

Post-Quantum Cryptography

Migration Tradeoffs and Migration Modelling

Prof. Dr. Daniel Loebenberger, OMNISECURE 2026

Berlin, January 19, 2026



Guidelines on the State of Quantum-safe Cryptography

BSI (December 2021)

- Flexible software designs for new and further developments
- Use of symmetric keys with at least 192 bits
- Use of hybrid cryptographic methods
- Use of hash-based signature methods for software updates
- Migration to quantum-safe PKIs
- Adaptation of cryptographic protocols
- Pre-distribution of symmetric keys or use of QKD
- Conducting applied research projects



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cf. Gazdag, S.-L., & Loebenberger, D. (2019). Post-Quantum Software Updates

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cf. Herzinger, D., Gazdag, S.-L., & Loebenberger, D. (2021). Real-World Quantum-Resistant IPsec

Gazdag, S.-L., Grundner-Culemann, S., Guggemos, T., Heider, T., & Loebenberger, D. (2021). A Formal Analysis of IKEv2s Post-Quantum Extension

Gazdag, S.-L., et al. & Loebenberger, D. (2023). Quantum-resistant MACsec and IPsec for Virtual Private Networks.

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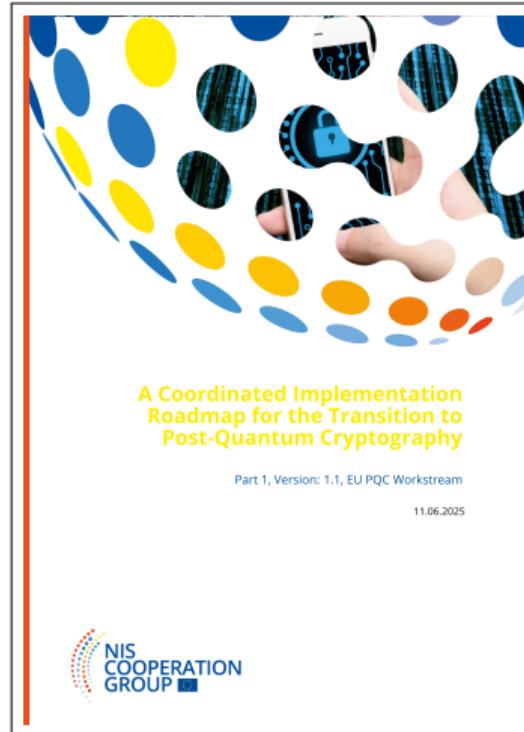
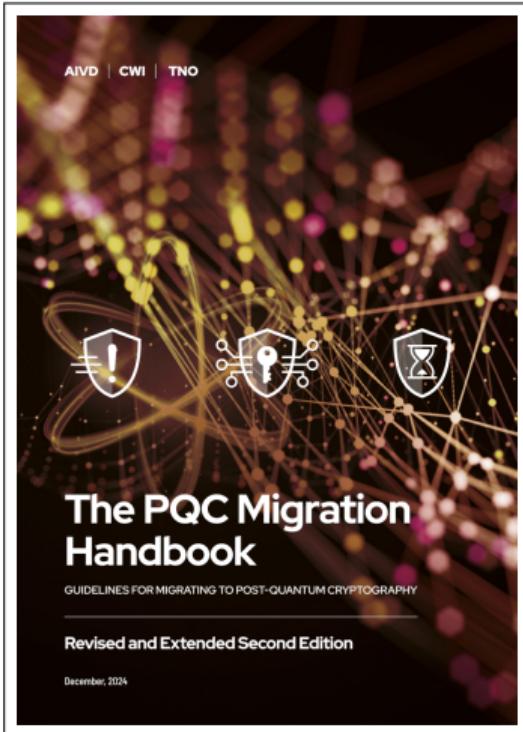
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cf. Hemmert, T., Lochter, M., Loebenberger, D. et al. (2021). Quantencomputerresistente Kryptografie: Aktuelle Aktivitäten und Fragestellungen

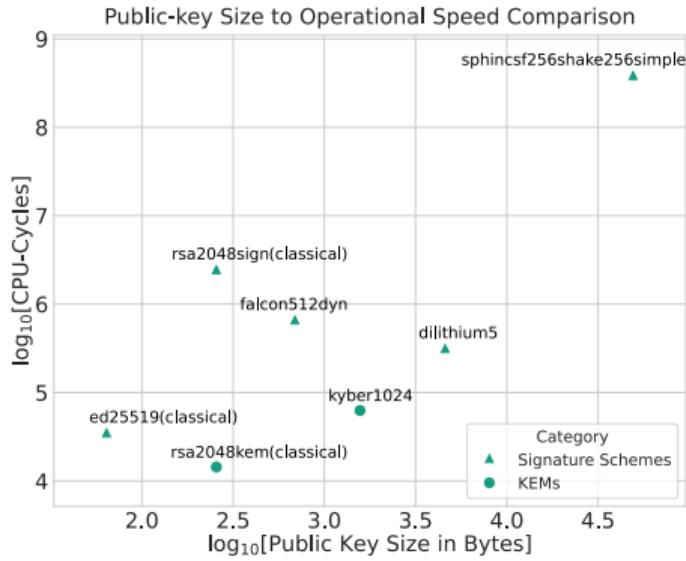
European Guidelines for Cryptographic Transition

December 2024 / June 2025



Replacement of Cryptographic Algorithms

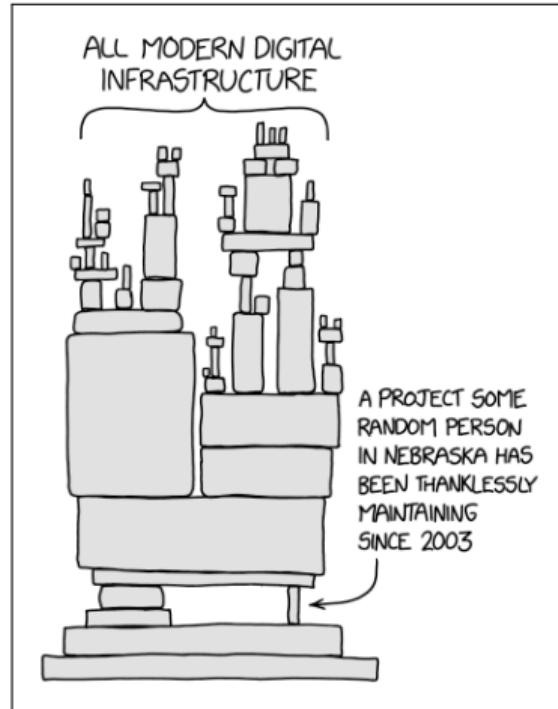
- Identification of affected algorithms
- Examination of the APIs of the crypto libraries
- Analysis of the data formats used
- Determining the calling OS and application code
- Determining the called OS and application code
- Quantitative description of algorithm features
- Identification of algorithmic dependencies
- Assessment of new trade-offs
- Possible impact of hybrid mechanisms



Data: *supercop*

Replacement of the Protocols Themselves

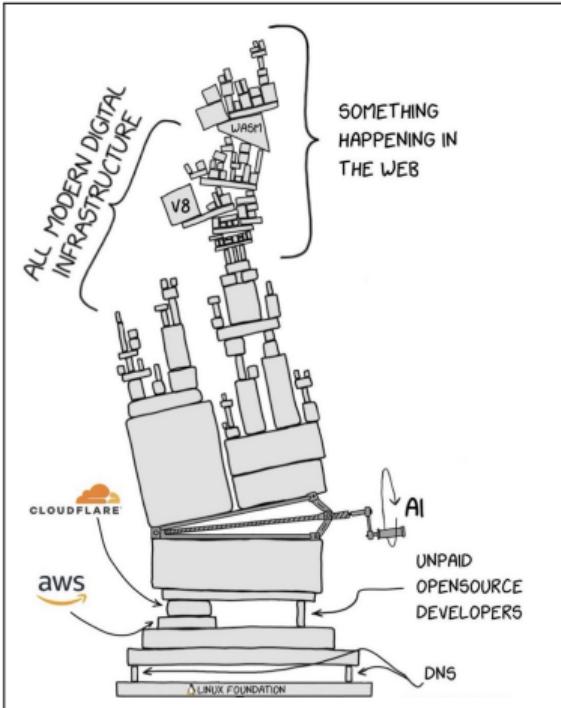
- Negotiation of cryptographic procedures
- Handshake protocols for key exchange
- Invocation of cryptographic procedures
- Current key sizes and hardware/software limits
- Thresholds for latency and throughput
- Sources of keys and certificates
- Possible use of cryptographic hardware
- ...



Source: <https://xkcd.com/2347/>

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Source: Modern interpretation by Equivalent_Site6616

Remaining Operational Problems

since Ott et al. (2019)



There is no structured approach to cryptographic migration: the approaches for migration are always some kind of (guided) best-practice tasks

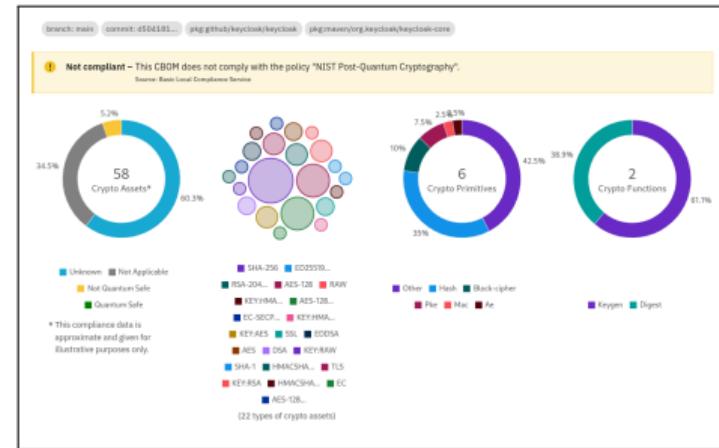
cf. Näther, C., Herzinger, D., Gazdag, S.-L., Steghöfer, J.-P., Daum, S., & Loebenberger, D. (2024). Migrating Software Systems Toward Post-Quantum Cryptography
Näther, C., Herzinger, D., Steghöfer, J.-P., Gazdag, S.-L., Hirsch, E., & Loebenberger, D. (2024). SoK: Towards a Common Understanding of Cryptographic Agility

»We build our computers the way we build our cities – over time, without a plan, on top of ruins.«
(Ellen Ullman)

CBOMs to the Rescue

Semi-automated Generation of a Cryptographic Bill of Material

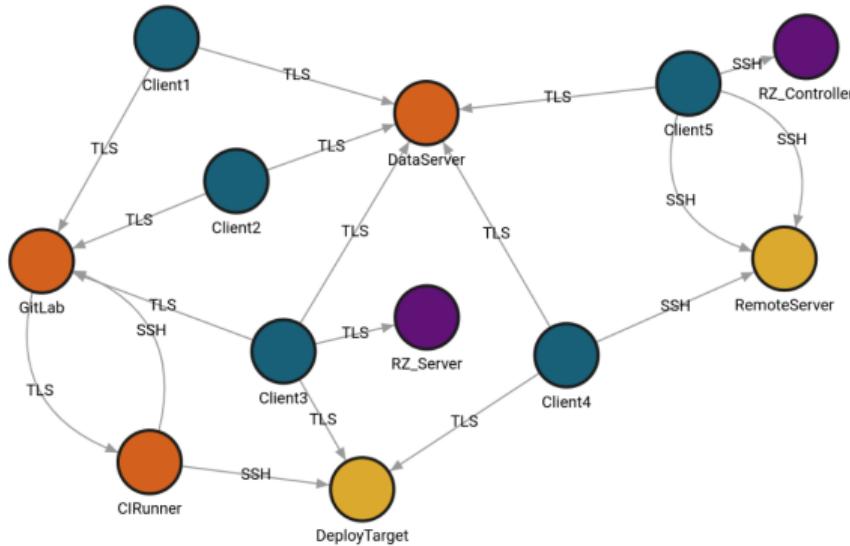
- CBOMs as special cases of SBOMs
- Tooling available, e.g. CycloneDX
- Suitable standardized data-formats (json)
- Collection of crypto on systems
- Proper visualization
- Manual assessment still often necessary
- LLMs facilitate analysis of human-readable descriptions of package managers
- However, asset collection in large infrastructures is an unsolved problem!



cf. Hirsch, E., Raab, K., Bauer, T. J., & Loebenberger, D. (2025). Detecting Cryptographically Relevant Software Packages with Collaborative LLMs

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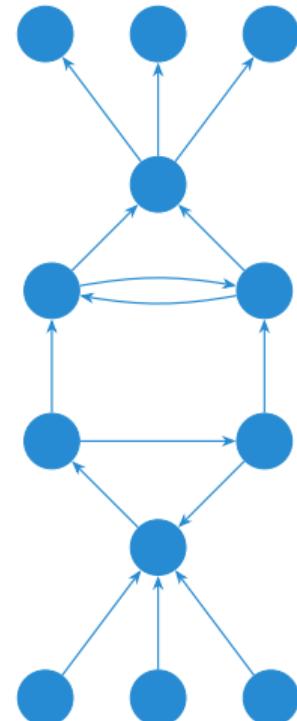


Store topological information from Wireshark / pcap
in a graph database such as memgraph

Formalization of the Migration Problem

Migration Graphs

- Collect all dependencies in a graph
- The graph induces a topological order on the nodes
- Thus it models all possible migration strategies
- Opens the whole toolbox of graph algorithms for cryptographic migration!
 - Structural analyses of dependencies
 - Quantitative measures of migration characteristics
 - Minimization of cost
 - Analysis over time
 - ...
- Work in progress.

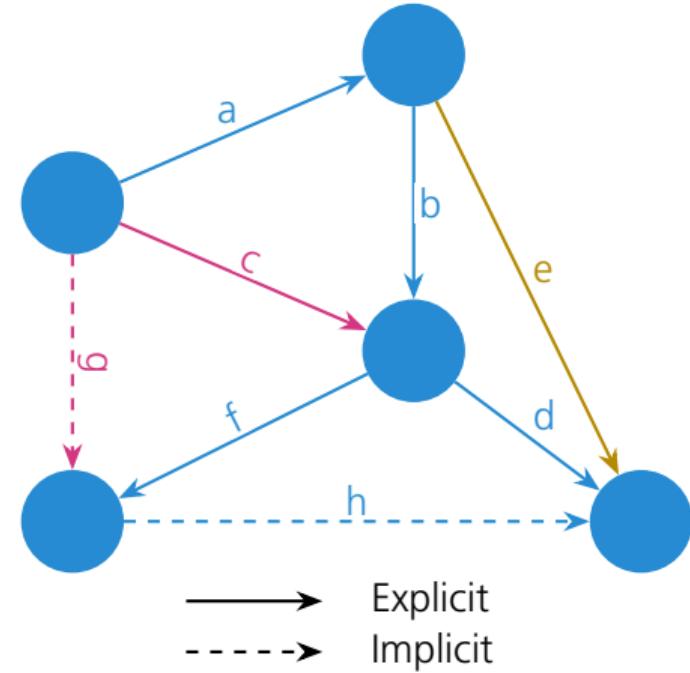


cf. Loebenberger, D., Gazdag, S.-L., Herzinger, D., Hirsch, E., Näther, C., & Steghöfer, J.-P. (2026). On the Formalization of Cryptographic Migration

Formalization of the Migration Problem

Extension: Dependency Graphs with Implicit Dependencies

- How to get the graph from real-world infrastructures?
- Start with explicit dependencies (*a, b, d, f*)
- Successively get rid of irrelevant or redundant dependencies (*c, e, g*)
- Iteratively add implicit dependencies (*h*)
- Employ a functional predicate to refine the model
- Repeat until model seems complete



cf. Nzetchuen, E., Igler, B., Loebenberger, D., & Stöttinger, M. (2026). Cryptographic Migration with Implicit Dependencies. Work in progress.



- Preparation of security analyses
- Vendor-neutral evaluations
- Support for your post-quantum migration
- Initiation and execution of research projects
- PQC event Mai 04/05, 2026: PQC-Update at Fraunhofer AISEC in Garching

Registration via QR code or at <https://s.fhg.de/PQCKompetenz>



Migration and Agility in Cryptographic Systems

Co-located with [Eurocrypt 2026](#), as an affiliated workshop.

Date: 10 May 2026 · **Location:** Città Universitaria, Sapienza University of Rome

The Workshop on Migration and Agility in Cryptographic Systems (MAgiCS) will take place on the 10th of May 2026 at the Città Universitaria (University Campus) of Sapienza University of Rome, co-located with Eurocrypt 2026.

MAgiCS 2026 focuses on the topic of migration and the transition of cryptographic systems. The workshop aims to bridge the gap between theoretical concepts and practical processes for their application in real-world scenarios.

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About

Abstract

Cryptographic migration, specifically in the post-quantum setting, is a challenging and, in practice, mainly unsolved

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