



American National Standard for Financial Services

ANSI X9.69–2006

Framework for Key Management Extensions



Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated
Financial Industry Standards

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Introduction

This Standard is concerned with symmetric key systems in which the encrypting key and decrypting key are identical. The security and reliability of any process based on a symmetric cryptographic algorithm is directly dependent on the protection afforded to the secret quantity, called the key. Thus, no matter how strong the algorithm, the system is only as secure as its key management method.

This Standard defines two specific key management methods for controlling and handling keys, called (1) Constructive Key Management and (2) Key Usage Control. Each method can be used independently; or the methods can be used in combination. However, the combined use of the methods is highly recommended by the ASC X9 Subcommittee responsible for this Standard. Each method is described in a separate section of the Standard.

The section on CONSTRUCTIVE KEY MANAGEMENT, systematizes key creation, implementing "dual control" or "split knowledge" by using key components to construct the final working key. This working key may be used in several ways including as a session key, for a store-and-forward (i.e. e-mail) application, and for file encryption applications, such as archiving, or protecting filed information until needed again by the user. Other applications are also possible. Until now, this practice of split knowledge key creation has been used mainly to transport key parts into systems where "master keys" were used to protect keys in storage, and to recover the working keys for a current application. With the methodology of this Standard, a working key will be created as needed for a specific encryption process, and re-created when needed to decrypt the object. Depending on the application, the key may be saved or destroyed after each use. The working key is never transmitted; the application program only knows it while it is in use.

The section on KEY USAGE CONTROL, allows the creator of a key to specify the allowed uses of the key. For example, key usage control information can be used to distinguish key types (data, PIN, or key-encrypting). The type "data key" can be further sub-divided to distinguish data privacy keys—keys used to encrypt and decrypt data—from Message Authentication Code (MAC) keys—keys used to protect the integrity of data. The method attaches or binds a "key usage vector" to each generated key, for the life of the key, and is used by the system to ensure that keys are used properly. In short, the key usage vector prevents abuses and attacks against the key. The key usage vector can be used to protect keys stored within a single system, or to protect keys transmitted from one system to another.

This Standard is algorithm independent, and as new cryptographic algorithms with perhaps longer key lengths than currently in use are developed and adopted by the Financial Community this Standard will still apply.

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.

By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the validity of this claim or of any patent rights in connection therewith. The patent holder has, however, filed a statement of willingness to grant a license under these rights on reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms and conditions to applicants desiring to obtain such a license. Details may be obtained from the standards developer.

Suggestions for the improvement or revision of this Standard are welcome. They should be sent to the X9 Committee Secretariat, Accredited Standards Committee X9, Inc., Financial Industry Standards, P.O. Box 4035, Annapolis, MD 21403 USA.

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This document cancels and replaces X9.69-1999 Framework for Key Management Extensions in whole. X9.69-2006 was revised to address the industry transition from single DES to Triple DES, with the following changes:

- A. Reference to the following documents were added:
 - X9.52 Triple Data Encryption Algorithms (3DEA) Modes of Operation
 - FIPS 197 Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)
 - IEEE Cryptography Transitions
- B. References to the following withdrawn X9 standards were deleted:
 - X9.9 Financial Institution Message Authentication Codes (MAC) Wholesale; refer to Technical Guideline: Managing Risk and Migration Planning: Withdrawal of ANSI X9.9 (X9 TG-24-1999)
 - X9.17 Financial Institution Key Management (Wholesale); refer to Technical Guideline: Managing Risk and Migration Planning: Withdrawal of ANSI X9.17 (X9 TG-26 – 1999)
- C. The follow terms were changed:
 - Policy Manager was changed to CKM Administration
 - Labels was changed to Credentials

- Credential Manager was changed to Token Distribution

D. The document was converted to the current X9/ISO standards template.

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Framework for Key Management Extensions

1 Scope

This Standard defines methods for the generation and control of keys used in symmetric cryptographic algorithms. The Standard defines a *constructive method* for the creation of symmetric keys, by combining two or more secret key components. The Standard also defines a method for attaching a *key usage vector* to each generated key that prevents abuses and attacks against the key. The two defined methods can be used separately or in combination.

The Standard does not cover aspects of key management, such as:

- Key establishment mechanisms;

See for example ANSI X9.24 Financial Institution Key Management (Retail), or ISO/IEC 11770-2, Key Management, Part 2: Mechanisms using symmetric techniques.
- Mechanisms to store, archive, delete, destroy, etc. keys;
- Mechanisms for key recovery in the event of the failure or loss of keys.

The Standard also does not define the implementation of key management mechanisms; there may be different products that comply with this Standard and yet are not interoperable.

2 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.

ANS X3.92-1981 Data Encryption Algorithm

ANS X3.106-1983 Data Encryption Algorithm - Modes of Operation

ANS X9.19 Financial Institution Retail Message Authentication

ANS X9.52 Triple Data Encryption Algorithms (3DEA) Modes of Operation

FIPS 197 Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

3 Terms, symbols and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.