



Regional Seminar on MRTDs and Traveller Identification Management  
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# DNI 3.0

Seguridad Informática y Comunicaciones;  
Cuerpo Nacional de Policía.



# DNI 3.0 Project

## INDEX

- The Update of the issue of infrastructure
- Regulations modification.
- New structure of the layers.
- New security measures// Lay-out customization.
- Data included in the chip.
- New functionalities for the “kiosko”
- Electronic travel document.
- More powerful chips with variety of communication interfaces.
- Cryptographic Algorithms.
- New functionalities.
- Request for renewal of documents throught the net.



# DNI 3.0 Project

	NOWADAYS	EVOLUTION
<b>Root Certification Authority</b>	Hash algorithm SHA-256 y SHA-1, and a lenght of key RSA 4096.	Hash algorithm SHA-256, and a lenght of key RSA 4096.
<b>Subordinated Certification Authorities</b>	Hash algorithm SHA-256 y SHA-1, and a lenght of key RSA 2048.	Hash algorithm SHA-256, and a lenght of key RSA 4096.
<b>Citizen Certificates</b>	Hash algorithm SHA-1 y and a lenght of key RSA 2048.	Hash algorithm SHA-256 and a lenght of key RSA 2048.



# DNI 3.0 Proyecto

- LFE modification to allow the DNI validity certificates for 5 years.
- New DPC publication: change of CA root, key sizes, use of SHA-2 and change of the certificate profiles to include email.
- RD 1553/2005 of the DNIe modification to allow for children under 18 the expedition of authentication certificates separated of signature certificates RD 869/2013 8th November)



# DNI 3.0 Proyecto

## New flayers structure

- It is composed of two polycarbonate cores, to allow the introduction between them of a sheet with the antenna and the chip without contacts.
- The piece is completed with two transparent front sheets and one back sheet.
- The total thickness is  $760 \mu\text{m} \pm 80 \mu\text{m}$ , as ISO rules.

## Flayers structure

1	OVERLAY POLYCARBONATE
2	OVERLAY POLYCARBONATE WITH KINEGRAM
3	POLYCARBONATE FRONT CORE
4	INLET: ANTENNA BASE SHEET
5	POLYCARBONATE BACK CORE
6	OVERLAY POLYCARBONATE



# DNI 3.0 Project

## Documento Nacional de Identidad - DNIe 3.0



SE RECOMIENDA LAS SIGUIENTES FAMILIAS Y SUOS POSIBLES TIPOS DE DATOS:

- TITULO: ID (campo 4 pt.) - HELIETICA BOLD
- TITULO: DAF (NAP) (campo 6 pt.) - HELIETICA BOLD
- PERSONALACION: (campo 7 pt.) - OCR B
- PERSONALACION: DNI (NAP) (campo 9 pt.) - OCR B
- PERSONALACION: DAF Y CAN (campo 12 pt.) - OCR B 10 BT



# DNI 3.0 Proyecto

## New Data Structure

- The information kept in the functionality of travel document, will be set in the proper Data Group (DG):
- DG1. Data inside the OCR lines, mechanic reading area, used now in the passport..
- DG2. Picture. Used now in the passport..
- DG3. Fingerprints picture. Used now in the passport..
- DG7. Handwritten signature picture. Will be used in the future DNI, with functionality of electronic travel document, and so in the passport. pasaporte.
- DG11 ó DG13.. Full Name and Surname, date and place of birth, name of the parents, Adress



# DNI 3.0 Project



Figura III-1. Datos obligatorios y opcionales definidos para la LDS





# DNI 3.0 Proyecto

## New functionalities of PAD:

- Renewal of certificates in the PAD every moment.
- Full verification of certificates status.
- Email update in the authentication certificate ( and also in the signature certificate for future uses)
- Cloud Registry for DNI.



# DNI 3.0 Proyecto

## Future trends - More powerful chips with different communication interfaces

- **CPU:**
  - The chip core will be based in CPU 16/32 bits
  - Operative System in NVM (flash technology), instead of ROM
  - RAM: 64 kB
  - Chip dual interface, CC EAL 6+ certificated
  - Integral Security mechanisms.
  - VHBR
- **Scale Integration:**
  - The chips that will be used should be build with 90nm technology.
- **Dedicated hardware modules that can be integrated:**
  - SHA-2 accelerator.
  - ECC Module (Elliptic Curve Cryptography)
  - NFC Module (Near Field Communication)
  - AES accelerator.



# DNI 3.0 Proyecto

## Future trends – Cryptographic Algorithms

- The tendency is to use new signature algorithms based on ECC (elliptic curves cryptography) and also RSA.
- A signature operation using elliptic curves with a key length of 256 bits has a security level close to the RSA 4096 bits signature.
- Advantages of ECC versus RSA: shorter keys, quicker computation, less energetic waste, less memory need....



# DNI 3.0 Proyecto

## Future trends – New data structure

- § CEN/TC234/WG15-European Citizen Card Data structure
- § German DNle is used since november 2010 and follows European EN15480 rule
- § DNle profile has been included in the informative side of this European rule instead of normative side, making easier compatibilities and interoperability with other European schemes of electronic identification



# DNI 3.0 Proyecto

## Renewal through the net

- The request for the renewal of documents through the net is done within a comprehensive management web page where citizen ask for an appointment, pay the expedition fee and provides the appropriate documentation.





# DNI 3.0 Proyecto

- Identity and electronic Signatures are essential tools for the development of legal relations, economics.... Through the net, the Information Society.



ICAO

UNITING AVIATION

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