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 access[1]

E. Larger format photo on the chip.

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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 page[2] of Dutch passports.

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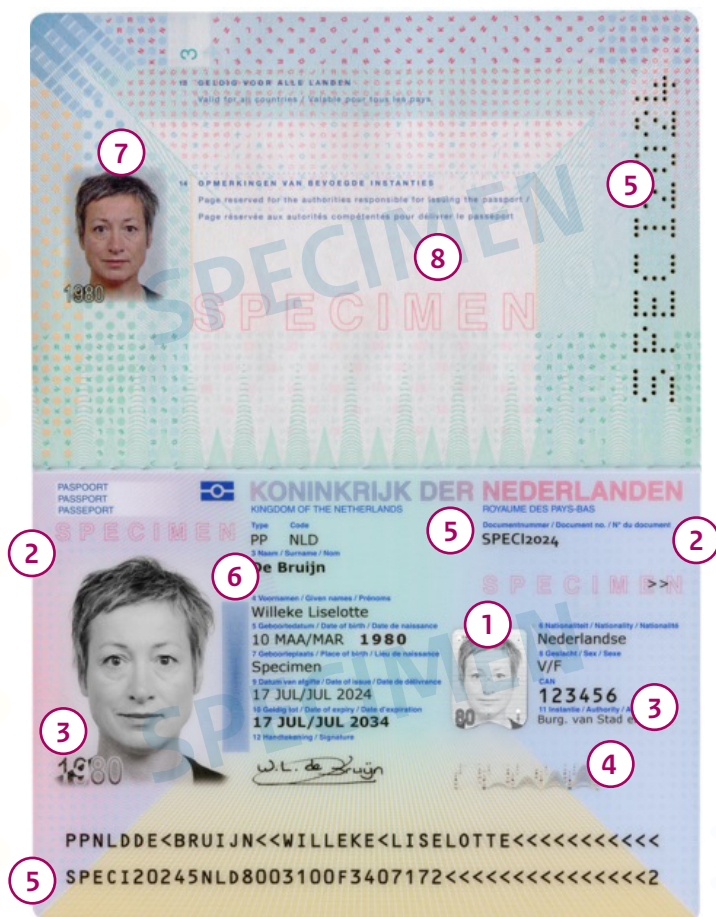
G. Design number

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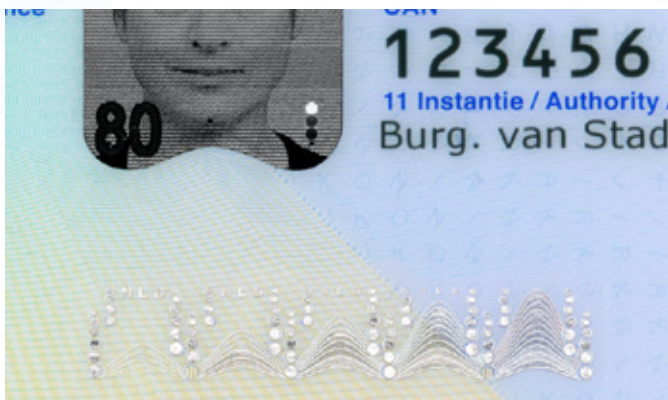Left and right sides of the laminated biographical data page of passports.

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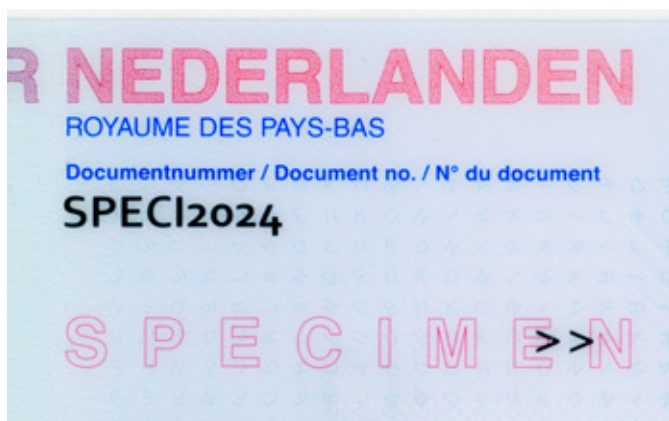Biographical data page of passports, under the small colour photo.

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.

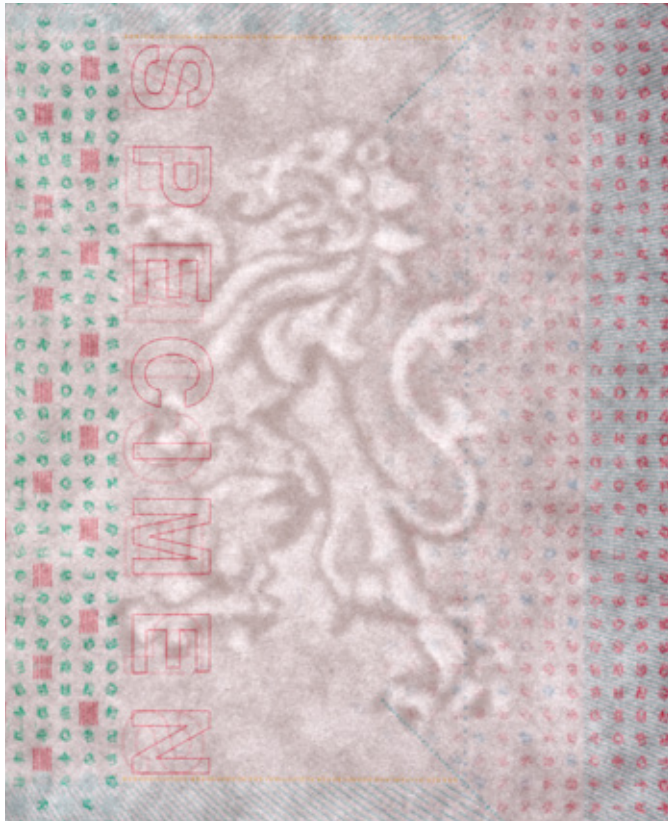## 7. Colour photo on page 3 ✓

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.

Second-line security features

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.
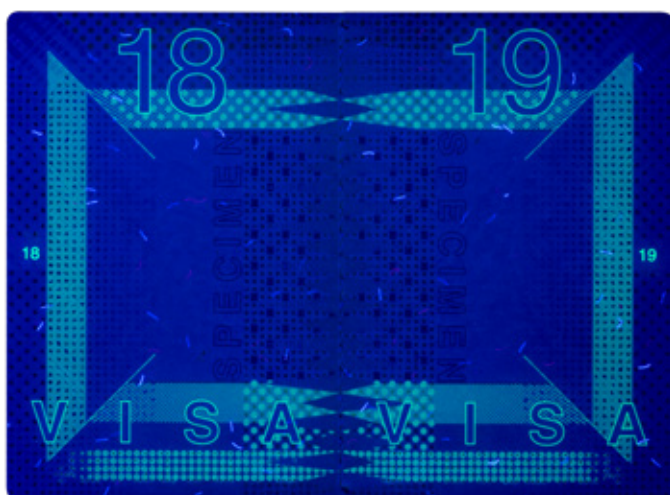
9. UV fluorescent image

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

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

Verification method
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 Autthentication.*

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 passports[3].

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

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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.

Alien's travel document
34 pages
Introduced: 25 September 2024

Refugee travel document
34 pages
Introduced: 25 September 2024

rvig.nl/traveldocuments