**PCI DSS Awareness Module**

You are required to complete this course if you process card payments or handle cardholder data as part of your job.

When we process or store cardholder data, we have a responsibility to protect our customers from theft and fraud by ensuring that we use and store their data in a secure way. This course will introduce you to the PCI DSS requirements, explain why they are so important, and give some examples of how they might be applied to your working practices.

**What is PCI DSS?**

PCI DSS stands for “Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards”. PCI DSS is a set of requirements developed by the five card brands: VISA, MasterCard, AMEX, JCB and Discover. Their aim was to put together a common set of security principles. The purpose of PCI DSS is to ensure that businesses are reducing the risk of card data theft and fraud and therefore providing a secure environment for their customers to make payment.

Any team member who comes into contact with cardholder data needs to be aware of PCI DSS, and how they as an individual can reduce the risk of cardholder data theft and fraud.

**Why is PCI DSS important to the University?**

If we process, transmit or store cardholder data, we have a responsibility to secure it and protect our customers from fraud. Because it is considered so important, compliance with PCI DSS is a requirement of our contract with our acquirer, Worldpay, as well as other software and service providers. Being compliant shows, we have worked to reduce the risk of data theft and to provide a secure payment environment for our customers.

The consequences of a security breach resulting in customer card data being accessed by an unauthorised party can be wide-ranging:

* Inconvenience and distress to our customers – card data theft and fraud can be very upsetting, and take time to resolve
* Financial sanctions – the University could be fined if card data is lost.
* We could be assessed as a high-risk merchant. We would need to have external verification of our security, which would be expensive and time consuming for the University.
* The University could have its ability to take card payments removed. This would cause increased workload, and could lead to loss of business.
* Reputational damage – data security breaches can get a lot of publicity, and the trust our customers have in us could be severely damaged.

Complying with PCI DSS requirements does not guarantee that a security breach will not occur, but it reduces the risk, and our liability.

**What does PCI DSS relate to?**

**Primary Account Number (PAN)** – this is the long number on the front of the card. If we do not handle or store the PAN, then PCI DSS does not apply. It should therefore only be handled or stored where there is a business need to do so. There are a number of ways you might come into contact with the PAN:

* On the customer's card when they make a face to face transaction.
* You may obtain this from customers over the phone when you take Cardholder Not Present transactions.

**CVC** – the authorisation number on the back of the card. This is Sensitive Authentication Data (SAD) and must never be stored after the payment has been authorised. You may come into contact with the CVC when taking a telephone payment.

**Card terminals** – these should be stored securely so they cannot be tampered with.

As a team member who takes card payments or handles cardholder data, you have a responsibility to carry out your work according to procedures and University policy regarding PCI DSS. By doing this you are protecting your customer’s data from theft, protecting the University from the consequences of a data security breach, and protecting yourself in the event of a breach.

If you are concerned that a process may not be secure, and may put cardholder data at risk, you have an obligation to report this to your manager or the PCI DSS Team.

**How does PCI DSS relate to what I do?**

The following examples highlight some of the ways you should take PCI DSS into account when dealing with card data. The list does not cover all situations, and some of the scenarios might not be relevant or appropriate to you. If you are unsure how to apply PCI DSS to your processes, please seek advice from your manager.

Remember, the best defence against cardholder data theft is not to store it – if we do not have it, it cannot be stolen from us.

**Payments made in person**

Team members should not need to handle the customer’s card. Once you have entered the amount, the customer should put their card in the terminal for chip and pin transactions, or pass their card over the terminal for contactless transactions. If you do not handle the card, you do not come into contact with the card holder data.

One way in which criminals can obtain card data is by tampering with the card terminals so that the cardholder data can be collected as the payment is being processed. This is called skimming. It is therefore important to ensure that terminals are not tampered with. Portable terminals must be kept out of reach of customers and the public, and stored securely out of hours. You should be able to recognise if a terminal has been tampered with - you may have a reference photo of your terminal, so you can compare the terminal to the photo and identify any changes. If you think your terminal may have been tampered with, stop using it and alert your manager immediately.

If your terminal prints the full Primary Account Number (PAN) on the merchant copy of the receipt, you must bring this to your manager’s attention or contact the PCI DSS team immediately.

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Merchant copies of till receipts that display the full PAN must be securely stored at all times in a designated, locked place with restricted access. They must not be left out on a counter. This must only be a temporary situation until the terminal has been updated to NOT show the full PAN

**Telephone payments**

If someone calls to make a card payment, you should enter the details straight into the terminal or virtual keypad. If the terminal is not available, you should arrange to call the customer back when the terminal is available, and then enter the details directly into the terminal.

It is important to be aware of what is going on around you, and ensure that no-one can overhear the customer’s card details while you are processing the transaction:

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Calls where card payments are taken must never be recorded, as this counts as electronic storage of the card data.

If you work in a public area, e.g. a reception desk, never read the customer’s card details back to them, in case you are overheard. You can confirm part of the number (e.g. the last 4 digits) if necessary.

**Payments made online**

Online payments should be encouraged where possible as the University and individual team members do not have access to the cardholder data at any time. They also save you time and are more efficient.

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Do not impersonate a customer to put a payment through online on their behalf, either over the phone or in person, even if you have their permission. If the customer is unable to pay online themselves, offer an alternative method of payment. Only trained staff working in designated call rooms should enter a customer’s card details online.

**Please note** that customers must never be directed to use a University computer to make payment, unless agreed by the PCI DSS team. These PCs are not set up or monitored in accordance with PCI DSS and therefore could be tampered with to copy cardholder data entered. If we direct customers to use these PCs we would be responsible for the cardholder data. Any advice given must only state that services are available online, which can be stated as the preferred choice, but leaving the customer to make their own choice on where and how they wish to use this service.

This may be via the Online Store; www.store.hope.ac.uk or an integrated solution. Using online payments reduces the scope as University staff do not have access to cardholder data.

**Card details received by email**

Email is not a secure method for sending or receiving cardholder data, so you should never ask a customer to email their card details to you. If a customer sends them to you in this way, you must not forward them onto another member of staff. They must be deleted without being processed. If we accept and process details sent by email, we are accepting responsibility for the security of delivery, and therefore the email system, which we cannot do.

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Card details received by email must not be processed or forwarded on to another email address. You should reply, ensuring all cardholder data has been removed, to advise them that we cannot accept details by email and that they need to provide their details by another method. If you need to keep the email for your records, you must edit the email to remove the cardholder data, and only save the edited version. The original must be deleted.

Cardholder data should only be destroyed with your manager’s authorisation. If you shred the documents, it must be done using a cross-cut shredder, to ensure the data cannot be reconstructed. If you use the Confidential Waste Service, the filled bags must be sealed and stored in a secure place until collection, in line with the Confidential Waste Protocol.

**Electronic storage of card data**

Card data must **never** be stored electronically – if it is on our networks, there is the potential for unauthorised access. This includes: data stored in files on your computer or network; electronic images, such as efax; recorded telephone calls etc. If you collect CCTV, you must ensure that it cannot capture card data. If you have any card data stored electronically, you must contact the PCI DSS team immediately.

**What should I do if I suspect someone has gained unauthorised access to card data?**

If you believe that an unauthorised person has gained access to cardholder data that the University holds (e.g. if there has been a break in to an area where cardholder data is stored, or you believe a terminal has been tampered with) you must inform your line manager and the PCI DSS Team at once. If a card terminal may have been tampered with, stop using that terminal and unplug it, but do not change anything; then contact PCI DSS Team immediately.

If you have any questions about PCI DSS, please speak to your manager for guidance. Any further queries should be referred to the PCI DSS Team.

**PCI DSS Contacts**

**The PCI DSS team, contact details can be found in the PCI DSS Policy**