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Traveller processes for biometric recognition in automated border

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO/IEC TR 29195:2015.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee IST/44, Biometrics.

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.

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Foreword

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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*.

Traveller processes for biometric recognition in automated border

1 Scope

This Technical Report provides recommended best practices and processes for automated border control systems using biometrics to verify an identity claim by a traveller that uses an ePassport or equivalent identity card as the basis for the claim. It indicates areas that organisations proposing to use biometric technologies will need to address during design, deployment, and operation. Much of the information is generic to all types of applications especially around signage; however, some information will be specific to the modality of biometric technology used and how that technology is physically implemented.

Biometric automated border control systems can have various biometric implementations, they can be manned or unmanned, and might or might not require the presentation of documentation. This Technical Report points out the different requirements relating to many of the different types of biometric application implementations.

The following are out of scope for this Technical Report.

a. Watch lists, although biometric technology can be used to check watch lists as part of traveller processing in automated border control systems.

b. Manual customs and immigration systems mandated by government for travellers.

c. Trusted traveller systems (including token-less systems).

d. ePassport PKI: Whilst PKI/PKD systems exist, they are not covered in this Technical Report. This subject is referenced in ICAO 9303.

The recommendations contained in this Technical Report are not mandatory.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1
traveller
person subject to biometric verification by an automated border control system

2.2
automated border control system
employs biometric verification of travellers to meet the requirements and regulations of border stakeholders

Note 1 to entry: Often referred to as ABC systems.

2.3
border stakeholder
state or state-sanctioned entity that carries out border functions including, but not limited to, customs, immigration, transportation, and tourism

2.4
automated gate
subsystem of an automated border control system that incorporates physical entry/exit control, travel document reading (where applicable), and biometric verification.