



American National Standard for Financial Services

ANSI X9.79-2013

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) — Part 4: Asymmetric Key Management — for the Financial Services Industry



Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated
Financial Industry Standards

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American National Standards Institute

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Introduction

The use of asymmetric cryptography within the financial services industry has increased steadily since the original Diffie-Hellman paper [2] in 1976, the RSA paper [3] in 1978, and the ECC papers [4, 5] in 1985 and 1987. X9 standards have been developed addressing digital signature and hash algorithms, prime number generation, random number generation, key establishment schemes, public key infrastructure (PKI) policy and practices, certificate management, and both symmetric and asymmetric techniques for the distribution of symmetric keys. Several of these X9 standards have since been transformed into ISO standards. However there have been no standards directly addressing the requirements for utilizing asymmetric keys protecting financial information or other associated authentication data. This standard addresses the management and security of asymmetric keys for protecting financial information and other associated data.

Historically, as financial services migrated to electronic data and embraced common communication channels such as the Internet for online services, risks due to exploited information technology (IT) vulnerabilities correspondingly increased. Further, as regulatory bodies and industry organizations enhanced regulations and operating rules, the utilization of cryptography similarly grew. Today, asymmetric cryptography is often used across the enterprise for various security services (e.g., data confidentiality, data integrity, entity authentication and non-repudiation) in segregated departments with inconsistent key management policy and practices.

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This standard does not replace or update X9.24 [2.2] Symmetric Key Management using symmetric (Part 1) or asymmetric (Part 2) techniques for the distribution of symmetric keys, including PIN encryption keys and message authentication keys. Rather, this standard applies to all other areas where asymmetric keys and techniques are used within the financial services industry.

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

Part 4: Asymmetric Key Management

1 Scope

This standard addresses the management and security of asymmetric keys for protecting financial information and other associated data independent of the asymmetric algorithm, schemes or public key cryptography protocol. An asymmetric key pair consists of a mathematically related private key and public key that are jointly created using an asymmetric key generation algorithm. Only the public key (often encapsulated within an X.509 certificate issued by a certification authority) is distributed to the relying party. The corresponding private key must be retained by the originating party. Topics in scope of this standard include the following:

- Asymmetric key pairs utilized for the protection of financial data during transmission, in storage, or processing.
- Asymmetric key pairs utilized on computer systems, including mainframes, mid-range servers, client workstations, laptops, and other client platforms.
- Asymmetric key pairs utilized on network (wired) devices, including firewalls, routers, switches, load balancers, monitoring systems and other appliances.
- Asymmetric key pairs utilized on mobile (wireless) devices, including phones, pads, and tablets.
- Asymmetric key pairs utilized on cryptographic hardware and software modules.

Note that all public key certificates (e.g., X.509 certificates) are one type of public key credentials and for the purposes of this standard the term "certificate" includes all types of public key credentials. Refer to §6.1 Common Lifecycle Requirements for public key credential minimal requirements.

Related Topics out of scope for this standard include the following:

- Certificate Authority (CA) Certificate Policy (CP) and Certificate Practice Statement (CPS). Refer to ISO 21188 and RFC 5280 [1] for details.
- Using symmetric and asymmetric techniques for the distribution of symmetric keys, including ATM and POS. Refer to X9.24 [2.2] for details.
- Key establishment schemes for key transport or key agreement algorithms. Refer to X9.42 [2.3], X9.44 [2.4], and X9.63 [2.5] for details.
- Time stamp authority (TSA). Refer to X9.95 [2.20].
- Hardware Security Module (HSM) architecture, security requirements, and cryptographic application programming interfaces (API). These are vendor specific and proprietary. Refer to FIPS 140-2 [2.18].
- Entity authentication using knowledge, possession, or biometric factors.