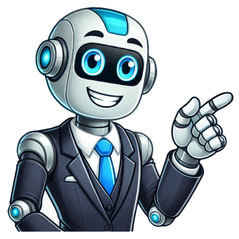
I'm not a bot



Obtaining a passport is a crucial step for international travel, and scheduling an appointment for passport application or renewal is an essential part of the process. However, unforeseen circumstances may arise, requiring applicants to reschedule their passport appointment. In this detailed guide, we will walk you through the step-by-step process of rescheduling a passport appointment, ensuring a seamless experience without unnecessary delays. There are several reasons why an individual may need to reschedule their passport appointment, including: Unavailability on the Scheduled Date Due to personal commitments, travel, or emergencies. Missing Required Documents If you are unable to gather all necessary documents before the appointment date. Medical Emergencies Sudden health issues or family emergencies. Technical Issues Errors in appointment booking or system glitches. Regardless of the reason, it is essential to reschedule the appointment as soon as possible to avoid delays in obtaining your passport. For applicants in India, rescheduling a passport appointment must be done through the Passport Seva portal (www.passportindia.gov.in). Similarly, in the USA, applicants must visit the U.S. State Departments website (travel.state.gov). Use your registered email ID and password to log in. If you do not have an account, you must create one before proceeding. Once logged in, locate the section that allows you to view, modify, or cancel appointments. This option is usually under Manage Appointment or Schedule Appointment in your dashboard. Click on the Reschedule button next to your existing appointment details. You will be prompted to select a new date and time from the available slots.Carefully review the new appointment details. Click Confirm to finalize the rescheduling. You may receive a confirmation email or SMS with the updated appointment details.In India, applicants are allowed to reschedule a passport appointment up to two times. Exceeding this limit may require fresh application submission. In the USA, emergency and expedited appointments have stricter rescheduling policies.Generally, there is no extra fee for rescheduling a passport appointment. However, missing multiple appointments may lead to penalties or a restriction on future bookings.Passport appointment slots are limited, and rescheduling may lead to a longer wait time. It is advisable to check for availability frequently to secure an earlier date if needed. There is no additional fee for rescheduling a passport appointment in India, provided you do so within the allowed limit. The original payment made during the initial booking remains valid for the new date. However, in certain cases, if you miss multiple appointments or fail to appear at the scheduled time, you might need to pay a fresh application fee. Missed appointments without prior rescheduling. Exceeding the maximum number of reschedules allowed. Opting for Tatkal (urgent) processing after initially selecting a Normal passport application. For those applying from other countries, it is advisable to check with the local passport authority regarding any potential rescheduling charges. The government allows applicants to reschedule their passport appointment up to three times without requiring a new application. However, these limits can vary depending on the region and the type of passport application. In cases of a national emergency or government directive. If the passport office cancels your appointment due to administrative reasons. Special allowances for senior citizens, children, or individuals with medical emergencies. If you exceed the allowed number of reschedules, you will need to submit a new passport application and pay the associated fees again. When rescheduling your passport appointment, consider the following factors to choose the best time slot: Peak vs. Off-Peak Hours: Early morning slots tend to have fewer applicants, making the process smoother. Weekday vs. Weekend: Some centers may operate on Saturdays, but weekday appointments often have better availability. Processing Time Consideration: If you need the passport urgently, try to select the earliest available appointment. Tatkal Processing: If your passport is urgent, consider upgrading to the Tatkal scheme, where appointments are prioritized.Check appointment slots frequently as cancellations open up new availability. Opt for an alternative location if your primary Passport Seva Kendra has limited slots. Use a reliable internet connection to avoid session timeouts while rescheduling online. If you are struggling with passport rescheduling or any other passport-related services, you can seek assistance from trusted passport agents. Expert guidance for document verification. Faster processing and hassle-free appointment rescheduling. 24/7 customer support for any queries. We are a leader in passport services in India, with offices in: Bangalore Chennai Mumbai Hyderabad Delhi Pune VisakhapatnamNew Passport Applications (Normal & Tatkal) Passport Renewal & Reissue ECNR & ECR Category Passport Lost or Stolen Passport Assistance Senior Citizen & Child Passport Services For fast and reliable passport assistance, contact our dedicated agents today! Want to give your brand videos a cinematic edge? Join our visual experts and special guests for an info-packed hour of insights to elevate your next video project. Tune in on June 24 at 11amET.Register NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. 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Tune in on June 24 at 11amET.Register NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS Report 04-22-2014,07:47 AM #1 Hi I want to cancel my online passport appointment, but i used two attempts for reschedule/cancel option. but now finally i want to cancel appointment. again now i tried for cancel but its massage showing... "Maximum number of attempts exceeded for Reschedule/Cancel appointment. I want to know, any other option for cancellation. please reply. When i click on "Schedule Appointment" in the Applicant's homepage, it gives an error:"Maximum number of attempts exceeded for Reschedule/Cancel appointment." (yeah i know that i should have been careful, but i used it two times for first appointment and forgot some documents and second time happened the same, wasn't aware earlier about this limit for appointments.) I tried to contact the passport office if something could be done regarding this, they said that i have to make new account and pay the passport amount again, and this one won't be refunded. Really, you guys just gulped up my Rs.2k for nothing?Isn't something else that could be done? Please help me. Call the passport office. Indian Passport Appointment Hi All,I was in the same problem but I have made a call to customer care executive, and he suggest to go to passport sewa kendra before 9:30 AM Monday to Friday.My file no has been created in this case. i clicked on schedule appointment then it displayed "Maximum number of attempts exceeded for Reschedule/Cancel appointment." now when i checked rules on website it says that i can reschedule appointment only twice within one year from first date of appointment. Simultaneously validity for online payment is also one year after which payment will be forfeited.As both application & payment are done on same date, so my money will be wasted even validity of my payment is not expired.I submitted another application from same account but that payment can not me considered/transferred for another application. then i talked with passport helpline officers every time they told nothing can be done you will have to repay for other application your money will be forfeited.so this is total wrong policy & officers at passport seva kendra can check all required documents at one & then tell applicants that what other things are needed.Add your comment below The same thing is happend to me .First time they asked the Ration Card original and Affidavit for name change.Second time they said all documents are ok but they need Birth Certificate from Municipality but in first time they accepted my birth certificate from hospital...If they are not Clearly mentioning the requirement how it is possible for us to collect the requirements.Waste of time and waste of money.Bad rules.Totally disappointed how to make an appointment to renew my passport hay I am also facing the same issue.. Can anybody answer the way how to get appointment as i Cross my 3 appointments. what an idi***c policy..i wasted my money too for the reasons carrying the wrong documents and those morons demanding new documents for a different scenario everytime.. Should have taken my documents rack to throw on their face. Submit fresh application under the same account and the pay the fees again. Hope that answer your question!! YOU NEED TO GO PASSPORT SEVA KENDRA BEFORE 8:30AM MON-FRI WITH ALL ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS hey did u get a solution for this? same thing happened with me. Now what do i do? Even I have the same problem. What did you do? did you get a solution for this..?? the same thing is happening to me now.. :(Author : TATA AIG TeamLast Updated On : 26/10/2023Scheduling an appointment for your passport in-office interview is an essential step in the application process. This is done at the end of the online application process - after submitting your application form and paying your application fees. A passport is a crucial document that people need if theyre planning to travel overseas. It serves as a means of identification and protects citizens when they leave the country.A travel insurance plan does something similar. Suppose you, unfortunately, were to lose your passport while you were overseas. An international travel insurance plan would help you out. Most countries prefer that you have international travel insurance during your stay there. So, get a travel insurance plan from Tata AIG before you plan a trip overseas.Now, lets get back to understanding how to reschedule your passport appointment.When you first apply for a new passport or a passport re-issue, youre asked to book an appointment slot at the end of your application process. However, if you wish to reschedule or postpone your passport appointment after booking an appointment slot, for whatever reason. Heres how to reschedule your passport appointment online: Visit the Passport Seva official website.Login to your registered account on the site. Click on the Reschedule Appointment option on the View Saved/Submitted Applications tab.Then, choose the desired Passport Office and click the Next button.Click on the Book Appointment option after reviewing the available appointment date and time shown on the chosen Passport Office. The appointment (if available) is booked, and the previous appointment is automatically cancelled. The appointment confirmation is shown on the next page with the print application receipt option.Print your application receipt from this page.Note: For the passport application reschedule, you can only cancel and reschedule your appointment twice in a given year. If you exceed this limit, you will need to register for a new account, pay the appointment fees, and go through the application process again. Be warned that cancelling and rescheduling too many times can raise suspicions about your intentions. Many people opt for a re-issue of their passports due to several factors like name changes, address changes, passport renewal, name correction, etc. Regardless, both new and re-issued passports require you to schedule an appointment.You can apply for a new passport online on the Passport Seva Kendra website. All you need to do is fill in the requested forms with relevant information and, if required, upload valid ID and address proofs.After doing so, all applicants must pay an application fee through the website. After which, you pick a PSK (Passport Seva Kendra) Office or RPO (Regional Post Office) closest to your area, with a suitable date and time slot to book your appointment. As stated before, you only have a total of three chances for your passport appointment rescheduling. So you can book your appointment once and have two more chances to reschedule it. If you exceed this limit, your application will be cancelled and your previous fees will not be refunded. So make sure you schedule your appointments carefully. Most working professionals do not have enough free time on their schedules during weekdays. So its better to know what dates are available beforehand so people can choose the most convenient date and time slots for their passport appointment. If youre asking, How do I reschedule my passport appointment if I dont have the time?. You can check for available appointment slots on the Passport Seva Kendra website using the Appointment Availablity resource. This function allows you to see what appointment slots are available at different RPOs and passport offices so that you can book an appointment slot that fits your schedule. This can help prevent an appointment reschedule for your passport application.Heres a step-by-step on how to use this feature:Visit the Passport Seva official website.Click on the Check Appointment Availability button on the left side of the homepage.Choose your city from the list provided on the passport office tab. Type out the provided captcha correctly and click on the Check Appointment Availability displayed below. This will display a list of passport offices and RPOs in your city with their addresses and available appointment dates. You can choose the appropriate appointment slot that best suits you.Note: Picking a date with more appointment slots increases the chances of your application process getting completed quickly.Your policy is subjected to terms and conditions & inclusions and exclusions mentioned in your policy wording. Please go through the documents carefully.BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PHONE CALLS AND FICTIOUS / FRADULENT OFFERS IRDAI or its officials do not involve in activities like selling insurance policies, announcing bonus or investment of premiums. Public receiving such phone calls are requested to lodge a police complaint.Insurance is the subject matter of the solicitation. For more details on benefits, exclusions, limitations, terms and conditions, please read sales brochure / policy wording carefully before concluding a sale. Trade logo displayed above belongs to TATA Sons Private Limited and AIG and used by TATA AIG General Insurance Company Limited under License. 2008, TATA AIG General Insurance Company Limited, all rights reserved.Registered Office : Peninsula Business Park, Tower A, 15th Floor, G.K.Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013, Maharashtra, India. CIN: U85110MH2000PLC128425. IRDA of India Regn. No. 108. Customer Support Number: 022 6489 8282 / 1800 267 1955 (only for senior citizen policy holders). Email Id customersupport@tataaig.com. Category of Certificate of Registration: General Insurance.BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PHONE CALLS AND FICTIOUS / FRADULENT OFFERS IRDAI or its officials do not involve in activities like selling insurance policies, announcing bonus or investment of premiums. Public receiving such phone calls are requested to lodge a police complaint.Insurance is the subject matter of the solicitation. For more details on benefits, exclusions, limitations, terms and conditions, please read sales brochure / policy wording carefully before concluding a sale. Trade logo displayed above belongs to TATA Sons Private Limited and AIG and used by TATA AIG General Insurance Company Limited under License. 2008, TATA AIG General Insurance Company Limited, all rights reserved.Registered Office : Peninsula Business Park, Tower A, 15th Floor, G.K.Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013, Maharashtra, India. CIN: U85110MH2000PLC128425. IRDA of India Regn. No. 108. Customer Support Number: 022 6489 8282 / 1800 267 1955 (only for senior citizen policy holders). Email Id customersupport@tataaig.com. Category of Certificate of Registration: General Insurance.Passport that has an embedded electronic microprocessor chipNot to be confused with Biological passport or Machine-readable passport.This biometric symbol is usually printed on the cover of biometric (ICAO compliant) passports.A biometric passport (also known as an electronic passport, e-passport or a digital passport) is a passport that has an embedded electronic microprocessor chip, which contains biometric information that can be used to authenticate the identity of the passport holder. It uses contactless smart card technology, including a microprocessor chip (computer chip) and antenna (for both power to the chip and communication) embedded in the front or back cover, or centre page, of the passport. The passport's critical information is printed on the data page of the passport, repeated on the machine readable lines and stored in the chip. Public key infrastructure (PKI) is used to authenticate the data stored electronically in the passport chip, making it expensive and difficult to forge when all security mechanisms are fully and correctly implemented.Most countries are issuing biometric passports to their citizens. Malaysia was the first country to issue biometric passports in 1998.[1] By the end of 2008, 60 countries were issuing such passports,[2] which increased to over 150 by mid-2019.[3]The currently standardised biometrics used for this type of identification system are facial recognition, fingerprint recognition, and iris recognition. These were adopted after assessment of several different kinds of biometrics including retinal scan. Document and chip characteristics are documented in the International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) Doc 9303 (ICAO 9303).[4] The ICAO defines the biometric file formats and communication protocols to be used in passports. Only the digital image (usually in JPEG or JPEG 2000 format) of each biometric feature is actually stored in the chip. The comparison of biometric features is performed outside the passport chip by electronic border control systems (e-borders). To store biometric data on the contactless chip, it includes a minimum of 32 kilobytes of EEPROM storage memory, and runs on an interface in accordance with the ISO/IEC 14443 international standard, amongst others. These standards intend interoperability between different countries and different manufacturers of passport books.Some national identity cards, such as those from Albania, Brazil, the Netherlands, and Saudi Arabia are fully ICAO 9303 compliant biometric travel documents. However others, such as the United States passport card, are not.[5]This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Biometric passports have protection mechanisms to avoid and/or detect attacks:Non-traceable chip characteristicsRandom chip identifiers reply to each request with a different chip number. This prevents tracing of passport chips. Using random identification numbers is optional.Basic Access Control (BAC)BAC protects the communication channel between the chip and the reader by encrypting transmitted information. Before data can be read from a chip, the reader needs to provide a key which is derived from the Machine Readable Zone: the date of birth, the date of expiry and the document number. If BAC is used, an attacker cannot (easily) eavesdrop transferred information without knowing the correct key. Using BAC is optional.Passive Authentication (PA)PA is aimed at identifying modification of passport chip data. The chip contains a file, Document Security Object (SOD), that stores hash values of all files stored in the chip (picture, fingerprint, etc.) and a digital signature of these hashes. The digital signature is made using a document signing key which itself is signed by a country signing key. If a file in the chip (e.g., the picture) is changed, this can be detected since the hash value is incorrect. Readers need access to all used public country keys to check whether the digital signature is generated by a trusted country. Using PA is mandatory.[6] As of January 2017, 55 of over 60 e-passport-issuing countries belong to the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD) program.[7]Active Authentication (AA)AA prevents cloning of passport chips. The chip contains a private key that cannot be read or copied, but its existence can easily be proven. Using AA is optional.Extended Access Control (EAC)EAC adds functionality to check the authenticity of both the chip (chip authentication) and the reader (terminal authentication). Furthermore, it uses stronger encryption than BAC. EAC is typically used to protect fingerprints and iris scans. Using EAC is optional. In the European Union, using EAC is mandatory for all documents issued starting 28 June 2009.[citation needed]Supplemental Access Control (SAC)SAC was introduced by ICAO in 2009 for addressing BAC weaknesses. It was introduced as a supplement to BAC (for keeping compatibility), but will replace it in the future.Shielding the chipThis prevents unauthorised reading. Some countries including at least the US have integrated a very thin metal mesh into the passport's cover to act as a shield when the passport cover is closed.[8] The use of shielding is optional.To assure interoperability and functionality of the security mechanisms listed above, ICAO and German Federal Office for Information Security (BSI) have specified several test cases. These test specifications are updated with every new protocol and are covering details starting from the paper used and ending in the chip that is included.[9]Since the introduction of biometric passports, several attacks have been presented and demonstrated.Non-traceable chip characteristicsIn 2008, a Radboud/Lausitz University team demonstrated that it is possible to determine which country a passport chip is from without knowing the key required for reading it.[10] The team fingerprinted error messages of passport chips from different countries. The resulting lookup table allows an attacker to determine from where a chip originated. In 2010, Tom Chothia and Vitaliy Smirnov documented an attack that allows an individual passport to be traced,[11][12] by sending specific BAC authentication requests. In 2016, Avoine et al. published a survey on security and privacy issues in passport protocols, where a new technique to track passports is introduced, based on the response time of basic commands.[13]Basic Access Control (BAC)In 2005, Marc Witteman showed that the document numbers of Dutch passports were predictable,[14] allowing an attacker to guess/crack the key required for reading the chip. In 2006, Adam Laurie wrote software that tries all known passport keys within a given range, thus implementing one of Witteman's attacks. Using online flight booking sites, flight coupons and other public information it's possible to significantly reduce the number of possible keys. In some early biometric passports BAC wasn't used at all, allowing attacker to read the chip's content without providing a key.[15]Passive Authentication (PA)In 2006, Lukas Grunwald demonstrated that it is trivial to copy passport data from a passport chip into a standard ISO/IEC 14443 smartcard using a standard contactless card interface and a simple file transfer tool.[16] Grunwald used a passport that did not use Active Authentication (anti-cloning) and did not change the data held on the copied chip, thus keeping its cryptographic signature valid.In 2008, Jeroen van Beek demonstrated that not all passport inspection systems check the cryptographic signature of a passport chip. For his demonstration Van Beek altered chip information and signed it using his own document signing key of a non-existing country. This can only be detected by checking the country signing keys that are used to sign the document signing keys. To check country signing keys the ICAO PKD[17] can be used. Only 5 out of 60+ countries are using this central database.[18] Van Beek did not update the original passport chip: instead an ePassport emulator was used.[19]Also in 2008, The Hacker's Choice implemented all attacks and published code to verify the results.[20] The release included a video clip that demonstrated problems by using a forged Elvis Presley passport that is recognized as a valid US passport.[21]Active Authentication (AA)In 2005, Marc Witteman showed that the secret Active Authentication key can be retrieved using power analysis.[14] This may allow an attacker to clone passport chips that use the optional Active Authentication anti-cloning mechanism on chips if the chip design is susceptible to this attack.In 2008, Jeroen van Beek demonstrated that optional security mechanisms can be disabled by removing their presence from the passport index file.[22] This allows an attacker to remove amongst others anti-cloning mechanisms (Active Authentication). The attack is documented in supplement 7 of Doc 9303 (R1-p1_v2_sIV_0006)[23] and can be solved by patching inspection system software. Note that supplement 7 features vulnerable examples in the same document that when implemented result in a vulnerable inspection process.[citation needed]In 2014, Calderoni et al. show a procedure to bypass the security protocol that is commonly adopted to prove chip authenticity (Active Authentication) within first-generation electronic passports. The discussed breach is related to some metadata files (EF.COM, EF.SOD) and allows the attacker to conceal those data required by the inspection system during the protocol's execution.[24] This breach may facilitate a malicious user in using fake documents cloned from original ones.Extended Access Control (EAC)In 2007, Lukas Grunwald presented an attack that can make EAC-enabled passport chips unusable.[25] Grunwald states that if an EAC-key required for reading fingerprints and updating certificates is stolen or compromised, an attacker can upload a false certificate with an issue date far in the future. The affected chips block read access until the future date is reached.Map of countries with biometric passports as of August 2024Privacy proponents in many countries question and protest the lack of information about exactly what the passports' chip will contain, and whether they affect civil liberties. The main problem they point out is that data on the passports can be transferred with wireless RFID technology, which can become a major vulnerability. Although this could allow ID-check computers to obtain a person's information without a physical connection, it may also allow anyone with the necessary equipment to perform the same task. If the personal information and passport numbers on the chip are not encrypted, the information might wind up in the wrong hands.On 15 December 2006, the BBC published an article[26] on the British ePassport, citing the above stories and adding that:"Nearly every country issuing this passport has a few security experts who are yelling at the top of their lungs and trying to shout out: 'This is not secure. This is not a good idea to use this technology'", citing a specialist who states "It is much too complicated. It is in places done the wrong way round reading data first, parsing data, interpreting data, then verifying whether it is right. There are lots of technical flaws in it and there are things that have just been forgotten, so it is basically not doing what it is supposed to do. It is supposed to get a higher security level. It is not."and adding that the Future of Identity in the Information Society (FIDIS) network's research team (a body of IT security experts funded by the European Union) has "also come out against the ePassport scheme... [stating that] European governments have forced a document on its people that dramatically decreases security and increases the risk of identity theft."[27]Most security measures are designed against untrusted citizens (the "provers"), but the scientific security community recently also addressed the threats from untrustworthy verifiers, such as corrupt governmental organizations, or nations using poorly implemented, unsecure electronic systems.[28]New cryptographic solutions such as private biometrics are being proposed to mitigate threats of mass theft of identity. These are under scientific study, but not yet implemented in biometric passports.A number of people oppose this technology citing religion or forced data collection, describing biometrics as "the mark of the beast".[29] Algeria: Issued since 5 January 2012.[30] Valid for 10 years for adults, and 5 years for minors. The data page of the passport is from rigid polycarbonate plastic and contains a microchip embedded in which are stored biometric data of the holder including fingerprints, photo and signature. The data is extracted from the chip with wireless RFID technology. Benin: Issued since 2022.[31] Botswana: Issued since 8 March 2010.[32][33] The Botswana passport, which features 48 pages, is written in English and French. The first page features a map of Botswana superimposed with wildlife. Cameroon: Issued since July 2021, costing 110,000 CFA. Valid for 5 years.[34] Cape Verde: Issued since 26 January 2016, costing 50. It is noted that the scheme will gradually expand to Cape Verdean diplomatic missions in Boston and Lisbon in the future.[35] Egypt: Egypt does not yet issue biometric passports. Gabon: Issued since 23 January 2014. Ghana: Issued since 1 March 2010 and costing GH50100 for adults and children. The passports contain several other technological characteristics other than biometric technology. However the Ghanaian biometric passports do not carry the "chip inside" symbol (), which is mandatory for ICAO-standard electronic passports.[36][37][38]As of February2020[update], the application fee for regular 32 page passport booklet is GH320 and GH550 for regular 48 page passport booklet. The application fee for expedited 32 page passport booklet is GH350 and GH300 for expedited 48 page passport booklet.[39] To facilitate the application for and acquisition of Ghanaian passports, Passport Application Centers (PACs) have been set up around the major cities of Ghana, including Accra, Kumasi, Tamale, Ho, Sekondi-Takoradi, and in Sunyani.[40] 22 Diplomatic Missions outside Ghana have the mandate as at November 2020, to issue Biometric Passports to Ghanaians who are abroad.[41] Passports issued for applications received starting 31 March 2019 have a validity period of ten years (it was previously five years).[42] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration has introduced a 48-page passport booklet (It was previously 32 pages only) available from 1 February 2020. Kenya: Issued since 1 September 2017. Contain fingerprints, facials and signature including other vital information, which is all ICAO compliant.In mid July 2019, a few foreign embassies such as Berlin, Paris, London, and Washington, DC started processing applications for Kenyans in the diaspora. Kenya plans to invalidate old style passports on 31 December 2021. Lesotho: Date of introduction is uncertain. However, the enabling statute was tabled in November 2016.[43] Libya: The Libyan government stated that it will start issuing biometric passports of ordinary passports by the end of 2025, although the biometric passports of Diplomatic and Special passports were issued since 2021. Madagascar: Issued since 2014 and costs 110,000 Ariary. Since September 2014, it is mandatory for Malagasy citizens to depart the country with a biometric passport.[44] Mauritania: Issued since 6 May 2011,[45] costs US$115.68. Valid for 5 years. Morocco: Issued since 2008 for trial, and in general since 25 September 2009,[46] costs MAD500 (approximately US$49). Mozambique: Issued since September 2014. The issuance of such passports was suspended 40 days later but was resumed in February 2015.[47] Namibia: Issued since 8 January 2018.[48][49] Nigeria: Issued since 2007 as the first in Africa. The harmonized ECOWAS Smart electronic passport issued by the Nigerian Immigrations Service is powered by biometric technology in tandem with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) specifications for international travels.Travelers' data captured in the biometric passport can be accessed instantly and read by any security agent from any spot of the globe through an integrated network of systems configured and linked to a centrally-coordinated passport data bank managed by the Nigerian Immigrations Service.[citation needed] Rwanda: Issued since 27 June 2019, and is in compliance with the new East African Community technical specifications as well as International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Among the new features include a microchip making it tamper-proof. The Rwandan passport is issued Rwandan citizens for international travel. Rwanda started issuing East African Community Biometric Passport also known as E-Passport in June 2019 replacing the old ones that will only stay valid until June 2021, The new passports are valid for five years and ten years. Ordinary, service, and diplomatic passports are issued. Sierra Leone: Issued since 1st Sept 2015 in compliance with International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). New book design launched at the same time as the switch to e-passport from Machine Readable Passport (MRP). Book re-designed again in 2022 and electronic chip upgraded for faster processing of bio-metric data. Currently issuing e-passports for Ordinary, Diplomatic and Service books.[50] Somalia: Issued since 10 October 2006, costs US$100 if applied inside of Somalia, and US$150 abroad.[51] South Sudan: Issued since 3 January 2012.[52][53] The new passport are valid for five years. Sudan: Issued since May 2009, costs SDG 250 (approximately USD 100), SDG200 for students and SDG100 for children. Valid for 10 years, or 7 years for a commercial passport.[54]The new electronic passports are issued in three categories. The citizen's passport (ordinary passport) is issued to ordinary citizens and contains 48 pages. Business men/women who need to travel often have a commercial passport that contains 64 pages. Smaller passports that contain 32 pages only are issued to children. The microprocessor chip contains the holder's information. Tanzania: Issued since 1 January 2018. The Bio-metric Tanzanian passport is one of the strongest passports in Africa. It is in compliance with the new East African Community Passport which eases border crossing for east African community member nationals. Togo: Issued since August 2009, cost then was 30,000 CFA francs. For Togolese residing abroad, the price varies. Tunisia: The Tunisia ministry of interior stated that it will start issuing biometric passports at the end of year 2016 which did not happen. Zimbabwe: The Zimbabwean government launched the new e-passports on 15 December 2021 at Chiwashira Building in Harare.[55] Afghanistan: Issued since September 2011. Contains digital images of fingerprints, photo and electronic signature of the passport holder. Valid for up to 10 years.[56][57] Armenia: Issued since July 2012. Contains digital images of fingerprints, photo and electronic signature of the passport holder. Valid for 10 years.[58][59][60] Azerbaijan: Issued since September 2013. Contains information about the passport holder's facial features, as well as finger and palm prints. Bahrain: Issued since March 20, 2023.[61][62] Bangladesh: Issued since April 2010, biometric machine-readable passports cost 3450 (US$28) for regular delivery, including all taxes, and 6900 (US$57) for express delivery including all taxes.[63] E-passports cost 4025 (US$33) to 13800 (US$110) with all taxes included.[64] The cost varies depending on the number of pages and the validity of the e-passport.[64] The e-passport is valid for either five years or ten years depending on the age of the applicant.[65] Bangladesh is the first country in South Asia to issue e-passports for all eligible citizens. The electronic microprocessor chip embedded e-passport has forty-one different security features, including holographic images embossed in thin film laminate, which change colour under light and appear to move.[66] Demographic and biometric information of the bearer including the fingerprints of all ten fingers, iris scan, color photograph of the face and digital signature are stored on the chip in the e-passport.[67] The Government of Bangladesh issues three different types of e-passports. These are diplomatic passports with a red cover; official passports with a blue cover; and regular or ordinary passports with a green cover. Brunei: Issued since 17 February 2007. The Bruneian ePassport has the same functions as the other biometric passports.[68] Cambodia: Issued since 17 July 2014. The cost for a 5-year passport, issued only to children aged five and under, is US$80; while the 10-year passport, issued to all people older than five, costs US$100.[69] China: On 30 January 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China launched a trial issuance of e-passports for public affairs. The face, fingerprint and other biometric features of the passport holder will be digitalized and stored in pre-installed contactless smart chip in the passport.[70][71] On 1 July 2011, the Ministry began issuing biometric passports to all individuals conducting public affairs work overseas on behalf of the Chinese government.[72]Ordinary biometric passports have been introduced by the Ministry of Public Security starting from 15 May 2012.[73] The cost of a passport is 200 CNY (approximately US$31) for first time applicants in China and CNY220 (or US$35) for renewals and passports issued abroad. Effective from 1 July 2017, cost of a biometric ordinary passport is reduced to CNY160 (approximately US$24) for both first time applicants and renewal applicants.[74] As of April 2017, China had issued over 100 million biometric ordinary passports.[75] Hong Kong: In 2006, the Immigration Department announced that Unihub Limited (a PCCW subsidiary company heading a consortium of suppliers, including Keycorp) had won the tender to provide the technology to produce biometric passports. In February 2007, the first biometric passport was introduced. The cover of the new biometric passport remains essentially the same as that of previous versions, with the addition of the "electronic passport" logo at the bottom. However, the design of the inner pages has changed substantially. The design conforms with the document design recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization. The new ePassport featured in the 2008 Stockholm Challenge Event and was a finalist for the Stockholm Challenge Award in the Public Administration category. The Hong Kong SAR ePassport design was praised on account of the "multiple state-of-the-art technologies [which] are seamlessly integrated in the sophisticated Electronic Passport System (e-Passport System)".[76] The cost for a HKSAR passport is HKD 370 (or USD 48) for a 32-page passport and HKD 460 (or USD 59) for a 48-page passport.[77] Macao: Issued since 1 September 2009. India: India calls Biometric Passport as ePassport. The Government of India issues three different types of passports Diplomatic passports; Official passports; and regular/ordinary passports. India initiated the first phase deployment of Biometric Passports in 2008, only to diplomatic passport holders. On 25 June 2008 Indian Passport Authority issued the first Biometric passport to Pratibha Patil, the then President of India.[78] Between 2008 and 2024, Biometric passport rollout for ordinary citizens was in various stages of internal development, testing and tendering.In April 2024, the government has finally started the test rollout of Biometric Passports to ordinary citizens. It started with the testing of the project at Regional Passport Offices (RPO) in Bhubaneswar and Nagpur. Post successful pilot launch and requisite certifications, it will be rolled out at remaining Regional Passport Offices across India in a phased manner in 2025. Indonesia: 48-page biometric passports cost Rp650,000 (US$43).[79] As of 12 October 2022, the validity of newly issued passports are extended from 5 years to 10 years.[80] Diplomatic and service biometric passports are issued since 19 August 2021.[81] Iran: Issued since July 2007 for diplomatic and service passports, 20 February 2011 for ordinary biometric passports. The cost of a new passport was approximately IRR1,500,000 (less than US$8) if issued inside Iran, 100 euros if issued overseas.[82] Iraq: Iraq started issuing the biometric passport to the public in March 2023.[83] Israel: Issued since July 2013 for a 2-year pilot project under the Biometric Database Law. This was optional. In August 2013, any passport expiring in more than 2 years could be replaced free of charge with a biometric one upon request. Passports expiring within 2 years were charged the full fee. The review of the pilot project (that was supposed to be concluded in 2015) was postponed by order of the Minister of the Interior to a later date, due to the controversy regarding the creation of the Biometric Database rather than storing the biometric data only in the passport's chip, as is the practice in many other countries. In 2015, the duration of the pilot project was extended until 2017. In May 2017, the pilot project ended. Newly issued passports were then required to be biometric.[84] To obtain a biometric passport, an applicant must appear in an Interior Ministry office "to be photographed by the special camera which records information such as facial bone structure, distance between one's eyes, ears to eyes and ratio of facial features one from another. The applicant will also be fingerprinted and all this information will be stored in the new high-tech electronic passport."[85] As of January 2022, Israeli passports issued in the airport or outside of Israel are not biometric, and are generally valid for 510 years (1 year if issued as an emergency passport in the airport). Japan: Issued since March 2006. The passports meet requirements of the U.S Visa Waiver Program which calls for countries to roll out their biometric passports before 26 October 2006. Jordan: In May 2024, the Jordanian government has announced that the tender to issue Jordanian electronic passports in accordance with international standards has been awarded. The new Jordanian passport will be in line with the requirements of the ICAO. The company to which the tender is awarded will begin its work after obtaining the order to proceed in accordance with legal procedures, and the tender will be implemented within a maximum period of (250) working days.[86] Kazakhstan: Kazakhstan has presented its concept at implementing biometric passport in 2009. Kuwait: Issued since March 2017. By late 2018 older non-biometric passports will no longer be valid for use. Laos: Issued since September 2016. Lebanon: Issued since 1 August 2016. Lebanese passports are navy blue, with the Lebanese Cedar emblazoned in the centre of the front cover. "The Lebanese Republic, Passport" is written on the cover page in both Arabic and French. The contents of the passport are in Arabic, French and English. Malaysia: Issued since 1998.[1] Malaysia is however not a member of the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) and its first biometric passport did not conform to the same standards as the VWP biometric document because the Malaysian biometric passport was issued several years ahead of the VWP requirement. The difference lies in the storage of fingerprint template instead of fingerprint image in the chip, the rest of the technologies are the same. Also the biometric passport was designed to be read only if the receiving country has the authorisation from the Malaysian Immigration Department. Malaysia started issuing ICAO compliant passports from February 2010.[87] Malaysia used to issue passports with validity for 2 years and 5 years, but the passport with 2 years validity was withdrawn since January 2015.[88] The pricing for a Malaysian passport are RM200 (approximately US$50) with 5 years validity, MYR100 (approximately US$25) for senior citizens, children below 12, Hajj pilgrims, and students below 21 and studying abroad is MYR100 and is free for disabled citizens.[89] Maldives: Issued since 26 July 2006. The new passport follows a completely new design, and features the passport holder's facial and fingerprint information as biometric identifiers. A 32-page Ordinary passport will cost Rf350, while a 64-page Ordinary passport will cost Rf600. Children under the age of 10 years and people applying for passports through diplomatic missions abroad will be issued with a 32-page non-electronic Ordinary passport, which will cost Rf250. Mongolia: Issued since the end of 2016. Nepal: Nepal started issuing E-passport from end of 2021.[90] Nepalese writer Satya Mohan Joshi was the first to receive the e-passport.[91][92] The Nepalis e-passports are produced by IDEMIA, the software that the Passport office uses is also from the same company.[93] Oman: Issued since the end of 2014.[94] It consists of 48 pages and is valid for up to 10 years. Omani passports' cover is red and have inscriptions in golden letters indicating the official name of the country at the top and the word "passport" at the bottom both in Arabic and English divided by the coat of arms. The biometric passport symbol, alerting to the presence of a RFID chip inside the document, is at the very bottom of the cover page.[95] Pakistan: The Government of Pakistan issues three different types of passports. These are Diplomatic passports; Official passports; and Ordinary passports. On March 30, 2022, Prime Minister Imran Khan launched the e-passport service, which has twenty-nine new security features added. At this initial stage, the e-passport facility was only available for diplomatic officials and government officials who are issued diplomatic passports and official passports respectively.[96] The issuance of e-passports for Islamabad residents only commenced on June 10, 2023, at DGI&P Headquarters in Islamabad. However, starting from 16 August 2023, the issuance of e-passports extended to all field offices throughout the nation. Over time, this service will also be introduced to Foreign Missions of Pakistan abroad.[97] Palestine: Issued since September 1, 2022. Costs NIS 200. Philippines: Issued since 11 August 2009, costs about 950.[98][99] Qatar: Issued since 20 April 2008, costs QAR200.[100] Saudi Arabia: On February 10, 2022; the Saudi Arabian ministry of interior has announced that they began issuing the new electronic Saudi Passport, with the same issuing fees as the past (300 SAR for 5 years and 600 SAR for 10 years).[101][102] Singapore: Issued since 15 August 2006,[103] costs SGD70 if applied for online, by mail or ICA deposit box and SGD80 if applied for via a Singapore Overseas Mission. Valid for 10 years. The passport now complies with the U.S Visa Waiver Program.[104] South Korea: Issued since 25 August 2008, costs 55,000 Won (USD 55). Validity for 5 years for men who have not served in the National Service, and 10 years for everybody else. On 21 December 2021, issuing the next generation biometric passports to South Korean citizens has begun, which was delayed by one year as planned due to the COVID-19 pandemic.[105][106] Syria: Syria has started issuing biometric passports on 21 August 2023 for all new passports. The fee varies from 100 to 700 based on the period of processing. The validity varies between 2 years for young male citizens (due to military service), up to 6 years for other citizens. The current fee for the urgent passport (13 days processing time) makes it the most expensive passport globally.[107] Taiwan: Issued since 29 December 2008, costs NT$1,300 (approximately US$40) for an ordinary passport with either 3, 5 or 10 years validity.[1] Tajikistan: Issued since 1 February 2010. Thailand: Diplomats and government officials passports issued from 26 May 2005. From 1 June 2005, a limited quantity of 100 passports a day was issued for Thai citizens, however, on 1 August 2005 a full operational service was installed and Thailand became the first country in Asia to issue an ICAO compliant biometric passport.[108] Turkey: Turkish passports which are compatible with European Union standards have been available since 1 June 2010.[109] Colours of the new biometric passports have also been changed. Accordingly, regular passports; claret red, special passports; bottle green and diplomatic passports wrap black colours.[110] Turkish Minister of the State announced that the government is printing the new passports at government minting office since the private contractor failed to deliver in March 2016.[111] As of January 2025, cost of issuing a 10-year passport in Turkey is 12,409.00 (approximately 340).[112] Turkmenistan: Turkmenistan became the first country in ex-USSR, in mid-Asia region to issue an ICAO-compliant biometric passport. The passport is available since 10 July 2008.[113] United Arab Emirates: The United Arab Emirates Ministry of Interior began to issue biometric passports on 11 December 2011, making it the second GCC state to launch biometric passports after Qatar.[114] Uzbekistan: In Uzbekistan on 23 June 2009 Islam Karimov issued a Presidential Decree[115] "On measures to further improve the passport system in the Republic of Uzbekistan." On 29 December 2009 the President of Uzbekistan signed a decree to change the dates for a phased exchange of populations existing passport to the biometric passport. In accordance with this decree, biometric passports were phased in, beginning on 1 January 2011. In the first phase, the biometric passport was issued to employees of ministries, departments and agencies of the republic, individuals who travel abroad or outside the country, as well as citizens who receive a passport in connection with the achievement of a certain age or for other grounds provided by law. The second phase was for the rest of the population who were able to get new passports for the period from 2012 to 2015. Vietnam: Issued since March 1st, 2023.[116] As of March 2025, the biometric passport is only being issued in Vietnam. Overseas missions are still issuing non-biometric passports.Main articles: Passports of the European Union and Passports of the EFTA member statesIt was planned that, except for Denmark and Ireland, EU passports would have digital imaging and fingerprint scan biometrics placed on their RFID chips.[117] This combination of biometrics aims to create an unrivaled level of security and protection against fraudulent identification papers.[vague] Technical specifications for the new passports have been established by the European Commission.[118] The specifications are binding for the Schengen agreement parties, i.e. the EU countries, except Ireland, and the four European Free Trade Association countriesIceland, Liechtenstein,[119][120] Norway and Switzerland.[121] These countries are obliged to implement machine readable facial images in the passports by 28 August 2006, and fingerprints by 26 June 2009.[122] The European Data Protection Supervisor has stated that the current legal framework fails to "address all the possible and relevant issues triggered by the inherent imperfections of biometric systems".[123]Irish biometric passports only used a digital image and not fingerprinting. German passports printed after 1 November 2007 contain two fingerprints, one from each hand, in addition to a digital photograph. Romanian passports will also contain two fingerprints, one from each hand. The Netherlands also takes fingerprints and was[124] the only EU member that had plans to store these fingerprints centrally.[125] According to EU requirements, only nations that are signatories to the Schengen acquis are required to add fingerprint biometrics.[126]In the EU nations, passport prices will be: Austria (available since 16 June 2006): an adult passport costs 75.90,[127] while a chip-free child's version costs 30.[128] As of March 2009 all newly issued adult passports contain fingerprints.[129] Passports are valid for 2 years after issuance for children up to the age of 1; 5 years for children aged 211; 10 years for citizens aged 12 and older. Belgium (introduced in October 2004): 71 or 41 for children + local taxes. As of May 2014, passports for adults are valid for 7 years. Bulgaria (introduced in July 2009; available since 29 March 2010): BGN40 (20) for adults. Passports are valid for 5 years.[130] Croatia (available since 1 July 2009): HRK390 (53). The chip contains two fingerprints and a digital photo of the holder. Since 18 January 2010 only biometric passports can be obtained at issuing offices inside Croatia. Diplomatic missions and consular offices must implement new issuing system until 28 June 2010. Cyprus (available since 13 December 2010): 70, valid for 10 years Czechia (available since 1 September 2006): CZK600 for adults (valid 10 years), CZK100 for children (valid 5 years). Passports contain fingerprints. Denmark (available since 1 August 2006): DKK890 for adults (valid for 10 years), DKK150 for children 011 (valid for 2 years [age 02] or 5 years), DKK178 for children 1217 (valid for 5 years), and DKK378 retirement age (from July 2021 67 years) (valid for 10 years). A new and standardised photo must be supplied too. As of January 2012 all newly issued passports contain fingerprints.[131][132] Estonia (available since 22 May 2007): EEK450 (28.76) (valid for 5 years). As of 29 June 2009, all newly issued passports contain fingerprints.[133] Finland (available since 21 August 2006): 53 (valid for up to 5 years). As of 29 June 2009, all newly issued passports contain fingerprints.[134] France (available since April 2006): 86 or 89 (depending whether applicant provides photographs), valid for 10 years. As of 8June2022[update], all newly issued passports contain fingerprints with the exception of emergency passports that hold a validity of 1 year.[135][136][137] Germany (available since November 2005): 23 year old applicants (valid for 6 years) 37.50 and >24 years (valid 10 years) 70.[138] Passports issued from 1 November 2007 onwards include fingerprints.[139][140] Greece (available since 26 August 2006): 84.40 (valid for 3 years for children up to 14, valid for 10 years for adults).[141] Since June 2009, passports contain fingerprints.[142] Hungary (available since 29 August 2006): HUF7,500 (26), valid for 5 years, HUF14,000 (48.50) valid for 10 years. As of 29 June 2009, all newly issued passports contain fingerprints.[143][144][145] Ireland: Biometric passport booklets have been available since 16 October 2006, and Biometric passport cards since October 2015. 34-page passport booklets are priced at 75, 66-page booklets at 105,[146] both valid for 10 years. For children aged between 3 and 18 years the price is 26.50 and the passport booklets are valid for 5 years. Infants' passport booklets for those under 3 years cost 16 and expire 3 years after issue. Irish biometric passport cards are only available to adults of 18 years and over who already have an Irish passport booklet and cost 35. They expire on the same date as the holder's Irish passport booklet or 5 years after issue, whichever is the shorter period. (Ireland is not a signatory to the Schengen Acquis and has no obligation or plans to implement fingerprint biometrics.) Italy (available since 26 October 2006): 116,[147] valid for 10 years. As of January 2010 newly issued passports contain fingerprints.[148] Latvia (available since 20 November 2007): an adult passport costs 30, or 20 if received together with eID,[149] valid for 10 or 5 years. Lithuania (available since 28 August 2006): 43.[150] For children up to 16 years old, valid max 5 years. For persons over 16 years old, valid for 10 years.[151] Malta (available since 8 October 2008): 70 for persons over 16 years old, valid for 10 years, 35 for children between 10 and 16 years (valid for 5 years) and 14 for children under 10 years (valid for 2 years). Netherlands (available since 28 August 2006): Approximately 11 on top of regular passport (38.33) cost 49.33. Passports issued from 21 September 2009 include fingerprints. Dutch identity cards are lookalike versions of the holder's page of the passport but do not contain fingerprints.[152] Poland (available since 28 August 2006): PLN140 (35) for adults, PLN70 for children aged under 13, free for seniors 70+ years, valid 10 years (5 years for children aged below 13). Passports issued from 29 June 2009 include fingerprints of both index fingers.[153] Portugal (available since 31 July 2006 special passport; 28 August 2006 ordinary passport): 65 for all citizens valid for 5 years. All passports have 32 pages.[154] Romania (available since 31 December 2008): RON258 for citizens over the age of 12, RON234 for citizens under the age of 12,[155] valid for 10 years for those over the age of 18, 5 years for those over the age of 12 to 18, and for 3 years for those under 12. As of 19 January 2010, new passport includes both facial images and fingerprints.[156] Temporary passports valid for only one year can be issued for the price of RON96 and is issued in less than 3 working days. Slovakia (available since 15 January 2008): an adult passport (>13 years) costs 33.19 valid for 10 years, while a chip-free child's (513 years) version costs 13.27 valid for 5 years and for children under 5 years 8.29, but valid only for 2 years. The latest version was issued in 2014 and contains a contactless chip in the biodata card that meets ICAO specifications.[157] Slovenia (available since 28 August 2006): 42.05 for adults, valid for 10 years. 35.25 for children from 3 to 18 years of age, valid for 5 years. 31.17 for children up to 3 years of age, valid for 3 years. All passports have 32 pages, a 48-page version is available at a 2.50 surcharge. As of 29 June 2009, all newly issued passports contain fingerprints.[158] Spain (available since 28 August 2006) at a price of 26 (price at 2018), free passports are issued for citizens that hold a "Familia Numerosa" document. They include fingerprints of both index fingers as of October 2009. (Aged