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COMIX 373**

NOTE

from: General Secretariat
to: Working Party on Frontiers/False documents - Mixed Committee
(EU-Iceland/Liechtenstein/Norway/Switzerland)

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Subject: **State of play concerning the electronic identity cards in the EU Member States**

Delegations will find below a compilation of Member States replies to the questionnaire on the state of play concerning the electronic identity cards in the EU Member States, as set out in doc. 5299/1/10 REV 1 FAUXDOC 2 COMIX 42.

QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT THE STATE OF PLAY OF IDENTITY CARDS

1. Does your country issues identity cards?
2. **(if yes)** What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?
3. **(if not)** Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?
4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?
5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?
6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?
7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?
8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?
9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?
10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?
11. What is the validity period of the card?
12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?
13. What other functionality does the card have?
14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?
15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?
16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?
17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

BELGIUM

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

Belgium issues electronic ID cards with contact chips. The memory capacity is actually 32 KB.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Polycarbonate.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

The format used for the card is ID1 (see ISO 7810).

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

The electronically stored data is protected by X509 certificates.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Only the National Registry Authority is allowed to store the photograph as biometric data on the card.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Yes, the identity file, the address file and the 2 certificates are also stored in the memory of the chip.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

The manufacturing of the identity cards is centralized in one company, the distribution to the citizens is decentralized through municipalities.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

The citizen pays 10,00 EUR as a basic fee + municipality tax between 0,00 and 15,00 EUR.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

The validity period of the card is 5 years for Belgian adults.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

At the age of 12.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

2 functionalities: strong authentication and non-repudiation.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

Yes.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

No, the data on the chip is “write protected” by X509 certificates.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

The content of the question is not clear. The security features of the Belgian ID card is far beyond the standards used for BAC and EAC.

BULGARIA

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

The Bulgarian nationals in the Republic of Bulgaria are issued an identity card.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

The identity card issued in Bulgaria does not contain an electronic chip.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

See answer of question 2.

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Since 29 March 2010 the identity card issued in Bulgaria is made of polycarbonate.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

The identity card issued in Bulgaria is in ICAO TD1 format and contains a machine readable zone (MRZ).

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

Not applicable.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Not applicable.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Not applicable.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

The Bulgarian system for the issuance of identity cards is decentralized as regards the reception of applications, the personalization of the identity cards and the deliverance of the issued documents. The system operates with a centralized data base and information system.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

The issuance of the identity card for the first time at the age of 14 is free of charge.
For the issuance of each subsequent identity card the price is 18 BGN.
The price for Bulgarian nationals who are over 58 is 11 BGN.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

The validity period of the identity card issued to Bulgarian nationals aged from 14 to 18 is 4 years.
The validity period of the identity card issued to Bulgarian nationals aged from 18 to 58 is 4 years.
The identity cards issued to Bulgarian nationals above the age 58 are valid for an indefinite period of time.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

Every Bulgarian national at the age of 14 and above should have an identity card.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

The personal card of the Bulgarian citizens is a basic identification document valid on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria or on the territory of other countries according to international agreements. Every Bulgarian citizen also has the right to leave the country also with a personal card and to return with it through the internal borders of the Republic of Bulgaria with the Member States of the European Union, as well as in cases, provided in international treaties. The card does not have other functionality.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

No.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

Not applicable.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Yes. Bulgaria considers that a further harmonization of the security features and standards of identity cards is needed.

CZECH REPUBLIC

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

Traditional one, format TD2, without chip. The Czech Republic have been preparing introduction of the new electronic ID card, format TD1. The proposed date of introduction of the new e-ID card is January 1, 2012. New e-ID card could optionally contain contact chip – dependant on the decision of the applicant. The Czech Republic do not plan to introduce RF chip into the new e-ID card.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Currently: laminated security paper. In the future (new e-ID card): polycarbonate.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

Currently issued traditional ID cards have been issuing in the TD2 format. Prepared new e-ID card will follow TD1 format.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

Currently issued traditional ID cards do not contain any chip.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Currently issued traditional ID cards do not contain any electronically stored biometric data and even for the future the Czech Republic does not plan to introduce biometric data into the chip of the new e-ID card.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Currently issued traditional ID cards do not contain any electronically stored information. Anyway in the future and when the new e-ID cards are issued certain kind of information could be stored in the chip – dependant also on the agreement of the applicant. Exact set of the information that could be eventually included in the chip of the new e-ID card is not stipulated in the appropriate law but will be stipulated in the related legal enactment.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

Czech Republic has centralized system for the issuance of identity cards. In exceptional cases stipulated by the law older model of ID card can be issued decentrally as well. Information about bearers of the documents and respective documents itself have been kept in the information systems.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

First issuance of the ID card, renewal of the expired ID card, issuance of the new ID card because of the changes in the mandatory filled in personal data – Free of charge.
Issuance of the new ID card in the cases when the previous one was lost, stolen, damaged, destructed or when issuance of new ID card is requested by the bearer because of addition of the optional data – equivalent of 4 EUR is charged.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

For the persons in between 15 –20 years of age ID card with the validity of 5 years is issued.
For the persons over 20 years of age ID card with the validity of 10 years is issued.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

15 years of age.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

There is currently no other extra functionality.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

No.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

Currently issued traditional ID cards do not contain any chip.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Yes. As currently issued ID cards have been using within the EU as travel documents it seems to be necessary to set up certain kind of uniformity of these documents. Regarding electronic part of the described documents (chip), it would be helpful to harmonize it in 2 directions: - interoperability, - security of the data stored in the chip.

GERMANY

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

At present ID 2 without chip. TD1 contact less smartcard (RFID, ISO 14443) planned for 1 November 2010 including biometrics and citizen card functions.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

For the ID card body Long-lasting polycarbonate is used.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

See answer 1.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

All data are protected by EAC and PACE.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Face (mandatory), fingerprints (optional), application with printed photograph mainly (some with completely digitized appl. process) and life enrolment of fingerprints at the local ID card office, central production and personalisation.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

See answer 13.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

Decentralized application procedure, centralized system for production and personalisation.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

The price for the new German ID card is not yet fixed.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

The German ID card is valid for 6 years (for under 24 year old persons) or 10 years (above 24 year old persons).

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

Mandatory from the age of 16 years (optional for younger persons) if there is no passport, which itself is voluntary.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

The new national ID card will also have an electronic identity function to ensure secure and reliable identification in the virtual world. In this way, the new national ID card will enhance data protection and data security on the Internet. The ID card is also designed for storing a Qualified Electronic Signature; This functionality can be used to electronically sign data whereby the signature has the same legal quality as a handwritten one.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

See answer 13.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

Not applicable.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Yes, because there is no legal harmonization of ID cards yet. ID cards are excluded from the EU Regulation 2252/2004. Only a JHA Council recommendation exists from 1-2 December 2005. Competency (Lisbon treaty) is now with the EU. Discussions should start within the Art. 6 Committee.

ESTONIA

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

Electronic ID with contact chip.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Polycarbonate.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

ICAO TD1.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

The data is not protected.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

No biometric data is stored on the chip.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Authentication and signing certificates are stored on the chip.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

A centralized one.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

250 kroons (adult), 50 kroons (a person younger than 15 years, a physically seriously disabled person, a pensioner, a person under international protection).

11. What is the validity period of the card?

10 years for the cards issued before 1 January 2007.
5 years for the cards issued after 1 January 2007.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

15 years.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

Can be used as a travel document within EEA.
For personal authentication and giving legally valid signatures in electronic environment.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

Yes. 98 per cent of bank transactions are done over the Internet.
The card is also used for the government and private sector e-services.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

No. Only the cards issued to the Estonian or EU citizen. All others need to have valid passports.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

Not until present day.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

The list should not be limited as it is done in the case of the EU residence card. The reason is to prevent the loss of security level that has been achieved.

SPAIN

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity? What usable data size/capacity?**

Electronic ID with contact chip. 64 K bytes.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Polycarbonate.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

ICAO TD1.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

The data is EAC protected.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Biometric data is stored on the chip are face image and fingerprints.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Authentication and signing certificates are stored on the chip.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

A centralized one.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

10 EUR.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

5 years for people before 30 years.

10 years for people between 30 and 70 years.

After 70 years old people, the document is for the rest of life.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

14 years.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

For personal authentication and giving legally valid signatures in electronic environment for government issues.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

Yes, the card is used also for the government e-services.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

Not until present day.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Yes.

ITALY

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes.

**2. (If yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

Traditional and electronic ID – contact chip; the card have a memory chip of 32 Kb.
It is planned to adapt a 64 Kb chip.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the Issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4 What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Materials: plastic card conform to the standard ISO/IEC 7816-1, 7816-2 e ISO/ID-001 with a smartcard chip integrated circuit and a optics stripe band.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

ICAO TD1.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

Cryptographic chip PIN to open data.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Photo and finger print template stored by Municipalities on behalf Interior Ministry.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Information shown on National ID Card:

Front:

- Municipality which issue the ID card
- Last name
- First name
- Municipality of birth
- Date of birth
- Gender
- Certificate of birth (Voluntary)
- Height
- Picture
- ID card number
- ICAO 9303 part 3 machine readable zone

Back:

- Municipality of residence
- Address
- Issue date
- Expire date
- Citizenship
- ID fiscal
- Signature image
- Note about permission for foreign travel
- ID card number

Numbering system and unique ID number

- Name of numbering: none
- Numbering formats: 9 alphanumeric characters
- Eligibility, Administration, and Distribution
 - The CIE can be issued to each resident in Italy
 - Interior Ministry, Municipalities
 - Real time in each Municipalities
- Relevant legislation: D.Lgs 437/99; DM 8/11/2007
- Purpose, functions, and utilizations of the numbering system: Unique identification of each CIE
- Methods of changing ID number (including reasons for changing ID number): Not possible -Implementation of numbering system other than the unique individual ID Number in you country: Not applicable

Introduction to Smart Card System Overview

The key technology of the CIE is a smart card with a cryptographic coprocessor (conform to ISO 7816-3, ISO 7816-4, ISO 7816-8 standard) capable of at least the RSA algorithm with a minimal key length of 1024 bit. The issued smart cards have a memory that varies between 16kB and 32 kB. The memory can be extended to 64 kB. The file system of the smart card is well specified and contains in addition to the card id and certificate file some dedicated files for national or of local e-Government services.

The certificate on the smart card is issued by the CNSD CA and has a validity of 10 years in order to comply with the Italian current law and with the validity period of a paper based identity card. All certificates (x.509 v3) are issued by the CNSD CA, which implements the PKI infrastructure and acts as both Registration and Certification Authority.

E-Government services based on the CIE can be distinguished in several categories:

- Standard services do not need to modify or update data stored on the CIE.
- Qualified services can modify or update data stored on the CIE.
- Local services are provided and hosted by municipalities. If a local service is qualified, the municipality must define a dedicated file structure to be approved by Interior Ministry.

National services are provided by the Public Administration. If a national service is qualified, a predefined file structure by the CNSD CA must be used.

- 9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?**

Decentralized.

- 10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?**

25 EUR.

- 11. What is the validity period of the card?**

10 years.

- 12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?**

It is possible to obtain identity card starting from the age of 15.

- 13. What other functionality does the card have?**

Municipalities can use the card to add local e-services.

- 14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?**

Yes.

- 15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?**

Yes.

- 16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?**

No.

- 17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?**

A new CIE adopting last updates in the ICAO international standards (i.e: e-passport) and in the European citizens card, has been proposed.

CYPRUS

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

Traditional with no biometrics elements.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

PVC.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

No.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

Not applicable.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Not applicable.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Not applicable.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

Yes, there is a centralised system stores biographic data.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

8.54 EUR.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

10 years over 18, 5 years under 18.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

12 years old.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

No other functionality.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

Not applicable.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

Not applicable.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Yes.

LITHUANIA

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Since 2 January 2009 Lithuania issues ID-1 format (according to ICAO doc.9303 part 3) EAC (extended access control) enabled electronic identity cards with contact and contact less chips.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

These identity cards are equipped with high reliability and highly secure contact chip for digital signature and electronic authentication (72kB) and contact less chips for biometric travel document ICAO application (80kB).

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Polycarbonate (PC).

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

ICAO TD1.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

EAC (extended access control)

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Facial image and two fingerprints are written into the contact less chip by the Personalization of Identity Documents Centre under the Ministry of Interior.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Certificates for digital signature and electronic authentication.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

Centralized.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

80 LTL (23.17 EUR).

11. What is the validity period of the card?

5 years for the LTU citizens till 16 years old. 10 years for all LTU citizens from 16 years old.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

16 years old.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

None.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

Yes. Contact chip is used for PKI: e-authentication and e-signature.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

No.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Contact less part is harmonised by ICAO and EU Commission in conjunction with Art.6 committee. Contact part is being harmonised within the framework of European Citizen Card (ECC).

LUXEMBOURG

1. Does your country issue identity cards?

Yes.

**2. (if so) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

Traditional. However, draft Law No. 5950 on the identification of natural persons, the national register of natural persons and the identity card provides for the introduction of electronic identity cards in 2011.

3. (if not) Does your country plan to issue identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Special plastic-coated white-tinted paper comprising security printing in several colours (Article 2 of the Ministerial Regulation of 12 June 1989).

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

No.

9. Does your country have a centralised or decentralised system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

Identity cards are produced by a specialist firm and issued by the local authorities.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

A fee is set by each local authority; the amount varies between 4 EUR and 6 EUR.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

10 years.

12. From what age is the first issuance of the identity card mandatory in your country?

From the age of 15 years; however, children below the age of 15 have the option of obtaining an identity card.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

None.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

No.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Have you detected any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

No.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonisation of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

No.

HUNGARY

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

Hungary issues traditional identity cards.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

Hungary intends to issue electronic identity cards in the near future.

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Polycarbonate

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

ICAO TD1

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

Not applicable.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Not applicable.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Not applicable.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

Hungary has centralized system for the issuance of identity cards.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

Standard fee for the issuance of the ID card is 1500 HUF. The fee for the issuance of a temporary ID card (because of data validation) and the ID card is 3000 HUF.

Free of charge: issuance of the ID card for persons under 14 and over 70 years.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

- the validity period of the card is 3 years when the holder is under 6 years;
- the ID card is valid until the 14th birthday, when the holder is between 6 and 14 years;
- the validity period of the card is 8 years when the holder is between 14 and 20 years;
- the validity period of the card is 10 years when the holder is older than 20 years;
- the validity period of the card is unlimited, when the holder is older than 70 years.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

Hungary issues ID card for new born babies.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

The ID cards does not have other functionalities.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

No.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

Hungary does not have a data storage device.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Yes, Hungary sees the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed.

MALTA

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes, Malta issues identity cards.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

The existing identity cards are of ordinary or traditional type but in the future they will be replaced by electronic identity cards.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

Not applicable.

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

The card is constructed from polycarbonate material.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

Yes, Malta issues a card in ICAO format and size of 85mm by 54mm.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

Not applicable.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Not applicable.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Not applicable.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

Malta has a centralised system for the issuance of identity cards.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

The identity card is free of charge.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

The validity period of all identity cards depends on the locality of residence, i.e. each local council has a particular date during which identity cards pertaining to that council expire. Furthermore, identity cards issued to persons under the age of sixteen years cease to be valid upon the 16th birthday of the holder, whilst identity cards issued to persons under the age of eighteen years cease to be valid upon the 18th birthday of the holder.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

Malta issues identity cards to all persons over the age of fourteen years as required by law (Article 3 of the Identity Card Act – Ch. 258).

13. What other functionality does the card have?

Not applicable.

14. Can the card be used for Internet transactions?

No, the card cannot be used for Internet transactions.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Maltese nationals can use identity cards to travel to EU member states since these are acceptable for travel between these States and EEA States.

Minors are only permitted to travel to EU Member States using their identity cards if:

- a) they are accompanied by BOTH parents
- b) they are in possession of a written consent from BOTH parents that the minor may travel abroad, provided also that the written consent is confirmed to be authentic by BOTH parents.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

No.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Harmonization is always good practice especially when related to security. Malta will always implement such features according to EU standards.

AUSTRIA

1. **Does your country issues identity cards? JA**
2. **(if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

Traditional identity card without chip.
3. **(if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?**

At this time no issuance of an identity card with chip is planned.
4. **What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?**

Polycarbonate card without chip
5. **Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?**

ICAO TD 1 format.
6. **How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?**

No data are stored electronically.
7. **What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?**

None.
8. **Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?**

No.
9. **Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?**

Austrian identity cards are issued centrally.
10. **How much does the citizen pay for the card?**

56,70 EUR. Under the age of 17; 26,30 EUR.
11. **What is the validity period of the card?**

10 years.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

Not obligatory at all.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

None.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

No.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

No.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

At the moment Austria does not see such a need.

POLAND

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

Documents are issued in the traditional form (Resident's permit, Polish ID, Foreigner's Temporary ID).

ID - card - From January 2001 the identity document is being issued as a ID card, without the electronic component.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Resident's permit - in the form of an ID card with paper core + foil booklet.

Polish ID - in the form of an ID card with paper core + foil booklet.

Foreigner's Temporary ID - in the form of an ID card with paper core + foil booklet.

ID card - The personalization of text and graphic data is in polycarbonate layer.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

Resident's permit - format in accordance with the ICAO ID 1.

Polish ID - non-standard format 125 x of 176 mm.

Foreigner's Temporary ID - the format in accordance with the ICAO ID2;

ID card - The issued identity document is in the TD-1 format. Arrangement, the names of semi-visual zone field and machine read out are compatible with ICAO 9303 part 3.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

Not applicable.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Not applicable.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Not applicable.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

Resident's permit - decentralised system of issuing documents.

Polish ID - decentralised system of issuing documents.

Foreigner's Temporary ID decentralised system of issuing documents.

ID - card - Polish identity document is personalized centrally. Personal data of identity documents possessors are being stored both locally, and centrally.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

Resident's permit - 50,00 zł;

Polish ID - 50,00 zł;

Foreigner's Temporary ID - free of charge.

ID - card - 35 PLN/per citizen.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

Resident's permit- issued to the foreigners who received:

- Residence permit for a definite period of time, is valid for the period of this permission;
- The permission to settle down is valid for 10 years
- The permission of long-term resident's stay WE, is valid for 5 years;

The resident's permit is a document issued also to the foreigners who obtained the protection on the territory of the Republic of Poland. Depending on the type of the granted protection the resident's permit issued to the foreigners is diversified. This period is as follows:

- 3 years in case of the refugee's status
- 2 years in case of using the subsidiary protection
- 1 year in case of getting an agreement on tolerated stay;

Polish ID- the document is valid for the period of 1 year, after the end of this expiry date might be issued the next identity document for the period of time not longer than 2 years;

Foreigner's Temporary ID- document issued to the foreigners applying for refugee's status in the period of lasting status proceedings.

ID-card - In the case of people being underage (18) the identity document has a validity of 5 years, for people at the age of 18 - 65 years old - 10 years, above 65 years old - unlimitedly.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

The legal basis do not define the age from which the first ID must be issued (Resident's permit, Polish ID, Foreigner's Temporary ID)

ID-card - At the age of 18 possession of ID card is mandatory.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

Resident's permit - document which in the period of its validity states the foreigners' identity on the territory of the Republic of Poland and authorize him to (with travel document) multiple border crossing without visa.

Polish ID - document in the period of its validity states the foreigner's identity on the territory of the Republic of Poland.

Foreigner's Temporary ID – document in the period of its validity states the foreigner's identity on the territory of the Republic of Poland.

ID card in the period of its validity is a document confirming the identity of the person, certifying Polish citizenship and entitles the Polish citizens to cross the borders of European Union Member States, the countries of European Economic Area which do not belong to the European Union and countries which are not parties of the Agreement on the European Economic Area, whose citizens can benefit from freedom of movement on the basis of agreements concluded by these countries with the European Community and its Member States and based on the unilateral decisions of other states which recognize this document as sufficient to cross their borders

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

No.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

Not applicable.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Office for Foreigners sees the need of harmonization of special protections and standards of travel documents apart from the agreed, voluntary minimal standards of protections.

Ministry of the Interior and Administration - The standardization is always useful and desired, however remains an open question, what members and what time would agree this kind of recommendations and what practical effects would they have, that is a binding force.

PORTUGAL

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Portugal issues an electronic ID card named Citizen Card (CC). (Yet Portugal still has in circulation the old ID card model - non ICAO compliant and non electronic, which is valid until the expiration date stated.)

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

It has, for the moment, only a contact chip.

384 K bytes of program memory (ROM), 72 K bytes of program/data memory (EEPROM), 8 K bytes of data memory (RAM) and 2 Kbytes crypto data memory(crypto. RAM).

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

The substrate of the Portuguese CC is polycarbonate.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

TD1 format.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

The sensible information, stored in the contact chip, is protected by certificates managed by the IAS (Identification, Authentication, Signature) Application, This application is a ELA 5 (common Criteria) certified.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

The photograph of the holder and the minutia of two fingerprints (only for law enforcement) are the biometric identifiers stored in the contact chip.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Besides the information that can be seen on the Card itself, the chip contain the holders address and two digital certificates that allow the holders secure identification, the authentication of his/her transactions and the qualified electronic signature of documents.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

The production and personalization of the CC is centralized in the Portuguese National Printing House. The data base belongs to the Ministry of Justice.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

The normal price is 12€. In urgent cases it costs 20 €.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

The Citizen's Card has five years validity. It has to be renewed six months before the expiration date or when the personal data have changed.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

After six years of age the CC is mandatory. However it can be issued before at any moment, if an interaction with the public administration is needed.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

It is a multi function card that can be used as national health card, fiscal card and social security card. It has also two electronic certificates (authentication and signature) and notepad (1Kbytes owners write permissions and for public reading)

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

Only to authentication purpose in websites.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes. All the CCs issued to Portuguese citizens are valid to travel within the EEA. Yet, this ID card can also be issued to Brazilian citizens, under the Porto Seguro Protocol - in this case the card displays no machine readable zone and instead it reads: "not valid for travel". In the item nationality it is stated BRA, from Brazilian.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

No.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Both physical and logical security features of the CC are compliant with the existing international recommendations, namely UE, ICAO and ISO.

However, Portugal strongly supports the idea of having a higher degree of harmonization beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed, namely in regards to the logical security, where contact less chips are recommended practice applicable to travel documents as the ID cards are.

ROMANIA

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes, Romania issues identity cards to its citizens.

2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip) What usable data size/capacity?

Identity cards are traditional, without any chip (not e-ID).

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

In Romania, steps are being undertaken to issue the electronic ID in the near future.

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Identity card has two transparent external layers; between these two there exists a layer support for photo, text and other markings; the three layers are technologically assembled to form a whole.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

The shape, thickness and size of the Romanian identity card are in accordance with ID-2 format imposed by ICAO standards.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

Not applicable.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Not applicable.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Not applicable.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

Romanian identity cards are issued in decentralized system; they are issued in 42 units: one for each county (41) and one for Bucharest.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

The price for Romanian identity card is 1.8 EUR.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

The Romanian identity cards are issued with different validity periods.

- a) validity of identity card is four years for persons aged between fourteen-eighteen;
- b) validity of identity card is seven years for persons aged between eighteen-twenty five;
- c) validity of identity card is ten years for persons aged between twenty five – fifty five; validity of identity card for persons **over fifty five** years old, is **permanent** (marked like a validity period for about fifty - sixty years)

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

According to Romanian law, the identity card is compulsorily issued to persons aged fourteen.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

The identity card has no other functionality.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

The identity card cannot be used for online transactions.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes, any model of Romanian identity card is travel document in European Union.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

Not applicable.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Yes, Romania considers it necessary to establish a standard format and minimum-security features for identity cards in all Member States, and to implement electronic identity cards in all countries in order to prevent forgery and identity theft

SLOVENIA

1. Does your country issue identity cards?

Identity cards were issued to Slovenian citizens long before the Republic of Slovenia became independent in 1991. Until 1998, identity cards were issued on a decentralised basis by administrative units on special cardboard incorporating basic elements of protection. The photograph was glued to the card. In 1998 the Republic of Slovenia began issuing polycarbonate identity cards onto which the holder's personal data, photograph and signature are laser engraved. Since 1998, identity cards have been issued centrally by a government contractor.

**2. (if so) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

The polycarbonate identity card issued by the Republic of Slovenia does not incorporate a chip containing electronic records or biometric data of any kind.

3. (if not) Does your country plan to issue identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Polycarbonate.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

The Slovenian identity card is in ID-1 format.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

The polycarbonate identity card issued by the Republic of Slovenia does not incorporate a chip containing electronic records or biometric data of any kind.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card (e.g. certificates)?

No.

9. Does your country have a centralised or decentralised system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

Slovenia has a centralised system for the issuance of identity cards.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

16,70 EUR is charged for an adult identity card valid for 10 years, and 13,16 EUR for an identity card for a person under 18, valid for either 3 or 5 years.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

Identity cards for adults are valid for ten years, identity cards for minors between the ages of three and eighteen are valid for five years, while identity cards for children under three years of age are valid for three years. Any citizen who loses, mislays, or suffers the theft of two or more identity cards within the space of five years, and who is unable to demonstrate that he exercised due care, is issued with an identity card valid for one year; however, this provision does not apply if the citizen who had his identity card stolen can demonstrate that he took due care of it and reported the theft to the police.

12. From what age is the first issuance of the identity card mandatory in your country?

All citizens of the Republic of Slovenia are entitled to have an identity card. All adult citizens who are resident in Slovenia on a permanent basis, and who do not have a valid official document with a photograph, must possess an identity card.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

Identity cards have no other functions.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

No.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Have you detected any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

No.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonisation of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

No.

SLOVAKIA

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes, it is compulsory for each citizen to own an ID card.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

Traditional not electronic polycarbonate card.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

There is an analyses being made in Slovakia and the final decision should be made within 3 months. There are considerations to start issuing electronic ID cards approx. in 2 years - i.e. 2012.

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Polycarbonate.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

TDI.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

Not yet decided.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Not yet decided.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Not yet decided.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

The citizen can apply at each district according to his/her permanent residence-89 places _ the applications are taken electronically whereby the picture of the applicant is made on the spot together with the scanned signature.

The applications are afterwards transmitted electronically to the National Personalization Centre, where all the documents are being personalised in a centralised way.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

Issuing of the 1.document - free
Any change or complementary information - 4,50 –
Lost or damaged document - 16,50 –
Repeated loss or damaged document within 2 years - 33,00–

11. What is the validity period of the card?

10 years to citizens up to the age of 60. From 60 the validity of the document in unlimited.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

From the age of 15.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

Identification of the holder.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

Not yet.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes, except of the booklets that were issued before 1 September 1993 and are being used exclusively by citizens older then 60. There are 2 types of ID cards being valid and used recently. The older type with a glued picture that was issued from 1993 until 1 July 2008. At this time Slovakia started issuing the recent polycarbonate TD1 document with an integrated picture in it.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

In case of the old type - /paper document in foil with a glued picture in it/ several falsifications, photo subs or impostors were detected.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Yes, if the final goal is to reach compatibility of electronic documents issued in MS there should be standards similar to passports or residence permits.

SWEDEN

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

Sweden issues the National Identity Card to Swedish citizens, and it can be used as a travel document in Schengen states. The card has two chips:

- RF chip for storage of biometric data on the card, ICAO compliant, size 32 K, and
- Contact chip for e-services size 32 K.

Sweden also has an official ID card issued with the sole purpose of being an identity card, the Identity Card for persons registered in Sweden issued by the Tax Authority. Swedish citizenship is not required for this type of card. It can be issued to persons from the age of 13. The card has a contact chip for e-services size 32 K.

In the following all the replies refer to the National Identity Card, since the identity card issued by the Tax authority is not valid as a travel document.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Polycarbonate.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

ICAO TD 1.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

BAC for the ICAO compliant part and EAC for the fingerprints.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

ICAO compliant (Doc 9303 part 3). The data is captured by the local police department, which is the issuing authority.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

No.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

Sweden has a decentralised system for application and a centralised system for production.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

400 SEK (approximately 40 EUR).

11. What is the validity period of the card?

5 years.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

Not applicable. There is no mandatory requirement for citizens to have an identity card in Sweden.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

It can be used for e-services.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

Yes.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

No, only the National Identity Card is valid for travel within the EEA.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

No, not to our knowledge.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Yes, Sweden sees a need for harmonisation of security features and standards. However, it is enough that the identity cards are compliant with ICAO Doc 9303 part 3 as the basic standard document.

UNITED KINGDOM

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes, but only in certain regions as the UK is undertaking a staged roll-out. The current Government's plan is for cards to be made available to the general public from 2012.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

The card is electronic ID with an RF chip. There is functionality for a contact chip which is not being used at present. The chip has 68kb of usable data memory, currently operating as a contactless product only.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Polycarbonate.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

TD1.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

BAC and EAC.

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

Facial image and 2 fingerprints. The responsible authority is the Identity & Passport Service, an agency of the Home Office.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Yes. The data encoded to the card is EU and ICAO compliant and consequently stores a Document Signing Certificate. On the *National Identity Card* only, there is a CVCA Root Certificate.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

Centralised.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

£30 (approximately 34 EUR) until the end of 2010 after which point it will be reviewed.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

10 years.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

The card is not mandatory. Eligible persons may apply for an identity card from the age of 16.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

Travel within the EEA and to certain other countries that have chosen to accept it.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

No.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

No. The *National Identity Card* is valid for travel and is issued only to British citizens and British Subjects with right of abode. The *Identification Card* is not valid for travel; it is for European Economic Area (EEA) and Swiss nationals who live in the UK (and certain British citizens).

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

No.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

LIECHTENSTEIN

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

Traditional ID (credit card format) with contact chip, only for digital signature purposes using PKI (no biometrics, no personal data, no BAC or EAC).

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Polycarbonate.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

The design is according to ICAO 9303 regulations.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

Encrypted keys (PKI).

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

No biometric data is being stored on the ID card.

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

Certificates for digital signature purposes.

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

All ID-Cards are being applied for and issued/produced centrally at the Migration and Passport Office in Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

Children up to 15 years: CHF 30,--. Children from 15 years and adults: CHF 60,--.

11. What is the validity period of the card?

Children up to 15 years: 3 years validity. Children from 15 years and adults: 10 years validity.

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

There is no obligation.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

Optionally certificates for digital signature purposes (li-sign) is offered. The certificates are issued at the Migration and Passport Office in Vaduz.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

The website of the Liechtenstein Administration Offices offer the possibility to fill out most forms online and submit them using the li-sign digital signature product. It can also be used to sign e-mails or data formats like PDF digitally.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

No.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

No.

NORWAY

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Norway is set to issue national identity cards in 2011, but this date has been postponed several times, and it is still unclear if the authorities will be able to start issuing these cards in 2011. The national identity card is said to be a contact less chip card with biometrics. Norway will provide more information when available. It is also thought that Norway will introduce cards for foreigners with residency in Norway at the same time. But again not much is known about these cards. All cards are currently under review by the political authorities, and therefore we do not have access to look at the suggested cards.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

See answer to question 1.

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card, (e.g. certificates)?

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

11. What is the validity period of the card?

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

13. What other functionality does the card have?

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

SWITZERLAND

1. Does your country issues identity cards?

Yes.

**2. (if yes) What kind? (traditional or electronic ID, RF chip or Contact chip)
What usable data size/capacity?**

Traditional with MRZ.

3. (if not) Has your country planned the issuance of identity cards in the near future?

4. What material is the card constructed from (e.g. polycarbonate)?

Polycarbonate.

5. Does your country issue a card in ICAO TD1 or TD3 format?

TD1.

6. How are the electronically stored data protected? BAC, EAC?/

7. What kind of biometric data are electronically stored in the identity card and by which authorities?

8. Is any other information electronically stored on the identity card (e.g. certificates)?

9. Does your country have a centralized or decentralized system for the issuance of identity cards and/or storage of biographic or biometric data?

10. How much does the citizen pay for the card?

65 CHF for adults and 30CHF for children (< then 18 years)

11. What is the validity period of the card?

10 years for adults and 5 years for children (< then 18 years)

12. From what age the first issuance of the identity card is mandatory in your country?

It never is mandatory (In CH the possession of an ID card is not mandatory). May be issued from birth on.

13. What other functionality does the card have?

None.

14. Can the card be used for internet transactions?

No.

15. Are all of the identity cards you issue valid for travelling within the EEA?

Yes.

16. Did you detect any altered or forged data storage device in any identity card?

No.

17. Does your country see the need for a harmonization of these security features and standards of identity cards beyond the voluntary minimum security standards already agreed?

Liechtenstein is already following the ICAO recommendations/standards. A minimum of common requirements would be useful.
