



PAX A910S

Security Policy

[V1.23]

PAX Computer Technology (Shenzhen) Co.,Ltd.

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1 Purpose

This document is to provide guidance for users to use the device in a secure manner, including information on key-management responsibilities, administrative responsibilities, device functionality, identification and environmental requirements.

The use of any method not listed in this security policy will invalidate the PCI PTS POI v6.2 approval of the device.

2 General Description

2.1 Product Name and Appearance

Figure 1-1、figure 1-2、figure 1-3 and figure 1-4 show the appearance of PAX A910S.

The product name is visible both on the front of the device and on the label on the backside of the device. The product name shall not be covered by a sticker or modified in any way.



Figure 1-1 PAX A910S 5.5-inch Appearance(fourth last character of the hardware version number is 1)



Figure 1-2 PAX A910S 5-inch Appearance(fourth last character of the hardware version number is 0 or 2)



Figure 1-3 PAX A910S Tax control configuration Appearance(fourth last character of the hardware version number is 3)



Figure 1-4 PAX A910S Fingerprint configuration Appearance (fourth last character of the hardware version number is 4)

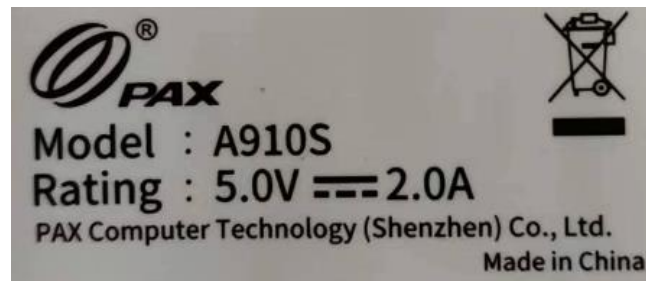


Figure 2 PAX A910S Model Name

2.2 Product Type

The device is approved as a handheld PED product under PCI PTS POI v6.2 requirement, and designed to process online and offline financial transactions in an attended environment.

It provides color display, touch screen (for PIN entry), IC card reader (ICCR), MSR, Contactless card reader, buzzer, speaker, TF card slot, Microphone, camera, printer, SAM card slot, fingerprint, tax control, eSIM, cellular, Wi-Fi, [Bluetooth® wireless technology](#) and USB communication.

The use of the device in an unapproved method will violate the PCI PTS approval of the device.

The Bluetooth® word mark and logos are registered trademarks owned by Bluetooth SIG, Inc. and any use of such marks by PAX Technology Limited is under license. Other trademarks and trade names are those of their respective owners.

2.3 Product Identification

2.3.1 Hardware Version

Hardware Version:

A910S-0xx-Rx6-0xxx (CTLS)

A910S-0xx-0x6-0xxx (NON-CTLS)

A910S-0xx-Rx6-1xxx (CTLS)

A910S-0xx-0x6-1xxx (NON-CTLS)

A910S-0xx-Rx6-2xxx (CTLS)

A910S-0xx-0x6-2xxx (NON-CTLS)

A910S-0xx-Rx6-3xxx (CTLS)

A910S-0xx-0x6-3xxx (NON-CTLS)

A910S-0xx-Rx6-4xxx (CTLS)

A910S-0xx-0x6-4xxx (NON-CTLS)

A910S-0xx-Rx6-5xxx (CTLS)

A910S-0xx-0x6-5xxx (NON-CTLS)

The “x” is non-security related variables.

Position "8", "9" indicate the communication method supported by the device.

Position "12" represents memory capacity.

Position "16" represents the different custom code.

Position "17" represents the different packaging materials.

Position "18" represents the different power cable.

The product hardware version is visible on the label on the backside of the device (See figure 3). The label shall not be taken off, altered or covered in any way.



Figure 3 Hardware Identification

2.3.2 Software Version

Firmware Version:

26.00.xx xxxxx

26.01.xx xxxxx

26.02.xx xxxxx

The right seven “x” represents non-security related changes, such as system UI changed, functional bug fixed, drivers updated, etc.

The version information can be retrieved by the operations below.

1. Power on the device.
2. After system initialization and automatic self-test, the main screen appears.
3. Find and click "Settings" icon to enter the setting menu.
4. Find and click “About device”, then select and enter “SECURITY VERSION”. The security version information about the device will appear, including:
 - Firmware Version (“Firmware #”)
 - Hardware Version (same as the label on the backside of the device)

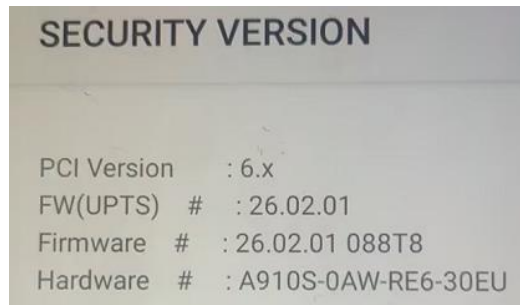


Figure 4: Version Information Example

Serial Number:

1. Return to “About device” menu.
2. Find and enter “Model & hardware” menu, the serial number (shown as ‘Serial number’ and same as the label on the backside of device) is displayed.

3 Installation and User Guidance

3.1 Initial Inspection

In order to make sure the product received is exactly the same as what is specified, the acquirer or merchant must check the product according to the tips below.

- Only obtain devices from PAX or PAX approved resellers.
- Check the integrity and correctness of the devices.
 - Check the label with the PAX logo on the outside the master carton is complete and non-defective.
 - Check that the serial number labels listed on the master carton are non-defective.
 - Check that the serial number on each device is the same as the one shown on the packing box and master carton.
 - Check the contents in each packing box are the same as the packing list.
 - Package style: one machine into a printed box, then boxes into a master carton.
 - Check whether there is a tampered message on the display after power up.

Please refer to [3] PAX White Paper for more details. If additional technical information is needed, please contact our local support team.

3.2 Installation

The terminal must be used in an attended environment.

The terminal should be kept away from the direct sunlight, high temperature, humidity or dusty places.

The wireless terminal should be kept away from the complex environment of electromagnetic radiation.

The terminal should be checked according to section 3.5 when installed.

3.3 Environmental Conditions

The environmental conditions to operate the device are specified in the below condition.

- Working Environment:

- Temperature: 0°C~+45°C (32°F~113°F)
- R.H.: 5%~95% (Non-condensing)
- Storage Environment:
 - Temperature: -20°C~70°C (-4°F~158°F)
 - R.H.: 5%~95% (Non-condensing)
- Power supply: DC 5.0V / 2A
- Environmental protection features:
 - Temperature sensor: $-40 \pm 10^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 105 \pm 15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-40 \pm 15^{\circ}\text{F} \sim 221 \pm 27^{\circ}\text{F}$)
 - Voltage sensor: $2.1 \pm 0.1\text{V} \sim 4.2 \pm 0.1\text{V}$

The security of the device is not compromised by altering the environmental conditions (e.g. place the device outside the stated operating ranges' temperature or operating voltages does not alter the security).

3.4 Configuration Settings

The security functions are an inherent part of firmware functions. No security sensitive configuration settings are necessary to be tuned by the end user in order to meet security requirements.

3.5 Periodic Inspection and Maintenance

Periodic inspection is required every day. Users should check the following items.

- Missing or damaged screws
- Incorrect or redundant virtual keypad (touch screen) overlays
- Holes in the device housing that should not exist
- External wires around the device
- Missing or unmatched manufacturer barcode label
- Any suspicious objects inside or around IC card slot, refer to section 2.1.
- Any suspicious objects internal and around MSR slot, refer to section 2.1.
- Tamper message on the device display, refer to “Tamper Prompt” in Section 4.1

If any anomalies are found, which indicate the device may have been opened or tampered, stop using the device immediately and contact your supplier to explain your doubt.

3.6 Roles and Responsibilities

The customers of PAX are acquirer or Value Added Resellers (VAR). We also refer to VAR as acquirer directly. PAX sells devices and provides support for technical issues as well as maintenance to acquirer. The acquirer sells the devices to end users and provides services to their end users. PAX, acquirer and end users play different roles in operating the device. Below table shows different roles and operations:

Table 1 Different roles and responsibilities

	Role	Responsibilities
VAR/Acquirer/Merchant	administrator	1. Organize the third party to develop application program; 2. Download customer public key and application.
End User	operator	Perform transaction
PAX	maintainer	1. Sign customer public key 2. Repair device and unlock the device if tampered

3.7 Passwords and Certificates

There is no security related default value that is necessary to be changed before operating the device.

The device does not include any certificate for testing purpose after being manufactured.

3.8 Decommissioning

Sensitive data and keys must be erased before decommissioning the device and removing it from service permanently. This can be done by rendering the device into tampered status, such as disassemble the device. In the case of temporary removal (for example, maintenance personnel unbind the server, etc.), it is not necessary to remove the keys.

4 Hardware Security

4.1 Tamper Response

In the tamper event, the device will turn into the locked status and only the tamper message will be displayed on the screen without any other tamper warning, as show in the below figure. No further secure functions can be performed on the device.

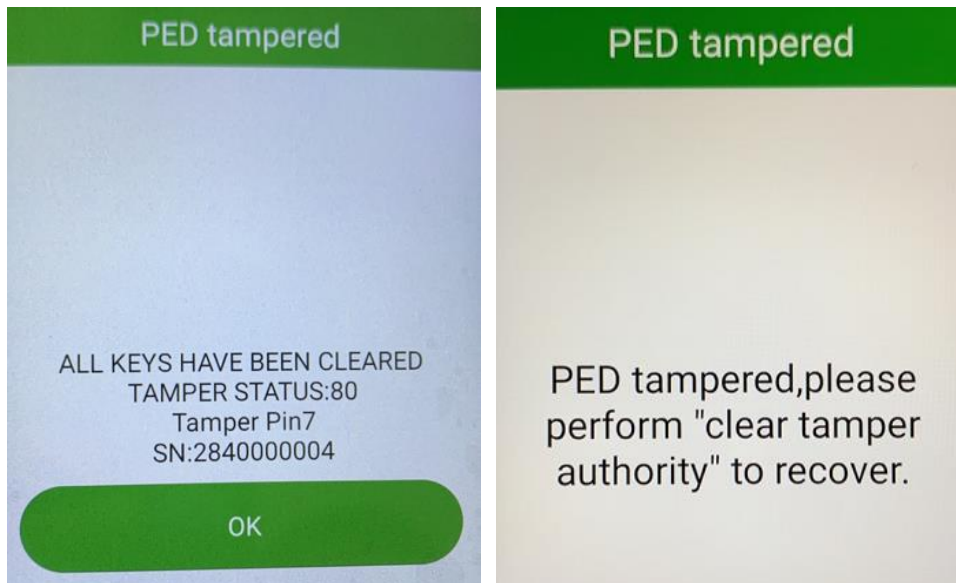


Figure 5 Tamper Prompt

If the device is in tampered state, the user must contact the device maintenance or authorized service center immediately, remove it from service.

4.2 Privacy Shield

The device is designed to be used on hand and the device does not contain a privacy shield. The device is compliant to the character of handheld device as required by Appendix A.2.

It is recommended to enter password as following ways:

- Make sure the cardholder hold the device on hand during PIN entry.
- Make sure the cardholder keeps a distance from others on check stand.
- Make sure no video camera towards the device touch screen.
- Remind the cardholder to examine if anyone spies the device touch screen before PIN entry.

The following table shows the combination of methods that could be used when installing the terminal to protect the cardholder's PIN during PIN entry.

Table 2 combination of methods to protect PIN entry

Methods	Observation Corridors				
	Cashier	Customers in Queue	Customers Elsewhere	On-Site Cameras	Remote Cameras
with stand	No action needed.	Customer positions terminal	No action needed.	Out of sight of the camera	Out of sight of the camera
without stand	Block the view of cashier by body	Block the view of other customers by body	Block the view of other customers by body	Out of sight of the camera	Out of sight of the camera
Customer Instruction	Remind the customer to shield PIN	Keep a distance	Keep a distance	Out of sight of the camera	Out of sight of the camera

5 Software Security

The software security includes self-test, patching/updating and software signing. The device does not allow unauthorized or unnecessary functions.

5.1 Self-test

The device employs the start-up self-test and periodical self-test to confirm the legality of firmware and software, as well as reinitialize memory. The self-test includes:

- Check integrity and authenticity of firmware
- Check integrity and authenticity of application

If any of the above checks fail, the device will be disabled in a secure manner. In this case, please contact the supplier service center.

The device provides two periodical restart schemes: 24-hour restart scheme and scheduled restart scheme.

5.1.1 24-hour Restart Scheme

The device performs self-test every time it is turned on. If the device is running more than 23.5 hours since it is turned on, the device will instruct the users to restart the device. The users must restart the device to perform the self-test within 24 hours, unless there is a delay due to business reasons. The default maximum delay for the device does not exceed 48 hours.

5.1.2 Scheduled Restart Scheme

The device also provides a scheduled restart scheme as an option for users.

The user can schedule a fixed time for restarting in which the device will restart at the scheduled time every day.

5.2 Patching and Updating

Update and/or patch to the firmware, software and configuration parameters can be installed into the device. Both local and remote update and/or patch downloading are supported.

Any security related update and/or patch loaded into PAX terminals must be signed using RSA certificate. If the signature of the update and/or patch cannot be authenticated, the update and/or patch will be rejected and not installed.

For the secure operation of the device, it is recommended to use the latest versions of the released firmware and software.

5.3 Software Signing/Authentication

The User Key Management Machine (uKMM) provided by PAX is used to sign User Application. The uKMM administrators perform the user private key loading operation and signing process under dual control and split knowledge.

Only the application codes that have been authorized for release should be signed.

Application update uses SHA-256 in combination with RSA 2048 bits for authentication and signature verification.

Application is verified by the firmware before it is loaded and executed. If the verification fails, application can't be loaded into device and executed. The signature and verification mechanism ensures the authenticity and integrity of the application that is loaded into device.

5.4 Software Development Guidance

PAX provides software programming guide to developers to develop applications compliant with PCI security requirement. Please refer to [4] Secure Application Development Guide when developing SRED function and IP enabled function.

The device does not allow unauthorized or unnecessary functions.

5.5 Account Data Protection

The device always provides SRED functionality and doesn't support the disablement (turning off) of SRED functionality.

For the SRED module, account data can be encrypted by TDES/AES/RSA encryption. The device supports account data protection by using format-preserving encryption (FPE) with AES FF1 mode.

The firmware of device doesn't support the pass-through of clear-text account data using techniques such as whitelisting. For more details, please refer to [4] Secure Application Development Guide.

6 Key Management

6.1 Algorithms Supported

The device supports the following algorithms:

- Triple DES (128 bits/192 bits)
- AES (128 bits/192 bits/256 bits)
- RSA (2048 bits)
- SHA-256
- IBE (3072 bits)
- ECC (In support with NIST P-256, P-384 and P-521)

6.2 Key Management

The device supports the following key management methods:

- Master/Session Key
This method uses a hierarchy of Master Key and Session Key.
- DUKPT
This method uses a unique key for each transaction.

The use of the POI with unapproved key management systems will result in non-compliance with PCI PTS POI security requirement.

Table 3 Supported Key Management

Purpose	Supported Key Management
Key Management – PIN encryption	TDES - MK/SK
	TDES - DUKPT
	AES - MK/SK
	AES - DUKPT
Key Management – Account Data Encryption	TDES - MK/SK
	TDES - DUKPT
	AES - MK/SK
	AES – DUKPT
	Format-Preserving Encryption
	RSA

6.3 Key Table

Table 4 RSA public key

Key name	Usage	Algorithm	Size (bits)
User public key (PAX_US_PUK/C_US_PUK)	Public key for application authentication	RSA	2048
Trans-Armor public key	Account data encryption	RSA	2048
CA_PUK	Used for verification of the device, LKI or RKI certificates.	RSA	2048
DA_PVK / DA_PUK	Used for authentication of the device by RKI server.	RSA	2048
DE_PVK / DE_PUK	Used to protect sensitive information during remote key injection.	RSA	2048
RKIAK_PUK	Used for authentication between RKI server and the device during remote key injection procedure.	RSA	2048

Table 5 Symmetric Key

Key name	Purpose/Usage	Algorithm	Size(bytes)
Terminal Loading Key (TLK)	To load encrypted master keys	TDES	16/24
		AES	16/24/32
DUKPT Initial Key (TIK)	DUKPT Initial Key, used to generate DUKPT future keys.	TDES	16
		AES	16/24/32
DUKPT Future Key	DUKPT Encryption Keys, used for PIN encryption, Account data encryption and MAC calculation	TDES	16
		AES	16/24/32
Master Key (TMK)	To load encrypted session keys	TDES	16/24
		AES	16/24/32
PIN Key (TPK)	PIN encryption	TDES	16/24
		AES	16/24/32
MAC Key (TAK)	MAC Calculation	TDES	16/24
		AES	16/24/32
Account Data Encryption Key (TCHDK)	Account Data Encryption	TDES	24
		AES	16/24/32
Data Key (TDK)	Arbitrary Data Encryption	TDES	16/24
		AES	16/24/32
FPE Key	Account Data Encryption under Voltage FPE scheme	AES	16

6.4 Key Loading

The terminal supports the following key loading methods:

- Clear-text key injection.
- Symmetric encrypted keys, remote asymmetric key loading.
- Local asymmetric key loading.

The terminal supports clear-text key injection by using a key loader tool under dual control and split knowledge in a secure environment.

6.5 Key Replacement

Whenever the compromise of the key is known or suspected and whenever the time deemed feasible to determine the key by exhaustive attack elapses, the key must be removed or replaced with a new key.

7 Communication

The terminal supports Cellular (2G/3G/4G, PPP, TCP/IP, UDP, ICMP and TLSv1.2/TLSv1.3), Wi-Fi (802.11 b/g/n, ARP, DHCP, TCP/IP, UDP, ICMP and TLSv1.2/TLSv1.3) and Bluetooth secure communications for transactions, please refer to [4] Secure Application Development Guide for more information.

The terminal supports USB communication.

The terminal supports TLS v1.2 and TLS v1.3 security protocol for TCP/IP security communication, including Wi-Fi and Cellular. Mutual authentication is provided by both TLS v1.2 and TLS v1.3.

The terminal supports Bluetooth v5.0 and Bluetooth secure connection (Bluetooth BR/EDR in Mode 4 Level 4 and BLE in Mode 1 Level 4).

Appendix

Acronyms

Abbreviation	Description
PIN	Personal Identification Number
RSA	Rivest Shamir Adelman Algorithm
SHA	Secure Hash Algorithm
TDES	Triple Data Encryption Standard
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
DUKPT	Derived Unique Key per Transaction

References

- [1] ANS X9.24-1, Retail Financial Services Symmetric Key Management Part 1: Using Symmetric Techniques
- [2] ANS X9.24-2, Retail Financial Services Symmetric Key Management Part 2: Using Asymmetric Techniques for the Distribution of Symmetric Keys
- [3] PAX White Paper.pdf
- [4] Secure Application Development Guide.pdf