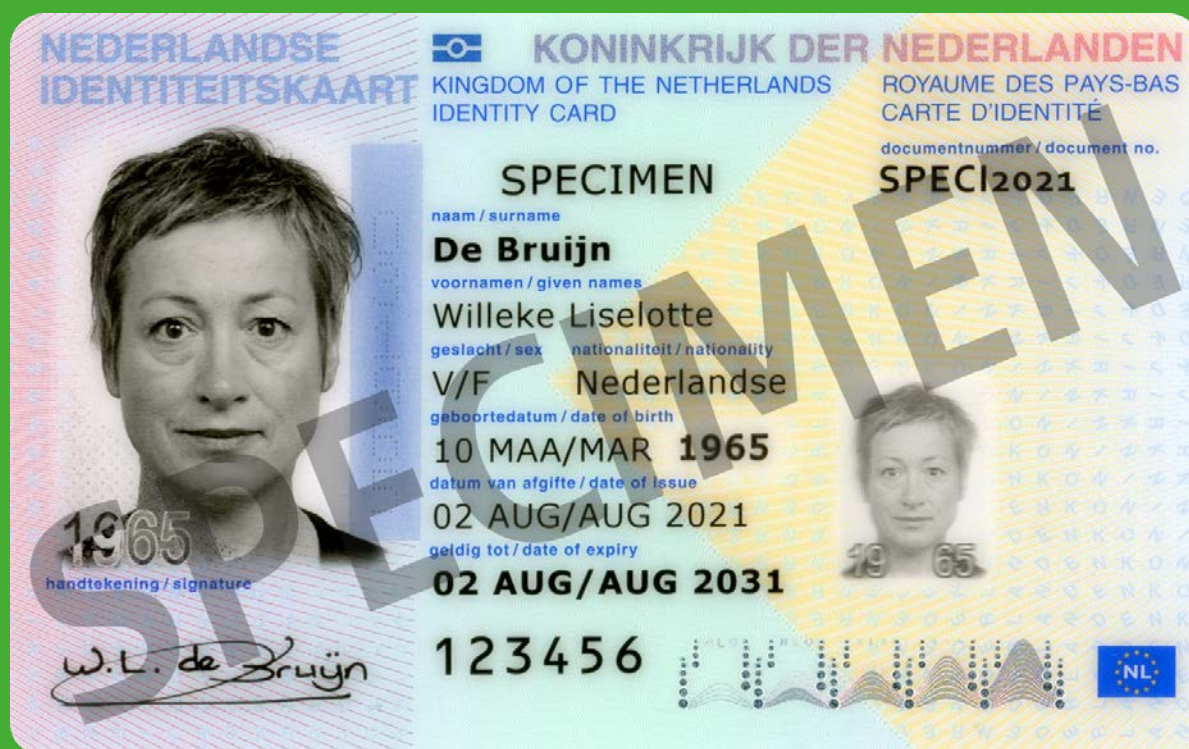National Office for Identity Data
Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations

2021

Features of the
Dutch
identity card

Dutch identity cards issued on or after 2 August 2021 will have a new design. The new design – which now features an EU flag with the letters 'NL', an updated Kinegram and two of the cardholder's fingerprints stored on the chip (as with passports) – meets the requirements set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1157.

Dutch identity cards are valid for up to 10 years. The maximum period of validity of Dutch identity cards issued to children under the age of 18 is five years.

This document provides information about the authenticity features of the new design, where these features are located on the card and how they can be verified.*
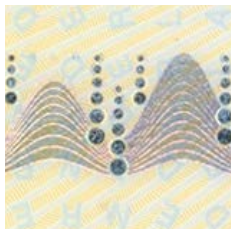
Changes to the design (front)

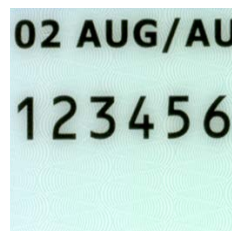The following features have been added to the front of the Dutch identity card.
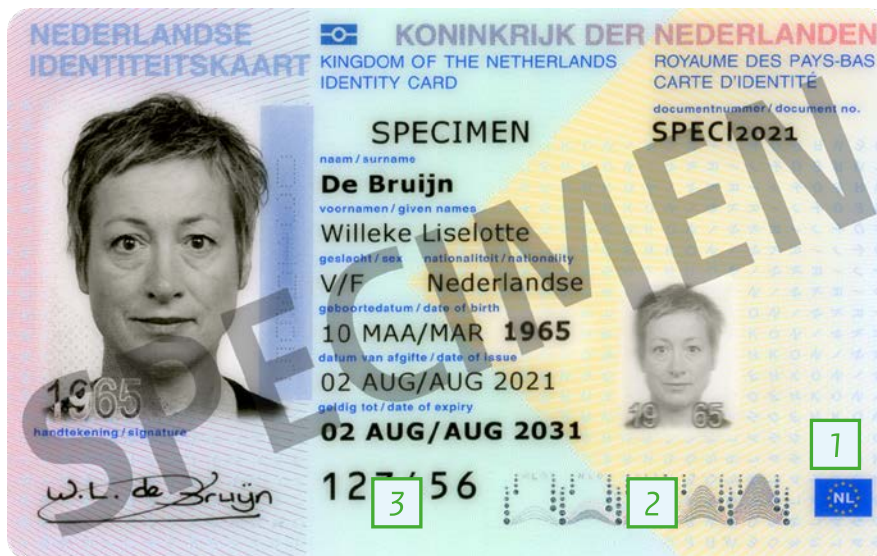
New design of the Dutch identity card (front)

1. EU flag with the letters 'NL'

2. New Kinegram

3. Card Access Number

Dutch identity cards issued on or after 4 January 2021 have a Card Access Number (CAN) on the front side. This is a six-digit number.

The CAN is used as a password to establish a secured connection between the card's chip and the verification system.

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* *Substitute Dutch identity card*
  On 1 March 2017 a substitute Dutch identity card was introduced. The substitute card has different authenticity features and different text, and there is no electronic information stored on the chip. (The current legislation governing such cards is temporary in nature and in effect until February 2022).

Changes to the design (back)

The following features have been added to the back of the Dutch identity card.

New design of the Dutch identity card (back)

4. QR code with BSN

The cardholder's citizen service number (BSN) is contained in a QR code on the back of the identity card. Their BSN has therefore been removed from the machine-readable strip and chip.
The BSN still appears in numerical form on the back of the card. QR codes offer a fast, easy and accurate way to read BSNs.
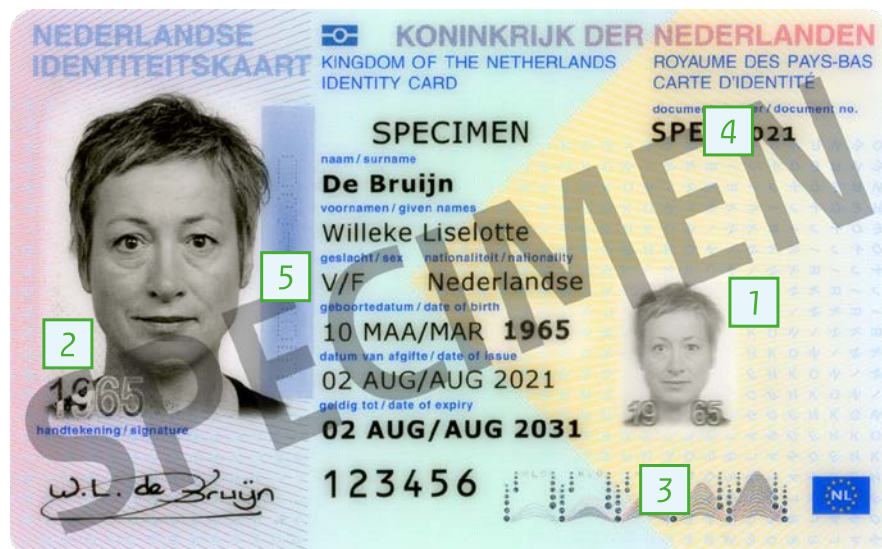

5. Design number

The design number appears on the back of the Dutch identity card.

First-line security features

Below is an overview of the first-line security features of the Dutch identity card.

1. Second photo (Stereo Laser Image®)

Location
At the right on the front side of the Dutch identity card.
Description
Second image of photo with year of birth and three-dimensional effect.
Verification method
With naked eye.

2. Raised print

Location
At the left and right edges of the Dutch identity card.
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.

3. Kinegram®

Location
At the right under the image of the second photo on the Dutch identity card.
Description
Metallised image that can change shape and colour.
Verification method
By tilting the card.

4. Document number

Location
At the top right on the front side of the Dutch identity card.
Description
The number is laser-engraved in the Dutch identity card.
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.

5. Tilted Laser Image (TLI)

Location
To the right of the main photo on the front side of the Dutch identity card.
Description
Perforations showing the month and year of the cardholder's birth.
Verification method
By holding the card up to a light source.

Second-line security features

6. UV fluorescent image

Location
On the left and right sides of the Dutch identity card.
Description
Fluorescent patterns.
Verification method
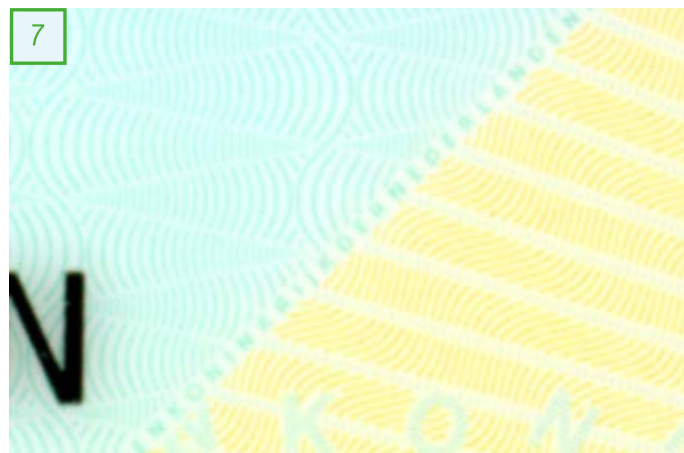By using ultraviolet light.

7. Microprint

Location
Various locations on the Dutch identity card.
Description
Repetition of text 'Koninkrijk der Nederlanden' (Kingdom of the Netherlands).
Verification method
With a magnifying glass.

Chip

Location
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);
• Active Authentication;
• Passive Authentication.

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.