

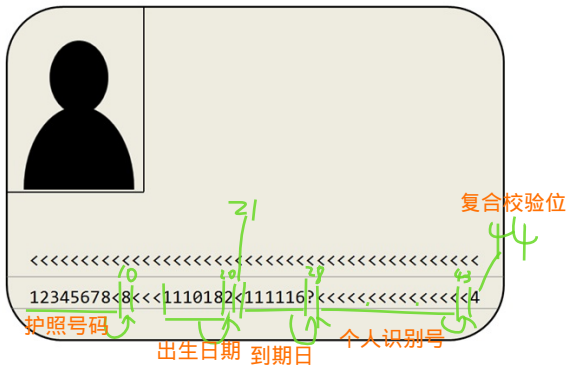
AES KEY – ENCODED IN THE MACHINE READABLE ZONE OF A EUROPEAN ePASSPORT



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An AES encrypted message has been forwarded to you (CBC mode with zero initialization vector and 01-00 padding). Additionally, you have received the corresponding key – unfortunately not quite complete – in a form like a machine readable zone (MRZ) on an identity document as it is used e.g. with ePassports in Europe.



It is the objective to find the plaintext of the following base64-encoded message.

9MgYwmuPrjiecPMx61O6zluy3MtIXQQ0E59T3xB6u0Gyf1gYs2i3K9Jx
aa0zj4gTMazJuApwd6+jdyel5iGHvhQyDHGVIAuYTgJrbFDrfB22Fpil2N
fNnWFBTXyf7SDI

For encryption a key K_{ENC} based on the Basic Access Control (BAC) protocol has been generated and applied. For decryption the following characters have been transmitted from which K_{ENC} can be derived (The kind of coding of these characters is described in [1]):

12345678<8<<<1110182<111116?<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<4

Unfortunately, during transmission a character was lost and has been highlighted with a “?”. Nevertheless, you can make it visible again with the help of [2]. To be able to compute the key K_{ENC} afterwards you can find an overview of the applied encoding protocols in [3], [4] and an example in [5].

The AES-encrypted message contains a code word that is to be entered as the solution.

Note

You might benefit from CrypTool 1.4.30 for the cryptographic operations. Decode the base64 code before decryption (e.g. in CrypTool 1.4.30 with the function "Base64 Decode").

References

The following documents are available online at:

<http://www2.icao.int>



- [1] ICAO MRTD DOC 9303 Part 1 Vol 1, p. IV-16 (Data structure of the lower machine readable line) and p. IV-42
- [2] ICAO MRTD DOC 9303 Part 1 Vol 1, p. IV-24 to IV-26 (Check digits in the machine readable zone)
- [3] ICAO MRTD DOC 9303 Part 1 Vol 2, p. IV-13 (MRTD Basic Access Control)
- [4] ICAO MRTD DOC 9303 Part 1 Vol 2, p. IV-32
- [5] ICAO MRTD DOC 9303 Part 1 Vol 2, p. IV-40 – IV-41