



2025 EUROPE COMMUNITY MEETING

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COMMUNITY
MEETING

Hybrid Quantum-Safe Authentication in Digital Payments

Ensuring Security in the Quantum Age

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Worldline

Worldline is a **global payments technology company**

We cover the full payments value chain. And more.

- **#1 PSP** in Europe and **#4** worldwide.
 - **131M+** active cards under management.
 - **Over 1.4M** customers in **170+** markets.
 - **~ €250M** annual investment in products & technology.
 - Global tech community of **7000+** engineers.
 - **100+** products, backed by **180+** patents.
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Agenda

- Overview of the Importance of Cryptography in Payments
- The Threat Landscape: Quantum computing risks to current cryptographic methods
- Global Perspectives and Transition Strategies for Post Quantum Cryptography (PQC)
- The Need for **Post-Quantum** Authentication Solutions
- Challenges & Takeaways

The Uses of Cryptography in Payments

- SSL/TLS
 - Used in online banking, e-commerce, and payment gateways.
- EMV Protocol (EuroPay)
 - Uses cryptography for card authentication
- 3-D Secure Protocol
 - Uses cryptographic challenge-response
- ISO 20022 and SWIFT Protocols
 - cryptography for secure messaging and authenticity.
- Cryptography in Mobile Payment Protocols
 - Near Field Communication (NFC) payment protocols
- Digital wallets



Cryptography Algorithms in Digital Payments

SYMMETRIC



secures
payment data

ASYMMETRIC



protects
key exchange

HASH



ensures
data integrity

DIGITAL SIGNATURE



authenticates
transactions



Quantum Threats

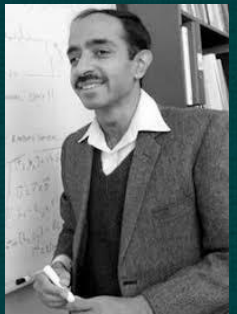
Current Digital Payment Systems

Impact of Quantum Computer on Cryptography

A large-scale quantum computer **can break cryptography that's in use today.**



P. Shor



L. Grover

Algorithm	Shor (1994)	Grover (1996)
Impact	Asymmetric Cryptography	Symmetric Cryptography
Consequence	No longer secure	Easier to break than expected

- Quantum computers will have a **tremendous effect on the security of many cryptosystems that are massively deployed** all around the world.

Quantum Threats

Major Quantum Threats



Breakdown of Public-Key Cryptography

Quantum computers could break RSA, ECC, DH



Long-Term Data Exposure

Stored data may be decrypted in the future



Symmetric Cryptography Weakening

Reduced strength of symmetric algorithms like AES



Quantum-Accelerated Cybercrime

Enhanced capabilities for cyber attacks



Bundesamt
für Sicherheit in der
Informationstechnik



National Cyber
Security Centre
a part of GCHQ



Gartner®

Current Progress in Quantum Computers

November 2022

IBM

claimed to have achieved to develop a 433 qubits quantum processor named Osprey

March 2023

Fujitsu and associates

claim to have successfully develop the first Japan quantum computer with 64 qubits power

By 2030

CNRS, INRIA and CEA

collaborate to develop quantum computing solutions

March 2023

Pasqal, a french start-up,

announced to have developed 100 qubits quantum processor

BY 2025

IBM

announced a 4000+ qubits quantum processor

Global Perspectives and Transition Strategies for Post Quantum Cryptography

NIST

recommendation to transition to quantum-secure algorithms by 2030.

UK the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC).

proactive strategy for transitioning to quantum-secure encryption by 2035

The German Federal Office for Information Security (BSI)

emphasizes a risk-oriented approach to PQC migration, recommending that systems handling sensitive data be protected no later than the end of 2030

The European Commission

published recommendation on a **Coordinated Implementation Roadmap**, with timeline to begin national PQC strategies by end of 2026

Success Metrics in Short-run

Cryptographic Inventory

NIST IR 8547 (2024) recommends organizations begin with a **comprehensive inventory** of cryptographic assets and dependencies

Risk Assessment

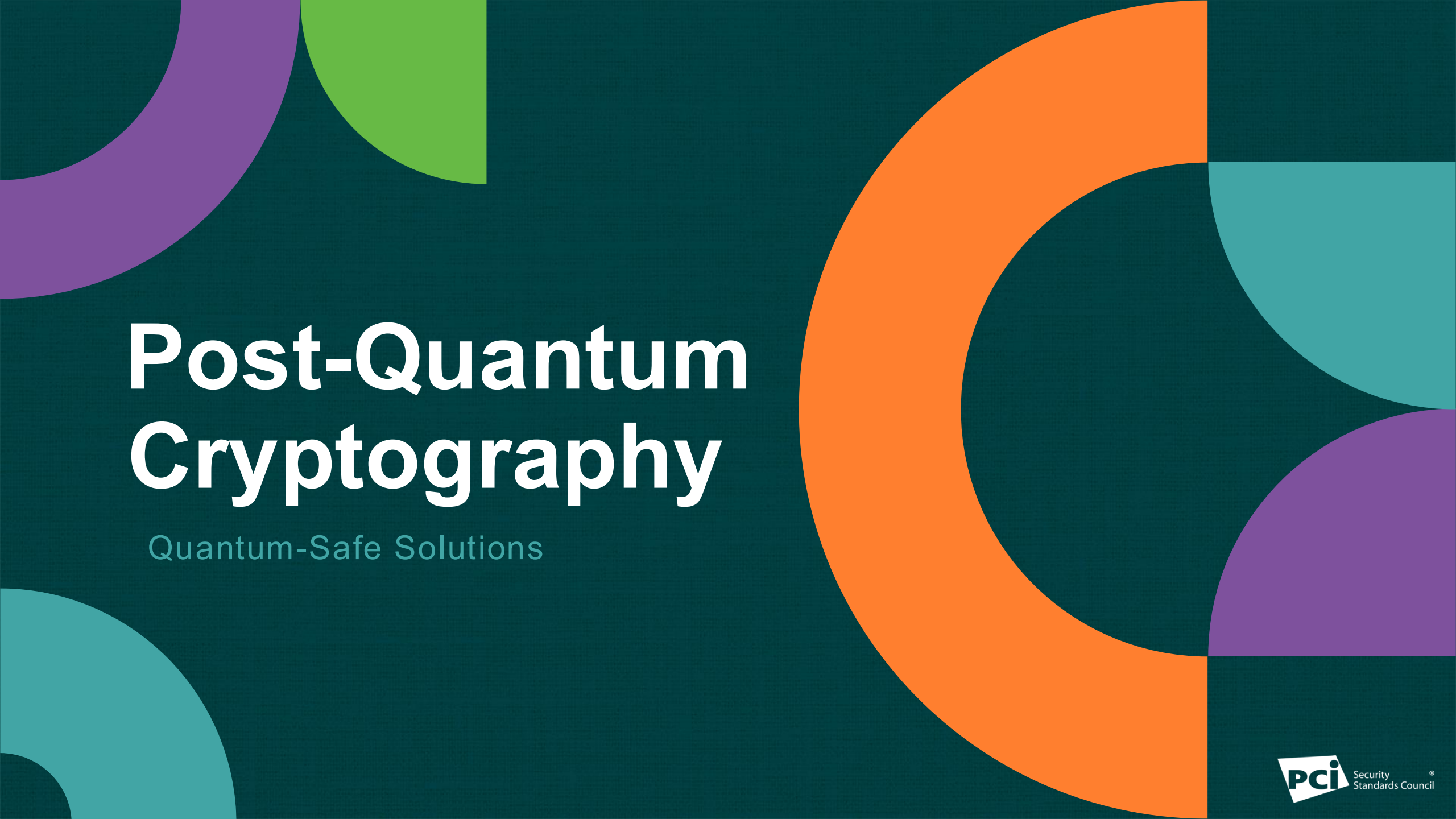
Conduct **risk assessments** to prioritize systems based on sensitivity and exposure to long-term data confidentiality threats.

Awareness Training

Cross-departmental training to build awareness of quantum risks and cryptographic agility

Pilot

ETSI TR 104 016 outlines the importance of **sandbox testing environments** to validate hybrid cryptographic implementations before production



Post-Quantum Cryptography

Quantum-Safe Solutions

Post-Quantum Cryptography Standards

Key encapsulation

Module-Lattice-Based
KEM derived from
**CRYSTALS-
KYBER FIPS 203**

Signature

Module-Lattice-Based
Digital Signature derived
from **CRYSTALS-
DILITHIUM FIPS 204**

Signature

Stateless Hash-Based
Digital Signature based
on **SPHINCS+ FIPS 205**

HQC was selected for standardization on March 11, 2025. NIST IR 8545

Addressing the Challenges of Using Post-Quantum Cryptography

Impact of PQC on performance

PQ algorithm		Memory vs RSA/ECC
Signature	Dilithium	x5 to x8
Key exchange	Kyber	x4 to x6

Challenges in PQC

Demand on memory & computation

Manage lack of confidence in PQC

Standardization and Interoperability

Current status

Hardware with more RAM & power Impact on « 300ms »?

Hybridation

Hybridation

Towards Quantum-safe solutions

Hybridation

Towards Quantum-Safe solutions

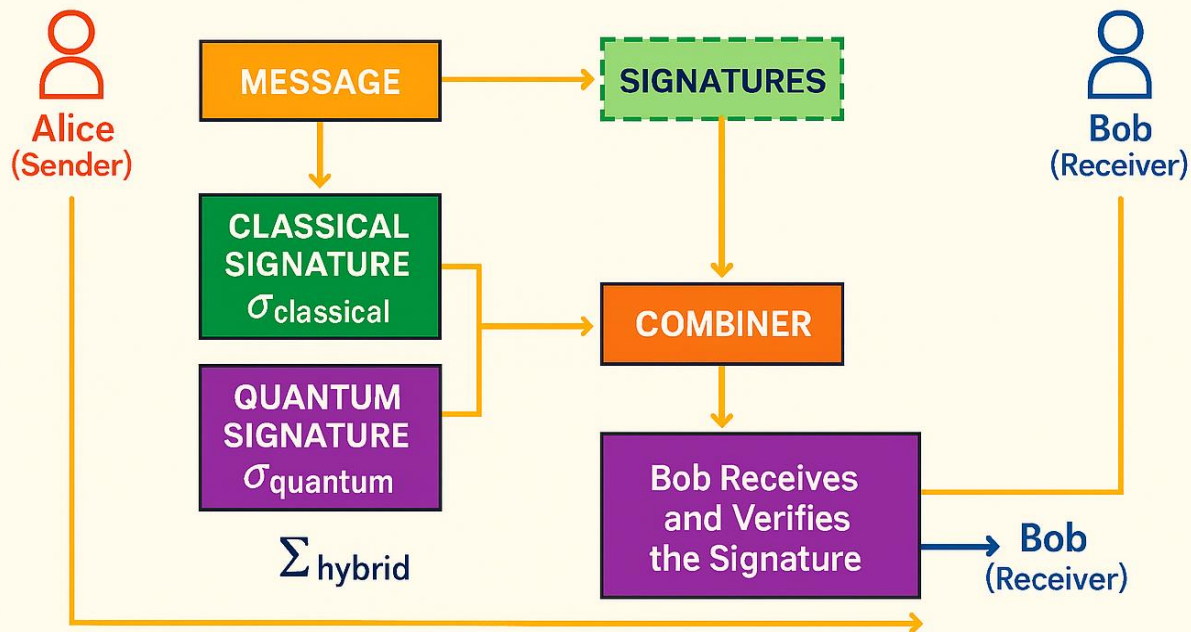
Hybrid Quantum-Safe Authentication approach combines multiple cryptographic methods to ensure security against **both current classical cyber threats and future quantum computing attacks**

Hybrid Quantum-Safe Authentication

Simple Combiner Approach

HYBRID QUANTUM-SAFE AUTHENTICATION

SIMPLE COMBINER APPROACH

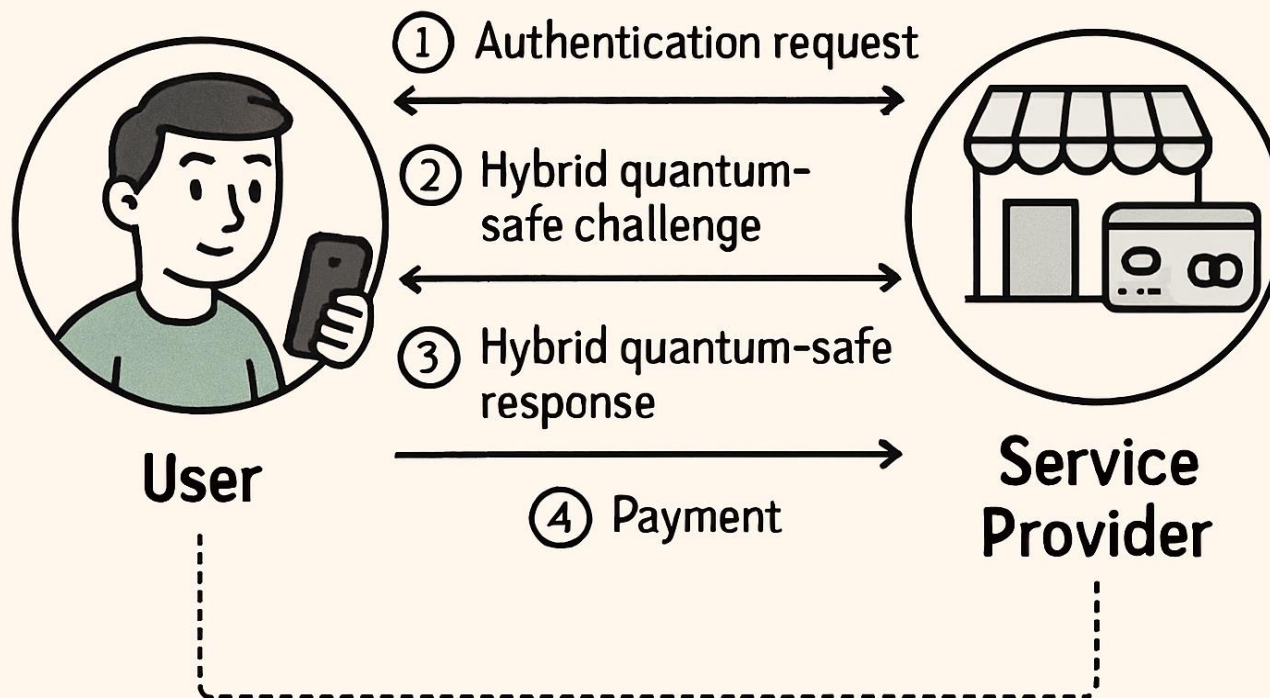


Benefits of Hybridation

- Future-proof security: Layered Security
- Gradual Transition
- Enhanced Integrity

Hybrid Quantum-Safe Authentication in Payments

HYBRID QUANTUM-SAFE AUTHENTICATION



Integrating hybrid schemes into:

- Point-of-Sale (POS) terminals
- Mobile payment apps
- Payment gateways & backend systems
- Ensuring compliance with standards like PCI DSS

Challenges for Companies in Payment

In implementation of Hybrid Quantum-Safe Authentication

- **Overarching Complexity and Scope of Migration**

- **Technology Maturity and Trust**

- **Impact on Specific Authentication Methods in Payments**

- **Integration and Interoperability with Existing Systems**

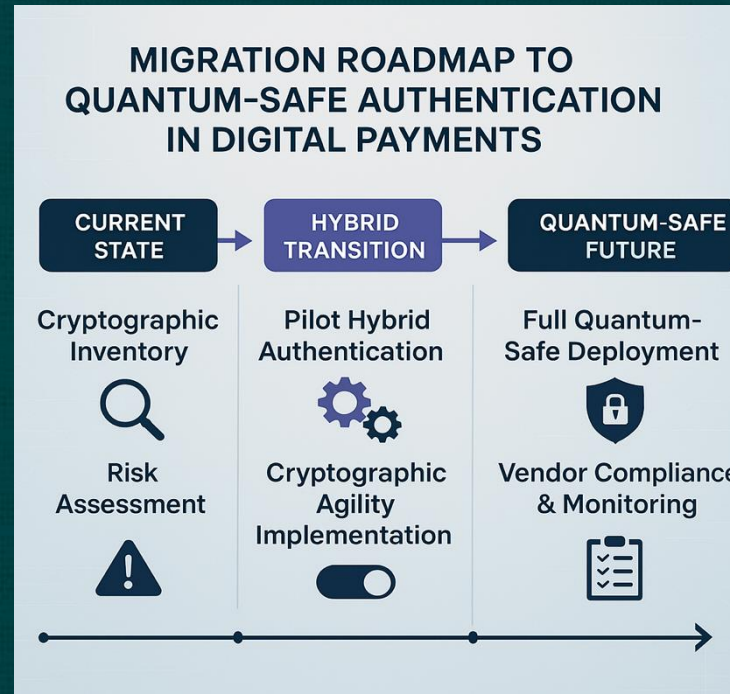
- **Regulatory and Compliance Pressure**

- **Significant Financial and Resource Investment**

Takeaways

Strategic Planning and Proactive Steps

- Risk Assessment
- Vendor Exploration
- Strategic Roadmap Creation
- Budget Alignment



- Develop cryptographic agility guided by the latest security research
- Create robust evaluation and testbeds
- Align and collaborate with standards bodies and governance

Long-term cryptographic strategy is an investment for future resilience