

Information technology — Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework —

Part 2: Procedures for the operation of the Biometric Registration Authority

ICS 35.040

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO/IEC 19785-2:2006+A1:2010. It supersedes BS ISO/IEC 19785-2:2006 which is withdrawn.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to ISO/IEC text carry the number of the ISO/IEC amendment. For example, text altered by ISO/IEC amendment 1 is indicated by A1 A1.

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A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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Part 2: Procedures for the operation of the Biometric Registration Authority

*Technologies de l'information — Cadre de formats d'échange
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*Partie 2: Procédures pour le fonctionnement de l'autorité
d'enregistrement biométrique*



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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 Terms defined in ISO/IEC 19785-1	1
3.2 Other terms and definitions	2
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms	2
5 General	2
6 Appointment of the registration authority	6
7 Fees.....	6
8 Registration procedures for CBEFF biometric organizations and CBEFF patrons	6
8.1 General	6
8.2 Application for registration as a CBEFF biometric organization or as a CBEFF patron	6
8.3 Review of applications	7
8.3.1 Procedure	7
8.3.2 Response time	7
8.4 Confirmation process	7
8.5 Objection process for CBEFF patron registrations	7
9 Registration procedures for BIR formats, BDB formats, SB formats and biometric products	8
9.1 General	8
9.2 Application for registration of a BIR format, BDB format, SB format, or biometric product	8
9.3 Review of applications	8
9.3.1 Procedure	8
9.3.2 Response time	8
9.4 Confirmation process	9
9.5 Objection process	9
10 Content of applications.....	9
10.1 General	9
10.2 Application for registration as a biometric organization or as a CBEFF patron	9
10.3 Application for registration of a BIR format, BDB format, SB format, or biometric product	9
11 Maintenance of a web-based register	10
Annex A (normative) Registration authority	11

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.

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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.

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ISO/IEC 19785 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework*:

- *Part 1: Data element specification*
- *Part 2: Procedures for the operation of the Biometric Registration Authority*
- *Part 3: Patron format specifications*
- *Part 4: Security Block Specifications*

Introduction

[A1] Biometric-based authentication systems and applications are expected to support multiple biometric devices, multiple biometric data formats, and multiple algorithms for feature extraction, comparison, quality determination and compression, possibly each from a different vendor. The Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework (CBEFF) promotes interoperability of biometric-based application programs and systems developed by different vendors by facilitating biometric data interchange. This part of ISO/IEC 19785 supports such exchanges by providing unambiguous identification of biometric organizations, formats and products, with separate registration of identifiers for components of products that are capture devices, feature extraction algorithms, comparison algorithms, quality algorithms and compression algorithms.

This part of ISO/IEC 19785 specifies procedures for a Registration Authority that is responsible for the assignment of ASN.1 object identifier components to identify biometric organizations, CBEFF patrons, biometric information record formats, biometric data block formats, security block formats, biometric products capture devices, feature extraction algorithms, comparison algorithms, quality algorithms and compression algorithms to provide globally unambiguous identification in the context of the CBEFF ASN.1 object identifier. **[A1]**

The registration process is universal, assigns unique and unambiguous identifiers, and avoids changes in identifiers over time.

The publication of the registers promotes compatibility in interchange of biometric data and improves interoperability of biometric systems. Registration provides an identifier, but registration should not be regarded as a standardization procedure. Nevertheless, as a matter apart from registration, the registered object may, but need not, be the subject of an international, national, or other standard.

The same registry can be used to register the identification of products which produce or process biometric data – whether the biometric organization owning the product is the same as or different from the biometric organization which defined the format of that data.