AS ISO/IEC 29120.1:2025
ISO/IEC 29120-1:2022

Australian STANDARD®

STANDARDS Australia

Information technology — Machine-readable test data for biometric testing and reporting

Part 1: Test reports



AS ISO/IEC 29120.1:2025

This Australian Standard® was prepared by IT-032, Biometrics and Identification. It was approved on behalf of Standards Australia's Standards Development and Accreditation Committee on 28 May 2025.

This Standard was published on 27 June 2025.

The following are represented on Committee IT-032:

Department of Defence (Australian Government)
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
Department of Home Affairs — Digital and Technology Policy Division
Photo Marketing Association
SITA

This Standard was issued for comment as DR AS ISO/IEC 29120.1:2025

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ISBN: 978 1 76175 214 8

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Part 1: Test reports

First published as AS ISO/IEC 29120.1:2025.

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How to read this Standard

This page explains the meaning of the language and structure of this Standard.

Refer to Standards Australia's Standardisation Guide 006 for more details about drafting rules.

Australian and Australian/New Zealand Standards are voluntary unless they are referenced in legislation or called up in contracts.

Requirements

To conform to a Standard, all requirements in the Standard need to be met.

A requirement is any statement in the Standard which uses the word "shall".

Recommendations, permissions and possibilities

The following words are commonly used in Standards, but statements using them do not have to be followed to conform to the Standard:

(a) "should" means that something is recommended.

(b) "may" means that something is permitted.

(c) "can" means that something is possible.

Structure of Standards

A Standard always has the following parts:

(i) The Preface states who developed the Standard, what the Standard is aiming to do, and how it relates to other documents.

(ii) The Scope states what the Standard is about, what it covers and what it does not cover.

(iii) The Normative references clause lists other documents that are referenced in the Standard as part of requirements.

(iv) The Terms and definitions clause defines important terms to help with understanding the Standard.

A Standard may also include other parts, such as the following:

(1) A normative appendix sets additional requirements that need to be conformed to.

(2) An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. They usually do not contain requirements. If an informative appendix does contain requirements, the Standard will explain when those requirements apply.

(3) A Bibliography lists documents referenced in the Standard but not as part of requirements.

Many Standards include notes. Notes provide recommendations and/or guidance only. They never contain requirements.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee IT-032, Biometrics and Identification

The objective of this document is to establish—

(a) machine-readable records for documenting the output of a biometric test;

(b) formats for data that ISO/IEC 19795 series tests are required to report; and

(c) an ASN.1 syntax for test reports.

This document does not—

(i) require, prohibit, or otherwise specify the format of biometric samples or templates used in a test;

(ii) require, prohibit or otherwise specify the encapsulation of biometric samples or templates used in a test; or

(iii) regulate metrics for tests.

NOTE The reportable metrics are established in AS ISO/IEC 19795.1:2022.

This document is identical to, and has been reproduced from, ISO/IEC 29120-1:2022, *Information technology — Machine-readable test data for biometric testing and reporting — Part 1: Test reports.*

As this document has been reproduced from an international document, a full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see https://patents.iec.ch).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 29120-1:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— corrections have been made to data types and syntax.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 29120 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

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 is intended to enhance the utility and usability of biometric test reports and data by providing them in a common and machine-readable form. This document is intended to provide:

— documentary evidence that a product has been tested;

— a statement of authenticity of the test report;

— an ability to maintain a registry of products;

— a clear mechanism for maintaining product availability and certification status; and

— a relying system with information that allows it to depend on a biometric product used in a remote authentication context.

This document is not intended to replace traditional biometric test reports. Indeed, as such texts are essential to the complete documentation of a test, they are viewed as parents of the machine-readable content defined in the ISO/IEC 29120 series and are explicitly referenced in these reports.

Accordingly, the parts of the ISO/IEC 29120 series establish requirements for, and define formats for, signed test reports and biometric datasets as follows.

This document establishes machine-readable records for documenting the output of a biometric test. This supports the documentary reporting requirements of ISO/IEC 19795-1 and ISO/IEC 19795-2. This document is primarily intended to support scenario and technology tests. Additionally, interoperability tests may be documented by a collection of ISO/IEC 29120-1 test reports (one for each tested combination of components). The document also includes mechanisms to protect the integrity of the test report. This assures a receiving system that the test information (date, laboratory, accreditation body, manner of testing, conformance, test size, accuracy) can be relied upon and used appropriately.

As the various parts of the ISO/IEC 19795 series have been published, there has been an increasing reliance on the correct conduct of tests and their documented outputs. Although the ISO/IEC 19795 series includes extensive disclosure and reporting requirements, it does not establish definitive data formats for those pieces of information. Other data concerning the commissioning, accreditation and conducting of tests can also be valuable to consumers of the test reports. In addition, this document is intended to benefit users of biometric tests via improved:

— conformance to testing standards,

— reliability (via automation of relevant activities), and

— comparability of test results.

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