

# **KEY ESCROW - and its Risks**

**(an illustration of organisational and other issues)**

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## **KEY ESCROW SYSTEM:**

Other names are Key Recovery, Data recovery, Exceptional Access and Trusted Third Party  
(Fullmaktssystem, Depositionssystem)

### **Main characteristics/definition:**

- A System for Law-Enforced Covert Surveillance
- A mechanism through which a third party can get access to the cleartext of encrypted data without the knowledge of the user.
- Requires the existence of one or many very sensitive keys that must be protected for very long times

## **REQUIREMENTS FROM AUTHORITIES:**

- Access to keys must be possible without end-user knowledge or consent
- Access to communicated as well as stored data
- Ubiquitous adoption/International coverage
- High Availability (less than 2h, around the clock, all year)
- Key escrow should be possible for long times afterwards
- Cp “Self-Escrow” (e.g. for employees in a company)

## **RISKS WITH KEY ESCROW (1):**

There are a number of fundamental new risks with a system of the type suggested for Key Escrow:

1. Introduces of new vulnerabilities (i.e. a risk for the basic functionality of the system)
  - new potential (illicit) access to data
  - insider misuse
  - new (very valuable) targets for attacks
  - destroys Forward Secrecy
  - transmission and storage of the keys

## **RISKS WITH KEY ESCROW (2):**

### 2. Complexity

- hard to design such systems (several bugs found in the former “US Escrowed Encryption Standard, based on the Clipper chip).
- scale factors
- operational complexity
- authorization for Key Recovery

## **RISKS WITH KEY ESCROW (3):**

### **3. Costs**

- operational costs (for agents)
- product design costs
- costs for authority control, evaluation, accreditation, etc
- end-user costs

## **SUMMARY:**

- The suggested Key Escrow system is a good example of the problems that arise when attempting to construct very large, complex systems that have to be secure.
- See “The Risks of Key Recovery, Key Escrow, Trusted Third Party and Encryption”:  
<http://www.cdt.org/crypto/risks98/>