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Biometrics — Cross-jurisdictional and societal aspects of biometrics — General guidance

*Biométrie — Aspects transjuridictionnels et sociétaux de la biométrie
— Partie 1: Recommandations générales*



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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.

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

This first edition of ISO/IEC 24714 cancels and replaces ISO/IEC TR 24714-1:2008, which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- addition of privacy by design and privacy by default principles;
- addition of examples.

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.

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Introduction

This document 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 document 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 document, biometric data are considered to be personally identifiable information (PII).

Examples of the benefits to be gained by following the recommendations and guidelines in this document 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:

- operators – 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.