



American National Standard for Financial Services

ANSI X9.102-2008 (R2017)

Symmetric Key Cryptography For the Financial Services Industry— Wrapping of Keys and Associated Data—



Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated
Financial Industry Standards

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Introduction

The protection of the integrity/authenticity of confidential data is often important and sometimes crucial to the security of an information system. However, the interaction of an encryption algorithm with a separate authentication algorithm can lead to unexpected vulnerabilities; see Ref. [5], for example. Therefore, recent years have seen the development of dedicated, single mechanisms for authenticated encryption. This Standard specifies several such mechanisms, called key wraps, that are intended for the protection of cryptographic keys and other specialized data, whether in storage or in transport.

For general use, this Standard specifies a particularly robust mechanism that is based on the AES algorithm; an analogue based on the Triple Data Encryption Algorithm (TDEA) is also specified. The conservative security of these mechanisms comes with a corresponding cost in performance. The rationale for this design choice is that the protection of keys is paramount, and in many systems the extra overhead for their management can be tolerated.

In addition, this Standard specifies two other key wrap mechanisms that are based on TDEA. One of them is specified to support the S/MIME protocol of the IETF. The other is tailored to the needs of particular legacy systems in the financial services industry.

NOTE The user's attention is called to the possibility that compliance with this standard may require use of an invention covered by patent rights.

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Symmetric Key Cryptography for the Financial Services Industry —Wrapping of Keys and Associated Data

1 Scope

This Standard specifies four key wrap mechanisms based on ASC X9-approved symmetric key block ciphers whose block size is either 64 bits or 128 bits. The key wrap mechanisms can provide assurance of the confidentiality and the integrity of data, especially cryptographic keys or other specialized data.

2 Conformance

An implementation of the following mechanisms for authenticated encryption may claim conformance with this Standard:

- AESKW (Clause 7.1)
- TDKW (Clause 7.2)
- AKW1 (Clause 7.3)
- AKW2 (Clause 7.4)
- CCM (normative reference [3.6] below).

An implementation of AKW2 may only claim conformance with this Standard in conjunction with TR-31 [3.1].

3 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

[3.1] Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated, TR-31—2005: Interoperable Secure Key Exchange Key Block Specification for Symmetric Algorithms.

[3.2] ANS X9.24 Retail Financial Services Symmetric Key Management Part 1: Using Symmetric Techniques: 2004.

[3.3] FIPS Publication 197, Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), U.S. DoC/NIST, November 26, 2001; ASC X9 Registry 00002.