

Information technology — Guidance for biometric enrolment

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. ~~In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.~~

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

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For an explanation ~~on~~ of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the following URL: IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology, Subcommittee* SC 37, *Biometrics*.

This ~~third~~ first edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC TR 29196:2018), which has been technically revised ~~and converted into a Technical Specification~~.

The main changes are as follows:

- recommendations added throughout the document;
- Clause 3 Terms and references modified;
- information about enrolment updated to state of art;
- Annex A removed.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

One of the most important contributions to a successful biometric recognition system is a consistent biometric enrolment service ~~("biometric capture process")~~process that stores biometric data captured from individuals for biometric comparison purposes. Biometric data captured for subsequent verifications or identifications ~~will be~~are compared with the biometric data collected at enrolment time. If the quality of the biometric samples captured for enrolment is not consistently maintained, the performance of the biometric recognition system is likely to be unreliable. For those who are enrolled in a verification system, a poor quality enrolment ~~will result in~~is an inconvenience ~~should if~~ they ~~fail to be~~are not recognized. ~~Readers of this document should note that quality~~

NOTE Quality has a specific meaning when applied to biometric systems, ~~compare~~see ISO/IEC 29794-1; a high quality capture is one that results in biometric data that provides good comparison scores when compared with other high quality images from the same biometric feature).

Principles based on stakeholder requirements can guide the development of system policy ~~that would seek~~ to ensure that the quality of biometrics samples captured for enrolment are fit for purpose. Where biometric capture processing is outsourced to a third party, a shared understanding of quality is an extremely important basis for ensuring the relying party, and the ~~Enrolment Authority~~enrolment authority are aligned on what constitutes a biometric sample of acceptable quality.

Although the recommendations ~~and guidelines~~ in this document are directed primarily to the parties responsible for the biometric capture process itself and for management of the enrolment service (noting that these two entities ~~may can~~ be one and the same), they ~~will be~~are also of value to the designers and developers of enrolment systems.

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Information technology — Guidance for biometric enrolment

1 Scope

This document ~~consolidates information~~ gives guidance relating to successful, secure and usable implementation of biometric enrolment processes, while indicating risk factors that organizations ~~proposing to which~~ use biometric technologies ~~should~~ can address during procurement, design, deployment and operation. Much of ~~the information in this document~~ is generic to many types of ~~application~~ applications, e.g. from national scale commercial and government applications, to closed systems for in-house operations, and to consumer applications. However, the intended application and its purpose often have influence on the necessary enrolment data quality and are ~~intended to be~~ taken into account when specifying an enrolment system and process.

~~The~~ This document ~~points out~~ specifies the differences in operation relating to specific types of application, e.g. where self-enrolment is more appropriate than attended enrolment. This document focuses on mandatory, attended enrolment at fixed locations. ~~In summary, this document~~ It ultimately consolidates information relating to better ~~practice~~ practices for the implementation of biometric enrolment capability in various business contexts including considerations of process, function (system), and technology, as well as legal/privacy and policy aspects.

~~The~~ This document provides guidance on collection and storage of biometric enrolment data and the impact on dependent processes of verification and identification. This document does not include material specific to forensic and law enforcement applications.

~~This document does not contain any mandatory requirements. The following terms are used in this document to provide guidance.~~

~~The terms “should” and “should not” indicate that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required, or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action is discouraged but not prohibited.~~

~~The term “may” indicates a course of action permissible within the limits of the publication.~~

~~The terms “can” and “cannot” indicate a possibility and capability, whether material, physical or causal.~~

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 2382-37, *Information technology — Vocabulary — Part 37: Biometrics*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 2382-37 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain ~~terminological~~ terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

—— IEC Electropedia: available at