute-based encryption. ZKP = Zero-knowledge proof.

> Presented (2023) at ZKProof Policy @ DC

Ongoing work on Zero-Knowledge Proofs

Engagement with **ZKProof**

- Since 2019: Contribution to Community Reference document.
- Since 2019: Participation in the ZKProof Editors team
- Since 2023: Participation in the ZKProof Standards Committee

The "NIST Threshold Call" has a ZKP subcategory.

- Focused on ZKPs of knowledge of secret keys ...
- ... but we expect ZKP submissions to be applicable to broader use-cases
- Submission deadline will be set to 2nd semester of 2024



NIST's Views on Standardization of Advanced Cryptography

Presented at ZKProof Policy @ DC | November 30th @ Washington DC (USA)

PEC team: peralta@nist.gov, luis.brandao@nist.gov, angela.robinson@nist.gov



Threshold Call (Draft)



MPTS 2023 (Sept. 26–28)



MPTC-Forum (email list)



PEC-Forum (email list)