/d2/ an address corresponding to the sum of the default address and the size of the written data is calculated,

/d3/ the calculated address is stored in the non-volatile memory as the predefined address.

This method is advantageous in that it provides a simple manner of writing large amounts of data in the smart card. It allows writing data of a length greater than the size of the buffer to the card, as well as data exceeding the limit of 255 bytes imposed by the T=0 protocol, without requiring the entity sending the data to calculate addresses or indexes. This is especially useful in cards making use of iometric techniques such as "match-on-card" techniques which allow the card itself to authenticate biometric data. Indeed, biometric data (for example fingerprints or facial recognition data) can be very large, up to several kilobytes.

Another aspect of the invention a method for writing data in a non-volatile memory of a smart card, by an electronic device, the method comprising:

/a/ separating, by the device, the data to be written into subsets, such that the size of each subset is at most equal to a predefined value,

/b/ constructing a set of write commands associated with a same object of the card, each write command containing a respective subset of data to be written,

/c/ sending each write command to the smart card by the device,

/d/ processing by the smart card each command received, according to the method described above.

One aspect of the invention relates to a computer program comprising a series of instructions which, when executed by a processor of a smart card, implement a method according to an aspect of the invention.

One aspect of the invention relates to a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium which stores a computer program according to one aspect of the invention.

One aspect of the invention relates to a smart card comprising a non-volatile memory, a volatile memory, a buffer contained in the volatile memory, and a circuit for processing write commands for writing in non-volatile memory, the circuit being

arranged to process a command stored in the buffer and associated with a parameter identifying an object stored in the non-volatile memory to which the command is to write, said circuit being arranged to store in the non-volatile memory a parameter identifying an object stored in the non-volatile memory, and a predefined address inside this object, the circuit being arranged, when processing a write command, to compare the object identification parameter associated with