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Entwurf

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**Elektronische Gebührenerhebung –
Bewertung der Konformität fahrzeuginterner und straßenseitiger
Ausrüstung nach ISO 12813 –
Teil 1: Struktur und Zweck des Prüfprogrammes (ISO/DIS 13143-1:2019);
Englische Fassung prEN ISO 13143-1:2019**

Electronic fee collection –

Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO 12813 –

Part 1: Test suite structure and test purposes (ISO/DIS 13143-1:2019);

English version prEN ISO 13143-1:2019

Perception du télépéage –

Évaluation des équipements embarqués et en bord de route quant à la conformité avec
l'ISO 12813 –

Partie 1: Structure de suite d'essais et buts des essais (ISO/DIS 13143-1:2019);

Version anglaise prEN ISO 13143-1:2019

Anwendungswarnvermerk

Dieser Norm-Entwurf mit Erscheinungsdatum 2019-11-15 wird der Öffentlichkeit zur Prüfung und
Stellungnahme vorgelegt.

Weil die beabsichtigte Norm von der vorliegenden Fassung abweichen kann, ist die Anwendung dieses Entwurfs
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DIN-Normenausschuss Automobiltechnik (NAAutomobil)

Nationales Vorwort

Dieses Dokument (prEN ISO 13143-1:2019) wurde vom Technischen Komitee ISO/TC 204 „Intelligent Transport Systems“ in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Technischen Komitee CEN/TC 278 „Intelligente Verkehrssysteme“, dessen Sekretariat von NEN (Niederlande) gehalten wird, erarbeitet.

Das zuständige deutsche Normungsgremium ist der Gemeinschaftsarbeitsausschuss NA 052-00-71 GA „Gemeinschaftsarbeitsausschuss NAAutomobil/DKE: Intelligente Verkehrssysteme“ des DIN-Normenausschusses Automobiltechnik (NAAutomobil).

Dieses Dokument ist derzeit zur parallelen Abstimmung vorgelegt.

Dieses Dokument legt den Prozess und Prüfungen für die Evaluierung der Konformität von fahrzeuginternen sowie straßenseitigen Systemen nach den Anforderungen in ISO 12813:2019 fest.

Die Norm dient deshalb EFC-Systemherstellern zur Qualitätsprüfung ihrer Systeme und somit der Sicherstellung interoperabler Mautsysteme.

Änderungen

Gegenüber DIN EN ISO 13143-1:2017-03 wurden folgende Änderungen vorgenommen:

- a) Inhalte wurden basierend auf Änderungen der zugrunde liegenden Normen DIN EN ISO 12813 und DIN EN ISO 14906 vorgenommen;
- b) Ergänzungen von Begriffen, um die Harmonisierung von Begriffen innerhalb aller EFC-Normen zu berücksichtigen.

Nationaler Anhang NA (informativ)

Begriffe

3 Begriffe

Für die Anwendung dieses Dokuments gelten die folgenden Begriffe.

ISO und IEC stellen terminologische Datenbanken für die Verwendung in der Normung unter den folgenden Adressen bereit:

— ISO Online Browsing Platform: unter <http://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: unter <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

Zugriffsbeglaubigung

(en: access credentials)

vertrauenswürdiger Nachweis oder Sicherheitsmodul, das die beanspruchte Identität eines Objekts oder einer Anwendung nachweist

[QUELLE: ISO/TR 17573-2:–, 3.4]

3.2

Attribut

(en: attribute)

adressierbares Datenpaket, welches aus einem einzelnen Datenelement oder einer strukturierten Sequenz von Datenelementen besteht

[QUELLE: ISO/TR 17573-2:–, 3.11]

3.3

Authentifizierung

(en: authentication)

Sicherheitsmechanismus, der die Überprüfung der bereitgestellten Identität erlaubt

[QUELLE: EN 301 175 V1.1.1:1998, 3]

3.4

Authentifikator

(en: authenticator)

Daten, wenn möglich verschlüsselt, die zur Authentifizierung verwendet werden

[QUELLE: ISO/TR 17573-2:–, 3.14]

3.5

Kryptographie

(en: cryptography)

Prinzipien, Absichten und Methoden zur Datentransformation, um den Dateninhalt zu verstecken bzw. unentdeckte Veränderungen und/oder unautorisierte Nutzung zu verhindern

[QUELLE: ISO/TR 17573-2:–, 3.50]

3.6

Datengruppe

(en: data group)

Klasse von verwandten Attributen

[QUELLE: ISO/TR 17573-2:–, 3.52]

3.7

Element

(en: element)

dediziertes Nahbereichskommunikations-Verzeichnis (DRSC), welches Anwendungsinformation in Form von Attributen beinhaltet

[QUELLE: ISO/TR 17573-2:–, 3.69]

3.8

Erklärung zur Konformität der Implementierung

ICS

(en: implementation conformance statement)

Erklärung bezogen auf die implementierte Leistungsfähigkeit und Optionen, die festlegt, in welchem Ausmaß die Implementierung zu einer gegebenen Spezifikation konform ist

[QUELLE: ISO/TR 17573-2:–, 3.86]

3.9

Zusatzinformation zur Prüfung der Implementierung

IXIT

(en: implementation extra information for testing)

Erklärung, die alle Informationen bezogen auf die zu prüfende Implementierung (IUT, en: implementation under test) und das korrespondierende zu prüfende System (SUT, en: system under test) beinhaltet, die das Prüflabor befähigen, die entsprechende Testreihe gegen die IUT durchzuführen

[QUELLE: ISO/IEC 19105:2000, 3.20]

3.10

fahrzeuginterne Einrichtung

OBE

(en: on-board equipment)

alle erforderlichen Einrichtungen im Fahrzeug zur Durchführung notwendiger Funktionen der elektronischen Gebührenerhebung (EFC, en: electronic fee collection) und von Kommunikationsdiensten

[QUELLE: ISO/TR 17573-2:–, 3.121]

3.11

fahrzeuginterne Einheit

OBU

(en: on-board unit)

einzelne elektronische fahrzeuginterne Einheit zur Durchführung spezifischer Funktionen zur elektronischen Gebührenerhebung und zur Kommunikation mit externen Systemen

[QUELLE: ISO/TR 17573-2:–, 3.122]

3.12

Straßenrand-Einrichtung

RSE

(en: roadside equipment)

feste oder mobile Einrichtung entlang einer Straße

[QUELLE: ISO/TR 17573-2:–, 3.155]

3.13

Tester

(en: tester)

Kombination von Gerät, Personen und Prozessen, die spezifische Konformitätsprüfungen durchführen kann

[QUELLE: ISO/TR 17573-2:–, 3.180]

3.15

Transaktion

(en: transaction)

gesamter Austausch von Informationen zwischen zwei, physisch getrennten Kommunikationseinrichtungen

[QUELLE: ISO/TR 17573-2:–, 3.203]

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 204, *Intelligent transport systems*.

This second edition of ISO 13143-1 replaces the first edition of this document, ISO 13143-1:2016. It has been technically revised and incorporates the following main modifications compared to ISO 13143-1:2016:

- amendments to reflect changes to the underlying requirements standards, in particular ISO 12813 and ISO 14906;
- amendment of terms, to reflect the harmonization of terms across electronic fee collection (EFC) standards.

A list of all parts in the ISO 13143 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

On-board equipment (OBE) that uses satellite-based positioning technology to collect data required for charging for the use of roads operates in an autonomous way (i.e. without relying on dedicated roadside infrastructure). The OBE will record the amount of road usage in all toll charging systems it passes through.

This document defines the process and tests for evaluation of OBE and roadside equipment (RSE) for conformity to ISO 12813:2019.

ISO 12813:2019 defines requirements for dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) between OBE and an interrogator for the purpose of checking compliance of road use with a local toll regime. It assumes an electronic fee collection (EFC) services architecture according to ISO 17573-1.

This document is intended to

- assess OBE and RSE capabilities,
- assess OBE and RSE behaviour,
- serve as a guide for OBE and RSE conformance evaluation and type approval,
- achieve comparability between the results of the corresponding tests applied in different places at different times, and
- facilitate communication between parties.

This document is based on

- ISO 12813:2019,
- the set of dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) standards defining the communication stack, and
- ISO/IEC 9646.

- Entwurf -

Electronic fee collection — Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO 12813 —

Part 1: Test suite structure and test purposes

1 Scope

This document specifies the test suite structure (TSS) and test purposes (TP) to evaluate the conformity of on-board equipment (OBE) and roadside equipment (RSE) to ISO 12813:2019.

It provides a basis for conformance tests for dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) OBE and RSE to support interoperability between different equipment supplied by different manufacturers.

ISO 12813 defines requirements on the CCC interface level, but not for the RSE or OBE internal functional behaviour. Consequently, tests regarding OBE and/or RSE functional behaviour remain outside the scope of this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/FDIS 12813:2019, *Electronic fee collection — Compliance check communication for autonomous systems*

EN 12834:2003, *Road transport and traffic telematics — Dedicated Short Range Communication (DSRC) — DSRC application layer*

EN 13372:2004, *Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT) — Dedicated short-range communication — Profiles for RTTT applications*

ISO 14906:2018, *Electronic fee collection — Application interface definition for dedicated short-range communication*

ISO 14906:2018/Amd1¹, *Electronic fee collection — Application interface definition for dedicated short-range communication – Amendment 1*

ISO/TS 14907-2:2016, *Electronic fee collection — Test procedures for user and fixed equipment — Part 2: Conformance test for the on-board unit application interface*

EN 15509:2014, *Electronic fee collection — Interoperability application profile for DSRC*

EN 15876-1:2016, *Electronic fee collection — Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to EN 15509 — Part 1: Test suite structure and test purposes*

ETSI/TS 102 486-2-2 V1.2.1 (2008-10), *Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT); Test specifications for Dedicated Short Range Communication (DSRC) transmission equipment; Part 2: DSRC application layer; Sub-Part 2: Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP)*

¹ Under preparation. (Stage 40.20 at the time of launching of the DIS ballot of this document)

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

access credentials

trusted attestation or secure module that establishes the claimed identity of an object or application

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 17573-2:—, 3.4]

3.2

attribute

addressable package of data consisting of a single data element or structured sequences of data elements

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 17573-2:—, 3.11]

3.3

authentication

security mechanism allowing verification of the provided identity

[SOURCE: EN 301 175 V1.1.1:1998, 3]

3.4

authenticator

data, possibly encrypted, that is used for authentication

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 17573-2:—, 3.14]

3.5

cryptography

principles, means and methods for the transformation of data in order to hide its information content, prevent its undetected modification or prevent its unauthorised use

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 17573-2:—, 3.50]

3.6

data group

class of closely related attributes

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 17573-2:—, 3.52]

3.7

Element

dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) directory containing application information in the form of attributes

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 17573-2:—, 3.69]

3.8

implementation conformance statement

ICS

statement of capabilities and options that have been implemented defining to what extent the implementation is compliant with a given specification

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 17573-2:—, 3.86]

3.9

implementation extra information for testing

IXIT

statement containing all of the information related to the implementation under test (IUT) and its corresponding system under test (SUT) which will enable the testing laboratory to run an appropriate test suite against that IUT

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 19105:2000, 3.20]

3.10

on-board equipment

OBE

all required equipment on-board a vehicle for performing required EFC functions and communication services

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 17573-2:—, 3.121]

3.11

on-board unit

OBU

single electronic unit on-board a vehicle for performing specific EFC functions and for communication with external systems

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 17573-2:—, 3.122]

3.12

roadside equipment

RSE

equipment located along the road, either fixed or mobile

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 17573-2:—, 3.155]

3.13

tester

combination of equipment, humans and processes able to perform specified conformance tests

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 17573-2:—, 3.180]

3.15

transaction

whole of the exchange of information between two physically separated communication facilities

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 17573-2:—, 3.203]

4 Abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

AC_CR	Access Credentials
ADU	Application Data Unit
APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit (ISO 14906)
AP	Application Process
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One (ISO/IEC 8824-1)
ATS	Abstract Test Suite
BI	Behaviour Invalid (i.e. Invalid Behaviour tests)
B-Kernel	Broadcast Kernel
BST	Beacon Service Table (ISO 14906)
BV	Behaviour Valid (i.e. Valid Behaviour tests)
CCC	Compliance Check Communication
cf	Confirm
DLC	Data link Control
DSRC	Dedicated Short-Range Communication (ISO 14906)
DUT	Device Under Test (ISO/TS 14907-2)
EID	Element Identifier
EFC	Electronic Fee Collection (ISO 17573-1)
ICS	Implementation Conformance Statement
LLC	Logical Link Control (EN 12795)
MAC	Medium Access Control (EN 12795)
PCTR	Protocol Conformance Test Report
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PIXIT	Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing
TP	Test Purpose
TSS	Test Suite Structure
VST	Vehicle Service Table (ISO 14906)

5 Test suite structure (TSS)

5.1 Structure

Table 1 shows the Test suite structure (TSS) including its subgroups that are inherited from other specifications.

Table 1 — Test suite structure

Group	Type of DUT	Behaviour
Physical layer	On-board equipment	Valid behaviour
		Invalid behaviour
	Roadside equipment	Valid behaviour
		Invalid behaviour
Data link Control (DLC) Medium Access Control (MAC) sublayer	On-board equipment	Valid behaviour
		Invalid behaviour
	Roadside equipment	Valid behaviour
		Invalid behaviour
DLC Logical Link Control (LLC) sublayer	On-board equipment	Valid behaviour
		Invalid behaviour
	Roadside equipment	Valid behaviour
		Invalid behaviour
Application layer	On-board equipment	Valid behaviour
		Invalid behaviour
	Roadside equipment	Valid behaviour
		Invalid behaviour

Physical layer tests are to be performed in a radio wave laboratory. They will not form part of the abstract test suite (ATS).

5.2 Reference to conformance test specifications

Conformance to a profile standard implies conformance to the related base standards; hence, a number of test cases for the CCC application are identical to the conformance test cases for the related base standards. Other test cases are derived from the base standards conformance test cases, by applying some restrictions or choices in, for example, the parameters values, according to what is stated in the profile standard. Finally, specific conformance test cases for the CCC application are identified for statements contained in the CCC application, which have no equivalence in the base standards. These latter cases cover for example the application layer data test purposes. This document takes into account already defined test purposes for conformance to the base standards by referencing them, so that:

- For test purposes that are identical to those defined in the base standards conformance test cases (see e.g. ETSI/TS 102 486-2-2 or EN 15876-1), a direct reference is reported. For reader's convenience, the title or a verbal description of the referenced test purpose is given, together with the reference.
- For test purposes that are **derived** from those defined in the base standards conformance test cases, a direct reference is reported, plus an indication on how the referred test purpose has been modified for the profile conformance testing.

c) For test purposes that are **specific to the standard profile**, a complete description is given.

An indication on whether a test purpose is **identical**, **derived**, or **specific** is given in each test purpose.

5.3 Test purposes (TP)

5.3.1 TP definition conventions

The TPs are defined following the rules shown in Table 2. All test purposes are defined in Annex A and Annex B.

Table 2 — TP Definition Rules

TP ID according to the TP naming conventions	Title
	Reference
	TP origin
	Initial condition
	Stimulus and expected behaviour
TP ID	The TP ID is a unique identifier. It is specified according to the TP naming conventions defined in the sub-clause below.
Title	Short description of test purpose objective.
Reference	Contains the reference (document, clause, paragraph) to the subject to be validated by the actual TP.
TP origin	Indicates if the TP is identical to a TP defined in another test standard, derived from a TP defined in another test standard, or specific for this standard profile.
Initial condition	The condition defines the required initial state of the DUT at the time of launching of the actual TP
Stimulus and expected behaviour	Definition of the events the tester performs, and the events that are expected from the DUT to conform to the base specification.

5.3.2 TP naming conventions

Each TP is given a unique identification. This unique identification is built up to contain the following string of information:

TP/ <group>/<dut>/<x>-<nn>

- TP : to indicate that it is a test purpose;
- <group> : which group among those defined in Table 1 does the TP apply to;
- <dut> : type of DUT (i.e. OBE or RSE);
- <x> : type of testing (i.e. Valid behaviour tests, BV, or Invalid behaviour tests, BI);
- <nn> : sequential TP number (01 to 99).

The naming conventions are as described in Table 3.

Table 3 — TP naming convention

Identifier:

TP/ <group> / <dut> / <x> - <nn>
>

<group>

<i>applicable for OBU/RSE</i>	PHY	Physical layer
<i>applicable for OBU/RSE</i>	MAC/LLC	MAC/LLC sublayer
<i>applicable for OBU/RSE</i>	AP-BAS	Application layer – I Kernel support
<i>applicable for OBU</i>	AP-FUN	Application layer – T Kernel support
<i>applicable for OBU</i>	AP-DAT	Application layer – Data attributes support
<i>applicable for OBU</i>	AP-SEC	Application layer – Security Level 1 support
<i>applicable for RSE</i>	AP-GET	Application layer - GET-rq PDU test purposes,
<i>applicable for RSE</i>	AP-STA	Application layer - GET-STAMPED-rq PDU test purposes
<i>applicable for RSE</i>	AP-MMI	Application layer - SET-MMI-rq PDU test purposes
<i>applicable for RSE</i>	AP-ECH	Application layer - ECHO-rq PDU test purposes
<i>applicable for RSE</i>	AP-REL	Application layer - EVENT-REPORT-rq PDU test purposes
<dut> = type of DUT	OBU	On-board equipment
	RSE	Roadside equipment
x = Type of testing	BV	Valid behaviour tests
	BI	Invalid behaviour tests
<nn> = sequential number (01–99)		Test purpose number

5.4 Conformance test report

The manufacturer of the OBE and RSE, respectively, is responsible for providing a conformance test report.

The manufacturer of the OBE shall complete the protocol conformance test report (PCTR) for on-board equipment as defined in Annex C.

The manufacturer of the RSE shall complete the PCTR for roadside equipment as defined in Annex D.

Annex A (normative)

Test purposes for on-board equipment

A.1 General

This annex contains the test purposes (TP) for the conformity evaluation of OBE to ISO 12813.

A.1.1 Symbols in TP descriptions

For the application layer test purposes, a special notation and symbol convention is used, as defined in what follows.

Symbols are used in the description of the TPs, with meanings according to Table A.1.

Table A.1 — Description of TP Symbols

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
XXX.rq ⇒	The Tester sends the XXX.rq PDU to the DUT
⇐ YYY.rs	The DUT sends the YYY.rs PDU to the Tester
A ≡ B	Test purpose A “is congruent to” test purpose B. The notation Test purpose A ≡ Test purpose B means that the Test purpose A is the same as Test purpose B. If differences in parameters or parameter values have to be applied, these differences are indicated in the text immediately below.
A → B	Object A “is transformed” into Object B. So a notation like “Table X → Table Y” means that, for the scope of the Test purpose, any reference of Table X should be changed into references to Table Y.
=	Means “assignment”. That is, a notation like “accessCredentials = a value” means that the field accessCredentials is given a value.
∅	Means “empty” or “not set”. So, a notation like “accessCredentials = ∅ → accessCredentials = calculated value”, for a given Test purpose, means “change all occurrences in which the field accessCredentials has not been assigned to calculation of the value accessCredentials to a given value.”

A.2 Physical layer

Per ISO 12813:2019, 5.5.2, all test purposes TP/PHY/OBU/Bx/yy defined in EN 15876-1 are applicable for the conformity evaluation of OBE to CEN-DSRC based CCC as claimed in ISO 12813:2019, Table B.8, Item 1.

A.3 MAC and LLC

Per ISO 12813:2019, 5.5.2, all test purposes TP/MAC/OBU/Bx/yy (except TP/MAC/OBU/BV/09, see Note below) and TP/LLC/OBU/Bx/yy defined in EN 15876-1 are applicable for the conformity evaluation of OBE to CEN-DSRC based CCC as claimed in ISO 12813:2019, Table B.8, Item 1.

NOTE Test purpose TP/MAC/OBU/BV/09 has been excluded from this specification as this TP does not apply for profiles 0/1 of EN 13372.

A.4 Application Layer

A.4.1 Structure of BST and VST

A.4.1.1 BST

The BST general structure, as is transmitted to the OBE, is described in Table A.2.

Table A.2 — BST general structure

			Length	Allowed Values
T-APDUs			4 bit	'1000' indicating initialisation-request (BST)
Option indicator			1 bit (nonmandApplications opt.)	0/1
rsu	manufacturerid		16 bits	See ISO 14816
	individualid		27 bits	as specified by manufacturer
Time			32 bits	UNIX real time
profile			1 bit (Profile ext.)	0 (= no extension)
			7 bits	See Profile in EN 13372, 6.3.2
MandAppli cations			1 bit (mandApplications ext.)	0 (= no extension)
			7 bits (number of applications)	M
	CCC Application		1 bit (eid opt.)	0 (= eid not present)
			1 bit (parameter opt.)	0 (= parameter not present)
		aid	1 bit (aid ext.)	0 (= no extension)
			5 bits	20 (= CCC application)
	Application 2 (not CCC)		1 bit (eid opt.)	0/1
			1 bit (parameter opt.)	0/1
		aid	1 bit (aid ext.)	0 (= no extension)
			5 bits	20 (= CCC application)
		eid	1 bit (eid ext.)	0 (= no extension)
			7 bits	any
		parameter		See ApplicationContextMark in EN 12834:2003, Annex A
	...		...	...
	Application M (not CCC)		1 bit (eid opt.)	0/1
			1 bit (parameter opt.)	0/1
		aid	1 bit (aid ext.)	0 (= no extension)
			5 bits	20 (= CCC application)
		eid	1 bit (eid ext.)	0 (= no extension)
			7 bits	any
		parameter		See ApplicationContextMark in EN 12834:2003, Annex A
nonmandA p plications			1 bit (mandApplications ext.)	0 (= no extension)
			7 bits (number of applications)	N
	Application 1 (not EFC)		See "Application 2 (not EFC)" of mandApplications	

		Length	Allowed Values
	...	...	
	Application N (not EFC)	See "Application 2 (not EFC)" of mandApplications	
profileList		1 bit (profileList ext.)	0 (= no extension)
		7 bits (number of profiles)	K
	Profile 1	1 bit (Profile ext.)	0 (= no extension)
		7 bits	See Profile in EN 12834:2003, Annex A and EN 13372, 6.3.2
	...	...	...
	Profile K	1 bit (Profile ext.)	0 (= no extension)
		7 bits	See Profile in EN 12834:2003, Annex A and EN 13372, 6.3.2

A.4.1.2 VST

The general structure for a VST indicating one CCC-Application as is transmitted by the OBE, is described in Table A.3.

Table A.3 — VST1 (security level 1); valid VST indicating one CCC applications

					Length	Allowed value
Fill					4 bits	any
Profile					1 bit (Profile ext.)	0 (= no extension)
					7 bits	See Profile in EN 12834:2003, Annex A
					1 bit (applications ext.)	0 (= no extension)
					7 bits (number of applic.)	M
					1 bit (eid opt.)	1 (= eid present)
					1 bit (parameter opt.)	1 (= parameter present)
				aid	1 bit (aid ext.)	0 (= no extension)
					5 bits	20 (= CCC application)
				eid	1 bit (eid ext.)	0 (= no extension)
					7 bits	any (≠ other eid used in this VST)
					1 bit (Container ext.)	0 (= no extension)
					7 bits (Container CHOICE)	2 (= OCTET STRING)
					1 bit (octet string ext.)	0 (= no extension)
					7 bits (octet string length)	16
	CCC Application	para meter	CCC-ContextMark	contract Provider	10 bits (CountryCode)	See ISO 3166-1
					14 bits (IssuerIdentifier)	See ISO 14816
				typeOf Contract	16 bits	any
				context Version	1 bit (contextVersion ext.)	0 (= no extension)
					7 bits	any
					1 bit (Container ext.)	0 (= no extension)
					7 bits (Container CHOICE)	2 (= OCTET STRING)

				Length	Allowed value	
applications					1 bit (octet string ext.)	0 (= no extension)
					7 bits (octet string length)	2
			AC_CR-Reference	AC_MasterKeyRef	8 bits	any
				AC_CR-Diversifier	8 bits	any
					1 bit (Container ext.)	0 (= no extension)
					7 bits (Container CHOICE)	2 (= OCTET STRING)
					1 bit (octet string ext.)	0 (= no extension)
					7 bits (octet string length)	4
			RndOBE		32 bits	any
				Application 2		
1 bit (parameter opt.)	0/1					
aid	1 bit (aid ext.)	0 (= no extension)				
	5 bits	See DSRCApplicationEntityID, EN 12834:2003, Annex A				
eid	1 bit (eid ext.)	0 (= no extension)				
	7 bits	any (≠ other eid used in this VST)				
parameter		See ApplicationContextMark, EN 12834:2003, Annex A				
...						
Application M				1 bit (eid opt.)	0/1	
				1 bit (parameter opt.)	0/1	
	aid	1 bit (aid ext.)		0 (= no extension)		
		5 bits		See DSRCApplicationEntityID, EN 12834:2003, Annex A		
	eid	1 bit (eid ext.)		0 (= no extension)		
		7 bits		any (≠ other eid used in this VST)		
	parameter			See ApplicationContextMark, EN 12834:2003, Annex A		
	obe Configuration				1 bit (obeStatus opt.)	0/1
equipmentClass			15 bits	any		
manufacturerId			16 bits	any		
obeStatus			16 bits	any		

The general structure for a VST indicating two CCC-Applications as is optionally transmitted by the OBE, is described in Table A.4.

VST2 shall indicate the presence of two CCC applications with the following definitions (refer to ISO 12813:2019, 8.2.3);

- CCC application1 shall comply with ISO 12813:2019; and
- CCC application2 shall comply with ISO 12813:2015.

NOTE Evaluation of conformance with ISO 1813:2015 is outside the scope of this document.

Table A.4 — VST2 (security level 1); valid VST indicating two CCC applications

				Length	Allowed value	
Fill				4 bits	any	
Profile				1 bit (Profile ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
				7 bits	See Profile in EN 12834:2003, Annex A	
applications				1 bit (applications ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
				7 bits (number of applic.)	M (≥2)	
	CCC Application 1		1 bit (eid opt.)	1 (= eid present)		
			1 bit (parameter opt.)	1 (= parameter present)		
			aid	1 bit (aid ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
				5 bits	20 (= CCC application)	
		eid	1 bit (eid ext.)	0 (= no extension)		
			7 bits	any		
		parameter		1 bit (Container ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
				7 bits (Container CHOICE)	2 (= OCTET STRING)	
				1 bit (octet string ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
				7 bits (octet string length)	16	
			CCC-ContextMark 1	Contract Provider	10 bits (CountryCode)	See ISO 3166-1
					14 bits (IssuerIdentifier)	See ISO 14816
				TypeOf Contract	16 bits	any
				Context Version	1 bit (contextVersion ext.)	0 (= no extension)
			7 bits		any	
				1 bit (Container ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
				7 bits (Container CHOICE)	2 (= OCTET STRING)	
				1 bit (octet string ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
				7 bits (octet string length)	2	
			AC_CR-Reference	AC_Master KeyRef	8 bits	any
				AC_CR-Diversifier	8 bits	any
				1 bit (Container ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
				7 bits (Container CHOICE)	2 (= OCTET STRING)	
				1 bit (octet string ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
		7 bits (octet string length)		4		
		RndOBE		32 bits	any	
	CCC Application 2		1 bit (eid opt.)	1 (= eid present)		
			1 bit (parameter opt.)	1 (= parameter present)		
		aid	1 bit (aid ext.)	0 (= no extension)		
			5 bits	20 (= CCC application)		
		eid	1 bit (eid ext.)	0 (= no extension)		
			7 bits	≠ eid of CCC Application 1		

				Length	Allowed value		
		para meter			1 bit (Container ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
					7 bits (Container CHOICE)	2 (= OCTET STRING)	
					1 bit (octet string ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
					7 bits (octet string length)	16	
			CCC- ContextMark 2	Contract Provider	10 bits (CountryCode)	See ISO 3166-1	
					14 bits (IssuerIdentifier)	See ISO 14816	
				TypeOf Contract	16 bits	any	
				Context Version	1 bit (contextVersion ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
			7 bits		any		
					1 bit (Container ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
					7 bits (Container CHOICE)	2 (= OCTET STRING)	
					1 bit (octet string ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
					7 bits (octet string length)	2	
			AC_CR- Reference	AC_Master KeyRef	8 bits	any	
				AC_CR- Diversifier	8 bits	any	
					1 bit (Container ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
					7 bits (Container CHOICE)	2 (= OCTET STRING)	
					1 bit (octet string ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
					7 bits (octet string length)	4	
			RndOBE		32 bits	any	
			⋮				
			Optional Application M (non CCC- Application)		1 bit (eid opt.)	1 (= eid present)	
					1 bit (parameter opt.)	0 (= parameter not present)	
				aid	1 bit (aid ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
					5 bits	≠ 20	
				eid	1 bit (eid ext.)	0 (= no extension)	
					7 bits	any (≠ other eid used in this VST)	
obe Configuratio n				1 bit (obeStatus opt.)	1 (= obeStatus present)		
	equipmentClass			15 bits	any		
	manufacturerId			16 bits	any		
	obeStatus			16 bits	any		

A.4.2 PDUs parameters

A.4.2.1 Parameters of request PDUs

The following tables describe the valid format of the request APDUs:

- Table A.5;
- Table A.6;

- Table A.7;
- Table A.8;
- Table A.9.

No other request commands are used by CCC application.

Fill bits shall always be set to zero.

Table A.5 — GET-Rq parameters (security level 1)

	EN 12834:2003, Annex A	ISO 14906:2018, Annex A	EN 15509:2014, Table C.16
GET-Rq	fill	=	=
	eid		=
	accessCredentials OPTIONAL		mandatory
	iid OPTIONAL		prohibited
	attributeIdList OPTIONAL		mandatory

Table A.6 — Action-Rq parameters for GET_STAMPED action (security level 1)

	EN 12834:2003, Annex A	ISO 14906:2018, Annex A	EN 15509:2014, Table C.16 and ISO 12813
ACTIO N-Rq	mode	=	TRUE
	eid		=
	actionType		0 (GET_STAMPED)
	accessCredentials OPTIONAL		mandatory
	actionParameters OPTIONAL		GetStampedRq
	iid OPTIONAL		prohibited

Table A.7 — Action-Rq parameters for SET_MMI action

	EN 12834:2003, Annex A	ISO 14906:2018, Annex A	EN 15509:2014, Table C.16 and ISO 12813
ACTIO N-Rq	mode	=	=
	eid		0
	actionType		10 (SET_MMI)
	accessCredentials OPTIONAL		prohibited
	actionParameters OPTIONAL		SetMMIRq
	iid OPTIONAL		prohibited

Table A.8 — Action-Rq parameters for ECHO action

	EN 12834:2003, Annex A	ISO 14906:2018, Annex A	EN 15509:2014, Table C.16 and ISO 12813
ACTIO N-Rq	Mode	=	=
	eid		0
	actionType		15 (ECHO)
	accessCredentials OPTIONAL		prohibited
	actionParameters OPTIONAL		mandatory
	iid OPTIONAL		prohibited

Table A.9 — EVENT-REPORT-Rq parameters

	EN 12834:2003, Annex A	ISO 14906:2018, Annex A	EN 15509:2014, Table C.16 and ISO 12813
EVEN T- REPO RT-Rq	mode	=	=
	eid		0
	eventType		0 (release)
	accessCredentials OPTIONAL		prohibited
	eventParameters OPTIONAL		prohibited
	iid OPTIONAL		prohibited

A.4.2.2 Parameters of response PDUs

The following tables describe the valid format of the request APDUs:

- Table A.10;
- Table A.11;
- Table A.12;
- Table A.13.

No other request commands are used by CCC application.

Fill bits always shall be set to zero.

Table A.10 — GET-Rs parameters

	EN 12834:2003, Annex A	ISO 14906:2018, Annex A	EN 15509:2014, Table C.16
GET- Rs	fill	=	=
	eid		=
	iid OPTIONAL		prohibited
	attributeList OPTIONAL		mandatory
	ret OPTIONAL		mandatory