

Implementation of
ENV 1257-1:1995

Identification card systems — Rules for Personal Identification Number (PIN) handling in intersector environments —

Part 1: PIN presentation

Committees responsible for this Draft for Development

The preparation of this Draft for Development was entrusted to Technical Committee IST/17, Identification cards and related devices, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Ailec Associates
- APACS (Barclaycard)
- APACS (Barclays Bank)
- APACS (Girobank)
- APACS (Lloyds Bank)
- APACS (Midland Bank)
- APACS (Nat West Bank)
- Association for Payment Clearing Services (APACS)
- BT Laboratories
- Cellnet
- Consumer Policy Committee of BSI
- Electricity Association
- GEC Card Technology
- HMSO
- News Datacom Ltd.
- Rochford Thompson Equipment
- Shell UK
- Thorn Transit Systems International
- Vodafone Ltd.
- Westinghouse Cubic Ltd.

This Draft for Development, having been prepared under the direction of the Information Systems Technology Assembly (IST/-), was published under the authority of the Standards Board and comes into effect on 15 June 1995

© BSI 02-2000

The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference IST/17

ISBN 0 580 24050 9

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Comments

Contents

	Page
Committees responsible	Inside front cover
National foreword	ii
Foreword	2
Text of ENV 1257-1	5

National foreword

This Draft for Development reproduces verbatim European Prestandard ENV 1257-1:1994. In the UK the Draft for Development is the form now chosen for ENVs in the information technology area.

This Draft for Development is published under the direction of the Information Systems Technology Assembly whose Technical Committee IST/17 has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present the responsible European committee any enquiries on interpretation, or proposals for change, and to keep UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

NOTE International and European Standards, as well as overseas standards, are available from Customer Services, Sales Department, BSI, 389 Chiswick High Road, London, W4 4AL.

After two years this ENV will be reviewed by CEN/CENELEC members with a view to its:

- conversion into a European Standard (which would be implemented in the UK as a British Standard);
- extension once for further two years;
- replacement by a revised ENV (which would be published in the UK as a revised Draft for Development);
- withdrawal.

The future of this Draft for Development is therefore bound to that of the ENV and the Draft for Development will not be reviewed or developed separately.

This publication is not be regarded as a British Standard.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, the ENV title page, pages 2 to 21 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

ICS 35.240.00

Descriptors: Banking, information interchange, identification cards, personal identification number, presentation

English version

Identification card systems — Rules for
Personal Identification Number handling in
intersector environments —
Part 1: PIN presentation

Systèmes de cartes d'identification — Règles
pour le traitement du numéro personnel
d'identification dans un environnement
intersectoriel —
Partie 1: Présentation du PIN

Kennkartensysteme — Branchenübergreifende
Verfahrensregeln zur persönlichen
Identifikationsnummer —
Teil 1: PIN-Eingabe

This European Prestandard (ENV) was approved by CEN on 1994-03-25 as a prospective standard for provisional application. The period of validity of this ENV is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the ENV can be converted into an European Standard (EN).

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this ENV in the same way as for an EN and to make the ENV available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the ENV) until the final draft about the possible conversion of the ENV into an EN is reached.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

© 1994 Copyright reserved to CEN members

Foreword

This European Prestandard was prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 224 “Machine readable cards, related device interfaces and operations”, of which the secretariat is held by AFNOR.

This document was submitted to the formal vote and the result of the formal vote was positive.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to announce the existence of this European Prestandard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

This European Prestandard consists of the following parts, under the general title “*Machine readable cards — Rules for Personal Identification Number handling in intersector environments*”.

- *Part 1: PIN presentation;*
- *Part 2: PIN protection;*
- *Part 3: PIN verification.*

Contents

		Page
Foreword		2
1 Scope		5
2 Normative references		5
3 Definition		5
4 Abbreviations		5
5 The possible processes for PIN verification		5
6 Case no 1: PIN presentation for magnetic track only cards		6
7 Case no 2: ICC technology. The PIN is transmitted to the service provider. No command is sent by the service provider back to the ICC		8
8 Case no 3: ICC technology. The PIN is transmitted to the service provider. The service provider sends command(s) back to the ICC		10
9 Case no 4: ICC technology. Off-line presentation. The PIN is transmitted enciphered to the ICC		12
10 Case no 5: ICC technology. Off-line transaction. The PIN is transmitted in "Clear Text" to the ICC. The PIN is not enciphered between the PIN pad and the ICC contacts		14
11 Case no 6: ICC technology. Off-line transaction. The PIN is enciphered between the PIN pad and the interface device. The PIN is transmitted in "clear text" between the interface device and the ICC		16
12 Case no 7: ICC technology. On-line transaction. The PIN is transmitted in "clear text" to the ICC. The PIN is not enciphered between the PIN pad and the ICC contacts. The PIN, enciphered by the ICC, is transmitted to the service provider		18
13 Case no 8: ICC technology — On-line transaction. The PIN is enciphered between the PIN pad and the interface device. The PIN is transmitted in "clear text" between the interface device and the ICC. The PIN, enciphered by the ICC, is transmitted to the service provider		20
	Figure 1 — PIN presentation for magnetic track only cards	7
	Figure 2 — ICC technology. The PIN is transmitted to the service provider. No command is sent by the service provider back to the ICC	9
	Figure 3 — ICC technology. The PIN is transmitted to the service provider. The service provider sends command(s) back to the ICC	11
	Figure 4 — ICC technology. Off-line presentation. The PIN is transmitted enciphered to the ICC	13
	Figure 5 — ICC technology. Off-line transaction. The PIN is transmitted in "clear text" to the ICC. The PIN is not enciphered between the PIN pad and the ICC contacts	15
	Figure 6 — ICC technology. Off-line transaction. The PIN is enciphered between the PIN pad and the interface device. The PIN is transmitted in "clear text" between the interface device and the ICC	17
	Figure 7 — ICC technology. On-line transaction. The PIN is transmitted in "clear text" to the ICC. The PIN is not enciphered between the PIN pad and the ICC contacts. The PIN, enciphered by the ICC, is transmitted to the service provider	19
	Figure 8 — ICC technology. On-line transaction. The PIN is enciphered between the PIN pad and the interface device. The PIN is transmitted in "clear text" between the interface device and the ICC. The PIN, enciphered by the ICC, is transmitted to the service provider	21

