

### PACE – The basis for SAC

#### PACE is an Access Control Mechanism for eDocs required for privacy reasons

- Protects electronic data against unauthorized access
- Establishes a secure connection between chip and terminal
- Protects against skimming and eavesdropping
- Supplemental to BAC

#### PACE was invented to overcome weakness of BAC

- Design based on asymmetric cryptography (Diffie-Hellman)
- Provides cryptographically strong session keys independent of the entropy / length of "password" input
- Adds flexibility and convenience for the user AND for the issuing authority using different "passwords"
  - Personal Identification Number
  - Card Access Number
  - Machine Readable Zone





#### PACE has been approved in ICAO NTWG as "Supplemental Access Control"

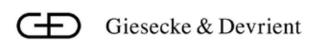
## What is SAC – Supplemental Access Control?

# PACE allows different ways of mapping for the domain parameters used for Elliptic Curve Cryptography:

- Generic mapping (original design from the German BSI)
- Integrated mapping

#### **Get the nomenclature right:**

- PACE is the name of an access control mechanism (like BAC or EAC)
  - PACE v1: refers to PACE with generic mapping
  - PACE v2: extended version for generic and integrated mapping
- SAC is the name of the Technical Report from ICAO (TR SAC)
  - The TR SAC specifies a supplementary control mechanism based on PACE v2
- MRTDs implementing SAC according to the TR SAC support integrated and generic mapping of the domain parameters



## SAC ePassports: Specifications, Legislation & Certification

#### **Relevant Specifications:**

ICAO Technical Report "SAC for MRTDs", V1.01, 11th Nov 2010



for Information Security

- BSI Technical Guideline TR-03110, V2.10, 20th March 2012
  - Part 1 eMRTDs with BAC/PACEv2 and EACv1
  - Part 2 Extended Access Control Version 2 (EACv2),
     Password Authenticated Connection Establishment (PACE), and Restricted Identification (RI)
  - Part 3 Common Specifications

#### **Legislation:**

- EU regulation EC1030/2002 + 3770 (2009)
  - ePassports in the EU must support SAC starting from December 2014



#### **Protection Profiles:**

- EU binding PP is available since 22nd March 2012
  - MRTD with ICAO Appplication, EAC with PACE: BSI-CC-PP-0056 v2
  - Only this PP will certify EU compliant passports





## Impact of SAC for the Chip OS & the Personalization System

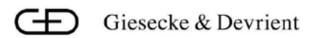
### Chip operating system:

- Chip OS of passports has to implement PACE v2 acc. to TR SAC
- Certification acc. to BSI-CC-PP-0056 v2 is required
- Chip OS has to support BAC and SAC



### **Electrical & optical personalization:**

- Data preparation has to support PACE enabled passports
- Additional files / DG necessary for PACE
- No change in hardware for chip encoding
- Card Access Number can be optionally personalized on data page
- Quality control at personalization site must support PACE
- QA system must implement PACE algorithm, readers do not need to be updated

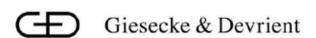


## Impact of SAC for the Border Control Systems

- Border Control Software needs to be upgraded to support PACE enabled ePassports
- Inspection system chooses if BAC or PACE is used
- If the ePassport and the inspection system support PACE, it is MANDATORY to use PACE
- All ePassports with PACE must still support BAC
- Existing hardware don't need to be changed
- Keys are derived from passwords (either MRZ or CAN, CAN can be typed in manually (or scanned))
- No deadline yet visible to deprecate BAC
- Gradual change over the next 10-20 years from BAC to PACE
- Introduction step by step possible:
  - 1. Introduce SAC enabled passports first
  - Upgrade the BCS afterwards







## G&D's offering

#### **Dual Sourcing & Backup Production Facilities**

### 1 Documents:0

- Complete (printed) ePassport documents
- Polycarbonate data pages with chip
- eCovers (Inlays + passport covers)
- Inlays (embedded modules + antenna)
- Modules (chip + OS)





### 2 Systems & Services:

- **Data Capturing Systems**
- **Personalization Systems**
- CSCA, DSCA, CVCA
- **Key directories**
- **Border Control and Verification Systems**





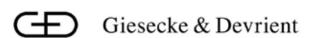


## G&D's Passport OS: STARCOS® 3.5PE

Giesecke & Devrient
STARCOS\* 3.5

- G&D's native OS developed for next generation of ePP
- Optimized write / read performance (e.g. fast border control)
- Support of two personalization methods
  - Standard ISO
  - Proprietary PDI with min. 10% time-savings compared to ISO personalization.
- Security protocols / mechanims of COS could be defined at personalization time
  - Smooth transition from one (electrical) passport generation to the next
  - Beneficial for stock management
- We have been the 1st supplier worldwide with a Common Criteria certified solution for the PACE protection profile (BSI-PP-056v2 SAC/BAC/EAC)
  - Mandatory for EU passports from Dec' 2014 onwards
  - Protection profiles of vendors carefully to be checked





## Project References - PACE / SAC already in usage

#### German National elD

- Going Live: Nov' 2010
- G&D's Role: Main supplier of chip inlay
- Chip OS technology: Native STARCOS 3.5 ID
- Highlights:
  - First PACE implementation worldwide
  - First CC certified c'less signature functionality

#### Kosovo ePassport

- Going Live: Q4 / 2013
- G&D's Role: Main contractor overall system incl. docs
- Chip OS technology: Native STARCOS 3.5 PE
- Highlights:
  - First certfied SAC e-Passport worldwide complying to BSI-PP-056v2 SAC/BAC/EAC

#### Macao SAR Resident elD

- Going Live: Nov' 2013
- *G&D's Role*: Main contractor overall system incl. docs
- Chip OS technology: JavaCard Sm@rtCafé Expert 7.0
- Highlights:
  - First country migrating from pure contact based to pure contactless card interface

#### Kosovo National elD

- *Going Live*: Q1 / 2014
- <u>G&D's Role</u>: Main contractor overall system incl. docs
- Chip OS technology: Native STARCOS 3.5 ID
- Highlights:
  - First country following similar approach to German NeID

