



## **Policy Forum on Bodily Differences Issues in Biometrics**

### **PF Coordinator**

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### **Meeting Co-organiser**

**COMITE EUROPEENNE DE NORMALISATION - Biometrics Focus Group**

### **DATE**

**4<sup>th</sup> March 2009**

### **PLACE**

**BRUSSELS**

HOGESCHOOL ●●● ZUYD



Research Centre  
Infonomics and New Media

# Policy Forum - mission

- To offer a setting for EXPLORATORY discussions of complex issues involving MULTIPLE parties, stakeholders, perspectives.
- To frame and address GENERAL POLICY ISSUES which crosscut all biometrics fields.
- To reflect on and QUESTION BASIC AND ASSUMPTIONS AND VALUES implied in biometric technology & policy relating to bodily differences and diversity.

# Policy Forum procedure

- 1 Today's kick-off meeting:
  - bringing together diversity of stakeholders and experts
  - first exploration of the issues from diversity of perspectives
- 2 On-line collaboration /participation:
  - Pls initiate, react & interact, comment, illustrate & suggest topics  
*we need your input!*
- 3 Deliverables: yearly reports activities & results

# Topic:

## Bodily Differences in Biometrics

- failures to accomodate differences  
*inbuilt assumptions of similarity and stability*
- targeting/using differences  
*using partial identities and soft biometrics to automatically classify and categorise*

Something the user knows  
or recognizes

Something the  
user is

Something the  
user holds







顔認識画面

ファイル 表示 設定

カメラ状態

検出ファイル

登録

顔認識開始 顔認識停止 顔認識保留 顔認識停止

2017年02月02日 14:00 からの累計  
 男性 5 人: 平均年齢 43.0 歳  
 女性 7 人: 平均年齢 33.0 歳

▲画面イメージ

non-Asian Asian



# Lost in Translation ?

technology	regulatory/policy	socio-ethical
IDM, and many other abbreviations, formulae, acronyms etc	security, crime prevention, law enforcement, migration and border management cross border cooperation	surveillance, control, power , democracy, freedom and many other sometimes woolly and grandiose terms
Usability, FTE, accessibility from test-populations to large scale roll out	e-inclusion, (non-) discrimination equal treatment, equal chances	exclusion, normalisation (implementing definitions of 'normal' vs 'abnormal/exceptional')
partial identities, soft biometrics	sensitive personal data (non-)discrimination privacy and data protection	social categorisation social sorting differential treatment, profiles and prejudice
Users , end-users populations	citizens, consumers (illegal) migrants, travellers	subjects, vulnerable groups, the (under/)privileged

# Key Questions

- - *What are the important **issues** related to biometrics and bodily differences? Where and how do they occur, and affecting **whom** in particular?*
- - *What (type of) **actions** should be taken to address them, where, when, and by whom? and to what extent should they be of a **technical, legal, organisational or other** nature.*
- - *What is/should be the **role of standardisation** efforts in this?*

# The role of standards, Two views:

- *‘Standards are purely technical’*  
that is why standardisation bodies are rightly mainly made up of technical experts
- *‘Standards are inherently political, and carry sometimes vast social and ethical implications’*  
that is why input from other disciplines and fields of expertise is absolutely necessary