
**Information technology — Biometrics
— The use of biometric technology
in commercial Identity Management
applications and processes**

*Technologies de l'information — Biométrie — Utilisation de la
technologie biométrique dans les processus et les applications de
gestion de l'identité dans le commerce*



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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).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 37, *Biometrics*.

Introduction

This Technical Report provides support for the further development of ISO/IEC biometric standards in the context of cross-jurisdictional and societal applications of biometrics, including standardization of both existing and future technologies.

The contents of this Technical Report are recommended practices and guidelines and they are not mandatory. Legal requirements of the respective countries take precedence and biometric data should be obtained in accordance with local norms of behaviour. This Technical Report does not reduce any rights or obligations provided by applicable laws. Compliance with any recommendations in the Technical Report does not, in itself, confer immunity from legal obligations.

Examples of the benefits to be gained by following the recommendations and guidelines in this Technical Report are

- enhanced acceptance by subjects of systems using biometric technology,
- improved public perception and understanding of these systems,
- smoother introduction and operation of these systems,
- potential long-term cost reduction (whole life costs),
- adoption of commonly approved good privacy practice,
- interoperability both domestically and internationally, and
- implemented solutions having a greater degree of vendor independence.

The primary stakeholders are identified as

- users – those who use the results of the biometric data,
- developers of technical standards,
- subjects – those who provide the biometric sample,
- writers of system specifications, system architects, and IT designers, and
- public policy makers.

Information technology — Biometrics — The use of biometric technology in commercial Identity Management applications and processes

1 Scope

1.1 In scope

This Technical Report will discuss

- concepts and considerations for the use of biometrics in a commercial Identity Management Solutions,
- items that need to be considered when integrating biometrics into a commercial Identity Management Solutions, and
- implementation Issues when implementing biometrics into commercial Identity Management Solutions.

1.2 Exclusions

This Technical Report will not

- define an architecture and framework for IDM,
- discuss any specification or assessment of government policy,
- discuss the business need for a biometric database or process,
- discuss the specific biometrics and which ones are to be used in particular systems,
- consider the legality and acceptability in particular jurisdictions and cultures,
- analyse the general structure of identifiers and the global identification of objects (e.g. object identifiers), and
- discuss technical specifications in relation to the use of trusted biometric hardware and software.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 2382-37:2012, *Information technology — Vocabulary — Part 37: Biometrics*