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**Information technology — Biometrics —  
Jurisdictional and societal  
considerations for commercial  
applications —**

**Part 1:  
General guidance**

*Technologies de l'information — Biométrie — Considérations  
juridictionnelles et sociétales pour applications commerciales —  
Partie 1: Guidage général*

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

In exceptional circumstances, the joint technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report of one of the following types:

- type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development or where for any other reason there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard;
- type 3, when the joint technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example).

Technical Reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC TR 24714-1, which is a Technical Report of type 3, was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 37, *Biometrics*.

ISO/IEC TR 24714 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Biometrics — Jurisdictional and societal considerations for commercial applications*:

- *Part 1: General guidance*

The following parts are under preparation:

- *Part 2: Specific technologies and practical applications*

## Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC TR 24714 provides support for the further development of ISO/IEC biometric International Standards in the context of cross-jurisdictional and societal applications of biometrics, including standardization of both existing and future technologies.

Specifically, this part of ISO/IEC TR 24714 offers guidance on the design of systems that use biometric technologies to capture, process and record biometric information

- with regard to societal norms and legal requirements of jurisdictional domains (within and among various levels of jurisdictions),
- pertaining to privacy/data protection of an identifiable individual,
- with respect to an individual's ability to access and use these systems and the information they contain,
- with regard to health and safety issues pertaining to an individual when systems are utilized to capture biometric data.

In this part of ISO/IEC TR 24714, biometric data are considered to be personal data.

The contents of this part of ISO/IEC TR 24714 are recommended practices and guidelines. 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 part of ISO/IEC TR 24714 does not reduce any rights or obligations provided by applicable laws. Compliance with any recommendations in this part of ISO/IEC TR 24714 does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Examples of the benefits to be gained by following the recommendations and guidelines in this part of ISO/IEC TR 24714 are

- enhanced acceptance of systems using biometrics by subjects,
- improved public perception and understanding of well-designed systems,
- smoother introduction and operation of these systems,
- potential long-term cost reduction (whole life costs),
- increased awareness of the range of accessibility-related issues,
- adoption of commonly approved good privacy practice.

The primary stakeholders are identified as

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

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# Information technology — Biometrics — Jurisdictional and societal considerations for commercial applications —

## Part 1: General guidance

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC TR 24714 gives guidelines for the stages in the life cycle of a system's biometric and associated elements. This covers the following:

- the capture and design of initial requirements, including legal frameworks;
- development and deployment;
- operations, including enrolment and subsequent usage;
- interrelationships with other systems;
- related data storage and security of data;
- data updates and maintenance;
- training and awareness;
- system evaluation and audit;
- controlled system expiration.

The areas addressed are limited to the design and implementation of biometric technologies with respect to the following:

- legal and societal constraints on the use of biometric data;
- accessibility for the widest population;
- health and safety, addressing the concerns of users regarding direct potential hazards as well as the possibility of the misuse of inferred data from biometric information.

The intended audiences for this part of ISO/IEC TR 24714 are planners, implementers and system operators of biometric systems.

Specification and assessment of government policy are not within the scope of this part of ISO/IEC TR 24714.

## 2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 2.1

#### **accessibility**

⟨biometrics⟩ possibility for everyone, regardless of physical capability or technological readiness, such as people with disabilities, to access and use biometric technologies and services

NOTE 1 Access can be gained directly, using assistive technologies or by the use of alternative methods. One should strive to enable direct access by as many subjects as possible (inclusive design).

NOTE 2 The ISO/IEC JTC 1 Special Working Group on Accessibility defines accessibility as “the usability of a product, service, environment or facility by people with the widest range of capabilities”.

### 2.2

#### **attendant**

individual who is present to guide or assist a (data) subject in enrolling or verifying their biometric data

### 2.3

#### **(data) subject**

individual who provides biometric data for storage or comparison in a biometric system

### 2.4

#### **function creep**

#### **mission creep**

expansion of a project, mission, or system's function beyond its original goals

NOTE Function creep is the result of the intended or unintended change or extension to the functions of a system, which occur as small incremental stages, and can lead to significant changes to the function.

### 2.5

#### **biometric data manager**

person within the system operator's organization accountable for compliance with the principles contained in this part of ISO/IEC TR 24714

### 2.6

#### **proportionality**

balance between the interests of an individual and the interests of an organisation

### 2.7

#### **spoofing**

⟨biometric system⟩ presenting a recorded image or other biometric data sample, or an artificially derived biometric characteristic, in order to impersonate an individual

### 2.8

#### **usability**

extent to which a product can be used by specified users (subjects) to achieve specified goals with effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction in a specified context of use

NOTE Adapted from ISO 9241-11:1998, 3.1.

### 2.9

#### **personal data**

information relating to an identified or identifiable individual that is recorded in any form, including electronically or on paper