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Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards —

Part 8: Commands and mechanisms for security operations

Cartes d'identification — Cartes à circuit intégré —

Partie 8: Commandes et mécanismes pour les opérations de sécurité



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

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 document 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).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Cards and personal identification*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 7816-8:2004), which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 7816 series can be found on the ISO website.

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Introduction

ISO/IEC 7816 is a series of standards specifying integrated circuit cards and the use of such cards for interchange. These cards are identification cards intended for information exchange negotiated between the outside world and the integrated circuit in the card. As a result of an information exchange, the card delivers information (computation result, stored data), and/or modifies its content (data storage, event memorization).

- Five parts are specific to cards with galvanic contacts and three of them specify electrical interfaces:
 - ISO/IEC 7816-1 specifies physical characteristics for cards with contacts;
 - ISO/IEC 7816-2 specifies dimensions and location of the contacts;
 - ISO/IEC 7816-3 specifies electrical interface and transmission protocols for asynchronous cards;
 - ISO/IEC 7816-10 specifies electrical interface and answer to reset for synchronous cards;
 - ISO/IEC 7816-12 specifies electrical interface and operating procedures for USB cards.
- All the other parts are independent from the physical interface technology. They apply to cards accessed by contacts and/or by radio frequency:
 - ISO/IEC 7816-4 specifies organization, security and commands for interchange;
 - ISO/IEC 7816-5 specifies registration of application providers;
 - ISO/IEC 7816-6 specifies interindustry data elements for interchange;
 - ISO/IEC 7816-7 specifies commands for structured card query language;
 - ISO/IEC 7816-8 specifies commands for security operations;
 - ISO/IEC 7816-9 specifies commands for card management;
 - ISO/IEC 7816-11 specifies personal verification through biometric methods;
 - ISO/IEC 7816-13 specifies commands for handling the life cycle of applications;
 - ISO/IEC 7816-15 specifies cryptographic information application.

ISO/IEC 10536 (all parts) specifies access by close coupling. ISO/IEC 14443 (all parts) and ISO/IEC 15693 (all parts) specify access by radio frequency. Such cards are also known as contactless cards.