How we avoided a second Dual_EC_DRBG fiasco (Simon and Speck will not be standardized as encryption algorithms in ISO)

Tomer Ashur Atul Luykx and many others

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 - https://youtu.be/3d-xruyR89g

NBN/ BE12 039		06.02.4		te.	The choice for the matrices U, V, and W is not motivated		Reject The ISO document is not the proper place for such a motivation.
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Figure: NSA's response to technical comments

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retailed-wey security which in the optimises are supposed to achieve. However, no technical explanation is given in N17513 whether this is indeed the case.	DK 006					explanation is given in N17513 whether this is	constants in the key schedule and provide a complete document explaining all aspects of the algorithms	Accept in principle Must provide more detail or the type of proposed change.
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Figure: NSA's response to technical comments

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▶ This is not about politics

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▶ Third party analysis does not support the claim that the ciphers are secure

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Slide/rotational attacks. Both SIMON and SPECK employ round counters to block slide and rotational properties. (To be precise, SPECK uses a 1-up counter, because this is easiest in software. SIMON saves a small amount in gate area by instead using a 5-bit shift register to produce a sequence of bits.)

We note that, as with many block ciphers, the counters are essential elements of the designs; without them there are rotational attacks. In fact a very early analysis paper described a rotational attack on SPECK, but it only worked because the authors of that paper mistakenly omitted the counter (see [ALLW13a] (20130909 version)). Also see [AL16].

Figure: From the so-called design rationale

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▶ The NSA's behavior around this has been very strange and aggressive

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▶ It doesn't matter if we think the ciphers are secure, or if a backdoor exists. There is so much doubt and uncertainty around these ciphers that including them would simply undermine ISO's reputation.

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