



Ministry of the Interior and
Kingdom Relations

Features of Dutch

2014

passports and
Dutch identity card

Dutch passports and Dutch identity card

The Netherlands will be putting a new model passport and Dutch identity card into circulation on 9 March 2014. The reason for introducing this model is that the validity period of the documents has been changed: they are now valid for ten years.

Passports and identity cards again contain a second image of the photograph in order to combat photo substitution. The second image of the photograph has a three-dimensional effect. This brochure provides information on the security features in the new model, where they can be found in the documents and how they can be verified.

Overview

National passport
34 pages



Dutch identity card*



Business passport
66 pages



Service passport
66 pages



Refugee travel document
34 pages



Alien's travel document
34 pages



Emergency passport
8 pages



Laissez-Passer
8 pages



Validity

Passports and identity cards are valid for a maximum of ten years. The maximum validity of passports and identity cards for children under the age of 18 years is five years. Travel documents for refugees and aliens are valid for a maximum of five years. Emergency passports and Laissez-Passers are valid for a maximum of one year.

Model number

The model number is shown on the title page of passports, emergency passports and Laissez-Passers. On the Dutch identity card the model number is shown on the back.

* Substitute Dutch identity card

The Netherlands will introduce a substitute Dutch identity card on 1 March 2017. The substitute card and its security features correspond to the standard card. However, the substitute Dutch Identity card contains a different text and no electronic information is stored on the chip.

3. Kinegram®

Position

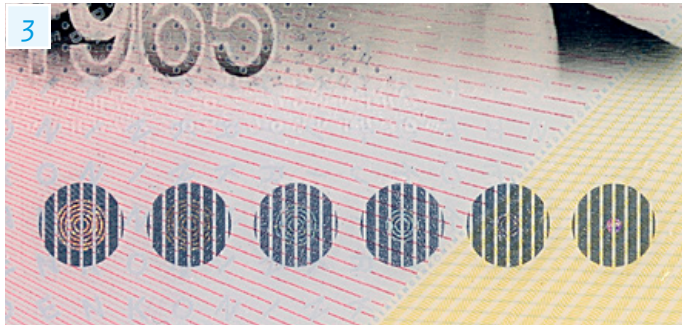
On the biographical data page of passports, on the left and right under the first and second image of the photograph respectively. On the Dutch identity card: on the right under the image of the second photograph.

Description

Metallized image that can change shape and colour.

Verification

By tilting.



4. Watermark

Position

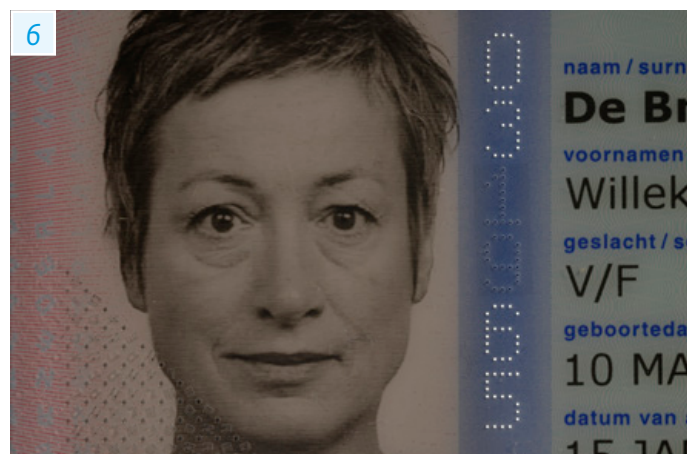
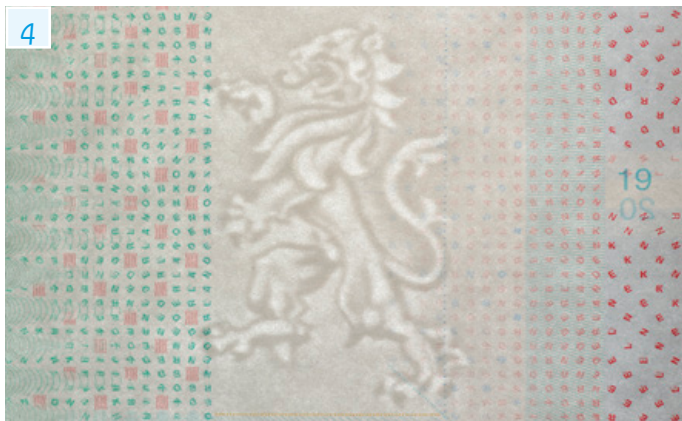
Paper pages of passports, emergency passports and Laissez-Passers.

Description

Multitone watermark.

Verification

With the naked eye using transmitted light.



5. Document number

Position

Biographical data page of passports, emergency passports, Laissez-Passers and Dutch identity cards.

Paper pages of passports, emergency passports and Laissez-Passers.

Description

The number is laser engraved on the synthetic biographical data page of passports and on Dutch identity cards. Conical laser perforation in every paper page.

Composition of number: positions 1 and 2: letters; positions 3-8: letters or digits; position 9: digit. The letter 'O' is not used in the document numbers. The digit 'o' (zero) may be used.

Verification

Legible with the naked eye (document number). Visible when inspecting the page with transmitted light (perforated document number).



6. Tilted Laser Image (TLI)

Position

On the biographical data page of passports and on Dutch identity cards.

Description

The holder's month of birth and year of birth is shown in the form of perforations.

Verification

Using transmitted light.

Second line security features

7. UV fluorescent image

Position

On the biographical data page of passports and on Dutch identity cards.

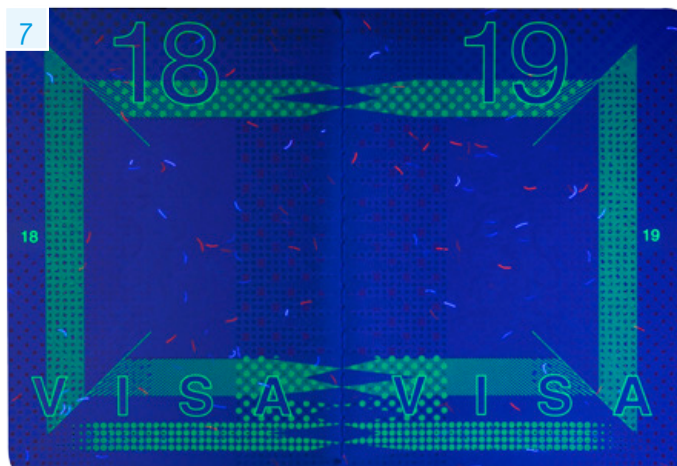
On the paper pages of passports, emergency passports and Laissez-Passers.

Description

Fluorescent patterns, also fibres in the paper pages.

Verification

Under ultraviolet light.



8. Microprint

Position

At various places in the background print of the biographical data page of passports and on Dutch identity cards. At various places on the paper pages of passports, emergency passports and Laissez-Passers.

Description

Repeating text 'Koninkrijk der Nederlanden'.

Verification

By using a magnifying glass.



The chip

Position

On the biographical data page of passports and in Dutch identity cards. Personal and document data are stored on the chip.

Description

The chip uses the following security mechanisms:

- Basic Access Control;
- Password Authenticated Connection Establishment;
- Extended Access Control:
 - Chip authentication in passports and Dutch identity cards;
 - Terminal authentication in passports.
- Active Authentication;
- Passive Authentication.

The chip in specimens distributed by the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations is not representative of the chip in passports and identity cards as they will be issued.

Verification

The CSCA certificate is required to verify the authenticity of the data on the chip. The CSCA certificate can be found on www.bprbzk.nl.

