SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1300:2023

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Varnostne shranjevalne enote - Klasifikacija visoko varnostnih ključavnic po odpornosti proti nepooblaščenemu odpiranju

Secure storage units - Classification for high security locks according to their resistance to unauthorized opening

Wertbehältnisse - Klassifizierung von Hochsicherheitsschlössern nach ihrem Widerstandswert gegen unbefugtes Öffnen

Unités de stockage en lieu sûr - Classification des serrures haute sécurité en fonction de leur résistance à l'effraction

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 1300:2023**

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13.310	Varstvo pred kriminalom	Protection against crime

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
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Secure storage units - Classification for high security locks according to their resistance to unauthorized opening

Unités de stockage en lieu sûr - Classification des serrures haute sécurité en fonction de leur résistance à l'effraction

Wertbehältnisse - Klassifizierung von Hochsicherheitsschlössern nach ihrem Widerstandswert gegen unbefugtes Öffnen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 July 2023.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN 1300:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 263 “Secure storage of cash, valuables and data media”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2024 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2024.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 1300:2018.

EN 1300:2023 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 1300:2018:

General changes:

— editorial changes in the Scope;

— references have been updated in Clause 2;

— definitions in Clause 3 have been added (opening event, opening related event, relevant audit information, non relevant audit information, character). Other definitions have been updated (one time code, locked door, secured HSL condition, fail secure, penalty time, authentication, firmware);

— requirements have been added for the used clocks (see 8.2.2.2.1 and 8.2.3.2.1);

— requirements have been added that the test report shall include any deviations from the procedure and unusual features observed (see Clause 9);

— Annex C and Annex F have been changed from normative to informative;

— editorial changes for clarification in 5.1.4.5, 5.1.5.1, 5.1.5.3, 5.2.1, 5.2.6.5, 5.2.3.1, 5.2.7, 8.1.3, 8.2.1.4, 8.2.2.1, 8.2.2.3, 8.2.2.5, 8.2.4.3.2, 8.2.6.2.5, 8.2.6.3.1, 8.2.6.3.2, 8.2.6.3.3, 10, A.2b), B.2.2, B.2.4, Annex G, Figure 1, Table 1 and Table 2.

Technical changes for any type of lock:

— requirement for indication of blocking status (5.1.2.5 and Annex A) has been updated;

— test requirement has been changed from “normal condition” to “operating condition” in several clauses (see 5.2.8.1, 5.2.8.2, 8.2.5.1, 8.2.5.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.3, 8.2.6.1, 8.2.6.3.2, 8.2.6.3.3, 8.2.7.1, 8.2.7.2, 8.3.1.1, 8.3.1.4, 8.3.2.1, 8.3.2.3 and 8.3.3.1);

— number of test specimens has changed from four to seven (see 7.1);

— the manipulation tool “personal computer” has now been classified with 0 basic units (with standard software) and with 25 basic units (with lock specific manipulation software), see Table 4.

Changes for mechanical combination locks:

— a dynamic code entry requirement was added (see 5.3.4) that corresponds to the already existing test requirement in 8.3.3.

Technical changes for electronic locks:

— removal of requirements regarding distributed systems into the European Standard EN 17646 (see Clause 1, 5.2.5.2, 5.2.5.4, Annex A, Annex F);

— raising encryption requirements for contactless electronic tokens for class B (from 64 bits to 128 bits, see 5.1.7.2.3) and for all classes, if the range is more than 15 cm (shall be tested according to EN 17646, see 5.1.7.2.1);

— Clause 5.1.7.2.4 is now also applicable for contacted electronic tokens (5.1.7.3);

— new minimum requirements for recording events (see 5.1.6.2);

— updating requirements for local firmware updates (see 5.1.8);

— adding tolerance for usable codes for electronic locks (see Table 1);

— including new requirements for the manipulation of electronic locks and mechanical locks with electronic components 5.2.5.4, 8.2.2.1, Table 4 and Annex B;

— updating of power supply tests: raising current from 220 V to an effective value of 230 V (AC) and changing it to 60 V (DC), re-structuring of the clauses for better reading, changing checking time from 12 h to 24 h, adding test requirements for electronic HSL with separate processing unit not included in the locking device used in secure cabinets (see 5.1.6.8, 5.2.6.1, 5.2.6.2, 8.2.5.3, 8.2.5.4 and Annex E);

— updates in 5.1.6.6 and 5.1.6.7.

This document has been prepared by the Working Group 3 of CEN/TC 263 as one of a series of standards for secure storage of cash valuable and data media. Other standards in the series are, among others:

— EN 1047-1, *Secure storage units — Classification and methods of test for resistance to fire — Part 1: Data cabinets and diskette inserts*

— EN 1047-2, *Secure storage units — Classification and methods of test for resistance to fire — Part 2: Data rooms and data container*

— EN 1143-1, *Secure storage units — Requirements, classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary — Part 1: Safes, ATM safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms*

— EN 1143-2, *Secure storage units — Requirements, classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary — Part 2: Deposit systems*

— EN 14450, *Secure storage units — Requirements, classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary — Secure safe cabinets*

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for high security locks (HSL) for reliability, resistance to burglary and manipulation with methods of testing. It also provides a scheme for classifying HSL in accordance with their assessed resistance to burglary and unauthorized opening.

It is applicable to mechanical and electronic HSL. For electronic locks used in a distributed system, see EN 17646 for further information.

The following features can be included as optional subjects but they are not mandatory:

a) recognized code for preventing code altering and/or enabling/disabling parallel codes;

b) recognized code for disabling time set up;

c) integration of alarm components or functions;

d) resistance to attacks with acids;

e) resistance to X-rays;

f) resistance to explosives;

g) time functions.

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.

EN 1143-1, *Secure storage units - Requirements, classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary - Part 1: Safes, ATM safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms*

EN 1143-2, *Secure storage units - Requirements, classification and methods of tests for resistance to burglary - Part 2: Deposit systems*

EN 14450, *Secure storage units - Requirements, classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary - Secure safe cabinets*

EN 17646, *Secure storage units - Classification for high security locks according to their resistance to unauthorized opening - Distributed systems*

EN 60068-2-1, *Environmental testing - Part 2-1: Tests - Test A: Cold (IEC 60068-2-1)*

EN 60068-2-2, *Environmental testing - Part 2-2: Tests - Test B: Dry heat (IEC 60068-2-2)*

EN 60068-2-6, *Environmental testing - Part 2-6: Tests - Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal) (IEC 60068-2-6)*

EN 61000-4-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test (IEC 61000-4-2)*

EN IEC 61000-4-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test (IEC 61000-4-3)*

EN 61000-4-5, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques - Surge immunity test (IEC 61000-4-5)*

EN ISO 22479, *Corrosion of metals and alloys - Sulfur dioxide test in a humid atmosphere (fixed gas method) (ISO 22479)*

ISO/IEC 9798-2, *IT Security techniques - Entity authentication - Part 2: Mechanisms using authenticated encryption*

ISO/IEC 9798-4, *Information technology - Security techniques - Entity authentication - Part 4: Mechanisms using a cryptographic check function*

NIST/SP 800-57, *Recommendation for Key Management - Part 1: General*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp/

3.1
High Security Lock
HSL
independent assembly normally fitted to doors of secure storage units

Note 1 to entry: Codes can be entered into an HSL for comparison with memorized codes (processing unit). A correct match of an opening code allows movement of a blocking feature.

3.2
code
identification information required which can be entered into an HSL and which, if correct, enables the security status of the HSL to be changed

3.2.1
opening code
identification information which allows the HSL to be opened

3.2.2
recognized code
identification information which allows access to the processing unit and which may also be an opening code

Note 1 to entry: Master codes, manager codes, authorization codes and services codes may fall under recognized codes.

3.2.3
duress code
parallel code which initiates some additional function

3.2.4
parallel code
opening code which has identical function to that of an existing opening code but constructed of different characters

3.3
coding means
method by which the code is held

3.3.1
material code
code defined by the physical features or other properties of a token

3.3.2
mnemonic code
remembered code consisting of numeric and/or alphabetic information

3.3.3
biometric code
code comprising human characteristics

3.3.4
one time code
temporary code that expires after a single use

3.4
input unit
part of an HSL which communicates codes to a processing unit

3.5
processing unit
part of an HSL which evaluates whether the input code is correct and enables or prevents movement of a locking device

3.6
locking device
mechanical unit as part of the HSL inside of the secure storage unit that contains the blocking feature, the lock case, the lock cover and other mechanical and/or electronic parts

Note 1 to entry: An example of a locking device is shown in Annex D.

3.7
token
object whose physical form or properties specifies a recognized code

EXAMPLE A key.

Note 1 to entry: An electronic token incorporates an integrated circuit containing volatile and non-volatile memory, associated firmware/software and in many cases a microcontroller which communicates with an input unit by contact or contactless means.

3.8
mechanical HSL
HSL which is secured by means of mechanical elements only

3.9
electronic HSL
HSL which is secured partly or fully by electrical or electronic elements

3.10
blocking feature
part of an HSL which, after inputting the correct opening code moves, or can be moved, typically this is a bolt

Note 1 to entry: A blocking feature either secures a door or prevents movement of a boltwork. The bolt of a lock is an example of a blocking feature.

3.11
locking element
part of the HSL which enables the blocking feature to be moved

EXAMPLES Levers, spindles, wheels, motors, solenoids

3.12
destructive burglary
attack which damages the HSL in such a manner that it is irreversible and cannot be hidden from the authorized user

3.13
reliability
ability to function and achieve the security requirements of this standard after a large number of duty cycles

3.14
manipulation
method of attack aimed at removing the blocking function without causing damage obvious to the user

Note 1 to entry: An HSL may function after manipulation although its security could be permanently degraded.

3.15
spying
attempt to obtain unauthorized information

3.16
usable codes
codes or tokens permitted by the manufacturer and conforming to the requirements of this standard

Note 1 to entry: For mechanical HSL the number of usable codes is much less than the total number of codes to which the HSL can be set.

3.17
scrambled condition
coding elements are not in the configuration necessary for the HSL to be opened without entering the complete correct code or proper token

3.18
locking sequence
series of actions which start with an open door and are complete when the door is closed, bolted, locked and secure

3.19
open door
door which is not in its frame

3.20
closed door
door which is within its frame ready for throwing its bolt(s)

3.21
bolted door
closed door where the bolts of the boltwork are thrown, but the HSL may still be open

3.22
locked door
bolted door where the boltwork cannot be withdrawn because it is blocked by the HSL

3.23
secured door
door, which is closed, bolted and locked with an HSL in the secured HSL condition

3.24
secured HSL condition
the blocking feature is thrown and the HSL has been locked and scrambled

3.25
unsecured HSL condition
HSL not being in secure HSL condition

3.26
operating condition
HSL specimen is in the secured HSL condition and can be unlocked with the opening code(s), but not all design functions are operable

3.27
fail secure
HSL specimen is in the secured HSL condition, but not all design functions are operable therefore it might not be unlocked with the opening code(s)

3.28
Resistance Unit
RU
value for burglary and manipulation resistance

Note 1 to entry: It shows a calculated result from using a tool with a certain value over a period of time.

3.29
penalty time
period of time during which the HSL cannot be operated to prevent the limit of incorrect code entries being exceeded

3.30
authentication
method to prevent fraud by ensuring that communication can only be established after the identity of the components have been properly confirmed

3.31
cryptographic algorithm
mathematical method for the transformation of data that includes the definition of parameters

EXAMPLE Key length and number of iterations or rounds.

3.31.1
asymmetric cryptographic algorithm
cryptographic algorithm that uses two related keys, a public key and a private key, which have the property that deriving the private key from the public key is computationally infeasible

3.31.2
symmetric cryptographic algorithm
cryptographic algorithm that uses a single secret key for both encryption and decryption

3.32
cryptographic key
parameter used in conjunction with a cryptographic algorithm which is used to control a cryptographic process such as encryption, decryption or authentication

Note 1 to entry: Knowledge of an appropriate key allows correct en- and/or decryption or validation of a message.

3.33
distributed system
system with components connected by a transmission system, wired or wireless

Note 1 to entry: It is assumed that the transmitted information can be accessed by a third party. A high security lock with components in separate locations is defined as distributed system. A lock system with two input units, one on the safe and the other remote (= distributed input unit) is an example of a distributed system. An electronic lock with a non-accessible transmission system in the sense of 5.1.6.3 of this standard or with a temporary on-site wired connection to a trusted device (e.g. trusted Personal Computer) supervised by an authorized person is not considered as a distributed system.

3.34
encryption
procedure that renders the contents of a message or file unintelligible to anyone not authorized to read it

Note 1 to entry: During the encryption procedure, a cryptographic algorithm using the cryptographic key is used to transform plaintext into cipher text. This procedure is composed of:

— the mode of operation, describing the way to process data with the algorithm;

— the padding scheme, describing the way to fill up data strings to a specified length.

3.35
transmission system
communication system between the elements of a distributed system

Note 1 to entry: Dedicated lines, wired and wireless public switched networks may be used as the transmission path.

3.36
security relevant information
codes according to 3.2, authentications, any code or key transmissions and changes as well as firmware updates of input and processing units

3.37
firmware
software code that operates the processing or input units of the HSL

3.38
trusted device
wire-connected device, on which no unauthorized person will have access to security-relevant information

3.39
opening event
entry of a recognized code with the aim to change the HSL to unsecured HSL condition

Note 1 to entry: The entry of a recognized code with the intention to change settings or for other purposes than changing to unsecured HSL condition is not an opening event (for instance changing the time, adding users, etc).

3.40
opening related event
recorded event, which is directly connected to an opening

EXAMPLES Entering an opening code, entering a partial opening code (dual code function), presenting a token (for single or two factor authentication), activating the locking element after entering opening code, opening the blocking feature, changing HSL to secured condition

Note 1 to entry: It is not mandatory to store these events, but if they are stored the requirements in 5.1.6.2 are relevant.

3.41
relevant audit information
recorded event, which is directly connected to the HSL and which is neither an opening event nor an opening related event

EXAMPLES Activation of penalty time, adding new user, deleting user, tamper switch activation, time delay change, time change, incorrect code entered, connection to a programming or auditing device related to the HSL, low battery indication, change of user profiles, change of lock profiles, security and communication error messages, lock reset

Note 1 to entry: It is not mandatory to store these events, but if they are stored the requirements in 5.1.6.2 are relevant.

3.42
non relevant audit information
recorded event, which is not directly connected to the HSL

EXAMPLES Temperature, humidity, pressure, vibration, door opened, door closed, boltwork opened, boltwork closed, connected to alarm systems (excluding duress alarm code as opening code), regular battery status

Note 1 to entry: It is not mandatory to store these events, but if they are stored the requirements in 5.1.6.2 are relevant.

3.43
character
letter, digit, or other symbol having at least ten distinguishable variants used to represent parts of a mnemonic code

EXAMPLES One of the characters 0 to 9 in a decimal numeration system.