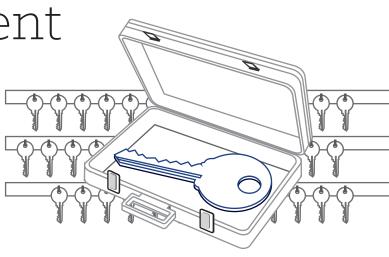


# SecureMetric Technology Key Management Solution

## About Key Management

Across all industries the requirements for managing cryptographic keys are becoming ever-more complex. Ensuring that the right key is in the right place at the right time is mandated by many organisations, i.e. major card payment scheme providers. This is a complicated requirement as most businesses need to manage an ever-increasing number of keys, while reducing the risk of internal and external fraud, as well as keeping costs at a minimum.



The Key Management System (KMS) streamlines administration and reduces costs associated with traditional key management. Through its flexible and automated protocols, KMS gives users the flexibility to manage a very large number of keys throughout their entire life cycle - without drowning in work. Using KMS, administrators can uniformly and centrally manage the life cycle of all cryptographic keys across a range of encryption platforms.

#### **Basic Key** Update Generation **Management?** Distribution Revocation End-to-end lifecycle key management includes generation, distribution, usage, expiry, revocation and update of keys. It is Expiry Usage about having the right key, in the right place, at the right time. TRADITIONALLY KEY MANAGEMENT DISADVANTAGES No central No central No central When will Paper-based Extremely surveillance surveillance surveillance they expire procedures resource-intensive of their Key of their use of their Location Problems face by Who is Increase in Increase in Multi-party key 3-4 staff responsible workload cost Organisations ceremonies members

RYPTOMATHIC

## Why Key Management?

Technology trends point towards greater systems connectivity, larger data volumes and higher electronic transaction values. To secure these increasingly complex systems requires the management of ever larger numbers of cryptographic keys – from the tens towards the thousands, for medium to large organisations. Increasingly, such organisations, in particular in the financial sector, deploy secure key management systems dedicated to this task.



In addition to rising volumes of cryptographic keys, many financial institutions are facing an increasing regulatory burden imposed by creditand debit-card payment schemes and the Payment Card Industry (PCI) standards. Information security, and thus key management, is central to compliance.

# Key Management System

## **Key Management Functions:**

- Generation / back up / restore / update
- Distribution automated or in key shares
- Import or export in key shares
- Enforce security controls
- Encryption using Key Encryption Keys (KEKs) /
- Zone Master Keys (ZMKs)
- Certification (e.g. using X.509 or EMV certificates)



Key Generation

KMS manages all aspects of cryptographic keys during their life cycle

The Key Management System (KMS) uses a client-server based architecture, with shared HSMs, to provide a centralised key management solution. The system is accessed by operators using desktop computers equipped with secure PIN pads for key component entry. An extremely flexible 'key-push' protocol allows the KMS server to securely connect with practically any secure host system that supports exchange of cryptographic keys.

Both symmetric keys and asymmetric key pairs (and their corresponding certificates) are easily managed using KMS. Each

key is assigned its current state and specific set of attributes, including its history and general lifecycle management. KMS facilitates efficient operation through the ability to automate and optimise the working processes while adhering to the strictest set of security standards.

Needless to say, full compliance with all relevant industry and government regulations and best business practice is maintained throughout, with the added benefit of automated key management across multiple sub-systems and a central view of all cryptographic keys within the business as a whole.



## Consolidated Management

security officers can set up key projects to manage logical sets of keys as a single entity. It also allows for other security officers to review and execute the key projects, once complete.



## Automated

securely push keys to any key distribution target as and when required.



## Mobility

allows security officers and custodians to manage keys over a network. Operators no longer need to be monitored using physical room security mechanisms such as video surveillance, physical room access control and hard-copy-logging, due to the KMS desktop terminals which have hardware security mechanisms, smartcard access and local printing of key components



### Reduced Dependency

asynchronous log-on allows for key custodians to add components securely as they are available, reducing the need for key ceremonies.



### Centralised

securely manage keys across multiple parties/zones, i.e. banks, personalization bureaus, payment schemes, etc



## Lifecycle Management

Automated and tamper-evident audit logs are maintained for all keys, allowing for complete accountability and the restoration of keys to a given state at any point in time.

## Management Of Key Lifecycles

The concept of working with key projects is central to using KMS. It allows an organisation to enforce its procedures related to its various staff groups, e.g. key custodians, security officers and even security auditors if required, and lets each group perform their task – while

no other person or group is left idle.

Keys can be generated, installed, backed up, restored, disabled, reenabled, updated or – at the end of life - deleted. A central view allows for an easy overview of keys and their status. Additionally, interactive flags and reminders let the system

operators know that action may be required in the near future e.g. related to key- or certificates updates. Keys and any information related thereto (version control, certificates, etc.) are managed in such a way that reports on all key-related events throughout the systems history may be viewed at a later stage if required.

Additionally, the dynamic definition and set-up of key types and targets in KMS allows for organisations to set up secure communication with practically any system.



## **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION**

#### System Architecture

Client-server architecture

Support of internal or network HSMs

 Simple integration and automated production through a dedicated API

Flexible integration with existing cryptographic sub-systems

#### Keys

- Multiple algorithms (DES, 3DES, AES, RSA, ECC)
- Multiple key types (Master Key, Zone Key, Key Encryption Key, Certificates)
- $\cdot$  Support for groups of keys (EMV key sets, etc.)

#### Security Architecture

 $\cdot$  AES protected network communication

- Access control via smart cards
- Secure environment using HSMs
- $\cdot$  HSM programming for key and certificate management
- Secure audit log of all events (in HSM)
- Secure PIN pad for secure key custodian work

#### Syntax, Certificate Formats and Requests

• X.509v3, PKCS#7, PKCS#10

- EMV certificate for Visa, MasterCard, Amex, Interac
- DES, 3DES, AES, RSA (PKCS#1, PKCS#8), ECC, SHA-1

## **Operating Environment**

• Microsoft Windows

## • Microsoft SQL Server

• Oracle

Hardware Security Modules					
• IBM					
Thales / nCipher					
* SafeNet					
• Utimaco					
Other HSMs upon request					

## Appliance

IBM Mainframe ICSF/CCA

Storage/Disk encryption system
 Application-level encryption

 $\cdot$  Any other HSM or target upon request

Web services for key Request and Key Push
Support of synchronous and asynchronous targets

Crypto-Service-Gateway

Database system

Customised KMS appliance available with multiple HSMs

Authorisation system (e.g. ACI/Base 24 with Atalla Key Block)

· Data-preparation and card personalisation systems

### Secret Sharing Schemes

• Key shares on PIN-pad

- Key shares on file
- XOR key shares
- Encrypted key to file

#### Standards & Evaluation Criteri

ANSI	XΩ	17	X9 2/	χq	TR-31

• ISO/IEC: 11568, 11770

- OASIS KMIP
- NIST: FIPS 140-2, SP800 57

• PCI DSS, PCI PIN

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