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Smart Card Platform Requirements Stage 1
(Release 8)

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Introduction

The present document specifies the requirements for Release 7 onwards of the TC SCP.

1 Scope

The present document specifies the additional requirements for Release 7 onwards of the TC SCP with respect to earlier releases.

The present document covers all the Stage 1 requirements which are not covered by other TC SCP stage 1 documents.

2 References

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific.

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2.1 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of the present document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For non-specific references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

[1] ETSI TS 102 221: "Smart Cards; UICC-Terminal interface; Physical and logical characteristics (Release 7)".

[2] ETSI TS 102 223: "Smart cards; Card Application Toolkit (CAT) (Release 6)".

[3] ETSI TS 122 038: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); USIM Application Toolkit (USAT/SAT); Service description; Stage 1 (3GPP TS 22.038 Release 7)".

[4] ETSI TS 151 011: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Specification of the Subscriber Identity Module - Mobile Equipment (SIM-ME) interface (3GPP TS 51.011)".

[5] ETSI TS 131 102: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Characteristics of the USIM application (3GPP TS 31.102 Release 6)".

[6] ISO/IEC 7816-4: "Identification cards - Integrated circuit cards - Part 4: Organization, security and commands for interchange".

[7] Trusted Computing Group (2003): "TPM Main - Part 1 Design Principles - Specification version 1.2".

NOTE: Available at http://www.trustedcomputinggroup.org/resources/tpm_main_specification_12_revision_62_parts_1__3

[8] ISO/IEC 14443 (all parts): "Identification cards - Contactless integrated circuit(s) cards - Proximity cards".

[9] ISO/IEC 18092:"Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Near Field Communication - Interface and Protocol (NFCIP-1)".

[10] ISO/IEC 15693 (all parts): "Identification cards - Contactless integrated circuit(s) cards - Vicinity cards".

[11] ETSI EN 300 468: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Specification for Service Information (SI) in DVB systems".

[12] ETSI EN 302 304: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Transmission System for Handheld Terminals (DVB-H)".

[13] OMA-TS-SRM-V1-0-20090310-A "OMA Secure Removable Media Specification".

[14] OMA-AD-SRM-V1-0-0-20090310-A "OMA Secure Removable Media Architecture".

[15] OMA-RD-SRM-V1-0-20090310-A "OMA Secure Removable Media Requirements".

2.2 Informative references

The following referenced documents are not essential to the use of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

[i.1] GSMA Pay Buy Mobile, Business Opportunity Analysis, Public White Paper, version 1.0, November 2007.

[i.2] ISO/IEC 16750-3: "Road vehicles - Environmental conditions and testing for electrical and electronic equipment - Part 3: Mechanical loads".

[i.3] AEC-Q100: "Stress Test Qualification for Integrated Circuits".

[i.4] OMA-TS-BCAST-SvcCntProtection-V1.0 : "Service and Content Protection for Mobile Broadcast Services".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

central repository: a repository of registered applications residing in the UICC

CLF: ContactLess Front-end, circuitry in the terminal which:

- Handles the analogue part of the contactless communication.
- May handle some layers of the contactless protocol.
- May exchange data with the terminal and the UICC.

CLFI (CLF Interface): physical interface between the UICC and the CLF

CLFIP (CLFI Protocol): communication protocol between the UICC and the CLF carried over the CLFI

DRM Agent: entity in the Device that manages Permissions for Media Objects on the Device, as described in OMA SRM technical specification [13]

DRM Agent-SRMAgent Mutual Authentication: DRM Agent and the SRM Agent can authenticate each other based on credentials that are securely provisioned in each. The result of this mutual authentication allows the DRM Agent and SRM Agent to establish a secure communication for the exchange and sharing of secret elements as described in the OMA SRM architecture specification [14]

HSP: high speed protocol running on top of the NUT interface

M2M communication module: electronics system including all necessary components to establish wireless communications between machines. M2M communication modules are usually integrated directly into target devices, such as automated meter readers (AMRs), vending machines, alarm systems, cars equipments or others

M2M UICC: UICC with specific properties for use in M2M environments, this includes existing form factors and an optional new form factor

Machine to Machine (Communication): communication between remotely deployed devices with specific responsibilities and requiring little or no human intervention, which are all connected to a dedicated management server via the mobile network data communications

ME/TE owner: entity having the right to configure or administrate a CAD and/or remote terminal

MFF (M2M Form Factor): a new form factor dedicated to M2M applications

Packaging: process to mount an integrated circuit device (e.g. UICC) into a package, which provides physical contacts for electric interconnection, protects the device in harsh environments and prevents the device from mechanical damage, vibration, chemistry attack and high temperatures, etc.

Rights: collection of permissions and constraints defining under which circumstances access is granted to DRM Content as described in the OMA SRM technical specification [13]

Secure Removable Media: removable media that implements means to protect against unauthorized access to its internal data and includes an SRM Agent. (e.g. secure memory card, smart card) as described in the OMA SRM technical specification [13]

Service Operator: third party that is able to manage sub-third party areas

terminal: entity with which the Smart Card can establish a secure channel

EXAMPLE 1: Card Acceptance Device such as a mobile handset i.e. in the case of a wired Smart Card to terminal (such as PDA or handset) communication.

EXAMPLE 2: A Remote Terminal is a terminal communicating to a CAD, which can access the UICC resources, for example a PC connect over a local link to handset.

NOTE: In the present document a distinction will be made between a CAD and a Remote Terminal only where applicable, in case this distinction is not relevant the generic term terminal will be used.

terminal end point: point for terminating the secure channel from the UICC point of view, which could be a Mobile Terminal or a Remote Terminal

EXAMPLE: A remote terminal can be a Set-top box, a PC, or even a Bluetooth earpiece connected to a Mobile Terminal.

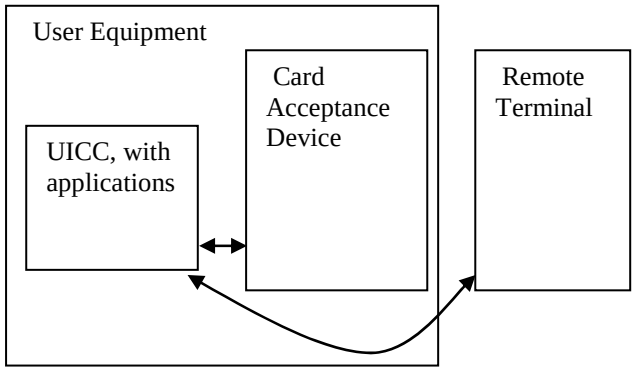

Figure 1: Possible secure channels with a UICC

third party application: application developed and installed on the card by a player different from the card issuer

third party area: area of the UICC (memory and resources) allocated to accommodate one (or several) third party application

third party policy: set of policies which define some characteristics and restrictions for the third party applications allocated into the corresponding third party areas

trusted device: device which is not infected by malevolent code, whether because it is compliant to the requirements defined in TCG [7] or because the user/owner/administrator guarantees device integrity by giving verifiable evidence

NOTE: A more exact definition is out of scope of SCP.

UICC powering modes:

- Battery powered:
  - Mode where the UICC and the CLF are powered from the battery of the terminal.
- Not Battery powered:
  - Mode where the UICC and the CLF are not powered from the battery of the terminal.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

ADF	Application Dedicated File
AEC	Automotive Electronics Council
API	Application Programming Interface
CAD	Card Acceptance Device
CAS	Conditional Access System
CAT	Card Application Toolkit
CAT-TP	Card Application Toolkit - Transport Protocol
CEK	Content Encryption Key
CPU	Central Processing Unit
DF	Dedicated File
DM	Device Management
DRM	Digital Rights Management
DRM_UA	Digital Rights Management User Agent
DVB	Digital Video Broadcasting
DVB-H	DVB-Hand held

DVB-SH	Digital Video Broadcasting - Satellite services to Handhelds
DVB-T	Digital Video Broadcasting - Terrestrial
EAP	Extensible Authentication Protocol
EF	Elementary File
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
HTTP	HyperText Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	Secure HyperText Transfer Protocol
IMS	IP Multimedia Services
IP	Internet Protocol
ISIM	IMS SIM
JSR	Java Specification Request
M2M	Machine to Machine (communication)
MBMS	Multimedia Broadcast/Multicast Service
ME	Mobile Equipment
MFF	Machine to Machine Form Factor
MNO	Mobile Network Operator
MO	(Device) Management Object
MT	Mobile Termination
MVNO	Mobile Virtual Network Operator
NUT	New UICC-Terminal
OMA	Open Mobile Alliance
OTA	Over The Air
PDA	Personal Digital Assistance
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
POP	Post Office Protocol
POS	Point Of Sale
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RO	Rights Object
SC	Smart Card
SCWS	Smart Card Web Server
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SRM	Secure Removable Media
TCG	Trusted Computing Group
T-DMB	Terrestrial - Digital Multimedia Broadcasting
TLS	Transport Layer Security
TMP	Trusted Media Player
TSM	Trusted Service Manager
UA	(Digital Rights Management) User Agent
UE	User Equipment
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
USIM	Universal Subscriber Identity Module
USSM	UICC Security Service Module
WIM	Wireless Identity Module

4 Requirements

The present document specifies:

- run time environment timing constraints;
- launch application command;
- mapped file support on the UICC;
- extension of logical channels;
- secure channel to secure local terminal interfaces;
- authenticate command longer than 255 bytes;

- CAT mechanisms to indicate the bearer connection status;
- New UICC-Terminal (NUT) interface;
- Smart Card Web Server running in UICC;
- API for applications registered to a Smart Card Web Server;
- specific UICC environmental conditions;
- introduction of high density memory technology in UICC;
- power supply indication mechanism;
- Internet Connectivity up to UICC applications;
- contactless UICC services;
- administration of the Smart Card Web Server;
- confidential application services;
- UICC for Machine-to-Machine (M2M) applications;
- Location based services for broadcast technology;
- terminals with reduced functionality;
- OMA Secure Removable Media capability for the UICC.

4.1 Run time environment timing constraints

4.1.1 Abstract (informative)

SCP specifications up to Release 6 do not put any restrictions to the run time behaviour of Smart Card applications on the CAT layer and on the application layer. However, an example for a situation which requires a defined runtime behaviour of the UICC is given in a note in Release 6 of TS 102 223 [2]: The maximum work time of applications before sending a MORE TIME proactive command to the terminal should not exceed a certain amount of time. This remark is made in the context of the network authentication command and it is not normative. To avoid future problems due to this undefined behaviour, the requirements in this clause aim at providing the infrastructure needed to achieve standardized behaviour in situations like those described above from Release 7 onwards.

4.1.2 Background (informative)

4.1.2.1 Use case - Network authentication

An application may not block a UICC with a USIM application longer than a well defined period of time in order to be able to process network authentication commands within a time limit which is a network parameter (TS 102 223 [2]).