



National Office for Identity Data
Ministry of the Interior and
Kingdom Relations

Dutch passport features – 2024



In late September 2024, the Netherlands introduced a new passport design. The new design complies with domestic and international standards and legislation, and includes new security features. A number of changes have also been made to maintain consistency across all Dutch travel documents. The changes will help to prevent fraud, misuse and forgery.

Passports are valid for up to 10 years. Passports issued to children under the age of 18 are valid for up to five years. Refugee travel documents and alien's travel documents are valid for up to five years. Emergency passports and laissez-passers are valid for up to one year.

This brochure sets out the main changes with regard to the 2024 design and provides information for effective document verification, including:

- Each feature's location.
- A description of the feature.
- The verification method.



Changes to the biographical data page and page 3

In 2024, the following changes were introduced to the biographical data page and page 3 of Dutch passports.



- A. Colour photo on page 3
- B. Tactile elements for people with a visual impairment
- C. Small colour photo on the biographical data page (LASINK™ Helios)
- D. Card Access Number (CAN) for chip access¹
- E. Larger format photo on the chip.

¹ The Card Access Number (CAN) is a six-digit number that can be used as a password to establish a connection between the chip and the verification system.

Changes to the title page

In 2024, the following changes were introduced to the title page² of Dutch passports.



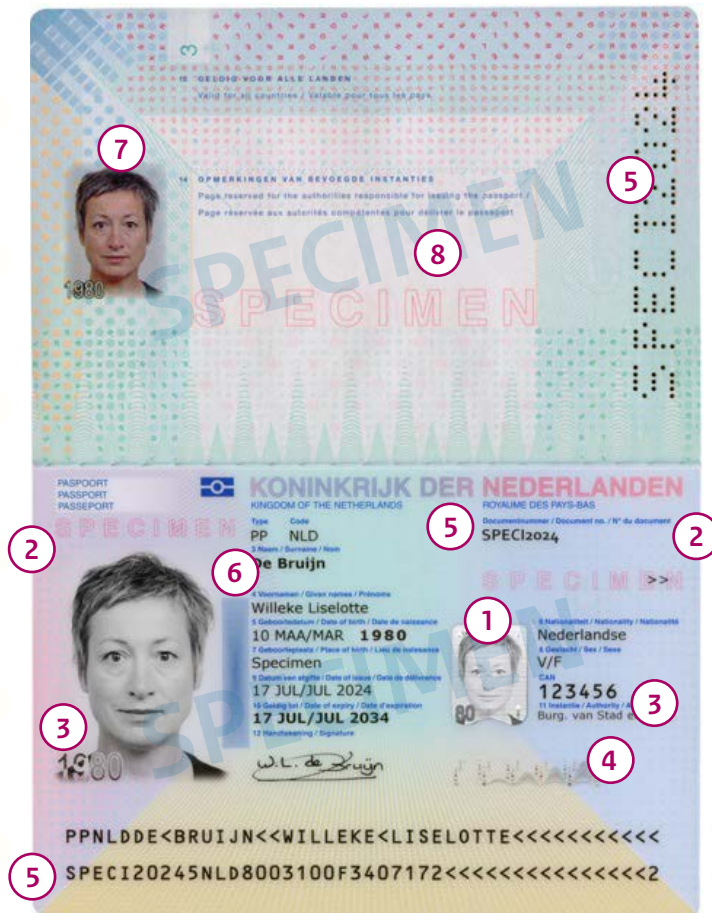
F. Inclusion of document number, height and continuation of name.

G. Design number

2 From the 2021 design onwards, the document holder's citizen service number (BSN) has been included in a QR code on the title page of national passports and business passports. The BSN also appears in numerical form on the title page. QR codes offer a fast, easy and accurate way to read BSNs.

First-line security features

Below is an overview of the first-line security features of Dutch passports. These features can be verified without any tools or equipment.



1. Small colour photo (LASINK™ Helios) ✓
2. Tactile elements for people with a visual impairment ✓
3. Raised print
4. Kinegram®
5. Document number
6. Tilted Laser Image (TLI)
7. Colour photo on page 3 ✓
8. Watermark

✓ New feature

1. Small colourphoto (LASINK™ Helios) ✓

Location

Biographical data page of passports.

Description

Second image of photo with year of birth in colour and tilt effect.

Verification method

With the naked eye and by tilting.

The smaller colour photo changes colour, depending on the angle you view it from. Tilt the small colour photo until the two ‘traffic lights’ are red, green and blue. The ‘traffic lights’ are located in the top left and bottom right corners of the colour photo.



2. Tactile elements for people with a visual impairment



Location

Left and right sides of the laminated biographical data page of passports.

Description

The feature can be felt and consists of three raised lines to help people identify the biographical data page.

Verification method

By touch.

3. Raised print



Location

Left and right sides of the laminated biographical data page of passports.

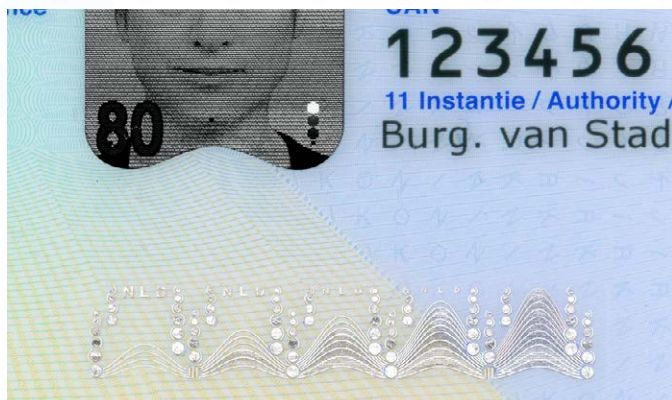
Description

The raised print can be felt and the text 'Koninkrijk der Nederlanden' (Kingdom of the Netherlands) is also visible when held at a certain angle.

Verification method

By touch.

4. Kinegram®



Location

Biographical data page of passports, under the small colour photo.

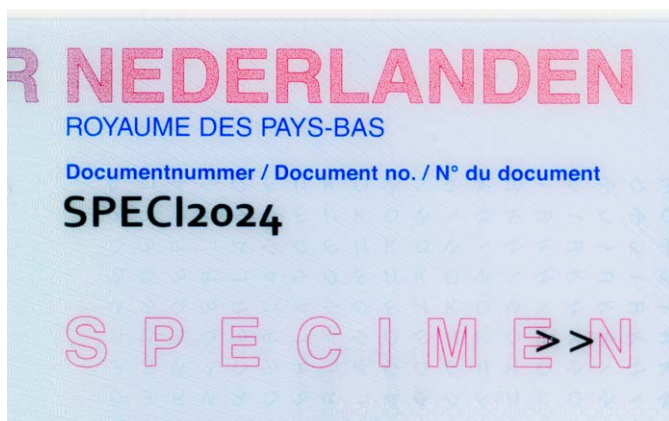
Description

Metallised image, the form and colour of which may change.

Verification method

By tilting the passport.

5. Document number



Location

Biographical data page (front and back) and paper pages of passports.
Biographical data page and paper pages of emergency passports and laissez-passers.

Description

The number is laser-engraved into the front and back of the laminated biographical data page of passports. Conical laser perforations in each paper page.

Number format: positions 1 and 2: letters; positions 3 to 8: letters or digits; position 9: digit. The letter 'O' and the number '0' are not used in document numbers.

Verification method

The document number can be read with the naked eye. Perforated document numbers can be seen by holding the passport up to a light source.

6. Tilted Laser Image (TLI)



Location

Biographical data page of passports.

Description

Perforations showing the month and year of the document holder's birth.

Verification method

By holding up to a light source.

7. Colour photo on page 3



Location

Page 3 of passports.

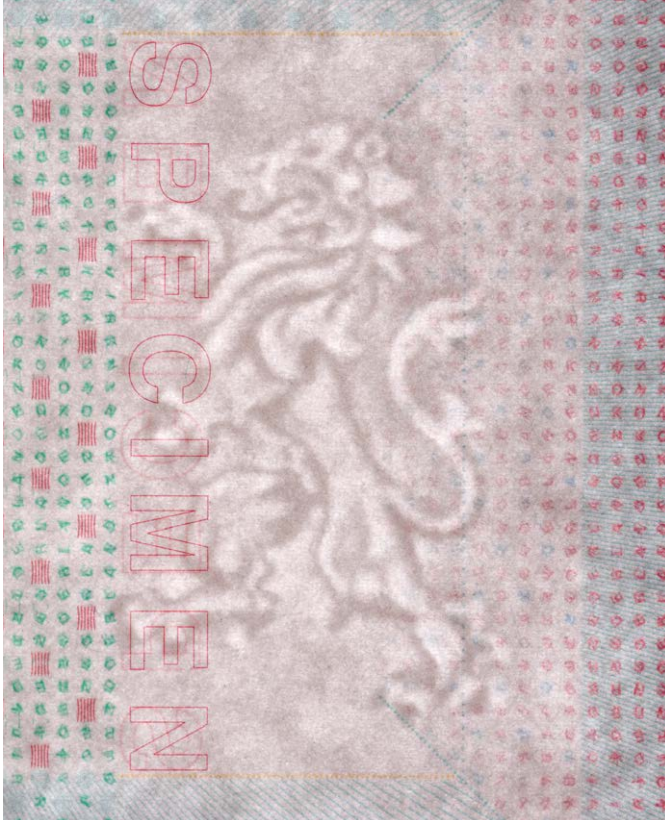
Description

Third image of the photo, in colour, with year of birth; image integrated in background.

Verification method

With the naked eye.

8. Watermark



Location

Paper pages of passports, emergency passports and laissez-passers.

Description

Multi-tone watermark.

Verification method

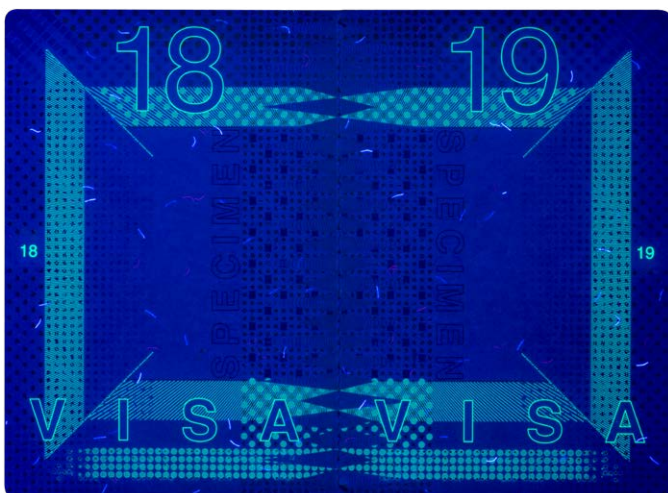
With the naked eye and by holding up to a light source.

Below is an overview of the second-line security features of Dutch passports. These features can only be verified using tools or equipment, such as a magnifying glass or ultraviolet light.

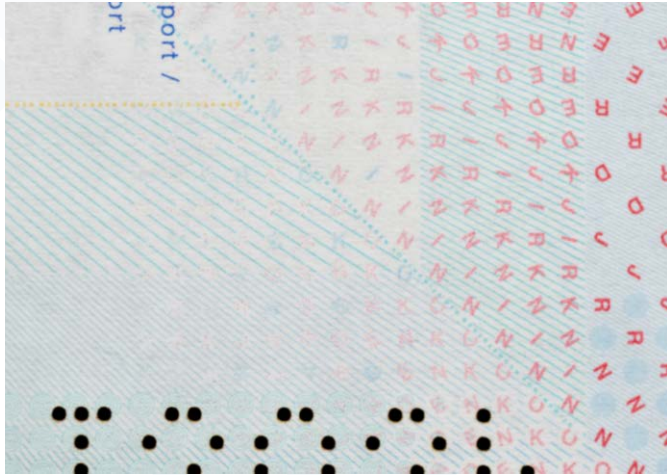
Biographical data page of
passports. Paper pages of
passports, emergency passports
and laissez-passers.

Fluorescent patterns and, in the paper pages, also fluorescent fibres.

By using ultraviolet light.



10. Microprint



Location

Various locations in the background print of the biographical data page of passports. Various locations on the paper pages of passports, emergency passports and laissez-passers.

Description

Repetition of text 'Koninkrijk der Nederlanden' (Kingdom of the Netherlands).

Verification method

With a magnifying glass.

Chip

Location

In the biographical data page of passports. Personal details and document information (including a larger format of the photo) are saved on the chip.

Verification method

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

Description

The chip uses the following security mechanisms:

- Password Authenticated Connection Establishment;
- Extended Access Control (Chip en Terminal Authentication);
- Active Authentication;
- Passive Authentication.

The key length used for Active Authentication and Chip Authentication has been increased.

Overview of passport designs

Below is an overview of the various types of passports³.

National passport

34 pages

Introduced: 25 September 2024



Diplomatic passport

66 pages

Introduced: 19 September 2024



Service passport

66 pages

Introduced: 19 September 2024



Business passport

66 pages

Introduced: 25 September 2024



³ No changes were made to emergency passports and laissez-passers in 2024. See the document entitled 'Features of Dutch passports and identity cards – 2014 design' for the features of these documents.

rvig.nl/traveldocuments

