The Finnish driver’s license was the first ever polycarbonate national document.

The Swiss identity card comprises a variety of built-in optical and physical security features.

The UK’s driver’s license is laser-etched with markings along the edge of the document, thus adding an additional layer of security. It offers convenience, security and ease of implementation. This feature literally “seals” the document against any delamination or cutting attempts.

The 2005 Swedish ePassport integrated the micro-controller inside the polycarbonate data page.

A transparent window created inside the Swedish Driver’s license making it impossible to copy and enabling quick checking. Laser engraving and several optical elements can also be combined within the window. Any attempts by forgers to tamper with the document will be immediately visible.

A friendly ghost to better prevent from tampering: the feature comprises a secondary portrait image known as a ghost image. This is personalized using a metallic foil by means of laser ablation, whereby the metallic foil is integrated into a window inside the body of the polycarbonate page. The result? It delivers a unique inverse personalized ghost image stamped into metal foil and integrated into a transparent window.

For the first time, Cameroons' new eID card incorporates the laser-engraved color portrait of the holder in high definition, not on the surface, but inside the very body of the card itself.

Polycarbonate has won the trust of governments across the world. Close to 40 countries have chosen it for their national identity or residence permit programs. Close to 30 national passport programs are using it.

Why?

Robust enough to resist extreme usage and extreme climates, polycarbonate is the most reliable and secure material for IDs and passport data pages.