

# E-Passports – More relevant at ABC or Primary

R Rajeshkumar

CEO

# What happens at borders

- VALIDATE DOCUMENT
- TIE DOCUMENT TO TRAVELLER  
PRESENTING DOCUMENT
- DECIDE ON ENTITLEMENT

# VALIDATING DOCUMENT

- CHECK SECURITY FEATURES
  - MANUAL
  - MACHINE ASSISTED – DOCUMENT EXEMPLARS
  - MACHINE VERIFIED – E-PASSPORTS
- CHECK FOR TAMPERING
- LOOKUP LOST AND STOLEN DOCUMENTS DB
- FOR CITIZENS, LOOKUP CIVIL REGISTRY

# TIE TO TRAVELLER

- VISUAL PHOTO COMPARISON TO FACE
- IN E-PASSPORTS COMPARISON TO PHOTO ON CHIP
  - MAY BE MACHINE ASSISTED
- FINGERPRINT COMPARISON
  - FIRST TIME/REPEAT VISITOR

# ENTITLEMENT

- VISA REQUIREMENTS
- BLACKLIST/POI LOOKUP
- TRAVEL HISTORY

# OTHER TOOLS

## —API/PNR

- ENTITLEMENT DECISION BEFORE VISITOR REACHES BORDER
- FASTER DECISION MAKING

# The promise of ABCs

- Automated verification of integrity of document – Security Features, Chip validation
- Automated tying of traveller to document – Facial recognition, fingerprint match
- Automatic decision on Entitlement

# Types of travellers

Travellers at Border belong to two categories

- Once identity is proven, they have an automatic right to cross the border
  - Citizens returning home
  - Country groupings with unrestricted borders e.g. EU
- Once identity is proven, entitlement is decided at border



# Entitled travellers

## Two forms of entry systems

- Pre-registered
  - Countries with database of citizens and biometrics
  - Trusted travellers – with pre-registered biometrics
- Not registered
  - E.g. EU citizens

# Pre-Registered travellers

- Biometric one to one match
- Token to look up biometric template
- Simple gates with biometric comparison capabilities



**AUCTORIZO** (medieval Latin)

- to confirm, approve, authenticate.

# Non Registered

- Document needs to be validated
- Holder needs to be tied to document

# Validating the document

- If non E-Passport
  - Check of security features in passport
  - Machine assisted verification of these features is not always reliable

# Validating the document

- If E-Passports
  - Extract each DG from LDS and hash it. Compare with hash stored in SOD
  - If all hashes match, then verify signature of SOD using the Document Signing Certificate (DSC) used to sign the SOD
  - DSC may be available on chip
  - If not, DSC must be received from Issuing Authority
  - If signature passes, verify DSC using Country Signing Certificate Authority (CSCA)
  - CSCA must be received from Issuing Authority
  - If DSC is verified, check Certificate Revocation List (CRL) to check if DSC and CSCA are still valid
  - CRL must be received from Issuing Authority, CRL checking is blacklist checking

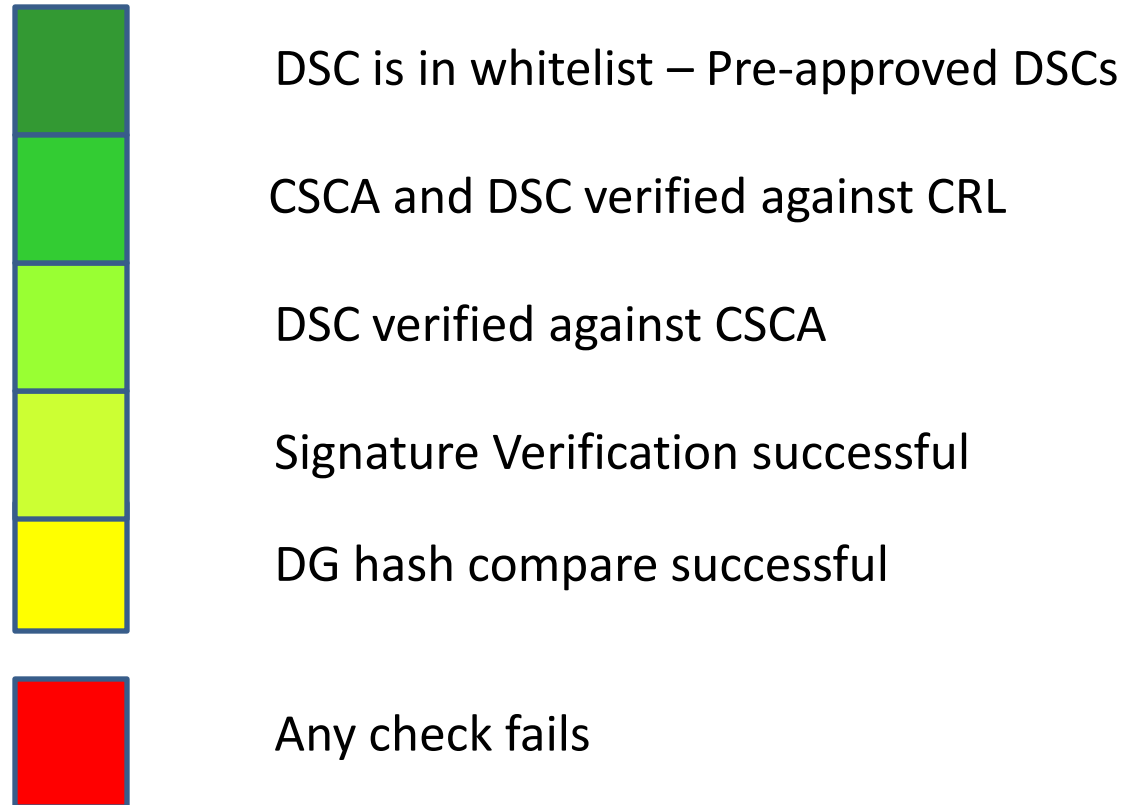
# Validation issues

- DSC may not be on chip and not available through diplomatic means
- CRL may not be available or may not be latest
- CSCA exchange may not have been done with that country
- So, can you trust the E-Passport?

# Trust Levels

- Ideally, entire process must be completed. In real life, “ideally” does not exist.
- Treat E-Passport validation as a series of increasing confidence in the validity of the document.

# Trust Levels





# Issues with ABC

- ABCs have a binary decision – Pass or Fail
- With so much uncertainty in having the right data to do validation, will it be easy to do a Pass/Fail test?
- Possible only if all countries whose citizens have the entitlement use E-Passports with on chip biometrics and are members of the PKD or some such distribution mechanism

# Validating contents of chip

- IF ALL STEPS SUCCEED, THEN CHIP IS NOT TAMPERED – HOWEVER THIS IS NOT THE END OF THE VALIDATION.
- DG1 must match MRZ of the passport
- DG2 must match the face of the holder – Facial recognition – How reliable?
- DG3 fingerprint must match presented finger print
- AT THIS POINT, FULL ASSURANCE OF INTEGRITY OF DOCUMENT AND OF IDENTITY OF HOLDER



# Non Entitled traveller

- Prior knowledge of person – rare
- Trust in integrity of document – doubtful
- Link between document and holder – dubious
- Entitlement – yet to be determined



# Non Entitled travellers

- True value of E-Passport and machine assistance in verification
- Proper validation is still necessary

# SUMMARY

- Think of the Security Context
- Machines are good – but never as good as Humans Enabled by Technology
- Improper planning and implementation can make your

**A**UTOMATED **B**ORDER **C**ONTROL

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**C**ONVENIENT **B**ACKDOOR **A**CCESS

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# THANK YOU

R RAJESHKUMAR

[R.Rajeshkumar@auctORIZIUM.com](mailto:R.Rajeshkumar@auctORIZIUM.com)

[RRaj88@gmail.com](mailto:RRaj88@gmail.com)