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## 1.0 CONTEXT

The documentation for the 1st Plenary Meeting of ISO/IEC JTC1 Biometrics includes eight US P-member body contributions for review and consideration by SC37 which pertain to proposals for new work items (NWI). For these the US has prepared draft NPs which serve as the basis for assisting SC37 to decide whether or not one or more of them should go forward, as is or in amended form, as NP Ballot documents. The eight proposals for NWIs are:

- (1) ISO/IEC JTC1/SC37 N05 “Application Profile... Biometric Based Verification and Identification of Transportation Workers”
- (2) ISO/IEC JTC1/SC37 N06 “Application Profile... Biometric Based Verification and Identification for Border Crossing Applications”
- (3) ISO/IEC JTC1/SC37 N07 “Application Profile... Point-of-Sale Biometric Identification
- (4) ISO/IEC JTC1/SC37 N08 “Finger Minutiae Format for Data Interchange”
- (5) ISO/IEC JTC1/SC37 N09 “Finger Pattern Based Interchange Format”
- (6) ISO/IEC JTC1/SC37 N10 “Face Recognition Format for Data Interchange”
- (7) ISO/IEC JTC1/SC37 N11 “Iris Recognition Format for Data Interchange”
- (8) ISO/IEC JTC1/SC37 N12 “Finger Image Based Interchange Format”

## 2.0 CANADIAN RECOMMENDATION FOR STRUCTURING THESE PROPOSED NWIs

Canada notes that each of these proposed NWIs is currently structured as a "single standalone" standard. In order to avoid potential duplication of standards development work, Canada recommends that these proposed NWIs be grouped and structured into two multipart standards as follows:

➤ Biometric-Based Identification and Verification Application Profiles

- Part 1: Framework/Reference Model
- Part 2: Transportation Workers
- Part 3: Border Crossing Applications
- Part 4: Point-of-Sale Applications.

➤ Biometric Techniques

- Part 1: Framework/Reference Model
- Part 2: Finger Minutiae Format for Data Interchange
- Part 3: Finger Pattern Based Interchange Format
- Part 4: Face Recognition Format for Data Interchange
- Part 5: Iris Recognition Format for Data Interchange
- Part 6: Finger Image Based Interchange Format

[Note: This Canadian recommendation for the structuring of these proposed NWIs is independent of the SC37 review and consideration of each of these NWIs and whether or not these proposals should proceed, as is, or in amended form, for NP Ballot document issuance].

### 3.0 RATIONALE FOR CANADIAN RECOMMENDATION

The rationale for this Canadian recommendation includes the following factors.

- 3.1 It is important to separate SC37 standardization work which is of a purely technical nature from use of such standards in User Application Profiles which require the ability to be able to support existing legal and jurisdictional requirements pertaining to the capture/collection, management, retention and data interchange pertaining to identifiable natural persons, i.e., human beings.
- 3.2 Canada is of the opinion that the five proposed NWIs under "Biometric Techniques" do share common requirements and that it is likely that in the future existing parts need to be added pertaining to other biometric techniques, (e.g., voice prints, hand geometry, etc.). Having these common requirements and approach developed as a Part 1: Framework/Reference Model will:
  - ensure an overall harmonized approach;
  - avoid duplication of work;
  - facilitate development of existing proposed parts (and possible future parts);
  - ensure and maximize interoperability among biometric techniques;
  - provide improved visibility and marketing of SC37 standardization work.
- 3.3 From a Canadian requirements and use perspective, any "Application Profile"-type standard must be structured in a manner to be able to support legal and jurisdictional requirements pertaining to the capture, management, use, retention, and interchange of biometric information pertaining to identifiable human beings. Many of these legal and jurisdictional requirements are not unique to Canada but are of a global nature. The most common of these are "privacy" or "data protection". Here also the development of a generic framework or reference model will:
  - ensure an overall harmonized approach;
  - avoid duplication of work;
  - facilitate the development of each of the parts.
- 3.4 Improved Visibility and Marketing of SC37 Standardization Work

Having a single multipart standard for "Biometric Techniques" will improve visibility of SC37 standardization work. Instead of having five (or more) standards with different ISO/IEC ID numbers by which they will be known and referenced in the marketplace, there will be a single ISO/IEC ID number for "biometric techniques". This will also facilitate promotion and marketing of this standardization work.

#### 4.0 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

In this part of our contribution, Canada provides what may be considered some FAQs, based on its Canadian discussions resulting in this recommendation.

##### 4.1 FAQ #1 - Will not the inclusion of a "Part 1: Framework Model" slow standards development work?

No. Based on experience in the development of multipart standards in other SCs, one should consider "top-down" and "bottom-up" approaches to development of a Framework/Reference Model standard to be complementary (and not adversarial).

Each Part will have its own Project Editor(s) and progress at its own pace.

Also, experience has shown that some Parts of a multipart standard are able to progress more quickly to International Standards (IS) status than others. There is also a very dynamic relationship among a Part 1: Framework/Reference Model and other Parts. It may very well be that when a Part undergoes its mandatory five-year review that such a review identifies new requirements that are not unique to the Part under review but likely be applicable to all other parts as well.

##### 4.2 FAQ #2 - Development of a Framework/Reference Model requires additional resources? Who will provide them?

4.2.1 It is anticipated that with respect to the development of a "Part 1: Framework/Reference Model" for the proposed multipart "Biometric Techniques" standard, that should this proposal be acceptable to SC37, Canada would provide an additional contribution document including identification of a Project Editor and support for this standard development work.

4.2.2 With respect to the development of a "Part 1: Framework/Reference Model" for Biometric-based "Application Profiles", Canada recognizes that this also requires additional resources. However, many issues must be resolved first as well as need to address/support legal requirements arising from these three proposals. Many of these issues are common to all three proposals (and likely future Application Profiles as well). It will be more efficient to address and resolve such common issues in a "Part 1".

Having such a "Part 1: Framework/Reference Model" is necessary to facilitate the development of the three proposed NWIs part. The alternative is duplication of work, risk of inconsistencies and likely non-interoperability among SC37 "Application Standards".